

1. India – Relief Features

1. are used to specify the location of a place or region. (Latitudes and Longitudes)
2. India lies in the hemisphere of the globe. (Northern)
3. India is located between these latitudes (8°4" and 37°6" North latitudes)
4. India is located between these longitudes (68°7" and 97°25" Eastern longitudes)
5. Andhra Pradesh lies between these latitudes (12°37" and 19°54" North latitudes)
6. Andhra Pradesh lies between these longitudes (76°46" and 84°46" East longitudes)
7. The total length of coastline of Andhra Pradesh is (972 kms)
8. Diversity of climatic conditions of India is due to (Geographic location of India)
9. Northern plains are formed with the sediments brought by rivers. (Himalayan rivers)
10. Standard Meridian of India (82° 30' East longitude)
11. 82° 30' East longitude passes through this city (Allahabad)
12. IST means (Indian Standard Time)
13. Indian Standard Time (IST) is based on this longitude (82° 30' East longitude)
14. GMT stands for (Greenwich Standard Time)
15. Indian Standard Time (IST) is hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). (5½ hours)
16. The total length of land boundary of Bangladesh with India (4096 KMs)
17. From East to West, India covers a distance of KMs. (2933 KMs)
18. From North to West, India covers a distance of KMs. (3214 KMs)
19. The islands are located in the Bay of Bengal (Andaman Nicobar islands)
20. The islands are located in the Arabian sea..... (Lakshadweep)
21. Ganga Plain is extended from the river Ghaggar to (Teesta)
22. India is originated from this landmass (Gondwana land)
23. The Himalayas are examples of this type of mountains..... (Folded mountains)
24. The formation of the Himalayas was..... million years ago. (200 million / 20 crores years)
25. Himalayas ran in the west east direction with a distance of KMs. (2400 KMs)
26. The total length of Himalayas (2400 mts)
27. Himalayas are divided into parallel ranges. (3)
28. The northern most range of Himalayas is known as (Greater Himalayas or Himadri)
29. The average elevation / height of Greater Himalayas (6100 mts)
30. The sources of Perennial Rivers (glaciers)
31. Glaciers are found in this Himalayan range (Greater Himalayas / Himadri range)
32. This Himalayan ranges consists of highest peaks (Greater Himalayas)
33. Himalayan range south of Greater Himalayas is (Lesser Himalayas / Himachal)
34. Pirpanjal and Mahabharata are the important ranges in (Lesser Himalayas)
35. The famous valleys – Jammu&Kashmir, Kulu and Kangra are located in
(Lesser Himalayas)
36. Kulu and Kangra valleys are located in this Himalayan range (Lesser Himalayas)
37. The famous hill stations presented in Himalayas (Shimla, Mussorie, Nainital, Raniket)
38. The famous hill stations – Simla, Mussorie, Nainital are located in (Lesser Himalayas)
39. This highest peak in Himalayas (Mt. Everest)
40. Mawdok Dympep valley is located in the state of (Meghalaya)
41. The southernmost range of Himalayas (Shivaliks / outer Himalayas)
42. The Shivaliks are called as in Jammu & Kashmir. (Jammu hills)
43. The Shivaliks are called as in Arunachal Pradesh. (Mishmi hills)
44. The Shivaliks are called as in Assam. (Cachar)
45. The valleys laying between the lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are called (duns)
46. This Dehradun is the capital city of state. (Uttarakhand)
47. The eastern most boundary of Himalayas (Brahmaputra valley)
48. In Eastern states, Himalayas are known as (Purvanchal)
49. Sources of Perennial rivers (glaciers)
50. Himalayas that are situated on the North-Eastern states of India are (Purvanchal)
51. The hills are the parts of Purvanchal hills
(Patkai hills, Naga hills, Manipuri hills, Khasi hills and Mizo hills)
52. Regionally, Purvanchal are known as (D)
(A) Patkai hills (B) Manipuri hills (C) Naga hills (D) All of these

53. These are not a part of Purvanchal (C)
 (A) Mizo hills (B) Patkai hills (C) Mismi hills (D) Naga hills
54. These are responsible for the monsoon type of climate of India (Himalayas)
55. These hills protect the northern plains from severe cold winds (Himalayas)
56. Himalayan rivers have a perennial because (they are rain fed and melting of glacier)
57. These are Himalayan rivers (Indus, Ganga and Brahmaputra)
58. The western part of Indo-Gangetic plains was formed by this river system (Indus)
59. The tributaries of river Indus (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej)
60. Which of the following is not a tributary of Indus? (D)
 (A). Jhelum (B) Ravi (C) Sutlej (D) Tungabhadra
61. Most of the Indus river basin is located in (Pakistan)
62. The fertile land between two rivers is known as (Doab)
63. The eastern part of the Indo-Gangetic Plains exits in (Brahmaputra valley)
64. The southern part of the Ganges plain extends from (Ghaggar to Teesta)
65. Brahmaputra valley is located in the state of (Assom)
66. Gravel and pebble sediments deposited by the Himalayan rivers is called (Bhabar)
67. The swampy and marshy region of Indo-Gangetic plains is known as (Terai)
68. Terai means (swampy and marshy region)
69. The topography of the Peninsular Plateau is slightly tilted towards (East)
70. The central highlands of Peninsular Plateau, otherwise known as
 (Malwa plateau, Chotanagpur plateau)
71. The southernmost tip of the Peninsular plateau (Malwa plateau)
72. The eastern part of peninsular plateau is (Chotanagpur plateau)
73. plateau is rich in mineral resources. (Chotanagpur Plateau)
74. The portion of peninsular plateau lying to the south of Narmada is (Deccan Plateau)
75. The northern edge of Deccan plateau (Satpura range)
76. The southern part of Deccan plateau is (Nilgiris)
77. Deccan plateau region is sloped towards (East)
78. Deccan plateau is tilted towards east because
 Western ghats are higher than Eastern ghats)
79. Deccan plateau is tilted towards (East)
80. These soils are formed due to volcanic activity (black soils)
81. The western ghats extended for a distance of KMs. (1600 KMs)
82. Nilgiris join the Western ghats at (Gudalur)
83. Udagamandalam is also known as (Ooty)
84. Udagamandalam / Ooty is located in these mountains (Nilgiris)
85. The highest peak in Nilgiris is (Doda Betta)
86. The height of Doda Betta (2637 mts)
87. Parts of Western ghats (Annamali hills, Palani hills and Cardamom hills)
88. Annamalai hills / Palani hills /cardamom hills are the parts of (Western Ghats)
89. Annamalai and Palani hills are located in the state of (Tamilnadu)
90. Cardamom hills are located in the state of (Kerala)
91. The highest peak in South India is (Anai mudi)
92. The height of Anaimudi peak is (2695 mts)
93. The highest peak in Western ghats (Anaimudi)
94. The Eastern ghats are extended from in the north. (Mahanadi valley)
95. Rivers Godavari and Krishna originated in (Western Ghats)
96. Rivers that originate in Western Ghats are (Godavari, Krishna, Mahanadi)
97. The highest peak in Eastern ghats (Aroya konda)
98. Highest peak in Eastern ghats, Aroya konda is found at ... in Andhra Pradesh. (Chinthapalli)
99. Nallamalas, Velikondas, Palakondas and Sheshachala hills are the parts of .. (Eastern ghats)
100. These are not the part of Eastern Ghats (C)
 (A) Nallamalas (B) Sheshachala (C) Mishmi (D) Palakonda
101. The soils of Peninsular plateau are in nature. (black soils)
102. The desert located on the leeward side of Aravallis (Thar desert)
103. Thar desert is located on the leeward side of hills. (Aravali)

104. Large area of the Thar desert is extended in the state of (Rajasthan)
105. The only river flowing in Thar desert (Luni)
106. The longest canal in India (Indira Gandhi Canal)
107. Total length of Indira canal (650 KMs)
108. This canal provides / supplies water to the Thar desert (Indira canal)
109. The western coast of India starts from to (Rann of Kutch to Kanyakumari)
110. The northern part of West coast is called (Konkan coast)
111. The coast of Maharashtra and Goa is known as (Konkan coast)
112. The middle part of west coast is called (Canara coast)
113. The coast of Karnataka is known as (Canar coast)
114. The southern part of western coast is called (Malabar coast)
115. The coast of Kerala is known as (Malabar coast)
116. Eastern coast stretches from delta. (Mahanadi)
117. Eastern coast ends at delta in Tamilnadu. (Cavery delta)
118. The coast of Odisha is known as (Utkal coast)
119. The coast of Andhra Pradesh is known as (Circar coast)
120. The coast of Tamilnadu is known as (Coramandal coast)
121. Chilka lake is located in the state of (Odisha)
122. The lakes located in Andhra Pradesh (Kolleru and Pulicot)
123. The islands formed due to volcanic eruption (Narkondam and Barren islands)
124. The islands with volcanic origin (Narkondam and Barren islands)
125. The southernmost tip of India is (Indira Point)
126. Indira point is located in island. (Nicobar island)
127. This island was submerged during 2004 Tsunami. (Indira Point)
128. Islands of coral origin (Lakshadweep)
129. The total geographic area of Lakshadweep islands is (32 sq. kms)
130. The northernmost latitude of India (37° North)
131. The southernmost latitude of India (8° North)
132. The easternmost longitude of India (97° East)
133. The westernmost longitude of India (68° East)
134. The place situated on three seas (Kanyakumari / Tamilnadu)
135. The strait separating Srilanka from India is (Palk strait)
136. The central highlands and the Deccan Plateau are the part of (Indian Peninsular plateau)
137. The latitude that passes almost midway across the country (Tropic of Cancer)
138. Which of the following is wrongly matched? (D)

(A) Jammu hills- Jammu & Kashmir	(B) Mishmi hills – Arunachal Pradesh
(C) Cachar – Assom	(D) Patkai – Uttar Pradesh

2.IDEAS OF DEVELOPMENT

1. The development goal of landless rural labourers is
(more days of work and better wages)
2. Developmental aim of a farmer who depend on rainfall
(occurrence of good rainfall / irrigation facilities by the govt.)
3. Number of years since we began agriculture (2000 years ago)
4. Number of years since modern industries began (400 years ago)
5. Kudankulam Nuclear Power project was set up in the state of (Tamilnadu)
6. Kudankulam Nuclear Project is located in the district of Tamilnadu. (Tirunalveli)
7. Kudankulam power project is generating this power (nuclear power)
8. Different persons have different notations of development because
(life situations of persons are different)
9. National income is (the total income of the country)
10. is used to compare the development of countries. (Per Capita Income)
11. Per Capita Income (PCI) is generally expressed in (US dollars)
12. Per Capita Income of a country is called as (average income)
13. The quotient obtained by dividing national income of a country by its population is (PCI)
14. Per Capita Income = (National Income / Population of the country)

15. World Development Report is published by (World Bank)
16. The criteria used by World Bank to classify the countries (Per Capita Income)
17. The Per Capita Income of rich countries / high income countries
(12600 US dollars and above per annum)
18. The Per Capita Income of low income countries (1,035 US dollars or less)
19. Per Capita Income of Middle-income countries (between 1,035 – 12,600 US dollars)
20. Major defect of Per Capita Income as a measurement of development
(it hides the income disparities)
21. The state with lowest per capita income (Bihar)
22. The state with highest per capita income (Himachal Pradesh)
23. Expand IMR (Infant Mortality Rate)
24. Infant Mortality Rate indicates(the number of children die within one year out of
1000 live children born)
25. Infant Mortality Rate is high in Himachal Pradesh, because
(better health facilities, high literacy rate)
26. Literacy rate means(the % of literate population in 7 and above age group)
27. Net attendance rate means (the % of children attending school in 6-17 age group)
28. The state with highest literacy rate among the states Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, and Bihar is
..... (Himachal Pradesh)
29. Net attendance rate is high in the state of (Himachal Pradesh)
30. Infant Mortality rate is high in the state of (Bihar)
31. Example for public facilities (schools, roads, parks, hospitals)
32. Public Facilities are provided by (Government)
33. HDI stands for (Human Development Index)
34. The criteria followed by UNDP for measuring Human Development
(educational levels, health status and Per Capita Income)
35. HDI is calculated based on these (health, literacy rate, per capita income, life expectancy)
36. Which of the following organizations publishes HDI (UNDP)
37. Expand UNDP (United National Development Programme)
38. In 2013, the Per Capita Income of India is (3285 US dollars)
39. Life expectancy in India is (65.8 years)
40. The rank of India in Human Development Report-2013 (136)
41. The rank of Pakistan in Human Development Report-2013 (146)
42. The rank of Sri Lanka in Human Development Report-2013 (92)
43. The rank of Myanmar in Human Development Report-2013 (149)
44. The rank of Nepal in Human Development Report-2013 (157)
45. This neighboring country of India is much ahead in Human Development Index (Nepal)
46. The ' Schooling Revolution ' took place in the state of (Himachal Pradesh)
47. This state is spending highest amount on the education of each child in India
(Himachal Pradesh)
48. Gender bias means (discrimination against women)
49. Human Development Index (HDI) is published by
(United Nations Development Programme)
50. UNDP stands for (United Nations Development Programme)
51. The present status of India according to its Per Capita Income (Middle – income group)
52. is a complex task. (Development)
53. Which of the following is better than India, in HDI Report? (B)
(A) Nepal (B) Sri Lanka (C) Pakistan (D) Bangladesh
54. Which of the following is correct? (A)
(A). Development goals are different for different persons
(B). Development goals are always complementary to each other.
(C) Development goals are always conflictory to each other.
(D) None of the above is correct.

3. Production and Employment

1. Into howmany sectors the economy is divided? (3)

2. The three sectors of the economy (agricultural sector, industrial sector, service sector)
3. Agriculture sector is also known as (Primary sector)
4. Agriculture, fishing, forestry and mining include in the sector. (agriculture or primary)
5. Nature play a dominant role in the production process of (agriculture)
6. Production of a commodity, mostly through the natural proces, is an activity in sector.
(agriculture Sector / primary sector)
7. Flower cultivator, fisher man, gardenar, bee-keeper belong to sector. (primary)
8. Industrial sector is also known as (Secondary sector)
9. All manufacturing processes of goods and services is known as (industrial sector)
10. Basket maker, workers in factories belonged to Sector. (industrial sector)
11. Goods are not directly produced in this sector (service sector)
12. Service sector is also known as (teritory sector)
13. Tailor, milk vendor, priest, courier, money lender, call centre employee comes under
.....sector. (service)
14. The percentage of workers in agriculture sector during 1972-73 (74%)
15. The percentage of workers in agriculture sector during 2009-10 (53%)
16. The total value of all final goods and services in a year is called (Gross Demestic Product)
17. GDP means (Gross Domestic Product)
18. The technical term used to denote the total value of goods and services produced in a country
is (GDP)
19. GDP is the toatl value of produced during a particular year. (all final goods and services)
20. Which was the largest producing sector in 1972-73? (agriculture)
21. Which was the largest producing sector in 2009-10 (service sector)
22. In 1972-73, the major source of GDP (agricultural sector)
23. In 2009-10, the major source of GDP (service sector)
24. Between 972-73 and 2009-10, the total value of goods and services in India increased
times. (12 times)
25. In terms of GDP, the share of service sector in 2009-10 was (between 50 to 60%)
26. More than 50% of GDP is coming from this sector (service sector)

27. Financial Year means (April to March)
28. These works remain outside the GDP measure (works done by women at home)
29. The goods which are used in the production of final goods are called (intermediate goods)
30. The growth rate of GDP in 2010-11 (9.32%)
31. The growth rate of GDP in 2011-12 (6.21)
32. The growth rate of GDP in 2012-13 (4.97%)
33. The total value of GDP in 2009-10 (45,16,000 crores)
34. The total value of GDP in 2010-11 (49,37,000 crores)
35. The total value of GDP in 2011-12 (52,44,000 crores)
36. The total value of GDP in 2012-13 (55,05,000 crores)
37. In 1972-73, the share of agriculture in GDP (43%)
38. In 2009-10, the share of agriculture in GDP (17%)
39. In 1972-73, the share of service sector in GDP (35%)
40. In 2009-10, the share of service sector in GDP (57%)
41. According to Census of India, the total number of working population (460 millions)
42. In 2009-10, the percentage of workers engaged in agriculture (53%)
43. The largest employer of working population (agriculture)
44. Most of the work force in India are engaged in this sector (agriculture)
45. Most of the female workers are engaged in (agriculture)
46. Urban workers find employment in this sector (industry and service sectors)
47. Disguised unemployment is observed in this sector (agriculture)
48. Disguised unemployment means (working less than their potential)
49. Which of the following is not applicable to the organized sector? (C)
 - A. they have provident fund facility
 - B. enjoy employment security
 - C. employment is seasonal
 - D. paid holidays
50. Which of the following is not related to unorganized sector. (D)
 - A. do not get salaries regularly.
 - B. no provident fund facility
 - C. no paid holidays
 - D. security of employment

51. Workers in sector do not have paid holidays. (unorganized sector)
52. Workers in do not have security of employment. (unorganized sector)
53. Workers in sector have assured work. (organized sector)
54. Workers in the sector enjoy sector security of employment. (organized sector)
55. People who work in government offices come under (organized sector)
56. 92% of workers in India are found in this sector (unorganized sector)
57. Small and scattered production units which remain outside government's control comes under (unorganized sector)
58. From the following belongs to unorganized sector. (C)
A. Railways B. Government schools C. Farming of small farmer D. Banks
59. Most of the workers seek employment in sector. (organized sector)
60. Protection and support is need to the workers of this sector (unorganized sector)
61. Which of the following are not related to organized sector. ()
A. construction workers B. street vendors C. government employees D. A&B
62. Majority of workers from SCs and STs find jobs in this sector (unorganized sector)

4.CLIMATE OF INDIA

1. The state of atmosphere conditions over an area at a particular time is called (weather)
2. Atmospheric conditions over a large area over many years is called (climate)
3. Average conditions of temperature and rainfall are shown by these pictures..... (climographs)
4. As we move away from equator towards the poles, the average temperatures(decreases)
5. Elements of climate (temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation)
6. Factors influencing climate and weather..... (latitude, land-water relationship, relief, upper air circulation)
7. Intensity of temperature at a given area depends on (latitude)
8. The region close to the equator is called (tropical region)
9. The region close to the poles is called (polar region)
10. Intensity of temperature depends upon the (latitude)
11. The temperature of the atmosphere at a particular time depends on (insolation)
12. INSOLATION means (Incoming Solar Radiation)

13. The heat received from the sun is called (insolation)
14. Insolation is high in (tropical belt)
15. Southern part of India lies in (tropical belt)
16. Southern part of India has higher temperatures than northern belt because
(it lies in the tropical belt)
17. India is divided into almost two equal parts by (tropic of cancer)
18. In India, the part south of the tropic cancer lies in (tropical zone)
19. In India, the part north of the tropic of cancer lies in (temperate zone)
20. Which is the right statement? - (Ocean absorbs and loses heat more slowly than land)
21. Although Simla and Delhi are located on the same latitude, Simla is cooler than Delhi, because (Simla is situated on higher altitude)
22. Darjeeling have pleasant climate than Kolkata during summer because
(Darjeeling is located on higher altitude)
23. What happens to temperature as altitude increases? (decreases)
24. Hill stations in the Western ghats (Kodaikanal, Udagamandalam)
25. Udagamandalam is also known as (Ooty)
26. Hill stations in Himalayas (Simla, Gulmarg, Nainital, and Darjeeling)
27. is a envelope of air surrounding the earth. (atmosphere)
28. German word ' trade ' means (track)
29. India lies in the belt of these trades winds (north-east trade winds)
30. The fast blowing upper air currents above 12,000 mts is called (jet streams)
31. Jet streams blow this altitude (above 12,000 mts)
32. In summer, the speed of jet streams (110 kms/h)
33. In winter, the speed of jet streams (184kms/h)
34. An easterly jet stream develops at this latitude (25°N latitude)
35. The temperature in the Indian land mass considerably reduces from (mid-November)
36. Winter season in India (November to February)
37. The coldest month in India (February)
38. In India, cold weather is more pronounced in (northern India)

39. South India, especially the coastal areas, enjoyclimate. (moderate)
40. Cyclonic depressions coming from Mediterranean Sea are called (western disturbances)
41. Wheat crop is generally cultivated in season. (Rabi season)
42. Rabi crop (Wheat)
43. During hot season, as we move from southern to northern part of India, the average temperatures (increases)
44. The dry and hot winds that blow over northern plains are called (Loo winds)
45. Pre-monsoon showers are common in (deccan plateau)
46. In Andhra Pradesh, pre-monsoon rains helps in ripening these fruits (Mangos)
47. In Andhra Pradesh, pre-monsoon showers are locally known as (Mongo showers)
48. The climate of India is strongly influenced by (monsoon winds)
49. The word ' monsoon ' was coined by (Arab traders)
50. The word monsoon is derived by (Mousam)
51. The monsoon forms between these latitudes (20° N and 20°S latitudes)
52. Monsoons arrives India by the beginning of (June)
53. ' Onset of Monsoon ' takes place in (beginning of June)
54. The bulk of the annual rainfall in India is received from (south west monsoons)
55. Most of the rainfall in India occurs due to (south-west monsoons)
56. coast don not receive rainfall from south west monsoons. (Coramondal coast)
57. The coast of Tamilnadu is called as (Coromondal coast)
58. Retreating monsoon / North-east monsoon season (October to November)
59. state receive most of its rainfall due to North-East monsoons. (Tamilnadu)
60. The conditions of high temperature and humidity in retreating monsoon season is commonly known as (October heat)
61. Cyclonic depressions in Bay of Bengal are common in this season (retreating monsoon)
62. coast receives bulk of the rainfall from depressions and cyclones. (coramondal coast)
63. In the Indian tradition, a year is divided into (6 two-monthly seasons)
64. According to traditional Indian seasons, March and April months are called (Vasantha)
65. According to traditional Indian seasons, May and June months are called (Grishma)

66. According to traditional Indian seasons, July and August months are called (Varsha)
67. According to traditional Indian seasons, September and October months are called
(Sharad)
68. According to traditional Indian seasons, November and December months are called
(Hemanth)
69. According to traditional Indian seasons, January and February months are called... (Shishira)
70. This gas protects us from harmful ultraviolet rays from the sun (Ozone)
71. Plants use this gas to make proteins (Nitrogen)
72. The blanket which keep our earth warm (atmosphere)
73. Atmosphere traps a lot of the solar energy preventing it from escaping back into space. This is called (Green House Effect)
74. Rapid rate of increasing earth's heat is called (Global warming)
75. Current global warming trend is called Anthropogenic Global Warming (AGW) because
(it is caused by humans)
76. AGW stands for (Anthropogenic Global Warming)
77. More powerful gas than Carbon dioxide as a greenhouse gas (Methane)
78. It is called fossil fuel (coal)
79. Effect of Global Warming (change in weather and climate patterns)
80. Expand IPCC (Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change)
81. The aim of IPCC is (to reduce the emission of green house gases)
82. IPCC conference was held in (Warsaw in Poland)
83. One of the human activities that cause global warming (deforestation)
84. Due to global warming, there is a rise of temperature by (2°C)
85. Aila super-cyclone ravaged Sundarbans in the year (2009)
86. Expand KMDA (Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority)
87. Deforestation means (cutting of forests)
88. Which longitude divides India into two equal halves? (Tropic of Cancer)
89. Which type of climate does Chennai experience? (marine type of climate)

90. Which type of climate does Bhopal have? (continental type)
91. The atmospheric conditions observed overyears is called climate. (30 years)
92. Rise in world's temperature by 2°C causes the sea level to rise (1 metre)

5. Indian Rivers and Water Resources

1. The percentage of water using for domestic purposes is (5%)
2. The extent of flood-prone area in India (40 million hectares / 10 crores acres)
3. This percentage of surface water resources are polluted (70%)
4. The drainage of India is evolved with these physiographic units (Himalayas, Peninsular Plateau, Indio-gangetic Plains)
5. Himalayan rivers (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra)
6. Himalayan river while entering into plains carved shaped valleys. (V – shapped)
7. These rivers are perennial in nature. (Himalayan rivers)
8. Perennial rivers means (rivers which flow throughout the year)
9. Which of the following is not a perennial river? (C)
 (A) Indus (B) Ganges (C) Krishna (D) Brahmaputra
10. Himalayan rivers are perennial because (they flow with rain water in rainy season and snow melt in summer season)
11. River Indus originates in of Himalayas (Kailash range)
12. River Indus originates nearin Kailash range. (Lake Manasarovor)
13. River Indus enters Indian territory in the state of (Jammu and Kashmir)
14. Tributaries of river Indus (Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej)
15. Which of the following is not a tributary of River Indus? (D)
 (A). Jhelum (B) Sutlej (C) Chenab (D) Musi
16. River Indus flow in these states (Jammu&Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh)
17. This river flows both in India and Pakistan (Indus)
18. This river has twin sources (Ganga)
19. River Ganga formed with the merging of these two rivers (Bhagirathi and Alaknanda)
20. This river has twin sources (Ganga)
21. Bhagirithi rises at this glacier (Gangothri)

22. Alaknanda rises at this glacier (Satopanth)
23. The twin sources of river Ganga, Alaknanda and Bhagirathi joins at (Deva Prayag)
24. States which are drained by Ganga
25. In Tibet, Brahmaputra is called as (Tsangpo)
26. River Brahmaputra rises from this glacier (Chemayungdung)
27. River Brahmaputra rises at (Manasarovor)
28. Near the river Brahmaputra opens out into a wide navigable channel. (Lhotse Dzong)
29. River Brahmaputra enters India in state. (Arunachal Pradesh)
30. In Arunachal Pradesh, Brahmaputra is called as (Siang and Dihang)
31. This river flows in Assam valley (River Brahmaputra)
32. Tributaries of Brahmaputra river..... (Dibang and Lohit)
33. Most of the peninsular rivers flow in this direction (west to east)
34. Chambal, Sind, Betwa, Ken and Son belong to this river system (Ganga river system)
35. These are peninsular rivers (Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna and Cauveri)
36. Most of the peninsular rivers rises in (Western Ghats)
37. Characteristics of Peninsular rivers (fixed course, absence of meanders, non-perennial, flow from west to east)
38. The largest peninsular river system..... (Godavari)
39. Godavari originates near in Western Ghats. (Nasik Tryambak)
40. Peninsular rivers discharges water into (Bay of Bengal)
41. The second largest peninsular river (Krishna)
42. River Krishna rises near in western ghats.(Mahabaleswar)
43. Mahanadi rises near in Chattisgarh. (Sihawa)
44. River Narmada originates near in Madyapradesh. (Amarakantak)
45. River Tapti originates from (Mahadev Hills)
46. West flowing rivers (Narmada and Tapti)
47. These rivers flow westwards and join in Arabian Sea (Narmada and Tapti)
48. Peninsular rivers such as Narmada and Tapti flows westwards and join in (Arabian Sea)

-
49. The only river flowing in Thar desert. (River Luni)
 50. For any area inflow= (Precipitation + surface flow + ground water flow)
 51. Surface flow of water includes (rivers, streams, canals)
 52. Precipitation includes (snow, dew, hail)
 53. Turning of water into vapor is called (Evaporation)
 54. Water vapour released while breathing is called (transpiration)
 55. Tungabhadra is the tributary of this river (Krishna)
 56. The total catchment area of Krishna basin (71,417 sq kms)
 57. The total catchment area of Krishna river in Karnataka (57,671 sq kms)
 58. About 50 years ago, the storage capacity of Tungabhadra reservoir cubic mts. (3766)
 59. The mineral dug at Sandur mines is (Manganese)
 60. The mineral dug at Kudremukh is (iron ore)
 61. Waters of Tungabhadra reservoir is shared by these states .. (Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh)
 62. The lower portion of the Tungabhadra river extends in states. (Andhra Pradesh)
 63. The industries in Tungabhadra basin consume million cubic mts of water per day. (172)
 64. Discharge of molasses into Tungabhadra river killed fish on large scale in the year (1984)
 65. This village was selected under Adarsh Gram Yojana in Maharashtra. (Hiware Bazar)
 66. This village is an example for rational and equitable use of water (Hiware Bazar)
 67. Hiware Bazar is in the state of (Maharashtra)
 68. Water dispute between Perumatty village and Coca Cola company happened in (Kerala)
 69. Perumatti village is in state. (Kerala)
 70. Current laws on ground water use are inappropriate because (the basic link between access to ground water and land ownership)
 71. Today, the major source of irrigation water (underground water)
 72. The underground layer of water-bearing rock from which water can be drawn is called – aquifer

6. The People

1. The most populous country in the world is(China)
2. In India, the percentage of working people in unorganized sector (92%)

3. Maximum number of workers are engaged in sector. (Unorganised)
4. provides information regarding the population of our country. (Census of India)
5. The central government organization which collects and records census is
(Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India)
6. Systematically acquiring and recording information about population is called (census)
7. In Census, this information about people is collected (particulars regarding
occupation, education level, religion, caste, age)
8. The organization which collects census information in India (Census Commission of India)
9. In India, the first census was taken in the year (1872)
10. In India, the first complete census was taken in the year (1881)
11. In India, census is taken once in (10 years)
12. Recently, census was collected in the year (2011)
13. Next census will be collected in the year (2021)
14. As per Census-2011, the population of India (1210 millions / 121, 01, 93, 422)
15. As per Census-2011, male population in India (62,37,24,248)
16. As per Census-2011, female population in India (58, 64, 69, 174)
17. The distribution of people according to their age is called (Age structure)
18. According to Census of India, children are (below 15 years)
19. According to Census, this age group is called as working population (15 to 59 years)
20. According to Census, this age group is called as old age (above 59 years)
21. The special schemes introduced for children (Angawadis and Mid-day Meal Program)
22. The number of females per 1000 males is called (sex ratio)
23. Sex Ratio means (the number of females available per 1000 males in the population)
24. The social indicator to measure the extent of equality between men and women (sex ratio)
25. Low rate of sex ratio indicates (female discrimination in the society)
26. In 2011, the sex ratio in India (940:1000)
27. In India, the number of female babies born against 100 male babies (103)
28. Sex ratio in Andhra Pradesh (970:1000)

-
29. Sex ratio in Haryana (870:1000)
 30. Sex ratio in Punjab (880:1000)
 31. Sex ratio in Kerala (1040:1000)
 32. Sex ratio in America (1050:1000)
 33. Positive sex ratio is observed in state. (Kerala)
 34. Reasons for low sex ratio
(giving preference for boys over girls, neglecting girl's health fetus infanticide)
 35. Powerful force in reducing female discrimination (women education)
 36. Key factor for socio-economic progress (literacy)
 37. The % of people who can read and write a language is (Literacy rate)
 38. Who are literates? (Persons, aged above 7 years, who can write and read a language)
 39. At independence in 1947, the literacy rate of India (12%)
 40. In India, the literacy rate in 2001 (64.84%)
 41. In India, the literacy rate in 2011 (74.04%)
 42. In India, the Female literacy rate in 2011 (65.46%)
 43. In India, the Male literacy rate in 2011 (82.14 %)
 44. Highest literacy rate is observed in state. (Kerala)
 45. Rate of increase in population in a place over a period of time is called - (population growth)
 46. Population change = (population at later date – population at earlier date)
 47. India's population decreased during this decade (1911-1921)
 48. From which year did the population decrease? (1921)
 49. India's population is continuously increasing from this year (1911)
 50. Factors influencing population growth (birth rate, death rate and migrants)
 51. Population change in a place = ((number of births + number of in-migrants) – (number of births + number of out migrants))
 52. Birth rate means (the number of live births per 1000 persons in a year)
 53. In 1992, the birth rate in India was (29)
 54. Death rate means (the number of deaths per 1000 persons in a year)

55. In 1992, the death rate in India was (10%)
56. In 1992, the growth rate of population in India (1.9%)
57. The percentage of change of population in the decade 2001-11 is
58. The children that are likely to be born to a women till the end of her child bearing years is called (fertility rate)
59. Fertility rate means (the average number of births per women)
60. Fertility rate in India (2.8)
61. Movement of population across regions and territories is called (migration)
62. International migration means (migration of people between countries)
63. Internal migration means (migration of people within the country)
64. Population density shows (the distribution of population in the country)
65. Population density means (the number of persons per unit of area)
66. The population in a square kilometer area is called (population density)
67. The population density of India in 2011 (282)
68. Population density in state. (Bihar)
69. Population density of West Bengal in 2011 (904)
70. Population density of Arunachal Pradesh in 2011 (13)
71. Lowest population density of population is observed in (Arunachal Pradesh)
72. Infanticide mean (intentional killing of infants)
73. district of Andhra Pradesh has the highest population density. (Krishna)
74. district of Andhra Pradesh has lowest population density. (YSR Kadapa)

7. People and Settlements

1. The way we organize ourselves and our living spaces in a place is called (settlement)
2. Factors influencing settlements (site, situation and history of a place)
3. The characteristics of a place like water, altitude, topography etc. is known as (site)
4. The connection of a place with other places is known as (situation)
5. The city of Simla originally designed for a population of (25,000)
6. The present population of Simla (2 lakhs)

7. People living in a place permanently is called (sedimentary life)
8. People moving one place to another place is called (nomadic life)
9. For about years human beings lived in bands as hunter gatherers. (1.8 lakh years)
10. Humans started raising crops / agriculture in (10,000 years ago)
11. A rock shelter in Madhya Pradesh (Bhimbedka)
12. This city worked as the capital for many empires in India (Delhi)
13. In terms of population, the second largest city in India (Delhi)
14. The first populous country in India is (Mumbai)
15. Present population of Delhi city (1,60,00,000)
16. In 1951, population of Delhi city (20,00,000)
17. During the last 60 years the population of Delhi has grown times. (8)
18. The rise of population of Delhi was mostly due to (in-migration)
19. These are unauthorized colonies in the cities (Slum areas)
20. In Delhi city, the percentage of population living in authorized colonies ()
21. Expand DDA (Delhi Development Authority)
22. Chatrapathi Sivaji built a fort at in Maharashtra. (Pratapgad)
23. British and French fought for this city of Andhra Pradesh (Machilipatnam)
24. The port city in Andhra Pradesh (Vishakapatnam)
25. The population living in villages / village population in India ()
26. In India, the population living in towns and villages
27. The urban population in India
28. The growth of towns and cities is called (Urbanisation)
29. People in urban areas engage in works. (non-agricultural)
30. In 1950s, the number of cities more than 1 million (5)
31. In 1950s, the number of cities with 1 lakh population (40)
32. Today, the number of villages in India (6.4 lakhs)
33. The cities with more than 10 million / 1 crore population (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata)
34. Most of the population in towns and cities increased due to (natural growth)
35. Population of greater Mumbai (18.4 million)

36. Population of Delhi city (16.3 million)
37. Population of Kolkata (14.1 million)
38. Cities having population more than 10 million are known as (Mega cities)
39. Example for Mega cities in India (Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata)
40. Cities having population between 1 million to 10 millions (Metropolitan cities)
41. Example for Metropolitan cities (Chennai, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad)
42. Urban areas having population between 5000 to 1 lakh are called (town)
43. The following is not a international airport. (C)
(A) Delhi (B) Hyderabad (C) Ahmedabad (D) Chennai
44. A village with defined borders is called (revenue village)
45. A group of houses within the revenue village is called (hamlet)
46. The settlements which are centered around large airports are called (aeritropolis)
47. Aertropolis in India (Banglore, Delhi, Hyderabad)
48. Indira Gandhi International Airport is located in (Delhi)
49. Ragiv Gandhi International Airport is located in (Hyderabad)
50. Suvarnabhoomi International Airport is located in(Bangkok, in the country Thailand)
51. Heathrow International Airport is located in (London)
52. Problems of urbanization..... (water scarcity, disposal of sewage, air pollution, shelter etc.)

8. People and Migration

1. Movement of people from one place to another place is called (migration)
2. Inward movement of people from one country to another is called (Immigration)
3. Outward movement of people from one country to another is called (Emigration)
4. For identifying a person as a migrant, this criteria is used
(birth place, last usual place of residence)
5. According to census 2001, the number of migrants (307 million)
6. The most common reason for female migration (marriages)
7. The most common reason for male migration (education and employment)

8. Migration with in the country, from one area to another area is called (internal migration)
9. Internal migration are mostly (among states in a country)
10. Migration between the countries (international migration)
11. As per census 2001, the percentage of migrants (29.9%)
12. People migrate from rural areas to urban areas for (education, employment, health)
13. Main reason for rural migration is (lack of employment opportunities in rural areas)
14. People migrating from rural to urban areas generally find employment in sector.
(unorganized)
15. During 1961-71, population living in urban areas increased by (30 million)
16. During 2001-11, people added to urban population (91 million)
17. In India, according to national census surveys, (every fourth person is a migrant)
18. One of the popular states of India, which produce sugar (Maharashtra)
19. Kapi means (Small conical shaped hut)
20. Koina Dam is in state. (Maharashtra)
21. In Maharashtra, sugar belt includes (7 districts)
22. The seven districts of Western Maharashtra are called (sugar belt)
23. Women of this state migrate to work in the fish processing industries of Maharashtra. (Kerala)
24. According to National Commission of Rural Labor Report-1990, reason for seasonal migration
..... (uneven development and regional disparities)
25. Expand UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)
26. People who migrate to developed countries are (technically skilled and professionals)
27. People with technical skills and professionals migrate to countries. (developed)
28. Unskilled and semi-skilled workers migrate to these countries (oil exporting countries)
29. Expand UAE (United Arab Emirates)
30. Nearly 3/5 th workers going to West Asia are from these states
(Kerala, Tamilnadu, Andhrapradesh)
31. Remittances means (the money sent by the migrants)
32. Onam is the largest festival in state. (Kerala)

33. Highest inflow of remittances in the state of (Kerala)
34. Major portion of kerala's total income is (remittances sent by its migrants from west Asia)
35. Indian Law governing migration and employment of Indians abroad (Emigration Act, 1983)
36. Which of the following could be considered as seasonal migration? (C)
- (A) Women moving from their parent's house to husband's house due to marriage.
- (B) Turmeric harvesters moving from one dist. to another in Tamilnadu for three months in a year
- (C) Cycle rickshaw pullers in Delhi coming from rural parts of Bihar for six months a year.
- (D) Women from Nalgonda district come to work as domestic maids in Hyderabad.

9. Rampur : A Village Economy

1. Rampur is a village in these plains (Gangetic plains)
2. The main production activity in rural areas such as Rampur (Farming)
3. The crucial factor in farm production (Land)
4. Rainy crop season is also known as (Kharif)
5. Winter crop season is also known as (Rabi)
6. Example for kharif crops (Jowar, Bajra, Ragi)
7. Example for Rabi crops (Wheat , Paddy)
8. The standard unit of measuring land is (hectare)
9. One hectare is equal to (10,000 sq.mts)
10. Multiple cropping means.....
(growing morethan one crop on the same piece of land during a year)
11. Result of excessive use of chemical fertilizers (decrease in fertility of land)
12. Most of the irrigation in India is based on (underground water)
13. In 2010, the land under cultivation is (140 million hectares)
14. Labour means (all human efforts in the production process)
15. The variety of inputs required at every stage of production process is called (capital)
16. The money required for machines and buildings is (physical capital / fixed capital)
17. Money required to purchase tractor is called (Physical capital)
18. Physical capital include the following (D)
- (A) tools (B) machines (C) tube wells (D) all the above

19. The money required for the purchase of raw materials and payment of salaries to labors is (working capital)
20. The person who control and organizes the production process is called (entraprenuer)
21. The items required to produce goods and services is called (factors of production)
22. Expand MGNREGA (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act)
23. Government is providing to employment to rural areas through this program (MGNREGA)
24. Farmers who have less than 2 hectares of land is called (small farmers)
25. Farmers who have more than 2 hectares of land is called (marginal and large farmers)
26. Non-farm activities include (dairy farming, transport, shop keeping)
27. Rampur, this was used to draw water from the wells. (Persian wheel)

10. Globalization

1. Globalization is phenomenon which started at the end of (20th century)
2. Rapid interaction between the countries is called (globalization)
3. Removal of dictators in Tunisia and Egypt is called (Arab Spring)
4. Expand MNC (Multi National Company)
5. Company that owns or controls the production in more than one nation is called
(Multinational Company)
6. The criteria for selecting a site for operations of MNC (proximity of markets, availability o
of labor, favourable government policies)
7. The money that MNCs spends to buy assets such as land, building, machines etc., is called
..... (foreign investment)
8. Cargil Foods is MNC of this country (USA)
9. The largest producer of edible oil in India (Cargil Foods)
10. Ford Motors is a MNC of this country (USA)
11. In 1995, Ford Motors set up a large company at (Chennai)
12. In India, Ford Motors collaborated with this Indian company (Mahindra and Mahindra)
13. Major factor that stipulated the globalization process is (improvement of technology)

14. The main channel connecting between countries (Foreign trade)
15. Tax on imports is an example of (trade barrier)
16. Removal of all barriers on foreign trade and foreign investment is called
(Economic liberalization)
17. Economic liberalization started in the year (1991)
18. These countries has benefited more with globalization (Developed countries)
19. Expand WTO (World Trade Organisation)
20. The aim of the WTO (to liberalize international trade)
21. This was established to form rules regarding international trade (WTO)
22. Till 2006, the number of member countries in WTO (150)
23. WTO was started at the initiative of countries. (developed)
24. In USA, the share of agriculture in GDP (1%)
25. Expand SEZ (Special Economic Zone)
26. These are established to attract foreign investments (SEZs)
27. Expand IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development)
28. Expand IDA (International Development Association)
29. World Bank include these two organizations (IBRD and IDA)

11. Food Security

1. The Bengal famine happened during (1943-45)
2. Green Revolution helped to increase the production of these crops (Paddy and Wheat)
3. Availability of food grains for the year = (Production of food grains during
the year + net imports – change in stocks with the government)
4. Availability of food grains per person per day =
(Availability of food grains for the year ÷ Population / 365)
5. Per person availability of food grains in 1971 (469 grams)
6. Per person availability of food grains in 1991 (510 grams)
7. Per person availability of food grains in 2001 (462 grams)
8. These are called coarse cereals (jowar, ragi, bajra)
9. Now – a - days these cereals are called 'nutri-cereals' (jowar, ragi, bajra)

10. According to Nutritionists, per capita requirement of vegetables in a day (300 grams)
11. According to Nutritionists, per capita requirement of fruits in a day (100 grams)
12. According to Nutritionists, per capita requirement of eggs in a year (180)
13. According to Nutritionists, per capita requirement of meat in a year (11 kgs)
14. According to Nutritionists, per capita requirement of milk in a year (300 ml)
15. Per capita availability of food grains in Europe (700 grams)
16. Per capita availability of food grains in USA (850 grams)
17. The energy received from the food intake is measured by (calories)
18. The recommended per day food intake in rural areas (2400 kilo calories)
19. The recommended per day food intake in urban areas (2100 kilo calories)
20. The government is supplying food grains to the poor through (Public Distribution System)
21. Expand PDS (Public Distribution System)
22. are set up to provide good grains at subsidized rates. (Ration shops)
23. PDS is associated with (Ration shops)
24. Anthyodaya card holders can get kgs of food grains per month per family. (35 kgs)
25. Expand FCI (Food Corporation of India)
26. The stock of food grains maintained by the government is called (Buffer stock)
27. Buffer stocks of food grains are maintained by (Food Corporation of India)
28. The price fixed by the government to the agricultural products is (Minimum Support Price)
29. Expand MSP (Minimum Support Price)
30. The Minimum Support of Price (MSP) to agricultural products is fixed by (government)
31. supplies food grains for the low income groups. (Public Distribution System)
32. National Food Security Act was passed in the year (2013)
33. act legalized the right to food. (National Food Security Act)
34. Expand ICDS (Integrated Child Development Scheme)
35. PDS is well functioning in these states (Tamilnadu and Andhra Pradesh)
36. Mid-Day Meal programme was first implemented in this state (Tamilnadu)
37. The largest school feeding program in the world can be seen in this country (India)

38. Nutritional food / Balanced Diet should contain
(carbohydrates, proteins, vitamins and minerals)
39. Expand NIN (National Institute of Nutrition)
40. National Institute of Nutrition is located in (Hyderabad)
41. Expand BMI (Body Mass Index)
42. The nutritional status among adult is measured by (Body Mass Index)
43. Principle to calculate BMI (weight in kgs / height in mts squared)
44. BMI less than 18.5 indicates (energy deficiency)
45. BMI greater than 25 indicates (overweight or obesity)
46. The difference between actual calorie consumption in 2004-05 and the required calorie consumption in urban areas is (300)
47. Loss of fertility due to application of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is called
soil degradation)

12. Sustainable Development with Equity

1. Expand HDI (Human Development Index)
2. Expand GDP (Gross Domestic Product)
3. The total value of goods and services produced in a country is called (GDP)
4. Human Development Index includes (Per Capita Income, Health, Education)
5. In India, more than 90% of work force are in this sector (unorganized sector)
6. Environment's Source Function means (the potential of environment to provide natural resources)
7. Environment's sink Function means (the ability of environment to absorb and render harmless waste and pollution)
8. Sustainable Development desires (a better quality of life for every one – now and for generations to come)
9. The book 'Silent Spring' written by (Rachel Carson)
10. The book 'Silent Spring' explains (the impact of spraying of DDT on birds and human)
11. In recent years, spraying of Endosulfan is banned in this state (Kerala)
12. The largest river development project in India (Narmada Valley Development Authority)

13. The largest of dams constructed on Narmada river (Sardar Sarovar Dam)
14. Sardar Sarovar dam was built across this river (Narmada)
15. The festival of adivasis of Narmada valley is (Bhangovia)
16. wrote a letter the CM to stop the construction of Sardar Sarovar dam. (Bava Mahaliya)
17. This movement against the construction of Sardar Sarovar dam (Narmada Bachao Andolan)
18. Who amongst led the Narmada Bachao Andolan (Medha Patkar)
19. Example of environmental Movement..... (Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko Movement)
20. played important role in Chipco Movement. (Women)
21. Chipko Movement was started in this state (Uttarakhand)
22. Literally, Chipko means (embracing trees)
23. The aim of Chipko Movement (to stop cutting forests)
24. Right to live in a healthy environment is a part of this fundamental right (Right to Life)
25. Expand CNG (Compressed Natural Gas)
26. To reduce pollution, it is advised to use this as fuel for vehicles. (CNG)
27. Major cause of environmental pollution (emission from vehicles)
28. Use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides is banned in this state (Sikkim)
29. Alternative PDS system was initiated in area of Telangana State. (Zaheerabad)

13.The World Between Wars:: 1900-1950 Part-I

1. The population of the world at the beginning of 20th century (1.6 billion)
2. The country was called leading industrial power at the beginning of 20th century ... (England)
3. Eric Hobsbawm called the 20th century as (the Age of Revolutions)
4. The 20th century was called ' The Age of Extremes' by (Eric Habsbawm)
5. called the 20th century as the age of Revolutions. (Eric Habsbawm)
6. Hitler was the Chancellor of (Germany)
7. Nazism is related to (Hitler)
8. The founder of Nazi party (Hitler)
9. Which of the following activities of Hitler do you appreciate? (D)
 - A. Declaration of establishment of raced superiority

-
- B. Asserting political rivals
 C. War with neighboring countries
 D. Best oration that moves and attracts people
10. Fascism is related to (Mussolini)
 11. Founder of Fascism (Mussolini)
 12. Mussolini belonged to this country (Italy)
 13. Bolshevik Revolution occurred in this country (Russia)
 14. First World War ended with the defeat of (Germany)
 15. The number of people killed in First World War (10 million / 1 crore)
 16. The number of Indian soldiers died in the First World War (75,000)
 17. The number of war deaths per 1000 people in the 16th century (less than 4)
 18. The number of war deaths per 1000 people in 20th century (44 persons)
 19. During the World War-II, the axis powers are led by (Germany)
 20. The gap between the two world wars (21 years)
 21. The immediate cause for the First World War (murder of Ferdinand)
 22. Ferdinand was murdered by a (Serbian)
 23. Ferdinand was the king of (Austria)
 24. The immediate cause for the outbreak of World War-II (Hitler's attack on Poland)
 25. This was the beginning of World War II (Hitler's attack on Poland)
 26. World War – II was started with the invasion of Germany on (Poland)
 27. During the World War II, these cities are destroyed by atom bombs (Hiroshima & Nagasaki)
 28. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are cities in (Japan)
 29. The country which thrown atom bombs on Japan was (USA)
 30. Causes for World Wars
 (aggressive nationalism, imperialism, secret alliances, militarism, Balkan politics)
 31. These countries followed aggressive nationalism (Germany and Italy)
 32. Competition between the European countries for colonies is called (imperialism)
 33. Military expenditure of great powers in 1914 (397 million pounds)
 34. These countries formed as 'Triple Entente' (Russia, France and Britain)
 35. Russia, France and Britain formed as (Triple Entente)
-

36. These countries formed as 'Triple Alliance' (Germany, Italy and Austria)
37. Germany, Italy and Austria formed as (Triple Alliance)
38. These are called axis powers (Germany, Italy, Austria)
39. The axis powers are led by (Germany)
40. These are called allied powers (Britain, USA, USSR)
41. Excessive love on one's country and hatred on other's is called (Aggressive nationalism)
42. Believing that military might is the best way to security and was is the good way to solve problems is called (militarism)
43. From 1880-1914, the military expenditure of the six big powers increased by (300%)
44. What was the treaty that was followed by World War – I (Treaty of Versailles)
45. World War – I was ended with treaty. (treaty of Versailles)
46. This treaty imposed many harsh terms on Germany (Treaty of Versailles)
47. Treaty of Versailles was signed between and the allies powers. (Germany)
48. The following organization was established after World War – I (League of Nations)
49. American president played active role in the formation of League of Nations
(Woodrow Wilson)
50. Who amongst the following is called the architect of League of Nations ... (Woodrow Wilson)
51. Woodrow Wilson was the president of (America)
52. The following organization was formed after the World War – II
(United Nations Organization)
53. The head quarters of the UNO are located in (New York)
54. Today, this organization plays an active role in preserving world peace (UNO)
55. The principles of UNO
(preserve peace, uphold human rights, respect international law, social progress)
56. In 1934, the number of member countries in the League of Nations (58)
57. This organs of the League of Nations functioning even today (ILO & WHO)
58. Which amongst the following works for the better conditions of workers (ILO)
59. ILO stands (International Labor Organization)

60. Which amongst the following works for the health of the world (WHO)
61. WHO stands (World Health Organisation)
62. After the World War II ideological conflicts started between (USA and USSR)
63. USSR stands for (Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)
64. Socialist group was headed by (USSR)
65. Capitalist group was headed by (USA)
66. The number of people killed in World War –II (20 to 25 million)
67. The Ottoman Empire related to (Turkey)
68. UNICEF stands for (United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund)
69. UNESCO stands for (United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organisation)
70. Great depression started first in (Germany)
71. Great depression occurred in the year (1929)
72. Organization for International Women’s Suffrage Movement was established in (1914)
73. Russian Revolution took place in the year (1917)
74. The First World War was started on (Aug 1, 1914)
75. The First World War ended in the year (1918)
76. Period of World War – I (1914-18)
77. British women got right to vote in the year (1918)
78. Period of First World War (1914-1918)
79. Russia, France and Britain formed ‘Triple Entente’ (1907)
80. Ferdinand was murdered on by a Serbian. (28th June, 1914)
81. Treaty of Versailles was concluded in the year (1919)
82. The League of Nations was formed in the year (1919)
83. Russia became USSR in the year (1924)
84. Japan attacked on America in the year (1942)
85. Rise of Hitler / Hitler came to power in the year (1933)
86. Hitler invaded on Poland on (Sept 1, 1939)
87. Breakout of Second World war (1939)
88. End of Second World War (Aug,1945)

89. Period of World War – II (1939 – 1945)
90. Period of Second World War (1939-45)
91. German invasion on USSR (1942)
92. United Nations Organization was formed in (1945)

14. The World Between War:: 1900-1950 Part-II

1. Russian Parliament is known as (Duma)
2. Bolshevik Revolution started in this country (Russia)
3. In Russia, Bolshevik Revolution in Russia occurred in (1917)
4. The Russian King during the 1917 Revolution (Nicholas II)
5. The King of Russia was called as (Tsar)
6. The Tsar during the Russian Revolution of 1905 (Nicholas II)
7. Procession for ' Peace and Bread ' took place during this revolution.... (Russian Revolution)
8. Abdication of Tsar was the result of this revolution in Russian (February Revolution)
9. In Russia, Socialist Soviet Republic was formed after this revolution ... (October Revolution)
10. The calendar everywhere followed is (Gregorian calendar)
11. Bolshevik party is related to this country (Russia)
12. Bolsheviks are the (extremists in Communists)
13. The Bolsheviks were led by (Vladimir Lenin)
14. After the death of Lenin in 1924, the leader of Communist party (Stalin)
15. Five Year plans are introduced first in this country (Stalin)
16. In USSR, Five Year plans were introduced from (1928)
17. Who amongst introduced Five Year Plans in Russia? (Stalin)
18. The programme of 'collective forming' was introduced by in Russia. (Stalin)
19. 'The History of Soviet Collective Farm' was written by (Fedor Belov)
20. The Indian rulers who inspired by Russian Revolution (Tagore, Nehru and M.N.Roy)
21. The Indian who played an important role in comminterm was (M.N.Roy)
22. An International Organisation to promote communist revolution in the world (Comintern)
23. The satire 'Animal Farm' was written by (George Orwell)
24. The satier ' Animal Farm' highlights (how the ideals of Russian Revolution were

compressed in USSR)

25. Roosevelt was the president of (Russia)
26. 'New Deal Program' was introduced by (Roosevelt)
27. In Russia, social security scheme was introduced by (Roosevelt)
28. This country was worst affected by Great Depression (Germany)
29. " It is the right of the most powerful race to conquer the world " – said by (Hitler)
30. This act gave dictatorial powers to Hitler (Enabling Act, 1933)
31. German Parliament is known as (Reichstag)
32. Leader of Nazi Party (Hitler)
33. Symbol of Nazi Party (swastik)
34. Secret police of the Nazi party is known as (Gestapo)
35. The police in Nazi government is known as (Storm Troopers)
36. Hitler assigned the responsibility of economic recovery in Germany to (Hjalmar Schacht)
37. In Germany, which of the following car manufacturing company was started by Government during depression..... (Volks Wagon)
38. Auschwitz was a (killing centre of Jews in Germany)
39. The capital of Germany (Berlin)
40. International war tribunal was set up at (Nurembarg)
41. GDR stands for (German Democratic Republic)
42. FRG stands for (Federal Republic of Germany)
43. Parliament of Japan is known as (DIET)
44. America's economic support to European countries (Marshall Plan)
45. Marshall Plan was introduced by (America)
46. USA joined in the World War – II after this incident (Japan's attack on Pearl harbor)
47. This country attacked on the Pearl Harbor of America (Japan)
48. Pearl Harbor belonged to this country (USA)
49. This country dropped atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (USA)
50. Hiroshima and Nagasaki are the cities in (Japan)

51. J.M.Keynes was a famous (economist)
52. These countries are called as central powers (Germany, Austria and Turkey)
53. opined that ‘the private property is the cause of all social evils’. (socialists)
54. After the World War II, these countries emerged as rival blocks (USA and USSR)
55. As per our calendar, October Revolution in Russia took place on (7th Nov, 1917)
56. Proclamation of the Weimar Republic in Germany (9th Nov, 1918)
57. Hitler became Chancellor of Germany on (30th Jan, 1933)
58. Germany / Hitler invaded Poland on (1st Sep, 1939)
59. World War-II began on (1st Sep, 1939)
60. Germany invaded USSR on (22nd June, 1941)
61. In Germany, mass murder of Jews began on (23rd June, 1941)
62. United States of America joined World War – II on (8th Dec, 1941)
63. Soviet troops liberated Auschwitz on (27th Jan, 1945)
64. Allied victory in Europe (8th May, 1945)
65. The famous ‘Enabling Act’ was passed on (3rd March, 1933)
66. The date in Gregorian calendar are days ahead of the Jullian calendar. (13 days)
67. Formation of Russian Social Democratic Workers Party (1898)
68. In Russia Bloody Sunday and Revolution occurred in (1905)
69. Abdication of Tsar Nicholas II in Russia (2nd March, 1917)
70. Bolshevik uprising in Petrogrand (2nd October, 1917)
71. In Russia, Civil War occurred during (1918-1920)
72. USSR was formed in the year (1924)
73. Formation of Cominterm (1928)
74. Beginning of collectivization in Russia (1929)
75. The Great Depression occurred in (1929)
76. Implementation of Five Year Plans in Russia (1928)

15. National Liberation Movements in the Colonies

1. Asian colonies of Britain (India and Pakistan)

2. African colonies of Britain (Egypt and Sudan)
3. Asian colonies of Holland or Dutch (Colombo, Malacca, Indonesia)
4. African colonies of Holland or Dutch (Cape Town)
5. Asian colonies of France (Cambodia, Vietnam)
6. African colonies of France (Ivory coast, Libya, Algeria)
7. Australia was the colony of (British or England)
8. Whose colony was Australia? (England or Britain)
9. In the early 20th century, China was ruled by (Manchu dynasty)
10. Western powers established their ' Spheres of influence' in (China)
11. Who established a republic in China in 1911? (Sun Yet Sen)
12. Who is called the founder of Modern China? (Sun Yet Sen)
13. Who introduced the program of 'Three Principles' in China? (Sun Yet Sen)
14. Sun Yet Sen's ' Three Principles' include - (nationalism, democracy, socialism)
15. China was controlled by the regional military powers known as (war lords)
16. Against the decisions of the Treaty of Versailles, the Chinese started (May Fourth Movement)
17. In China ' May Fourth Movement ' was started in (1919)
18. May Fourth Movement of China started at (Beijing)
19. The practice of foot-binding was followed in this country (China)
20. The National People's Party in China is called as (KMT or Guomindang)
21. Expand CCP (Chinese Communist Party)
22. KMT and CCP belonged to this country (China)
23. The political philosophy behind the Guomindang party (Sen Yet Sen ideas)
24. The leader of Guomindang party after the death of Sun Yet Sen (Chiang Kai Shek)
25. militarized the nation in China. (Chiang Kai Shek)
26. The Guomindang's social base was in (urban areas)
27. Peking University was established in the year (1902)
28. Chiang Kai Shek encouraged women to cultivated these four virtues

(charity, appearance, speech, work)

29. Japan invaded China in the year (1937)
30. The Chinese Communist Party was founded in (1921)
31. Comintern was established in (March 1918)
32. The aim of Comintern was (to end capitalism)
33. The major leader of CPP (Mao Zedong)
34. Mao Zedong's program was based on (peasants)
35. In China, this leader built the army of peasants (Mao Zedong)
36. Mao led hidden life in these mountains (Jiangxi)
37. In China, the historical Long March was conducted by (Mao Zedong)
38. Mao conducted the historical Long March in (1934-35)
39. The major program of CCP in China (land reforms)
40. Japan was surrendered to USA in (Aug, 1945)
41. Guomindang established government in this island (Taiwan)
42. People's Republic of China was established in the year (1949)
43. In mid 19th century, Vietnam was under the direct control of (French)
44. Vietnam was the colony of the (French or France)
45. The French wanted to develop Vietnam as the exporter of (rice)
46. The major crops grown in Vietnam (rice and rubber)
47. The students of Vietnam formed this political party (Young Annam Party)
48. Nguyen dynasty ruled this country (Vietnam)
49. Ho Chi Minh belonged to this country (Vietnam)
50. Vietnamese Communist Party was established by (Ho Chi Minh)
51. Vietnamese Communist Party was later renamed as (Indo-Chinese Communist Party)
52. Japan occupied Vietnam in (1940)
53. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam was formed in (1945)
54. Ho Chi Minh was the chairman of (Vietnam)
55. Bao Dai was the emperor of (Vietnam)
56. In 1954, French was defeated by Vietnam at (Dien Bien Phu)

57. built a repressive and authoritarian government in Vietnam. (Dien Bien Phu)
58. The dictator of Vietnam (Ngo Dinh Dien)
59. Expand NLF (National Liberation Front)
60. This was formed for the unification of Vietnam (NLF)
61. This country sprayed Agent Orange on North Vietnam (USA)
62. Agent Orange is a (plant killer)
63. Agent Orange is called so because (it was stored in drum marked with an orange band)
64. The element in Agent Orange is (Dioxin)
65. The effect of Agent Orange on children (causes cancer and brain damage)
66. The chemical weapons used by USA on Vietnam (Agent Orange, Napalm bombs, phosphorous bombs)
67. War between North Vietnam and USA ended in (1974)
68. Vietnam was unified on (April 30, 1975)
69. The country on the west coast of Africa (Nigeria)
70. Nigeria was the colony of (Britain or England)
71. Tribal communities in Vietnam (Hausa – Pulani, Yoruba, Igbo)
72. The country Nigeria was created by (Britain)
73. Northern Nigeria is dominated by these tribal people (Hausa Pulani)
74. South-Eastern Nigeria is dominated by these tribal people (Igbo)
75. South-Western Nigeria is dominated by these tribal people (Yoruba)
76. From the 16th century, this was major source of slaves for America (Nigeria)
77. Pan Africanism means (bringing unity among all African people)
78. The key person for Pan-Africanism (Kwaa Nkrumah)
79. Kwama Nkrumah was a freedom fighter from (Ghana)
80. The leader of Nigerian National Democratic Party (NNDP) (Herbert Macaulay)
81. Expand NNDP (Nigerian National Democratic Party)
82. Herbert Macaulay established NNDP in (1923)
83. The Nigerian Youth Movement (NYM) was founded by (Nnamdi Azikiwe)
84. Expand NYM (Nigerian Youth Movement)

85. Nigerian Youth Movement was founded in (1936)
86. Expand NCNC (National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons)
87. NCNC was formed by (Macaulay and Azikiwe)
88. Nigeria became independent on (1st October, 1963)
89. Nigerians elected a democratic government in (1999)
90. The most important resource of Nigeria (mineral oil)
91. Oil was discovered in Nigerian Delta in (1950s)
92. In Environmental Movement was led by (Ken Saro Wiwa)
93. Human rights activist and environmentalist in Nigeria (Ken Saro Wiwa)

16. National Movement in India – Partition & Independence: 1939-47

1. In 1937 elections held for Assemblies, Congress form government in (8 provinces)
2. Axis powers in the World War II (Germany, Japan, Italy)
3. This Indian Leader wrote a letter to Hitler for peace (Gandhi)
4. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of (England)
5. Who was the Prime Minister of England in 1942 (Winston Churchill)
6. Who was the Prime Minister of England during World War II (Winston Churchill)
7. Winston Churchill was the leader of this party (Conservative Party)
8. This political party was favorable for giving freedom to Indians (Labor Party)
9. Conservative party and Labor party are the political parties in (England)
10. During 1940-41, the Congress organized (individual satyagrahas)
11. The British Policy in the administration of India (Divide and Rule)
12. Leader of the Muslim League party (M.A. Jinnah)
13. Mohammed Ali Jinnah belonged to this party (Muslim League)
14. Muslim League party mainly represented the interests of (Muslim landlords of UP)
15. Expand NWFP (North West Frontier Province)
16. Expand RSS (Rashtriya Swayam Sewak)
17. The writer of ‘Sara Jahan Se Achha’ (Mohammed Iqbal)
18. The Urdu poet who spoke of a need for a ‘North-West Muslim state’ (Mohammed Iqbal)
19. Who wrote the poem ‘ Sare Jahan Se Acha ‘ (Mohammed Iqbal)

20. The name 'Pakistan' was coined by (Choudhry Rehmat Ali)
21. After the failure of Cripps Mission, Gandhi started this movement (Quit India Movement)
22. Who amongst started the Quit India Movement (Gandhi)
23. Gandhiji gave this slogan during the Quit India Movement (Do or Dye)
24. Expand INA (Indian National Army)
25. Leader of Indian National Army (Subhash Chandra Bose)
26. Actually, the soldiers of Indian National Army were (the prisoners of war)
27. Subhash Chandra Bose wanted to take this country's help in freedom struggle..... (Japan)
28. Tebhaga Movement was started in (West Bengal)
29. In Bengal, Tebhaga movement was started by (small and poor peasants)
30. The aim of Tebhaga movement (to get three shares in the harvest)
31. Tebhaga movement was led by (Provincial Kisan Sabha)
32. In Telangana, a massive movement of peasants was led by this party (Communist Party)
33. In Feb 1947, the Viceroy Wavell was replaced by (Mountbatten)
34. This Viceroy announced the partition of British India (Mountbatten)
35. Gandhi was known as (Father of the Nation)
36. " If I am to die by the bullet of a mad man, I must do so smiling"– said by(Gandhi)
37. Before dying Gandhi said these words (Hey, Ram)
38. Gandhi was assassinated by (Nothuram Godse)
39. Nathuram Godse was once a member of (Hindu Mahasabha)
40. At the time of Independence, the total number of princely states in India (550)
41. Which of the following princely states refused to join India ... (Kashmir, Hyderabad, Junagadh)
42. Integration of Princely States was done by (Sardhar Patel)
43. The leader responsible for merging the Princely states of India (Sardar Patel)
44. Pensions given to the kings of Princely States was called (Privy-purses)
45. Who amongst abolished the Privy purses (Indira Gandhi)
46. The Govt.of India abolished the Privy purses in (1971)
47. Pakistan got independence in

48. Muslim League party was formed in the year (1906)
49. Separate electorates for muslims were given in (1909)
50. All Congress ministers who came to power in 1937, resigned in (Oct, 1939)
51. The second World War started in (1939)
52. Muslim League move a resolution for separate Pakistan on (23rd March, 1940)
53. Cripps Mission was appointed in the year (1942)
54. Quit India movement was started in the year (Aug, 1942)
55. Subhash Chandra Bose formed Indian National Army in the year (1942)
56. The Congress organized individual satyagrahas during (1940-41)
57. Royal Indian Navy in Bombay started hunger strike against the British on (18th Feb, 1946)
58. The British sent the 'Cabinet Mission' to India in (March, 1946)
59. Muslim League observed 'Direct Action Day' for separate (Aug 16, 1946)
60. Gandhi tried to bring peace to strife-torn Noakhali in Bengal on (15 Aug, 1947)
61. Gandi died on (Jan 30, 1948)

17.The Making of Independent India's Constitution

1. Elections to Constituent Assembly were held in the year (1946)
2. The Chairman of the Constituent Assembly (Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad)
3. The Constituent Assembly became the First Parliament on (Aug14, 1947)
4. Some significant contributors of the Indian Constitution were: (Rajendra Prasad, BR Ambedkar, Motilal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu)
5. The introductory statement of the constitution is called (Preamble)
6. The Preamble of the India constitution declares that India is a
(Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic)
7. A secular country means (does not enter in the religious matters of the people)
8. The secular is added to the constitution of India through amendment. (42nd)
9. Constitutional preamble of this country refers to the word 'gender' (Nepal)
10. The word 'the desire for peace' is found in the Constitutional preamble of (Japan)
11. Parliament of Japan is called (Diet)

12. The First elections were held in Nepal in the year (1959)
13. In Nepal Constitution was issued by this king (Mahendra)
14. King Mahendra was the king of (Nepal)
15. In Nepal, monarchy was abolished in the year (2007)
16. The basic structure and principles of administration of the state are given in (constitution)
17. In Nepal, the process of making of the constitution began in (2007)
18. The Drafting Committee was formed on (29-08-1947)
19. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was (B.R. Ambedkar)
20. The work of writing the constitution was entrusted to (Drafting Committee)
21. The Cabinet Mission was appointed in the year (1946)
22. The number of members elected to Constituent Assembly form British India (292)
23. The number of members elected to Constituent Assembly form Princely States (93)
24. The number of Scheduled Caste members in the Constituent Assembly (26)
25. The number of women members in the Constituent Assembly (9)
26. Indian Constitution was approved by the Constituent Assembly on (26th Nov, 1949)
27. The Constitution of India came into force from (26th Jan, 1950)
28. Republic Days is the day on which (the constitution came into force)
29. The Constitution of India begins with this statement (we the people of India)
30. The number of Articles and Schedule in the Draft Constitution (315 Articles, 8 Schedules)
31. At present, the number of Articles and Schedules in the Constitution (444 A, 12 S)
32. Drafting Committee was appointed roughlydays after the independence. (13 days)
33. The Drafting committee of the Constitution was headed by (B.R.Ambedkar)
34. The Drafting committee drew upon the provisions of this act (Govt.of India Act, 1935)
35. The draft constitution was made available to the public for months. (8 months)
36. According to constitution, the head of the Indian Union (President)
37. Draft constitution proposed type of government to India. (Parliamentary)
38. Parliamentary type of government is followed in (England)
39. Under Parliamentary system of government, the administration is run by (Prime Minister)
40. Presidential form of Government is followed in this country (America)

41. Under Presidential system of government the head of the executive is (President)
42. The powers given to Indian President are more similar to (king of England)
43. Supremacy of the central polity is the feature of the constitution. (Unitary)
44. Definite powers to Centre and States is the feature of system. (Federal)
45. The Federal system of government was adopted from (American constitution)
46. The Parliamentary system of Government was adopted from (Constitution of England)
47. Which type of Constitution provides more powers to the central government? (Unitary)
48. Draft Constitution proposed citizenship to Indians. (Single citizenship)
49. In India, the citizenship is (single citizenship)
50. Dual citizenship is followed in (USA)
51. The list of subjects on which the government make laws are divided into (3 lists)
52. Who make the on the subjects given in the concurrent list? (Both centre and state)
53. Central government as well as state government can make laws on the item given in the
..... list. (concurrent list)
54. Who said that the Draft constitution is true copy of the 1935 Act? ... (Maulana Hasrat Mohini)
55. Untouchability means (exercising discrimination on the grounds of caste, religion)
56. Constitution can be amended only by (Parliament)
57. Constitution can be amended with (2/3rds majority in both the houses of Parliament)
58. Till 2013, the number of Constitutional amendments (99)
59. Major changes in the Indian Constitution of India were made during (1970s)
60. The Supreme Court judgement in Kesavananda Bharathi Case
(the basic principles of the Constitution can't be changed)

18. Independent India:: The past 30 years 1947-1977

1. This was set up the elections in India (Election Commission)
2. The first general elections were difficult to conduct because (people are illiterates)
3. This institution conducts elections throughout the country..... (Election Commission)
4. The first Prime Minister of India (Jawahar Lal Nehru)

5. In 1954 General elections, the number of seats won by Congress party (364)
6. In 1962 General elections, the number of seats won by Congress party (361)
7. performed fast unto death for a separate state for Telugu speaking people
(Sri Potti Sreeramulu)
8. Sir Potti Sreeramulu continued his fasting for (58 days)
9. Potti Sreeramulu died in (Oct, 1953)
10. The first state formed on linguistic basis (Andhra Pradesh)
11. Expand SRC (States Reorganisation Committee)
12. States Reorganisation Committee (SRC) was appointed in the year (Aug, 1953)
13. Members of the States Reorganisation Committee (Fazal Ali, KM Panikkar, Kunzru)
14. States Reorganization Act was passed in the year (1956)
15. The number of states and union territories in 1956 (14 states, 6 union territories)
16. At present, the number of states and union territories..... (29 states, 7 Union territories)
17. The newly formed state in India (Telangana)
18. Congress dominance would include
(being able to win most of the seats in many constituencies)
19. Planning Commission was set up in (1950)
20. Planning Commission was set up after of the inauguration of the new constitution. (1 month)
21. The First Five Year Plan gave importance or focused on (agriculture)
22. This was one of the dams built after independence of India..... (Bhakra Dam)
23. The Second Five Year Plan gave importance or focused on (industries)
24. The war of conflicts between Russia and USSR is termed as (cold war)
25. Cold war occurred between these countries (Russia and America)
26. Foreign policy of India / Nehru is called (Non-alignment)
27. The architect of Non Alignment policy (Jawahar Lal Nehru)
28. Panchasheel agreement was concluded between these countries (India and China)
29. Panchasheel agreement was made by (Nehru)
30. Over Kashmir issue, war occurred between India and Pakistan in the year (1948)

31. War between India and China occurred in the year (1962)
32. Jawahar Lal Nehru died in the year (1964)
33. was succeeded by Jawahar Lal Nehru as Prime Ministe.(Lal Bahadur Sastri)
34. Prime Minister after the death of Jawahar Lal Nehru (Lal Bahadur Shastri)
35. was succeeded by Lal Bhahadur Sastri as the PM of India. (Indira Gandhi)
36. Anti-Hindi agitation movement started in the state of (Tamilnadu)
37. Anti-Hindi agitation movement was led by this party in Tamilnadu (DMK)
38. A war between India and Pakistan broke out in the year (1965)
39. Official Languages Act was passed in the year (1963)
40. Green Revolution refers to (increase of food grain production)
41. In 1967 General elections, the seats won by the Congress party (284)
42. Leader of DMK Party (M.G.Ramachandran)
43. MGR is related to this party in Tamilnadu (DMK)
44. DMK is a political party in this state (Tamilnadu)
45. Expand SVD (Samyukta Vidhayak Dal)
46. Meghalaya state was formed in the year (1969)
47. Punjab state was formed in the year (1966)
48. The joint capital of Haryana and Punjab is (Chandigarh)
49. Shiv Sena is a political party in the state of (Maharashtra)
50. In 1947, the ruler of Jammu and Kashmir princely state (Hari Singh)
51. All Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference was led by (Sheik Muhammad Abdullah)
52. The Central Govt. made 'Delhi Agreement' with (Sheik Muhammad Abdullah)
53. National Conference is a political party in the state of (Jammu and Kashmir)
54. According to this article of Indian Constitution autonomous status was given to Jammu and Kashmir state (370 Article)
55. Article 370 of the Constitution is related to (autonomous status to Jammu&Kashmir)
56. India went a war with Pakistan in 1971, over the issue of (Bangladesh issue)
57. Bangladesh was formed in (1971)

-
58. East Pakistan was emerged as (Bangladesh)
59. The old name of Bangladesh (East Pakistan)
60. Bangladesh emerged with the support of (India)
61. Indira Gandhi faced the general elections-1971 with this slogan (Garibi Hatavo)
62. The slogan “Garibi Hatavo” was given by (Indira Gandhi)
63. After the General elections held in 1971, became PM of India. (Indira Gandhi)
64. Nationalization of Private Banks and Abolishment of Princely Pensions were done by (Indira Gandhi)
65. Arab-Israeli war broke out in the year (1973)
66. Who organized campaigns against the Indira Gandhi’s government? (J.P. Narayan)
67. Political equality can be identified with (principle of one person one vote)
68. Universal adult franchise means (allowing all people to vote in elections)
69. Minimum age required to get the right to vote (18 years)
70. In time of emergency, there will be (restrictions on people’s rights)
71. During emergency, people can’t enjoy their (Fundamental rights)
72. Women in Switzerland got the right to vote in the year (1971)
73. Rajakars were supported by this country (Pakistan)
74. Who amongst the following announced emergency in India? (Indira Gandhi)
75. Who among the following was not inspired by the Communism? (D)
- A. M.N.Roy B. Tagore C. Nehru D. Subash Chandra Bose
76. India fought wars with Pakistan in these years (1948, 1965, 1991, 1971)
77. “ On the 26th of Jan, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions” – said by
..... (Jawahar Lal Nehru)
78. The leader who own in the elections of Bangladesh, but arrested and taken to Pakistan was
..... (Mujabur Rahaman)
79. Allahabad High Court unseated this leader from Lok Sabha (Indira Gandhi)

19. Emerging Political Trends :: 1977-2000

1. The testing period for Indian Democracy (1975-85)
2. The Congress party was defeated for the first time in the elections held in (1977)

3. In 1977 General elections, Congress Party was defeated by (Janatha Party)
4. The first non- Congress PM of India (Morarjee Desai)
5. Janatha Government was collapsed due to internal disputes in (1979)
6. The 6th President of India (Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy)
7. The 6th Speaker of Lok Sabha was (Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy)
8. Who among the following was first elected as Speaker and then as President (Neelam)
9. BLD was a political party in the state of (Uttar Pradesh)
10. DMK is a popular political party in the state of (Tamilnadu)
11. SAD is a popular political party in the state of (Punjab)
12. Presidential Rule or Emergency in a state can be announced according toarticle.(356)
13. The first political party that defeated the Congress in AP (TDP)
14. Telugu Desam Party was established in the year (1982)
15. N.T.Rama Rao became the Chief Minister of AP in (1982)
16. The Founder of Telugu Desam Party (N.T.Rama Rao)
17. Ideology or principle of Telugu Desam Party was ... (self respect of Telugu speaking people)
18. The first non-Congress Government in the state of Andhra Pradesh (TDP Government)
19. When NTR went to America for surgery, the then Governor appointed..... as Chief Minister.
20. The offshoot of ASSU (Assom Gana Parishad)
21. The new name of Burma (Myanmar)
22. An agreement signed by the Central Govt. and the AASU at the initiative of (Rajiv Gandhi)
23. The leader of the Sikh militant group (Bhindranwale)
24. The Sikhs demanded a separate state called (Khalistan)
25. Operation Blue Star is (military attack on militants who were occupied Golden Temple)
26. Indira Gandhi was assassinated in the year (1984)
27. Indira Gandhi was assassinated by (Sikh militant groups)
28. The leader of Shiromani Akali Dal (SAD) (Sant Lanogwal)
29. Anti-Sikh riots happed in Delhi in the year (1984)
30. “ Out of every Rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reaches them “ – said by

(Rajiv Gandhi)

31. Who amongst introduced the liberalized Economic System? (Rajiv Gandhi)
32. “Telecom Revolution” was introduced by (Rajiv Gandhi)
33. This PM said apology to the nation on anti-sikh riots (Dr. Manmohan Singh)
34. Controversial construction in Delhi (Babri Masjid)
35. Farmers of UP and Haryana agitated under the leadership of (Mahendra Singh Tikait)
36. Farmers of Maharashtra agitated under the leadership of (Sharad Joshi)
37. The first coalition government was led by (V.P. Singh)
38. V.P.Singh belonged to party. (Janatha party)
39. NDA government was led by this party (BJP)
40. UPA government was led by this party (Congress party)
41. The Left Front government in West Bengal was led by (Jyothi Basu)
42. Jyothi Basu was the leader of this political party (CPM)
43. Programme introduced by Jyothi Basu’s Government in West Bengal ... (Operation Barga)
44. Operation Barga was launched in this state (West Bengal)
45. Operation Barga was introduced to (secure the rights of share croppers)
46. Reservations to OBCs was recommended by (Mandal Commission)
47. Mandal Commission report (reservations to OBCs)
48. Reservations to OBCs was implemented by (V.P.Singh’s Government)
49. This constitutional amendment created local self governments at the village level (73rd)
50. This constitutional amendment created Local self governments for towns and cities (74th)
51. The part of seats reserved to women in local self governments (1/3rd)
52. This party seek to built our nation on Hindu religion (BJP)
53. In 1984 elections, BJP won only (2 seats)
54. L.K.Advani led the RATH YATRA from (Somanath)
55. L.K.Advani, Vajpayee is the leader of this party (BJP)
56. Our Prime Minister, Narendra Modi belongs to this political party (BJP)
57. This BJP leader led “RATH YATRA” (L.K.Advani)
58. Tamil separatist group of Sri Lanka (LTTE)

59. Rajeev Gandhi was assassinated in (1992)
60. This PM of India was assassinated by LTTE (Rajiv Gandhi)
61. Babri Masjid was destroyed in the year (1992)
62. In 1991, Congress Government was formedas PM of India. (P.V.Narsimha Rao)
63. Economic Liberalization means (restriction in foreign import tax)
64. Federal Principle means (greater autonomy for state governments)
65. Forcible eviction of minority communities is called (ethnic cleaning)
66. Expand the following:
- A. CPI Communist Party of India
 - B. JKNC Jammu & Kashmir National Conference
 - C. UPA United Progressive Alliance)
 - D. LTTE Liberation Tigers for Tamil Eelam
 - E. NDA National Democratic Alliance
 - F. SAD Shiromani Akali Dal
 - G. AGP Assom Gana Parishad
 - H. AASU All Assom Students Union
 - I. DMK Dravida Monnetra Kazagam
 - J. AIDMK All India Dravida Monnetra Kazagam
 - K. SAD stands forShiromani Akali Dal
 - L. BLD stands for Bharatiya Lok Dal
67. Match the following
- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Economic liberalization (D) | a. of state governments by central government |
| Arbitrary dismissal (A) | b. towards people who are different from themselves |
| Ethnic cleaning (B) | c. greater autonomy for state governments |
| Federal principle (C) | d. restriction in foreign import tax |

20. Post-war World and India

1. Harry Truman was the President of (USA)
2. “We have emerged from the war the most powerful nation in the world” – these words are said by (Harry Truman)
3. At the time of its establishment, the number of members in UNO (54 countries)
4. The number of member countries in UNO in 2014 (193 countries)
5. This organization was established after World War – II (United Nations Organization)
6. UNO was established in (24th Oct, 1945)
7. The number of organs of UNO (six organs)
8. International Court of Justice is located in (Hague)
9. World Health Organization is located in (Geneva)

10. United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization is functioning from ... (Paris)
11. United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund is functioning from (New York)
12. The headquarters of UNO is located at (New York)
13. The main officer of the UNO is called (Secretary General)
14. The present Secretary General of the UNO (Ban ki Moon)
15. Regular discussions take place in this organ of the UNO (General Assembly)
16. The permanent members of the Security Council (5)
17. Permanent members of the Security Council (Chine, France, America, Russia, England)
18. Special power enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council (Veto Power)
19. The communist block was headed by (Russia)
20. The Democratic Capitalist block was headed by (America)
21. The weight of the atom bomb dropped in Hiroshima (21 kilotons)
22. The intense tension between America and USSR is called as (cold war)
23. The newly independent nations of the world are known as (Third World)
24. Support to anti-communist forces in Turkey and Greece (Truman doctrine)
25. Congo was the colony of this country (Belgium)
26. Congo got independence in the year (1960)
27. The communist leader in Congo (Patrice Lumumba)
28. Lumumba was killed in (1961)
29. The US spy agency (CIA)
30. Angola was the colony of (Portugal)
31. Angola got independence in the year (1975)
32. Who amongst led the revolution in Latin America? (Fidel Castro)
33. Government of Chile was led by (S Allenda)
34. Religious extremists in Afghanistan are known as (Talibans)
35. Expand NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization)
36. NATO was formed by (America)
37. NATO was formed in the year (1949)

38. As a counter of NATO, Russia signed (Warsaw pact)
39. Warsaw pact was signed by (USSR)
40. SEATO, CENTO are established by this country (America)
41. Expand SEATO (South East Asian Treaty Organization)
42. Expand CENTO (Central Treaty Organization)
43. The first satellite launched into space (Sputnik)
44. The first satellite Sputnik was launched by (USSR)
45. The first human entered into space (Yuri Gagarin)
46. Yuri Gagarin was the citizen of this country (USSR)
47. The first man stepped on the moon (Neil Armstrong)
48. Neil Armstrong was the citizen of this country (USA)
49. Expand NAM (Non-Allied Movement)
50. Bandung Conference was held in the year (1955)
51. Bandung was a city in this country (Indonesia)
52. The number of countries attended to the Bandung conference (29)
53. The leader who attended to the Bandung Conference from India (Jawahar Lal Nehru)
54. This meeting paved way for the formation of NAM (Bandung Conference)
55. The Chief Spokesman of the Bandung Conference (J.L. Nehru)
56. The founders of Non-Alignment (Nehru, Nasser, Tito)
57. Gamel Abdul Nasser was the leader of this country (Egypt)
58. Josip Broz Tito was the leader of this country (Yugoslavia)
59. Aim of NAM (promoting cultural and economic cooperation in Asio-African nations)
60. The first summit of NAM was held at (Belgrade)
61. The first summit of NAM was held in the year (1961)
62. The number of countries attended to the First NAM Summit (25)
63. The number of member countries of NAM by 2012 (120)
64. Non-Aligned countries are known as (Third World)
65. The region between Europe and Asia is called (West Asia)
66. The conflicts between Arabs and Jews are known as (West Asian Crisis)

67. Before World War II, Palestine was under the control of (Britain)
68. This is the holy city to Jews, Christians and Muslims (Jerusalem)
69. The Jew traditionally considered Palestine as (Promised Land)
70. The movement for uniting Jews all over the world (Zionist Movement)
71. The separate country created for the Jews (Israel)
72. Separate state for Jews, Israel was created in the year (1961)
73. Abdul Nasser was the President of (Egypt)
74. Who amongst made efforts to unite the Arabs? (Nasser)
75. Who amongst nationalized the Suez canal? (Nasser)
76. Israel attacked on Egypt in (1956)
77. Expand PLO (Palestine Liberation Organization)
78. PLO was established in the year (1964)
79. Leader of PLO (Yasser Arafat)
80. Israeli Olympic Squad at Munich Olympics were killed by (PLO terrorists)
81. Yasser Arafat was died in the year (2004)
82. Saddam Husain was the dictator of this country (Iraq)
83. In Iraq, Saddam Husain came to power in the year (1968)
84. The headquarter of the WTO are located in (New York)
85. Expand WTO (World Trade Organization)
86. Mikhail Gorbachev was the President of (USSR)
87. The reforms introduced by Gorbachev in USSR are known as (Glasnost, Perestroika)
88. USSR was dissolved by this President (Gorbachev)
89. USSR was dissolved in the year (1991)
90. Panch sheel was formulated by (Jawahar Lal Nehru)
91. The relationship between India and its neighbors is influenced by (Panchsheel)
92. China became a Communist Republic in the year (1949)
93. India and China signed the Panchsheel pact on (29th April, 1954)
94. The border line between India and China (Mc Mahon Line)

95. China annexed Tibet in (1950)
96. India gave asylum to this religious leader of Tibet (Dalai Lama)
97. The region of dispute between India and China (Aksai-Chin)
98. China invaded India in (Oct, 1962)
99. The region of dispute between India and Pakistan (Kashmir)
100. The first war between India and Pakistan for Kashmir fought in the year (1948)
101. Expand PoK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir)
102. The Prime Minister of India in 1965 (Lal Bahadur Shastri)
103. The military dictator of Pakistan (General Ayub Khan)
104. UN Secretary General played key role between India and Pakistan to ceasefire (U Thant)
105. The PMs of India and Pakistan signed this pact in 1965 (Tashkent Pact)
106. The movement started by the supporters of Mujabur Rehman (Mukti Bahani)
107. India fought with Pakistan for the liberation of East Pakistan (Bangladesh) in (1971)
108. East Pakistan was liberated in the year (1971)
109. Bangladesh liberated in 1971 with the help of this country (India)
110. Simla agreement was signed between (Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto)
111. Kargil war occurred between these countries (India and Pakistan)
112. Kargil war was fought in the year (1999)
113. The island country situated to the south of India (Sri Lanka)
114. Sri Lanka got independence in the year (1948)
115. This PM of India was assassinated by Tamil militants (Rajiv Gandhi)
116. Which of the following statement about the cold war is wrong? (B)
- (A) Rivalry between US and USSR
 (B) USA and USSR engaged in direct war
 (C) Triggering off an arms race
 (D) An ideological war between the two super powers
117. Who amongst the following is not involved in the West Asian Crisis? (B)
- (A) Egypt (B) Indonesia (C) Britain (D) Israel

21. Social Movements in our Times

1. American Civil Rights Movement was led by (Dr.Martin Luther King Jr.)

2. Historical speech, "I have a dream" was delivered by (Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.)
3. In USSR, President Gorbachev initiated a process of reforms called (Glasnost)
4. Nuclear bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki happened in the year (Aug, 1945)
5. Cold War started between these countries (USA and USSR)
6. America used these bombs on Vietnam (Napalam Bombs)
7. US Government end the war with Vietnam in the year (1975)
8. Expand SALT (Strategic Arms Limitation Talks)
9. Expand START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty)
10. Chernobyl incident (nuclear blast in USSR)
11. Worldwide economic and political changes since 1990s are known as (Globalization)
12. The movement against the American under water nuclear tests (Greenpeace Movement)
13. Greenpeace is the name of a (ship)
14. The headquarters of Greenpeace is located at (Amsterdam in Holland)
15. This absorbs the harmful rays of the Sun (Ozone layer)
16. Aim of the Greenpeace movement ... (ensuring the ability of the Earth to nurture life in all its diversity)
17. Bhopal gas tragedy took place in the year (1984)
18. Bhopal Gas tragedy (Leakage of poisonous gas out of Union Carbide Factory)
19. Expand NBA (Narmada Bachao Andolan)
20. Who amongst the following part of NBA (Bava Mahaliya)
21. Expand CSE (Centre for Science and Environment)
22. In 1980, CSE was founded by (Anil Agrawal)
23. Narmada Bachao Andolan was started against (the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam)
24. Sardar Sarovar Dam was built on this river (Narmada River)
25. Silent Valley movement took place in the state of (Kerala)
26. Silent Valley was converted into a National Park in the year (1985)
27. Narmada Bachao Andolan was led by (Medha Patkar)
28. Narmada Bachao Andolan took place in the state of (Gujarat)
29. Anti-Drugs Movement was started in this district of Andhra Pradesh (Nellore)

30. Total prohibition on arrack was imposed in the year (1995)
31. Manipur was made a part of India in the year (1949)
32. Meira Paibi Movement started in the state of (Manipur)
33. Literally, Meira Paibi means (torch bearers)
34. Meira Paibi Movement started to (prevent public disorder due of alcohol abuse)
35. Which of the following is not a key concept of present social movements? (C)
 - A. Nuclear plants polluting factories
 - B. B.Human Rights
 - C. Family Planning
 - D. Environmental protection
36. Which of the following is not a principle of civil rights movement? (D)
 - A. Discrimination against caste and creed
 - B. Equal rights
 - C. Freedom of expression
 - D. Sustainable development

22. Citizens and the Governments

1. Right to Information Act was passed in the year (2005)
2. Right to information is (fundamental right)
3. Who can make amendments in RTI Act? (Parliament)
4. Persons who gets information should pay (Rupees 5-10)
5. RTI ensures the government to (maintain records)
6. The information under RTI is to be provided in language. (local)
7. Expand PWD (Public Works Department)
8. In an office, the following is responsible to give information..... (Public Information Officer)
9. Expand SPIC (State Public Information Commissioner)
10. Expand CPIC (Central Public Information Commissioner)
11. These are outside the purview of Information act(armed forces and security agencies)
12. RTI Act helps to increase in administration. (transparency)
13. These are established to settle long pending cases within short time without any expenses)
14. Expand NALSA (National Legal Services Authority)
15. Sate Level Services Authority is headed by (Chief Justice of the state High Court)
16. Ex-Officio chairman of District Legal Services Authority (District Judge)

17. Persons with annual income of are eligible to get legal aid under Legal Service Authority.

(not more than Rs.1.0 Lakh)

18. What type of information is not accessible to the citizens?

(D)

- A. The particulars of its organization, functions and duties
- B. The powers and duties of its officers and employees
- C. The manner of execution of subsidy programs, including the amounts
- D. Endanger the life or physical safety of a person

ZPHS - SODUM