



# SSLC SOCIAL SCIENCE

## Multiple choice Questions



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7. It was founded in 1946 for the benefit of the children and women

- a) FAO  b) UNICEF  
 c) UNESCO  d) WHO

8. The UN secretary-general head office is at

- a) Newyork  b) Paris  
 c) Geneva  d) Rome

9. Veto power can be excercise by

- a) Security council permanent members  b) UN non permanent members  
 c) UN General Assembly members  d) None

10. On June 26th 1945 , 51 nation sign at the conference of UNO in

- a) England  b) Newyork  
 c) San Francisco  d) Rome

11. The word "United Nations" was proposed by

- a) Roosevelt  b) Woodrow Wilson  
 c) Stalin  d) Lenin

12. Human rights declaration held in the year

- a) 1944  b) 1948  
 c) 1945  d) 1949

13. It select the judge of International court of justice and nominates secretary general for UN

- a) Genaral assembly  b) Security council  
 c) Secretariat  d) Trusteeship council

14. Total UN member countries

- a) 194  b) 195  
 c) 193  d) 190

15. It Fight against poverty, malnutrition and hunger

- a) FAO  b) WHO  
 c) UNESCO  d) UNICEF

16. International court located in

- a) Geneva  b) Hague  
 c) Switzerland  d) Paris

17. FAO head office is at

- a) Rome  b) Paris  
 c) Newyork  d) Hague

18. WHO head office is at

- a) Nairobi  b) Rome  
 c) Paris  d) Geneva

19. IBRD head office is at

- a) Washington  b) Paris  
 c) Newyork  d) India

20. Third important pillar of the World Trade

- a) IBRD  b) IMF  
 c) IDBI  d) WTO

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. a  
3. b  
4. a  
5. a

6. d  
7. b  
8. a  
9. a  
10. c

11. a  
12. b  
13. b  
14. c  
15. a

16. b  
17. a  
18. d  
19. a  
20. d

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6. Andhis summer rainfall takes place in

- a) Karnataka  b) Uttarpradesh  
 c) Madhya Pradesh  d) Goa

7. Coast of Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha get rain due to

- a) Summer rainfall  b) High temperature  
 c) Tropical cyclone  d) Low pressure

8. Royli which gets lowest rainfall in India is in .....  
District

- a) Jaisalmer  b) Ajmeer  
 c) Jaipur  d) Anilwad

9. The highest rainfall in India takes place in

- a) Agombe  b) Mousinram  
 c) Sikkim  d) Manipur

10. The factors that influence on climate of India

- a) Latitude  b) Monsoon winds  
 c) Fog  d) Pressure

11. The highest temperature records in India

- a) Ahmadabad  b) Ajmer  
 c) Raichur  d) Ganganagar

12. The coldest month

- a) February  b) January  
 c) December  d) March

13. It is a season of unsettled weather condition

- a) Summer  b) Winter  
 c) Retreating Monsoon  d) Monsoon season

14. Western Kutch, Thar Desert, Rajasthan, Punjab receive

- a) Low rainfall  b) Medium rainfall  
 c) High rainfall  d) Very high rainfall

15. Convectional rainfall takes place in some parts of India during

- a) Winter  b) Summer  
 c) Rainy season  d) Retreating Monsoon



## Answer Key

1. a  
2. a  
3. c  
4. a

5. b  
6. b  
7. c  
8. a

9. b  
10. b  
11. d  
12. b

13. c  
14. a  
15. b

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6. Women Literacy rate in 2011

a) 74.43

b) 65.46

c) 66.45

d) 89.09

7. Find the Backward contry feature

a) More production

b) Industrialisation

c) Low per capita income

d) High standard of living

8. Real national income, what does the word Real denotes

a) Production level

b) Living style

c) Export and import

d) Purchasing power

9. HDI indicators are defined by

a) Mehaboob ul haq

b) Amartya Sen

c) Baldwin

d) Meir

10. Education is measured in terms of

a) Life status

b) Health condition

c) Literacy attainment

d) schooling days

## Answer Key

1. b  
2. c  
3. a

4. d  
5. a  
6. b

7. c  
8. d  
9. a

10. c

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## First war of India's Independence-1857

10 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. The first war of India's independence held in the year

a) 1858

b) 1857

c) 1899

d) 1757

2. Inaam Commission introduced because

a) To give lands as gift

b) To take back gifted lands

c) To cancel all honour

d) To increase taxation

3. Due to implementation of this policy Indian kings had to lose territories Satara ,Jaipur ,Udaipur

a) Subsidiary alliance

b) Dual government

c) Doctrine of lapse

d) Arms act

4. Who was declared as the emperor of India during 1857 revolt?

a) Bahaddur sha II

b) Mir Qasim

c) Mir Jafar

d) Aurangzeb

5. English historians termed 1857 revolt as

a) Sepoy mutiny

b) Sepoy uprising

c) Indians first revolt

d) Rebellion

6. Queen of England Proclamation held in the year

a) 1857

b) 1858

c) 1859

d) 1800

7. Assistant of Nana Saheb

a) Nawab of Awadh

b) Mangal Pandey

c) Laxmibai

d) Tantya Tope

8. British brought many Civil and criminal laws which were lot of partial. It is

a) Political cause

b) Economic cause

c) Administration cause

d) Military cause

9. The court language of British

a) Sanskrit

b) English

c) Local language

d) Persian

10. Mangal Pandey was arrested and hang. Because

a) He shot dead a British officer

b) He rebelled against Local kings

c) He killed a soldier

d) He introduced new guns

## Answer Key

1. b
2. b
3. c

4. a
5. a
6. b

7. d
8. c
9. b

10. a

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## FOREIGN POLICY

10 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. The article deals with foreign policy of India

- a) 51
- b) 55
- c) 52
- d) 17

2. Jawaharlal Nehru outlined foreign policy of India. Expressed it on radio speech on

- a) Sept 7, 1950
- b) Sept 7, 1951
- c) Sept 7, 1946
- d) Sept 7, 1947

3. Panchasheel principles accepted by India and china in

- a) 1954
- b) 1950
- c) 1956
- d) 1960

4. "Eye for an eye" policy followed by .....in India's foreign policy

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Vajapeye
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi
- c) Vajapeye and Shastri
- d) Indira Gandhi and Shastri

5. An intention of ruling another country for personal gain is called

- a) Communism
- b) Colonialism
- c) Imperialism
- d) Communalism



6. Discrimination of race on the basis of skin colour is called

- a) Apartheid policy  b) Communalism  
 c) Social stratification  d) Racism

7. African National Congress founded by

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru  b) MK Gandhi  
 c) Nelson Mandela  d) Dr BR Ambedkar

8. The process of elimination of specific arms step by step is called

- a) Disarmament  b) Armament  
 c) Arm race  d) Race

9. India opposes Apartheid policy because

- a) It is against World  b) It leads to War  
 c) It leads to communalism  d) Apartheid is a affront to human rights, world peace

10. India is opposite of Imperialism. Because

- a) It gained its independence from an Imperial country  b) Indian people suffered a lot  
 c) British exploited Indians  d) It's against human rights

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. c  
3. a

4. d  
5. c  
6. a

7. c  
8. a  
9. d

10. a

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## FOREST RESOURCE

15 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Rosewood and Mahagony trees found here

- a) Desert forest                       b) Evergreen forest  
 c) Mountain forest                       d) Deciduous forest

2. The forest in which trees shed their leaves in early summer

- a) Evergreen forest                       b) Mountain forest  
 c) Deciduous forest                       d) Desert forest

3. Chestnut, pine, Spruce trees found in

- a) Mountain forest                       b) Deciduous forest  
 c) Evergreen forest                       d) None

4. These trees have stilt like roots or aerial roots

- a) Teak                                       b) Mahagony  
 c) Rhizophora                               d) Neem

5. The state has largest forest coverage in India

- a) Goa                                       b) Sikkim  
 c) Gujarat                                       d) Madhyapradesh

6. Which one is not the reason for the forest destruction

- a) Forest fire
- b) Over graze  c) Industrialisation
- d) Globalisation

7. Wildlife sanctuary in India

- a) 523  b) 532
- c) 560  d) 533

8. An extension area specially protected to preserve natural beauty wildlife forest for public recreation

- a) Wildlife sanctuary  b) Biosphere reserves
- c) Reserve forest  d) National park

9. Special category protected area of land and coastal environment aims at conservation, research ,education and local environment

- a) Biosphere reserves  b) National park
- c) Wildlife sanctuary  d) Social forestry

10. The first national park established in India

- a) Jim Corbett National park  b) Kajiranga
- c) Gir  d) Simlipal

11. How many Biosphere reserves in India

- a) 17  b) 18
- c) 19  d) 11

12. The first Biosphere reserves in India

- a) Nilgiri hill
- c) Bangalore

- b) Ooty
- d) Bandipur

13. Total national park in India

- a) 99
- c) 98

- b) 100
- d) 89

14. Which one is not associated with Advantages of forest

- a) Check soil erosion
- c) Improve soil fertility

- b) Stop desertification
- d) Increase Net sown area

15. This is also called Monsoon forest

- a) Evergreen forest
- c) Desert forest

- b) Mountain forest
- d) Deciduous forest

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## Answer Key

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. c

5. d
6. d
7. a
8. d

9. a
10. a
11. b
12. a

13. a
14. d
15. d

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## FREEDOM MOVEMENT

15 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Lord Lytton Vernacular Press Act passed to

- a) Freedom of press
- b) Spread awareness about Govt policies
- c) Curb independence of Press
- d) Publish any article

2. Indian National Congress founded by

- a) AO Hume
- b) WC Banarjee
- c) Lord Cornwallis
- d) Lord Wellesley

3. The first president of INC

- a) WC Banarjee
- b) AO Hume
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) MK Gandhi

4. Drain theory introduced by

- a) Bipin Chandra pal
- b) Dadabhai Navaraji
- c) MK Gandhi
- d) Subhash Chandra Bose

5. Identify the Radical leader

- a) MG Ranade
- b) Surendra Sharma
- c) WC Banarjee
- d) Aurabindo Ghosh

6. The group of congressmen who criticised soft stance of moderates is called

- a) Congress leaders
- b) Moderates
- c) Radicals
- d) Revolutionary

7. The Bengal division in

a) 1905

b) 1906

c) 1904

d) 1907

8. Bengal division held by

a) Lord Cornwallis

b) Lord Wellesley

c) Lord Dalhousie

d) Lord Curzon

9. Bengal division withdrew in

a) 1911

b) 1912

c) 1922

d) 1931

10. "Swaraj is my birthright I will have it" said by

a) Subhash Chandra Bose

b) Balgangadhar Tilak

c) MK Gandhi

d) Lala Lajpat Rai

11. Gita Rahasya is written by

a) Balgangadhar Tilak

b) Dayanand Saraswati

c) Jyotiba Phule

d) Vivekananda

12. They believed in violent method used guns and bombs to achieve goal

a) Radicals

b) Moderates

c) Terrorist

d) Revolutionaries

13. Revolutionaries started secret organization Lotus and Dagger in.....

a) India

b) USA

c) Germany

d) England



14. Radical who later became revolutionaries

a) Bhagat Singh

b) Khudiram Bose

c) Aurobindo Ghosh

d) Madam Cama

15. They used to table their demands within constitutional framework

a) Moderates

b) Radicals

c) Revolutionary

d) Socialist

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## Answer Key

1. c  
2. a  
3. a  
4. b

5. d  
6. c  
7. a  
8. d

9. a  
10. b  
11. a  
12. d

13. d  
14. c  
15. a

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NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

## GANDHI ERA AND INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

20 Questions

1. Kheda and Champaran Satyagraha started by

- a) Gandhi ji
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Radicals
- d) Extremists

2. In India Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali started

- a) Non cooperation movement
- b) Kheda Satyagraha
- c) Khilafat movement
- d) Direct action day

3. It Aim at educating people, opposing brutal incidence of British and Rowlatt Act withdrawal

- a) Non cooperation movement
- b) Quit India movement
- c) Khilafat movement
- d) Dandi march

4. It was founded in 1923 by Motilal Nehru and CR Das

- a) Socialist party
- b) Janata party
- c) Muslim league
- d) Swaraj party

5. Ravindranath Tagore returned knighthood during this time

- a) Quit India movement
- b) Dandi march
- c) Non cooperation movement
- d) Champaran Satyagraha





18. He was the political Guru of Gandhiji

a) Gopalkrishna Ghokale

b) Rabindranath Tagore

c) Lala Lajpat Rai

d) Surendranath Banarjee

19. Young India and Harijan periodicals started by

a) BR Ambedkar

b) Annie Besant

c) MK Gandhi

d) Jawaharlal Nehru

20. MK Gandhi started Natal Indian Congress in

a) England

b) USA

c) South Africa

d) India

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## Answer Key

1. a
2. c
3. a
4. d
5. c

6. a
7. b
8. b
9. c
10. b

11. b
12. c
13. b
14. a
15. a

16. b
17. d
18. a
19. c
20. c

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6. He pointed Lord Macaulay as the member of Executive committee and chairperson of education committee of British

a) Lord William Bentinck

b) Lord Wellesley

c) Lord Cornwallis

d) Warren Hastings

7. Lord Dalhousie established one of Universities at

a) Bombay

b) Goa

c) Delhi

d) Pondicherry

8. Lord Cornwallis implemented the official police system and he created new post of

a) District Magistrate

b) Kotwal

c) Superintendent of police

d) Subedar

9. Dual govt introduced by

a) Robert clive

b) Lord Cornwallis

c) Lord Wellesley

d) Lord Dalhousie

10. Government of England implemented this act in 1773 to bring control over corrupt employees

a) Govt of India act

b) Civil rights protection Act

c) Regulating act

d) Arms act

11. This college was opened by Lord Cornwallis to aspire indian to join civil service

a) St George fort

b) Banaras Hindu University

c) Anglo Oriental College

d) Fort William

12. He implemented two types of courts in India

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Lord William Bentinck

13. Cornwallis divided district administration Centre under Kotwal and every village under.....

- a) Peon
- b) Deshmukh
- c) Deshpandey
- d) Choukidar

14. British education Brought fresh thinking in young minds by these writers

- a) Mk Gandhi
- b) Sarojini Naidu and Annie Besant
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Rousseau and Montesque

15. He Facilitated modern education in India and started the Calcutta Madrasa

- a) Warren Hastings
- b) Lord Cornwallis
- c) Lord Wellesley
- d) Dalhousie

16. During British administration Criminal courts were under

- a) Kotwal
- b) Superintendent of police
- c) Judge
- d) Qajis

17. Department of British magistrates started in

- a) 1781
- b) 1782
- c) 1783
- d) 1784

18. He took administration in 1772 as first governor of British Government

a) Warren Hastings

b) Lord Canning

c) Dalhousie

d) Lord Cornwallis

19. It allowed suitable education qualification for the post in police system

a) Peel Commission

b) Police law act

c) Police commission law 1902

d) Police act 1903

20. Diwani Adalat is a

a) Criminal court

b) Civil court

c) Consumer court

d) Civil service

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## Answer Key

1. b
2. a
3. b
4. b
5. b

6. a
7. a
8. c
9. a
10. c

11. d
12. a
13. d
14. d
15. a

16. d
17. a
18. a
19. c
20. b

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## INDUSTRIES

10 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. first cotton industry started in 1854 at

- a) Mumbai
- b) Ahmadabad
- c) Kochi
- d) Varanasi

2. Manchester of India

- a) Ahmadabad
- b) Davanagere
- c) Mysore
- d) Mumbai

3. The conversion of raw materials into usable products is known as

- a) Forest based industry
- b) Agro industries
- c) manufacturing industries
- d) Mineral based industry

4. Modern iron and steel industry in India was started in 1874 at

- a) Serampore
- b) Kulti West Bengal
- c) Mumbai
- d) Karwar

5. Silicon valley of India

- a) Bangalore
- b) Mysore
- c) Dharwad
- d) Mumbai

6. It require intellectual capabilities rather than physical inputs

- a) Agro industries  b) Forest based industry  
 c) Mineral based industry  d) Knowledge base industry

7. Software Technology parks was established in

- a) 2021  b) 1995  
 c) 1998  d) 1994

8. Raw materials used in this industry are softwood like bamboo,cellulosic pulp, grass, straw of paddy.

- a) Paper industry  b) Sugar industry  
 c) Iron and steel industry  d) Aluminium industry

9. This is not required for the localisation of industry

- a) Capital  b) Labour  
 c) Water  d) Fertile soil

10. It is used in Airoplanes, automobiles, railways,ships, household appliances

- a) Iron  b) Aluminium  
 c) Gold  d) Manganese

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. d  
3. c

4. b  
5. a  
6. d

7. b  
8. a  
9. d

10. b

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NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Utilisation of land for different purpose is called

- a) Agriculture  b) Land utilisation  
 c) Urbanisation  d) Horticulture

2. Tilling of the soil for rising food crops raw materials needed by human beings is called

- a) Horticulture  b) Floriculture  
 c) Agriculture  d) Apiculture

3. The production of crops is consumed by the farmers and family is called

- a) Subsistence farming  b) Ancient farming  
 c) Shifting agriculture  d) Sedentary culture

4. Patch of forest is cleared and burnt and cultivated till fertility of soil is reduced is called

- a) Shifting agriculture  b) Sedentary  
 c) Irrigation  d) Commercial agriculture

5. Large amount of capital and Labour are applied for unit land

- a) Agriculture  b) Dry farming  
 c) Humid agriculture  d) intensive Agriculture



6. Cultivation of crops in areas of sufficient rainfall is called

- a) Humid farming  b) Dry farming  
 c) Irrigation  d) Commercial agriculture

7. Proportion of an area under different crops at a given time is called

- a) Crop trending  b) Crop season  
 c) Crop shifting  d) Cropping pattern

8. It is a beverage crop producing stimulating drink

- a) Sugarcane  b) Watermelon  
 c) Apple  d) Tea

9. The intensive cultivation of fruit vegetable flower and aromatic plants is called

- a) Gardening  b) Floriculture  
 c) Horticulture  d) Apiculture

10. Crop season during winter or during retreating monsoon rainfall

- a) Zaid  b) Kharif  
 c) Rabi  d) Summer

11. Crop season during the rainy season or onset of monsoon rainfall.

- a) Summer  b) Kharif  
 c) Zaid  d) Rabi

12. Method of farming carried very scanty rainfall

- a) Dry farming
- b) Wet farming
- c) Irrigation
- d) Horticulture

13. Agriculture type which Involving cultivation of crops and livestock rearing

- a) Commercial agriculture
- b) Subsistence farming
- c) Mixed farming
- d) Intensive farming

14. Shifting agriculture in Assam is called as

- a) Jhuming
- b) Podu
- c) Ponam
- d) Mandalam

15. The factor which does not influence on the land utilisation

- a) Relief features
- b) Climate
- c) Soil
- d) Political factors

## Answer Key

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. a

5. d
6. a
7. d
8. d

9. c
10. c
11. b
12. a

13. c
14. a
15. d

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## NATURAL DISASTERS

10 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Wind blows spirally inwards towards the centre of the low pressure it is associated with atmosphere

- a) Cyclone
- b) Tsunami
- c) Flood
- d) Land slides

2. Mangrove forests and other deep rooted trees can be grown along the coast line to check impact of

- a) Storms
- b) Monsoons
- c) Cyclonic winds
- d) Currents

3. It refers to the inundation of land by river water

- a) Flood
- b) River
- c) Slide
- d) Rainfall

4. Southwest monsoon winds causes intensive coastal erosion along the..... of India

- a) East coast
- b) West coast
- c) South coast
- d) North West coast

5. Large waves generated by earthquake are called

- a) Wind
- b) Earthquake
- c) Tsunami
- d) Ocean current

6. It is a violent vibration in the earth crust

a) Earthquake

b) Volcano

c) Flood

d) Slide

7. Minimum intensity zone of earthquake

a) Indo gangetic plain

b) Himalaya

c) Peninsula zone

d) North West zone

8. Plate moments, volcanic eruption, faulting and folding leads to

a) Earthquake

b) Volcanoes

c) Flood

d) Cyclone

9. Heavy rainfall, melting of snow, tropical cyclones, cloudburst results in

a) Earth quake

b) Flood

c) Tsunami

d) Erosion

10. High temperature ,calm air, highly saturated air leads to

a) Cyclone

b) Tsunami

c) Flood

d) Coastal erosion

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. c  
3. a

4. b  
5. c  
6. a

7. c  
8. a  
9. b

10. a

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## OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

20 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Hyder Ali died in this battle

a) Battle of porto Nova

b) Battle of Plassey

c) Battle of Madhurai

d) Battle of Madrass

2. Tippu Sultan sought French help during this war

a) First Anglo Mysore

b) Second Anglo Mysore

c) Third Anglo Mysore

d) Fourth Anglo Mysore

3. Dondiya wagh birth place

a) Chennagiri

b) Shimoga

c) Harihara

d) Savanur

4. He made attempt to capture Kittur

a) Wellesley

b) Thake Ray

c) Karnel Deak

d) Meadeas Tailor

5. A political agent appointed to surapura

a) Meadeas Tailor

b) Warren Hastings

c) Kernel Deak

d) Cornwallis





12. "18 century in Indian history is considered as the century of political problems" because

- a) The death of Aurangzeb
- b) Due to political anarchy in South India
- c) Mughal dynasty decline
- d) Emergence of Tippu Sultan

13. British attacked by Mahe which was under Haider Ali is the reason for

- a) First Anglo Mysore war
- b) Second Anglo Mysore
- c) Third Anglo Mysore
- d) Fourth Anglo Mysore

14. British entered into an agreement tri party Alliance in First Anglo Mysore with

- a) Sikh and Maratha
- b) Maratha and Mysore wodeyar
- c) Nizam and french
- d) Maratha and Nizam

15. He conducted servey of surapura

- a) Meadeas Tailor
- b) Kernel Deak
- c) Thackeray
- d) Campbell

16. First Anglo Mysore ended with

- a) Madrass agreement
- b) Pune agreement
- c) Basin agreement
- d) Bombay agreement

17. Second Anglo Mysore ended with

- a) Salbai
- b) Goa
- c) Mangalore
- d) Haripur

18. Third Anglo Mysore ended with

a) Srirangapatnam Treaty

b) Mysore

c) Madrass agreement

d) Bombay agreement

19. He took leadership of rebellion of Amarasulya presenting himself as Swami Apa Rampura

a) Puttabasappa

b) Laxmappa

c) Bangarasa

d) Appayya gouda

20. Dondia wagh died in

a) Mysore

b) Harihara

c) Konagall

d) Savanur

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. d  
3. a  
4. c  
5. a

6. b  
7. d  
8. a  
9. a  
10. b

11. b  
12. a  
13. b  
14. d  
15. a

16. a  
17. c  
18. a  
19. a  
20. c

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## RURAL DEVELOPMENT

10 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Panchayat Raj came to existence in

a) 1993

b) 1996

c) 1995

d) 1990

2. Gram Swaraj is the concept of

a) MK Gandhi

b) Jawaharlal Nehru

c) Subhash Chandra Bose

d) BR Ambedkar

3. village population In India according to 2011

a) 80

b) 68.84

c) 87

d) 68

4. Identify the feature of Panchayat Raj

a) Three tier system

b) Qualification

c) Cooperative

d) Swarajya

5. 1993 Amendment made to panchayat raj

a) 82

b) 78

c) 76

d) 73

6. Providing administrative power and responsibility of developing village to people is called

- a) Gram Swaraj
- b) Decentralisation
- c) Centralisation
- d) Rural development

7. One of concept of Gram Swaraj of mk Gandhi

- a) Power share and participation
- b) Cooperation
- c) Health facilities
- d) Education

8. Wome self help group Contribute towards building a clean progressive society. Which point support this

- a) Eradicate corruption
- b) Role in get rid of social evils like dowry and child marriage
- c) Provide good education
- d) Eradicate poverty

9. Women got reservation in local body election

- a) 50%
- b) 33%
- c) 30%
- d) 10%

10. Identify the Housing facilities program

- a) Ashraya Yojana
- b) PMGY
- c) MGNREGA
- d) Jawahar rojgar yojna

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. a  
3. b

4. a  
5. d  
6. b

7. a  
8. b  
9. a

10. a

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## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORMATION

15 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Samvad kaumudi associated with

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) Sir Sayyed Ahmed khan
- c) Rajaram mohan roy
- d) Dayanand Saraswati

2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was Harbinger of modern India-who said it

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Mk Gandhi
- c) Rajaram mohan roy
- d) Ambedkar

3. He started "free thinking Debate association"

- a) Jyotiba Phule
- b) MK Gandhi
- c) Derozio
- d) Periyar

4. His old name was Moola Shankar

- a) Dayanand Saraswati
- b) Jyotiba Phule
- c) Periyar
- d) Rajaram mohan roy

5. Shuddi Movement associated with

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Arya samaj
- c) Prarthana samaj
- d) Sathya shodak samaj

6. Jyotiba Phule wrote this book

a) Moola Shankar

b) Atmiya sabha

c) Gulama Bhandhu

d) Gulam giri

7. Mohammedan Anglo Oriental College at Aligarh now it was named as

a) Delhi University

b) Madrass University

c) Nalanda University

d) Aligarh University

8. He stressed on education, Yoga, meditation and prayer

a) Rajaram mohan roy

b) Dayanand Saraswati

c) Vivekananda

d) Periyar

9. She became first woman president of INC in 1917

a) Sarojini Naidu

b) Annie Besant

c) HS Alcott

d) Vijyalaxmi pandit

10. "one caste one religion one God" is associated with

a) Narayan Dharma Paripalan Yogam

b) Arya samaj

c) Satya shodak samaj

d) Periyar

11. He rejected Racial Supremacy and said Tamil is language of Dravidians

a) Annie Besant

b) EV Ramaswamy Naykar

c) EV Ramaswamy Ayyar

d) Sri Narayan Dutt



12. Ramakrishna mission started because

- a) To carry the message and thoughts of Sri Ramakrishna
- b) To spread spiritual knowledge
- c) To educate people
- d) To carry message and thoughts of Vivekananda

13. Muslim community stayed away from the English education so this movement started

- a) Brahma Samaj
- b) Arya samaj
- c) Aligarh Movement
- d) Theosophical society

14. Sathyartha Prakash written by

- a) Dayanand Saraswati
- b) Rajaram mohan roy
- c) EV Ramaswamy
- d) Jyotiba Phule

15. "The British attempted to protect their economic and political interests under guise this theory

- a) Drain theory
- b) White man burden theory
- c) Black man burden theory
- d) Reformation theory

## Answer Key

1. c  
2. a  
3. c  
4. a

5. b  
6. d  
7. d  
8. c

9. b  
10. a  
11. b  
12. a

13. c  
14. a  
15. b

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6. Civil rights Protection Act implemented in

a) 1955

b) 1976

c) 1986

d) 1977

7. Article describes free and compulsory education for 6 to 14 age group

a) 21

b) 21A

c) 22A

d) 21B

8. Method of dividing people into different strata assigning different roles and status in society is

a) Sociology

b) Social status

c) Social stratification

d) Social forms

9. Varna system based on

a) Work theory

b) Social stratification

c) Karma theory

d) Social recognition

10. One who touched untouchables had to go under purification. Who said it

a) Manu

b) Ambedkar

c) Kuppaswamy

d) Plato

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. c  
3. c

4. d  
5. b  
6. a

7. b  
8. c  
9. c

10. a

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NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. It is formed from sediment deposited by rivers

- a) Alluvial soil                       b) Black soil  
 c) Red soil                               d) Mountain soil

2. They are formed from weathering of granite rock

- a) Alluvial soil                       b) Red soil  
 c) Black soil                           d) Mountain soil

3. It is highly retentative of moisture and compa

- a) Black soil                           b) Desert soil  
 c) Alluvial soil                       d) Mountain soil

4. Cashew, rubber, tea, coffee are preferred crops in this soil

- a) Laterite soil                       b) Mountain soil  
 c) Alluvial soil                       d) Black soil

5. This soil Found in North West part of India Rajasthan  
Haryana

- a) Alluvial soil                       b) Black soil  
 c) Desert soil                         d) Laterite soil

6. It is found in Jammu Kashmir Himachal Pradesh

- a) Mountain soil
- b) Alluvial soil
- c) Red soil
- d) Black soil

7. The removal of topsoil by natural agents rivers, glaciers,winds and sea waves is called

- a) Soil conservation
- b) Desertification
- c) Sedimentation
- d) Soil erosion

8. This is not the cause for Soil erosion

- a) Over graze
- b) Deforestation
- c) Brick making
- d) Urbanization

9. Protection of soil from erosion and preservation of fertility of soil is called

- a) Flood control
- b) Desertification
- c) Soil erosion
- d) Soil conservation

10. This is not suitable method for soil conservation

- a) Contour farming
- b) Contour bunding
- c) Afforestation
- d) Rain harvesting

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. b  
3. a

4. a  
5. c  
6. a

7. d  
8. d  
9. d

10. d

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## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

15 Questions

NAME : \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS : \_\_\_\_\_

DATE : \_\_\_\_\_

1. Prime minister Gram sadak Yojana is implemented for this reason

- a) To convert Mud road into metal road       b) For business purpose  
 c) To connect with cities       d) To provide housing development

2. Golden Quadrilateral super highways constructed in the year

- a) 1990       b) 2000  
 c) 1999       d) 1998

3. Roads for Defence purpose found along Indian borders maintained by

- a) NHAI       b) AHAI  
 c) BRDA       d) BRDO

4. In India the First rail line was laid between

- a) Bombay and Thane       b) Pune and Thane  
 c) Goa and Mangalore       d) Bombay and Satara

5. Waterways play a limited role nowadays because

- a) Due to science and technology       b) Due to development of modernity  
 c) Due to development of road and rail       d) Due to technical factors

6. The Queen of Arabian sea

- a) Kandla  b) Mumbai  
 c) Mangalore  d) Kochi

7. The port Which built on the confluence of river Hugly

- a) Haldia  b) Paradip  
 c) Goa  d) Pondicherry

8. Doordarshan established in

- a) 1959  b) 1930  
 c) 1932  d) 1960

9. The technology that indicate the location and moving object point of latitude and longitude.

- a) GIS  b) GPS  
 c) Remote sensing technology  d) AGIS

10. The meeting points between land and sea routes where ships are docked for loading and unloading is

- a) Beach  b) Sand bar  
 c) Port  d) Waterway

11. The importance of communication

- a) It encourages export and import  b) Back bone of agriculture  
 c) Create awareness about Govt policies  d) It gives employment opportunity to rural women

12. The port Tuticorin is in

- a) Andrapradesh  b) Tamilnadu  
 c) Karnataka  d) Goa

13. Provides navigation facility by means of ships and boats

- a) Waterway  b) Roadways  
 c) Airways  d) Border roads

14. Subhash Chandra Bose airport is in

- a) Delhi  b) Mumbai  
 c) Kolkata  d) Bangalore

15. It is the oldest and still exist newspaper which was established in 1822

- a) Mangalore samachar  b) Bombay samachar  
 c) Bengal gezet  d) None

## Answer Key

1. a  
2. c  
3. c  
4. a

5. c  
6. d  
7. a  
8. a

9. b  
10. c  
11. c  
12. b

13. a  
14. c  
15. b

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