1. The state where the sun rises first in India. (A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Sikkim (C) Meghalaya (D) Manipur

2. India lies totally in _______ Hemisphere. (A) Southern (B) Northern (C) Western (D) Eastern

3. The length of the coastal line of A.P. is ____ KM (A) 972 (B) 947 (C) 495 (D) 849

4. Patkai hills are the part of (A) Purvanchal (B) Shiwaliks (C) Himalach (D) Himadri

5. The coast of Andhra Pradesh is known as (A) Konkan coast (B) Utkaal coast (C) Canara coast (D) Circar coast

6. Coral reefs are found in (A) Andaman islands (B) Western Ghats (C) Lakshadweep (D) Nicobar islands

7. The highest peak in South India is (A) Nilgiris (B) Doda Betta (C) Anaimudi (D) K2

8. The only river present in desert region is (A) Son (B) Yamuna (C) Tapti (D) Luni

9. The Northernmost in Himalayas is (A) Shiwaliks (B) Hamidr (C) Himalach (D) Seshachalam

10. The highest peak in India is (A) Nanda Devi (B) K2 (C) Everest (D) Makalu

11. A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as (A) Island (B) Peninsula (C) Coast (D) None

12. The Deccan plateau is a __ landmass. (A) Triangular (B) rectangular (C) square (D) circle

13. Ooty is located in _______ hills. (A) Himalayas (B) Seshachalam (C) Nilgiris (D) Western Ghats

14. Chotanagpur plateau is rich in (A) Water (B) Forests (C) Minerals (D) People

15. The wet and swampy belt of northern regions is known locally as (a) Bhabhar (b) Terai (c) Doab (d) Bhangar

16. Indian desert has _______ climate. (a) Arid (b) Both (c) Semi arid (d) none

17. A narrow gap in a mountain range providing access to the other side is (a) Mound (b) Pass (c) Strait (d) Valley

18. The central longitude of India is (IST) (A) 82°30' (B) 77°65' (C) 68°35' (D) 79°25'

19. The famous Kulu and Kangra valleys are in this region. (A) Outer Himalayas (B) Lesser Himalayas (C) Greater Himalayas (D) Hindustani

20. The longest and most important range in lesser Himalayan region (A) Mishmi Hills (B) Pir Panjal (C) Jammu hills (D) Dhauka Dhar

21. North to South, India covers a distance of ____ KM (A) 2, 933 (B) 6, 100 (C) 3, 214 (D) 13, 200

22. Nallamala, Velikonda and Seshachalam hills are hilly tracts of (A) Western Ghats (B) Vindhy mountain (C) Eastern Ghats (D) Nilgiris

23. The longitudinal valleys lying between lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are known as (A) Passes (B) Duns (C) Patkai hills (D) Kangra

24. The largest delta in the world is (A) Mahanadi delta (B) Sunderbans delta (C) Ganga delta (D) Godavari delta

25. The Doab features dominate the _______ between the two rivers. (A) Land (B) Fertile Land (C) Waste Land (D) None

26. The IST is _______ hours ahead of GMT (A) +6 ½ (B) +7 ½ (C) +5 ½ (D) +4 ½

27. World land forms originated from two giant lands namely Angara and _______. (A) Bhabhar (B) Terai (C) Gondwana (D) Marshy

28. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is (A) K2 (B) Aroya Konda (C) Anaimudi (D) Khasi

29. The Peninsular plateau of India belongs to (A) Tethys (B) Gondwana (C) Angara (D) Eurasian

30. Goa and Maharashtra coastal line is called as (A) Konkan (B) Coromandal (C) Canara (D) Circar

31. Which is the longest stream in our country? (A) Buckingham Canal (B) Indira Gandhi Canal (C) Jawaharlal Nehru Canal (D) Lal Bahadur Canal

32. Which is the highest peak in Nilgiri hills. (A) Dodabetta (B) Anaimudi (C) Aroyhill (D) Mahendra Gir

33. Which of the following is a pearl island? (A) Maldives (B) Minicoy (C) Andaman (D) Lakshadweep

34. Geographical area of Lakshadweep is ______ sq.km. (A) 324 (B) 32 (C) 32 (D) 3

35. Shiwalik series are regionally called _______ hills (A) Jammu (B) Mishmi (C) Khub Dar (D) All of the above

36. Indira Point is the end point in _______ islands. (A) Lakshdwep (B) Nocobar (C) Andaman (D) Baren

37. The mountain ranges that separate North India from south India are _______. (A) The Himalayas (B) Aravali Ranges (C) Vindhy & Satpura Mountains (D) Nilgiris

38. The Thar desert is located in _______ state. (A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Gujarat (D) Rajasthan

**ANSWERS**

1. The Kudankulam power project is in (A) Himachal Pradesh (B) Tamil Nadu (C) Kerala (D) Assam

2. The people of Kudankulam region have protested on the grounds of (A) Security (B) Safety (C) Livelihood (D) All

3. HDI rank of India in 2013 was (A) 146 (B) 136 (C) 156 (D) 166

4. Per capita income of Punjab in 2012 was Rs. (A) 64,000 (B) 75,000 (C) 78,000 (D) 28,000

5. Development of a country can generally be determined by its per capita income, health status of people and (A) Average Literacy Level (B) Census (C) Age Composition (D) GDP

6. ________ has better performance in terms of HDI than India. (A) Bangladesh (B) Sri Lanka (C) Nepal (D) Pakistan

7. HDI stands for (A) Human development index (B) Health development of India (C) Human development institute (D) None

8. Example for the public facility (A) Transport (B) TV (C) Car (D) Bicycle

9. 'Gender bias' means (A) Only women (B) Only men (C) Men and women (D) Discrimination on women

10. Different persons have different aspirations about the development because (A) Differences in opinion (B) People are different (C) Living standards are different (D) All

11. ________ is a complex task (A) Development (B) Progress (C) Economic development (D) None of the above

12. Which of the following criteria are used to calculate Human Development index rank? (A) Average years of schooling (B) Life expectancy of birth (C) Per capita income (D) All the above

13. Standard of living is measured by real (A) GNP (B) GDP (C) NNP (D) NDP

14. Out of the total number of children in age group 6-17, the percentage of children attending school is known as (A) Illiteracy rate (B) Net Attendance Rate (C) Literacy rate (D) None

15. Average (Per Capita) income is = (A) NNP + GDP (B) Per Capita Income + Total National income (C) National Wealth + Total Population (D) Total National income + Population

16. Rich countries per capita income in 2012 (A) US $13,600 (B) US $12,600 (C) US $15,600 (D) US $10,300

17. Per capita income is calculated in (A) Rupees (B) Dinars (C) Dollars (D) Euros

18. Out of ________ live children born, the number of children who die within one year is termed as 'Infant mortality rate'. (A) 10,000 (B) 1,000 (C) 100 (D) 1,00,000

19. Example for developed country ________. (A) Britain (B) India (C) China (D) Pakistan

20. HDR is published by ________. (A) IDBI (B) Universal Govt. (C) UNDP (D) WHO

21. UNDP stands for ________. (A) United National Development Percentage (B) United Nations Development Programme (C) United National Drilling Programme (D) None of These

22. Low income countries per capita income (A) US $10,300 (B) US $12,600 (C) US $13,600 (D) US $1,035 or less

23. Expected years of schooling in India is ________ years (A) 10.7 (B) 7.1 (C) 9 (D) 12

24. Life expectancy at birth in years in India is ________ (A) 75.1 (B) 65.8 (C) 65.7 (D) 69.2

25. Which countries has the same rank 146 in Human Development Index. (A) Sri Lanka, Pakistan (B) Pakistan, Bangladesh (C) Bangladesh, India (D) India, Sri Lanka

26. The advantage of midday meal programme is ________ (A) To increase attendance of children (B) To increase economical status of parents (C) To increase skills of learning (D) To provide Nutritious food to children.

27. Which state is spending more money on education in Government Budget. (A) Punjab (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) Gujarat (D) A.P.

28. To calculate HDI ________ is taken as standard? (A) Per capita income (B) Life expectancy rate (C) No. of years schooling (D) All of the above

29. Which country has the low Per capita income (A) Sri Lanka (B) Nepal (C) Pakistan (D) India

**Answers**


1. Financial year starts with ___ ends with ___.
   (A) March - April  (B) April - March  
   (C) Nov.-October  (D) January - December

2. If the basic needs like health and education are 
   adequate then
   (A) Infant deaths are lower
   (B) Social needs fulfills
   (C) HDI rank increases
   (D) HDI rank decreases

3. The % of unorganised workers in India is ___
   (A) 94%  (B) 92%  (C) 96%  (D) 98%

4. Example for the unorganised sector.
   (A) Banks (B) Post-offices  
   (C) Railways (D) Farming of small farmers

5. Husk is an example for
   (A) Final good (B) Primary good
   (C) Unfinished good (D) Intermediate good

6. ___ activity involves in monetary transaction
   (A) Cooking  (B) Cleaning  
   (C) Washing  (D) Working in an office

7. Hawkers are .......... employees.
   (A) Self  (B) Organised
   (C) Industrial  (D) Agriculture

8. Disguised unemployment is known as
   (A) Unemployment (B) Under-employment
   (C) Both A & B  (D) None

9. Example for the service sector activity.
   (A) Fishing (B) Bricks Making
   (C) Transport (D) Mining

10. ___ sector covers the enterprises where
    the terms of employment are regular
    (A) Unorganised Sector  (B) Organized Sector
    (C) Private Sector  (D) All The Above

11. Mining comes under _____ sector.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service  (D) All

12. The share of ____ sector has fallen.
    (A) Agriculture  (B) Industrial  (C) Service  (D) None

13. Agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining come under ___ sector.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service  (D) All

14. Manufacturing processes in industries, where goods are produced by people using 
    tools and machines come under ___ sector.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service  (D) All

15. In ___ sector, production rose by more than 14 times, while employment rose around 5 times.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service  (D) All

16. The maximum number of people is found in ___ sector, but the contribution that they make 
    very low.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service  (D) All

17. ___ sector was the largest producer in 1973.  
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service

18. The prime economic activity in India is ___
    (A) Industry  (B) Service  (C) Agriculture  (D) All

19. The GDP of a country has close relation 
    with the total number of ...... in the country.
    (A) Adults  (B) Children  (C) Working people  (D) All

20. The sum of production in all sectors is ___
    (A) GDP  (B) NNP  (C) GNP  (D) NDP

21. Even today the ...... work is done mostly
    by women.
    (A) Paid  (B) Unpaid  (C) Free  (D) Costly

22. This is not a feature of organised sector.
    (A) Working hours are fixed  (B) Paid leaves
    (C) Salaries are fixed  (D) Exploited Workers

23. ______ goods are not used further in producing 
    goods, to be sold.
    (A) Final  (B) Primary  (C) Intermediate  (D) None

24. GDP stands for
    (A) Gross Domestic Profit  
    (B) Gross Domestic Product
    (C) General Democratic Policy  
    (D) General Domestic Policy

25. The activities which don't directly produce goods but provide services that are required in production and other services is ___
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service

26. The share of ____ sector has been
    increasing fast in Gross Domestic Product.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service

27. Unorganized workers are more in ___ sector.
    (A) Primary  (B) Secondary  (C) Service

28. Which of the following sector do not have production and employment in order.
    (A) Organised Sector  (B) Unorganised Sector
    (C) Private Sector  (D) All of the above

29. The indicator of income for the country
    (A) HDI  (B) GDP  (C) GRP  (D) None

30. The sector continues to be the largest 
    employer till now
    (A) Agriculture  (B) Industries  (C) Service  (D) All

31. Thungabhadra water shared by
    (A) Karnataka, Kerala  (B) Karnataka, Tamilnadu
    (C) Karnataka, A.P.  (D) Karnataka, Maharashtra

32. The highest Life expectancy at birth (Years)
    A. Sri Lanka  B. India  C Bangladesh  D. Nepal

**ANSWERS**

1. A place with continental climate is _____.
   (A) Kolkata (B) Delhi (C) Mumbai (D) Chennai

2. The period of retreating monsoon is ____. (A) March to July (B) September to December
   (C) January to May (D) February to July

3. The southern part of India lies in ____ zone. (A) Torrid (B) Tropical (C) Polar (D) Temperate

4. The climatic regions in India are _____. (A) 5 (B) 4 (C) 8 (D) 7

5. North-East monsoons give bulky rains to (A) Kerala (B) Gujarat (C) Tamil Nadu (D) A.P.

6. The climate of India is __________. (A) Equatorial type (B) Desert type (C) Tropical monsoon (D) Rainy tropics

7. Rain shadow region during south-west monsoon is (A) Deccan plateau (B) Kashmir (C) Narmada valley (D) Delhi

8. The period of southwest monsoon is ____. (A) June to September (B) April to November (C) Sept. to December (D) August to January

9. Monsoon burst or break first takes place in (A) A.P. (B) Kerala (C) Karnataka (D) Goa

10. _____ state gets maximum rainfall. (A) Nagaland (B) Tripura (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Meghalaya

11. Cyclones occur during ____ monsoon. (A) South-East (B) North-East (C) North-West (D) South-West

12. ____ is the month of cyclones. (A) July (B) August (C) September (D) October

13. Major crop in rabi season is (A) Wheat (B) Rice (C) Millets (D) Jowar

14. Indian climate is strongly influenced by _____. (A) Trade (B) Cyclone (C) Monsoon (D) None

15. Cyclone depressions coming from the Mediterranean Sea are called ____ disturbances. (A) Eastern (B) Western (C) Northern (D) Southern

16. The southern peninsula is surrounded by (A) Seas (B) Rivers (C) Lakes (D) Land

17. _____ plain experiences dry and hot winds called Loo. (A) Western (B) Eastern (C) Northern (D) None

18. The upper air currents are known as (A) Loo (B) Jet Streams (C) Santa Anna (D) Mistrals

19. Pre-monsoon showers help the ripening of (A) Mangoes (B) Guavas (C) Bananas (D) All

20. 2013 latest conference of IPCC, was held at (A) Geneva (B) Chennai (C) Warsaw (D) Paris

21. ______ places faced a severe drought during 1943-45. (A) Chennai (B) Bengal (C) Rajasthan (D) A.P.

22. The state of atmospheric conditions over an area at a particular time refers ____. (A) Weather (B) Atmosphere (C) Climate (D) Temperature

23. Climate is referred based on these years. (A) 29 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 45

24. ____ show average monthly values of maximum and minimum temperature. (A) Bar graphs (B) Climatographs (C) Isobars (D) Isotherms

25. Warsaw is the capital city of (A) Bhutan (B) Poland (C) Holland (D) Germany

26. India is almost divided into two equal parts by the _______. (A) Tropic of cancer (B) Tropic of Capricorn (C) Equator (D) Antarctic circle

27. ____ is not an element of weather / climate. (A) Wind (B) Humidity (C) Temperature (D) Relief features

28. One of the human activities that contribute to global warming is ___. (A) Deforestation (B) Afforestation (C) Both A & B (D) None

29. German word 'trade' means (A) Commerce (B) Monsoon (C) Track (D) Jet stream


31. Aila Super cyclone happened in the year ___. A) 2010 B) 2009 C) 2011 D) 2014

32. Loo means (A) Trade Winds (B) Seasonal Winds (C) Cool Winds (D) Hot winds

33. Precipitation includes (A) Dew (B) Hail (C) Snow (D) All of these

34. Which city has cool climate in even May. I. Simla II. Mumbai III. Dehradun IV. Kolkata (A) I, II (B) III, IV (C) I, III (D) I, IV

35. The 'man soon' word comes ____ language. (A) Latin (B) Arab (C) Roman (D) None of these

36. The Vasantha season (A) March – April B) March – May C) March – June D) None of these

**ANSWERS**

CHAPTER 5 – INDIAN RIVERS AND WATER RESOURCES

1. The process of releasing water vapor into the atmosphere by living things is called ___ ( ).
   (A) Precipitation (B) Transpiration (C) Evaporation (D) Evapotranspiration

2. ____ river has the twin sources. ( )
   (A) Yamuna (B) Brahmaputra (C) Ganga (D) Penna

3. Most of the peninsular rivers flow towards ____.
   (A) East (B) West (C) North (D) South

4. The largest peninsular river is ____.
   (A) Godavari (B) Krishna (C) Penna (D) Narmada

5. The mineral dug in Kudremukh mines is ____.
   (A) Iron (B) Coal (C) Bauxite (D) Water

6. Betwa, Ken, Son, Chambal are tributaries of ____.
   (A) Ganges (B) Indus (C) Godavari (D) Krishna

7. ____ is not the tributary of Indus.
   (A) Beas (B) Sutlej (C) Yamuna (D) Jhelum

8. The lower portion of Tungbhadra basin catchment is in ____.
   (A) A.P. (B) Kerala (C) Tamil Nadu (D) Odisha

9. Hiwre Bazar is in ____.
   (A) Karnataka W (B) Madhya Pradesh (C) Maharashtra (D) Assam

10. Alakananda and Bhagirathi join at ____.
    (A) Manasarovar (B) Devprayag (C) Rudraprayag (D) Vishnuprayag

11. The Tungbhadra is the tributary of ____.
    (A) Indus (B) Ganga (C) Godavari (D) Krishna

12. The Brahmaputra enters India in ____ state.
    (A) Bihar (B) Sikkim (C) Arunachal Pradesh (D) Assam

13. The Himalayan rivers are ____.
    (A) Rain fed (B) Perennial (C) A & B (D) None

14. The Dihang is the tributary of the ____.
    (A) Ganga (B) Brahmaputra (C) Mahi (D) Yamuna

15. During ____ months, the surface flow would increase.
    (A) Winter (B) Summer (C) Monsoon (D) Autumn

16. The ____ is called as Tsango in Tibet.
    (A) Brahmaputra (B) Ganga (C) Indus (D) Krishna

17. The ____ glacier of the Bhagirathi is one of the sources of Ganga.
    (A) Gangotri (B) Indus (C) Yamnotri (D) Himalayas

18. The ore mined at Sandur is ____.
    (A) Coal (B) Iron (C) Manganese (D) Gold

19. Ban on ____ for irrigation was introduced to preserve water.
    (A) Tube wells (B) Canals (C) Tanks (D) Streams

20. Precipitation includes ____.
    (A) Snow (B) Hail (C) Rainfall (D) All the above

21. ____ % of water is used for domestic purposes.
    (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 7 (D) 4

22. Contour Trenches are dug on the hill slopes to control ____.
    (A) Fertility (B) Manure (C) Color (D) Erosion

23. River Indus originates in the northern slopes of the ____ range.
    (A) Karakoram (B) Kailash (C) Lesser Himalayas (D) Trans Himalayan

24. Voluntary physical labour is known as ____.
    (A) Bhudan (B) Shramadan (C) Janma Bhoomi (D) None

25. Perumatty is in ____.
    (A) Telangana (B) Kerala (C) Karnataka (D) A.P.

26. The conversion of water into vapor is ____.
    (A) Transpiration (B) Evaporation (C) Condensation (D) None

27. ____ water is difficult to estimate.
    (A) Reservoir (B) Canal (C) Ground (D) River

28. ____ is the only river in the desert land of the Thar in Rajasthan.
    (A) Tapti (B) Luni (C) Narmada (D) Mahi

29. The Indus enters India territory in ____.
    (A) Jammu & Kashmir (B) Gujarat (C) Punjab (D) Rajasthan

30. Nasik is in ____ state.
    (A) Madhya Pradesh (B) Maharashatra (C) Gujarat (D) Karnataka

31. Haridwar is on the banks of the ____.
    (A) Ganga (B) Indus (C) Brahmaputra (D) Narmada

32. During the last 20 years, there has been an ____ increasing in ____.
    (A) Ruralisation (B) Globalization (C) Urbanization (D) None

33. Birth place of River Krishna is ____.
    (A) Nasik (B) Kurg (C) Kailash (D) Mahabaleswar

34. Birth place of River Godavari is ____.
    (A) Nasik (B) Kurg (C) Kailash (D) Mahabaleswar

35. In the peninsular rivers flowing towards East, Krishna is the second largest river, Krishna ____
    River takes its origin in ____
    (A) Nasik (B) Mahabaleswar (C) Multai (D) All

36. Lohit is a tributary of ____.
    (A) The Ganges (B) The Brahmaputra (C) The Indus (D) The Mahanadi

ANSWERS

1. The female literacy rate as per 2011 census. (A) 74.04% (B) 82.4% (C) 65.46% (D) 62.63%
2. Fertility rate in India is ______. (A) 2.9 (B) 2.8 (C) 2.7 (D) 2.6
3. The change in number of inhabitants of a country during a specific period is known as (A) Age structure (B) Migration (C) Population size change (D) Population density
4. The most populous country in the world is (A) China (B) India (C) U.S.A. (D) Canada
5. Sex ratio in 2011 in India is ______. (A) 946 (B) 945 (C) 943 (D) 947
6. The first census was taken in India ______. (A) 1872 (B) 1862 (C) 1882 (D) 1892
7. The second most populous country is (A) India (B) Russia (C) Bangladesh (D) Canada
8. According to 2001 census, sex ratio is ______. (A) 933 (B) 964 (C) 957 (D) 969
9. Sex ratio of Andhra Pradesh ______. (A) 991 (B) 949 (C) 993 (D) 915
10. The first complete census was held in ______. (A) 1891 (B) 1881 (C) 1911 (D) 1921
11. Sex ratio of Kerala in 2011 is ______. (A) 943 (B) 970 (C) 960 (D) 1034
12. ______ state has the highest density of population. (A) Andhra Pradesh (B) Kerala (C) Bihar (D) Uttar Pradesh
13. Plains have high density of population as they have ______ and abundant rainfall. (A) Fertile soil (B) Black soil (C) Red soil (D) Sandy soil
14. ______ plays a very important role in changing the composition and distribution of population. (A) Industrialization (B) Migration (C) Education (D) None
15. India's population has been steadily ______. (A) Developing (B) Increasing (C) Decreasing (D) None
16. Sex ratio is an important social indicator to measure the extent of ______ between males and females in a society. (A) Morality (B) Equality (C) Fraternity (D) Justice
17. Population census is taken for every ______ years. (A) 9 (B) 8 (C) 7 (D) 10
18. Highest and least populated states of India according to 2011 census were ______. (A) West Bengal & Gujarat (B) Maharashtra & Goa (C) Uttar Pradesh & Sikkim (D) M. P. & Jharkhand
19. Internal migration does not change the size of the population, but influences the ______ of population within the nation. (A) Occupation (B) Growth (C) Distribution (D) None
20. ______ is the pivotal element in social studies. (A) Globalisation (B) Privatization (C) Capitalization (D) Population
21. The working age is ______ years. (A) 15 - 39 (B) 14 - 59 (C) 15 - 69 (D) 13 - 59
22. Population density is calculated as the number of persons per ______. (A) Sq. Km (B) Unit area (C) Sq. Mile (D) None
23. Since 1981 ______ rate has also started declining gradually. (A) Death (B) Birth (C) Literacy (D) None
24. Internal migration means migration within ______. (A) Country (B) State (C) Mandal (D) District
25. Sex ratio is the number of females per ______ males in population. (A) 100 (B) 1000 (C) 10,000 (D) 1,00,000
26. ______ state has a positive sex ratio. (A) Kerala (B) Tamil Nadu (C) A.P. (D) Bihar
27. Cause for the population changing ______. (A) Births (B) Deaths (C) And (D) Migrations
28. Total fertility rate is the number of ______ that is likely to be born to a woman. (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
29. A person aged ______ years and above who can read and write with understanding in any language is treated as literate. (A) 7 (B) 6 (C) 5 (D) 4
30. The people who work in the ______ sector have a struggle for work. (A) Primary (B) Unorganised (C) Organised (D) Mixed
31. ______ female babies born against 100 male babies. (A) 103 (B) 99 (C) 98 (D) 97
32. Some children are forced to work because of ______. (A) Economic conditions (B) Willingness (C) Both A & B (D) None
33. Indian population (2011 census) is ______ millions. (A) 1210 (B) 1028 (C) 2100 (D) 2500
34. Literacy rate of India in 1942 was ______. (A) 12% (B) 13% (C) 45% (D) 28%
35. The literacy rate in 2011 was ______. (A) 73% (B) 74.04% (C) 75% (D) 76%
36. India population as per 2001 census ______ millions. (A) 1210 (B) 1020 (C) 2100 (D) 1029
37. The minimum age to measure literacy rate ______. (A) 7 years (B) 6 years (C) 14 years (D) 9 years

**Answers**

CHAPTER 7 – PEOPLE AND SETTLEMENT

1. The imperialist country could get raw materials from colonized countries through ( )
   (A) Ports (B) Mega cities (C) Capitals (D) Cities

2. _____ years ago agriculture started on the earth.
   (A) 12,000 (B) 15,000 (C) 5,000 (D) 25,000

3. The city of Delhi had _____ master plans.
   (A) One (B) Two (C) Three (D) Four

4. Today _____ lakhs villages are there in India.
   (A) 6.4 (B) 6.5 (C) 5.6 (D) 4.5

5. ______ is a largest port city in Andhra Pradesh.
   (A) Visakhapatnam (B) Machilipatnam (C) Kakinada (D) Chirala

6. _____ million population live in rural India.
   (A) 860 (B) 850 (C) 840 (D) 800

7. ______ brought many changes in human life style.
   (A) Nomadic life style (B) Agriculture (C) Sedentary life style (D) Transport

8. The population of _____ areas increased.
   (A) Urban (B) Rural (C) Tribal (D) None

9. DDA means
   (A) Damodar Development Agency (B) Diary Development Authority (C) Delhi Development Authority (D) All

10. Pratapgarh is in ______.
    (A) Tamil Nadu (B) Karnataka (C) Maharashtra (D) Rajasthan

11. Suvarna Bhoomi International airport is in
    (A) Nepal (B) Sri Lanka (C) Thailand (D) Myanmar

12. The way we organize ourselves and our living space in a place is called ______.
    (A) Standard of living (B) Lifestyle (C) Settlement (D) None

13. ______ refers to the characteristics of the place.
    (A) History of the place (B) Site (C) Situation (D) None

14. The villages that are best connected have______.
    (A) The most vibrant markets (B) Fairs (C) A & B (D) None

15. ‘Kopis’ means
    (A) Permanent shelters of the migrants (B) Temporary shelters of the migrants (C) Both A & B (D) Pucca buildings for migrants

16. Largest populous city in India is
    (A) Delhi (B) Mumbai (C) Chennai (D) Kolkata

17. Mumbai city is called
    (A) Mega city (B) Town (C) Municipality (D) Metropolis

18. What kinds of places attracted settlements?
    (A) Site (B) Situation (C) The history of the place (D) All

19. Today Delhi is the _____ largest city with more than 1,60,00,000 people.
    (A) First (B) Second (C) Third (D) Fourth

20. Site refers to the _____ of the place.
    (A) Topography (B) Vision (C) Characteristics (D) None

21. Shivaji built a fort at _____ in Maharashtra.
    (A) Pratapgarh (B) Kolkata (C) Chennai (D) Raigarh

22. In _____ City the airport functions as a city in its own right.
    (A) Jet-age (B) Metro (C) Aerotropolis (D) A & C

23. In India, ______ millions live in cities and towns.
    (A) 350 (B) 400 (C) 450 (D) 500

24. Situation describes the _____ with the other places.
    (A) Characteristics (B) Topography (C) Connection (D) None

25. Every city usually has a master plan to _____ different types of areas.
    (A) Design (B) Allocate (C) A & B (D) None

26. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata cities accommodate ______ more than ______ million people each.
    (A) 3 (B) 8 (C) 10 (D) 9

27. The present population of Shimla is _____ lakhs.
    (A) 2 (B) 3 (C) 1.5 (D) 1

28. ‘Aerotropolis’ means
    (A) Airport (B) Aeroplane centres (C) Airport city (D) Places where aeroplanes are banned

29. Indira Gandhi International Airport is located at
    (A) Delhi (B) Kolkata (C) Mumbai (D) Hyderabad

30. Early humans hunted and gathered their food.
    That is why they were called
    (A) Hunter gatherers (B) Civilized (C) Developed (D) Romans

31. Delhi population in 1951 this was _____ lakhs.
    (A) 15 (B) 20 (C) 100 (D) 30

32. Unauthorized colonies
    (A) Ghats (B) Villages (C) cities (D) Juggi Jhopdi

33. The method of staying at one place without moving is known as ______.
    (A) Nomadic (B) Migration (C) Hunting and Gathering (D) Sedentary

34. Symbol used for National capital.
    (A) △ (B) ▽ (C) Star (D) □

35. Symbol used for State capital.
    (A) Large, dark black dot (B) △ (C) ▽ (D) □

36. Example for Metropolitan/ Million Plus city.
    (A) Ahmedabad (B) Hyderabad (C) Chennai (D) All

A N S W E R S

CHAPTER 8 – PEOPLE AND MIGRATION

1. _____ tribe of migrate to work in mining sites of Odisha.  
   (A) Saora (B) Gaddis  
   (C) Chenchu (D) Munda and Santhal

2. Migrations commonly occur from  
   (A) Rural to rural  (B) Urban to urban  
   (C) Urban to rural  (D) Rural to urban

3. Sugarcane cutting is a _____ migration.  
   (A) seasonal (B) internal (C) international (D) none

4. According to national census surveys, every _____ person in India is a migrant.  
   (A) Fourth (B) second (C) fifth (D) sixth

5. Every year more than 3 lakh workers migrate to  
   (A) West Asia (B) Africa (C) France (D) Australia

6. _____ the major producer of sugar in India.  
   (A) Maharashtra (B) Andhra Pradesh  
   (C) Kerala (D) Madhya Pradesh

7. _____ tribe migrate to work in Assom plantations  
   (A) Saora (B) Chenchu (C) Gonds (D) Mannan

8. Migrant labours spend more on  
   (A) Education (B) Food (C) Land (D) None of these

9. Unskilled /semi skilled workers migrated to oil exporting countries like _______.  
   (A) West Asia (B) Japan (C) U.S.A. (D) Chile

10. People migrate with the expectation of _____  
    (A) Income (B) Creativity (C) Change (D) Work

11. 50,000 Women migrate from _____ annually to work in fish processing industries of Maharashtra.  
    (A) Kerala (B) Karnataka (C) Odisha (D) T.N.

12. Place of residence is a place where the person had stayed for more than _____ months.  
    (A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 6 (D) 12

13. Large scale sugar cane cultivation began in the Western Maharashtra in the early 1970s after the _____ dam was built.  
    (A) Hirakud (B) Koina (C) Mettur (D) Prakasam

14. _____ are set up by the Indian government in different countries.  
    (A) Embassies (B) Governors (C) Agents (D) None

15. Money sent by migrants to their relatives is _____  
    (A) Prizes (B) Gifts (C) Remittances (D) Awards

16. In some regions of India, nearly _____ of households depend on the remittances sent by their migrant members.  
    (A) 1/3 (B) 2.3 (C) 1/4 (D) 1/5

17. Over time people go to new places, develop relationships with new people, understand and live in a _____ culture.  
    (A) Intensified (B) Diversified (C) A & B (D) None

18. The National Commission of Rural Labour report Submitted in  
    (A) 1992s (B) 1993s (C) 2000s (D) 1990s

19. The Emigration Act, _____ (year) is the Indian law governing migration and employment of Indians abroad.  
    (A) 1985 (B) 1984 (C) 1986 (D) 1983

20. _____ million people have been reported as migrants in 2001.  
    (A) 307 (B) 300 (C) 310 (D) 314

21. In recent times, Indian _____ also go to countries such as Germany, Norway, Japan and Malaysia.  
    (A) Skilled Workers (B) Professionals  
    (C) Employees (D) None

22. 1/3 of the world's 200 million are _____ Migrants from one developing country to another.  
    (A) National (B) International (C) Regional (D) Local

23. Females report _____ as the most common reason for migration.  
    (A) Marriage (B) Education (C) Job (D) None

24. Grown-up children are not able to continue _____ at their parents' new work places.  
    (A) Their Play (B) Their Work  
    (C) Their Studies (D) None

25. In _____ sector employees go to the native place of migrants and recruit.  
    (A) Agricultural (B) Industrial (C) Service (D) None

26. Construction sites in most urban areas depend on _____ workers.  
    (A) Female (B) Migrant (C) Immigrant (D) None

27. Rural to rural migration has _______.  
    (A) Decreased (B) Increased  
    (C) No Change (D) None

28. Seasonal migrants are not only poor but have little or no land at their _____ place.  
    (A) Neighbouring (B) Working (C) Native (D) None

29. Migration allows households to meet debt and other obligation without having to ______ assets.  
    (A) Sell (B) Buy (C) Own (D) None

30. Criteria for identifying a person as a migrant:  
    (A) Birth place (B) Last usual place of residence  
    (C) Both A and B (D) None

31. Place where the person was born is  
    (A) birth place (B) Site (C) Situation (D) None

32. Most urban migrants have to work as _______.  
    (A) Labourers in organised sector  
    (B) Labourers in Un-organised sector  
    (C) Officers in organised sector (D) Jobs in IT.

ANSWERS
CHAPTER 9 – RAMPUR: A VILLAGE ECONOMY

1. Rampur lies in the fertile alluvial plains of the ___ in the western part of Uttar Pradesh. (A) Ganga plain (B) Krishna basin (C) Godavari basin (D) Periyar basin

2. One hectare is equal to ____ sq.mts. (A) 10,000 (B) 1000 (C) 100 (D) 1 Lakh

3. The number of families in Rampur village (A) 250 (B) 150 (C) 450 (D) 550

4. All farmers in Rampur grow at least two main crops, many are growing ____ as the third crop. (A) Coffee (B) Banana (C) Potato (D) Millets

5. A farmer purchased Buffaloes, it is ___ capital. (A) Physical (B) Working (C) Labour (D) Land

6. HYV means (A) High yielding variety (B) High young variety (C) High yellow variety (D) High yarn variety

7. In contrast to the small farmers, the medium and large farmers generally have their own ___ from farming. (A) Incomes (B) Expenses (C) Saving (D) None

8. In Rampur, since there has been no expansion in land area under cultivation. (A) 1931 (B) 1921 (C) 1941 (D) 1951

9. Mineral resources and favourable climatic conditions come under this type of investment. (A) Private Investment (B) Public Investment (C) Natural Investment (D) None

10. Physical capital includes ___ (A) Machines (B) Tube Wells (C) Tools (D) All

11. ___ is the unit of measurement of land. (A) Kilometer (B) Meter (C) Centimeter (D) Hectare

12. Which of these is necessary for production. (A) Land (B) Labour (C) Capital (D) All

13. The cause for decline of fertility of land is ___. (A) Over use of chemical fertilizers (B) Over tilling (C) Raising more crops (D) Using organic manures

14. Agricultural surplus sell at the market-yard in (A) Jahanibad (B) Rampur (C) UP (D) Raiganj

15. ____ is the main production activity in Rampur. (A) Farming (B) Fishing (C) Pottery (D) None

16. ____ were used by farmers to draw water from the wells and irrigate small area. (A) Persian wheels (B) Machines (C) Motors (D) None

17. Wooden cart drawn by buffalos (A) Tongas, Bogeys (B) Kotta (C) Motor (D) Mota

18. White revolution is associated with _____. (A) Agriculture (B) Milk (C) Fish (D) Pesticides

19. The first few tube wells were installed by the government, almost ___ years ago. (A) Fifty (B) Sixty (C) Ten (D) Hundred

20. Farming requires a great deal of ___. (A) Hard Work (B) Assets (C) Intelligence (D) None

21. ____ families own majority of the land in Rampur (A) Upper Caste (B) SC (C) ST (D) BC

22. Well-irrigated regions in our country (A) Coastal regions (B) Riverine Plains (C) A & B (D) None

23. Sugarcane or jaggery is sold to traders in (A) Jahanigad (B) Rampur (C) UP (D) Raiganj

24. In ___ milk collection & chilling centres set up. (A) Raiganj (B) Rampur (C) Shapur (D) None

25. More than two crops are grown on the same piece of land during a year is called ___. (A) Multiple cropping (B) Modern farming (C) White revolution (D) Green revolution

26. Agriculturally prosperous region is (A) Punjab (B) Haryana (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) All

27. Creation of utility is called ___. (A) Production (B) Consumption (C) Distribution (D) Exchange

28. MNREGA is being implemented from ___. (A) 2005 (B) 2004 (C) 2003 (D) 2002

29. Which of the following is the fixed capital? (A) Fertilisers (B) Pesticides (C) Seeds (D) Tools and machines

30. ____ has provided some support to the incomes of rural works. (A) Anganwadi (B) Mid day meals (C) MGNREGA (D) None

31. During ___ season farmers grow Jowar & bajra. (A) Summer (B) Rainy (C) Winter (D) None

32. Rampur farmers grow potato as the ___ crop. (A) Third (B) Second (C) First (D) Fourth

33. Potato cultivation takes place in ___ months. (A) Jan. and Mar. (B) Oct. and Dec. (C) April and June (D) July to Sept.

34. The non-farm activities are. (A) small manufacturing (B) transport (C) shop-keeping (D) All

35. ____ is the main factor of production in the agriculture sector. (A) Land (B) Capital (C) Labour (D) Technology

36. Raw material & money is called ___ capital. (A) Working (B) fixed (C) Permanent (D) Physical

ANSWERS

1. Removing barriers by the government is (A) Liberalisation (B) Trade (C) Free trade (D) Investment

2. Ford Motors is connected with (A) Mahindra & Mahindra (B) Hindustan Machine Tools (C) Tata Motors (D) Maruti

3. MNCs choose to set up production in the areas of (A) Economic sustainability (B) Cheap goods (C) Cheap labour resources (D) Scenic beauty

4. ______ is the process of integration of countries. (A) Globalisation (B) Integration (C) Growth (D) All

5. Cargill is the largest producer of ______ in India. (A) Petrol (B) Crude oil (C) Edible oil (D) None

6. Internationalisation
   1. WTO 2. WB 3. IMF
   (A) 1 only (B) 2 only (C) 2 and 3 (D) All

7. Cargill foods bought over ______ Indian company. (A) Parakh Foods (B) Dabur (C) Valka (D) Britannia

8. ______ is a major change that occurred across the globe in the late 20th century. (A) Privatisation (B) Globalisation (C) Industrialisation (D) None

9. Trade was the main channel connecting ______. (A) Distant countries (B) Distant states (C) Distant cities (D) Distant towns

10. Geneva is located in ______. (A) Italy (B) Switzerland (C) England (D) India

11. This company has branches in many nations. (A) Global (B) Joint stock (C) Corporate (D) MNCs

12. Liberalisation in India was started around ______. (A) 1991 (B) 1981 (C) 1971 (D) 1961

13. ______ play a major role in the globalisation. (A) MNCs (B) Industries (C) Companies (D) None

14. The money that MNCs spent to buy assets such as land, buildings, and other equipment is called ______. (A) Government Investment (B) Foreign Investment (C) Owners Investment (D) None

15. SEZs are setup by ______. (A) Local companies (B) Governments (C) Indian companies (D) Multinational companies

16. The aim of WTO is ______. (A) Restrictions on trade (B) Providing health (C) Liberalise international trade (D) None

17. ______ monitors the liberalized policies of trade. (A) WTO (B) WHO (C) ILO (D) FAO

18. The impact of globalisation is (A) Greater choice and high quality (B) Low prices and low quality (C) Lesser choices and high prices (D) Low quality and high prices

19. A large part of ______ is controlled by MNCs. (A) Foreign trade (B) Foreign investment (C) Government (D) None

20. Globalisation created new opportunities for ______ companies providing ______ particularly those involving IT. (A) Services (B) Exchanges (C) Sales (D) All

21. Improvement in ______ has been one major factor that has stimulated the globalisation. (A) Labour (B) Land (C) Capital (D) Technology

22. People with education, skill and wealth have ______ made the best use of the new ______. (A) Opportunities (B) Methods (C) Measures (D) All

23. Though WTO is supposed to allow free trade, it is seen that the ______ have unfairly retained ______ trade barriers. (A) Underdeveloped nations (B) Developed nations (C) Developing nations (D) None

24. 19th century witnessed an accelerated pace of foreign trade, foreign investment and ______. (A) Labour Migration (B) Capital Migration (C) Executive Migration (D) None

25. The production process is divided into small parts and spread out ______. (A) Across the world (B) Across the country (C) Among the states (D) None

26. Trade barrier _______. (A) Interest (B) Investment (C) Tax (D) Loan

27. The most common route for investment by MNCS in countries around the world is to ______. (A) Form partnership with local companies (B) Buy existing local companies (C) Set up new factories. (D) None

28. The main destination of Indian indentured migrants were the ______ Fiji, Malaya, Ceylon, Mauritius etc. (A) Caribbean islands (B) Indonesia (C) Finland (D) Maldives

29. Many MNCS are investing in China because ______. (A) The taxes are low (B) Import quotas are low (C) Provides cheap labour (D) It provides cheap manufacturing location

30. The advantage of arrival of Multi National Companies is ______. (A) Employment opportunities for the people (B) Costly goods available at lower prices (C) Transportation facilities (D) All the above.

31. The criteria for MNC setup: (A) Proximity to the markets (B) Availability of labour (C) Government Policies (D) All the above.

ANSWERS
1. Example of coarse grains or multi grains ( )
   (A) Bajra (B) Ragi (C) Jowar (D) None

2. ______ surveys declared that malnutrition is a ( ) major problem in India.
   (A) ICDS (B) PDS (C) NIN (D) FCI

3. Food security' means ______ ( ).
   (A) nutrition levels (B) production of food (C) Availability of food (D) All the above

4. Midnapore has ______ soil.
   (A) Alluvial (B) Sandy (C) Red laterite (D) Black

5. In the cultivation of rice and wheat farmers use heavily ______. It led to soil degradation, and depletion of ground water resources.
   (A) Chemical fertilizers (B) Iron (C) Manganese (D) Sulfur

6. The Bengal famine in ______ instance took away about 3 to 5 million people's lives in and around Bengal, Assam and Orissa.
   (A) 1943-45 (B) 1943-44 (C) 1960-62 (D) 1976-78

7. About ______ children studying in schools eat midday meal today.
   (A) 14 crore (B) 13 crore (C) 12 crore (D) 10 crore

   (A) 2011 (B) 2012 (C) 2013 (D) 2014

9. The prevalence of chronic energy deficiency was highest in the States of ______. ( )
   (A) Odisha (B) Gujarat (C) Uttar Pradesh (D) All India

Note: Answers the questions from 10 to 15. ( )
   (A) Minerals (B) Carbohydrates (C) Vitamins (D) Proteins

10. ______ are required for blood formation. ( )

11. ______ provide energy, through wheat, rice, ragi, Jowar, oils, sugar, fats etc.

12. ______ help growth and regeneration of tissues.

13. ______ are available in beans, dals, meat, eggs, rice, wheat etc.

14. ______ provide protection and ensure the working of many vital systems of the body. ( )

15. ______ is provided through green leafy vegetables, ragi etc.

16. Availability of food grains per person per day = (Availability of food grains for the year + ______ population) / ________ .
   (A) 7 (B) 24 (C) 12 (D) 365

17. ______ is the places where young children are taken for care of including meals during the day.
   (A) Anganwadi (B) Convent (C) School (D) None

18. Every person should eat 300 grams of ______ but availability was ______ grams.
   (A) 180 (B) 200 (C) 190 (D) 210

19. The prevalence of under-weight is highest in ______.
   (A) Gujarat (B) Karnataka (C) Kerala (D) MP

20. ______ supply food grains for the poor people. ( )
   (A) PDS (B) WHO (C) ILO (D) WTO

21. Antyodaya cards are related to _______. ( )
   (A) Poorest of the poor (B) All poor (C) Persons below poverty line (D) None

22. Antyodaya card holders are entitled to the ______ food grains of _______.
   (A) 35 kgs (B) 40 kgs (C) 45 kgs (D) 50 kgs

23. A standard of ______ calories per day in urban areas and 2400 calories in rural areas is the recommended food intake per day.
   (A) 2200 (B) 2100 (C) 2110 (D) 2450

24. Per capita availability of food grains in U.S.A ______ grams
   (A) 500 (B) 850 (C) 700 (D) 600

25. The ______ directed all the state governments and central government to provide mid-day meals.
   (A) Supreme Court (B) High Court (C) District Court (D) Sessions Court

26. The major reason for low calorie intake is the lack of ______ of the people.
   (A) Purchasing Power (B) Consuming Power (C) A & B (D) None

27. In which state of India Amul dairy is situated
   (A) Gujarat (B) Maharashtra (C) West Bengal (D) Kerala

28. The stock of food grains mainly wheat and rice procured by the government through ______.
   (A) FCI (B) DCI (C) FCCI (D) ECCI

29. Production of foodgrains during the year + net imports - change in stocks with the government = (A) Availability of foodgrains for the year. (B) Availability of foodgrains per person. (C) Availability of foodgrains per day. (D) None

30. Nutrition (NIN) is located in ______.
   (A) Hyderabad (B) Tirupati (C) Vizag (D) Vijayawada

31. ICDS means
   (A) International Children Development (B) Indian Child Democratic Scheme (C) India Children Development in Social (D) Integrated Child Development Scheme

32. FCI means
   (A) Family Circus of India (B) Fun Cinema India (C) Food Corporation of India (D) Fox Cat India

33. Yield of Food grains has been
   (A) Increasing (B) Decreasing (C) No change (D) None

ANSWERS
1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33.
CHAPTER 12 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT WITH EQUITY

1. Income above Rs17 lakh are called rich. They are ___ households. ( )
   (A) 3 million (B) 5 million (C) 8 million (D) 17 million
2. Income below Rs1.5 lakhs are called ___ . ( )
   (A) Aspirers (B) Deprived (C) Rich (D) Middle class
3. Aspirers income between Rs.___ to Rs.___ lakhs. (A) 1.2 - 5.4 (B) 2 - 3 (C) 5 - 6 (D) 1.5 - 3.4
4. ___ expands the meaning of development to include social indicators of education and health
   (A) GDP (B) NNP (C) Income (D) HDI
5. The water go down to the ground is called ___ . (A) Water (B) Recharge (C) Process (D) None
6. The potential of an environment to provide the resources is referred to as ( )
   (A) An "environment's source function" (B) Pollution (C) Air pollution (D) Environment
7. Sikkim is the first state that is planning to shift completely to organic farming by ___ year. (A) 2015 (B) 2012 (C) 2010 (D) 2008
8. Alternate PDS initiated in ______ in Telangana. (A) Chirala (B) Gadur (C) Zaeherabad (D) Nellore
9. ___ is on the path of being 100% organic state. (A) Uttarakhand (B) Gujrat (C) U.P. (D) M.P.
10. The quality of groundwater is deteriorating by ___ . (A) Toxic Substances (B) Over rainfall
    (C) Chemical industrial waste (D) Percolation
11. To avoid environmental pollution, it is necessary to switch to ___. (A) CNG (B) Diesel (C) Petrol (D) None
12. The better indicator of development than GDP. (A) GDP (B) NNP (C) HDI (D) GNP
13. CNG means (A) Diesel and petrol (B) Natural Gas.
    (C) Gas (D) Compressed Natural Gas
14. ___ is an environmental issue. (A) Employment (B) Climate change
    (C) Food habits (D) Increasing wages
15. Organic farmers do use ___. (A) Fertilizers (B) Pesticides (C) Compost (D) None
16. ___ is not the activity of primary sector. (A) Agriculture (B) Fishing (C) Banking (D) Mining
17. Dharavi, one of the largest slums is in ___ . (A) Mumbai (B) Hyderabad (C) Chennai (D) Kolkata
18. ___ project is the single largest river development scheme in India. (A) Narmada valley Development (B) Polavaram
    (C) Sahyadri valley Development (D) Pulichintala
19. The letter of Bava Mahaliya was recorded in ___ and translated into Hindi. (A) Bhalila (B) Bengali (C) Assame (D) Gujarati
20. In India __ million hectares is rainfed area and ___ million is irrigated area. (A) 92, 52 (B) 25, 92 (C) 92, 51 (D) 50, 90
21. ___ describes an environment's ability to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution.
   (A) Source function (B) Pollution
   (C) Sink Function (D) Environment.
22. "Silent Spring" written by ___ in 1962. (A) Rachel Carson (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Eric
23. Narmada valley Development project involves the construction of more than ___ large and small dams
   (A) 3,000 (B) 4,000 (C) 2,000 (D) 1,000
24. In 1991, the supreme court held that the right to life is fundamental right under ___ . (A) Article 21 (B) Article 22 (C) Article 23 (D) Article 24
   (A) Manmohan Singh (B) Digvijay Singh (C) Narendra Modi (D) Bava Mahaliya
26. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 meters in the past ___ years.
   (A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 50
27. The largest of the dams constructed is the Sardar Sarovar, which floods more than ___ hectares of forest and agricultural land.
   (A) 37,000 (B) 27,000 (C) 47,000 (D) 57,000
28. Endosulfan is a ___ . (A) Fertilizer (B) Pesticide (C) insecticide (D) none
29. Sardar Sarovar dam is built on the river ___ . (A) Ganga (B) Sabarmati (C) Narmada (D) Tapti
30. 'Chipko' means ___ . (A) Embracing trees (B) Growing trees
    (C) Cutting trees (D) None
31. Endosulfan is used in which of the fruit orchards. (A) Orange (B) Cashew Crop (C) Coconut (D) Lemon
32. Chemical pesticides are banned in ___ . (A) Sikkim (B) Punjab (C) Haryana (D) Rajasthan
33. Chipko Movement is related to this state ___ . (A) U.P. (B) Uttarakhand (C) Gujrat (D) Bengal
34. Soil micro-organisms like ___ make nutrients more accessible to the plant. (A) Rhizobium (B) Azotobacter (C) A & B (D) None
35. Endosulfan, sprayed by helicopter in Kasargod in the Northern part of ___ . (A) Telangana (B) Karnataka (C) Asom (D) Kerala
36. ___ dam displaces half a million people and destroying some of India's most fertile land.
   (A) Bhakra Nangal (B) Sardar Sarovar
   (C) Nagarjuna Sagar (D) None

A N S W E R S

1. The immediate cause of World War 1 was (A) Invasion on Poland (B) Murder of Ferdinand (C) Nazism (D) Fasizm
   (B) 1914
2. ___ called the 20th century 'The Age of Extremes'
   (A) Nehru (B) Hitler (C) Gandhi (D) Eric Hobsbawm
3. World War II was ended with the surrender of (A) Italy (B) Germany (C) Japan (D) Turkey
   (B) Italy
4. Treaty of Versailles created a reaction in ___ which led to the rise of Hitler.
   (A) Germany (B) France (C) Italy (D) Turkey
5. ___ countries were not invited to the Treaty of Versailles.
   (A) Germany (B) Austria, Russia (C) Turkey (D) All
6. The headquarters of League of Nations was (A) Geneva (B) Rome (C) Paris (D) New York
   (A) Geneva
7. The treaty of Versailles was attended by ___ national delegations.
   (A) 32 (B) 34 (C) 36 (D) 38
8. World War 1 ended with the victory of (A) Italy (B) Germany (C) England (D) Turkey
   (A) Italy
9. World War 1 claimed ___ million men in battle.
   (A) 5 (B) 15 (C) 10 (D) 22
10. Bismarck defeated France in ___.
    (A) 1870 (B) 1866 (C) 1856 (D) 1876
11. The port of Danzig belongs to ___.
    (A) Poland (B) Belgium (C) Germany (D) England
12. By 1934, members of League of Nations was (A) 68 (B) 58 (C) 48 (D) 50
    (A) 68
13. Triple Entente was formed in the year ___.
    (A) 1904 (B) 1907 (C) 1892 (D) 1895
14. ___ was not the member of League of Nations.
    (A) USA (B) England (C) France (D) None
15. ___ Indian soldiers were killed in World war-1
    (A) 25,000 (B) 50,000 (C) 75,000 (D) 1,250,000
16. Russia communist state was established in (A) 1917 (B) 1919 (C) 1921 (D) 1924
17. Hitler decided to attack ___ in 1942.
    (A) England (B) U.K. (C) USSR (D) Poland
18. International Women's suffragist movement established in (A) 1914 (B) 1918 (C) 1913 (D) 1910
19. The 1st world war started on ___.
    (A) 28-06-14 (B) 28-07-14 (C) 28-08-14 (D) None
20. After 1917 revolution, Russia became ___ state.
    (A) Hereditary (B) Monarchy (C) Dictator (D) Communist
21. ___ was the leader of Nazi German forces.
    (A) Mussolini (B) Stalin (C) Roosevelt (D) Hitler
22. ___ was the leader of Fascism in Italy.
    (A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) Stalin
23. Russian Revolution in 1917 was led by ___.
    (A) Stalin (B) Lenin (C) Putin (D) Gorbachev
24. The British women got their voting right in
    (A) 1919 (B) 1918 (C) 1917 (D) 1916
25. The Russian Revolution took place in___.
    (A) 1919 (B) 1918 (C) 1917 (D) 1916
26. ____ invaded Poland in 1939.
    (A) Hitler (B) Mussolini (C) Lenin (D) Stalin
27. ____ became a Weimar Republic in 1919.
    (A) Germany (B) Austria (C) France (D) England
28. Archduke Franz Ferdinand belonged to (A) France (B) Serbia (C) Austria (D) Germany
29. The great depression was occurred in ___.
    (A) 1929 (B) 1927 (C) 1935 (D) 1920
30. Key person in the formation of League of Nations (A) Lenin (B) Stalin (C) Woodrow Wilson (D) Hitler
31. The period of World War -1.
    (A) 1915-20 (B) 1914-19 (C) 1939-45 (D) 1917-22
32. _____ treaty followed by world war – 1.
    (A) Paris (B) Boston (C) Versailles (D) None
33. The Axis powers were led by ___.
    (A) Italy (B) Austria (C) Japan (D) Germany
34. Mussolini was the dictator of ___.
    (A) Italy (B) Germany (C) Russia (D) Turkey
35. Bombings on Hiroshima & Nagasaki done by ___.
    (A) USSR (B) England (C) USA (D) Japan
36. Axis powers
    1. USA 2. USSR 3. France 4. Germany 5. Italy
    (A) 1, 3, 2, 3, 4 (B) 3, 4, 5, 2, 1 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (D) 3, 4, 5, 2, 1
37. Triple Entente group countries were:
    (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (B) 3, 4, 5, 1, 2 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (D) 3, 4, 5, 2, 1
38. Triple Alliance countries were:
    1. Austria 2. USSR 3. France 4. Germany 5. Italy
    (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (B) 2, 3, 4, 5, 1 (C) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 (D) 3, 4, 5, 2, 1
39. The immediate provocation of World War 2 was Hitler’s invasion of ___.
    (A) Holland (B) USA (C) England (D) Poland
40. USSR was formed in ___.
    (A) 1917 (B) 1924 (C) 1922 (D) 1926
41. UNO was Formed on ___.
    (A) 24-10-1945 (B) 24-10-1946 (C) 24-10-1944 (D) 24-10-1942
42. The headquarters of UNO is at ___.
    (A) New York (B) Geneva (C) Washington (D) Berlin
43. Permanent countries of security council.
    (A) 1, 2, 3, 4, (B) 2, 3, 4, (C) 3, 4, 5, (D) All

ANSWERS

38. D 39. D 40. B 41. A 42. A 43. D
1. Tsar ruled over Russian empire during 1917.
   (A) Nicholas I  (B) Nicholas II  (C) Nicholas III  (D) All

2. By 1932, the Nazi party of Hitler got ___% of votes.
   (A) 27%  (B) 37%  (C) 47%  (D) 36%

3. The population of Russia in 1917 was ___ million.
   (A) 156  (B) 160  (C) 176  (D) 106

4. Weimar Republic in Germany was formed on
   (A) 9-12-1916  (B) 10-11-1920  (C) 9-11-1917  (D) 9-11-1918

5. In Russia Comintern was formed in the year ___.
   (A) 1919  (B) 1920  (C) 1917  (D) 1918

6. The book written by Adolf Hitler was ___.
   (A) Mein Kampf  (B) Animal farm
   (C) In Praise of Folly  (D) None

7. ___ country suffered least during Depression
   (A) Russia  (B) Germany  (C) Britain  (D) USA

8. Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) came under
   the influence of ___.
   (A) USA  (B) USSR  (C) Japan  (D) Italy

9. German Democratic Republic (GDR) came under
   the influence of ___.
   (A) USA  (B) USSR  (C) Japan  (D) Italy

10. _____ attacked communism and capitalism
    terming both of them as Jewish conspiracies.
    (A) Roosevelt  (B) Mussolini  (C) Hitler  (D) None

11. In the World War - 1 Russia fought against
    (A) USA  (B) Germany  (C) Austria  (D) None

12. Germany invaded Poland on September 1st ___.
    (A) 1939  (B) 1940  (C) 1942  (D) 1945

13. Capitalists believed in ___.
    (A) profit and private property  (B) workers rights
    (C) social welfare of the people  (D) none

    (A) Hiroshima  (B) Nagasaki  (C) Tokyo  (D) A & B

15. ___ police forces of Nazis were most feared
    and called the secret police.
    (A) Imperial  (B) Gestapo  (C) Storm trooper  (D) All

16. Nazi generals and leaders were captured
    and put to trial was famously known as
    (A) Nuremberg Trials  (B) March on Russia
    (C) Hitler's Army Rally  (D) Gestapo surrender

17. Russian rulers called as ___.
    (A) Tsar  (B) Emperor  (C) King  (D) None

18. Leader of Nazi party in Germany was ___.
    (A) Stalin  (B) Hitler  (C) Putin  (D) Karl Mant

19. ___ event provoked USA to join the World War 2
    (A) Battle of Stalingrad  (B) Battle on Austria
    (C) Attack on Pearl Harbour by Japan
    (D) Annexation of Austria by Germany

20. 'Genocide'
    (A) proletors rally  (B) war between nations
    (C) Civil war  (D) mass murder of innocent people.

21. The three R's with reference to the 'New Deal'
    (A) Religion, Reform, Recovery
    (B) Relief, Recovery, Reform
    (C) Racism, Revolution, Religion
    (D) Rural, Reform, Revolution

22. 'The New Deal' policy was announced by ___.
    (A) Roosevelt  (B) Lincoln  (C) Jefferson  (D) Nelson

23. ___ had the third largest population in the world.
    (A) China  (B) India  (C) USA  (D) Russia

24. On 5th March, 1917 around ___ women took out a
    procession demanding peace and bread in USSR.
    (A) 12,000  (B) 15,000  (C) 16,000  (D) 10,000

25. Due to great depression ___ Americans were
    unemployed.
    (A) 25%  (B) 30%  (C) 35%  (D) 15%

26. A severe famine was held in Russia between ___.
    (A) 1929-30  (B) 1922-23  (C) 1917-1918  (D) 1926-27

27. _____ led the Bolshevik group in Russia.
    (A) Lenin  (B) Karl Marx  (C) Louis Blanc  (D) None

28. World War -2 came to an end on 2nd Sept. of ___.
    (A) 1948 (B) 1947 (C) 1946 (D) 1945

29. On 24th March 1933, ___ act was passed to
    establish dictatorship in Germany by Hitler.
    (A) Rowlett  (B) Enabling  (C) Colonial  (D) None

30. ___ forces defeated in "The battle of Stalingrad"
    (A) Allied  (B) Germany  (C) Japan  (D) India

31. Stalin began "Five year plan" in the year ___.
    (A) 1917  (B) 1924  (C) 1926  (D) 1928

32. ____ was not inspired by the communism.
    (A) Nehaj  (B) Nehru  (C) MN. Roy  (D) Tagore

33. Russian Parliament is known as ___.
    (A) Diet  (B) Duma  (C) Reichstag  (D) Assembly

34. Holocaust means ___.
    (A) Revolution of workers  (B) Mass killing of Jews
    (C) Mass scale unemployment  (D) None

35. ___ started collective farming in Russia.
    (A) Stalin  (B) Lenin  (C) Putin  (D) Karl Marx

36. Germany's 'Genocidal war' was against ___.
    (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 3, 4 (C) 1, 3, 4 (D) All the above

37. Stalin succeeded Lenin in ___.
    (A) 1922 (B) 1924 (C) 1930 (D) 1936

38. ___ countries emerged after World War -2.
    (A) 1, 2, 3 (B) 3, 4, 5 (C) 4, 5 only  (D) All the above

    (A) Pearl (B) Port Louis (C) New York (D) Tokyo

**Answers**

1. The Nigerian youth Movement was founded by
(A) Nehru (B) Macaulay (C) Ken Saro (D) Azikiwe

2. The Manchu empire in China was overthrown in
(A) 1925 (B) 1921 (C) 1911 (D) 1919

3. Guomindang (KMT) also called as 
(A) Kuomintang (B) the National People's Party
(C) Communist party (D) Youth Party

4. After a long haul of military dictatorship Nigerians elected a democratic government in
(A) 1996 (B) 1992 (C) 1990 (D) 1999

5. _______ is a plant killer.
(A) Agent Orange (B) Agent Red
(C) Agent Yellow (D) Agent Blue

6. _______ initiated by Sun Yat Sen.
(A) Three principles (B) Federal policy
(C) Ping Lao policy (D) Welfare policy of China

7. The People's Republic of China established in
(A) 1945 (B) 1950 (C) 1949 (D) 1947

8. _______ formed the Guomindang.
(A) Mao Chin (B) Macaulay
(C) Mao Zedong (D) Sun Yat Sen

9. Vietnam was a colony of _______.
(A) Dutch (B) France (C) Spain (D) Britain

(A) Ghana (B) Iguana (C) Hanoi (D) Limbo

11. _______ Tribe is living in the South East Nigerian
(A) Yoruba (B) Hausa Fulani (C) Igbo (D) Macans

12. In _______ students formed Young Annam Party.
(A) 1918 (B) 1919 (C) 1920 (D) 1915

13. The Chinese communist party (CCP) has been
founded (1921) after the _______ Revolution.
(A) Bloodless (B) Russian (C) French (D) American

14. 'Yoruba' is a tribe in _______.
(A) Indo-China (B) Vietnam (C) China (D) Nigeria

15. NLF occupied the Presidential palace in _______
on 30th April 1975 and finally unified Vietnam.
(A) Michigan (B) Jianxi (C) Saigon (D) None

16. On 4-5-1919 an angry demonstration was held in
(A) Beijing (B) Peking (C) Xiang (D) Mekong

17. 'May Fourth Movement' was organised in _______.
(A) 1920 (B) 1939 (C) 1919 (D) 1911

18. _______ encouraged women to cultivate four virtues.
(A) Mao (B) Chiang (C) Ken Saro (D) Sun Yat Sen

19. People's Republic of China was established in
(A) 1911 (B) 1949 (C) 1919 (D) 1954

20. _______ was the third largest rice exporter.
(A) Vietnam (B) China (C) India (D) Nigeria

21. Long March was held in _______.
(A) 1944-45 (B) 1914-15 (C) 1924-25 (D) 1934-35

22. The Peoples Republic of China was based 
on the principles of _______.
(A) New democracy (B) Four virtues
(C) four great needs (D) Three principles

23. Ho - Chi Minh belonged to _______.
(A) Korea (B) Japan (C) Vietnam (D) China

24. The Nigerians fought against the _______.
(A) Americans (B) British (C) French (D) Dutch

25. The colonial economy in Vietnam was based on _______.
(A) Tea (B) Rice (C) Cotton (D) Rice, Sugarcane

26. USA decide to intervene the Vietnam war, because
(A) Vietnam attacked USA (B) To control communism
(C) USA was a trading partner of France (D) None

27. Vietnamese Communist Party was established by
(A) Ken Saro (B) Ho Chi Minh (C) Sun Yet Sen (D) All

28. On 30 April _______ Vietnam was unified.
(A) 1974 (B) 1976 (C) 1973 (D) 1975

29. Peking University was established in _______.
(A) 1900 (B) 1902 (C) 1899 (D) 1991

30. Guomindang Party belongs to _______.
(A) Vietnam (B) America (C) China (D) Japan

31. River Niger belongs to Nigeria. It is in _______.
(A) Africa (B) Afghanistan (C) India (D) China

32. A peace settlement was signed by the US and Vietnam in January 1974 at _______.
(A) Annam (B) Paris (C) Geneva (D) New York

33. In 1954, _______ became the leader of North Vietnam.
(A) Azikiwe (B) Ken Saro (C) Ho Chi Minh (D) Dinh Diem

34. Vietnam was occupied by _______ in 1940.
(A) Germany (B) England (C) Italy (D) Japan

35. Vietnam exported _______ of its rice production.
(A) ⅗ (B) ⅔ (C) 1/3 (D) 2/3

36. Long march conducted over a distance of _______.
(A) 10000 (B) 6000 (C) 2500 (D) 3500

37. Nigeria became independent on 1st October _______.
(A) 1950 (B) 1945 (C) 1963 (D) 1960

38. Nigerian National Democratic Party founded by
(A) Herbert Macaulay (B) Ken Sato Wiwa
(C) Sun Yat Sen (D) Azikiwe

39. _______ launched military campaign to control the warlords in China.
(A) Maozedong (B) Chou-en-Lai
(C) Chiang Kai-shek (D) Sun Yat Sen

40. The founder of modern China
(A) Mao (B) Chiang (C) Ken Saro (D) Sun Yat Sen

41. Three Principles (San min chui) means:
(A) Nationalism (B) Democracy (C) Socialism (D) All

**Answers:***

1. British Policy
   (A) Divide and Rule (B) White man's burden
   (C) Imperialism (D) All

2. The right to vote was given to a small section of the population - about ___% for provincial assemblies and about ___% for the Central assembly.
   (A) 10 & 12 (B) 12 & 1 (C) 12 & 10 (D) 1 & 12

3. INA formed with Prisoners of War (POW) in ___
   (A) Simhala and Burma (B) Burma and Malaya
   (C) Malaya and Simhala (D) Suvamabhoomi

4. After the failure of ___ Gandhi started 'Quit India'
   (A) Cripps Mission (B) Simon Commission
   (C) Rowlat Act (D) Cabinet Mission

5. After independence, these princely states took time to sign the instrument of accession.
   (A) 1,2 (B) 2,3 (C) 1,2,3 (D) All

6. ___ party was willing to help Indians for attaining freedom?
   (A) Republic (B) Democratic (C) Socialist (D) Labour

7. The princes were given pension funds to meet their personal expenses called ___
   (A) Subsidy (B) Loan (C) Tax (D) Privy-purse

8. Naval Central Strike Committee leader was ___
   (A) Gafar Khan (B) Jinnah (C) MS. Khan (D) Tilak

9. Provincial governments were elected in ___
   (A) 1937 (B) 1938 (C) 1933 (D) 1935

10. On 4 June 1942, 3 lakh mill workers put down their tools in ___
    (A) Hyderabad (B) Delhi (C) Chennai (D) Bombay

11. Azad Hind Fauz or INA was founded by ___
    (A) Patel (B) Nethaji (C) Gandhi (D) Nehru

12. Muslim League demand for partition and announced on 16 August 1946 as ___ in Calcutta.
    (A) Direct Action day (B) Quit India day
    (C) Independence day (D) Republic day

13. To form Indian National Army, Bose took the prisoners of war from ___
    (A) Singapore (B) Japan (C) Germany (D) Italy

    (A) B.J.P (B) Congress (C) Socialist (D) Communist

15. 'Do-or-Die' slogan related to ___ movement.
    (A) 1905- Vandenmatharam (B) 1942 Quit India
    (C) 1920 Non-co-operation (D) 1930 Salt Satyagraha

16. 'Sare Jahan Se Acha' song Writer ___ spoke of a need for a 'North-west Indian Muslim state'.
    (A) Mujibur Rehman (B) Rahmat Ali
    (C) Mohammad Isqbal (D) Mohammad Ali Jinnah

17. The name Pakistan or Pak-stan (from Punjab, Afghan, Kashmir, Sindh and Baluchistan) was coined by a Punjabi Muslim student Choudhry Rahmat Ali at ___
    (A) Cambridge (B) Michigan (C) Oxford (D) None

18. Muslim League passed a resolution for the formation of Pakistan on ___ March 1940.
    (A) 26th (B) 23rd (C) 23rd (D) 6th

19. After the partition of India ____ crore people,
    both Hindus and Muslims were displaced.
    (A) One and Half (B) One (C) Two (D) Two and Half

20. Royal Indian Navy rebellion started on 18th Feb. ___
    (A) 1945 (B) 1946 (C) 1943 (D) 1942

    (A) 416 (B) 225 (C) 26 (D) 102

22. ___ was given charge of integration of states in 1947
    (A) Gandhi (B) Ambedkar (C) Patel (D) Nehru

23. Winston Churchill belonged to ___ party.
    (A) Democratic (B) Conservative (C) Labour (D) Republican

24. Gandhi was assassinated on ___ January 1948.
    (A) 30th (B) 3rd (C) 13th (D) 23rd

25. 'The Iron Man of India' was the title of ___
    (A) Nehru (B) Gandhi (C) Patel (D) Tilak

26. INA means ___
    (A) International army (B) Indian army
    (C) Indian navy army (D) Indian national army

27. In 1937 Congress won ___ provinces, out of 11.
    (A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 9 (D) 11

28. Muslim League was formed in ___
    (A) 1910 (B) 1906 (C) 1905 (D) 1908

29. Separate electorate for Muslims was started in ___
    (A) 1947 (B) 1937 (C) 1909 (D) 1919

30. In 1942, Prime Minister ___ send Cripps, to India to compromise with Gandhi and Congress.
    (A) Churchill (B) Attlee (C) Cameron (D) Mc. Donald

31. Father of the nation ___
    (A) Nehru (B) Mountbatten (C) Gandhi (D) Tilak

32. Frontier Gandhi ___
    (A) Moulana Abul Kalam (B) Agakhan (C) Jinnah
    (D) Khan Abdul Gafar Khan (KAG Khan)

33. There existed around ___ Princely states which enjoyed different levels of sovereignty but were under British paramount power.
    (A) 550 (B) 292 (C) 389 (D) 650

34. Tebaha movement started in ___
    (A) Bengal (B) Orissa (C) Kerala (D) Hyderabad

35. In Feb. 1947, Wavell was replaced as Viceroy by ___
    (A) Mountbatten (B) George (C) Churchill (D) Godse

36. In March ___ Cabinet Mission came to India.
    (A) 1946 (B) 1947 (C) 1945 (D) 1944

37. ___ was the last Governor General of India.
    (A) Nehru (B) Mountbatten (C) Gandhi (D) Tilak

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**ANSWERS**


1. Constitutional Drafting Committee Chairman (A) Ambedkar (B) Nehru (C) Gandhi (D) Patel
2. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly (A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) Gandhi (D) All
3. First President of Independent India was (A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) Gandhi (D) All
4. Provinces under British rule elected (A) 292 (B) 93 (C) 26 (D) 385
5. Princely states elected (A) 93 (B) 385 (C) 26 (D) 292
6. S.C. members represented in the C.A. (A) 26 (B) 25 (C) 24 (D) 27
7. Constituent Assembly women members were (A) 26 (B) 35 (C) 93 (D) 9
8. The type of Government in America (A) Monarchy system (B) Parliamentary system (C) Presidential system (D) Central system
9. The chapters on which law can be made are divided into (A) State (B) Concurrent (C) Central (D) All
10. 'Federation' means (A) Central Government is powerful (B) Dual polity (C) Unitary (D) State Government is powerful
11. Expand C.A. (A) Constituent Assembly (B) Current Assembly (C) Constituent Account (D) Country Account
12. The Draft constitution has been before the public for (A) Ten (B) Eleven (C) Eight (D) Six
13. Right to equality was decided to legally put an end to the practice of (A) Privy purses (B) Zamindars (C) Patwari system (D) Untouchability
14. Ambedkar presented the draft of the constitution before the CA on (A) 1951 (B) 1950 (C) 1948 (D) 1949
15. Constituent Assembly was setup in (A) 1950 (B) 1946 (C) 1942 (D) 1947
16. The princely states had not yet agreed to become part of the and many of them hoped to remain independent kingdom. (A) India (B) Pakistan (C) Bangladesh (D) All
17. The 29th state of India is (A) Telangana (B) A.P. (C) Jharkhand (D) U.P.
18. Major changes in constitution made during (A) 1980s (B) 1990s (C) 1970s (D) 1960s
19. President of Indian Union generally bound by (A) Advice of people (B) Advice of chief Justice (C) Advice of court (D) Advice of ministers
20. ___ is the head of the Indian Union. (A) Governor (B) Prime Minister (C) President (D) Vice-President
21. The Constituent Assembly members were elected indirectly by the members of the ___ (A) Lok Sabha (B) Rajya Sabha (C) Parliament (D) Provincial Assemblies
22. Second major event in the Indian Constitution was the Supreme Court judgment known as ___ case. (A) Chandra Sekhar (B) Subhash Chandra Bose (C) Kesavananda Bharati (D) None
23. ___ was the first President of india. (A) Nehru (B) Rajendra Prasad (C) V.V. Giri (D) Kalam
24. ___ word is not in the preamble. (A) Socialist (B) Secular (C) Federal (D) Sovereign
25. 'Secular state' means a country which ___ . (A) is neutral in religion (B) has official religion (C) bans religions (D) has religious intolerance
26. ___ is not a feature of the Indian constitution (A) Federal form of Government (B) Parliamentary form of Government (C) A written constitution (D) Double citizenship
27. The first elections were held in Nepal under a Constitution issued by king ____. (A) Narendra (B) Koirala (C) Raja (D) Mahendra
28. The term 'horrors of war' found in the preamble of (A) India (B) Nepal (C) Japan (D) None
29. The Draft Constitution contains ___ Articles and 8 Schedules. (A) 314 (B) 313 (C) 316 (D) 315
30. Monarchy was abolished in Nepal in ____. (A) 1951 (B) 1959 (C) 1947 (D) 2007
31. ___ party of Nepal came to power in 1991 in Nepal. (A) Communist (B) Congress (C) Socialist (D) None
32. The constitution of India was prepared and adopted by the ___ on 26-11-1949 and it came into force on 26-01-1950. (A) Constituent Assembly (B) Legislative (C) Judiciary (D) Executive
33. Match The Following. (1) Japan, (2) Nepal, (3) India (A) Diet, (B) Katmandu, (C) Delhi (A) 1-A, 2-B, 3-C (B) 1-B, 2-A, 3-C (C) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A (D) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A
34. In ___ though a Dual Polity has no Dual Judiciary. (A) Indian Federation (B) America (C) Nepal (D) Japan
35. Identify the correct sentence. 1. The High Courts and the Supreme Court form one single integrated Judiciary 2. Marriage, Divorce, and Inheritance, are either placed in the Concurrent List (A) Both are true (B) Both are false (C) 1 is true (D) All

** ANSWERS **

A. 2, 3, B. 4, A. 5, A. 6, A. 7, D. 8, C. 9, D. 10, B. 11, A.
C. 31, B 32, A 33, A 34, A 35, A.
1. Panchasheel agreement was between countries.  
   (A) India-China (B) India - Russia  
   (C) India - Bangladesh (D) India - England  

2. ______ demanded separate Telugu state with his hunger strike for 58 days.  
   (A) Alluri Sitara Ramajulu (B) Bhagath Singh  
   (C) Prakasham Pantulu (D) Potti Sri Ramulu  

3. Amendment is known as 'Mini constitution'.  
   (A) 44th (B) 26th (C) 42nd (D) 35th  

4. Food Production in 1964-67 increased due to  
   (A) Land Reforms (B) Green Revolution  
   (C) Communal farming (D) Pink Revolution  

5. Advani started Rathyatra from ______ to ______.  
   (A) Somnath to Ayodhya (B) Badrinath to Ayodhya  
   (C) Kedarnath to Somnath (D) Somnath to Kasi  

6. 'Anti Hindi Agitation' started in Tamilnadu by ______.  
   (A) Socialist party (B) Dravida Munnetra Kazagam  
   (C) All India Dravida Munnetra Kazagam (D) Janansth  

7. Shaik Abdullah was the leader from ______.  
   (A) Bangladesh (B) Kashmir (C) Pakistan (D) U.P.  

8. ______ succeeded Nehru as Prime Minister.  
   (A) Charan Singh (B) Jawaharlal Nehru  
   (C) Vajpayee (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri  

9. Nationalisation of banks and abolition of 'Privy purses' was taken up by ______.  
   (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Vallabhbhai Patel  
   (C) Indira Gandhi (D) Lal Bahadur Shastri  

10. He was not a member of 1st SRC.  
    (A) H. Kunzru (B) KL.Rao (C) Fazl Ali (D) Parikkar  

11. 1973 Arab-Israeli war raised ______ prices in India.  
     (A) Wheat (B) Clothes (C) Oil (D) Dal  

12. Bhakra-Nangal dam is in ______.  
     (A) Delhi (B) Himachal Pradesh (C) U.P. (D) Haryana  

13. First general elections in India were held in ______.  
     (A) 1957 (B) 1952 (C) 1972 (D) 1952  

14. In 1971, a war broke out between India and ______.  
     (A) Bangladesh (B) Sri Lanka (C) Pakistan (D) All  

15. Telangana bill passed in Lok Sabha on ______.  
     (A) 25th February 2014 (B) 18th February 2014  
     (C) 21st February 2014 (D) 27th February 2014  

16. Communication language between centre and states is ______.  
     (A) English (B) Telugu (C) Sanskrit (D) Hindi  

17. DMK party in Tamil Nadu popularized by ______.  
     (A) Vijayakanth (B) Karunanidhi  
     (C) Rajnikanth (D) MGR  

18. India & Pak signed on Shimla agreement in ______.  
     (A) 1974 (B) 1973 (C) 1972 (D) 1971  

19. India had war with ______ in 1971 For Bangladesh  
     (A) Sri Lanka (B) China (C) Pakistan (D) Japan  

20. ______ article explains about presidential rule.  
     (A) 356 (B) 366 (C) 376 (D) 386  

21. In ______ Janatha party defeated Congress.  
     (A) 1977 (B) 1978 (C) 1980 (D) 1992  

22. ______ article provides special status to Kashmir.  
     (A) 260 (B) 370 (C) 360 (D) 250  

23. In 1947, Kashmir was being ruled by ______.  
     (A) British (B) Pakistan (C) Nizams (D) Hari Singh  

24. In 1967, Congress got ______ Lok Sabha seats only.  
     (A) 364 (B) 369 (C) 382 (D) 284  

25. Indo-China war took place in ______.  
     (A) 1966 (B) 1963 (C) 1962 (D) 1972  

26. The first linguistic state ______.  
     (A) Assam (B) Andhra Pradesh (C) Bihar (D) U.P.  

27. Indira Gandhi was unseated from Lok Sabha by decision of the High court of ______.  
     (A) Delhi (B) Hyderabad (C) Allahabad (D) Madras  

28. Separate state of Telangana came into existence.  
     (A) 4th June 2014 (B) 2nd June 2014  
     (C) 6th June 2014 (D) 8th June 2014  

29. First State Reorganisation Commission ______.  
     (A) October 1952 (B) October 1953  
     (C) August 1952 (D) August 1953  

30. Indira Gandhi gave slogan 'Garibi Hatao' in ______.  
     (A) 1971 (B) 1967 (C) 1980 (D) 1977  

31. Green Revolution deals with ______.  
     (A) Water management skill (B) Use of fertilizers  
     (C) Use of high yielding varieties (D) All the above  

32. The First Five year plan focused on ______.  
     (A) Industries (B) Roads (C) Agriculture (D) Services  

33. Universal Adult Franchise means ______.  
     (A) Regular free and fair elections  
     (B) Allowing all people to vote for any political party  
     (C) Allowing all adults to vote in elections  
     (D) Allowing all people to vote for a single  

34. India consists of ______ states ______ union territories.  
     (A) 28, 7 (B) 29, 7 (C) 23, 7 (D) 29, 8  

35. The major highlight of the 42nd Amendment:  
   1. Excluding the courts from election disputes.  
   2. Strengthening the central government.  
   3. Making the judiciary subservient to parliament.  
     (A) 1,2 (B) 2,3 (C) 1,3 (D) 1,2,3  

36. In ______, the Court came up with the landmark decision on the Basic Structure of the Constitution, which put a check on the governmental power to amend the Constitution.  
     (A) 1973 (B) 1974 (C) 1975 (D) 1972  

37. Emergency was announced by ______.  
     (A) Charan Singh (B) Indira Gandhi  
     (C) Moraji Desai (D) Babu Jagjivan Ram  

38. Present name of East Pakistan is ______.  
     (A) Nepal (B) Bhutan (C) China (D) Bangladesh  

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**Answers**

1. The party based in Punjab is ______. (A) TDP (B) DMK (C) Shiromani Akali Dal (D) BJP
2. In June 1978 Operation Barga launched in - (A) Haryana (B) Punjab (C) Kerala (D) West Bengal
3. After forming government at centre, Janata Party dismissed ______ Congress governments in states. (A) Nine (B) Six (C) Seven (D) Four
4. Left Front Government led by Jyoti Basu of ______. (A) Congress (B) DMK (C) CPM (D) BJP
5. Sikh militant group was led by ______. (A) Bindranwale (B) ISIS (C) Bin Laden (D) LTTE
6. ______ initiated telecom revolution in India. (A) Gandhi (B) Modi (C) Indira (D) Rajiv Gandhi
7. Assassinated Rajiv Gandhi. (A) Sikh militants (B) MacCains (C) LTTE (D) Balakrishna
8. Founder of Telugu Desam party was ______. (A) NTR (B) Chandra Babu (C) Balakrishna (D) YSR
9. ______ introduced Liberalisation in India in 1992. (A) DMK (B) Congress (C) BJP (D) NDA
10. 'Coalition government' means ______. (A) Parties with more majority (B) Government formed with the help of other Parties (C) Parties forming government with the help of C.M. (D) A party wins with absolute majority
11. Assam revolt was led by ______. (A) SAD (B) AGP (C) AASU (D) DMK
12. In 1984 All Assam Student Union agreement related to ______. (A) Indira Gandhi (B) Deve Gowda (C) PV Narasimha Rao (D) Rajiv Gandhi
13. The revolution with which Rajiv Gandhi's name associated is ______. (A) White (B) Blue (C) Telecom (D) Green
14. NTR's government was dismissed in ______. (A) 1982 (B) 1985 (C) 1984 (D) 1983
15. The leader who defected from TDP to Congress and became Chief Minister in 1984 was ______. (A) N. Bhaskar Rao (B) Janardana Reddy (C) Sanjeeva Reddy (D) Vijay Bhaskar Reddy
16. Indian army sent to maintain peace in Sri Lanka war withdrawn in ______. (A) 1986 (B) 1988 (C) 1982 (D) 1989
17. The longest served Chief Minister of state- ______. (A) Narendra Modi (B) Shriela Dixit (C) Jyoti Basu (D) Naveen Patnaik
18. Find the odd one regarding welfare measures of NTR in 1982 election promises. (A) mid-day meal scheme in government schools. (B) Rs. 2 per kg rice to the poor (C) Janmabhoomi (D) Liquor Prohibition
19. Approximately half of rural households in ______ have received land reform benefits. (A) M.P. (B) A.P. (C) Bihar (D) West Bengal
20. 73rd Constitutional amendment belongs to ______. (A) Local Self Government (B) Women Welfare (C) Election Reforms (D) 2009 Education Act
21. For OBC's 27% reservation was given by ______. (A) Man Mohan Singh (B) PV Narasimha Rao (C) Rajiv Gandhi (D) VP Singh
22. ______ commission recommended reservation for OBC during VP Singh regime. (A) Mandal (B) Shah (C) Krishna (D) Yashpal
23. Congress returned to power in ______ after 1977. (A) 1978 (B) 1977 (C) 1980 (D) 1979
24. NT Rama Rao started Telugu Desam Party on his 60th birthday in ______. (A) 1981 (B) 1985 (C) 1982 (D) 1983
25. Operation Blue Star was conducted in ______. (A) 1969 (B) 1968 (C) 1971 (D) 1984
26. The tea industry was mainly based in ______. (A) Chennai (B) Bombay (C) Calcutta (D) Delhi
27. The Akali Dal had passed a set of resolutions in 1978 during ______ party rule. (A) DMK (B) Congress (C) Communist (D) Janata
28. The border with ______ could not be sealed due to both diplomatic and also geographic reasons. (A) Pakistan (B) China (C) Burma (D) Bangladesh
29. The dismissal of the Akali Government and the return of the Congress occurred in ______. (A) 1982 (B) 1980 (C) 1981 (D) 1983
30. First coalition (1989) Prime Minister of Janata Dal (A) Chandra Sekhar (B) PV Narasimha Rao (C) VP Singh (D) Moraji Desai
31. Janatha government came to power in ______. (A) 1977 (B) 1967 (C) 1980 (D) 1984
32. Farmers of UP and Haryana agitated under the leadership of ______. (A) VP Singh (B) Mahendra Singh Tikait (C) Jyoti Basu (D) Advani
33. Farmers of Maharashtra were fought under the leadership of ______. (A) Bal Thackeray (Q) Sardar (P) Patel (D) Sharad Joshi
34. ______ negotiated with IMF in 1992 for loans, to come out of economic crisis was ______. (A) VP Singh (B) Narasimha Rao (C) Manmohan (D) Rajiv
35. Example for the Local Party ______. (A) Congress (Q) BJP (C) CPM (D) TDP
36. Example for the National Party ______. (A) Congress (Q) YSRCP (C) Janasena (D) TDP

ANSWERS
1. **nationalised** Suez canal.
   (A) Tito (B) Yasser (C) Saddam (D) Nasser

2. In the World War 2 **has benefited more.**
   (A) USA (B) China (C) USSR (D) Japan

3. Independent buffer zone between India & China
   (A) Tibet (B) Nepal (C) Bhutan (D) Myanmar

4. First summit of NAM at Belgrade in Yugoslavia in September 1961, attended by **countries**.
   (A) 50 (B) 54 (C) 25 (D) 20

5. In 1968 in Iraq **came to power with the slogan of 'Arab Nationalism'**.
   (A) Saddam Hussein (B) Arafat (C) Nasser (D) Karzai

6. **was believed as promised Land of Jews.**
   (A) Pakistan (B) Palestine (C) USA (D) Russia

7. The prominent cause of cold war was **(A) The non-agreement to the disarmament policy.**
   (B) The rivalry among the industrialized countries.
   (C) Ideological difference between super powers.
   (D) The rivalry among the colonial powers.

8. In March 1945, the US President, **said, 'We have emerged from this War the most**
   (A) Nixon (B) Harry Truman (C) Clinton (D) Reagan

9. Palestinians were mostly **(A) Christians (B) Arab Muslims (C) Hindus (D) All**

10. Congo got independence in **(A) 1960 (B) 1956 (C) 1963 (D) 1971**

11. In 1956, Israel attacked **with the support of Western powers.**
   (A) Palestine (B) Jordan (C) Egypt (D) Syria

12. Chief spokesperson of NAM was **(A) Roosevelt (B) Tito (C) Nasser (D) Pt. Nehru**

13. UNO has **organs.**
   (A) 5 (B) 3 (C) 6 (D) 7

14. PLO was headed by **till 2004.**
   (A) Yasir Arafat (B) Bin Laden (C) Saddam (D) Bush

15. Neil Armstrong landed on moon in **(A) 1999 (B) 1969 (C) 1945 (D) 1956**

16. In 2014 UNO has **members.**
   (A) 220 (B) 204 (C) 193 (D) 186

17. Super powers after the World War 2.
   (A) Pakistan, Russia (B) India and China
   (C) USA and USSR (D) USA & Germany

18. **organizations of UNO is related to education.**
   (A) UNO (B) FAO (C) UNESCO (D) UNICEF

19. Chief architects of Non Alignment movement
   (A) Marshal Tito (B) Sukarno (C) Nehru (D) All

20. 'Veto power' means a power to **(A) Extend (B) Accept (C) Gain (D) Reject**

21. Fidayeen (suicide squads) was formed in **(A) Egypt (B) Palestine (C) Israel (D) Lebanon**

22. Arab nationalism and socialism are slogans of
   (A) Libya (B) Iraq (C) Egypt (D) Palestine

23. Mujibur Rahman organised a liberation struggle
   (A) Muktibahini (B) Jhoar (C) Fidayee (D) ISIS

24. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation was formed in **(A) 1948 (B) 1949 (C) 1945 (D) 1947**

25. Bandung conference took place in the year **(A) 1955 (B) 1965 (C) 1950 (D) 1955**

26. First Indian Satellite **(A) PSLV (B) GSLV 1 (C) Anyabhatta (D) Apollo**

27. In 1971 **invaded Afghanistan to install friendly government there.**
   (A) India (B) USSR (C) UK (D) USA

28. Founding members of UNO **(A) 25 (B) 50 (C) 54 (D) 49**

29. International court of justice is located at **(A) The Hague (B) New York (C) Geneva (D) Paris**

30. The UNESCO is functioning from **(A) Hague (B) Paris (C) Geneva (D) New York**

31. **country has veto power in Security Council.**
   (A) China (B) Britain (C) USA (D) All

32. The first summit of NAM was **(A) Belgrade (B) Bandung (C) Delhi (D) Colombo**

33. During the World War 2, the President of US **(A) Wilson (B) Eisen Hower (C) Truman (D) Regan**

34. Intense tension between the US and the USSR during **is called 'Cold war'.**
   (A) 1919-91 (B) 1874-1914 (C) 1919-45 (D) 1945-91

35. The 'Zionist Movement' was developed by
   (A) Christians (B) Nazis (C) Jews (D) Arabs

36. India - China signed Panchasheel Pact in **(A) 1954 (B) 1962 (C) 1969 (D) 1947**

37. Western countries were headed by **(A) Russia (B) China (C) France (D) America**

38. After 1965 war India & Pakistan signed a treaty in **(A) Tashkent (B) Pakistan (C) India (D) UNO**

39. The UNICEF is functioning from **(A) Hague (B) New York (C) Geneva (D) Paris**

40. A major military operation Kargil war took place between India and Pakistan in **(A) 1993 (B) 1999 (C) 1991 (D) 1998**

41. **line is the border between India and China.**
   (A) Rediff (B) Everest (C) Durand (D) McMohan

42. Che Guevara was a popular leader from **(A) Africa (B) North America (C) Latin America (D) Asia**

43. Bangladesh was liberated from Pakistan with the help of Indian troops in **(A) 1965 (B) 1971 (C) 1975 (D) 1972**

**Answers**

CHAPTER 21 – SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN OUR TIMES

1. Martin Luther King fought for
   (A) American civil Rights Movement
   (B) Narmada Bachao (C) Freedom movement
   (D) Cambodian movement

2. SALT means ________.
   (A) Strategic Arms Liberation Talks
   (B) Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
   (C) Strategic Animals Liberation talks
   (D) Silent arms liberation treaty

3. The largest arms control treaty in history was
   (A) NAR (B) START (C) SALT (D) NATO

4. ____ is the principle of civil rights movements.
   (A) Discrimination against caste and creed
   (B) Freedom of expression (C) Equal rights (D) A & C

5. Act given to army to arrest or even people under suspicion of being involved in antinational activities
   (A) RTI act (B) AFSPA (C) Human Rights Act
   (D) Civil Rights Act

6. ____ was a famous writer, sought to dismantle the socialist system.
   (A) Alexander Solzhenitsyn (B) Andrei Sakharov
   (C) A & B (D) Stalin

7. Washington March conducted on 28th August
   (A) 1963 (B) 1961 (C) 1962 (D) 1960

8. USA forced to end war and leave Vietnam in 1975
   (A) 1971 (B) 1975 (C) 1970 (D) 1973

9. Bhopal gas disaster took place in India in ____.
   (A) 1983 (B) 1982 (C) 1984 (D) 1985

10. Environmental movements started in India in
    (A) 1950s (B) 1960s (C) 1980s (D) 1970s

11. Chipko movement related to ________.
    (A) Air Pollution (B) Plantation
    (C) Protection of forests (D) River Pollution

12. Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by ________.
    (A) Medha Patkar (B) Baba Ramdev
    (C) Sunderlal Bahuguna (D) Anna Hazare

    (A) Sardar Sarovar (B) Hirakud
    (C) Nagarjun Sagar (D) Bhakranangal

    (A) Narendra Agarwal (B) Prem Mittal
    (C) Navin Jindal (D) Arif Agarwal

15. British established the control over Manipur in
    (A) 1949 (B) 1899 (C) 1891 (D) 1879

16. Manipur was made a part of India in ________.
    (A) 1891 (B) 1958 (C) 1947 (D) 1949

17. ________ village in Nellore district witnessed anti-arrack movement.
    (A) Venkatapuram (B) Sangadigunta
    (C) Ramapuram (D) Dubagunta

18. Dow company sponsored Olympics in
    (A) Sydney (B) Mexico (C) London (D) Beijing

19. Chernobyl nuclear plant was in ________.
    (A) USSR (B) Poland (C) Hungary (D) USA

20. Glastron to bring in greater freedom for the people, is the reform introduced by
    (A) Stalin (B) Lenin (C) Mikhail Gorbachev (D) Kruchev

21. Andrei Sakharov was a famous ________.
    (A) Doctor (B) Athlete (C) Nuclear Scientist (D) Teacher

22. Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty was signed in
    (A) 1985 (B) 1991 (C) 2006 (D) 1948

23. Bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were in
    (A) Apr 1945 (B) 1945 Aug (C) July 1945 (D) Jan 1945

24. American court banned segregation in buses in
    (A) 1991 (B) 1856 (C) 1956 (D) 1865

25. Vietnamese used ...... technique to counter USA.
    (A) Guerrilla (B) Tanks (C) Bombs (D) Nuclear

26. Silent valley was declared as ________ park in 1985.
    (A) Municipal (B) National (C) Safari (D) Zoo

27. World wide economic and political changes since 1990s are known as ________.
    (A) Industrialisation (B) Globalisation
    (C) B and D (D) Neo-liberalism

28. Greenpeace movement was started in ________
    (A) 1966 (B) 1961 (C) 1971 (D) 1981

29. ‘Greenpeace’ movement has its headquarters in
    (A) Geneva (B) Hague (C) Prague (D) Amsterdam

30. ____ factory was responsible for Bhopal Gas tragedy
    (A) Union Carbide (B) Union Chemicals
    (C) Bengal Chemicals (D) Bengal Carbide

31. USA conducted underwater nuclear tests in 1971 in
    (A) Los Angeles (B) Boston (C) Alaska (D) New York

32. Arrack was officially banned in AP in October
    (A) 1992 (B) 1993 (C) 1991 (D) 1995

33. Supreme court Judge appointed to look into the possibility of repealing AFSPA was ________.
    (A) K.G. Balakrishnan (B) K.L. Shahry
    (C) Nariman (D) BP Jeevan Reddy

34. Armed Forces Special Powers Act was made in
    (A) 1975 (B) 1960 (C) 1954 (D) 1958

35. ____ has been on hunger strike to repeal AFSPA for more than 10 years and is under house arrest.
    (A) Irom Sharmila (B) Modi (C) Keziwal (D) Hajiare

36. Meira Paibi means ________.
    (A) Torch bearers (B) Path finders
    (C) Followers (D) Protection force

37. Silent valley was in Kerala located in ____ ghat.
    (A) Western (B) Nilgiris (C) Eastern (D) Vindhya

A N S W E R S

1. ____ is not information ( )
   (A) Memo (B) Oral instruction (C) Report (D) Record

2. Central Government passed RTI Act in ____.
   (A) 2005 (B) 2007 (C) 2009 (D) 2011

3. RTI ensures ____ in functioning of government bodies.
   (A) Problems (B) Change (C) Transparency (D) All

4. ____ can get access to information through RTI.
   (A) Government servants (B) Students (C) Police (D) Every citizen

5. Responsible person for Right to Information Act
   (1) State Commissioner of Information ( )
   (2) Central Commissioner of Information ( )

6. ____ can make amendments in RTI Act.
   (A) Supreme court (B) Parliament (C) State Assembly (D) Prime Minister

7. ____ are accountable to SPIC and CPIC.
   (A) Information officer (B) Office reception (C) Manager (D) None of the above

8. ____ is related with Lok Adalat.
   (A) No court fee (B) Fast prosecution (C) Direct interaction with judge (D) All

9. RTI ensures the government to ____.
   (A) Conduct welfare programmes (B) Make Laws (C) Change (D) Maintain Records

10. ____ is the first Appellate Authority of your school
    (A) Mandal Educational officer (B) Headmaster (C) District Educational officer (D) SPIC

11. The Public information officer of your school.
    (A) Headmaster (B) Social Assistant (C) Physical Education Teacher (D) First Assistant

12. ____ department keeps the land records.
    (A) Police (B) Health (C) Revenue (D) Education

13. Government departments have responsibility to maintain ______
    (A) Money (B) Dams (C) Records (D) Roads

14. RTI is not provided in ____.
    (A) Hindi (B) English (C) Official language of the state (D) French

15. SLSA means ____.
    (A) State Legal Services Authority (B) Service for legal Authority (C) State level Service for All (D) None

16. NALSA means ____.
    (A) National Authority for Legal Agencies (B) National Legal Services Authority (C) Navy Level Security Agency (D) None

17. CIO means.
    (A) Central India (B) Chief India Office (C) A & B (D) Central Information Office

18. Mental Health Act was made in ____.
    (A) 1988 (B) 1987 (C) 1985 (D) 1986

19. The information relating to this is not accessible.
    (A) Health (B) Roads (C) Military intelligence (D) All

20. ____ is superior to implement RTI.
    (A) First appellate Authority (B) SPIC (C) PIO (D) APIO

21. Lok Adalats are constituted in every state under the Legal services Act made in ____.
    (A) 2011 (B) 2002 (C) 1992 (D) 1987

22. State Legal Services Authority is headed by ____.
    (A) Advocate of HC (B) Retired CJ of HC (C) The CJ of HC (D) Senior judge of HC

23. Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act was made in ____.
    (A) 1956 (B) 1952 (C) 1948 (D) 1960

24. Juvenile Justice Act was made in ____.
    (A) 1956 (B) 1986 (C) 1960 (D) 1952

25. Roads are built and repaired by ____ department.
    (A) Public work (B) Health (C) Finance (D) Revenue

26. Medicine distribution checked by ____ department.
    (A) Revenue (B) Education (C) Health (D) Finance

27. ____ body to provide legal aid and assistance.
    (A) SLSA (B) NALSA (C) Legal Committee (D) All

28. ____ is not autonomous.
    (A) Information Commission (B) Krishna Commission (C) Election Commission (D) Judicial

29. ____ is not benefit under Legal Services Authority.
    (A) A victim of trafficking in human beings or beggars (B) Women and children (C) industrial workers (D) Persons with annual income of more than 1 lakh.

30. If the person collecting information through RTI Act belongs to BPL, then fee is ____.
    (A) Exempted (B) Rs. 5 (C) Rs. 10 (D) Rs. 2

31. According to RTI, there is ____ in every department.
    (A) Information Commissioner (B) Grama Sevak (C) Public Information Officer (D) Commissioner

32. RTI means.
    (A) Right to Tax (B) Right to transport (C) Right to information Act (D) All

33. PWD means.
    (A) Public Wages Desk (B) Prime Ministers Desk (C) People works Desk (D) Public Works Department

34. CPIC means.
    (A) Camp for Public In Colony (B) Care Pet India (C) Central Public Information Commissioner (D) All

35. Legal Services Authority Act was amended in ____.
    (A) 1994, 2002 (B) 1994, 2002 (C) 1994, 2002 (D) None

ANSWERS