

# History

## 1. Advent of Europeans to India.

Four choices are given for each of the questions/ incomplete statements. Choose the correct answer and shade the correct choice in the OMR given to you with blue/black ball point pen.

**1. Gateway of European Trade was**

- A. London.      B. Constantinople.      C. Paris.      D. New Delhi

**Ans: B. Constantinople.**

**2. Ottoman Turks captured city of Constantinople in the year**

- A. 1435.      B. 1455.      C. 1434.      D. 1453.

**Ans: D. 1453.**

**3. Vasco da Gama discovered new sea route to India in**

- A. 1492.      B. 1498.      C. 1453.      D. 1499.

**Ans: B. 1498.**

**4. The first Europeans who came to India for trade were**

- A. French.      B. British.      C. Dutch.      D. Portuguese.

**Ans: D. Portuguese.**

**5. Francisco de Almeida implemented 'Blue Water Policy' to**

- A. Establish supremacy over land.      B. Establish supremacy over the Sea.  
C. Establish supremacy over sky.      D. Establish supremacy over both land and Sea.

**Ans: B. Establish supremacy over the Sea.**

**6. The real founder of Portuguese Empire in India was**

- A. Vasco da Gama.      B. Alfonso de Albuquerque.      C. Almeida.      D. Robert Clive.

**Ans: B. Alfonso de Albuquerque**

**7. Albuquerque occupied the Goa in 1510 from**

- A. British.      B. Bijapur Sultans.      C. Hoysalas.      D. Kakatiyas.

**Ans: B. Bijapur Sultans.**

**8. British East India Company was established in the year**

- A. 1602.      B. 1600.      C. 1664.      D. 1498.

**Ans: B. 1600.**

**9. British ambassador who got trade permission from Mughal emperor Jahangir was**

- A. Robert Clive.      B. Thomas Roe.      C. Charles II.      D. James I.

**Ans: B. Thomas Roe.**

**10. Fort built by British in Madras was**

- A. St. Fort George.    B. Fort William.    C. Fort James.    D. Fort John.

**Ans: A. Fort St. George.**

**11. In 1668, Charles II the prince of England gave this city for on an annual rent of ten pounds to East India Company.**

- A. Madras.    B. Chandragiri.    C. Calcutta.    D. Bombay.

**Ans: D. Bombay.**

**12. The French East India Company established in**

- A. 1600.    B. 1602.    C. 1601.    D. 1664.

**Ans: D. 1664.**

**13. The modern name of Valikandapuram is**

- A. Kolkata.    B. Chennai.    C. Puducheri.    D. Surat.

**Ans: C. Puducheri.**

**14. The ambitious French Governor of India was**

- A. Dupleix.    B. Robert Clive.    C. Albuquerque.    D. Charles.

**Ans: A. Dupleix.**

**15. The battle of Buxar was fought in 1764 between**

- A. Combined forces of Mir Jaffar and British.    B. French and British.  
C. Combined forces of Mir Qasim and British.    D. Siraj ud Daula and British.

**Ans: C. Combined forces of Mir Qasim and British.**

**16. In the battle of Buxar, British army was led by**

- A. Hector Munro.    B. Thomas Munro.    C. Dupleix.    D. Mir Qasim.

**Ans: A. Hector Munro.**

**17. The British had the right to collect land taxes, whereas the Nawab had power over administrative issues like justice is called as the**

- A. Dual Citizenship.    B. Dual Government.    C. Dewani Right.    D. Dastak.

**Ans: B. Dual Government.**

**18. The right to collect land taxes is called as a**

- A. Diwani Right.    B. Dastaks.    C. Dual government    D. Alliance system.

**Ans: A. Diwani Right.**

**19. In 1765, Dual Government in Bengal was implemented by**

- A. Shah Alam II.    B. Shuja ud daula.    C. Mir Qasim.    D. Robert Clive.

**Ans: D. Robert Clive.**

**20. Dewani rights over Bengal was given to British by**

- A. Shah Alam II.    B. Robert Clive.    C. Shuja ud daula.    D. Mir Jaffar.

**Ans: A. Shah Alam - II.**

## 2. The Extension of British Rule.

1. Hyder Ali was a sultan of

- A. Hyderabad.      B. Mysore.      C. Arcot.      D. Travancore.

Ans: B. Mysore.

2. The greatest ruler among the Sikh was

- A. Ranjith Singh.      B. Lal Singh.      C. Dulip Singh.      D. Prathap Singh.

Ans: A. Ranjith Singh.

3. The First Anglo-Maratha War was waged from

- A. 1767 - 1769.      B. 1775 -1782.      C. 1803 -1805.      D. 1818-1857.

Ans: B. 1775 -1782.

4. Madhava Rao II was made as the Peshwa of Maratha kingdom by

- A. Narayan Rao.      B. Madhava Rao.      C. Nana Phadnamis.      D. Baji Rao II.

Ans: C. Nana Phadnamis.

5. Who took the support of British to become the Peshwa of Marathas during the first Anglo - Maratha war?

- A. Nana Phadnamis.      B. Raghunath Rao.      C. Narayan Rao.      D. Baji Rao II.

Ans: B. Raghunath Rao.

6. The First Anglo - Maratha war ended with this treaty

- A. Treaty of SriRangapatna.      B. Treaty of Bassein  
C. Treaty of Amritsar.      D. Treaty of Salbai.

Ans: D. Treaty of Salbai.

7. Who was made the Peshwa of Maratha after the First - Anglo Maratha war?

- A. Madhav Rao II.      B. Baji Rao II.      C. Raghunath Rao.      D. Narayan Rao.

Ans: A. Madhav Rao II

8. Holkar army defeated the army of Scindia and the Peshwa Baji Rao II in the year

- A. 1801.      B. 1802.      C. 1803.      D. 1804.

Ans: B. 1802.

9. King Ranjith Singh of Punjab died in the year

- A.1836.      B.1837.      C.1838.      D.1839.

Ans: D.1839

10. The Lahore Agreement was signed in 1846 between

- A. British & Sikhs.      B. Sikhs & Marathas.      C. British & Marathas.      D. British & Mulraj.

Ans: A. British & Sikhs.

11. After the third Anglo - Maratha war, British installed him as the descendant of Shivaji as the ruler of Satara.

- A. Pratapa simha.      B. Ranjith Singh.      C. Baji Rao II.      D. Appa Saheb.

Ans: A. Pratapa simha.

**12. During Second Anglo - Sikh war, British were opposed by**

- A. 'Chattar Singh Attariwala' & Moolraj.                      B. Moolraj & Lal Singh.  
C. 'Chattar Singh Attariwala' & Ranjith Singh.              D. Moolraj & Lord Dalhousie.

**Ans: A. 'Chattar Singh Attariwala' & Moolraj.**

### **3. The Impact of British Rule in India.**

**1. 'Divide and Rule' policy was implemented by**

- A. British.      B. French.      C. Dutch.      D. Portuguese.

**Ans: A. British.**

**2. British employed 'War' and 'Negotiation' methods in order to**

- A. Expand their trade.                      B. Achieve complete domination in India  
C. Promote East India Company.              D. Promote modern education in India.

**Ans: B. Achieve complete domination in India.**

**3. Civil services in India was implemented by**

- A. Lord Cornwallis.      B. Warren Hastings.      C. Lord Dalhousie.      D. William Bentinck.

**Ans: A. Lord Cornwallis.**

**4. Regulating Act was introduced in the year**

- A. 1784.      B. 1773.      C. 1829.      D. 1861.

**Ans: B. 1773.**

**5. In 1800, Fort William College in Calcutta was opened by**

- A. William Bentinck.      B. Warren Hastings.      C. Lord Dalhousie.      D. Lord Cornwallis.

**Ans: D. Lord Cornwallis.**

**6. Universities in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were established by**

- A. Jonathan Duncan.      B. Warren Hastings.      C. Lord Dalhousie.      D. William Bentinck.

**Ans: C. Lord Dalhousie**

**7. System of appointing Civil Servants through competitive examination was began in**

- A. 1851.      B. 1852.      C. 1853.      D. 1854.

**Ans: C. 1853.**

**8. Who argued "All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt"?**

- A. William Bentinck.      B. Warren Hastings.      C. Lord Cornwallis.      D. Lord Dalhousie.

**Ans: C. Lord Cornwallis.**

**9. Lord Cornwallis opened Fort William College in Calcutta for the benefit of**

- A. People aspiring to join Civil Services.              B. People aspiring to join military system.  
C. People joining police system.                      D. People joining judicial system.

**Ans: A. People aspiring to join Civil Services.**

**10. Warren Hastings became the Governor in the year**

- A. 1773.      B. 1792.      C. 1772.      D. 1784.

**Ans: C. 1772.**

**11. 'A Dewani Aadalat' is a**

- A. Supreme court.      B. High court.      C. Civil court.      D. Criminal court.

**Ans: C. Civil court.**

**12. 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' is a**

- A. Supreme court.      B. High court.      C. Civil court.      D. Criminal court.

**Ans: D. Criminal court.**

**13. Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by**

- A. Warren Hastings.      B. Lord Cornwallis.      C. Lord Minto.      D. Lord Wavell.

**Ans: A. Warren Hastings.**

**14. Efficient Police System in India was created by**

- A. Warren Hastings.      B. Lord Cornwallis.      C. Lord Wellesley.      D. Lord Dalhousie.

**Ans: B. Lord Cornwallis.**

**15. The post of Superintendent of Police was created by**

- A. Warren Hastings.      B. Lord Wellesley.      C. Lord Cornwallis.      D. Lord Dalhousie.

**Ans: C. Lord Cornwallis.**

**16. The Military System was redesigned as per the recommendations of**

- A. Peel committee.      B. Governor General's Executive Committee.  
C. Charles Wood's Commission.      D. Hunter Commission.

**Ans: A. Peel committee.**

**17. Governor General responsible for the expansion of modern education in India was.**

- A. Lord William Bentinck.      B. Lord Irwin.      C. Lord Wellesley.      D. Lord Canning.

**Ans: A. Lord William Bentinck.**

**18. In 1792 the Sanskrit College in Banaras started by**

- A. Charles Grant.      B. Jonathan Duncan.      C. William Bentinck.      D. Charles wood.

**Ans: B. Jonathan Duncan.**

**19. The British who pressed for the universalization of British education in India**

- A. Charles Grant.      B. Jonathan Duncan.      C. William Bentinck.      D. Charles wood.

**Ans: A. Charles Grant.**

**20. Macaulay was appointed as the member of Governor's Executive Committee by**

- A. William Bentinck.      B. Charles Grant.      C. Warren Hastings.      D. Jonathan Duncan.

**Ans: A. Lord William Bentinck.**

**21. The report on Modern Education was submitted by Macaulay in the year**

- A. 1852.      B. 1853.      C. 1835.      D. 1854.

**Ans: C. 1835.**

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**22. The suggestions of Charles Wood's Commission was accepted in the year**

- A. 1852.      B. 1853.      C. 1835.      D. 1854.

**Ans: C. 1854.**

## **4. Opposition To British Rule in Karnataka.**

**1. The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between**

- A. Hyder Ali & British.      B. Tippu & French.      C. British & Tippu.      D. British & French.

**Ans: A. Hyder Ali & British.**

**2. Kittur Chenamma adopted a boy named**

- A. Mallasarja.      B. Shivalingappa.      C. ShivalingarudraSarja.      D. Damodara.

**Ans: B. Shivalingappa.**

**3. The follower of Rani Chennamma of Kittur belonged to**

- A. Sangoli.      B. Halagali.      C. Amarasulya.      D. Koppal.

**Ans: A. Sangoli.**

**4. Surapura is in the present district of**

- A. Belagavi.      B. Yadgir.      C. Haveri.      D. Bidar.

**Ans: B. Yadgir.**

**5. Bedas of Halagali of Belagam District rebelled against British because**

- A. British destroyed Halagali village.      B. British declared war on Halagali.  
C. British banned the usage of weapons.      D. British did not permitted to adopt a son.

**Ans: C. British banned the usage of weapons.**

**6. The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically**

- A. Farmers Rebellion.      B. Military Revolt.      C. Political Revolution.      D. Social Revolution.

**Ans: A. Farmers Rebellion.**

**7. This century is called "The century of political problems"**

- A. 16<sup>th</sup> Century.      B. 17<sup>th</sup> Century.      C. 18<sup>th</sup> Century.      D. 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

**Ans: C. 18<sup>th</sup> Century.**

**8. He was known for his innovations in arms' usage.**

- A. Tippu.      B. Hyder Ali.      C. Dondia Wagh.      D. Veerappa.

**Ans: B. Hyder Ali.**

**9. The first Anglo- Mysore war was ended in 1769 by the treaty**

- A. Treaty of Salbai.      B. Treaty of Madras.  
C. Treaty of Mangalore.      D. Treaty of Srirangapatna.

**Ans: B. Treaty of Madras.**

**10. Hyder Ali was defeated by the British in a battle held in**

- A. Solignoor.      B. Tajoor.      C. Port Novae.      D. Mysore.

**Ans: C. Port Novae.**

**11. The second Anglo -Mysore war ended with the Treaty of Mangalore in**

- A. 1769.      B. 1784.      C. 1792.      D. 1799.

**Ans: B. 1784.**

**12. In the third Anglo-Mysore, Tippu was defeated by**

- A. Lord Wellesley.      B. Lord Dalhousie.      C. Lord Canning.      D. Lord Cornwallis.

**Ans: B. Lord Dalhousie.**

**13. Tippu had to surrender two of his sons as hostage as per the treaty**

- A. Treaty of Salbai.      B. Treaty of Madras.  
C. Treaty of Mangalore.      D. Treaty of Srirangapatna.

**Ans: D. Treaty of Srirangapatna.**

**14.. Tippu was defeated in the fourt Anglo-Mysore war by**

- A. Lord Wellesley.      B. Lord Dalhousie.      C. Lord Canning.      D. Lord Cornwallis.

**Ans: A. Lord Wellesley.**

**15.. The rebellion against British at Bidanur and Shikaripura in 1800 is:**

- A. Hyder Ali.      B. Dondiya Wagh.      C. Chennamma.      D. Sangolli Rayanna.

**Ans: B. Dondiya Wagh**

**16. Dondiya was called the 'Wagh' a Tiger because**

- A. He killed Tiger.      B. He was very brave.  
C. He was living with Tiger.      D. Dondiya was killed by Tiger.

**Ans: B. He was very brave.**

**17. Kittur Rani Chennamma opposed British because**

- A. Chennamma was not permitted to adopt a son.      B. British attacked Kittur.  
C. British were trying to capture Kittur.      D. Chennamma supported French.

**Ans: A. Chennamma was not permitted to adopt a son.**

**18. The British attacked Kittur again under the leadership of**

- A. Colonel Deak.      B. Campbell.      C. Medes Taylor.      D. Thackeray.

**Ans: A. Colonel Deak.**

**19. British shifted Chenamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala because**

- A. Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chenamma.      B. Chennamma fell ill.  
C. Rayanna was supporting Chennamma.      D. None of the above.

**Ans: A. Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chenamma.**

**20. A freedom fighter of Surpura died during the revolt of 1857 was**

- A. Venkatappa Nayaka.      B. Veerappa.      C. Rayanna.      D. Chennamma.

**Ans: A. Venkatappa Nayaka.**

## 5. Social & Religious Reform Movements.

### 1. The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was

- A. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.      B. Dayananda Saraswathi.  
C. Sri Ramakrishna.      D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: A. Sri Ramakrishna Paramahansa.**

### 2. Athmiya Sabha started by

- A. Dayananda Saraswathi.    B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.    C. Jyothibha Phule.    D. Annie Besant.

**Ans: B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.**

### 3. Raja Ram Mohan Roy published a new journal called

- A. Sathyartha Prakasha.    B. Gulamagiri.    C. Samvada Komudhi.    D. Shetkarayacha Aasud.

**Ans: C. Samvada Komudhi.**

### 4. Sathi system was prohibited in

- A. 1828.    B. 1829.    C. 1839.    D. 1929.

**Ans: B. 1829.**

### 5. Governor General William Bentinck prohibited

- A. Sathi system.    B. Untouchability.    C. Caste system.    D. Varna system.

**Ans: A. Sathi system.**

### 6. British believed that it is their duty to civilize Indian as a civilized class of people, this is known as

- A. Blue Water policy.    B. Divide & rule policy.    C. Doctrine of lapse.    D. White Man's burden.

**Ans: D. White Man's burden.**

### 7. Young Bengal Movement was started by

- A. Dayananda Saraswathi.    B. Derozio.    C. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.    D. Annie Besant.

**Ans: B. Derozio.**

### 8. Brahmo Samaj started by

- A. Annie Besant.    B. Dayananda Saraswathi.    C. Swami Vivekananda.    D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.**

### 9. Arya Samaj started by

- A. Annie Besant.    B. Dayananda Saraswathi.    C. Swami Vivekananda.    D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: B. Dayananda Saraswathi.**

### 10. Ramakrishna Mission started by

- A. Annie Besant.    B. Dayananda Saraswathi.    C. Swami Vivekananda.    D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: C. Swami Vivekananda.**

### 11. Sathya Shodhak Samaj started by

- A. Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.    B. Dayananda Saraswathi.  
C. Swami Vivekananda.    D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: A. Mahatma Jyothibha Phule.**



**12. Prarthana Samaj started by**

- A. Annie Besant. B. Dayananda Saraswathi.  
C. Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga. D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: C. Dr. Athma Ram Panduranga.**

**13. Theosophical Society founded by**

- A. Annie Besant. B. Dayananda Saraswathi.  
C. Swami Vivekananda. D. Madam Blavatsky & Colonel H.S Olcott.

**Ans: D. Madam Blavatsky & Colonel H.S Olcott.**

**14. Dayananda Saraswathi outlined his ideas in a book titled**

- A.Sathyartha Prakash. B.Gulamagiri. C.Samvada Komudhi. D. Shetkarayacha Aasud.

**Ans: A. Sathyartha Prakash.**

**15. Self Respect movement was led by**

- A. Annie Besant. B. Dayananda Saraswathi. C. Periyar. D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: C. Periyar.**

**16. 'Raja Ram Mohan Roy as the harbinger of modern India, Progenitor of Indian Social Reformation Movement, and „the prophet of Indian Nationalism'. Who said this**

- A. Lala Lajpat Rai. B. Mahathma Gandhiji. C. Nehru. D. Rabindranath Tagore.

**Ans: D. Rabindranath Tagore.**

**17. The Centre of new awakening in India during 19<sup>th</sup> century was**

- A. Bengal. B. New Delhi. C. Mumbai. D. Calcutta.

**Ans: A. Bengal.**

**18. Swami Vivekananda had visited Mysore before his visit to Chicago**

- A. Chamaraja wadayer -I. B.Chamaraja wadayer -X.  
C.Chikkadevaraja wadayer. D. Krishnadevaraya wadeyar.

**Ans: B. Chamaraja wadayer -X.**

**19. The News papers started by Annie Besant**

- A.New India. B. Common Wealth. C. Samvada Komudhi. D. both a & b.

**Ans: D. both a & b.**

**20. A radical leader of Indian freedom Movement was influenced by the principles of Arya Samaj**

- A. Aurobind Gosh. B. Bipin Chandra Pal. C. Lal Lajpat Roy. D. Balagangadhar Tilak.

**Ans: C. Lal Lajpat Roy.**

**21. Gulamagiri and Shetkarayacha Aasud books written by**

- A. Mahathma Jyothibha Phule. B. Dayananda Saraswathi.  
C. Swami Vivekananda. D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: A. Mahathma Jyothibha Phule.**

**22. Aligarh Muslim University founded by**

- A. Mahathma Jyothibha Phule.      B. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.  
C. Swami Vivekananda.      D. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

**Ans: b) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.**

**23. The head office of Theosophical Society is at**

- A. Mumbai.      B. Calcutta.      C. Bengal.      D. Adyar.

**Ans: D. Adyar.**

**24. Annie Besant was called as**

- A. Shwetha Saraswathi.      B. Whitish lady.      C. Sharadha.      D. Gaana Saraswathi.

**Ans: A. Shwetha Saraswathi.**

**25. Sri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam started by**

- A. Mahathma Jyothibha Phule.      B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy.  
C. Swami Vivekananda.      D. Sri Narayana Guru.

**Ans: D. Sri Narayana Guru.**

**26. Narayana Guru and his companions started a temple Entry Movement called**

- A. Viakom Movement.      B. Self respect Movement.  
C. Young Bengal Movement.      D. None of above.

**Ans: A. Viakom Movement.**

**27. Dravida Kalagam started by**

- A. Sri Narayana Guru.      B. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker.      C. Ayonthisdas.      D. T.M Nayar.

**Ans: B. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker.**

**28. 'Congress of Religion' held at**

- A. England.      B. New Delhi.      C. Paris.      D. Denmark.

**Ans: C. Paris.**

**29. The First women president of Indian National Congress.**

- A. Annie Besant.      B. sarojini Naidu.      C. Indira Gandhi.      D. Sonia Gandhi.

**Ans: A. Annie Besant.**

**30. Periyar known as**

- A. Sri Narayana Guru.      B. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker.      C. Ayonthisdas.      D. T.M Nayar.

**Ans: B. E.V. Ramaswami Naicker.**

## **6. First war of Indian Independence.**

**1. British called the revolt of 1857 as**

- A. First war of Indian Independence.      B. Sipoy Mutiny.      C. Great Revolt.      D. Movement.

**Ans: B. Sipoy Mutiny.**

**2. Doctrine of Lapse policy was introduced by**

- A. Robert Clive.      B. Lord Wellesley.      C. Lord Dalhousie.      D. Lord Cornwallis.

**Ans: C. Lord Dalhousie.**

**3. Queen Victoria issued declaration in the year**

- A. 1857.      B. 1860.      C. 1858.      D. 1885.

**Ans: C. 1858.**

**4. The British officer who abolished the kingships of Tanjavore and Carnatic Nawabs was**

- A. Lord Dalhousie.      B. Lord Canning.      C. Warren Hastings.      D. Lord William Bentinck.

**Ans: A. Lord Dalhousie.**

**5. Industrial revolution first began in this country**

- A. America.      B. Russia.      C. England.      D. Holland.

**Ans: C. England.**

**6. Indian industries ruined by the industrial revolution were**

- A. Sugar & Paper Industry.      B. Iron & Steel Industry.  
C. Silk & Jute industry.      D. Cotton & wool industry.

**Ans: D. Cotton & wool industry.**

**7. Indian historians called the revolt of 1857 as**

- A. First Indian Freedom Struggle.      B. Sipoy Mutiny.  
C. Political Revolution.      D. Social Revolution.

**Ans: A. First Indian Freedom Struggle.**

**8. Revolt in Kanpur was led by**

- A. Mangal Pandey.      B. Tathya Tope.      C. Bahadur Shah.      D. Nana Saheb.

**Ans: D. Nana Saheb.**

**9. The Indian who killed British officer was**

- A. Tathya Tope.      B. Anna Saheb.      C. NanaSaheb.      D. Mangal Pandey.

**Ans: D. Mangal Pandey.**

**10. The commission formed by the British to confiscate inam land was**

- A. Inam Commission.      B. Hunter Commission.  
C. Wavell Commission.      D. Wood's Commission.

**Ans: A. Inam Commission.**

**11. The incident that triggered Indian soldier's religious beliefs was**

- A. Not paying salary.      B. No promotion.      C. Oversea work.      D. Risky training.

**Ans: C. Oversea work.**

**12. During the British administration this language became the language of the court**

- A. Kannada.      B. English.      C. Sanskrit.      D. Prakrit.

**Ans: B. English.**

**13. British introduced a new rifle named**

- A. AK 47.      B. Royal Enfield.      C. Royal 47.      D. Marshal Gun.

**Ans: Royal Enfield.**

**14. The cartridge of Enfield rifle smeared with the fat of**

- A. Pig & Cow.    B. Pig & Goat.    C. Cow & Goat.    D. Sheep & Pig.

**Ans: A. Pig & Cow.**

**15. Revolt in Jhansi was led by**

- A. Lakshmi Bai.    B. NanaSaheb.    C. Begum Hazrat Mahal.    D. Taty Tope.

**Ans: A. Lakshmi Bai.**

**16 An immediate cause for the revolt of 1857 was.**

- A. Doctrine of lapse policy.    B. Inam Commission.  
C. Introduction of royal Enfield guns.    D. Industrial Revolution.

**Ans: C. Introduction of royal Enfield guns.**

**17. The Mughal king who was declared as the Emperor of India was**

- A. Shah Alam II.    B. Bahadur Shah II.    C. NanaSaheb.    D. Taty Tope.

**Ans: B. Bahadur Shah II.**

**18. Mangal Pandey rose in revolt against British at**

- A. Lucknow.    B. Kanpur.    C. Merut.    D. Barrakhpur.

**Ans: D. Barrakhpur.**

**19. The sepoys lost the faith of common people because**

- A. Lack of support from native kings.    B. Looting & plundering by soldiers.  
C. Lack of proper direction.    D. Lack of good leadership.

**Ans: B. Looting & plundering by soldiers.**

**20. British decided to involve Indians in the process of legislation through this policy called**

- A. Policy of Association.    B. Policy of Reversion.  
C. Policy of Economy.    D. Policy of democracy.

**Ans: A. Policy of Association.**

## **7. Freedom Movement.**

**1. The Indian National Congress was found in the year**

- A. 1885.    B. 1861.    C. 1905.    D. 1911.

**Ans: A. 1885.**

**2. The Drain Theory was forwarded by**

- A. M G Ranade.    B. G K Gokhale.    C. Dadabhai Naoroji.    D. S N Banerjee.

**Ans: C. Dadabhai Naoroji.**

**3. Swarajya is my birth right was declared by**

- A. W C Banerjee.    B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.    C. B R Ambedkar.    D. Gandhiji.

**Ans: B. Bal Gangadhar Tilak.**

**4. Balagangadhar Tilak published newspaper in Marathi named**

- A. Kesari.    B. Mookanyak.    C. SamvadaKaumudi.    D. Common Wealth.

**Ans: A. Kesari.**

**5. A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharathi' belonged to**

- A. Moderates.      B. Radicals.      C. Revolutionaries.      D. Socialists.

**Ans: C. Revolutionaries.**

**6. The founder of Indian National Congress is**

- A. Mahatma Gandhiji.      B. A.O. Hume.      C. Balagandhar Tilak .      D. G K Gokhale.

**Ans: B. A.O. Hume.**

**7. 'Maratha' paper was published by**

- A. Jawahara Lal Nehru.      B. Ras Bihari Bose.      C. Balagandhara Tilak.      D. V.D. Saavarkar.

**Ans: C. Balagandhara Tilak.**

**8. Muslim League was founded in**

- A. 1924.      B. 1922.      C. 1929.      D. 1906.

**Ans: D. 1906.**

**9. The Viceroy who implemented the Bengal division was**

- A. Lord Cornwallis.      B. Dalhousie.      C. Lord Curzon.      D. Robert Clive.

**Ans: A. Lord Cornwallis.**

**10. The rule of East India Company in**

- A. 1857.      B. 1858.      C. 1861.      D. 1863.

**Ans: B. 1858.**

**11. Vernacular Press Act was implemented by Curzon to**

- A. Curb the independence of the press.      B. Encourage freedom movement.  
C. Establish universities.      D. Promote trade in India.

**Ans: A. Curb the independence of the press.**

**12. The freedom fighters who had faith in the rule of British and Judiciary were**

- A. Moderates.      B. Radicals.      C. Revolutionaries.      D. Socialists.

**Ans: A. Moderates.**

**13. This group of freedom fighters were called as "Political beggars"**

- A. Radicals.      B. Moderates.      C. Revolutionaries.      D. Socialists.

**Ans: B. Moderates.**

**14. A secret organization named 'Lotus and Draggon' was founded in**

- A. USA.      B. Australia.      C. England.      D. Canada.

**Ans: C. England.**

**15. The group congressmen who criticized the soft stance of Moderates are called**

- A. Moderates.      B. Radicals.      C. Revolutionaries.      D. Socialists.

**Ans: B. Radicals.**

**16. In 1905 Viceroy Lord Curzon thought of dividing Bengal because**

- A. To benefit the people of ICS aspirants.
- B. To Curb the independence of the press.
- C. Establish universities.
- D. To Suppress anti-British sentiment.

**Ans: D. To Suppress anti-British sentiment.**

**17. The British government withdrew the Bengal division in**

- A.1905.
- B. 1906.
- C. 1911.
- D.1914.

**Ans: C. 1911.**

**18. Ganesha, Shivaji and Durga celebrations to organized by**

- A. Jawahara Lal Nehru.
- B. Ras Bihari Bose.
- C. Balagandhara Tilak.
- D.V.D.Saavarkar.

**Ans: C. Balagandhara Tilak.**

**19. Tilak wrote a book**

- A. Annie Besant.
- B. Dadabhai Naoroji.
- C. BalGangadhar Tilak.
- D.R C Dutt.

**Ans: C. Balagandhara Tilak.**

**20. Group of freedom fighters who believed to drive away the British by employing violent methods.**

- A. Moderates.
- B. Radicals.
- C. Revolutionaries.
- D. Socialists.

**Ans: C. Revolutionaries.**

**21. Find out the group of moderate leaders.**

- A. Bagath Singh, V.D. Saavarkar, Chandrashekar Azad & Subhash Chandra Bose.
- B. Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy & Balagandhar Tilak
- C. W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji & Gopala Krishna Gokale.
- D. Gandhiji, B R Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru & Chitta Ranjan Das.

**Ans: C. W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji & Gopala Krishna Gokale.**

**22. Find out the group of Radical leaders.**

- A. Bagath Singh, V.D. Saavarkar, Chandrashekar Azad & Subhash Chandra Bose.
- B. Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy & Balagandhar Tilak
- C. W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji & Gopala Krishna Gokale.
- D. Gandhiji, B R Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru & Chitta Ranjan Das.

**Ans: B. Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy & Balagandhar Tilak**

**23. Find out the group of Revolutionary leaders.**

- A. Bagath Singh, V.D. Saavarkar, Chandrashekar Azad & Subhash Chandra Bose.
- B. Aurobindo Gosh, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lal Lajapath Roy & Balagandhar Tilak
- C. W.C Banerjee, S N Banerjee, Dadabai Navoroji & Gopala Krishna Gokale.
- D. Gandhiji, B R Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru & Chitta Ranjan Das.

**Ans: A. Bagath Singh, V.D. Saavarkar, Chandrashekar Azad & Subhash Chandra Bose.**

## **8. Era of Gandhi & National Movement.**

### **1. Gandhiji was born in**

A. 2nd October, 1869. B. September 4th, 1920. C. February 5, 1922. D. 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948.

**Ans: A. 2nd October, 1869.**

### **2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting against**

A. Rowlatt Act. B. Arms Act. C. Indian Independence Act. D. Regulating Act.

**Ans: A. Rowlatt Act.**

### **3. The movement led by Ali brothers was**

A. Khilafat Movement. B. Quit India movement. C. Delhi Chalo. D. Satyagraha.

**Ans: A. Khilafat Movement.**

### **4. A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by**

A. Shoukat Ali. B. Mohammad Ali. C. Mohammad Ali Jinnah. D. Syed Ahmed Khan.

**Ans: C. Mohammad Ali Jinnah.**

### **5. The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was**

A. Gandhiji. B. B R Ambedkar. C. Jawaharlal Nehru. D. C R Das.

**Ans: C. Jawaharlal Nehru.**

### **6. Mahad and Kalaram movement was formed by**

A. Gandhiji. B. B R Ambedkar. C. Jawaharlal Nehru. D. C R Das.

**Ans: B. B R Ambedkar.**

### **7. The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by**

A. Lakshmibai. B. Sarojini Naidu. C. Lakshmi Sehgal. D. Kamala Nehru.

**Ans: C. Lakshmi Sehgal.**

### **8. Gandhiji held Salt Satyagrah in**

A. 1930. B. 1931. C. 1932. D. 1933.

**Ans: A. 1930.**

### **9. Quit India movement took place in**

A. 1939. B. 1940. C. 1941. D. 1942.

**Ans: D. 1942.**

### **10. First Round Table Conference was held in**

A. 1930. B. 1932. C. 1931. D. 1942.

**Ans: A. 1930.**

### **11. Swaraj Party was founded in the year**

A. 1924. B. 1922. C. 1923. D. 1906

**Ans: C. 1923.**

**12. The president of Haripur session of Indian National Congress was**

A.Sardar Patel. B.Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. C.Lala Lajapath Roy. D.Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Ans: D.Subhas Chandra Bose.**

**13. The period between 1920 and 1947 is called as**

A. Moderates. B. Radicals. C. Gandhian Era. D. Revolutionaries.

**Ans: C. Gandhian Era.**

**14. Gandhiji began his legal practice at**

A. Natal. B. Africa. C. Pittsburg. D. Nairobi.

**Ans: A. Natal.**

**15. Gandhiji's political Guru was**

A. B R Ambedkar. B. Motilal Nehru. C. M G Ranade. D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

**Ans: D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale.**

**16. In 1916 Gandhiji established 'Sabarmathi Ashrama' at**

A. Gandhinagar. B. Ahamadabad. C. Prabhas patna. D. Gandhinagar.

**Ans: B. Ahamadabad.**

**17. Periodicals like 'Young India' and 'Harijan' were published by**

A. B R Ambedkar. B. J L Nehru. C. Gandhiji. D. Subhash Chandra Bose.

**Ans: C. Gandhiji.**

**18. Leaders of Swaraj Party were**

A. Motilal Nehru & C R Das. B. Gandhiji & Ambedkar.  
C. C R Das & Gandhiji. D. Jawaharlal Nehru & Gandhiji.

**Ans: A. Motilal Nehru & C R Das.**

**19. Resolution of Poorna Swaraj was declared in**

A. Mumbai Session. B. Lahore Session. C. Calcutta Session. D. Haripur Session.

**Ans: B. Lahore Session.**

**20. During Quit India movement "Do or Die" call was given by**

A. B R Ambedkar. B. J L Nehru. C. Gandhiji. D. Subhash Chandra Bose.

**Ans: C. Gandhiji.**

**21. Farmers of Champaranya revolted against growing**

A. Indigo crop. B. Wheat crop. C. Horticultural crop. D. Sugarcane crop.

**Ans: A. Indigo crop.**

**22. 'Indian National Army' was founded by**

A. B R Ambedkar. B. J L Nehru. C. Gandhiji. D. Subhash Chandra Bose.

**Ans: D. Subhash Chandra Bose.**



**23. "Give me your blood, I'll get you Indian Independence" was said by**

A. Sardar Patel.    B. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.    C. Lala Lajapath Roy.    D. Subhas Chandra Bose.

**Ans: D. Subhas Chandra Bose.**

**24. Periodicals like 'Prabudha Bharatha', 'Janatha', 'Mookanayaka' and 'Bahishkruth Bharatha' were published by**

A. B R Ambedkar.    B. J L Nehru.    C. Gandhiji.    D. W C Banerjee.

**Ans: A. B R Ambedkar.**

**25. Architect of 'Non Aligned Movement' and 'Mixed Economy' was**

A. Gandhiji.    B. B R Ambedkar.    C. Jawaharlal Nehru.    D. C R Das.

**Ans: C. Jawaharlal Nehru.**

**26. The boundaries between India & Pakistan was marked by**

A. Radcliffe Brown Commission.    B. Cripps Commission.  
C. Simon Commission.    D. Hunter Commission.

**Ans: A. Radcliffe Brown Commission**

**27. Mahatma Gandhi was assassinated by Nathuram Godse on**

A. 15<sup>th</sup> August 1948.    B. 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948.  
C. 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949.    D. 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950.

**Ans: B. 30<sup>th</sup> January, 1948.**

## **9. Post Independent India.**

**1. The British government's last Governor General was**

A. Lord Curzon.    B. Lord Mountbatten.    C. Lord Cripps.    D. Rod Cliff.

**Ans: B. Lord Mountbatten.**

**2. India's first Home minister was**

A. Jawaharlal Nehru.    B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.    C. B R Ambedkar.    D. RajGopal Chari.

**Ans: B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.**

**3. India's first President was**

A. RadhaKrishnan.    B. Vallabhbhai Patel.    C. Babu Rajendraprasad.    D. Lal Bahadur Shastri.

**Ans: C. Babu Rajendraprasad.**

**4. Pondicherry became a union territory in the year**

A. 1954.    B. 1961.    C. 1983.    D. 1963.

**Ans: D. 1963.**

**5. State Reorganization law was implemented in the year**

A. 1953.    B. 1973.    C. 1961.    D. 1956.

**Ans: D. 1956.**

**6. Drain Theory was advocated by**

A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy. B. Dadabhai Navaroji. C. Balagangadhar Tilak. D. Jawaharlal Nehru.  
**Ans: B. Dadabhai Navaroji.**

**7. The chairman of Constitution Drafting committee was**

A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. B. Rajendra Prasad. C. Vallabhabhai Patel. D. Raj Gopal Chari.  
**Ans: A. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**

**8. When India was celebrating its independence in New Delhi, Gandhiji was in**

A. Sabarmati. B. Champaranya. C. Ahmadabad. D. Naukali.  
**Ans: D. Naukali.**

**9. Sardar Vallabhabhai Patel is called Iron Man of India because**

A. Reorganization of states on linguistic lines. B. Integration of Princely states was achieved.  
C. Formation of new Govt. D. Played important role in freedom struggle.  
**Ans: B. Integration of Princely states was achieved.**

**10. The princely states who did not agree to join the Indian union were**

A. Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad. B. Junagadh, Hyderabad & Mysore.  
C. Kashmir and Hyderabad & Jaipur. D. Hyderabad, Kashmir & Tanjoor.  
**Ans: A. Junagadh, Kashmir and Hyderabad.**

**11. In 1976, words 'Secular and Socialist' were added in our constitution by**

A. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment. B. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment. C. 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment. D. 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment.  
**Ans: B. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.**

**12. The president of 'Reorganization of State Commission' was**

A. Fazal Ali. B. H N Khunzru. C. K M Phanikkar. D. Rajendra Prasad.  
**Ans: A. Fazal Ali.**

**13. First prime minister of Independent India was**

A. Lal Bahadur Shastri. B. Jawaharlal Nehru. C. Vallabhabhai Patel. D. Rajendra Prasad.  
**Ans: B. Jawaharlal Nehru.**

**14. The former name of Bangladesh was**

A. West Pakistan. B. South Pakistan. C. East Pakistan. D. North Pakistan.  
**Ans: C. East Pakistan.**

**15. Indian constitution came in to force on**

A. November 26, 1950. B. November 26, 1949. C. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1949. D. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.  
**Ans: D. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950.**

**16. Number of princely states at the time of Indian independence was**

A. 559. B. 562. C. 565. D. 560.  
**Ans: C. 562.**

**17. Tibetan refugees were rehabilitated in Karnataka at**

- A. Bailukuppe.    B. Sandoor.    C. Kudremukh.    D. Narasipur.

**Ans: A. Bailukuppe.**

**18. The royalties and status given to princely slates were withdrawn in the year**

- A. 1947.    B. 1973.    C. 1970.    D. 1971.

**Ans: D. 1971.**

**19. The cruel army 'Razacks' was owned by**

- A. Nawab of Junagad.    B. Maharaja of Kashmir.  
C. Nizam of Hyderabad.    D. Nawab of Tanjoor.

**Ans: C. Nizam of Hyderabad.**

**20. Hyderabad was merged with Indian union in the year**

- A. 1947.    B. 1948.    C. 1950.    D. 1953.

**Ans: B. 1948.**

**21. Junagadh was merged with Indian union in the year**

- A. 1948.    B. 1947.    C. 1950.    D. 1949.

**Ans: D. 1949.**

**22. Goa was merged with Indian union in the year**

- A. 1973.    B. 1954.    C. 1961.    D. 1956.

**Ans: C. 1961.**

**23. Sathyagrahi who died after 54 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra, was**

- A. Ramarjuana.    B. Potti SriRamulu.    C. Periyar.    D. Ramananda Tirtha.

**Ans: B. Potti SriRamalu.**

**24. The first state formed based on language is**

- A. Tamil Nadu.    B. Kerala.    C. Maharashtra.    D. Andhra Pradesh.

**Ans: D. Andhra Pradesh.**

**25. Vishala Mysore State came into existence on**

- A. 1956 November 1.    B. 1953 November 1.    C. 1973 November 1.    D. 1947 November 1.

**Ans: A. 1956 November 1.**

**26. Vishala Mysore State was renamed as Karnataka in the year**

- A. 1956.    B. 1973.    C. 1961.    D. 1987.

**Ans: 1973.**

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# Political Science

## 1. The Problems of India & their solution.

### 1. Unemployment means

- A. Fighting against injustice.
- B. Non availability of job.
- C. Working in public sector.
- D. Attacking public places using bombs.

Ans: B. Non availability of job.

### 2. Accepting bribe by the Govt. servant for the work to be done is called

- A. Employment.
- B. Terrorism.
- C. Red Tapism.
- D. Corruption.

Ans: Corruption.

### 3. Backward regions of Karnataka have been accorded special status by the article

- A. 370.
- B. 371(J).
- C. 372.
- D. 373

Ans: 371(J)

### 4. Intolerance towards the people of other religion is called

- A. Terrorism.
- B. Regionalism.
- C. Communalism.
- D. Unemployment.

Ans: C. Communalism.

### 5. The people who develop a deep passion for the place they lives called as

- A. Regionalism.
- B. Terrorism.
- C. Unemployment.
- D. Discrimination.

Ans: A. Regionalism.

### 6. In Karnataka, the institution is in existence to curb corruption is

- A. Lokpal.
- B. Lokayakta.
- C. Anti-Corruption Bureau.
- D. C B I.

Ans: B. Lokayukta.

### 7. As per the census of 2011, the population of India is

- A. 121 crores.
- B. 122 crores.
- C. 123 crores.
- D. 124 crores

Ans: 121 crores.

### 8. The major challenge for national unity and integration is

- A. Terrorism.
- B. Communalism.
- C. Discrimination.
- D. Corruption.

Ans: B. Communalism.

### 9. Which committee is appointed to address the regional imbalances in Karnataka?

- A. Mahadayi River committee.
- B. Shivaram Karanth Committee.
- C. D M Nanjundappa Committee.
- D. None of the above.

Ans: C. D M Nanjundappa Committee.

### 10. As per the census of 2011, the population growth rate of India is

- A. 20.9%
- B. 21.9%
- C. 22.9%.
- D. 23.9%

Ans: B. 21.9%

**11. 'Stree Shakti' Programme was implemented by**

- A. Tamil Nadu.      B. Maharashtra.      C. Goa.      D. Karnataka.

**Ans: D. Karnataka.**

**12. The First women Prime minister of India is**

- A. Prathibha Patil.      B. Sarojini Naidu.      C. Suchetha krupalani.      D. Indira Gandhi.

**Ans: D. Indira Gandhi.**

**13. The First women President of India is**

- A. Prathibha Patil.      B. Sarojini Naidu.      C. Suchetha krupalani.      D. Indira Gandhi.

**Ans: A. Prathibha Patil.**

**14. The First women Governor of India is**

- A. Prathibha Patil.      B. Sarojini Naidu.      C. Suchetha krupalani.      D. Indira Gandhi.

**Ans: B. Sarojini Naidu.**

**15. The First women Chief Minister**

- A. Prathibha Patil.      B. Sarojini Naidu.      C. Suchetha krupalani.      D. Indira Gandhi.

**Ans: C. Suchetha krupalani.**

## **2. Indian Foreign Policy.**

**1. The Indian Foreign policy was specially formed by**

- A. Mahatma Gandhiji.      B. Jawahar Lal Nehru.  
C. Subhash Chandra Bose.      D. Sardar Vallabhabai Patel.

**Ans: B. Jawahar Lal Nehru.**

**2. Most of the countries in the world are SOVEREIGN Countries. Here SOVEREIGN means,**

- A. Country which is not under any other country's control.  
B. Country ruled by foreign country.  
C. Weak country is dominated by strong nation.  
D. A small nation depends up on strong nation.

**Ans: A. Country which is not under any other country's control.**

**3. Jawaharlal Nehru outlined India's foreign policy in his radio speech held on**

- A. September 7, 1946.      B. September 7, 1947.      C. September 7, 1948.      D. September 7, 1949.

**Ans: A. September 7, 1946.**

**4. In his speech Nehru gave an indication of the foreign relationships India is going to foster with countries like**

- A. China, Pakistan & Britain.      B. America, Russia & China.  
C. America, China & Australia.      D. Russia, Britain, & China.

**Ans: America, Russia & China.**

**5. The first External Affairs Minister of India was**

- A. C. RajaGopalaChari.      B. Jawahar Lal Nehru.      C. Lal Bahadur Shastri.      D. B R Ambedkar.

**Ans: B. Jawahar Lal Nehru.**

**6. The Prime Minister of India, in 1965, when the Second Indo-Pak war was fought was**

- A. Lal Bahadur Shastri.      B. Jawahar Lal Nehru.      C. Indira Gandhi.      D. Sardar Patel.

**Ans: A. Lal Bahadur Shastri.**

**7. Indira Gandhi fought war with Pakistan in the year**

- A. 1948.      B. 1965.      C. 1971.      D. 1999.

**Ans: C. 1971.**

**8. An attempt by a sovereign country to take over another sovereign country with the intention of ruling it is called**

- A. Apartheid.      B. Disarmament.      C. Foreign Policy.      D. Imperialism.

**Ans: D. Imperialism.**

**9. PanchaSheela agreement was signed in the year**

- A. 1950.      B. 1952.      C. 1953.      D. 1954.

**Ans: D. 1954.**

**10. Who declared "No corner of world shall have Imperialism?"**

- A. China.      B. USA.      C. India.      D. Russia.

**Ans: C. India**

**11. Panchasheela agreement was signed between these countries**

- A. India & China.      B. India & Pakistan.      C. India & Srilanka.      D. India & USA.

**Ans: A. India & China.**

**12. Non Alignment means**

- A. Supporting USSR in cold war.  
B. Supporting USA during cold war.  
C. Policy of keeping safe distance from the power blocks of the world.  
D. Securing military aid from USSR.

**Ans: C. Policy of keeping safe distance from both the power blocks of the world.**

**13. Ill-treatment of blacks by the whites based on the color of the skin is called**

- A. Apartheid.      B. Imperialism.      C. Disarmament.      D. Non- alignment.

**Ans: A. Apartheid.**

**15. Leader of African National Congress who fought against the practice of Apartheid in South Africa was**

- A. Mahatma Gandhi.      B. Nelson Mandela.      C. Martin Luther king Jr.      D. Abraham Lincoln.

**Ans: B. Nelson Mandela.**

**16. During pre-independence period India was under imperial occupation of**

- A. China.      B. British.      C. USA.      D. Russia.

**Ans: B. British.**

### **3. India's Relationship with other countries.**

**1.The article of our constitution that discuss about International peace and co-operation is**

- A. 21A.      B.51      C.17      D.24

**Ans:B. 51.**

**2. In 1962 India was invaded by**

- A. Pakistan.      B. China.      C.Russia.      D.America

**Ans: B. China**

**3. The big country which borders India is**

- A. Afghanistan.      B. Pakistan.      C.Nepal.      D. China

**Ans:D. China**

**4. The historical agreement is signed between India and Pakistan in the year 1966 is**

- A.Poona Pact.      B. Tashkent agreement.      C. Bangalore Pact.      D. Manglore Treaty.

**Ans: B. Tashkent agreement.**

**5. The country aided India in the Goa liberation movement is**

- A.Russia.      B.China.      C.Sri Lanka.      D. America

**Ans: A. Russia**

**6. In 1971 India signed a 20 years treaty with**

- A. Pakistan.      B. Russia.      C.China.      D.America.

**Ans: B. Russia.**

**7. The main reason for the tension between India and Pakistan is**

- A. River water dispute.      B.Kashmir border issue.      C. Trade problem.      D. Refugee problem.

**Ans: A.Kashmir border issue**

**8. Bhilai and Bokaro iron and steel industries established with the support of**

- A.America.      B.Sri Lanka.      C.Bangladesh.      D.Russia.

**Ans: C. Russia**

**9. The region which is the main cause of contention between India and China is**

- A. Nepal.      B.Tibet.      C.Arunachal Pradesh.      D.Manipur.

**Ans: A.Arunachal Pradesh.**

**10. The first country to support India's quest in the security council is**

- A.America.      B.China.      C. Russia.      D.Pakistan.

**Ans:Russia.**

**11.The Silk trade between China and India is discussed in Kautilya's**

- A. Gulamgiri.      B. Arthashastra.      C. Das Capital.      D. Communist Manifesto.

**Ans: B. Arthashastra.**

**12. A war broke between India and China in 1962 because of**

- A. Pakistan issue.    B. Srilankan issue.    C. Tibet issue.    D. Bangladesh issue.

**Ans: C. Tibet issue.**

**13. With continued efforts of India and China, BRICS group has been established in**

- A. 2014.    B. 2015.    C. 2016.    D. 2017.

**Ans: B. 2015.**

**14. The biggest two democratic countries of the world are**

- A. India & USA.    B. India & Pakistan.    C. India & China.    D. China & USA.

**Ans: A. India & USA.**

**15. The India's relationship was strengthened by Panchasheela principle with**

- A. USA.    B. Russia.    C. China.    D. Pakistan.

**Ans: C. China.**

## **4. Global Problems & India's Role.**

**1. Human Rights declaration was adopted by UNO in the year**

- A. 1945.    B. 1948.    C. 1956.    D. 1961.

**Ans: B. 1948**

**2. Human Rights day is celebrated every year on**

- A. March -15<sup>th</sup>.    B. January -26<sup>th</sup>.    C. October 24<sup>th</sup>.    D. December 10<sup>th</sup>.

**Ans: D. December 10<sup>th</sup>**

**3. 1948 is an important year in the history of the world because on that day**

- A. Human Rights were declared.    B. UNO was established.  
C. Disarmament was achieved.    D. Racial discrimination was ended.

**Ans: A. Human Rights were declared.**

**4. American war of independence is an example to fight for**

- A. Fundamental duties.    B. Human Rights.  
C. Against arms race.    D. Opposing apartheid policy.

**Ans: B. Human Rights.**

**5. The Human Rights declaration was adopted by one affiliated body of UN called**

- A. Trusteeship council.    B. Secretariat.    C. Security Council.    D. General assembly

**Ans: D. General assembly**

**6. We observe 10<sup>th</sup> December as "Human Rights day" because**

- A. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1865.  
B. Nelson Mandela was released from prison on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1993.  
C. UNO declared universal Human Rights on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948.  
D. India declared fundamental rights to its citizens

**Ans: C. UNO declared universal Human Rights on 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948.**



**7. Article 12 to 35 of our constitution discuss about**

- A. Fundamental Duties.
- B. Fundamental Rights.
- C. Human Rights.
- D. Directive Principles of state.

**Ans: B. Fundamental Rights.**

**8. Two major incidents that provided more strength to human rights are**

- A. American War of Independence & French Revolution.
- B. American War of Independence & Unification of Italy.
- C. Unification of Germany & French Revolution.
- D. American War of Independence & Unification of Germany.

**Ans: A. American War of Independence & French Revolution.**

## **5. International Institutions.**

**1. The UNO was founded in the year**

- A. 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1946.
- B. 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1946.
- C. 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1945.
- D. 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1945.

**Ans: D. 24<sup>th</sup> October, 1945.**

**2. The head office of the UNO is in**

- A. Washington city.
- B. New York city.
- C. Chicago city.
- D. Toronto city.

**Ans: B. New York city.**

**3. The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is**

- A. Security council.
- B. General Assembly.
- C. Secretariat.
- D. Trusteeship council.

**Ans: A. Security council.**

**4. The term of the office of international judges is**

- A. 7 Years.
- B. 8 Years.
- C. 9 Years.
- D. 10 Years.

**Ans: C. 9 Years.**

**5. The International Court of Justice is in**

- A. New York.
- B. Washington.
- C. Rome.
- D. Hague.

**Ans: D. Hague.**

**6. The present Secretary General of the UNO is**

- A. Antonio Guterres.
- B. Ban Ki Moon.
- C. Kofi Annan.
- D. Shashi Taroor.

**Ans: A. Antonio Guterres.**

**7. The World Health Organisation was established at Geneva in the year**

- A. 1948.
- B. 1945.
- C. 1946.
- D. 1947.

**Ans: A. 1948.**

**8. The word United Nations was proposed by**

- A. Roosevelt.
- B. Woodrow Wilson.
- C. Stalin.
- D. Lenin.

**Ans: A. Roosevelt.**

**9. The present number of member countries in UNO is**

- A. 194.
- B. 195.
- C. 193.
- D. 190.

**Ans: C. 193.**

**10. It acts like a global parliament to discuss world issues**

- A. Security council.    B. General Assembly.    C. Secretariat.    D. Trusteeship council.

**Ans: B. General Assembly.**

**11. An agency founded at Paris in 1946 to preserve the world heritage is**

- A. UNICEF.    B. IBRD.    C. UNESCO.    D. WHO.

**Ans: C. UNESCO.**

**12. An agency founded at Newyork for the welfare of Children & women is**

- A. UNICEF.    B. IBRD.    C. UNESCO.    D. WHO.

**Ans: A. UNICEF.**

**13. The IBRD called World Bank is founded in the year 1947 at**

- A. Newyork.    B. Washington DC.    C. Rome.    D. Hague.

**B. Washington DC.**

**14. It is founded in 1995 at Geneva & called the 3<sup>rd</sup> important pillar of the world trade**

- A. IBRD. B. IDBI. C. WTO. D. ILO.

**Ans: C. WTO.**

**15. Veto power is exercised by**

- A. Permanent members.    B. Non Permanent members.  
C. Members of General Assembly.    D. Members of Trusteeship council.

**Ans: A. Permanent members.**

**16. It select the Judges of International Court of Justice & nominates Secretary General of UN**

- A. Security council.    B. General Assembly.    C. Secretariat.    D. Trusteeship council.

**Ans: A. Security Council.**

**17. In 1945, it is founded at Rome to fight against poverty, malnutrition etc. all over the world is**

- A. WHO.    B. ILO.    C. FAO.    D. WTO.

**Ans: C. FAO.**

**18. The headquarters of IMF is at**

- A. Rome.    B. Geneva.    C. Paris.    D. Washington DC.

**Ans: D. Washington DC.**

**19. It strives to protect the welfare of workers of the world.**

- A. WTO.    B. ILO.    C. FAO.    D. IBRD.

**Ans: B. ILO.**

**20. UNICEF received Nobel award for its humanitarian work in the year**

- A. 1965.    B. 1946.    C. 1945.    D. 1948.

**A. 1965.**

# Sociology

## 1. Social Stratification.

1. The practice of classifying people as Superior-Inferior and Upper-Lower is referred as

- A. Social equality.    B. Social inequality.    C. Social Stratification.    D. Untouchability.

Ans: C. Social Stratification.

2. Article which says education is the fundamental right of the child is

- A. Article 20.    B. Article 21A.    C. Article 371(J).    D. Article 30.

Ans: B. Article 21A.

3. Article that says all children under 14 years should be provided with free and compulsory education is

- A. Article 45.    B. Article 19.    C. Article 39.    D. Article 29.

Ans: A. Article 45.

4. As per the Article 39, the duty of the state government is to provide,

- A. Social Justice & Welfare.    B. Support to Gender Inequality.  
C. Support the education interest of Scheduled Caste and Tribes.    D. Education.

Ans: A. Social Justice & Welfare.

5. Article that provides for the Protection of Cultural rights of the minorities is

- A. Article 19.    B. Article 29.    C. Article 39.    D. Article 49.

Ans: B. Article 29.

6. As per the Article 30 Minorities are provided for the establishment of

- A. Educational Institutions.    B. Marriage Halls.  
C. Cultural Centers.    D. Anganawadis.

Ans: A. Educational Institutions.

7. In the case of UnniKrishnana Vs Andhrapradesh Govt., the judgment, Education is the Fundamental right was declared by

- A. High Court of Andhra Pradesh.    B. Supreme Court of India.  
C. High Court of Delhi.    D. High Court of Mumbai.

Ans: B. Supreme Court of India.

8. Act that classified the Untouchables and tribal as scheduled Castes and Tribes is

- A. India Government Act 1919.    B. Indian Government Act 1935.  
C. Indian Government Act 1947.    D. Indian Councils Act of 1909.

Ans: B. Indian Government Act 1935.

9. "Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system" Was said by

- A. Gandhiji.    B. Ambedkar.    C. J L Nehru.    D. Jyothiba Phule.

**Ans: A. Gandhiji.**

**10. Who argued in favour of 'education as a public property'?**

A. Jyothiba Phule. B. Mahatma Gandhiji. C. B R Ambedkar. D. KuppuSwamy.

**Ans: C. B R Ambedkar**

**11. The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by this article**

A. Article 17. B. Article 18. C. Article 19. D. Article 29.

**Ans: A. Article 17.**

**12. Civil Rights Protection Act' was implemented in**

A. 1955. B. 1965. C. 1976. D. 1986.

**Ans: C. 1976.**

**13. The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year**

A. 1945. B. 1955. C. 1965. D. 1985.

**Ans: B. 1955.**

## **2. Labour**

**1. Book 'The Republic' was written by**

A. Plato. B. Aristotle. C. Karl Marx. D. Shakespeare.

**Ans: A. Plato.**

**2. "Human society is formed on natural inequalities' was said by**

A. Plato B. Aristotle. C. Karl Marx D. Shakespeare.

**Ans: A. Plato.**

**3. "Division of Labour creates less skilled workers" was declared by**

A. Plato. B. Aristotle. C. Karl Marx. D. Shakespeare.

**Ans: C. Karl Marx.**

**4. Labour is classified into economic labour and social labour by**

A. Plato. B. Aristotle. C. Karl Marx. D. Shakespeare.

**Ans: C. Karl Marx.**

**5. The Specialization means**

- A. Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field.
- B. Having deeper knowledge in all the fields.
- C. Helping people to gain skill.
- D. Earning in cash or kind.

**Ans: A. Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field.**

**6. The sector which is enrolled as per the law of the government is called**

A. Primary sector. B. Organized sector. C. Unorganized sector. D. None of the above.

**Ans: B. Organized sector.**

**7. Sector where legal provisions do not completely govern is called**

A. Primary sector.      B. Organized sector.      C. Unorganized sector.      D. None of the above.

**Ans: C. Unorganized sector**

**8. A study of Circular Migration is done by the book**

A. The Republic.      B. Gulamgiri.      C. Foot Losers.      D. Satyarthi Prakash.

**Ans: C. Foot Losers.**

**9. Migration is one of the main features of**

A. Organized sector.      B. Unorganized sector.      C. Equality.      D. Inequality.

**Ans: B. Unorganized sector.**

**10. Social Security means**

A. Providing security job in industries.  
B. Providing security to people.  
C. Having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food etc.  
D. Getting English education.

**Ans: C. Having minimum needs to lead a life like housing, health, water, food etc.**

**11. The 'Payment of Gratuity Act enacted in the year**

A. 1971.      B. 1972.      C. 1973.      D. 1974.

**Ans: A. 1971.**

**12. Most of the women work in**

A. Organized sector.      B. Industrial sector.      C. Public sector.      D. Unorganized sector.

**Ans: D. Unorganized sector.**

**13. Land less laborer are called as**

A. Specialized labour.      B. Organized labour.      C. Skilled labour.      D. Unorganized labour.

**Ans: D. Unorganized labour.**

**14. Division of Labour leads to**

A. Unskilled laborers.      B. Equality.      C. Specialization.      D. Equal pay for equal work.

**Ans: C. Specialization.**

### **3. Social Movements.**

**1. After interacting with Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi finally believed that**

A. God is truth.      B. Truth is God.      C. Belief is God.      D. God is Belief.

**Ans: B. Truth is God.**

**2. A collection of people which gathers temporarily around a common interest is called as**

A. Mob Violence.      B. Curfew.      C. Strike.      D. Mob.

**Ans: D. Mob.**

**3. When was Jharkhand Mukti Morcha formed?**

A. 1973.      B. 1974.      C. 1972.      D. 1975.

**Ans: A. 1973.**

**4. Chipko Movement started in the village of**

A. Salyani. B. Karwar. C. Advani. D. Palghat.

**Ans: C. Advani.**

**5. Appiko Movement started in Villagers of Salyani in**

A. 1983. B. 1973. C. 1974. D. 1984.

**Ans: A. 1983.**

**6. The leader of Narmada Bachavo Andolana is**

A. Shivaram Karanth. B. Medha Patkar. C. Sundarlal Bahuguna. D. Gandhiji.

**Ans: B. Medha Patkar.**

**7. Who opposed Silent Valley Movement?**

A. Kerala Shashtra Parishad. B. Karnataka Sahitya Parishad.  
C. Kerala Sahitya Parishad. D. Karnataka Shashtra Parishad.

**Ans: C. Kerala Sahitya Parishad.**

**8. The leader opposed the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant was**

A. Sundarlal Bahuguna. B. Shivaram Karantha. C. Medha Patkar. D. Panduranga Hegde.

**Ans: B. Shivaram Karantha.**

**9. Karnataka State Ryota Sangha was founded by**

A. Rudrappa. B. Basavalingappa. C. M.D. Nanjundaswamy. D. N.D. Sundaresh.

**Ans: C. M.D. Nanjundaswamy.**

**10. Why the Kaiga Nuclear Power Plant opposed?**

A. It spoils species in ecosystem. B. Vast deforestation takes place.  
C. It threatens pollution. D. All the above.

**Ans: D. All the above.**

**11. Who started Alcohol Prohibition Movement in Karnataka?**

A. Kusuma Soraba. B. Shivaram Marathion. C. Medha Patkar. D. Sundaresh.

**Ans: A. Kusuma Soraba.**

**12. The Chief Minister of Karnataka who ushered in various social reforms in 1970.**

A. K. C. Reddi. B. S. Nijalingappa. C. Devaraja Urs. D. Virendra Patil.

**Ans: C. Devaraja Urs.**

**13. Name the minister of Karnataka who tried to eradicate the practice of carrying night soil on the head?**

A. Mr. Basavalingappa. B. Sundaresh. C. Neer Sab. D. Nanjundaswamy.

**Ans: A. Mr. Basavalingappa.**

**14. Who was the founder of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?**

A. Sundaresh. B. Kusuma Sorabh. C. Rudrappa. D. Nanjundaswamy.

**Ans: D. Nanjundaswamy.**

**15.Which was the first labour union established in the world?**

- A.The International Working Men's Association.
- B.The National Working Men's Association.
- C.The International Working women's Association.
- D.The National Working Women's Association.

**Ans: A.The International Working Men's Association.**

**16.Where was the first labour Union of the world established?**

- A.Bombay. B.London. C.Paris. D.Delhi.

**Ans:B.London.**

**17.When was the first labour union established in the world?**

- A.1865. B.1866. C.1867. D.1864.

**Ans:D.1864.**

**18.Name the periodical started by Ambedkar?**

- A.Kesari. B.Young India. C.Mooka Nayaka. D.Marathi.

**Ans:C.Mooka Nayaka.**

**19.Who was the founding Secretary of Karnataka State Ryot Sangha?**

- A.Sundaresh. B.Nanjundaswamy. C.Rudrappa. D.Basalingappa.

**Ans:A.Sundaresh.**

**20.When was the Government of India implemented an act which protect the social security of workers?**

- A.1946. B.1956. C.1936. D.1923.

**Ans:D.1923.**

## **4. Social Problems.**

**1.When was the Child Labour Prohibition and regulation Act passed?**

- A.1986. B.1948. C.1968. D.1989.

**Ans:A.1986.**

**2.According to Indian Constitution, child labour means**

- A.Below age of 18 working for the financial consideration.
- B.Below age of 14 working for the financial consideration.
- C.Below age of 12 working for the financial consideration.
- D.Below age of 17 working for the financial consideration.

**Ans:B.below age of 14 working for the financial consideration.**

**3.The punishment to who violates the 1986 Child Labour Prohibition Act is**

- A.Fine 50,000 and 4 years imprisonment.
- B.A.Fine 5,000 and 2 years imprisonment.
- C.A.Fine 50,000 and 3 years imprisonment.
- D.A.Fine 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment.

**Ans:D.Fine 50,000 and 2 years imprisonment.**

**4.When was Industrial Act implemented?**

A.1947. B.1948. C.1949. D.1950.

**Ans:B.1948.**

**5.How many dangerous employments identified to Child Labour?**

A.30. B.31. C.32. D.33.

**Ans:B.31.**

**6.Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act implemented in**

A.2012. B.2016. C.2014. D.2019.

**Ans:A.2012.**

**7.An attempt to stop the natural growth of a female fetus in the womb is called as**

A.Child Mortality. B.Female Infanticide. C.Female Feticide. D.Mother Mortality.

**Ans:C.Female Feticide.**

**8.Pre Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act implemented in**

A.1995. B.1993. C.1992. D.1994.

**Ans:D.1994.**

**9.The main aim of PCPNDT-1994 is**

A.to stop mother mortality. B.to stop female feticide.  
C.to stop child mortality. D.to stop female mortality.

**Ans:B.to stop female feticide.**

**10.The organization has calculated the food need of a human being on day to day basis in terms of calories is**

A.UNESCO. B.WHO. C.FAO. D.WTO.

**Ans:C. FAO.**

**11.An individual needs requisite quantity of proteins, carbohydrates,fat, vitamins and salts. if these requirements are not fulfilled,it is called as**

A.Visible Hunger. B.Fulfilled Hunger. C.Invisible Hunger. D.desirable Hunger.

**Ans:C.Invisible Hunger.**

**12.Prohibition of Child Marriage Act came into force in**

A. 2006. B.2001. C.2005. D.2007.

**Ans:A. 2006.**

**13.In Keral's Nair families ,the inheritance right resides with the**

A.Men. B.Elder son. C.Younger son. D.Women.

**Ans:D.Women.**

**14.Among the fast growing social evils it is a major threat.**

A.Malnutrition. B.Child trafficking. C.Child Labour. D.Child Marriage.

**Ans:B.Child trafficking.**



**15. Immoral Human Trafficking Prevention Act implemented in**

A.1955.    B.1959.    C.1965.    D.1956.

**Ans: D.1956.**

**16. According to FAO, in India an individual needs at least Calorie of food is**

A.1900.    B.1800.    C.1832.    D.1932.

**Ans: C.1832.**

**17. Broader Gender based inequalities between Men and Women was identified by**

A. Amartya Sen.    B. Robinson.    C. Marshal.    D. Adam Smith.

**Ans: A. Amartya Sen.**

# Geography

## 1. Indian Physiography

**1. The flat bottom structured valleys of Siwalik range is called**

A. Doons.    B. Ghats    C. Peninsular    D. Outer Himalaya

**Ans: A. Doons.**

**2. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats**

A. Anamudi.    B. Armakonda.    C. Mt. Godwin Austen.    D. Mt. Everest

**Ans: B. Armakonda**

**3. The greater Himalayas are also known as**

A. Great Himalaya    B. Himachal    C. Himadri    D. Himaparvath

**Ans: C. Himadri**

**4. The lesser Himalayas is also known as**

A. Great Himalaya    B. Himachal    C. Himadri    D. Himaparvath

**Ans: B. Himachal**

**5. The highest peak in south India is**

A. Anamudi.    B. Armakonda    C. Mt. Godwin Austen    D. Mt. Everest

**Ans: A. Anamudi**

**6. The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills**

A. Dhaulagiri.    B. Nandadevi.    C. Makalu    D. Nilgiris.

**Ans: D. Nilgiris.**

**7. The Northern Great plains is made up of**

A. Red soil.    B. Alluvial soil.    C. Black soil.    D. Laterite soil.

**Ans: A. Alluvial soil.**

**8. The highest mountain peak of India is**

- A. Anamudi .    B. Armakonda.    C. Mt. Godwin Austin. (K2)    D. Mt. Everest

**Ans: C. Mt. Godwin Austen. (K2).**

**9. The most Ancient land mass in India is**

- A. The Northern Mountains    B. The Northern Great Plains.  
C. The Coastal Plains and Islands    D. Peninsular plateau

**Ans: D. Peninsular plateau.**

**10. The oldest fold mountain in India is**

- A. The Aravalli range.    B. Vindhya range.    C. Satpura range.    D. Chotanagapur range.

**Ans: A. The Aravalli range.**

**11. Another name of the Himalayan Foothills.**

- A. Vindhya range.    B. Satpura range.    C. Siwalik Range.    D. The Aravalli range.

**Ans: C. Siwalik Range**

**12. Best example for doons is**

- A. Dhaulagiri.    B. Manaslu.    C. Makalu    D. Dehradun.

**Ans: D. Dehradun**

**13. The mountains lying to the north west of Himadri are called**

- A. Trans-Himalayas.    B. Mt. Godwin Austen.  
C. Trans-Himadri.    D. Trans-Himachal

**Ans: A. Trans-Himalayas.**

**14. The Lakshadweep islands formed by**

- A. Basalt rock.    B. Volcanic islands.    C. Corals.    D. Diamonds.

**Ans: C. Corals.**

**15. Shimla, Ranikhet, Mussorie, Nainital and Darjeeling are example for**

- A. Noted hill stations in lesser Himalayas.    B. Noted hill stations in siwalik range.  
C. Hill stations of greater Himalayas    D. Hill stations in south India.

**Ans: D. Noted hill stations in lesser Himalayas.**

**16. The Northern Great Plain formed by the depositional works of three river systems namely the Ganga, Sutluj and**

- A. Narmada.    B. Godavari.    C. Kaveri.    D. Brahmaputra.

**Ans: D. Brahmaputra.**

**17. The Largest alluvial soil tract in the world is**

- A. The Northern Mountains.    B. The Northern Great Plains.  
C. The Coastal Plains and Islands.    D. Peninsular plateau.

**Ans: B. The Northern Great Plain.**

**18. Borghat, Talghat and the Palghat are important passes across the**

- A. Western Ghats. B. Eastern Ghats. C. Himachal. D. Siwalik range.

**Ans: A. Western Ghats.**

**19. Coastal Plain which lies to the south of the Gujarat plain extends from Damon to Goa.**

- A. Karnataka Coast. B. Konkan Coast. C. Malabar Coast. D. Circar Coast.

**Ans: B. Konkan Coast.**

**20. The Coastal Plain which extends from Mangaluru to Kanyakumari.**

- A. Karnataka Coast. B. Konkan Coast. C. Malabar Coast. D. Circar Coast.

**Ans: C. Malabar Coast**

**21. The Coastal Plain which extends from Goa to Mangaluru is**

- A. Karnataka Coast. B. Konkan Coast. C. Malabar Coast. D. Circar Coast.

**Ans: A. Karnataka Coast.**

## **2. Indian Climate.**

**1. The type of climate India has**

- A. Tropical Monsoon climate. B. Tundra climate.  
C. Desert type climate. D. Continental climate.

**Ans: A. Tropical Monsoon climate.**

**2. The Cold weather Season in India is between**

- A. June to September. B. Mid-September to November.  
C. March to May. D. December to February.

**Ans: D. December to February.**

**3. The coldest month of India is,**

- A. December. B. January. C. February. D. March.

**Ans: B. January.**

**3. During the winter season, India experiences very cold because**

- A. India gets oblique rays of the Sun. B. India gets vertical rays of the Sun.  
C. India is located in Southern hemisphere. D. India is very close to North Pole.

**Ans: A. India gets oblique rays of the Sun.**

**5. The Dras near Kargil is famous for**

- A. Highest Temperature. B. Highest rainfall.  
C. Lowest temperature. D. Lowest rainfall.

**Ans: C. Lowest temperature.**

**6. The Summer season in India is from**

- A. December to February. B. March to May.  
C. June to Mid-September. D. Mid-September to November.

**Ans: B. March to May.**

**7. The temperature is high in India during summer season because**

- A. Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.
- B. Sun's rays fall vertically over the Southern Hemisphere.
- C. Sun's rays fall vertically over the Eastern Hemisphere.
- D. Sun's rays fall vertically over the western Hemisphere.

**Ans: A. Sun's rays fall vertically over the Northern Hemisphere.**

**8. The place in Rajasthan with highest recorded temperature is**

- A. Drass.
- B. Royli.
- C. Ganganagar.
- D. Mawsynram.

**Ans: C. Ganganagar.**

**9. The place with world recorded rainfall is**

- A. Ganganagar.
- B. Royli.
- C. Mawsynram.
- D. Augumbe.

**Ans: C. Mawsynram.**

**10. The eastern slope of Western Ghats, is called as the 'rain - shadow area' because,**

- A. The shadow of the rainy cloud falls on it.
- B. The eastern slope does not get rainfall.
- C. Arabian sea branch cause rain to Western Ghats.
- D. Bay of Bengal branch causes heavy rainfall.

**Ans: B. The eastern slope does not get rainfall.**

**11. Tropical cyclones frequently occur in the Bay of Bengal during this season.**

- A. Winter Season.
- B. Summer Season.
- C. Rainy Season.
- D. Retreating Monsoon Season.

**Ans: D. Retreating Monsoon Season.**

**12. The pre monsoon rain occur in Kerala is called**

- A. 'Andhis.
- B. 'Kalabaisakhis'.
- C. 'Mango showers'.
- D. Coffee blossom.

**Ans: C. 'Mango showers'.**

**13. Coast of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha get rain due to**

- A. Summer rainfall.
- B. High temperature.
- C. Tropical cyclone.
- D. Low pressure.

**Ans: C. Tropical cyclone.**

**14. The Convectional rain occurs during summer in West Bengal is called**

- A. 'Andhis.
- B. 'Kalabaisakhis'.
- C. 'Mango showers'.
- D. Coffee blossom.

**Ans: B. 'Kalabaisakhis'.**

**15. The Convectional rain occurs during summer in Karnataka is called**

- A. 'Andhis.
- B. 'Kalabaisakhis'.
- C. 'Mango showers'.
- D. Coffee blossom.

**Ans: D. Coffee blossom.**

**16. The Convectional rain occurs during summer in Uttar Pradesh is called**

- A. 'Andhis.
- B. 'Kalabaisakhis'.
- C. 'Mango showers'.
- D. Coffee blossom.

**Ans: A. 'Andhis.**

### 3. Indian Soils.

**1. The weathering of rocks under different types of climate is led to the formation of**

- A. Rocks.      B. Soil.      C. Minerals.      D. Forests.

**Ans: B. Soil.**

**2. The soil that formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is**

- A. Alluvial soil.      B. Black soil.      C. Desert soil.      D. Red soil.

**Ans: A. Alluvial soil.**

**3. The soil that are very extensively found in India is**

- A. Black soil.      B. Alluvial soil.      C. Desert soil.      D. Red soil.

**Ans: B. Alluvial soil.**

**4. The cotton is extensively grown in this soil.**

- A. Black soil.      B. Alluvial soil.      C. Desert soil.      D. Red soil.

**Ans: A. Black soil.**

**5. This soil is formed under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall in tropical areas.**

- A. Black soil.      B. Alluvial soil.      C. Laterite soil.      D. Red soil.

**Ans: C. Laterite soil.**

**6. These soils are mainly found in the uplands of Western Ghats & Eastern Ghats**

- A. Alluvial soil.      B. Laterite soil.      C. Red soil.      D. Desert soil.

**Ans: B. Laterite soil.**

**7. The cashew nuts are widely grown in this soil.**

- A. Alluvial soil.      B. Laterite soil.      C. Red soil.      D. Desert soil.

**Ans: B. Laterite soil.**

**8. Black soil is suitable for dry farming because**

- A. It has high moisture retention capacity.      B. It is black & sticky.  
C. It is found only in few parts of India.      D. It is sandy and low in moisture and humus.

**Ans: A. It has high moisture retention capacity.**

**9. This soil is sandy and low in moisture and humus & not suitable for the cultivation**

- A. Alluvial soil.      B. Laterite soil.      C. Red soil.      D. Desert soil.

**Ans: D. Desert soil.**

**10. The ideal soil for the cultivation Tea, coffee and fruits is**

- A. Mountain Soil.      B. Alluvial soil.      C. Red soil.      D. Desert soil.

**Ans: A. Mountain Soil.**

**11. This soil is also known as 'Regur' soil**

- A. Black Soil.      B. Red soil.      C. Desert soil.      D. Alluvial soil.

**Ans: A. Black Soil.**

**12. Desert soil not suitable for agriculture because,**

- A. It has high moisture retention capacity.
- B. It is sandy and low in moisture and humus.
- C. The desert soil is fit for construction & not for agriculture.
- D. The desert soil is rich in humus.

**Ans: B. It is sandy and low in moisture and humus.**

**13. This soil is derived from the basalt rock**

- A. Red soil.
- B. Alluvial soil.
- C. Black soil.
- D. Mountain soil.

**Ans: C. Black soil.**

**14. The soil largely found in Deccan trap region is**

- A. Red soil.
- B. Desert soil.
- C. Laterite soil.
- D. Black soil.

**Ans: D. Black soil**

**15. These soils are mostly formed due to the decomposition of organic matter**

- A. Red soil.
- B. Alluvial soil.
- C. Black soil.
- D. Mountain soil.

**Ans: D. Mountain soil.**

**16. The removal of top soil by natural agents is called**

- A. Soil pollution.
- B. Soil erosion.
- C. Soil conservation.
- D. Soil decomposition.

**Ans: B. Soil erosion.**

**17. Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of the soil is called ‘**

- A. Soil pollution.
- B. Soil erosion.
- C. Soil conservation.
- D. Soil decomposition.

**Ans: C. Soil conservation.**

**18. Mountain soils are suitable for the cultivation of**

- A. Cotton & Jute.
- B. Coffee & Tea.
- C. Rubber & Tea.
- D. Rice & Wheat.

**Ans: B. Coffee & Tea.**

**19. This soil is formed from the weathering of granite, gneiss and other crystalline rocks.**

- A. Red soil.
- B. Desert soil.
- C. Laterite soil.
- D. Black soil.

**Ans: A. Red soil.**

## **4. Indian Forest Resources.**

**1. Forests most commonly found in the river delta of eastern coast are**

- A. Ever green Forest.
- B. Mangrove Forests.
- C. Desert Vegetation.
- D. Mountain Forests.

**Ans: B. Mangrove Forests.**

**2. The state that has the lowest area under forests is**

- A. Goa.
- B. Madhya Pradesh.
- C. Karnataka.
- D. Assam.

**Ans: A. Goa**

**3. Which state has the largest area under forests?**

- A. Karnataka.
- B. Uttar Pradesh.
- C. Madhya Pradesh.
- D. Gujarat

**Ans: C. Madhya Pradesh.**

**4. The area where Desert vegetation is found in India.**

A. Punjab & Haryana. B. Rajasthan & Deccan Plateau. C. Both A & B. D. None of the above.

**Ans: C. Both A & B.**

**5. Which forests are found in high rainfall areas?**

A. Evergreen Forest. B. Mangrove Forests. C. Desert Vegetation. D. Mountain Forests.

**Ans: A. Evergreen forests**

**6. The Specialty of Mangrove Forests is**

A. Trees shed their leaves during spring and early summer. C. They are always green  
C. The trees grow to a great height. D. Aerial roots OR Pendent roots.

**Ans: D. Aerial roots OR pendent roots.**

**7. Protecting the forest from disease, human being, animals is called**

A. Conservation of Forest. B. Biosphere Reserve. C. Wild life sanctuary. D. National Park.

**Ans: A. Conservation of Forest.**

**8. A special category of protected area of land or coastal environment is called**

A. Conservation of Forest. B. Biosphere Reserve. C. Wild life sanctuary. D. National Park.

**Ans: B. Biosphere Reserve.**

**9. A place meant for providing protection to wild animals.**

A. Conservation of Forest. B. Biosphere Reserve. C. Wild life sanctuary. D. National Park.

**Ans: C. Wild life sanctuary.**

**10. An extensive area which is specially protected to preserve its natural beauty, wild life and forests for public recreation and scientific interests.**

A. Conservation of Forest. B. Biosphere Reserve. C. Wild life sanctuary. D. National Park.

**Ans: D. National Park**

**11. The number of wild life sanctuaries in India are**

A. 523. B. 623. C. 423. D. 500.

**Ans: A. 523.**

**12. The Tropical Deciduous Forests are also known as**

A. Ever green Forests. B. Monsoon forests. C. Mangrove Forests. D. Grass land.

**Ans: B. Monsoon forests.**

**13. The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in**

A. Andhra Pradesh. B. Karnataka. C. Telangana. D. Tamil Nadu.

**Ans: C. Telangana.**

**14. The Mangrove Forests are Mainly found in**

A. Western Ghats. B. Deltas of Rivers. C. Himalayas. D. Desert area.

**Ans: B. Deltas of Rivers.**

**15. The forest which shed their leaves during spring and early summer is**

- A Ever green Forests.                      B. Monsoon forests.  
C. Mangrove Forests.                      D. Tropical Deciduous Forests.

**Ans: D.Tropical Deciduous Forests.**

**16. The Himalayas have this type of forests.**

- A.Ever green Forests.   B.Monsoon forests.   C. Mangrove Forests.   D.Tropical Deciduous Forests.

**Ans: D. Tropical Deciduous Forests.**

**17. Jhand, Khair, Kolko, Babul & Cacti trees are found in**

- A.Ever green Forests.   B. Monsoon forests.   C. Desert Forests.   D.Tropical Deciduous Forests.

**Ans: C. Desert Forests.**

**18. In India, the types of Forest depends on**

- A.Climate.      B.Soil.      C. Relief features.      D.All the above.

**Ans: D.All the above.**

**19. Which one of the following is not a National Park of Karnataka.**

- A. Dandeli.      B. Bandipur.      D. Banerghatta.      D. Nagarahole.

**Ans: A.Dandeli.**

**20 How many National Parks are found in India?**

- A.99.      B.199.      C.523.      D.18.

**Ans: A.99.**

**21. Rhizophora, Canes, Screw pine, Palms and Sundari trees are found in**

- A.Ever green Forests.      B.Monsoon forests.  
C. Mangrove Forests.      D.Tropical Deciduous Forests.

**Ans: C. Mangrove Forests.**

## **5. Water Resource of India.**

**1.North Indian rivers also known as**

- A.The Himalayan rivers                      B.The fast flowing rivers  
C.The perennial rivers                      D.The East flowing rivers

**Ans: A.The Himalayan rivers**

**2.This is not a important river of North India**

- A.Indus      B. Ganges      C.Kaveri      D.Brahmaputra

**Ans: C.Kaveri**

**3.The river Indus rises near**

- A. Gangotri.      B. Yamunotri.      C. Talakaveri.      D. Mt.Kailash.

**Ans: D. Mt.Kailash**

**4. Jhelum ,Chenab,Beas,Ravi and Sutlej are tributaries of**

- A.River Indus.      B.River Ganga.      C.River Kaveri.      D.River Narmada.

**Ans: A.River Indus**



**5. The largest river of India is**

- A. Indus.    B. Ganga.    C. Narmada.    D. Brahmaputra.

**Ans: B. Ganga**

**6. The Ganga river rises in**

- A. Gangotri.    B. Yamunotri.    C. Talakaveri.    D. Mt. Kailash.

**Ans: A. Gangotri**

**7. The longest tributary of Ganga river is**

- A. Yamuna.    B. Rama Ganga.    C. Son.    D. Kosi.

**Ans: A. Yamuna**

**8. The birthplace of river Brahmaputra is**

- A. Yamunotri.    B. Talakaveri.    C. Mt. Kailash.    D. Lake Manasa Sarovar.

**Ans: D. Lake Manasa Sarovar**

**9. These rivers are known as 'Peninsular rivers'**

- A. The Himalayan rivers.    B. The fast flowing rivers.  
C. The rivers of South India.    D. The longest rivers.

**Ans: C. The rivers of South India**

**10. The longest river of South India is**

- A. Godavari.    B. Krishna.    C. Kaveri.    D. Mahanadi.

**Ans: A. Godavari**

**11. The river Mahanadi rises in**

- A. Gangotri.    B. Mahabaleswara.    C. Sihawa.    D. Talakaveri.

**Ans: C. Sihawa**

**12. The birthplace of river Krishna is**

- A. Sihawa.    B. Mahabaleswara.    C. Talakaveri.    D. Gangotri.

**Ans: B. Mahabaleswara**

**13. The birthplace of river Kaveri is**

- A. Mahabaleswara.    B. Talakaveri.    C. Gangotri.    D. Sihawa.

**Ans: B. Talakaveri**

**14. These rivers are short and swift flowing**

- A. The West flowing rivers.    B. The East flowing rivers.  
C. The North Indian rivers.    D. The South Indian rivers.

**Ans: A. The West flowing rivers**

**15. The Narmada river rises in**

- A. Amarakantak.    B. Talakaveri.    C. Triambaka.    D. Multai.

**Ans: A. Amarakantak**

**16. A narrow gorge of Narmada river is called as**

- A. Basalt Gorge.    B. Marble Gorge.    C. Granite Gorge.    D. Diamond Gorge.

**Ans: B. Marble Gorge**

**17. Which types of irrigations have been recently introduced?**

- A. Well and Canal irrigation.    B. Tank and Canal irrigation  
C. Well and Tank irrigation.    D. Sprinkler and Drip irrigation.

**Ans: D. Sprinkler and Drip irrigation**

**18. The country which has world's largest canal systems is**

- A. USA.    B. China.    C. India.    D. Russia.

**Ans: C. India**

**19. The most important type of irrigation in India is**

- A. Well irrigation    B. Canal irrigation    C. Tank irrigation    D. Drip irrigation

**Ans: A. Well irrigation**

**20. The first multipurpose river project of India is**

- A. Bhakra-Nangal Project    B. Hirakud Project.  
C. Tungabhadra Project.    D. Damodar Valley Project.

**Ans: D. Damodar Valley Project**

**21. River which is called as Sorrow of Bengal is**

- A. Damodar.    B. Krishna.    C. Mahanadi.    D. Sutlej.

**Ans: A. Damodar**

**22. Highest straight gravity dam in India is**

- A. Hirakud.    B. Damodar.    C. Tungabhadra.    D. Bhakra.

**Ans: D. Bhakra**

**23. The Tungabhadra project is called as the**

- A. Gobind Sagar.    B. Pampa Sagara.    C. Basav Sagar.    D. Pant Sagar.

**Ans: B. Pampa Sagara**

## **6. Land Resources of India.**

**1. The distribution of land for different uses is called as**

- A. Crop season.    B. Cropping pattern.    C. Land utilization.    D. Fallow land.

**Ans: C. Land utilization**

**2. The land which is not used for cultivation is called**

- A. Forest area.    B. Fallow Land.    C. Permanent Pastures.    D. Net sown area.

**Ans: B. Fallow Land**

**3. The Net Sown area in India is**

- A. 42.45%.    B. 42.42%.    C. 42.43%.    D. 42.44%.

**Ans: B. 42.42%**

**4.A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as**

A.Mixed Farming. B.Plantation Farming. C.Intensive Farming. D.Dry Farming.

**Ans:A.Mixed Farming**

**5.A system of farming required a large amount of capital and labour is called as**

A.Subsistence farming. B.Mixed farmin. C.Dry farming. D.Intensive farming.

**Ans:D.Intensive farming**

**6.Tea, Coffee, rubber and Coconut are the examples of**

A.Mixed farming. B. Plantation farming. C.Dry farming . D.Humid farming.

**Ans:B.Plantation farming**

**7.Very expensive and essential farming in India is**

A.Dry farming. B.Plantation farming. C.Shifting farming. D.Irrigation farming.

**Ans:D.Irrigation farming**

**8.The main crop of Rabi crop season is**

A.Wheat. B.Vegetables. C.Cotton. D.Rice.

**Ans:A.Wheat**

**9.The crops grown during the rainy season are called**

A. Zaid crop season. B. Rabi crop season. C. Kharif crop season. D. Non summer season.

**Ans:C.Kharif crop season**

**10.Water melon is main crop of**

A.Commercial farming. B.Zaid Crop season. C.Rabi Crop season. D.Kharif Crop season.

**Ans:B.Zaid Crop season**

**11.The most important food crop of India is**

A.Wheat. B.Jowar. C.Rice. D.Cotton.

**Ans:C.Rice**

**12.The second largest producer of Rice,only after China is**

A.USA. B.Rassia. C.Australia. D.India.

**Ans:D.India**

**13.The Crop needs standing water and it needs level land is**

A.Wheat. B.Rice. C.Sugrcane. D.Jowar.

**Ans:B.Rice**

**14.The largest producer of Rice in India is**

A.Andra Pradesh. B.Uttar Pradesh. C.Punjab. D.West Bengal.

**Ans:D.West Bengal**

**15.The largest producer of Wheat in India is**

A.Uttar Pradesh. B.Andra Pradesh. C.Gujarat. D.Karnataka.

**Ans:A.Uttar Pradesh**

**16. Jute is a important crop of**

A. food crop.    B. Beverage Crop.    C. Fibre crop.    D. plantation crop.

**Ans: C. Fibre crop**

**17. The cheapest of all the beverages is**

A. Tea.    B. Coffee.    C. Tobacco.    D. Cotton.

**Ans: A. Tea**

**18. The farming practiced by the tribals in the forest area is**

A. Commercial farming.    B. Mixed farming.    C. Shifting farming.    D. Dry farming.

**Ans: C. Shifting farming**

**19. The Mixed farming has been introduced in India since**

A. 1955.    B. 1985.    C. 1954.    D. 1951.

**Ans: D. 1951**

**20. The crops are grown in between the Kharif and Rabi crops are known as**

A. Zaid Crop season.    B. Rabi Crop season.    C. Kharif Crop season.    D. Shifting crop season.

**Ans: A. Zaid Crop season**

## **7. Indian Transport & Communication.**

**1. Mumbai port is called as**

A. Gate way of India.    B. India gate.    C. Entry of india    D. Tea port.

**Ans: Gate way of India**

**2. The news paper bombay samachar was started in**

A. 1822.    B. 1824.    C. 1854.    D. 1853.

**Ans: A 1822.**

**3. An artificial port of india is**

A. Chennai port.    B. Mumbai port.    C. Kalkatta port.    D. Goa port.

**Ans: A. Chennai Port.**

**4. Gate way of karnataka is**

A. New manglore port.    B. Batkal port.    C. Karwar port.    D. Belikeri port.

**Ans: A. New manglore port.**

**5. The Port is know as queen of the arabian sea is**

A. Chennai.    B. Mumbai.    C. Kochi.    D. Goa.

**Ans: C. Kochi.**

**6. The oldest and still existing news paper of india is**

A. Bombay samachar.    B. Mangalore samachar.    C. Vijaya Karnataka.    D. Mookanayak.

**Ans: A. Bombay samachar.**

**7.The first railway line was laid between**

A.Bangalore and mysore. B.Bombay and Thane. C.Bombay and Goa. D.Pune and Thane.

**Ans: B.Bombay and Thane.**

**8.National highwaysare constructed & maintained by**

A.The central public works department. B.Zilla panchayath.  
C.National highway authority of india. D. all the above.

**Ans: A.The central public works department.**

**9.The golden quadrilateral super high way started in the year**

A.1999. B.1989. C.1979. D.1985.

**Ans: A.1999.**

**10.The district roadsare constructed and maintained by**

A.Taluk panchayath. B.Zilla Panchayath. C.Gram Panchayat. D.NHAI.

**Ans: B.Zilla Panchayath**

**11.The border roads constructed for**

A.Public purpose. B.Defence Purpose. C.General Purpose. D. Transport purpose.

**Ans: B.Defence Purpose.**

**12.New mode of land transport is**

A.Metro. B.Pipelines. C.Road transport. D.Rail way transport.

**Ans: B.Pipelines.**

**13.New name of Nhava Sheva port is**

A.Gandhiji port. B.Jawaharlal neharu port.  
C.Subhash chandra bose port. D.Rajeev Gandhi port.

**Ans: B.Jawaharlal neharu port.**

**14.All india radio (AIR) started in India by**

A.1956. B.1946. C.1936. D.1926.

**Ans: C.1936.**

**15.The deepest land locked protected port of India**

A.kochi port. B.Mangalore port. C.Vishakpattanam port. D.Haldia port.

**Ans: C.Vishakpattanam port.**

**16.The second biggest port in india**

A.Kolkatta. B.Bombay. C.Madras. D.Ennore.

**Ans: A.Kolkatta.**

**17.The quickest means of transport is**

A.Air transport. B.Road transport. C.Railway transport. D.Water Transport.

**Ans: A.Air transport.**

**18.Indira Gandhi international airport located in**

A. Chennai. B.Delhi. C.kolkatta. D.Mumbai.

**Ans: B.Delhi.**

**19.Anna international airport located at**

A.Delhi . B.Chennai . C.Goa. D.Bangalore.

**Ans: B.Chennai .**

**20.Bangalore international airport ia also known as**

A.Tippu sultan airport. B.Ranichannamma airport.  
C.Rajeev Gandhi airport. D.Kemegouda international airport.

**Ans: D.Kemegouda international airport.**

**22. The oldest port of India is**

A. Mumbai Port. B. Chennai Port. C. Ennore Port. D.Kandla Port.

**Ans: . B. Chennai Port.**

**21. Inland Waterways lost theirimportance because**

A. Construction of roadways & railways. B. Construction of canals.  
C. People had lost interest. D. Development of cities.

**Ans: A. Construction of roadways & railways.**

**23. TV broadcasting was started under the name of Dooradarshan (DD) at Delhi in**

A.1936. B. 1959. C.1822. D.1999.

**Ans: B. 1959.**

## **8. Indian Industries.**

**1. The manchester of india or cotton police of india is**

A. Coimbothore. B. Bombay. C.Davangeri. D.Kolkata.

**Ans: B. Bombay.**

**2.The silicon valley of india is**

A. Hyderabad. B.Deqli. C. Banglore. D. Madras.

**Ans: C. Banglore.**

**3. Zindal vijay nagar steel ltd located in**

A. Gujarath. B.Maharastra. C.Karnataka. D. Assam.

**Ans: C.Karnataka**

**4. Buxite is the main raw material for**

A.Aluminium. B. Iron. C. Copper. D. Zinc.

**Ans: A.Aluminium.**

**5.The largest cotton producer in the world is**

A. China. B. India. C.America. D. Brazil.

**Ans: A. China.**

**6.The largest producer of sugar in the world is**

- A. Brazil.      B. India.      C. Srilanka.      D. China.

**Ans: A. Brazil.**

**7.The main components of information and technology are**

- A. Hardware and software.      B. Software.      C. Hardware.      D. None of these.

**Ans: A. Hardware and software.**

**8. Industry which require intellectual properties and capabilities**

- A. Agro based industry.      B. Iron based industry.  
C. Knowledge based industry.      D. Cotton Textile industry.

**Ans: C. Knowledge based industry.**

**9.The first modern paper industry started at**

- A. Bali.      B. Serampur in west Bengal.      C. Dandeli.      D. Mysore.

**Ans: B. Sirampur in west Bengal**

**10. First aluminium industry started in**

- A. Jaykay nagar in west Bengal.      B. Bhadravati in Karnataka.  
C. Kulti in west Bengal.      D. Vishakhapatna in Andhra Pradesh.

**Ans: Jaykay nagar in west Bengal.**

**11. The modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at**

- A. Kulti in West Bengal.      B. Balley near Kolkata.  
C. Jayakaynagar in West Bengal.      C. Bokaro in Jharkhand.

**Ans: A. Kulti in West Bengal.**

**12. J.N Tata who started the Tata Iron and Steel company in the year**

- A. 1907.      B. 1908.      C. 1909.      D. 1910.

**Ans: A. 1907.**

**13. Non - ferrous metal is**

- A. Iron.      B. Manganese.      C. Alluminium.      D. Copper.

**Ans: C. Alluminium.**

**14. The first modern cotton textile industry was started in**

- A. 1853.      B. 1854.      C. 1855.      D. 1856.

**Ans: B. 1854.**

**15. Mumbai is known as 'Cottonopolis or Manchester of India because**

- A. There are many police in Mumbai.      B. Cotton industries are concentrated in Mumbai.  
C. It has more softwre industries.      D. Mumbai is a major port of India.

**Ans: B. Cotton industries are concentrated in Mumbai.**

**16. Software technology parks (STP) were established**

- A. 1995.      B. 1996.      C. 1997.      D. 1998.

**Ans: A. 1995.**

**17. Bengaluru is called "Silicon Valley of India" because**

- A. Software is very popular.                      B. It is a centre for Indian software industry.  
C. Software parks are started here.            D. Bangalore is a metropolitan city.

**Ans: B. It is a centre for Indian software industry.**

## **9. Indian Natural Disasters.**

**1. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is**

- A. Earthquakes.      B. Cyclones.      C. Floods.      D. Land slide.

**Ans: A. Earthquakes.**

**2. In India the eastern coast is more prone to**

- A. Floods.      B. Cyclones.      C. Landslides.      D. Earthquakes.

**Ans: B. Cyclones**

**3. In peninsular India, this natural disaster occurs occasionally.**

- A. Floods.      B. Cyclones.      C. Landslides      D. Earthquakes.

**Ans: A. Floods.**

**4. In India the natural disaster that occurs very often in hilly states is**

- A. Floods      B. Cyclones.      C. Landslides.      D. Tsunami.

**Ans: C. Landslides.**

**5. Coastal erosion is mostly caused by**

- A. Sea waves      B. Earthquake.      C. Landslides.      D. Floods.

**Ans: A. Sea waves.**

**6. The Indo - Gangetic Zone is called as**

- A. The zone of minimum intensity.      B. The zone of moderate intensity.  
C. The zone of high intensity.              D. None of the above.

**Ans: B. The zone of moderate intensity.**

**7. The sliding of land mass along steep slopes of hills or mountains is called**

- A. Floods      B. Cyclones.      C. Landslides.      D. Tsunamis.

**Ans: C. Landslides.**

**8. It causes violent vibration in the Earth's crust**

- A. Earthquakes.      B. Cyclones.      C. Floods.      D. Tsunamis.

**Ans: A. Earthquakes.**

**9. The natural hazards which create widespread destruction are known as**

- A. Natural Resources.      B. Natural disasters.      C. Natural Development.      D. None of the above.

**Ans: B. Natural disasters.**

**18. The wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of low pressure is called**

- A. Cyclone.      B. Tsunami.                      C. Floods.                      D. Coastal erosion.

**Ans: A. Cyclone.**



**10. Only a few earthquakes have been occurred in recent years is called**

- A. The zone of minimum intensity.
- B. The zone of Low intensity.
- C. The zone of high intensity.
- D. None of the above.

**Ans: A. The zone of minimum intensity.**

**11. It is the main reason for the earthquake that occurs in India.**

- A. Destruction of forests.
- B. Construction of dams.
- C. Due to plate movement.
- D. Excessive use of fuels.

**Ans: C. Due to plate movement.**

**12. The zone of moderate intensity is**

- A. The zone of minimum intensity.
- B. The Indo - Gangetic Zone.
- C. Due to plate movement.
- D. Godavari - Kaveri zone.

**Ans: B. The Indo - Gangetic Zone.**

**13. It is a "Zone of minimum intensity"**

- A. The peninsular zone.
- B. The zone of minimum intensity
- C. The zone of Low intensity
- D. The Indo - Gangetic Zone.

**Ans: A. The peninsular zone.**

**14. The inundation of land by river water is called**

- A. Cyclone.
- B. Flood.
- C. Tsunami.
- D. Earthquake.

**Ans: B. Flood.**

**15. The large waves generated by earthquakes are called**

- A. Tsunami.
- B. Cyclone.
- C. Floods.
- D. Coastal Erosion.

**Ans: A. Tsunami.**

**16. The most destructive atmospheric disaster is**

- A. Tsunami.
- B. Cyclone.
- C. Floods.
- D. Earthquakes.

**Ans: B. Cyclone.**

**17. The Indian coast which is most prone to Cyclone is**

- A. West coast.
- B. North coast.
- C. East coast.
- D. Kanyakumari.

**Ans: C. East coast.**

**19. The areas that are worst hit by Cyclone**

- A. Karnataka, Kerala, Delhi.
- B. J&K, Rajasthan & ,Meghalaya.
- C. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Odisha.
- D. Madhya Pradesh, Goa & Bihar.

**Ans: C. Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh & Odisha.**

**20. Islands in east of India affected by Tsunamis is**

- A. Lakshadweeps.
- B. Andaman- Nicobar.
- C. Srilanka.
- D. Maldieves.

**Ans: B. Andaman- Nicobar**

# Economics

## 1. Development.

**1. Increase in a country's capacity to serve the economic interests of its citizens is called**

- A. Economic development
- B. Rural Development.
- C. Social Development.
- D. Educational Development.

**Ans: A. Economic development.**

**2. "Economic development is a process whereby an economy's real national income increases over a long period of time" was said by**

- A. Prof. Colin Clark.
- B. Amartya Sen.
- C. Prof. Meier and Baldwin.
- D. Mahabub Ul Haq.

**Ans: C. Prof. Meier and Baldwin.**

**3. The total value of all goods and services produced in a country during one year is called**

- A. Real Income.
- B. National Income.
- C. Per capita Income.
- D. Human development.

**Ans: B. National Income.**

**4. Economic development is "an improvement in economic welfare" was said by**

- A. Prof. Colin Clark.
- B. Amartya Sen.
- C. Prof. Meier and Baldwin.
- D. Mahabub Ul Haq.

**Ans: A. Prof. Colin Clark.**

**5. Ensuring that every person is benefitted by the process of development is called**

- A. Sustainable development.
- B. Inclusive development.
- C. Rural development.
- D. Social development.

**Ans: B. Inclusive development.**

**6. Preserving natural resources & environment for the benefit of future generations is called**

- A. Sustainable development.
- B. Inclusive development.
- C. Rural development.
- D. Social development.

**Ans: A. Sustainable development.**

**7. Backward and stagnant situation denotes**

- A. Development.
- B. Progress.
- C. Underdevelopment.
- D. Economic development.

**Ans: C. Underdevelopment.**

**8. Mahabub Ul Haq, is an economist of**

- A. India.
- B. China.
- C. Australia.
- D. Pakistan.

**Ans: D. Pakistan.**

**9. "Human Development is an expansion of capabilities of people" was said by**

- A. Prof. Colin Clark.
- B. Amartya Sen.
- C. Prof. Meier and Baldwin.
- D. Mahabub Ul Haq.

**Ans: B. Amartya Sen.**

**10. Health is measured in terms of**

- A. Life expectancy.   B. Standard of living.   C. Level of education.   D. Purchasing power.

**Ans: A. Life expectancy.**

**11. The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called**

- A. Life expectancy.   B. Standard of living.   C. Level of education.   D. Purchasing power.

**Ans: A. Life expectancy.**

**12. Sex ratio means**

- A. Number of deaths due to malnutrition.   B. Number of people getting job.  
C. The number of deaths.   D. Number of females for every 1000 males.

**Ans: D. The number of females for every 1000 males.**

**13. The major reasons for lower and declining sex ratio in the country is**

- A. Destroying female foetus.   B. Decrease in marriages.  
C. Stress on girl education.   D. Rise in mortality rate among mothers.

**Ans: A. Destroying female foetus.**

**14. Women Self-help groups (SHGs) are being formed in all the villages and cities to**

- A. Achieve economic empowerment.   B. To reduce female foeticide.  
C. To perform household work.   D. Achieve human development.

**Ans: A. Achieve economic empowerment.**

**15. Sex ratio of India in 2011 was**

- A. 945.   B. 944.   C. 943.   D. 942.

**Ans: A. 945.**

**16. Organization, responsible for publishing Global Human Development Reports is**

- A. United Nations Development Programme  
B. Women and Child development Department..  
C. Rural Development Programme.  
D. Human Development Index.

**Ans: A. United Nations Development Programme.**

**17. In an underdeveloped country, basically the per capita income is**

- A. Low.   B. High.   C. Average.   D. Nil

**Ans: A. Low.**

## **2. Rural Development.**

**1. India is a land of**

- A. Cities.   B. Villages.   C. Towns.   D. Rivers.

**Ans: B. Villages.**

**2. The total population of India lived in villages.**

- A. 68.84%.   B. 58.84%.   C. 78.84%.   D. 88.84%.

**Ans: A. 68.84%.**

**3. "The true development of India is the development of its villages" was told by**

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru.                      B. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.  
C. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar.                      D.Mahathma Gandhiji.

**Ans: D. Mahathma Gandhiji.**

**4. The total population of India depends on Primary sector is**

- A. 40%.      B.50%.      C.60%.      D.70%.

**Ans: C. 60%.**

**5. A process of economic upliftment of rural areas called**

- A. Urban development.                      B.Country development  
C. Economic development                      D.Rural development.

**Ans: D.Rural development.**

**6. The Constitutional Amendment that provides Uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions in India is**

- A. 83<sup>RD</sup> Amendment.      B. 63<sup>RD</sup> Amendment.      C.73<sup>RD</sup> Amendment.      D. 93<sup>RD</sup> Amendment.

**Ans: C.73<sup>RD</sup> Amendment.**

**7. The Government of India enacted the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act in\_\_\_\_\_**

- A.1983.                      B. 1993.                      C. 1973.                      D.1893.

**Ans: B.1993.**

**8. Under which principles Panchayat Raj institutions operate.**

- A. Decentralization.      B.Demonetarization.      C.Democratic.      D. Developed.

**Ans: A.Decentralization.**

**9. The three tier System of Panchayat institutions are**

- A. Grama Panchayat.      B.Taluk Panchayat.      C.Zilla Panchayat.      D.All the above.

**Ans: D.All the above.**

**10. Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to the people themselves is called**

- A. Rural development.      B.Decentralization.      C.Panchayat Raj.      C.Women Development.

**Ans: B. Decentralization.**

**11. How many Grama Panchayat are in Karnataka at present.**

- A.6022.      B. 5022.      C. 7022.      D. 8022.

**Ans: A. 6022.**

**12. How many Taluk Panchayat are in Karnataka at present.**

- A. 96.                      B.176.                      C. 166.                      D. 156.

**Ans: B. 176**

**13. How many Zilla Panchayat are in Karnataka at present.**

- A. 29.                      B. 28.                      C. 30.                      D. 31.

**14. Which one of the following is not a Housing programme of India.**

- A. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
- B. Ambedkar Valmiki Yojana.
- C. Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana.
- D. Mahatma Gandhi Awas Yojana.

**Ans: D. Mahatma Gandhi Awas Yojana.**

**15. Which one of the following is not a feature of rural economy of India?**

- A. People depending on Agriculture.
- B. Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture.
- C. 60% of people working in primary sector.
- D. Developed cottage industries.

**Ans: D. Developed cottage industries.**

**16. Which one of the following is not a Gandhian concept of Grama Swaraj in light of Decentralization.**

- A. Give the village administration power to the local people.
- B. People participate in decision making.
- C. President of India should maintain the peace and order.
- D. It upholds human independence and dignity.

**Ans: C. President of India should maintain the peace and order.**

**17. Which one of the following is not a reason for rural backwardness and poverty.**

- A. Non remunerative job.
- B. Over dependency.
- C. Employment being regular.
- D. Industrialization.

**Ans: C. Employment being regular.**

**18. Panchayat Raj institutions implemented a scheme for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty is**

- A. IAY
- B. MGNREGS
- C. PMAY
- D. AVY

**Ans: B. MGNREGS.**

**19. Reservation for women in Karnataka Panchayat institutions.**

- A. 15%.
- B. 25%.
- C. 45%.
- D. 50%.

**Ans: D. 50%.**

**20. A significant number of women are working in**

- A. Farming.
- B. Cattle rearing.
- C. Floriculture.
- D. All of the above.

**Ans: D. All of the above.**

\*\*\*\*\*

# Business Studies

## 1. Bank Transactions.

1. The word 'Bank' has been derived from the word "Banque" which is derived from

- A. French language.    B. Italian language.    C. Greek language.    D. Sanskrit language.

Ans: A. French language.

2. The term bank is derived from Italian word

- A. Bank.    B. Banco.    C. Banque.    D. Bench.

Ans: B. Banco.

3. The word Bank means

- A. Writing table.    B. Information exchange table.  
C. Money exchange table.    D. Money keeping table.

Ans: C. Money exchange table.

4. What is bank according to you?

- A. A financial institution dealing with money.    B. An institution dealing with business.  
C. An institution dealing with insurance.    D. An institution dealing with cases.

Ans: A. A financial institution dealing with money.

5. The Latest service of the banks is

- A. Issuing cheque.    B. Accepting deposits.    C. E-banking.    D. Lending loans.

Ans: C. E-banking.

6. All the banking transactions in India are controlled by

- A. State Bank of India.    B. Central Bank of India.  
C. Postal Bank of India.    D. International Monetary Fund.

Ans: B. Central Bank of India.

7. The recent development in banking industry is

- A. Giving interest to the depositor's money.    B. Introduction of insurance.  
C. The inclusion of Post offices for banking sector.    D. Providing educational loans.

Ans: C. The inclusion of Post offices for banking sector.

8. which of the bank is called as "Mother of Bank"?

- A. State Bank of India.    B. Reserve Bank of India.  
C. Postal Bank of India.    D. The Regional Banks.

Ans: B. Reserve Bank of India.

9. The bank account best suitable for students is

- A. Recurring Deposit Account. B. Current Account.  
C. Savings Bank Account. D. Term or Fixed Deposit Account.

Ans: C. Savings Bank Account.

**10. The Kissan Vikas Patra is issued by**

- A. Postal Banks.      B. Canara Banks.      C. State Banks.      D. Regional Banks.

**Ans: A. Postal Banks.**

**11. Imagine you are a farmer; you want to open an account in a bank. Which type of account do you open?**

- A. Savings Bank Account.      B. Current Account.  
C. Recurring Deposit Account.      D. Term Deposit Account.

**Ans: A. Savings Bank Account.**

**12. This type of account is generally opened in banks by the persons who have a fixed regular income is**

- A. Recurring Deposit Account.      B. Savings Bank Account.  
C. Current Account.      D. Fixed Deposit Account.

**Ans: B. Savings Bank Account.**

**13. This type of account is generally opened in banks by businessmen is**

- A. Recurring Deposit Account.      B. Savings Bank Account.  
C. Current Account.      D. Fixed Deposit Account.

**Ans: C. Current Account.**

**14. An account opened for the purposes of Wedding expenses of children is called**

- A. Savings Bank Account.      B. Current Account.  
C. Recurring Deposit Account.      D. Term or Fixed Deposit Account.

**Ans: C. Recurring Deposit Account.**

**15. This account is opened for a fixed period by depositing a particular sum of money**

- A. Savings Bank Account.      B. Current Account.  
C. Recurring Deposit Account.      D. Term or Fixed Deposit Account.

**Ans: D. Term or Fixed Deposit Account.**

## **2. Consumer Education & Protection.**

**1. Every year world Consumer Day celebrated on**

- A. March 10.      B. December 10.      C. March 15.      D. August 15.

**Ans: C. March 15.**

**2. The other name of the Consumer is the**

- A. Provider.      B. King of market.      C. King of Goods.      D. King of Economy.

**Ans: B. King of market.**

**3. Person supplying goods or services for money is called**

- A. Consumer.      B. Provider.      C. Trade.      D. Seller.

**Ans: A. Consumer.**

**4. In the case of compensation exceeding Rs.one crores, the complaint has to be submitted to**  
A.District Forum.      B.State Commission.      C. Taluk forum.      D. The National Commission.

**Ans: D.The National Commission.**

**5. In the case of compensation exceeding 10 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to**  
A.District Forum.      B.State Commission.      C.Taluk forum.      D.The National Commission.

**Ans: A. District Forum.**

**6. In the case of compensation exceeding 21 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to**  
A.District Forum.      B.State Commission.      C.Taluk forum.      D. The National Commission.

**Ans: A. District Forum.**

**7. When did Consumer Protection Act come into force in India?**

A.1986.      B.1996.      C.1886.      D.1980.

**Ans: A.1986.**

**8. The World Consumers' Day come into force in**

A.March 10, 1962.      B.March 1, 1962.      C.August 15, 1962.      D.December 15, 1962.

**Ans: A.March 10, 1962.**

**9. Which of the following Right is not Promoted by the Consumer Protection Act?**

A.The Right to choose.      B.Right to be Heard.      C. Right to get quality goods.      D.Right to freedom.  
**Ans:D. Right to freedom.**

**10. The main aim of Consumer Movement is**

A.To protect consumers from exploitation by the producers and traders.

B.Avoiding production and sale of dangerous goods.

C.Prevention of Trade Malpractices in the market.

D.Supervision on Quality, Weights, Measures and Price.

**Ans: A.To protect consumers from exploitation by the producers and traders.**

**11. The consumer can sit at home and directly buy the goods from the traders using information technology Or SMS is called**

A.Tele Shopping.      B.Online Shopping.      C. Offline Shopping.      D. Mobile Shopping.

**Ans: A. Tele Shopping.**

**12. The person who sell goods & services to consumer is called**

A.Consumer.      B.Producer.      C. Trade.      D. Seller.

**Ans: D. Seller.**

**13. What is the movement started by women of Mumbai called?**

A.BEWARE.      B.AWARE.      C. CPAM.      D. WARE.

**Ans: B. AWARE.**



**14. In India the Planning commission backed the idea of foundation of “ Indian Association of Consumers” in**

- A.1955.      B.1966.      C.1965.      D.1956.

**Ans: C.1965.**

**15. Who appoints the President of the District Consumer Forum?**

- A. President of India.      B. Prime minister.      C.State Government.      D. Governor.

**Ans: C.State Government.**

**16. Who appoints the President of the National Commission?**

- A.President of India.      B. Prime minister.      C. State Government.      D. Central Govt.

**Ans: D.Central Govt.**

**17. Which of the following is not a Consumer Court?**

- A.District Forum.      B.State Commission.      C. Taluk forum.      D.The National Commission.

**Ans: C.Taluk forum .**

**18. Which of the following is not a cause for consumer exploitation?**

- A. Cheating by the seller.      B.Over Charging .  
C.Provide quality goods.      D. Exploitation by the agent.

**Ans: C.Provide quality goods.**

**19. The Minister in charge of Consumer Affairs at Central Government is the Chairman at**

- A. The National Council.      B. State Consumer Protection Council.  
C. District Consumer Protection Council.      D. District Forum.

**Ans: A.The National Council.**

**20. The Chairman of District Consumer Protection Council at district level is**

- A. Governor.      B.Chief Minister.      C. The District Commissioner.      D. District Judge.

**Ans: C. The District Commissioner.**