



Government of Karnataka

**Office of The Deputy Director of Public Instruction
Chitradurga**

SAVI VIJETHA

SOCIAL SCIENCE

10 STANDARD

2020-21

Questions are prepared as per new Examination pattern

**MULTIPLE CHOICE
QUESTIONS**



SAVI VIJETHA- SOCIAL SCIENCE

-: Inspiration :-

Sri. T .Narayana Gowda

Join Director

Mid - Day Meals And Nodal officer of Chitradurga District
Office of the Commissioner, Department of Public Instruction. Bengaluru.

Sri. H. Manjunath

Principal and Ex officio Joint Director
Government Collage of Teacher's Education, Chitradurga.

-: Concept :-

Sri. K. Ravishankar Reddy

DDPI (Administration)

DDPI's office, Department of Public Instruction, Chitradurga.

Sri. S.K.B. Prasad

DDPI (Development), Principal

District Institution for Education and Training, Chitradurga.

-: Guidance :-

Sri. C. Vijay Kumar	E.O DDPI office. Chitradurga
Sri. D. Narasimhappa	E.O DDPI office. Chitradurga
Sri. Syed Mohsin	D.Y.P.C Samagra Shikshana Karnataka.DDPI office . Chitradurga
Sri. C. Nagaraj	D.Y.P.C Samagra Shikshana Karnataka DDPI office . Chitradurga

-: Co Operation :-

Sri. B. Siddappa.	B.E.O. Chitradurga. Tq.
Sri. Yuvaraj Naik.	B.E.O. Molakalmur. Tq.
Sri. C.M. Thippeswamy.	B.E.O. Holalkere. Tq.
Sri.S. Nagabhushana.	B.E.O. Hiriyyur. Tq.
Sri. L. Jayappa.	B.E.O. Hosadurga. Tq.
Sri. K.S. Suresh.	B.E.O. Challakere. Tq.

-: Direction :-

Sri. H.T. Chandranna. Subject Inspector. DDPI office . Chitradurga

-: TRANSLATORS AND SCRUTINIZERS :-

Maruthi.S

G.J.C. Thalak

Challakere .Tq.

Chitradurga. Dist.

Vijay. S.K

Adarsha Vidyalaya

Molakalmur

Molakalmur .Tq.

Chitradurga. Dist.

-: Prepared By :-

Our District Resource Team

-: Co operation :-

Sri. Nagaraj.K.R Honorable President. District social science club.Chitradurga.

Sri. Veebhadra Swamy .G.T President. District social science club.Chitradurga.

Sri. Thippeswamy.B.M Secretary . District social science club.Chitradurga.

The Presidents ,Secretaries And Members of all Taluk social science clubs.

PREFACE



Sri. Naryana Gowda



Sri. Manjunath.K



Sri. Ravishankar Reddy



Sri. S.K.B. Prasad

S.S.L.C examination 2020-21 will be held in a multiple choice model due to present changed scenario. There are 40 marks multiple choice questions in each subject. The students were prepared for previous model paper announced by the KSEEB. But now we need to prepare them for multiple choice questions model. On this basis Our Chitradurga district resource teachers have prepared multiple choice questions for all 31 chapters in the Social Sciences subject. For the betterment of learning process answers are also given at the end of the lesson.

This manual is helpful in alleviating exam fears and facilitate learning. I hope that 10th standard Students and teachers of our district will make good use of it. I also congratulate the officers of our department and the team of resource teachers.

Sri. Naryana Gowda
Joint Director, mid-day
meals and Nodal
Officer of chitradurga
District, CPI office.
Bengaluru

Sri. Manjunath.K
Principal and Ex
officio of Joint
Govt. college of
Teacher's Education
Chitradurga

Sri. Ravishankar Reddy
DDPI (Administration)
DDPI Office.
Department of Public
Instruction
Chitradurga

Sri. S.K.B. Prasad
DDPI (Development)
Principal, District
Institute for
Education
Chitradurga

HISTORY

1. ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA

- The capital of Eastern Roman (Byzantium) Empire was
 - Lisbon
 - Constantinople
 - Paris
 - Calicut
- Constantinople was captured in 1453 by
 - Arab merchant's
 - Italian merchant's
 - Portugal merchant's
 - Ottoman Turks
- This was considered as "Gate way of European trade"
 - Constantinople
 - Paris
 - Calicut
 - Lisbon
- The factors encouraging enterprising sailors to find a new sea route to India.
 - Compass,
 - Gun powder
 - Astrolabes
 - All of above
- New sea route to India was discovered by
 - Hector Munro
 - Robert Clive
 - Vasco-Da-Gama
 - Lord Dalhousie
- The merchants who had gained monopoly over the trade in Asian countries was
 - Arabs merchant's
 - Italian merchants
 - Ottoman Turks
 - British merchants
- The merchants who had gained monopoly over the trade in European countries was
 - British merchant's
 - Arabs merchant's
 - Italian merchant's
 - Ottoman Turks
- The place where Vasco-Da-Gama reached India in 1498 was
 - Surat
 - Lisbon
 - Navasheva near Bamby
 - Kappadu near Calicut

9. 'Blue water policy' was implemented by
- A. Francisco de Almeida B. Alfonso –de- Albuquerque
C. Vasco-Da-Gama D. Cornwallis
10. The real founder of Portuguese empire in India was
- A. Vasco-Da-Gama B. Francisco de Almeida
C. Alfonso –de- Albuquerque D. Sir Thomas Roe
11. The Dutch limited themselves to the Spice Islands because
- A. Carnatic wars
B. Unable to face competition from the English and the French
C. Competition from the Arabs
D. All of the above
12. Dual government" concept was introduced in Bengal by
- A. Lord Dalhousie B. Hector Munro
C. Robert Clive D. Cornwallis
13. Diwani Right over Bengal was accorded to British by
- A. Sha Alam II B. Farook Siar
C. Robert Cleve D. Hector Munro
14. The Dastaks (Licence) issued to British by the Moghal ruler
- A. Sha Alam II B. Farook Siar
C. Robert Cleve D. Hector Munro
15. The royal ambassador from the court of James I who visited the court of Jahangir
- A. Sir Thomas Roe B. Vasco-Da-Gama
C. Robert Cleve D. Hector Munro
16. British army at Buxar in 1764 led by
- A. Sha Alam II B. Farook Siar
C. Robert Cleve D. Hector Munro

- 5). Peshwa Baji Rao II was accepted subsidiary alliance through this agreement
A) Bessien agreement B) Purandara agreement
C) Salbai agreement D) Srirangapattana agreement
- 6). Protest against British in Multan led by
A) Mulraj B) Ranajith Singh C) Dulip Singh D) Narayan Rao
- 7). Lord Dalhousie adopted this policy to integrate princely states with the British Empire
A) Doctrine of Subsidiary alliance B) Doctrine of Laps
C) Continues alliance D) War policy
- 8). Lord Wellesley resigned his post and returned to England because
A) He implemented Doctrine of Subsidiary alliance
B) For his family interest
C) His battle thirstiness increased the financial burden on the Company
D) He was opposed by Indians
- 9). He was named as the traditional leader of Marathas after the third Anglo-Maratha war
A) Baji Rao II B) Narayan Rao
C) Pratap Simha D) Sindia
- 10). The last Peshwa of Marathas was
A) Baji Rao II B) Narayan Rao II
C). Madhav Rao II D). Baji Rao I

Answers

1.B 2.C 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.A 7.B 8.C 9.C 10. A

3. THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

- 1) England implemented this act in order to control corruption of official of East India company
A) Regulating Act B) Pitts India Act
C) Charter Act D) Indian Government Act
- 2) ' All the natives of Hindustan are completely corrupt ' Stated by
A) Warren Hasting B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Wellesley D) Lord Dalhousie
- 3) Established port William college at Kolkata in
A) 1820 B) 1830 C) 1800 D) 1780
- 4) Robert Clive implemented Dual government in this region
A) Bihar B) Odisha C) Arcot D) Bengal
- 5) Diwani Adalath and Foujudari Adalath were established by
A) Warren Hasting B) Lord Wellesley
C) Lord Dalhousie D) Lord Cornwallis
- 6) The Indian police act was implemented in
A) 1791 B) 1781 C) 1783 D) 1793
- 7). 'Kotwal' was made accountable for thefts, crimes and other law violations at
A) Thaluk level B) Village level
C) District level D) State level
- 8). The expansion of the British Education India received special support after the appointment of
A) Lord Dalhousie B) Lord William Bentinck
C) Lord Cornwallis D) Warren Hasting
- 9). The post of Superintendent of Police created by
A) Lord Cornwallis B) Lord Wellesley
C) Warren Hasting D) Lord Dalhousie
- 10). Sanskrit college at Banaras was established by
A) Warren Hasting B) Jonathan Duncan
C) Charles Grant D) Lord William Bentinck

11.) The report of education was base of Modern Education in India

- A) Charles wood's report B) William Bentinck report
C) Charles Grant report D) Macaulay report

12.) Charles wood's commission submitted its report in

- A) 1834 B) 1844 C) 1854 D) 1864

Answers

- 1.A 2.B 3.C 4.D 5.A 6.B 7.C 8.C 9.A 10. B**
11. D 12. C

4 OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA

1) This century in Indian History is considered as "The century of political problems"

- A) 17th century B) 18th century
C) 16th century D) 19th century

2) First Anglo- Mysore war ended with this treaty

- A) Madras treaty B) Mangalore treaty
C) Srirangapattana treaty D) Mysore treaty

3) Second Anglo- Mysore war ended with this treaty .

- A) Madras treaty B) Mangalore treaty
C) Srirangapattana treaty D) Mysore treaty

4) Third Anglo- Mysore war ended with this treaty

- A) Madras treaty B) Mangalore treaty
C) Srirangapattana treaty D) Mysore treaty

5) Tippu had to pledge two of his children as a guarantee against the payment as per this agreement

- A) Madras treaty B) Mangalore treaty
C) Srirangapattana treaty D) Mysore treaty

6). Mahe was capture by British led to this war.

- A) First Anglo- Mysore war B) Second Anglo- Mysore war
C) Third Anglo- Mysore war D) Fourth Anglo- Mysore war

- 7). Lord Cornwallis took over the leadership of the British Army in this war
- A) First Anglo- Mysore war B) Second Anglo- Mysore war
C) Third Anglo- Mysore war D) Fourth Anglo- Mysore war
- 8). Rani Channamma revolt against British in
- A) Mysore B) Kittur
C) Belgaum D) Chitradurga
- 9). The leader who fought for the independence of Kittur and felt it was his duty
- A) Venkatappa Nayaka B) Sangolli Rayanna
C) Dondiya Wagh D) Puttabasappa
- 10). This tribe of Karnataka rebelled against the British when they were asked to surrender their firearms.
- A) Halagali Bedas B) Dondiya Wagh
C) Venkatappa Nayaka of Surapura D) V eerappa of Koppala
- 11). Haleri dynasty that ruled
- A) Mysore B) Kodagu
C) Ctitradurga D) Kittur
- 12). Rani Chenamma was imprisoned at
- A) Nandagadh B) Sampagavi
C) Bailahongala. D) Kittur
- 13) The adopt son of Channamma was
- A) Shivalingarudra Surja B) Sangolli Rayanna
C) Shivalingappa D) Chennabasappa
- 14). Wagh means
- A) The Lion B) The Cheeta C) The Tiger D) The Bear
- 15). Rebellion of Amara Sullya was basically a
- A) Farmers rebellion B) Arms rebellion
C) Revenue rebellion D) rebellion against Subsidiary alliance

Answers

1.B 2.A 3.B 4.C 5.C 6.B 7.D 8.B 9.B 10.A
11.B 12.C 13.C 14.C 15.A

5. SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS

- 1) This century is considered as the reformation and new awakening time in the history of India.
A) 12th century
B) 19th century
C) 17th century
D) 15th century
- 2) The governor who supported to abolish the Sati system
A) Lord Cornwallis
B) Lord Wellesley
C) Warren Hasting
D) Lord William Bentinck
- 3) Brahma Samaj was established in
A) 1875
B) 1828
C) 1873
D) 1848
- 4). The periodical started by Raj Ram Mohan Roy is
A) Samvada Kaumudi
B) New India
C) Satyartho Prakasha
D) Gulamagiri
- 5). Young Bengal movement was started by
A) M.G.Ranade
B) R.G.Bandarkar
C) Vivian Derozio
D) Aniebesent
- 6). " Back to Vedas" is called by
A) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
B) Athma rao Panduranga
C) Swami Vivekananda
D) Dayananda Saraswati
- 7). The news paper ' New India ' is started by
A) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
B) Mahathma Gandhi
C) Annie Besant
D) Dayananda Saraswati
- 8). He was influenced by principles of Jyothi Rao Phule
A) Mahathma Gandhi
B) Jawarlal Nehru
C) Dadabai Navaraji
D) B.R.Ambedkar
- 9). "The one who responds to the poor is Mahatma, and the one who doesn't is Duratma."
Stated by
A) Athma rao Panduranga
B) Swami Vivekananda
C) Dayananda Saraswati
D) Mahathma Gandhi

- 10). 'Gulamagiri' was written by
A) Dayananda Saraswati B) Jyothi Rao Phule
C) Annie Besant D) Swami Vivekananda
- 11). The head office of Theosophical Society in India is
A) Kolkata B) Bamby C) Adyar D) Kashi
- 12). Annie Besant is called as "Shwetha Saraswathi " because
A) She learnt Sanskrit B) She translated Ramayana into English
C) She learnt Kannada D) She translated Bhagavadgeetha into English
- 13). Mohammaden Anglo Oriental college established at
A) Delhi B) Kalkata C) Alighar D) Bombay
- 14)The founder of Brahma samaj is
A) Raj Ram Mohan Roy B) Athma rao Panduranga
C) Swami Vivekananda D) Dayananda Sarswati
- 15) As per the suggestion of Swami Vivekananda, this mysore king started schools for untouchable children
A) Krishna raja odeyar IV B) Jaya Chamaraja Odeyar
C) Chamaraja Odeyar X D) Krishna raja odeyar III
- 16) ' Dharma ParipalanaYogam / Vaikam movement was started by
A) Rama Krishna Parama Hamsa B) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
C) Annie Besant D) Sri Narayana Guru
- 17) 'Dravida Kajagam' is created by
A) Periyar B) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
C) Annie Besant D) Sri Narayana Guru
- 18) Home Rule movement was started by
A) Periyar B) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
C) Annie Besant D) Sri Narayana Guru
- 19) The founder of Sathya Shodhaka samaj is
A) Dayananda Saraswati B) Jyothi Rao Phule
C) Annie Besant D) Swami Vivekananda

20) The founder of Ramakrishna Mission is

- A) Raj Ram Mohan Roy
B) Athma rao Panduranga
C) Swami Vivekananda
D) Dayananda Sarswati

Answers

- 1.B 2.D 3.B 4.A 5.C 6.D 7.C 8.D 9.B 10.B
11.C 12.D 13.C 14.B 15.C 16.D 17.A 18.C 19.B 20.C

6. FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE -1857

1). In order to extend their rule over India, the British brought these policies

- A) Doctrine of Subsidiary alliance
B) Doctrine of Laps
C) Blue water policy
D) A & B

2). Due to the development of industrialization in England, these Indian industries were diminished.

- A) Cloth and Wool
B) Iron and Steel
C) Sugar
D) Paper

3). The aim of forming Inam Commission is

- A) Address the problems of farmers
B) To withdrawn Inam lands
C) Control the exploitation of landlords
D) To get trust of Indians

4). Following is political cause for 1857 revolt

- A) Doctrine of laps
B) Forming Inam commission
C) Discriminating among soldiers
D) Implement new laws

5). Following is Military cause for 1857 revolt

- A) Doctrine of laps
B) Forming Inam commission
C) Discriminating among soldiers
D) Implement new laws

6.) New riffles introduced to soldiers during 1857

- A) Royal Enfield
B) AK 47
C) Double Barrel
D) AK 57

7). A group of soldiers reached Delhi from Meerut and declared him as the emperor of India..

- A) Siraj ud daul
B) Mir Kassim
C) Bahaddur Sha
D) Bahaddur Sha II

8). He was revolt against British at Kanpur

- A) Bahaddur Sha II
B) Nana Saheb
C) Taty a Tope
D) Lakshmi Bai

9). The revolt led at Lucknow by

- A) Mangal Pande
B) Lakshmi Bai
C) Nana Saheb
D) Taty a Tope

10) He was came to the support of Rani Lakshmi Bai after the fall of Kanpur to the British

- A) Bahaddur Sha II
B) Lakshmi Bai
C) Nana Saheb
D) Taty a Tope

- 11). Rani Lakshmi was declared war on the British because of
 - A) Doctrine of subsidiary alliance .
 - B) Inam Commission
 - C) Doctrine of laps
 - D) Divide and Rule policy
- 12). Doctrine of laps was introduced by
 - A) Lord Dalhousie
 - B) Lord Wellesley
 - C) Lord Cornwallis
 - D) Macaulay
- 13). Rani Lakshmi Bai captured this by British
 - A) Lucknow
 - B) Mirat
 - C) Dehli
 - D) Gwalior
- 14). Sepoys lose the faith of common people during 1857 revolt because
 - A) The plundering and other crimes of sepoy
 - B) Revolt of Sepoys
 - C) Bloodshed of sepoy
 - D) Lack of leadership
- 15). Due to 1857 revolt the administration of India was handed over to
 - A) East India Company
 - B) Britain Queen
 - C) British Parliament
 - D) Governor general
- 16). The Queen of Britain passed a declaration in
 - A) 1958
 - B) 1758
 - C) 1658
 - D) 1858
- 17). Reason for failure of 1857 revolt
 - A) It did not cover every part of India
 - B) It was not a planned mutiny
 - C) The Mutiny lacked direction and leadership
 - D) All of the above
- 18). The aspect/s of Queen of Britain declaration of 1858 is /are
 - A) Providing a stable government for Indians
 - B) Equality before the law
 - C) Non-interference in religious issues of Indians
 - D) All of the above
- 19). Indian Historians termed 1857 revolt as
 - A) First war of Indian independence
 - B) Revolt of native status
 - C) Sipoys Mutiny
 - D) Rrevolt of common people
- 20). These states were captured by British as per Doctrine of Laps
 - A) Satara
 - B) Jaipur
 - C) Jhansi
 - D) All of the above

Answers

1.D 2.A 3.B 4.A 5.B 6.A 7.D 8.B 9.B 10.D

11.C 12.A 13.D 14.A 15.B 16.D 17.D 18.D 19.C 20.D

7. FREEDOM MOVEMENT

- 1) Indian National Congress was established in
A) 1880 B) 1885 C) 1883 D) 1886
- 2) The founder of Indian National Congress is
A) A.O.Hume B) W.C. Banerjee
C) Bala Gangadhar Tilak D) Arabindo Ghosh
- 3) Vernacular press act was advocated by.
A) Lord Rippon B) Lord Curzon
C) Lord Litton D) Lord Dunken
- 4) The convention of Indian National Congress was held at
A) Madras B) Bombay
C) Delhi D) Kolkata
- 5) This period is considered as Age of Moderates
A) 1885-1900. B) 1920-1947
C) 1885-1905 D) 1905-1920
- 6) "Drain theory" was explained by
A) Gopal Krishna Gokale B) Dada Bai Navaraji
C) Bipin Chandrapal D) M.G. Ranade
- 7). The period of following is called as the Age of Liberal Nationalism
A) Age of Moderates B) Age of Radicals
C) Age of Revolutionaries. D) Era of Gandhi
- 8). Moderates are called as 'Political Beggars' by
A) Revolutionaries B) Gandhi
C) Radicals D) Communist
- 9). Partition of Bengal done by this Viceroy
A) Lord Curzon B) Lord Rippon
C) Lord Litton D) Lord Harding
- 10). This language could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bengal
A) Hindi B) Bengali C) Marati D) English
- 11). Partition of Bengal was in
A) 1900 B) 1906 C) 1911 D) 1905
- 12). This festival could unite the Hindu and Muslim communities in Bengal
A) Ganesha chaturthi B) Shivaji Jayanti
C) Rakshabandan D) Durga Uthsava
- 13). Partition of Bengal was withdrawn in
A) 1910 B) 1907
C) 1911 D) 1915

- 14). "Swaraj is My Birth Right, and I shall have it" declared by
A) Bagath Singh
B) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
C) Bipin Chandra Pal
D) Lala Lajapath Roy
- 15). 'Muslim league' was established in
A) 1906
B) 1905
C) 1916
D) 1910
- 16). 'Kesri' and 'Maratha' periodicals were published by
A) Chandrasherkar Azad
B) V.D. Savarkar
C) Dada Bai Navaroji
D) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
- 17). The book of Tilak which further fuelled the freedom fervor
A) Balarahasya
B) Satyarthaprakash
C) Geetharahasya
D) Geethabasya
- 18). A secret organization named 'Lotus and Dagger' was founded in
A) USA
B) England
C) Russia
D) Japan
- 19). Important secret organizations of revolutionaries in India were
A) Indian revolutionaries
B) 'Lotus and Dagger'
C) Gadhar
D) 'Abhinava Bharatha' and 'Anusheelan Samiti'
- 20). Find the correct group of revolutionaries
A) Dada Bai Navaroji , W.C. Banarjee , M.G. Ranade
B) Bala Gangadhar Tilak , Bipin Chandra Pal , Lala Lajapath Roy
C) Dada Bai Navaroji , Lala Lajapath Roy, Bagath Sing
D) Chandrasherkar Azad, Bagath Sing, Ram Bismilla

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. D 12. C 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. D 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. D

8. ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT

- Gandhi was born at
 - Porbandar
 - Kathaiwar
 - Rajkote
 - Sabaramati
- Gandhi invented a new tool of protest in South Africa was called
 - Apartheid
 - Racial discrimination
 - Satyagraha
 - Non-Voillence
- Gandhi's Political guru was
 - Balagangadhar Tilak
 - Arabindghosh
 - Dada Bai Navaroji
 - Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- The periodicals like 'Young India' and 'Harijan' were used to express his thoughts by
 - Gandhi
 - Arabindghosh
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
- This leader was returned his "Knighthood" honor to opposed Jallian walabagh massacre
 - Gandhi
 - Rabindranath Tagore
 - Subhash Chandra Bose
 - Jawaharlal Nehru
- Mohammad Ali and Shaukath Ali, started this movement in support of Turkey in India is
 - Non-Cooperation movement
 - Quit India movement
 - Khilafath movement
 - Kheda movement
- The main aim of Non-Cooperation movement
 - Reforms in the political system which would lead to complete Swarajya.
 - Opposed the Jallian walabagh massacre
 - Demanding special status to Indians
 - Throw away the British from India
- Gandhi was withdrew Non- cooperation movement due to this
 - Jallian walabagh massacre
 - Chuari Chuara incident
 - First World war
 - Rawlatt Act

9. The freedom fighter who died in laticarged when protest to opposed Simon commission in Lahore
- A. Motilal Nehru B. C.R. Das
C. Lal Lajapath Ray D. Bala Gangadara Tilak
10. The main objective of Lahore congress convention in 1929
- A. Under the chairmanship of Jawaharlal Nehru
B. Adopted a resolution demanding total independence "Poorna Swaraj".
C. January 26th, 1930 was declared as the Indian Independence date.
D. Gandhi have been accepted as leader of freedom movement
11. The place where Gandhi broke the law by holding a fistful salt without paying the tax .
- A. Sabaramati B. Surath
C . Ahmadabad D. Dandi
12. Reason for breakout the ideological differences between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932
- A. The British implemented 'Communal Award'
B. Ambedkar pressed for a separate electoral Constituency for untouchables
C. The British opposed to give separate electoral Constituency for untouchables
D. untouchables were denied to participate in elections
13. The call of Gandhi during the Quit India movement was
- A. 'British, Quit India' B. ' Do or die'
C. 'Freedom is my birth right.' D. ' Dehli Chalo'
14. He was the new leader of non- congress emerged during Quit India movement
- A. Motilal Nehru B. C.R.Das
C. Lal Lajapath Ray D. Jayaprakash Narayan
15. The revolt of this tribe is considered as an important revolt in India..
- A. Santala B. Munda
C. Beda's of Halagali D. Kola

- 16 . Subhash Chandra Bose became papules as
- A. Babu B. Netaji
C. Ironman D. The lovely son of India
17. "Give me your blood, I'll get you freedom" said by
- A.Gandhi B) Rabindranath Tagore
C. Subhash Chandra Bose D. Bala Gangadara Tilak
18. The commander of Jhansi regiment of INA..
- A. Sarojini Naidu B. Indira Gandhi
C. Lakshmi Sehagal D. Ballary Siddamma
- 19 .'Mahad and Kalaram movements were held by
- A.Gandhi B. Ambedkar
C. Mahamad Ali D. Jawaharlal Nehru
20. He is known as ' Iron man Of India'
- A. Dada Bai Navaraji B. Bhagath sing
C. Sardar Vallabh Bai Patel D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. D. 4.A. 5. B. 6. C. 7. A. 8. B. 9. C. 10. B.

11. D . 12. B. 13. B. 14. D . 15. A. 16. B. 17. C. 18. C. 19. B. 20. C.

9. POST INDEPENDENT INDIA

- 1) The last British governor general
- A) Lord Mount Batten B) Lord Curzon
C) Lord Rippon D) Lord Dalhousie
- 2) The words Secular and socialist adopted as per this amendment.
- A) 42nd amendment B) 32nd amendment
C) 52nd amendment D) 46th amendment
- 3) The total number of princely states when British left India
- A) 552 B) 562 C) 572 D) 582

- 4) Indian Constitution is came into force in
A) 15th August 1947 B) 26th January 1950
C) 1st November 1956 D) 26th November 1949
- 5) Government of Karnataka sanctioned 3000 acres of land in Bylukuppe to refugees from
A) Bangla B) Pakistan C) Tibet D) Nepal
- 6) when India celebrating independence in Delhi Gandhiji was meeting with the victims of communal clashes at
A) Delhi B) Hyderabad C) Naukali D) Amrithsar
- 7) Royalties and status accorded to ruling king were withdrawn in
A) 1960 B) 1971 C) 1973 D) 1953
- 8) The first Prime Minister of India
A) Jawarlal Nehru B) Babu Rajendra Prasad
C) Sardar Vallabh Bai Patel D) B.R.Ambedkar
- 9) Refugees from Bagla were wanted reside in Bengal because
A) Bengal is fertile land B) Irrigation Facility
C) They knew Bengali language D) Bengal is nearest to them.
- 10) Refugees from bagla were reside in Bengal more it resulted
A) There was huge stress on the West Bengal.
B) There was economic stress on the West Bengal.
C) Increased the refugees problem there
D) Emerged communal clashes.
- 11) During integration there was strong opposition from these princely states
A) Goa, Pondicherry, Mysore B) Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore
C) Mysore, Junagadh, Hyderabad D) Hyderabad, Junagadh, Kashmir
- 12) This region is called as 'Pakistan occupied Kashmir'
A) The North East part of Kashmir B) The South East part of Kashmir
C) The North West part of Kashmir D) The South West part of Kashmir
- 13) Pondicherry became Union Territory of India in
A) 1969 B) 1963 C) 1956 D) 1973

- 14) He was died after 58 days of hunger strike demanding for Vishalandhra
- A) H.N. Kunjru B) K.M. Phanikkar
C) Potti Sriramulu D) Fajal Ali
- 15) The first state which formed as per linguistic based was
- A) Karnataka B) Andrapradesh
C) West Bengal D) Odisha
- 16) Vishala Mysore state came into existence in
- A) 1st November 1956 B) 1st November 1973
C) 1st November 1953 D) 1st November 1950
- 17) Number of states and union territories in India including Delhi are
- A) 14 And 9 B) 28 And 6 C) 29 And 6 D) 28 And 9
- 18) The people of Junagadh were revolt against Nawab because
- A) Nawab wanted remained independent.
B) Nawab wanted join with Pakistan
C) Nawab wanted the British administration.
D) Nawab wanted to Join with India.
- 19) The President of India is
- A) Jawarlal Nehru B) Babu Rajendra Prasad
C) Sardar Vallabh Bai Patel D) B.R.Ambedkar
- 20) He is known as 'Iron Man of India'
- A) Jawarlal Nehru B) Babu Rajendra Prasad
C) Sardar Vallabh Bai Patel D) B.R.Ambedkar

Answers

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. A
11. D 12. C 13. B 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. D 18. B 19. B 20. C

1. THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS

- 1) A situation where a person is willing to work unable to get a job is
 - A) Corruption
 - B) Discrimination
 - C) Unemployment
 - D) Communalism
- 2) Unemployment in India is a challenge because
 - A) Poverty
 - B) Huge Population
 - C) Superstitions
 - D) Illiteracy
- 3) One of the major causes of unemployment problem in India
 - A) Poverty & Superstitions
 - B) Over population & usage of technology
 - C) Over population & illiteracy
 - D) Poverty & usage of technology
- 4) The purpose of the government is to establish Lokpal and Lokayukta
 - A) Poverty Alleviation
 - B) Corruption Control
 - C) Population control
 - D) Discrimination prevention
- 5) Offering bribe and following any other illegal means to achieve some illegal benefits
 - A) Corporate strategy
 - B) Discrimination
 - C) Unemployment
 - D) Corruption
- 6) In Karnataka women get 50% of seat reservation in Local body elections because
 - A) To encourage the entry of women into politics
 - B) In the hope that women will govern better
 - C) To reduce the gap between men and women
 - D) To give men and women equal governance awareness
- 7) A committee appointed to alleviate regional imbalances in Karnataka
 - A) Sadashiva Commission
 - B) D. M. The Nanjundappa Committee
 - C) Lokayukta
 - D) Regional Imbalance Relief Committee
- 8) Communalism means
 - A) The division of society on the basis of religion
 - B) Disagreement among the castes
 - C) Harmony between religions
 - D) Division of society based on caste
- 9) Presume that communal interest ahead of national interest
 - A) Communalism
 - B) Discrimination
 - C) Unemployment
 - D) Corruption

- 10) Established this for the education and development of women
A) Women's commission B) Women and Child Development Department
C) Department of Public Education D) Women's Commission
- 11) The purpose of the Karnataka government is to formulate a Stree Shakthi programme
A) Education of Rural Women B) Economic Development of Rural Women
C) Development of Rural Women D) Provision of Credit Facility to Rural Women
- 12) An organization established to investigate women's grievances and provide justice
A) Female Shakti Sangha B) Women's Sangha
C) Women Commission D) Women and Child Development Department
- 13) Gender discrimination is prevalent in India because
A) Patriarchal values B) Inequality of women
C) Agricultural society values D) Economic differentiation
- 14) This is essential for the prevention of problems in a democratic system
A) Private co-operation B) Society co-operation
C) People's co-operation D) Government co-operation
- 15) Every citizen of the country should be encouraged to indulge in one or the other
employment by providing
A) Higher Education B) Technical Education
C) Universal education D) Vocational education

Answers:

1. C 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. D 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. C 12. C

13. A 14. C 15. D

2 INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

- 1) Foreign policy means,
 - A) One nation's trade policy with other
 - B) Cooperation between two nations
 - C) Economic policy of two nations
 - D) A policy that how to deal/interact with other nations
- 2) Disarmament policy advocated by the pacifist India
 - A) Quantitative disarmament
 - B) limited disarmament
 - C) Qualitative and quantitative boundary disarmament
 - D) complete disarmament
- 3) He is Famous as African Gandhi
 - A) Abraham Lincoln
 - B) Nelson Mandela
 - C) Ban Ki Moon
 - D) Martin Luther King
- 4) India was a colony of this country in pre-independence.
 - A) Britain
 - B) China
 - C) Russia
 - D) America
- 5) The Prime Minister who tried to improve India's relationship with Pakistan
 - A) Narendra Modi
 - B) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - C) Atal Bihari Vajapayi
 - D) Indira Gandhi
- 6) Neutrality is a policy that does not belong to any world power
 - A) National Policy
 - B) Non aligned Policy
 - C) Peace Policy
 - D) Unity Policy
- 7) Architect of Indian Foreign policy
 - A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) Dadabai Navaraji
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) Moulana abul kalam azad
- 8) Leader of the two power blocks involved in the Cold War
 - A) China and India
 - B) Britain and America
 - C) America and Russia
 - D) Italy and Germany
- 9) Racial discrimination based on color is
 - A) Regionalism
 - B) Colonism
 - C) Apartheid policy
 - D) Economic Inequality

- 10) The Article of the Constitution of India which respecting international coexistence and law
- A) Article 45 B) Article 51 C) Article 24 D) Article 17
- 11) A policy of taking another country into its own hands and suppressing its sovereignty
- A) Colonialism B) Racism
- C) Foreign Policy D) Non aligned Policy
- 12) The countries which accepted Panchasheela principles are
- A) India – Russia B) India - America
- C) India - China D) India - Pakistan
- 13) The leaders who signed Panchsheela principles are
- A) Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou n Lai
- B) Lal Bahadur Shastri and Ayub Khan
- C) Jawaharlal Nehru and Stalin
- D) Indira Gandhi and Bhutto
- 14) Apartheid is fatal to world peace and coexistence. Because it is
- A) Threatens the unity of the nation.
- B) Destructive to the nation's development.
- C) A violation of human rights.
- D) Increase in violence.
- 15) The following is not a basic building block of Panchasheela principle
- A) Against the non-aligned policy
- B) Non invasion of each other
- C) Mutual respect for the sovereignty of nations
- D) Mutual cooperation and equality

Answers:

- 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. B 7. C 8. C 9. C 10. B**
11. A 12. C 13. A 14. C 15. A

3.INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

- 1) This Article of the Constitution of India which addresses international peace and harmony.
A) Article 50
B) Article 51
C) Article 52
D) Article 53
- 2) The silk trade between India and China, quoted in the book,
A) Republic
B) Politics
C) Arthashastra
D) Mudraraksasa
- 3) The treaty happened between India & China
A) Panchasheela Principles
B) Simla Treaty
C) Tashkent
D) 20 Years peace and cooperation
- 4) The year which China attacked on India
A) 1947
B) 1950
C) 1960
D) 1962
- 5) The BRICS Alliance was established due to the efforts of the following countries.
A) India & Pakistan
B) India & China
C) India & Russia
D) India & USA
- 6) The treaty signed between India & Pakistan
A) Tashkent Agreement
B) Simla treaty
C) Agra conference
D) All of the above
- 7) India & Pakistan clashed over years about
A) Jammu & Kashmir issue
B) Arunachal Pradesh issue
C) Sikkim issue
D) Tibet dispute
- 8) 20 Years peace and co-operation treaty signed by
A) India & Pakistan
B) India & China
C) India & USA
D) India & Russia
- 9) The country which helped India to liberate the Goa
A) Pakistan
B) Russia
C) China
D) USA
- 10) Bhilai & Bokaro steel industries started with the help of
A) USA
B) China
C) Russia
D) Pakistan

- 11) A country that advocates a permanent membership to India in the Security Council
A) Pakistan B) China
C) USA D) Russia
- 12) Similarities between India & America is
A) Economic growth B) Democratic system
C) Military power D) Large population
- 13) India and America both have equal interest to controlling
A) Terrorism B) Expanding Democratic system
C) Encouragement to trade and commerce D) controlling communist system
- 14) The year that Pakistan attacked India's Pathankot army
A) 2001 B) 2007
C) 2016 D) 2020
- 15) India's non-aligned policy adopted in this case.
A) The context of the independence movement
B) The context of the Second World War
C) The context of global political polarization
D) The context of the war in India and China

Answers:

1. B 2. C 3. A 4. D 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C
11. D 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. C

4 - GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE

- 1) The war that ended colonialism and imperialism in the world
 - A) World war I
 - B) World war II
 - C) Seven years war
 - D) 100 years war
- 2) The day the United Nations ratified human rights
 - A) 1948 December 10
 - B) 1948 November 10
 - C) 1945 October 24
 - D) 1962 March 15
- 3) UN affiliated body which approve the Human rights is
 - A) Security council
 - B) Secretariat
 - C) General assembly
 - D) Economic & social council
- 4) This part of the Constitution consists fundamental rights
 - A) Part 1
 - B) Part 2
 - C) Part 4
 - D) Part 3
- 5) These articles consists fundamental rights
 - A) 10-12
 - B) 12-20
 - C) 12-35
 - D) 40-45
- 6) An internationally constituted commission for the protection of human rights
 - A) International Human Rights Commission
 - B) International Child Rights Commission
 - C) Consumer Protection Commission
 - D) Backward Classes Commission
- 7) The French revolution in 1789 was provided more strength to
 - A) U.N.O. founded
 - B) Protection of Human Rights
 - C) Invading foreign attacks
 - D) Establishment of League of Nation
- 8) The purpose of establishing the International Human Rights Commission
 - A) To declare human rights
 - B) To declare the rights of children
 - C) To protect women rights
 - D) To Protect human rights
- 9) The following event has not brought sustenance to the fight for human rights
 - A) 1971 - Liberation of Bangladesh
 - B) 1776- American War of Independence
 - C) 1789- The French Revolution
 - D) 1917- The Russian Revolution

- 10) The global problem which not found after World War II
A) Denial of human rights (Violation) B) Arms competition
C) Social inequality D) Apartheid
- 11) 1948 December 10 is the major event in the world history. Because
A) Declaration of Human Rights B) Declaration of the United Nations
C) Prohibition of apartheid D) Enforcement of disarmament
- 12) India's continues effort to advocate the following right
A) Universal human rights B) Restrictive human rights
C) Fundamental duties D) Natural rights
- 13) Every year Human rights are celebrated on this day
A) April 7 B) December 1 C) December 10 D) May 1
- 14) The United Nations has set guidelines for human rights under
A) 30 columns B) Directive principles state policies
C) General assembly D) Fundamental duties
- 15) The beginning of a new era in the world with
A) Establishment of Union of Nations B) Establishment of United Nations
C) The establishment of the League of Nations D) The Cold War

Answers:

- 1. B 2. A 3.C 4.D 5.C 6.A 7.B 8.D 9.A 10.C 11.A 12. A**
13. C 14. A 15. B

5 INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION

- 1) The organization established to maintain global peace after World War I
 - A) UNO
 - B) Commonwealth of Nations
 - C) SAARC
 - D) League of Nations
- 2) The word 'United Nations' was proposed by
 - A) Franklin D Roosevelt
 - B) Joseph Stalin
 - C) Winston Churchill
 - D) Kofi Annan
- 3) The head quarter of UNO is in
 - A) Geneva
 - B) New York
 - C) Washington
 - D) Paris
- 4) This affiliated body of the United Nations operates in a manner similar to the global parliament.
 - A) Security council
 - B) Trusteeship council
 - C) Secretariat
 - D) General assembly
- 5) Proper group of countries with permanent membership of the Security Council
 - A) Japan, Germany, America, England, Russia
 - B) India, America, Japan, China, England
 - C) France, England, America, Russia, China
 - D) China, India, America, Japan, Russia
- 6) False statement regarding the Security Committee
 - A) Is a very influential organ.
 - B) Has Veto power.
 - C) India has permanent membership.
 - D) Appoints international court judges.
- 7) The Trusteeship council has been inactive recently. Because
 - A) There is no trustee left.
 - B) The workspace is low.
 - C) The number of dependent areas is reduced.
 - D) Disobedience of Member States

- 8) The headquarters of the International Court of Justice
A) New York B) Paris
C) Geneva D) Hague
- 9) Identify the exception to the set of social achievements of the United Nations.
A) Declaration of Human Rights B) Relief of the Suez Canal Crisis
C) The abolition of racism D) the abolition of colonialism
- 10) The World Health Organization has been successful in eradicating the disease like
A) Plague B) Malaria C) Small pox D) Cholera
- 11) An organization founded for the welfare of children after World War II
A) UNESCO B) UNICEF
C) IMF D) European Union
- 12) Headquarter of UNESCO
A) Rome B) Paris C) London D) New york
- 13) An organization known as the World Bank
A) F.A.O. B) I.M.F. C) I.B.R.D. D) I.L.O.
- 14) Number of Judges in the international court of justice
A) 5 B) 10 C) 20 D) 15
- 15) We should buy greeting cards that UNICEF sells. Because
A) This money is used for the well-being of children.
B) For the development of poor countries.
C) Can overcome economic inequality.
D) Used for the welfare of workers.
- 16) The "Third important pillar of the World Trade" is
A) I.B.R.D. B) I.M.F.
C) World Trade Centre D) International Labour Organization

Answers:

1. D 2. A 3. B 4. D 5. C 6. C 7. A 8. D 9. B 10. C 11. B 12. B
13. C 14. D 15. A 16. C

SOCIOLOGY

1.SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

- 1) The point is to bring equal opportunities for early and justice in human life
A) Caste B) Religion C) Education D) Language
- 2) This amendment to our Constitution states that the right to free and compulsory education for all children between the ages of 6 and 14 is a fundamental right.
A) 76th Amendment B) 86th Amendment
C) 78th Amendment D) 42nd Amendment
- 3) The year in which the Untouchability Offenses Act was enacted
A) 1955 B) 1986 C) 1935 D) 1932
- 4) "Education is a Public Property" said by
A) Swami Vivekananda B) Jyotiba Phule
C) Mahatma Gandhi D) B.R. Ambedkar
- 5) The article of our Constitution provides for the protection of minority rights.
A) Article 29 B) Article30
C) Article45 D) Article21
- 6) The Four Varna System based on this theory
A) Karma theory B) Varna theory
C) Caste theory D) Knowledge theory
- 7) 'Untouchability is a heinous expression of caste system' said by
A) B.R. Ambedkar B) Jyotiba Phule
C) Mahatma Gandhi D) Swami Vivekananda
- 8) This provision of our Constitution prohibits untouchability.
A) Article 14 B) Article 17
C) Article 16 D) Article29

- 9) The Untouchability Offenses Act was changed in 1976 as
A) Tribal Protection Act
B) Civil Equal Rights Act
C) Civil Rights Protection Act
D) Untouchability Prohibition Act
- 10) Article of the Constitution allows the establishment of minority educational institutions
A) Article 14
B) Article 19
C) Article 21
D) Article 30
- 11) The article of the Constitution declared education a fundamental right.
A) Article 21
B) Article 17
C) Article 45
D) Article 19
- 12) The 1989 act has given some specific responsibilities in the eradication of Untouchability for
A) Zilla Panchayath
B) Taluk Panchayath
C) Central Government
D) State Government

Answers

1. A 2. B 3. A 4. D 5. A 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. D 11. A 12. D

2 LABOUR

- 1) Author of 'The Republic'
A) Plato
B) Aristotle
C) Karl Marx
D) Socrates
- 2) 'Division of labour creates less skilled workers' said by
A) Plato B) Karl Marx C) Aristotle D) August Comte
- 3) Having deeper knowledge and in depth skill in one particular field
A) Talent B) Interest C) Ability D) Specialization
- 4) Example for Organized labourers
A) Agriculturist B) Building workers
C) Police D) Auto drivers
- 5) Example for Unorganized labourers
A) Teachers B) Cart sellers
C) Doctors D) Bank Employee

- 6) He has a fixed salary, allowances, leave and receives facility, etc.
 A) Landless Agri Labourers B) Traders
 C) Teachers D) Farmers
- 7) The book which studies the labour of people working in unorganized sector
 A) Politics B) Foot losers
 C) The Republic D) Das capital
- 8) Rural Development Report 2014-15 shows the proportion of women working in the unorganized sector
 A) 47% B) 57% C) 67% D) 77%
- 9) The proportion of workers in the unorganized sector among workers still working in India today
 A) 90 % B) 80% C) 70% D) 60%
- 10) Minimum wages act came into force
 A) 1951 B) 1961 C) 1971 D) 1981

Answers:

1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. D 9. A 10. C

3 SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- 1) A group of people who are uncertainly surrounded by an interest without any prior plan
 A) Mob violence B) Mob
 C) Fair D) Movement
- 2) Violent and destructive behavior of the mob is called
 A) Political movement B) Social movement
 C) Mob violence D) Mob
- 3) Jharkand Mukthi Morcha is
 A) Farmers movement B) Social movement
 C) Cultural movement D) Environmental movement
- 4) Narmada bachao Andolan led by
 A) Medha Patkar B) Sundaralal Bahurifflesa
 C) Shivarama Karanta D) Kusuma Soraba

- 5) Land reformation laws in Karnataka implemented by
A) Ramakrishna Hegde
B) D Devaraj urs
C) Kadidal manjappa
D) Kengal Hanumanthaih
- 6) The leader who lost their life in Alcohol Prohibition movement,
A) Medha Patkar
B) Meerabai
C) Kusuma Soraba
D) Madame Kama
- 7) The farmers revolted against government in 1980 at
A) Nararifflesda
B) Navalarifflesda
C) Rona
D) Mundaragi
- 8) Karnataka State Ryot Sangha was found by
A) D M Nanjundappa
B) M D Nanjundaswamy
C) N D Sundaresh
D) K S Puttannayya
- 9) First labour Union established in
A) Paris
B) Damascus
C) Vienna
D) London
- 10) Self respect movement led by
A) Periyar Ramaswamy
B) Narayana Guru
C) Rajaram Mohan Roy
D) Jyotibha Phule
- 11) Shivaram Karanth fought against this nuclear power plant
A) Narora
B) kalpakam
C) Kaiga
D) Srisailam
- 12) 'Mookanayaka' Paper started by
A) Mahatma Gandhi
B) Anie Besant
C) Jyotiba Phule
D) B.R. Ambedkar

Answers

1. B 2. C 3.D 4.A 5.B 6.C 7.A 8. B 9.D 10. A 11. C 12. D

4 SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- 1) The Child Labor Prohibition Act was enacted
A) 1986 B) 2011 C) 1956 D) 2012
- 2) The Child Marriage Prohibition Act came into force
A) 1991 B) 2015 C) 2006 D) 1986
- 3) Act passed in 2012 for protection of children is
A) Child Marriage Prohibition Act B) Dowry Prohibition Act
C) Child Labor Prohibition Act D) Sexual Offenses Protection Act
- 4) This Article of the Constitution states that child labour is a crime
A) Article 14 B) Article 17
C) Article 24 D) Article 42
- 5) Adolescent Children age is
A) 13 to 15 B) 14 to 17
C) 15 to 18 D) 17 to 20
- 6) Invisible hunger means
A) Malnutrition B) The lack of nutrients
C) Rich man's hunger D) Balance diet
- 7) The helpline number to call for child marriage prevention
A) 1919 B) 1098
C) 1900 D) 1909
- 8) In India, the proportion of women targeted for violence from their husbands
A) 80.4 % B) 45.2%
C) 60.9 % D) 79.5 %
- 9) The absence of required quantity of food is refers as
A) Hunger B) Malnutrition
C) Invisible hunger D) Lack of nutrition
- 10) Gender based discrimination means
A) Gender Discrimination B) Family Inequality
C) Inequality of opportunities D) Inequality of ownership

- 11) Child Right Clubs are formed in all
A) Schools
B) Taluk Panchayaths
C) Zilla Panchayaths
D) Gram Panchayaths
- 12) The Objective of the POCSO is
A) Prevent sexual harassment of children.
B) Obstructing child labor practices.
C) Prohibition of child marriage.
D) Preventing child trafficking.

Answers:

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. C 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. B 11. A 12. A

GEOGRAPHY

1 INDIA PHYSIOGRAPHY

- 1) It is the natural part of India which includes the highest mountain peaks in the world
A) Himalayan mountain range
B) Northern plains
C) Peninsular plateau
D) Coastal plains
- 2) The Great Himalayas are called Himadri. Because it
A) Is the tallest series in the Himalayas
B) Contains the highest peaks of the world.
C) Has flat bottom valleys.
D) Is covered with snow throughout the year.
- 3) World's Highest Peak: Mount Everest:: India's Highest Peak:
- A) GuruShikhara B) Armaconda C) Anaimudi D) Godwin Austin
- 4) These are the parallel ranges in the lesser Himalayas
A) Makalu, Kanchanaganga, Nandadevi, Dhawagiri
B) Shimla, Ranikhet, Nainital, Darjeeling
C) Pirpanjal, Dauladhar, Nagatibba, Mussoorie

D) Kulu, Kangra, Nainital, Darjeeling

5) Doons means,

A) Himalayan hill stations

B) Rivers sediment

C) Himalayan flat bottom valleys

D) High peaks of the Himalayas

6) This is the largest physical division of India

A) Northern plains

B) Peninsular Plateau

C) Himalayan mountain ranges

D) Coastal plains

7) The northern plains are made by the alluvium deposition of these rivers

A) Sutluj, Ganga, Brahmaputra

B) Sindhu, Ravi, Bias

C) Yamuna, Kosi, Chambal

D) Ganga, Gagra, Gandak

8) Highest peak of South India is

A) Vindyan Mountains

B) Gurushikara

C) Anamudi

D) Armakonda

9) Siwalik hills are also known as

A) Greater Himalayas

B) Outer Himalayas

C) Foot hills

D) Himadri

10) Peninsular plateau in the shape of

A) Square

B) Triangle

C) Circle

D) Rectangular

11) The Eastern and Western Ghats intersect at these hills.

A) Maikal

B) Nilgiri

C) Palani

D) Cardamom

12) Eastern coastal plains are

A) Broader

B) High

C) Larger

D) Steep

13) Importance of Himalayan mountain ranges

A) Is a natural boundary

B) Serves to precipitate excess rainfall

C) Is the storehouse of minerals and the origin of rivers

D) All of the above

14) The northern great plain is covered by this soil

A) Alluvial soil

B) red soil

C) Black soil

D) desert soil

15) Total number of island clusters comprising India

A) 247

B) 243

C) 245

D) 249

- 16) Physiographic divisions of India
A) 4 B) 5 C) 3 D) 6
- 17) The lowest range of Himalayas
A) Siwalik hills B) Inner Himalaya
C) Greater Himalaya D) Himadri
- 18) Arabian sea : Lakshadweep :: Bay of Bengal :
A) Andaman & Nicobar Islands B) Palk Strait
C) Saint Mary Island D) Nicobar Island
- 19) Height of the Mount Everest
A) 8748 Meters B) 8848 Meters.
C) 8647 Meters D) 8849 Meters

Answers:

- 1. A 2. D 3. D 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. B**
11. B 12. A 13. D 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. A 18. A 19. B

2 INDIA - CLIMATE

- 1) India has this type of climate.
A) Alpine type of Climate B) Temperate type of climate
C) Monsoon type of climate D) Tropical Monsoon type of climate
- 2) The reason for the low temperature in India during the winter
A) The sun's rays fall obliquely.
B) Ultraviolet rays fall.
C) The sun's rays fall vertically.
D) The sun's brightness is low.
- 3) Dras near Kargil is famous for this reason.
A) Receives very little rainfall.
B) Recorded the highest temperature in India.
C) Recorded the lowest temperature in India.
D) Receives the highest rainfall.

- 4) The most common feature found in summer in India
- A) Low heat, dry & sultry
 - B) Low heat, dry & cold
 - C) Hot, moisture & sultry
 - D) Hot, dry & sultry
- 5) Hottest place in India is
- A) Dras
 - B) Ganganagar
 - C) Roily
 - D) Mawsynram
- 6) Convectional rainfall accurse in summer season in West Bengal is called as
- A) Kalabaisakis
 - B) Andhis
 - C) Mango showers
 - D) Coffee blossom
- 7) The rain which helpful to Karnataka's coffee and Kerala's Mango crop
- A) Rainy season rainfall
 - B) Retreating rainfall
 - C) Convectional rainfall
 - D) Cyclonic rainfall
- 8) India receives most rain during
- A) Winter
 - B) Northeast monsoon season
 - C) Southwest monsoon season
 - D) Summer
- 9) In India highest rainfall recorded in
- A) Agumbe
 - B) Mawsynram
 - C) Chirapunji
 - D) Dras
- 10) In the early October Monsoon winds are returning due to
- A) Decrease of temperature & High pressure
 - B) Decrease of temperature & Low pressure
 - C) High temperature & High pressure
 - D) High temperature & Low pressure
- 11) Cyclones usually occur in the Bay of Bengal during this season.
- A) Summer season
 - B) South west monsoon winds season
 - C) Retreating monsoon winds season
 - D) Winter season

12) Coldest month in India is

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

13) Highest rainfall receiving area

- A) North Jaskar range
B) Ganganagar in Rajasthan
C) Karakoram range
D) Royli in Rajasthan

14) In retreating monsoon season Winds blow from

- A) Bay of Bengal
B) Indian ocean
C) Arabian sea
D) Pacific Ocean

15) Maximum rain accurse in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Odisha during

- A) Winter
B) summer
C) Southwest monsoon winds
D) Retreating monsoon winds

Answers:

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. D 5. B 6. A 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A
11. C 12. B 13. D 14. A 15. D

3 INDIA - SOILS

1) The soil found in river plain is

- A) Red Soil
B) Black Soil
C) Alluvial Soil
D) Laterite Soil

2) The soil is also called as 'Regur soil'

- A) Black Soil
B) Alluvial Soil
C) Mountain Soil
D) Laterite Soil

3) The special feature of black soil is

- A) This is derived from the basalt rock.
B) This soil has high clay content..
C) This is highly retentive of moisture.
D) This is best suited for the cultivation of cotton.

4) Black soil is .

- A) Basalt rocks
B) Crystalline rocks
C) Sand stones
D) Granite

- 5) Laterite soil mainly formed in.
- A) Slopes of mountains and hilly places
 - B) Coastal region
 - C) Areas under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall.
 - D) Desert and semi desert regions
- 6) Mountain soil is suitable for growing.
- A) Cotton
 - B) Plantation crops
 - C) Millets
 - D) Wheat and Rice
- 7) This factor is reason for soil erosion
- A) Terrace farming
 - B) Construction of check dams
 - C) Vanamahotsava
 - D) Deforestation
- 8) This is manmade reason for soil erosion
- A) Glacier
 - B) Wind
 - C) Mining
 - D) Sea waves
- 9) This is measure for conservation of soil
- A) Construction of bounds
 - B) Over grazing
 - C) Shifting farming
 - D) Unscientific cultivation
- 10) The reason for accumulation of silt in the river.
- A) Earth quakes
 - B) Soil erosion
 - C) Deforestation
 - D) Flood
- 11) Desert soil is not suitable of growing crops. Because
- A) They haven't capability of moisture.
 - B) They are sandy and low in moisture.
 - C) They are less in clay and lime .
 - D) They are rich in alluvial particles.
- 12) Red soil is suitable for growing.
- A) Wheat and Paddy
 - B) Millets and Oilseeds
 - C) Tea and Coffee
 - D) Plantation crops

13) The soil is formed by crystalline rocks

A) Red Soil

B) Black Soil

C) Alluvial Soil

D) Laterite Soil

14) This soil is suitable for cultivation of Tea and coffee

A) Red Soil

B) Mountain soil

C) Aluvial Soil

D) Laterite Soil

15) The removal of top soil by natural agents is

A) Conservation of soil

B) Evocation of soil

C). Soil erosion

D) Soil eruption

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. D 8. C 9. A 10. B
11. B 12. B 13. A 14. B 15. C

4 INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES

1) Uses of forest wealth

A) Prevent soil erosion.

B) Prevents the desert from becoming

C) Is home to wildlife.

D) All of the above

2) These forests are found in areas of heavy annual rainfall exceeding 250 cm

A) Tropical evergreen forests

B) Tropical evergreen forests

C) Mangrove forests

D) Mountain forests

3) Deciduous forests also known as

A) Shrub forests

B) mountain forests

C) Monsoon forests

D) Mangrove forests

4) Forests that shed their leaves in the spring and early summer are

A) Monsoon forests

B) Tropical foliage forests

C) Deciduous forest

D) Mangrove forests

5) Vegetation found in areas with annual rainfall of 10-50 centimeters

A) Shrub and grassland

B) desert vegetation

C) Mangrove forests

D) evergreen forests

6) The limit of the forest according to the National Forest Policy of 1952

A) 33%

B) 33.3%.

C) 23.6%.

D) 29.5%

- 7) Conservation of forest means,
 A) Over exploitation of forests B) Forest management
 C) Prevention of destruction D) All of the above
- 8) Kaziranga Park is found in this state
 A) Assam B) West Bengal C) Rajasthan D) Karnataka
- 9) Manas Wildlife Sanctuary in this State
 A) Telangana B) Karnataka C) Andhra Pradesh D) Assam
- 10) Tropical deciduous forests: Odisha :: Evergreen forests: _____
 A) Rajasthan B) West Bengal C) Tamil Nadu D) Tripura
- 11) It has dense forests with tall trees
 A) Tropical deciduous forests B) Mountain forests
 C) Tropical evergreen forests D) Mangrove forests
- 12) Forests with sandalwood, teak, Sal trees
 A) Mangrove forests B) Monsoon-type forests
 C) Mountain forests D) Evergreen forests
- 13) The type of forest where Sundari trees are found
 A) Tropical foliage forests B) Mangrove forests
 C) Mountain forests D) Tropical evergreen forests
- 14) A type of forest found in most parts of Karnataka
 A) Shrub forests B) Mountain forests
 C) Mangrove forests D) Tropical deciduous forests
- 15) Dates, palm trees are found in these forests.
 A) Mountain forests B) Mangrove forests
 C) Monsoon-type forests D) Desert vegetation
- 16) The Vegetation found in swamps, river estuary, tidal marine areas
 A) Tropical deciduous forests B) mountain forests
 C) Mangrove forests D) desert vegetation
- 17) Total forest area in India's geographical area is
 A) 33.3 % B) 29.5 % C) 23.6 % D) 30.5%

18) Highest Forest: Madhya Pradesh :: Less Forest: _____

- A) Punjab B) Assam C) Tamil Nadu D) Goa

19) Type of vegetation found in Cardamom hills

- A) Shrub vegetation B) Mangrove forests
B) Mountain forests D) Tropical deciduous forests

20) Stilt-like roots are the features of

- A) Mangrove forest B) Mountain forest
C) Tropical deciduous forest D) Tropical evergreen forest

Answers:

1. D 2. A 3.C 4.D 5.B 6.B 7.D 8.A 9.D 10. D
11. C 12.B 13. B 14.D 15. D 16.C 17.C 18.D 19.A 20.A

5 INDIA – WATER RESOURCES

1) North India's River also known as

- A) Seasonal Rivers B) The Himalayan Rivers
C) Perennial Rivers D) Peninsular plateau Rivers

2) The right group of rivers of northern India

- A) Indus, Ganga, Mahanadi B) Indus, Mahanadi, Brahmaputra
C) Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra D) Indus, Ganga, Godavari

3) The longest River in India is

- A) River Indus B) River Ganga
C) River Godavari D) River Brahmaputra

4) Birth place of River Ganga is

- A) Gangothri B) Mount Kailas
C) Chem yung dung D) Manasa Sarovar

5) Longest tributary of Ganga River is

- A) Gagra B) Ram Ganga
C) Kosi D) Yamuna

6) The River which finally joins Arabian sea near Karachi

- A) River Mahanadi B) River Ganga
C) River Brahmaputra D) River Indus
- 7) The birth place of Mahanadi
A) River Talakaveri B) Sihawa range
C) Multai D) Mahabaleshwar
- 8) The longest river in south India is
A) Mahanadi B) Godavari
C) Krishna D) Kaveri
- 9) West flowing river of the following is
A) Mahanadi B) Kaveri
C) Narmada D) Krishna
- 10) Identify which of the following is a tributary of the Kaveri River.
A) Bhima B) Tunga
C) Kabini D) Bhadra
- 11) Proper pair of rivers flowing westward in south India
A) Krishna and Kaveri B) Narmada and Tapi
C) Tapi and Krishna D) Godavari and Mahanadi
- 12) A widely practiced irrigation system along the river Ganga
A) Well irrigation B) Canal irrigation
C) Lake irrigation D) Drip irrigation
- 13) The reservoir where rainwater accumulates in natural or artificial lowlands is called
A) Well B) Canal C) Tank D) Lake
- 14) After the confluence of the Ganga and the Brahmaputra rivers, it passes through this name in Bangla.
A) Padma B) Son C) Sarada D) Arkavathi
- 15) The first multipurpose river valley project of the country is
A) Damodar valley project B) Bhakra nangal project
C) Hirakud project D) Tungabhadra project

16) A straight gravity dam in India

- A) Bhakra dam
B) Nangal dam
C) Tungabhadra project
D) Hirakud project

17) Joint venture river valley project of India and Nepal is

- A) Damodar River valley project
B) Bhakra nangal project
C) Hirakud project
D) Kosi project

18) The reservoir created by the River Rihand is

- A) Pampa Sagar
B) Govinda Sagar
C) Vani valas sagar
D) Gobind Ballabh pant sagar

19) Tungabhadra is the project of this state

- A) Karnataka
B) Himachal Pradesh
C) Telangana
D) Odisha

20) Bakra Nagal dam is constructed across this river

- A) Mahanadi
B) Ganga
C) Satlej
D) Narmada

Answers:

1. C 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D 6. D 7. B 8. B 9. C 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. C 14. A 15. A 16. A 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. C

6 INDIA – LAND RESOURCES

1) The largest rice growing state in India is

- A) West Bengal
B) Uttar Pradesh
C) Andhra Pradesh
D) Karnataka

2) Major fiber crops in India are

- A) Cotton, jute
B) Tobacco, sugar cane
C) Paddy, Wheat
D) Tea, Coffee

3) The lowest net cultivable land is found in states in this part of India.

- A) Northwest of India
B) North of India
C) South of India
D) Northeastern part of India

- 4) Nearly 65% of the people of India depend upon
 A) Agriculture B) Mining C) Service sector D) Industry
- 5) This land cannot be used for agriculture due to lack of soil fertility.
 A) Cultivable wasteland B) Forest area
 C) Grazing land D) Land not available for cultivation
- 6) The farming system practiced by the tribal's in the forest area is
 A) Sedentary farming B) Shifting farming
 C) Dry farming D) Humid farming
- 7) The following farming type carried on in areas which receives scanty rainfall
 A) Subsistence farming B) Shifting farming
 C) Dry farming D) Humid farming
- 8) The largest producer of wheat in India is
 A) West Bengal B) Uttar Pradesh
 C) Karnataka D) Punjab
- 9) These crop is being used as beverage
 A) Sugarcane B) Tobacco C) Tea D) Cotton
- 10) On flat ground: Paddy:: Hill slopes:
- A) Flower B) Cotton C) Tobacco D) Tea
- 11) A type of farming in which the production of crops is consumed almost by the farmer
 A) Subsistence farming B) Shifting farming
 C) Commercial farming D) Humid farming
- 12) Agriculture involving the cultivation of crops and livestock rearing is called
 A) Subsistence farming B) Mixed farming
 C) Commercial farming D) Humid farming
- 13) These are commercial crops
 A) Paddy, Wheat B) Sugar cane, Cotton
 C) Jowar, Wheat D) Paddy, Cotton
- 14) Kharif Crop: Paddy :: Rabi Crop:
- A)Wheat B) Cotton
 C) Tobacco D) Ragi

15) Suitable soil to grow cotton

- A) Red soil
- B) Laterite soil
- C) Loamy soil
- D) Black soil

Answers:

- 1. A 2. A 3. D 4. A 5. A 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. D**
11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. D

7. INDIAN TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

- 1) These are considered as the nerves of the national organism.
- A) Education and Health
 - B) Transport and Communication
 - C) Agriculture and Trade
 - D) Industry and Technology
- 2) This is essential for the development of agriculture and village industries.
- A) Road transport
 - B) Railway transport
 - C) Air transport
 - D) Water transport
- 3) Prime Minister's "Grama Sadak Yojana" is taken up to development of
- A) Mud roads
 - B) Boarder roads
 - C) Mattel roads
 - D) State Highways
- 4) The construction and maintenance of Golden Quadrilateral and Super Highways is under the control of
- A) National Highway Authority of India
 - B) State Public Work department
 - C) Border Roads Development Authority
 - D) Central Public works department (CPWD)
- 5) These roads connect many important cities, industrial centers and ports.
- A) Super Highways
 - B) National Highways
 - C) State Highways
 - D) Boarder Roads
- 6) The first railway line in India was laid between.
- A) Mumbai to Thane
 - B) Kolkata to Raniganj
 - C) Madras to Arkonam
 - D) Bangalore to Mysore

- 7) This port is called as 'Gate Way of India '
- A) New Mangalore B) Kolkata
C) Madras D) Mumbai
- 8) Kempegowda international airport in
- A) Delhi B) Chennai
C) Bangalore D) Kolkata
- 9) TV broadcasting was started in India in
- A) 1882 B) 1922 C) 1936 D) 1959
- 10) This port is located at the head of the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat
- A) Kochi B) Kandla
C) Chennai D) Vishakapattanam
- 11) The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is
- A) Mangalore Samachar B) Bomby Samachar
C) The Bengal Gaget D) Kolkata Samachar

Answers

1. B 2. A 3. C 4.D 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. B 11. B

8 INDUSTRIES OF INDIA

- 1) The first cotton industry in India is established at
- A) Ahmadabad B) Chennai
C) Kolkata D) Mumbai
- 2) Industries means
- A) The process of production of raw material
B) The process converting raw material into useful products
C) The process of production of material by hand
D) The process of production of food
- 3) The total number of industrial region in India are
- A) 10 B) 08
C) 11 D) 06

- 4) This is the basis of all other industries
A) Aluminum industry B) Copper industry
C) Iron and Steel industry D) Manganese industry
- 5) The first modern Iron and Steel industry in India is established at
A) Kulti in West Bengal B) Ranchi in Jharkhand
C) Thoranagal in Karnataka D) Raurkela in Odisha
- 6) India stands this rank in production of Iron and Steel
A) 10 B) 8 C) 6 D) 1
- 7) Non Ferrous metal is .
A) Iron B) Aluminum C) Copper D) Coal
- 8) The first Indian Aluminum industry was established in
A) 1952 B) 1942 C) 1962 D) 1932
- 9) This city is called as “ Manchester of India”
A) Ahmadabad B) Chennai
C) Mumbai D) Bangalore
- 10) India stands this rank in export of cotton textile
A) First B) Second C) Third D) Fourth
- 11) The art of paper making was introduced in India during
A) 8th century B) 9th century
C) 15th century D) 10th century
- 12) The first modern Paper industry in India is established at
A) Serampur B) Bally
C) Renukoot D) Rathnagiri
- 13) Many software technology parks (STP) were established in
A) 2010 B) 2011 C) 1995 D) 1996
- 14) This city is called as “Silicon Valley of India”
A) Delhi B) Bengalore
C) Noida D) Mumbai
- 15) Following is best example for forest based industry
A) Chemical Fertilizer B) Aluminum
C) Paper D) Sugar

16) Cotton textile and Sugar industries are.

- A) Metal based industries B) forest based industries
C) Agro based industries D) Knowledge based industries

17) This is being good substitute to steel and Copper.

- A) Iron B) Gold
C) Aluminum D) Manganese

18) Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd (JVSL) at Torangallu located in this state.

- A) Tamilnadu B) Telangana
C) Andrapradesh D) Karnataka

19) A region with the concentration of one or a variety of industries is

- A) Market Region B) Commercial Region
C) Hub of facilities D) Industrial Region

20) Belagavi in Karnataka is famous for.

- A) Copper industry B) Aluminum industry
C) Iron and Steel industry D) Manganese industry

Answers

1. D 2. B 3.B 4.C 5.A 6.B 7.B 8.B 9.C 10. B
11. D 12.A 13. C 14.B 15. C 16.C 17.C 18.D 19.D 20.B

9 NATURAL DISASTERS

1) The most destructive atmospheric natural disaster is

- A) Earth Quakes B) Volcanoes
C) Cyclones D) Landslides

2) This region of India is more prone of Cyclones.

- A) East coast B) West coast
C) Northern plain D) Southern plain

3) In India most of the tropical cyclones develop in.

- A) The Bay of Bengal B) The Arabian sea
C) The Indian Ocean D) The Palk Strait

- 4) Tropical cyclones are severe in
- A) January and February B) October and November
C) December and January D) February and March
- 5) This natural disaster is accurse rarely in peninsular region
- A) Floods B) Coastal erosion
C) Cyclones D) Earth Quakes
- 6) This natural disaster is accurse frequently in mountain and hilly region
- A) Earth Quakes B) Coastal erosion
C) Cyclones D) Landslides
- 7) These winds cause intensive coastal erosion along the west coast of India.
- A) The South West Monsoon B) Tropical Cyclones
C) Tsunami D) The North West Monsoon
- 8) Man made cause for the coastal erosion is
- A) Mining B) Construction of dams
C) Industrialization D) Removal of sand
- 9) In India most of the earthquakes that have occurred earlier were due to
- A) Landslides B) Volcanic eruption
C) Plate movement D) Faulting and folding
- 10) In recent year this zone is known as "Zone of minimum intensity".
- A) The Himalayan Zone B) The Indo - Gangetic Zone
C) The peninsular zone D) Gujarat – Rajasthan zone
- 11) A violent vibration in the Earth's crust is
- A) Landslides B) Earth Quakes
C) Floods D) Tsunami
- 12) Tsunamis are large waves generated by
- A) Landslides B) Earth Quakes
C) Coastal erosion D) Floods
- 13). The peninsular zone is known as 'Zone of minimum intensity' because
- A) Earthquakes have been rarely occurred
B) Only a few earthquakes have been occurred
C) Earthquakes have been not occurred
D) Earthquakes have been highly occurred

14). Planting of trees along the coast in order to prevent.

- A) Landslides
- B) Earth Quakes
- C) Coastal erosion
- D) Floods

15). Flood accurse in river due to.

- A) Accumulation of silt
- B) Construction of reservoirs
- C) Mining
- D) Construction of check dams

Answers

1. C 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C
11. B 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. A

ECONOMICS

1 DEVELOPMENT

1). Economic development as “an improvement in economic welfare.” defined by

- A) Colin Clark
- B) Meier
- C) Baldwin
- D) Amartya Sen

2). Ensuring that every person is benefitted by the process of development is

- A) ‘Inclusive’ development
- B) Continues development
- C) ‘Sustainable development’.
- D) Long period development

3). The aim of economic development is

- A) Increase the welfare of people
- B) Increase the per capita income
- C) Increase the national income
- D) Commercial development

4). India ranked in HDI in 2014 was

- A) 125
- B) 135
- C) 155
- D) 145

5).The main aim of Women self help groups is

- A) To provide political reservation
- B) To increase the literacy of women
- C) Empowerment of women
- D) Economic empowerment of women

6). The value of goods and service produced in a year is called as

- A) National income
- B) Per capita Income
- C) Revenue income
- D) Total Income

7). The expansion of HDI is

- A) Human Development Index
- B) Women Development Index
- C) Human Development Indicator
- D) Human Development Institution

8). A backward and stagnant situation in development is considered as

- A) Backwardness
- B) Stagnation
- C) Under development
- D) Development

9). India is prominent

- A) Developed country
- B) Under developed country
- C) Backward country
- D) Developing country

10). The average income of the people of a country is

- A) National Income
- B) Family Income
- C) Per capita Income
- D) Personal Income

11). The major indicator of development is

- A) National Income
- B) Per capita Income
- C) Economic development Index
- D) Human Development Index

12).The age till which the people of a country can expect to survive is called

- A) life expectancy
- B) Fertility rate
- C) Long term survive
- D) Mortality rate

13). Standard of living is measured by

- A) National Income B) Per capita Income
C) Purchasing power D) life expectancy

14). The HDI of India in 2014 is

- A) 0.554 B) 0.586
C) 0.334 D) 0.203

15). India ranked in HDI in 2012

- A) 135 B) 125
C) 136 D) 126

16).The number of females per 1000 males is

- A) Fertility rate B) Mortality rate
C) Literacy rate D) Sex ratio

17) Sex Ratio reveals

- A) Number of females B) Number of males
C) The treatment meted out to women in a society D) Development of women

18). The expansion in women's ability to make strategic life choices in a context is

- A) Encouraged Stri Shakti B) Empowerment of women
C) Development of women D) Gender discrimination

19). Sex ratio of India according to 2011 census

- A) 945 B) 942
C) 940 D) 944

20). Life expectancy of India as per 2012 is

- A) 58.6 B) 65.8 C) 68.5 D) 85.6

Answers

1. A 2. A 3. A 4.B 5. C 6. A 7. A 8. C 9. D 10. C
11. D 12.A 13. A 14. B 15. C 16.D 17.C 18.B 19.A 20.B

2 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

- 1) Panchayath Raj System was came into force in
 - A) 1947
 - B) 1950
 - C) 1993
 - D) 2003
- 2) a uniform system of Panchayat Raj institutions are established as per this amendment
 - A) 70
 - B) 73
 - C) 72
 - D) 42
- 3). "The development of its villages is true development of India" stated by
 - A) Mahatma Gandhi
 - B) B.R.Ambedkar
 - C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D) Sir M Vishveshwaiah
- 4). To Organizing poor rural women and making them financially independent. These are formed
 - A) Gram Panchayath
 - B) Women Self Help Groups
 - C) Rural Banks
 - D) Rural Industries
- 5). Decentralization of power means
 - A) Economic progress of villages
 - B) Social progress of villages
 - C) Self administration of villages
 - D) Over all development of villages
- 6). The process of Providing administrative power and the responsibility of developing the village to its people. Gandhi called this as
 - A) Grama Swarajya
 - B) Grama Adalitha
 - C) Grama Subhiksha
 - D) Grama abhivruddi
- 7). 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' is the
 - A) Poverty controlling programme
 - B) Road construction programme
 - C) Housing programme
 - D) Food programme
- 8). Amendment 73rd to constitution is the milestone of Indian administration. Because
 - A) It implemented civil service
 - B) It implemented Panchayath raj system
 - C) It implemented reservation system
 - D) It implemented Federal system

9).The members of Grama sabha are

- A) All the voters of village B) All the citizen of village
C) All the members of gram panchayath D) All the Government official of village

10). This programme is implemented for generation of employment and alleviation of poverty

- A) 'Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme'
B) 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana'
C) 'Ashraya Yojana'
D) 'Ambedkar-Valmiki Housing Programme'

11). The prime reason for rural backwardness and consequent poverty of rural people

- A) Un equal distribution of wealth B) Stagnation and slow growth of agriculture
C) Perish of cottage industries D) Problem of irrigation

12). All developmental schemes are decided in

- A) Zilla panchayath B) Gram panchayath
C) Gram sabha D) Taluk panchayath

13). A process of economic and social upliftment of rural areas is called as

- A) Social development B) Rural development
C) Economic development D) Human resource development

14). Panchayath Raj institution is play key role in

- A) Prepared plans. B) Provide reservation for women.
C) Monitoring the panchayath institution. D) Enabling the rural development.

15). India is the land of

- A) Cities. B) Towns.
C) Farmers. D) Villages.

16). The population lived in villages in India as per 2011 census

- A) 68.84% B) 78.84% C) 88.3% D) 55.9%

17).The people engage in primary sector in India is nearly

- A) 50% B) 60 % C) 66% D) 76%

18).The panchayath raj institution consist

- A) A three-tier structure B) A four-tier structure
C) A five-tier structure. D) A two-tier structure.

19). Gram sabha conduct meeting at least once in a

- A) 3 month B) 6 month
C) 2 month D) 1 month

20).Through this system rural people are provided with the essential food grains

- A) Employment provide system B) Private distribution system
C) Government distribution system D) Public distribution system

Answers

1. C 2. B 3. A 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. C 8. B 9. A 10. A
11. B 12. C 13. B 14. D 15. D 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. D

BUSINESS STUDIES

1 BANKING TRANSACTION

1) The term bank is derived from Italian word

- A) Banko B) Banque C) Banco D) Banku

2) Bankers bank and Mother of banks is

- A) State Bank of India B) Reserve Bank of India
C) Karnataka Bank D) Bank of India

3) The Deposit amount cannot be withdrawn before the expiry of the term. in this account

- A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account

4) National Saving certificates are issued by

- A) Banks B) Gram panchayath C) Post office D) Thaluk office

- 5) Businessmen can generally open this account
A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account
- 6). Salary persons and regular income persons generally open this account
A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account
- 7). Amount can be deposited or withdrawn any number of times in a day. Possible in
A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account
- 8). Generally banks collect service charges in this account
A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account
- 9). All the banking transactions in India are controlled by
A) State Bank of India B) Reserve Bank of India
C) Karnataka Bank D) Bank of India
- 10). The financial transactions of the bank is called
A) Transfer B) Exchange C) Business D) Banking
- 11). The recent development in banking industry is
A) The inclusion of Post Offices into its fold B) Increase the branches
C) Expansion of loans D) Reduce the interest
- 12). These deposit accounts are generally opened for a purpose to be saved for a future date
OR For the purposes of Wedding expenses of children to buy costly items like land
A) Saving Account B) Current Account
C) Term deposit Account D) Recurring Account
- 13). Vasanth is intended to provide higher education for his children in future. He can open this account
A) Recurring Account B) Saving Account
C) Current Account D) Term deposit Account

14). Nandini wants to open a saving account . She has to meet

- A) P.D.O B) Bank officer
C) Revenue officer D) Computer center

15). Advances and loans are issued by banks to

- A). Account holders B) Bank manager
C). All citizens D). Politicians

Answers

1. C 2. B 3. C 4.C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. B 9. B 10. D 11. A 12.D
13. A 14. B 15. A

2.CONSUMER EDUCATION & PROTECTION

1. Consumer also called as

- A). Provider B) Producer
C). User D). Trader

2). Provide quality goods and services for the price paid by the consumer is the duty of

- A). Government B) Consumer
C). User D). Trader

3). some women of Mumbai started a movement called

- A). Stree Shakti B) ABHAYA
C). AWARE D). LABOR

4). He is regarded as king of market

- A) Consumer B) Producer
C) Supplier D) Trader

5). The Consumer protection Act was implemented in

- A) 1956 B) 1962 C) 1976 D) 1986

6). The Consumer protection Act accords importance for

- A) Production and Exchange B) Production and Sale
C) Safety and Quality D) Protection and Sale

7). World Consumer Day is celebrated every year on

- A) March 15 B) January 15 C) August 15 D) December 15

8). The president who gave the four basic rights to American consumer in 1962

- A) George Washington B) Roosevelt
C) John F Kennedy D) Bill Clinton

9). The consumer can sit at home & directly buy the goods from the traders .

- A) Tele shopping B) Traditional shopping
C) Market shopping D) Advance shopping

10).The president of District Forum is

- A) District Commissioner B) Justice of High Court
C) Governor D) Justice of Supreme Court

11). In the case of compensation exceeding Rs.20 lakh and less than one crore, the complaint has to be submitted to

- A) District Forum B) State Commission
C) National Commission D) District court

12).If the file case in consumer court the fees is

- A) 12 % of goods and services B) 10 % of goods and services
C) Minimum Rs. 100 D) There is no fees

13). The main aim of Consumer Movement is

- A) Provide Fair price B) Establish Janatha bazar
C) Prohibit Adulteration D) Protect consumer from exploitation

Answers

1.C 2.A 3.C 4.A 5.D 6.C 7.A 8.C 9.B 10.A 11.B 12.D 13.D

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

Multiple Choice Question Based Model Question Paper - 1

1. Francisco de Almeida implemented

- A. 'Blue Water Policy' B. War and Negotiation policy
C. Divide and Rule policy D. Doctrine of Lapse Policy

2. 'Salbai Agreement' was signed to end the

- A. First Anglo Mysore War B. First Anglo Maratha War
C. First Anglo Sikh War D. First Carnatic War

3. 'A Fouzadaari Aadalat' is

- A. Civil Court B. Revenue Court C. Criminal Court D. Consumer Court

4. The Governor General during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War was

- A. Wellesley B. Dalhousie C. Cornwallis D. Rippon

5. The social reformer who declared 'Back to Vedas' was

- A. Raja Rammohan Roy B. Swami Vivekananda C. Narayana Guru D. Dayananda Saraswati

6. Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi revolted against British due to

- A. Subsidiary Alliance B. War and Negotiation policy
C. Divide and Rule policy D. Doctrine of Lapse Policy

7. Ras Bihari Gosh and Madam Cama are the leaders of

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

8. The founder of Indian National Congress is

- A. Mahatma Gandhiji B. A.O. Hume
C. Balgangadhar Tilak D. Gopala Krishna Gokhale

9. 'Forward Block' was founded by

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Subhash Chandra Bose
C. Dr. B R Ambedkar D. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

10. Lala Lajpath Roy was killed during

- A. Jallianwala Bagh Massacre B. the protest against Simon Commission
C. Non Cooperation Movement D. the Salt Sathyagraha

11. 'Mahad tank and Kalaram temple movements' were organised to protest against the

- A. practice of untouchability B. visit of Prince of Wells
C. proposal of Crips mission D. arrest of Gandhi at Dandi

12. The word added to preamble through 42nd amendment of the Constitution are

- A. Republic and Democracy B. Socialist and Secular
C. Sovereignty and Democracy D. Regional and Secular

13. Chenamma revolted against the British from

- A. Mysore B. Kittur C. Belagavi D. Chittradurga

14. Lokapal and Lokayuktha are set up to check

- A. Regional Imbalance B. Corruption C. Communalism D. practice of untouchability

15. The Constitution of India's article 51 advocates

- A. free and compulsory education B. uniform panchayath institutions
C. social justice and welfare of people D. establishing international peace and cooperation

16. In 1966, USSR had supported the Tashkent Agreement between

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

17. The Human Rights Declaration was adopted on

- A. December 10, 1948 B. December 15, 1949 C. March 10, 1950 D. March 15, 1952

18. The cabinet of UNO is

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

19. 'The Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution' is

- A. Dr. B R Ambedkar B. Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad
C. Jawaharlal Nehru D. Mahatma Gandhi

20. The book 'The Republic' was written by

- A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Karl Marx D. August Comte

21. Karnataka State Ryota Sangha was founded by

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

22. Child Marriage Prohibition Act was passed in the year

- A. 2006 B. 2007 C. 2008 D. 2009

23. The highest peak in the Eastern Ghats is

- A. Anamudi B. Arma konda C. Guru Shikhar D. Nilgiris

24. Drass near Kargil is prominent for

- A. Lowest recorded rainfall in India B. Highest recorded temperature in India
C. Lowest recorded temperature in India D. Highest recorded rainfall in India

25. The black soil is derived from

- A. Crystalline rocks B. Basalt rocks C. Granite D. Coal

26. Stilt like roots are found in

- A. Equatorial forest B. Tropical deciduous forest C. Mountain forest D. Mangrove forest

27. The west flowing rivers of peninsular plateaus of India are

- A. Mahanadi and Krishna B. Tunga and Bhadra C. Narmada and Tapi D. Kaveri and palar

28. Shifting farming and sedentary farming are the two types of

- A. Commercial farming B. Intensive farming C. Irrigation farming D. Subsistence farming

29. The gateway of India is

- A. Delhi B. Chennai C. Kolkata D. Mumbai

30. The iron and steel industries under private sector among these is

- A. Ispat steel plant B. Bokaro steel plant C. Bhilai Steel plant D. The Salem steel plant

31. One of the measures for preventing coastal erosion is

- A. construction of dams across the rivers B. restrict sand mining in coastal areas
C. avoid the construction of large dams and reservoirs D. Construction of high rise buildings

32. The oldest and still existing newspaper of India is

- A. Bombay samachar B. Mangaluru samachar C. Bengaluru samachar D. Mysore samachar

33. The port situated in the union territories of India among these

- A. Kolkata B. Visakhapatnam C. Ennore D. Port Blair

34. When national income is divided by total population we get

- A. Gross national income B. Per capita income C. Standard of living D. Life expectancy

35. Ashraya Yojana was implemented to provide

- A. Employment for unemployed people
B. Shelter for the shelterless people
C. Agricultural Land for landless people
D. Schools for illiterates

36. A uniform system of panchayati Raj institutions throughout the country was established by

- A. 73rd constitutional amendment act in 1993
- B. 63rd constitutional amendment act in 1963
- C. 53rd constitutional amendment at in 1953
- D. 43rd constitutional amendment act in 1973

37. The account holder can withdraw/ deposit, any number of times in a day in this type of account

- A. Savings bank account
- B. Current account
- C. Recurring deposit account
- D. Term deposit account

38. The National savings certificate are issued by

- A. Post offices
- B. State Bank of India
- C. Reserve Bank of India
- D. Land development banks

39. World consumers day is celebrated on

- A. 15th March every year
- B. 14th February every year
- C. 14th November every year
- D. 15th August every year

40. The consumer protection act came into force in India in the year

- A. 1962
- B. 1972
- C. 1986
- D. 1996

KARNATAKA SECONDARY EDUCATION EXAMINATION BOARD

Multiple Choice Question Based Model Question Paper – 02

81. The trade and commerce between Asia and Europe was taking place through the city of Constantinople, so it was called
- A. **The gateway of Indian trade** B. The gateway of Asian trade
C. The gateway of European trade D. The gateway of Arabian trade
82. India adopted its constitution on
- A. 15th August 1947 B. **26th January 1950** C. 15th March 1948 D. 26th August 1950
83. Universities in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay were established by
- A. Macaulay B. **Dalhousie** C. William Bentinck D. Cornwallis
84. The defeat of Hyder Ali at Porto Nova made
- A. the British officers worried B. Eyre Coote Surrender
C. the French to fight D. **the British to gain confidence**
85. Dr Annie Besant was called 'Shwetha Saraswati' because
- A. She translated Ramayana into English B. She wrote a book on goddess Saraswati
C. **She translated Bhagavad Gita to English** D. She got converted to Hinduism
86. One of the causes for the failure of the first war of Indian independence
- A. The Britishers did not have modern weapons B. Rani Chennamma was arrested
C. All the Indian kings revolted against the British D. **There was no good leader to lead**
87. The first President of Indian National Congress was
- A. Surendranath Banerjee B. **W.C. Banerjee** C. Dadabhai naoroji D. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
88. "Forward block" was founded by
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Motilal Nehru C. Mahatma Gandhiji D. **Subhash Chandra Bose**
89. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was rightly called the "Iron man of India" because
- A. He became the first defence minister of independent India
B. **He unified the princely states into Indian union**
C. He wanted to become the prime minister of independent India
D. He fought against Pakistan in Indo-Pak war
90. Dadabhai Naoroji, MG Ranade and Gopal Krishna Gokhale belong to

A. Moderates B. Radicals C. Revolutionaries D. ICS officers

91. The Immediate cause for the first war of Indian independence

A. Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai was killed in the battle B. Nanasaheb captured Kanpur
C. Tantia topi was arrested D. Introduction of Enfield rifles

92. The Bedas of Halagali revolted against the British because

A. The British introduced arms act B. The British introduced Doctrine of lapse
C. The British introduced vernacular press act D. The British captured Putta Basappa

93. The Satyagraha by Mahatma Gandhi in support of Indigo growers was

A. Kheda Satyagraha B. Bardoli Satyagraha C. Champaran Satyagraha D. Salt Satyagraha

94. The first woman president of India was

A. Indira Gandhi B. Sarojini Naidu C. Pratibha Patil D. Sucheta Kriplani

95. Panchsheel principles were signed between the countries

A. India and Pakistan B. India and Nepal C. India and China D. India and Bangladesh

96. Indian foreign policy is also known as

A. Gandhian foreign policy B. Jawaharlal Nehru's foreign policy
C. Sardar Patel's foreign policy D. Lal Bahadur Shastri's foreign policy

97. Human rights day is observed every year on

A. 14th November B. 15th March C. 14th February D. 10th December

98. The word 'United Nations' was first proposed by

A. Franklin D Roosevelt B. Winston Churchill C. Joseph Stalin D. John F Kennedy

99. The chief architect of Indian constitution

A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Babasaheb Ambedkar C. Babu Rajendra Prasad D. B N Rao

100. Migration is the main characteristic of

A. Organised sector labourers B. Bonded labourer sector
C. Agricultural labourer sector D. Unorganised sector labourers

101. Chipko movement was conducted to protest and protect

A. the trees from getting cut B. the silent valley's sensitive ecological balance
C. the displacement of tribal people D. the deforestation of tropical evergreen forests in
Western Ghats

102. Invisible hunger refers to

- A. **Malnutrition** B. the people above poverty line C. Prosperity D. Child abuse
103. The lesser Himalayas are also called as
 SA. Himachal B. **Himadri** C. Shivaliks D. Mount Everest
104. The convectional rain that occurs during summer in Karnataka is called
 A. Kala Baisa ki B. Andes C. **Coffee blossoms** D. Kumari
105. One of the measures to conserve soil among these
 A. Overgrazing B. Shifting cultivation
 C. **Afforestation** D. Use of top soil for making bricks and tiles
106. The type of forest found in the river deltas
 A. Mountain forest B. Tropical evergreen forest
 C. Tropical deciduous forest D. **Mangrove forest**
107. The important multipurpose river valley project of Odisha
 A. **Hirakud** B. Nagarjun Sagar C. Govind Sagar D. Rihand
108. The second largest producer of sugarcane in the world is
 A. **India** B. Brazil C. China D. Cuba
109. State Highways are constructed and maintained by
 A. Central public works department B. **State public works department**
 C. National Highway Authority of India D. Border Roads Development Authority
110. Mumbai port is popularly known as
 A. **The gateway of India** B. Jawaharlal Nehru port
 C. Largest terminal port of India D. The deepest landlocked port of India
111. The second important metal based industry in India is
 A. **Aluminum industry** B. Iron and steel industry
 C. Bio-technology industry D. Textile industry
112. Paper industry is a
 A. **Forest based industry** B. Knowledge based industry
 C. Agro based industry D. Mineral based industry
113. The large waves generated by earthquakes under the sea are called as
 A. tides B. ocean currents C. floods D. **tsunamis**
114. National income divided by the total population, we get

- A. Real national income B. **Per Capita income**
- C. Purchasing power D. World development report
115. Health is measured in terms of
- A. Literacy attainment B. Purchasing Power
- C. **Life expectancy** D. Real national income
116. 'Gram Swaraj' was the concept of
- A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose D. **Mahatma Gandhi ji**
117. 'Postal Bank of India' functions with the network of
- A. State Bank of India B. Cooperative societies
- C. **Post offices** D. Regulated market corporations
118. The mother of banks in India is
- A. State Bank of India B. NABARD C. Apex bank D. **Reserve Bank of India**
119. Consumer protection act was passed in India in the year
- A. 1976 B. **1986** C. 1996 D. 2006
120. The US President who gave consumer rights in 1962 was
- A. George Washington B. Abraham Lincoln
- C. **John F Kennedy** D. Franklin d Roosevelt

Theme Wise marks distribution

SL NO	Theme	Marks
1	History	13
2	Political Science	05
3	Sociology	04
4	Geography	11
5	Economics	03
6	Business Studies	04
	Total	40

MODEL PAPER ANALYSIS

SL.NO	UNIT	M 1	M2
HISTORY			
1	ADVENT OF EUROPEANS TO INDIA	1	1
2	THE EXTENSION OF THE BRITISH RULE	1	-
3	THE IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA	1	1
4	OPPOSITION TO BRITISH RULE IN KARNATAKA	2	2
5	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS	1	1
6	THE FIRST WAR OF INDIAN INDEPENDENCE	1	2
7	FREEDOM MOVEMENT	2	2
8	ERA OF GANDHI AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT	3	2
9	POST INDEPENDENT INDIA	1	2
POLITICAL SCIENCE			
1	THE PROBLEMS OF INDIA AND THEIR SOLUTIONS	1	1
2	INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY	1	1
3	INDIA'S RELATIONS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES	1	1
4	GLOBAL PROBLEMS AND INDIA'S ROLE	1	1
5	INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS	1	1
SOCIOLOGY			
1	SOCIAL STRATIFICATION	1	1
2	LABOUR	1	1
3	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	1	1
4	SOCIAL PROBLEMS	1	1
GEOGRAPHY			
1	INDIA – PHYSIOGRAPHY	1	1
2	INDIA – CLIMATE	1	1
3	INDIA – SOILS	1	1
4	INDIA - FOREST RESOURCES	1	1
5	INDIA - WATER RESOURCES	1	1
6	INDIA - LAND RESOURCES	1	1
7	INDIA - TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION	3	2
8	INDIA – INDUSTRIES	1	2
9	INDIA -NATURAL DISASTERS	1	1
ECONOMICS			
1	DEVELOPMENT	1	2
2	RURAL DEVELOPMENT	1	2
BUSINESS STUDIES			
1	BANKING TRANSACTIONS	2	2
2	CONSUMER EDUCATION AND PROTECTION	2	2

-----ALL THE BEST -----