

# SOCIAL STUDIES

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Dt**

# BITS

# 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. Mawkdok 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)

## 2. Ideas of Development

1. **Hunter gatherers** -about 200,000 years ago.
2. Number of years since we began **agriculture** -12,000 years ago.
3. Number of years since modern **Industries**-from about 400 years ago.
4. **Development** involves thinking about and achieving goals.
5. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project is in **Tirunelveli** district (Tamil Nadu)
6. A vessel dumped 500 tonnes of liquid toxic wastes in **Abidjan** in **Ivory Coast**(Africa).
7. The fumes from the highly toxic waste caused **nausea, skin rashes, fainting, diarrhea** etc.
8. Besides seeking more income, people also seek things like **equal treatment, freedom, security, and respect** from others.
9. For comparing countries, their **income** is considered to be the most important attribute.
10. Countries with **higher income** are developed than less income countries.
11. **World Development** Report brought out by the World Bank to classify countries.
12. The average income is also called **per capita income**.
13. Per capita income is calculated in **US Dollars** for all countries.
14. with per capita income of US \$**12,600** and above per annum in 2012 are called **high income** countries.
15. Countries with per capita income of US \$**1,035** or less per annum in 2012 are called **low income** countries.
16. A decade ago, India came in the category of **low income** countries.
17. Now India falls under the category of **middle income** countries.
18. As **the per capita income** in India's position has improved.
19. The rich countries, excluding countries of **West Asia** and certain other small countries are called developed countries.
20. **The average** income is useful for comparison.
21. **Collective provision** of goods and services is cheaper than individual.
22. Punjab Per Capita Income for 2012 ` **78,000**.
23. Himachal Pradesh Per Capita Income for 2012 ` **74,000**.
24. Bihar Per Capita Income for 2012 ` **25,000**.
25. IMR means **Infant Mortality Rate**.
26. Out of 1000 live children born, the number of children who die within one year is called **Infant Mortality Rate**.
27. Punjab IMR per 1000 (2006) is 42.
28. Himachal Pradesh IMR per 1000 (2006) is 36.
29. Bihar IMR per 1000 (2006) is 62.
30. The % of literate population above 7 years age is called **Literacy Rate**.
31. Punjab Literacy rate (%) (2011) is 77.
32. Himachal Pradesh Literacy rate (%) (2011) is 84.
33. Bihar Literacy rate (%) (2011) is 64.
34. Out of the total number of children in age group 6-17, the % of children attending school is called **Net Attendance Rate**.
35. Net Attendance Rate (2006) in Himachal Pradesh is 90, in Punjab –76.
36. Bihar Net Attendance Rate (2006) is 56.
37. In **Bihar** half the children of school going age do not attend school.
39. **Money** cannot buy a pollution free environment.
40. PDS means **Public Distribution System**.

# 3. Production and Employment

1. Into how many 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 )  
( 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 an envelope of air surrounding the earth. ( atmosphere )
28. German word ' trade ' means ..... ( track )
29. India lies in the belt of these trade 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, enjoy ..... climate. ( 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 help in ripening these fruits ..... ( Mangos )
47. In Andhra Pradesh, pre-monsoon showers are locally known as ..... ( Mango 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 arrive in 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 does not receive rainfall from south west monsoons. ( Coromondal coast )
57. The coast of Tamilnadu is called as ..... ( Coromondal coast )
58. Retreating monsoon / North-east monsoon season ..... ( October to November )
59. .... state receives 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 over ..... years is called climate. ( 30 years )

## 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, Penisular Plateau, Indio-gangetic Plains )
5. Himalayan rivers ..... ( Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra )
6. Himalayan river while entering into plains carved ..... shapped 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 near .....in 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. Bhagirathi rises at this glacier ..... ( Gangotri )
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 Dzung )
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 )
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

73. West flowing rivers \_\_\_ Narmada , Tapi

## 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)
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 ..... ( sedentary 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 ..... ( Bhimbetka )

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. Koli 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 more than 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 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

## 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 Chipko 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 Hobsbawm )
5. .... called the 20th century as the age of Revolutions. ( Eric Hobsbawm )
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 racial 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 stared 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 )

## 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 ..... ( Gestopo )
- 35. The police in Nazi government is known as ..... ( Strom 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 ..... ( Combodia, 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 )

## **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. Gandhi 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 from British India ..... ( 292 )
23. The number of members elected to Constituent Assembly from 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 Day 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 roughly .....days 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 won in the elections of Bangladesh, but arrested and taken to Pakistan was  
..... ( Mujibur Rahman )
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 ..... ( 1980 )
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 to .....article.( 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 ..... ( 1983 )
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 ..... ( Assam 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 happened in Delhi in the year ..... ( 1984 )
30. " Out of every Rupee spent on the poor barely 15 paise reaches them " – said by .....
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 ..... ( 1991 )
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 formed .....as 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

## 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 ..... ( China, 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 ..... ( Taliban )
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 ..... ( Genewa )
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

## 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 Kind 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-Arrack 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