

Government of Karnataka

KREIS, Bangalore

Multiple Choice Questions - 2020-2021

Social Science

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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.

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 Revoluton.

Ans: A. Farmers Rebellion.

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

- A. 16th Century. B. 17th Century. C. 18th Century. D. 19th Century.

Ans: C. 18th 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 fourth 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 Chennamma to Kusugal prison from Bylahongala because

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

Ans: A. Rayanna was being instigated by Rani Chennamma.

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

Ans: A. Mahathma 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 19th 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 wadayer.

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. Ayonthidas. 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. Ayonthidas. 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. Mahatama 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 Curzan. 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 Dragger' 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. 30th January, 1948.

Ans: A. 2nd October, 1869.

2. Jallianwala Bhag massacre took place while protesting against

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

Ans: A. Rowlat 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 Kalam 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. Lakshmi Bai. 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. 15th August 1948. B. 30th January, 1948.
C. 26th November, 1949. D. 26th January, 1950.

Ans: B. 30th 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 Valalbhabai Patel. C. B R Ambedkar. D. RajGopal Chari.

Ans: B. Sardar Valalbhabai Patel.

3. India's first President was

A. RadhaKrishnan. B. Vallabhabhai 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. Ahamadabad. 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. 44th Amendment. B. 42nd Amendmen . C. 86th Amendment. D. 45th Amendment.
Ans: B. 42nd 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. Lalbahadur 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. 26th January 1949. D. 26th January 1950.
Ans: D. 26th 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.

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. Lokayakta.

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 -15th. B. January -26th. C. October 24th. D. December 10th.

Ans: D. December 10th

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 10th December as "Human Rights day" because

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

Ans: C. UNO declared universal Human Rights on 10th 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. 24th October, 1946. B. 25th October, 1946. C. 25th October, 1945. D. 24th October, 1945.

Ans: D. 24th 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 Gutres. B. Ban ki Moon. C. Kofi Annan. D. Shashi Taroor.

Ans: A. Antonio Gutres.

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 3rd 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. Satyarthha 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 Jarkhand 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 spoil species in ecosystem. B.Vast deforestation takes place.
C.it threat the pollution. D.all the above.

Ans:D.all the above.

11. Who started Alcohol Prohibition Movement in Karnataka?

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

Ans:A.Kusuma Soraba.

12. The Chief Minister of Karnataka who ushered in various social reformations 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 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 Kerala'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 in 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 high. D. Areal roots OR Pendent roots.

Ans: D. Areal 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. C. 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. RamaGanga. 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 'Peninsullar 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 highways are 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 roads are 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 their importance 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.Dehli. 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 occur occasionally.

- A. Floods. B. Cyclones. C. Landslides D. Earthquakes.

Ans: A. Floods.

4. In India the natural disaster that occur 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 cause 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. 83RD Amendment. B. 63RD Amendment. C.73RD Amendment. D. 93RD Amendment.

Ans: C.73RD Amendment.

7. The Government of India enacted the 73rd 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.

Ans: C.30.

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 Gandhiji 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.

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