

SOCIAL SCIENCE

ALL MCQs For CBSE Class 10



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MCQs for CBSE CLASS 10

1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? 1
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder
Ans: (b)
2. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: 1
(a) cloth
(b) thread
(c) land
(d) height
Ans: (a)
3. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a: 1
(a) Trade Union
(b) Customs Union
(c) Labour Union
(d) Farmer's Union
Ans: (b)
4. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision? 1
(a) Equality among people
(b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations
(d) Resentment against nations
Ans: (b)
5. Who were the 'Junkers'? 1
(a) Soldiers
(b) Large landowners
(c) Aristocracy
(d) Weavers
Ans: (b)
6. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? 1
(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
(b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
(c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
(d) None of these
Ans: (a)
7. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed? 1
(a) Treaty of Versailles
(b) Act of Union
(c) Treaty of Paris
(d) Treaty of Vienna
Ans: (b)

8. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon? 1
 (a) England, France, Italy, Russia
 (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia
 (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain
 (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy
 Ans : (c)

9. Romanticism refers to a: 1
 (a) cultural movement
 (b) religious movement
 (c) political movement
 (d) literary movement
 Ans : (a)

10. Austrian Chancellor _____ hosted the Congress of Vienna. 1
 Ans : Duke Metternich

11. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the _____
 Ans : French revolution

12. The Civil Code of 1804 was known as the _____
 Ans : Napoleonic Code

13. _____ became the allegory of the German nation. 1
 Ans : Germania

14. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were democratic in nature. (True/False) 1
 Ans : False

15. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as la patri. (True/False)
 Ans : False

16. In 1861, Friedrich Wilhelm IV was proclaimed the king of united Italy. (True/False) 1
 Ans : False

17. The term 'absolutist' referred to monarchical government. (True/False) 1
 Ans : True

18. Match the columns. 1

Column A	Column B
(a) French Revolution	(i) brought the conservative regimes back to power
(b) Liberalism	(ii) ensured right to property for the privileged class
(c) Napoleonic Code	(iii) recognised Greece as an independent nation
(d) The Treaty of Vienna	(iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(e) Treaty of Constantinople	(v) individual freedom and equality before law

Ans : (a) (iv), (b) (v), (c) (ii), (d) (i), (e) (iii)

19. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789? 1
(a) Dictatorship
(b) Military
(c) Body of French Citizen
(d) Monarchy
Ans : (d)
20. Which of the following countries is considered as the 'cradle of European civilization'?
(a) England
(b) France
(c) Greece
(d) Russia
Ans : (c)
21. Frederic Sorrieu was a _____ . 1
Ans : French artist
22. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ Empire. 1
Ans : Ottoman
23. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation. (True/False) 1
Ans : True
24. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. (True/False) 1
Ans : True
25. Who was Frederic Sorrieu? 1
Ans : Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who visualised a world, made up of democratic and social republics, and put his dream down in a series of four prints.
26. What is referred to as Absolutism? 1
Ans : Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarian monarchical system of rule or government is referred to as absolutism.
27. Define Nation. 1
Ans : A body of people who are united by same past, culture, political system and common interests can be defined as a Nation.
28. What was the concept of a nation-state? 1
Ans : The concept of a nation-state was one in which people and rulers of land came together to develop a sense of common identity and shared history.
29. Define Plebiscite. 1
Ans : Plebiscite is a system of direct vote by which the people of a region, themselves decide to accept or reject a proposal.
30. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? 1
Ans : The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. It proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

31. Name the provinces under the Habsburg Empire. 1
Ans : The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria-Hungary. It included the Alpine region of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland as well as Bohemia along with Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
32. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century? 1
Ans : The emerging middle class of Europe demanded constitutionalism with national unification.
33. What was elle? 1
Ans : Elle was the measure of cloth. It was different for each of the 39 states of German confederation.
34. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives? 1
Ans : The basic philosophy of the conservatives was to preserve the traditional institutions such as church, monarchy, social hierarchies, property and family etc.
35. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815? 1
Ans : Duke Metternich hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815.
36. What was main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815? 1
Ans : The main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was to undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
37. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? 1
Ans : The liberal nationalists took up the issue of freedom of press.
38. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe? 1
Ans : The European revolutionaries aimed at opposing the monarchical order established after the Vienna Congress and struggle for liberty and freedom.
39. Who remarked "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"? 1
Ans : These words were said by Duke Metternich.
40. How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence? 1
Ans : Lord Byron, an English poet, organised funds for the Greek struggle against the Ottoman Empire and also participated in the war.
41. What is Romanticism? 1
Ans : Romanticism refers to cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment through emotions, folk songs, poetry and dances.
43. What is meant by das volk? 1
Ans : Das volk is a German word meaning common people.
44. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened? 1
Ans : The Frankfurt Parliament was convened at the Church of St Paul.
45. Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament? 1
Ans : The middle class lost its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.
46. Who were referred as 'Junkers' in Prussia? 1
Ans : Junkers, in Prussia, the large land owning class.

47. Which state led the unification of Germany? 1
Ans : Prussia led the unification of Germany.
48. Who holds the credit of unifying Germany? 1
Ans : Otto von Bismarck holds the credit of unifying Germany.
49. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? 1
Ans : Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the emperor of Germany after its unification in 1871.
50. Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont? 1
Ans : King Victor Emmanuel II headed Sardinia-Piedmont.
51. What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)? 1
Ans : The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain with the incorporation of Scotland.
52. Which Italian patriot organised a group of soldiers known as 'Red Shirts'? 1
Ans : Giuseppe Garibaldi, an Italian patriot, organised a group of soldiers known as Red Shirts.
53. What was Germania? 1
Ans : It was an allegory of Germany.
54. Who were the Slavs? 1
Ans : The inhabitants of the regions under the Ottoman Empire like modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro were called the Slavs.
55. What made the Balkan area explosive? 1
Ans : The spread of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire made the Balkan area very explosive.
56. What do you mean by nationalism? 1
Ans : Devotion, love, and patriotic feelings for one's own nation is called nationalism. It is a feeling of political consciousness and unity among the people of a state.
57. What decisions were taken at the Congress of Vienna? 1
Ans : In France, the Bourbon dynasty was restored to power with a number of states set up on its boundaries. Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control of northern Italy and Russia was given part of Poland.
58. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? 1
Ans : The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
59. What was the allegory of France called? 1
Ans : Allegory of France was called Marianne.
60. Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat? 1
a) To support the plantation workers
b) To protest against high revenue demand
c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
d) To demand loans for the farmers
Ans : (b)

61. Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916? 1
- To oppose the British laws
 - To oppose the plantation system
 - To oppose high land revenue
 - To protest against the oppression of the mill workers
- Ans : (b)
62. Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? 1
- To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
 - To choose members of Indian Council
 - To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
 - To set up a government organisation
- Ans : (a)
63. Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known? 1
- He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
 - He led a peasant movement in Avadh.
 - He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
 - He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.
- Ans : (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
64. Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh? Mark the most important 1 factor.
- To punish the Indians
 - To take revenge for breaking martial laws.
 - To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
 - To disperse the crowd
- Ans : (c)
65. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh? 1
- Satyagraha Movement
 - Militant Guerrilla Movement
 - Non-Violent Movement
 - None of the above
- Ans : (b)
66. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement? 1
- Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
 - Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
 - Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
 - Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru
- Ans : (a)
67. Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? 1
- Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
 - Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
 - Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
 - Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.
- Ans : (b)

68. Who were the 'Sanatanis'? 1
- a) Saints
 - b) Dalits
 - c) Labours
 - d) High-caste Hindus

Ans : (d)

69. The main problem with the Simon Commission was that: 1
- a) It was an all British commission.
 - b) It was formed in Britain.
 - c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
 - d) It supported the Muslim League.

Ans : (a)

70. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act? 1
- a) It introduced the Salt Law.
 - b) It increased taxes on land.
 - c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
 - d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Ans : (c)

71. Gandhiji's march from Sabarmati to Dandi is called the _____ 1
- Ans : Salt March

72. The Depressed Classes Association was formed by _____ 1
- Ans : Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

73. The Muslim League was started by _____ 1
- Ans : Muhammad Ali Jinnah

74. The Statutory Commission that arrived in India in 1928 was led by _____ 1
- Ans : John Simon

75. The Swaraj Party was set up by _____ and _____ 1
- Ans : Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das

76. Match the columns. 1

Column A	Column B
(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(i) Depressed Classes Association
(b) B.R Ambedkar	(ii) Famous image of Bharat Mata
(c) Sir Mohammad Iqbal	(iii) The Folklore of Southern India
(d) Abanindranath Tagore	(iv) President of the Muslim League
(e) Natesa Sastri	(v) Vande Matram

Ans : (a) (v), (b) (i), (c) (iv), (d) (ii), (e) (iii)

77. Due to the effect of the Non-Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam, they: 1
- a) left the plantations and headed home.
 - b) went on strike.
 - c) destroyed the plantations.
 - d) None of these

Ans : (a)

78. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

1

- a) Karachi Congress
- b) Haripur Congress
- c) Lahore Congress
- d) Lucknow Congress

Ans : (c)

79. Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

1

- a) Lord Mount batten
- b) Lord Dalhousie
- c) Lord Irwin
- d) None of these

Ans : (c)

80. Match the columns.

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Hartal	(i) Refused to deal with or associate with someone or with something
(b) Boycott	(ii) To strike off work, a form of demonstration
(c) Begar	(iii) Form of salutation
(d) Salam	(iv) Deprive some one of the service of washer man
(e) Dhobi- bandh	(v) Forced or bonded labour without payment

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (i), (c) (v), (d) (iii), (e) (iv)

81. Which of the following statements is/ are true about the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) It started on 11 March, 1930 and ended on 6 April, 1930
- b) Mahatma Gandhi marched over 240 miles with 78 of his trusted followers covering 10 miles a day
- c) On 6th April, Gandhiji ceremonially violated the Salt Law, manufacturing salt by boiling seawater.
- d) All the above

Ans. (d)

82. Certain events are given below. Choose the appropriate chronological order:

- (i). Coming of Simon Commission to India
- (ii). Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore Session of INC
- (iii). Government of India Act 1919
- (iv). Champaran Satyagraha

Choose the Correct option:

- a) i—iv—iii—ii
- b) iv—iii—i—ii
- c) iv—i—ii—iii
- d) iii—iv—ii—i

Ans. b) iv—iii—i—ii

83. Arrange the following historical events in a chronological sequence

- (i). Rowlatt Act
- (ii). Kheda Satyagraha
- (iii). Champaran Movement
- (iv). Ahmedabad Mill Strike

Choose the Correct option:

- a) I, II, III, IV
- b) II, I, III, IV
- c) III, I, IV, II
- d) III, II, IV, I

Ans. d) III, II, IV, I

84. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- a) Khilafat Movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

Ans. c

85. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

- a) January 1921
- b) February 1922
- c) December 1929
- d) April 1919

Ans. a

86. Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.

- a) He wanted to show his power.
- b) Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.
- c) Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.
- d) He ordered to fire because he noticed a sudden unrest in the crowd.

Ans. c

87. Why was Satyagraha organized in Champaran in 1916?

- a) To oppose the British laws
- b) To oppose the plantation system
- c) To oppose high land revenue
- d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers

Ans. b

88. Why did Gandhiji organize Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat?

- a) To support the plantation workers
- b) To protest against high revenue demand
- c) To support the mill workers to fulfill their demand
- d) To demand loans for the farmers

Ans. b

89. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

- a) Pressure from the British Government
- b) Second Round Table Conference
- c) Gandhiji's arrest
- d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Ans. d

90. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of

- a) abolition of Salt Tax
- b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence
- c) boycott of Simon Commission
- d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

Ans. b

91. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930?

- a) Sir Muhammad Iqbal
- b) Shaukat Ali
- c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- d) Maulana Azad

Ans. a

92. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- a) Khilafat Movement
- b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

Ans. c

93. Which one of the following statements is correct as regard to international resources? 1

- a) Resources which are regulated by international institutions.
- b) Resources which lie beyond the territorial waters.
- c) Resources which are found along the international frontier.
- d) Resources which are not yet developed.

Ans: (a)

94. The first International Earth Summit was held in 1

- a) Geneva
- b) New York
- c) Japan
- d) Rio de Janeiro

Ans: (d)

95. The most widespread relief feature of India is 1

- a) Mountains
- b) Forests
- c) Plains
- d) Plateaus

Ans: (c)

96. Resources which are found in a region, but have not been utilised 1
a) Renewable
b) Developed
c) National
d) Potential
Ans: (d)
97. The red soil is red in colour because 1
a) it is rich in humus.
b) it is rich in iron compounds.
c) it is derived from volcanic origin.
d) it is rich in potash.
Ans: (b)
98. Soil formed by intense leaching is 1
a) Alluvial soil
b) Red soil
c) Laterite soil
d) Desert
Ans: (c)
99. _____ soil has high water retaining capacity. 1
Ans: Black
100. Land consisting of many gullies and ravines are called _____. 1
Ans: bad lands
101. 'Slash and burn' agriculture is a 1
a) Shifting agriculture
b) Intensive agriculture
c) Commercial agriculture
d) None of these
Ans: (a)
102. Grapes are mainly produced in the state of _____. 1
a) Meghalaya
b) Himachal Pradesh
c) Mizoram
d) Andhra Pradesh
Ans: (d)
103. Bhoodan–Gramdan movement was initiated by 1
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Vinoba Bhave
d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Ans: (c)
104. Grouping of small land holdings into a bigger one is called 1
a) ceiling on land holdings.
b) collectivisation.
c) cooperative farming.

d) consolidation of land holdings.

Ans : (d)

105. Match the columns

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Leading producer of Maize	(i) Kerala
(b) Leading rice producing state	(ii) Karnataka
(c) Leading sugarcane producing state	(iii) West Bengal
(d) Leading producer of rubber	(iv) Uttar Pradesh

Ans : (a) (ii), (b) (iii), (c) (iv), (d) (i)

106. Specialised cultivation of fruits and vegetables is called

1

- a) Agriculture
- b) Horticulture
- c) Sericulture
- d) Pisciculture

Ans : (b)

107. Punjab and Haryana grow rice mainly due to

1

- a) availability of cheap labour.
- b) development of canals irrigation and tubewells.
- c) fertile soil.
- d) development of transport network.

Ans : (b)

108. Rabi crops are sown in

1

- a) Winter
- b) Summer
- c) Autumn
- d) Spring

Ans : (a)

109. Minerals need to be conserved because

1

- (i). They are renewable.
- (ii). They are depleting rapidly.
- (iii). They are needed for country's industrial development.
- (iv). Their formation is very fast.

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) All of the above

Ans : (b)

110. Which of the following statements are incorrect with regard to placer deposits?

1

- i. They occur as alluvial deposits.
- ii. They are corroded by water.
- iii. They occur in ocean beds.
- iv. They are found in sands of the valley floors and the base of hills.

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (i) and (iv)

Ans: (b)

111. Low grade brown coal is called

1

- a) Magnetite
- b) Bauxite
- c) Lignite
- d) Limonite

Ans: (c)

112. Which one of the following is a non-metallic mineral?

1

- a) Lead
- b) Copper
- c) Tin
- d) Limestone

Ans: (d)

113. Kudremukh is an important Iron Ore mine of

1

- a) Kerala
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Ans: (c)

114. Which of the following minerals is mined at Balaghat mines?

1

- a) Manganese
- b) Aluminium
- c) Copper
- d) Limestone

Ans: (a)

115. Which of the following is an offshore oil field?

1

- a) Ankaleshwar
- b) Digboi
- c) Kalol
- d) Mumbai High

Ans: (d)

116. Match the columns

1

Column A	Column B
(a) Coalition Government	(i) Each organ of the government checks the other
(b) Civil War	(ii) Government of more than two political parties
(c) Check and Balance	(iii) Power may also be shared among different social groups
(d) Community Government	(iv) A violent conflict between opposing groups

Ans: (a) (ii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii)

117. Choose the correct option: 1

Power sharing is desirable because it helps:

- a) To increase pressure on government.
- b) To reduce possibilities of conflicts.
- c) To generate awareness among people.
- d) To increase percentage of voters.

Ans: (b)

118. System of 'checks and balances' means: 1

- a) Horizontal distribution of powers.
- b) Separation of powers.
- c) Put a check on the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs of government by maintaining a balance of power among various institutions.
- d) Federal division of powers

Ans: (c)

119. The System of Panchayati Raj involves 1

- a) The village, block and district levels
- b) The village, and state levels
- c) The village district and state levels
- d) The village, state and Union levels

Ans: (a)

120. In case of a clash between the laws made by the centre and a state on a subject in the concurrent list: 1

- a) the state law prevails.
- b) the central law prevails.
- c) both the laws prevail within their respective jurisdictions.
- d) the Supreme Court has to intervene to decide.

Ans: (b)

121. Match the following: 1

Column A	Column B
(A) Union Territory	(i) Decision-making body for the entire village
(B) Local self	(ii) An alliance of more than government two parties
(C) Coalition	(iii) Representatives' government body at the district level
(D) Zila Parishad	(iv) Area which is run by the Union / Central government

- a) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (iv) and D - (i)
- b) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (iii) and D - (ii)
- c) A - (iv), B - (i), C - (ii) and D - (iii)
- d) A - (iv), B - (iii), C - (ii) and D - (i)

Ans: (c)

122. Which of the following subjects is not included in the state list? 1

- a) Law and order
- b) National defence
- c) Education
- d) Agriculture

Ans: (b)

123. In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the: 1

- a) Union list
- b) State list
- c) Concurrent list
- d) Residuary subjects

Ans: (b)

124. The Constitution of India 1

- a) divided powers between centre and states in three lists.
- b) divided powers between centre and states in two lists.
- c) listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.
- d) Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.

Ans: (a)

125. The system of government in which there is only one level of government is known as _____. 1

Ans: Unitary Government

126. Banking and Defence are the subjects of _____. 1

Ans: Union list

127. In 1947 the boundaries of several old states were changed on the basis of _____. 1

Ans: language

128. Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) National Defence	(i) rural areas
(b) Education	(ii) District
(c) Local selfgovernment	(iii) urban areas
(d) Municipal Corporation	(iv) State list
(e) Zila Parishad	(v) Union list

Ans: (a) (v), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (iii), (e) (ii)

129. Which of the following government has two or more levels? 1

- a) Community Government
- b) Coalition Government
- c) Federal Government
- d) Unitary Government

Ans: (c)

130. Which of the following countries is an example of "coming together federation"? 1

- a) U.S.A
- b) India
- c) Spain
- d) Belgium

Ans: (a)

286. 'Feminist movements' are aimed at: 1
(a) Liberty
(b) Equality
(c) Participation
(d) Power

Ans: (b)

287. Which one of the following is not a cause of communalism? 1
(a) Religion is taken as the basis of the nation
(b) When one religion is discriminated against other
(c) State has no official religion
(d) Demands of one religious group are formed in opposition to another

Ans: (c)

288. Which of the following divisions is unique to India? 1
(a) Gender division
(b) Caste division
(c) Economic division
(d) Religious division

Ans: (b)

289. Select the laws enacted by the Parliament for the welfare of women. 1
(a) Special Marriage Act of 1955
(b) Dowry Prohibition Act of 1961
(c) Equal Remuneration Act of 1976
(d) All the above

Ans: (d)

290. Women in India are discriminated in; 1
(a) Political life
(b) Social life
(c) Economic life
(d) All of the above

Ans: (d)

291. "Sexual Division of labour signifies, that 1
i. Gender division emphasises division on the basis of nature of work.
ii. Division between men and women.
iii. Caste is the basis of Gender Division.
iv. Work decides the division between men and women.

- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(b) (i), (ii) and (iv)
(c) (i) and (iii)
(d) (iv) and (i)

Ans: (b)

131. Give the meaning of 'Alliance'. 1
a) Two parties together form the government.
b) Leftist and Rightist together form the government.
c) When state and national parties together form the government.
d) When several parties in a multi-party system join for the purpose of contesting elections and winning power.

Ans : (d)

132. The political party which believes in Marxism-Leninism is 1

- a) Nationalist Congress Party.
- b) Communist Party of India.
- c) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)
- d) Bahujan Samaj Party

Ans : (b)

133. Which one of the following is considered the best form of government? 1

- a) Democracy
- b) Dictatorship
- c) Monarchy
- d) Military Rule

Ans : (a)

134. Select the statement related to the advantages of multi-party system 1

- a) Multi-party system provides limited choice to voters.
- b) There is a chance of conflict.
- c) Provides choice to the voters.
- d) In Multi-party system regional parties get the representation.

Ans : (c)

135. Political parties are allotted symbols by _____. 1

- a) The government of India
- b) The constitution of India
- c) The party leaders
- d) The Election Commission

Ans : (d)

136. A recognised political party is one that 1

- a) is registered with the Election Commission of India.
- b) is given a unique Election symbol
- c) gets some other facilities recognised by the Election Commission
- d) All of these

Ans : (d)

137. Recognised political parties stand for: 1

- a) Parties recognised by the Election Commission with all the privileges and facilities.
- b) Parties that are present in only one of the federal units.
- c) Parties that are present in several and all units of the federation.
- d) Communal parties based on regional diversities.

Ans : (a)

138. Social outcomes cover the areas like 1

- (i) Dignity and freedom of citizens
- (ii) Untouchability and discrimination
- (iii) Gender equality
- (iv) Ban on child labour
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
- (b) (ii), (i) and (iv)
- (c) (ii) and (iv)

(d) (i) only

Ans : (b)

139. The basic outcome of democracy is 1

- a) Political, social and economic outcome
- b) Military outcome
- c) Restricted and limited welfare policies.
- d) Elimination of poverty

Ans : (a)

140. If a government provides its citizens a right and means to examine the process of decision, it is 1

- a) An accountable government
- b) A responsible government
- c) A transparent government
- d) A stable government

Ans : (a)

141. What do democracies ensure regarding decision making? 1

- a) Process of transparency
- b) Decisions taken by the head of the country
- c) Decision by the Council of Ministers
- d) Restricted popular participation in decision making

Ans : (a)

142. Which of the following is not true about democracy? 1

- a) It always worries about majorities and public opinion.
- b) It improves the quality of decision making.
- c) Decision making is faster and quicker.
- d) It allows a room to correct mistakes.

Ans : (c)

143. Why is democracy considered as the better form of government than dictatorship? 1

- a) Promotes equality and enhances dignity of the individual.
- b) Never allows room to correct mistakes.
- c) Majority community rule
- d) Provides methods to resolve conflicts

Ans : (a)

144. Match the columns 1

Column A	Column B
(a) A democratic government is a	(i) idea of political inequality
(b) A democracy is attentive to the needs of	(ii) improves the quality of decision making
(c) Democracies have successfully eliminated	(iii) legitimate government
(d) Democracy is considered a better form of government as it	(iv) all citizens

Ans : (a) (iii), (b) (iv), (c) (i), (d) (ii)

145. Political outcome signifies: 1
- i. Accountable and responsible government
 - ii. Military rule
 - iii. Legitimate government
 - iv. Restricted popular participation
- (a) (i), (iii) and (iv)
(b) (iii), (i) and (ii)
(c) (i) and (ii)
(d) (i) and (iii)
- Ans : (d)
146. government that takes decision by following norms and a proper procedure is: 1
- a) An accountable government
 - b) A responsible government
 - c) A transparent government
 - d) A stable government
- Ans : (c)
147. A democratic government is: 1
- a) An accountable government
 - b) A responsive government
 - c) A legitimate government
 - d) All of the above
- Ans : (d)
148. Different persons could have different as well as conflicting notions of a country's development. 1 A fair and just path for all should be achieved. Interpret the concept being discussed here. 1
- a) Social development
 - b) Cultural development
 - c) National development
 - d) Economic development
- Ans : (c)
149. Countries with higher income are _____ than others with less income. 1
- a) Less developed
 - b) More developed
 - c) Less stronger
 - d) More organized
- Ans : (b)
150. Total income of the country divided by its total population is known as: 1
- a) Capital Income (b) National Income
 - (c) Per capita income (d) GDP
- Ans : (c)
151. Proportion of literate population in the 7 and above age group is called as: 1
- a) Knowledge rate (b) Literacy rate
 - (c) Attendance rate (d) Excellence Rate
- Ans : (b)



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152. Which age group of children is included for calculating Net Attendance Ratio? 1
(a) 6 – 10
(b) 7 – 11
(c) 5 – 9
(d) 14 – 15

Ans: (d)

153. For calculating Body Mass Index (BMI), weight of the person is divided by the: 1
a) Square of the weight
b) Square of the height
c) Square root of the height
d) Square of the sum of height and weight

Ans: (b)

154. If BMI is less than 18.5 then the person would be considered: 1
a) over weight (b) long height
(c) under nourished (d) short height

Ans: (c)

155. What proportion of the country is over using their groundwater reserves? 1
a) One-Fourth (b) One-Tenth
(c) One-Third (d) half

Ans: (c)

156. Resources which will get exhausted after years of use are: 1
a) Renewable resources
b) Non-durable resources
c) Non-renewable resources
d) Competing resources

Ans: (c)

157. The sectors are classified into public and private sector on the basis of: 1
a) Employment conditions
b) The nature of economic activities
c) Number of workers employed
d) Ownership of enterprises

Ans: (d)

158. The service sector includes activities such as: 1
a) agriculture, dairy, fishing and forestry
b) making sugar, gur and bricks
c) transport, communication and banking
d) None of these

Ans: (c)

159. Choose the correct meaning of organised sector: 1
a) It covers those enterprises where the terms of employment are regular.
b) It is outside the control of the government.
c) Jobs are not regular.
d) It provides low salaries.

Ans: (a)

160. Which of the following is included in tertiary sector? 1
a) ATM booths (b) Call centres
(c) Internet cafe (d) All of them
Ans: (d)
161. Government owns most of the assets and provides all the services: 1
a) Private Sector (b) Public Sector
(c) Organised Sector (d) Tertiary Sector
Ans: (b)
162. The value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a particular year is called as: 1
a) Gross Domestic Product
b) Net Domestic Product
c) National Product
d) Production of Tertiary Sector
Ans: (a)
163. Which one of the following is a modern form of currency? 1
a) Gold
b) Silver
c) Copper
d) Paper notes
Ans: (d)
164. Which among the following authorities issues currency notes on behalf of the government? 1
a) Government of India
b) The State Bank of India
c) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
d) Reserve Bank of India
Ans: (d)
165. In which of the following systems exchange of goods is done without use of money? 1
a) Credit system
b) Barter system
c) Banking system
d) Collateral system
Ans: (b)
166. Banks provide a higher rate of interest on which of the following accounts? 1
a) Saving account
b) Current account
c) Fixed deposits for long period
d) Fixed deposits for very short period
Ans: (c)
167. Banks use the major portion of the deposits to: 1
a) Keep as reserve so that people may withdraw
b) Meet their routine expenses
c) Extend loans
d) Meet renovation of bank
Ans: (c)

168. What percentage of their deposits is kept as cash by the banks in India? 1
(a) 25%
(b) 20%
(c) 15%
(d) 10%

Ans: (c)

169. The informal source of credit does not include which one of the following? 1
a) Traders
b) Friends
c) Cooperative Societies
d) Moneylenders

Ans: (c)

170. Which one of the following is the new way of providing loans to the rural poor? 1
a) Co-operative societies
b) Traders
c) Relatives and friends
d) SHGs

Ans: (d)

171. Rapid integration or interconnection between countries is known as: 1
a) Privatisation
b) Globalisation
c) Liberalisation
d) Socialisation

Ans: (b)

172. Which of the following is not a feature of a Multi-National Company? 1
a) It owns/controls production in more than one nation.
b) It sets up factories where it is close to the markets.
c) It organises production in complex ways.
d) It employs labour only from its own country.

Ans: (d)

173. The leader of the peasants in the Gudem Hills of Andhra was :

- (a) Baba Ramchandra
- (b) Venkata Raju
- (c) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

174. Baba Ramchandra was :

- (a) A sanyasi, who was earlier an indentured labourer
- (b) Leader of the peasants revolt in Awadh
- (c) Founder of the Kishan Sabha of Awadh in October 1920 along with J.L. Nehru
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

175. Who started the Swaraj Party and why ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose to oppose Gandhiji's policies
- (b) The young leaders in Congress who were against mass struggles
- (c) Nehru and Bose who wanted full independence
- (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru. Because they wanted to enter the Provincial Councils and oppose British policies

Ans. (d)

176. The two events which shaped Indian politics in the 1920s were :

- (a) The setting up of the Simon Commission by the Tory Government in Britain which had not a single Indian member
- (b) The worldwide economic depression which led to a fall in agricultural prices
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) The division within the Congress

Ans. (c)

177. Why did production of Indian textiles and handloom go up during the Non- Cooperation Movement?

- (a) Foreign cloth was burnt in huge bonfires
- (b) People discarded imported clothes and wore only Indian ones
- (c) The import of foreign clothes was halved between 1921-22 and the value dropped from Rs 102 crores to Rs 57 crores
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

178. Which of the following statements are not associated with the Non- Cooperation Movement in the towns?

- (a) Only the Brahmans and the rich took part in the movement
- (b) The council elections were boycotted even by the Justice Party of Madras
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Thousands of students left government-controlled schools; headmasters and teachers resigned; lawyers gave up their practice

Ans. (c)

179. Who presided over the December 1929 Session of the Congress at Lahore and what was its demand?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru. The demand was for Poorna Swaraj or full independence
- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose and "Poorna Swaraj" was its demand
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi. He asked for peaceful transfer of power by the British
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru, the demand was for more representation of Indians in the Councils

Ans. (a)

180. The two reasons why Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference of December 1931, were :

- (a) The arrest of Ghaffar Khan and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Violence of the Indian people against symbols of the British Raj like railways, police posts
- (c) The signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in March 1931
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

181. Name two industrial organizations established by Indian merchants and industrialists to protect their business interests.

- (a) The Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)
- (b) The Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress (1922)
- (c) The Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in 1927
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d)

182. The business groups and industrialists lost enthusiasm for the Civil Disobedience Movement because :

- (a) They lost faith in Gandhiji's methods
- (b) They were frightened by the British repression
- (c) The spread of violent activities worried them about prolonged disruption of business and the failure of the Round Table Conference made them afraid
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c)

183. One important feature of Civil Disobedience Movement was :

- (a) Gandhiji's belief that women should not join it and remain at home.
- (b) The complete change in the status of women in society.
- (c) The large-scale participation of women in the movement, in protest marches, manufacturing salt, picketing, boycotting foreign cloth and even going to jail
- (d) The large-scale participation of the Dalits or Harijans

Ans. (c)

184. Who was the President of the Muslim League in 1930?

- (a) Mr M.A. Jinnah
- (b) Maulana Azad
- (c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- (d) Sir Muhammad Iqbal

Ans. (d)

185. Muslim leaders and intellectuals were concerned about the status of Muslims as a minority within India, because :

- (a) There was distrust and suspicion between the two communities
- (b) They feared that their culture and identity would be submerged under the domination of a Hindu majority
- (c) Their leaders differed with the policies of the Congress
- (d) The Congress was not ready to grant them a separate electorate

Ans. (b)

186. People belonging to different communities, regions or language groups developed a sense of collective belonging through

- (a) Experiences of united struggles
- (b) A variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination
- (c) History and fiction, folklore and songs, popular prints and symbols all developed nationalism
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

187. How did history help in creating a feeling of nationalism in India by the end of the 19th century?

- (a) By reinterpreting history and refuting the British portrayal of Indians as backward, primitive and incapable of governing themselves
- (b) By writing about India's glorious past and urging people to take pride in their achievements
- (c) By urging them to struggle and change the miserable conditions of life under British rule
- (d) All the above

Ans. (d)

188. Who was the first writer to create the image of 'Bharat Mata' as an identity of India and how?

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore by his paintings of a mother figure in 1905
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore through his collection of ballads, nursery rhymes and myths
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1870, by writing the song "Vande Mataram" and later including it in his novel 'Anand Math'
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

189. The two great writers of Bengal and Madras, who contributed to nationalism in the late nineteenth century through folklore were :

- (a) Abanindranath Tagore and Ravi Verma
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore and Natesa Sastri
- (c) Jamini Roy and Ravi Verma
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

190. Name a leader of the Dalits and the association formed by him.

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi and 'Harijan' Association
- (b) Baba Amte, 'Dalit Association'
- (c) Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Depressed Classes Association in 1930
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c)

191. The reason for Mahatma Gandhiji's fast unto death in 1932, was

- (a) the failure of the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) the public resort to violence during the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (c) the clash with Dr Ambedkar over his demand for a separate electorate for Dalits which he thought would halt their integration into society
- (d) the failure of the Second Round Table Conference

Ans. (c)

192. The main features of the Poona Pact of September 1932 were :

- (a) No separate electorates for Dalits, to be voted by the general electorates
- (b) The Dalits to be called Depressed Classes and not Harijans
- (c) Reserved seats for Depressed Classes in provincial and central legislative councils
- (d) Both (a) and (c)

Ans. (d)



MUKUTClasses

193. Natesa Sastri expressed and proved his love for folklore by :

- (a) Believing that folklore was national literature
- (b) By calling it the most trustworthy manifestation of the people's real thoughts and characteristics
- (c) By publishing a massive four-volume collection of Tamil folk tales 'The Folklore of Southern India'
- (d) All the above

Ans. (c)

194. In which movement did Gandhi see an opportunity to bring Muslims under the umbrella of a unified national movement : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) the oppressive plantation system in Champaran movement
- (b) A satyagraha movement to support the peasants of the Kheda district of Gujarat
- (c) A nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act of 1919
- (d) A non-cooperation movement in support of Khilafat as well as Swaraj

Ans. (d)

195. Which pact resolved the issue of separate electorates for dalits between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932?

- (a) Lucknow pact
- (b) Nagpur pact
- (c) Poona pact
- (d) Surat pact

Ans. (c)

196. Which was the main cause for boycotting foreign goods during Non- Cooperation Movement ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) A symbol of western economic and cultural dominations
- (b) A symbol of foreign rule
- (c) A symbol of western political domination
- (d) A symbol of oppressive rule

Ans. (b)

197. Which of the following was the cause for business classes to participate in Civil Disobedience Movement ?

- (a) To buy foreign goods without any restrictions
- (b) To sell Indian goods without any restrictions
- (c) Protection against import of foreign goods
- (d) To export their goods

Ans. (c)

198. Which one of the following is not true regarding the impact of the First World War on India ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Defence expenditure resulted in increased taxes.
- (b) Forced recruitment of soldiers was introduced in the villages
- (c) Income tax was introduced and customs duties increased
- (d) The hardships ended with the war as the British introduced the Rowlatt Act

Ans. (d)

199. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Jallianwala Bagh incident ? [2011]

- (a) It took place on 10th April, 1919
- (b) Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground and crawl on the streets
- (c) Its aim was to create a 'moral effect' in the minds of the satyagrahis

(d) Its aim was to create a feeling of terror

Ans. (a)

200. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Rowlatt Act ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It barred Indians from carrying weapons and arms
- (b) It allowed detention of political prisoners without trial, for two years
- (c) Its aim was to give power to the government to repress political activities
- (d) It was passed by the Imperial Legislative Councils in 1919

Ans. (d)

201. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Khilafat Movement ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) It aimed at bringing the Hindus and Muslims together in the Non-Cooperation Movement
- (b) It aimed at defending the Ottoman Emperor's temporal powers
- (c) Muhammad Ali and Shaukat Ali led the movement in India
- (d) It resulted in the restoration of the power of the Khilafat of Turkey

Ans. (d)

202. Why did the rich peasant community actively participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement ? Choose the most appropriate answer from the following : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Failure of talks in the 2nd Round Table Conference
- (b) The Government's refusal to reduce the revenue demand
- (c) Khadi cloth was more expensive than mill cloth
- (d) Racial discrimination

Ans. (b)

203. Which one of the following leaders headed Abadh Kisan Sabha ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Motilal Nehru

Ans. (a)

204. Which one of the following statements is not the basic concept of 'Satyagrah'? [2011]

- (a) Emphasis on the power of truth
- (b) Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself
- (c) Emphasis on non-violence
- (d) Emphasis on enduring the British dominance

Ans. (d)

205. Which one of the following was the main reason behind the start of the Non-Cooperation Movement in 1920 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) To fulfil the demand for Swaraj.
- (b) To oppose the arrival of Prince of Wales.
- (c) To surrender the titles vested by British.
- (d) To boycott the civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils.

Ans. (a)

206. The event that marked the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement was : [2011]

- (a) The demand for Poorna Swaraj of 1929
- (b) The Independence Day pledge of 1930
- (c) The violation of Salt Law in 1930
- (d) All of these

Ans. (d)

207. In 1916, Gandhiji travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasant to struggle against the :

- (a) Upper caste people
- (b) Landless agriculture labourers
- (c) Oppressive plantation system
- (d) None of them

Ans. (c)

208. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930 ? [2014 (T-2)]

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Muhammad Iqbal
- (c) Muhammad Ali
- (d) Shaukat Ali

Ans. (b)

209. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abnindranath Tagore
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (d) None of these

Ans. (b)

210. Why did General Dyer open fire on the peaceful gathering at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April, 1919 ?

- (a) General Dyer wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- (b) He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of satyagrahis.
- (c) He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders.
- (d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

Ans. (b)

211. Gandhiji began fast unto death when Dr. B.R. Ambedkar demanded separate electorate for dalits because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Separate electorates would create division in the society.
- (b) Separate electorates would slow down the progress of integration into society.
- (c) With separate electorates, dalits would gain respect in society.
- (d) The condition of dalits would become better.

Ans. (a)

212. 'Hind Swaraj' was written by : [2012 (T-2)]

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel

(d) Subhash Chandra Bose

Ans. (b)

213. Who amongst the following led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar ? [2016 (T-2)]

(a) Abdul Gaffar Khan

(b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

(c) Lala Lajpat Rai

(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. (a)

214. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress ? [2017]

(a) Karachi (b) Haripur

(c) Lahore (d) Lucknow

Ans. (c)

215. Who led the peasants movement in Oudh during the Non-Co-Operation Movement ? [2014 (T-2)]

(a) Motilal Nehru

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

(c) Baba Ramchandra

(d) Sardar Patel

Ans. (c)

216. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because : [2015 (T-2)]

(a) There was no Indian member in the Commission.

(b) It supported the Muslim League

(c) Congress felt that people deserved Swaraj

(d) There were differences among the members

Ans. (a)

217. Which of the following best describes Satyagraha as an idea ? [2011 (T-2)]

(a) Practising civil disobedience

(b) Resignation from official posts

(c) Appealing to the conscience of the adversary without physical force

(d) Boycott of schools and colleges

Ans. (a)

218. Which of the following is not true about the Rowlatt Act ? [2011 (T-2)]

(a) It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.

(b) Gave the government powers to repress political activity

(c) It passed the Act despite opposition from the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.

(d) Led to the launch of a movement under Gandhiji's leadership.

Ans. (a)

219. Which of the following was a cause for the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement? [2011 (T-2)]

(a) Lack of coordination among the satyagrahi

(b) Outbreak of violence at Chauri Chaura.

(c) Gandhiji wanted to start Civil Disobedience

(d) Other nationalists persuaded Gandhiji

Ans. (b)

220. Gandhiji in his work 'Hind Swaraj' said that: [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The British must Quit India
- (b) Indians must not cooperate with the British
- (c) The Government must concede the right to make salt
- (d) Indians must be involved in the governance of India

Ans. (b)

221. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhiji decided to call off the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Gandhiji consented to participate in a Round Table Conference
- (c) The British government agreed to release the political prisoners
- (d) The British government agreed to grant independence

Ans. (d)

222. Who among the following was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath' ?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Natesa Sastri
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

Ans. (a)

223. Who among the following were associated with 'Swaraj Party' formed during India's freedom struggle?

- (a) C.R. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- (c) Motilal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose
- (d) Muhammad Ali and Shaikat Ali

Ans. (b)

224. Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in : [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) 1920 (b) 1913
- (c) 1910 (d) 1915

Ans. (d)

225. The concept of Non-Cooperation was turned into a movement through the :

- (a) surrender of government awarded titles
- (b) boycott of foreign goods and schools
- (c) boycott of civil services, army, police, courts and legislative councils
- (d) all of these

Ans. (d)

226. How did the Indian people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging?

- (a) Through the experience of united struggles
- (b) Through cultural process

(c) Through the several of Indian folklores.

(d) All of these

Ans. (d)

227. Indians boycotted the Simon Commission because : [2011 (T-2)]

(a) It was an all-British Commission

(b) It was formed in Britain

(c) It was set up to oppose the nationalist Movement

(d) None of these

Ans. (a)

228. What was the effect of the Non- Cooperation Movement on the plantation workers in Assam? [2011 (T-2)]

(a) They left the plantations and headed towards home

(b) They went on strike

(c) They destroyed the plantations

(d) They started using violence

Ans. (a)

229. By whom was the song 'Vande Mataram' composed ?

(a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(b) Rabindranath Tagore

(c) Sarat Chandra Chatterjee

(d) Natesa Sastri

Ans. (a)

230. Name the Sanyasi who was an indentured labourer in Fiji :

(a) Baba Ramchandra [2011 (T-2)]

(b) Baba Ramdev

(c) Baba Sitaraman

(d) Baba Jaidev

Ans. (a)

231. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by : [2011 (T-2)]

(a) extreme poverty

(b) the crop failure

(c) a plague epidemic

(d) all the above

Ans. (d)

232. Justice Party of Madras was a party of : [2011 (T-2)]

(a) non-Muslims

(b) non-Brahmins

(c) non-Tamils

(d) judges

Ans. (b)

233. Why was Simon Commission sent to India in 1928 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) To look into the functioning of Indian constitutional system and suggest reforms.
- (b) To try Indian revolutionary leaders.
- (c) To frame a new Constitution for India.
- (d) To persuade Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference.

Ans. (c)

234. In what order did the following three movements take place during 1916-1918 by Gandhiji ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Champaran, Kheda, and Ahmedabad
- (b) Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda
- (c) Kheda, Champaran, and Ahmedabad
- (d) Ahmedabad, Champaran and Kheda

Ans. (a)

235. Who among the following organised the dalits in the Depressed Classes Association in 1930? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Gandhiji
- (b) Alluri Sitarm Raju
- (c) Kanshi Ram
- (d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (d)

236. In the countryside, rich peasants and Jats of Uttar Pradesh actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) They wanted Poorna Swaraj
- (b) They were very hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
- (c) They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted
- (d) The government was forcing land ceiling

Ans. (b)

237. Which one of the following provisions is related to Gandhi-Irwin Pact ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) Not to arrest Gandhiji
- (b) To release the political prisoners
- (c) To abolish Salt Act
- (d) To arrest Sir John Simon

Ans. (b)

238. The relationship between the poor peasants and the Congress remained uncertain during the Civil Disobedience Movement because [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The poor peasants were interested in the lowering of the revenue demand
- (b) They launched a no rent campaigns
- (c) They were hard hit by the depression
- (d) All the above

Ans. (b)

239. Who said, "The Swaraj would not come for a hundred years if untouchability is not eliminated"?

- (a) Motilal Nehru
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose

- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (c)

240. 'Swaraj' for the plantation workers in Assam meant [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) political freedom
- (b) more wages
- (c) retaining a link with the village from which they had come
- (d) none of the above

Ans. (c)

241. Which one of the following was the main reason for calling off the Non- Cooperation Movement by Gandhiji in 1922 ? [2011 (T-2)]

- (a) The Chauri Chaura incident
- (b) The passing of the Rowlatt Act
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) The Jallianwala Bagh incident

Ans. (a)

242. Who one of the following took command, when martial law was imposed in Amritsar in 1919?

- (a) General Dyer
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) William Bentinck
- (d) Sir John Simon

Ans. (a)

243. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru

Ans. (c)

244. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Calcutta
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Amritsar

Ans. (a)

245. The Non-cooperation Khilafat Movement began in

- (a) January 1921
- (b) February 1922
- (c) December 1929
- (d) April 1919

Ans. (a)

246. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

- (a) Pressure from the British Government
- (b) Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Gandhiji's arrest
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Ans. (d)

247. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement
- (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh
- (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

Ans. (c)

248. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaikat Ali
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi

Ans. (b)

249. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lai Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of _____

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax
- (b) 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence
- (c) boycott of Simon Commission
- (d) separate electorate for the 'dalits'

Ans. (b)

250. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because

- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.
- (b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.
- (c) there was no Indian Member in the Commission.
- (d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.
- (e) Ans. (c)

251. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Begar
- (c) Picketing
- (d) Bandh

Ans. (c)

252. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru
- (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

Ans. (d)

253. Who founded the 'Depressed Classes Association' in 1930?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju
- (b) C.R. Das
- (c) M.R. Jayakar
- (d) Dr B.R. Ambedkar

Ans. (d)

254. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

(a) Swaraj Party (b) Justice Party (c) Muslim League (d) Congress Party

Ans. b

255. What do you mean by the term 'Begar'?

- (a) An Act to prevent plantation workers to leave the tea gardens without permission.
- (b) The forced recruitment of soldiers in rural areas during World War I.
- (c) Labour that villagers were forced to contribute without any payment.
- (d) Refusal to deal and associate with people, or participate in activities as a form of protest.

Ans. (c)

256. Where did Mahatma Gandhi start his famous 'Salt March' on 12th March 1930?

- (a) Dandi (b) Chauri-Chaura (c) Sabarmati (d) Surat

Ans. (d)

257. Which industrialist attacked colonial control over Indian economy and supported the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Dinshaw Petit (b) Purshottamdas Thakurdas
- (c) Dwarkanath Tagore (d) Seth Hukumchand

Ans. (b)

258. Who visualised and depicted the image of 'Bharat Mata' through a painting?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Natesa Sastri
- (d) Abanindranath Tagore

Ans. (d)

259. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.
- (b) He used arson to burn down government offices.
- (c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.
- (d) He practised open defiance of law, peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence.

Ans. (d)

260. What does satyagraha mean? Choose one from the following options.

- (a) 'Satyagraha' means use of physical force to inflict pain while fighting.
- (b) 'Satyagraha' does not inflict pain, it is a non-violent method of fighting against oppression.
- (c) 'Satyagraha' means passive resistance and is a weapon of the weak.
- (d) 'Satyagraha' was a racist method of mass agitation.

Ans. (b)

261. What was the purpose of imposing the Rowlatt Act?

- (a) The Rowlatt Act forbade the Indians to qualify for administrative services.
- (b) The Rowlatt Act had denied Indians the right to political participation.
- (c) The Rowlatt Act imposed additional taxes on Indians who were already groaning under the burden of taxes.
- (d) The Rowlatt Act authorised the government to imprison any person without trial and conviction in a court of law.

Ans. (d)

262. Where did the brutal 'Jallianwala Massacre' take place?

- (a) Amritsar (b) Meerut (c) Lahore (d) Lucknow

Ans. (a)

263. Why did General Dyer order to open fire on a peaceful demonstration at Jallianwala Bagh? Choose from the given options.

- (a) He wanted to show his power.
(b) Firing was ordered because it was an unruly crowd.
(c) Because his object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect' to create fear in the minds of 'satyagrahis'.
(d) He ordered to fire because he noticed a sudden unrest in the crowd.

Ans. (c)

264. From the options given below, which was the appropriate reason for the formation of the party

- a) Wanted Congress members to ask Dominion State for India
b) Wanted Congress members to ask for Poorna Swaraj for Indians
c) Wanted Congress members to oppose Simon Commission
d) Wanted for a member of Congress to return to Council Politics

Ans. (d)

265. Civil Disobedience Movement started with which main demand.

- a) Abolition of Dowry
b) Abolition of Untouchability
c) Abolition of Salt Law
d) None of the above options

Ans. (c)

266. Why Satyagraha was organised in Champaran in 1916?

- a) To oppose high land revenue
b) To protest against the oppression of mill workers
c) To oppose the plantation system
d) To oppose the British Laws

Ans. (c)

267. Which of the below-given statement is incorrect about Alluri Sitaram Raju?

- a) Raju believed in the principle of non-violence advocated by Gandhiji
b) He used to persuade people to give up drinking
c) He used to claim that he has special powers
d) Alluri Sitaram Raju was inspired by the Non-Cooperation movement

Ans. (a)

268. The Non-cooperation Movement began on which one of the following dates?

- (a) January 1921
(b) November 1921
(c) December 1921
(d) May 1921

Ans. (a)

269. In which of the following places Mahatma Gandhi organised satyagraha for the first time in India?

- (a) Dandi (b) Ahmedabad (c) Kheda (d) Champaran

Ans. (d)

270. Who among the following was associated with the formation of Swaraj Party within the Congress?

- (b) Subhas Chandra Bose (b) Motilal Nehru (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Dadabhai Naoroji

Ans. (b)

271. In which of the following Indian National Congress sessions was the demand of 'Purna Swaraj' formalised in December 1929?

- (a) Madras Session (b) Lahore Session (c) Calcutta Session (d) Nagpur Session

Ans. b

272. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed classes Association?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
(d) Motilal Nehru

Ans. a

273. Why had the Congress ignored the dalits for long?

- (a) Due to their liberal outlook
(b) Due to fear from the Britishers
(c) For fear of offending the sanatans
(d) For fear of Dr B.R. Ambedkar.

Ans. c

274. Which of the following is transformed into a wide variety of finished goods of higher value?

- a) Manufactured goods
b) raw material
c) industrial goods
d) all of the above

Ans. b

275. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc?

- (a) Steel
(b) Electronic
(c) Aluminium
(d) Information Technology

Ans.b

276. Which of the following industries is not a heavy industry?

- (a) Cotton textile
(b) Cement
(c) Iron and Steel
(d) Ship building

Answer: a

277. Which one of the following industries manufactures telephones, computer, etc.?

- (a) Cement
- (b) Iron and Steel
- (c) Electronic
- (d) Chemical

Answer: c

278. Which one of the following public sector plants is located in Chhattisgarh? [Foreign 2011]

- (a) Bokaro Steel Plant
- (b) Bhilai Steel Plant
- (c) Durgapur Steel Plant
- (d) Rourkela Steel Plant

Answer: b

279. Which one of the following is not a centre of Automobile industry ?

- (a) Chennai
- (b) Bengaluru
- (c) Jamshedpur
- (d) Coimbatore

Answer: d

280. The processing of raw material into more valuable products falls under the category of

- (a) Secondary activities
- (b) Tertiary activities
- (c) Primary activities
- (d) None of the above

Answer: a

281. Which of the following statements regarding manufacturing is not true?

- (a) Manufacturing helps in modernising agriculture.
- (b) Development of manufacturing industries is a precondition for eradication of unemployment and poverty.
- (c) Export of manufactured goods expands trade and commerce and brings in much needed foreign exchange.
- (d) Manufacturing puts the country into a debt trap.

Answer: d

282. Which one of the following does not influence industrial location?

- (a) Raw material
- (b) Capital and power
- (c) Market and labour
- (d) Underground railway line

Answer: d

283. Industries that use minerals as raw material are called

- (a) Agro-based industries
- (b) Forest-based industries
- (c) Basic industries
- (d) Mineral-based industries

Answer: d

284. Cotton textile industry is a

- (a) Forest-based industry
- (b) Key industry
- (c) Agro-based industry
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

285. The industries that produce goods for direct use by consumers are called

- (a) Key industry
- (b) Small-scale industry
- (c) Consumer industry
- (d) Heavy industry

Answer: c

286. The first cotton mill of India was set up in

- (a) Ahmedabad
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Coimbatore

Answer: c

287. Which country is the major importer of Indian yarn?

- (a) Indonesia
- (b) Bhutan
- (c) Japan
- (d) Spain

Answer: c

288. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding spinning sector in India?

- (a) Spinning mills are mostly located in Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
- (b) India has world-class production in spinning.
- (c) Our spinning mills are capable of using all the fibres we produce.
- (d) Most of the yam we produce is used by our local weavers.

Answer: d

289. Most of India's jute mills are located on the banks of

- (a) Alaknanda river
- (b) Son river
- (c) Hooghly river
- (d) Yamuna river

Answer: c

290. Which of the following is not a private sector industry?

- (a) Dabur Industries
- (b) Bajaj Auto Ltd.
- (c) SAIL
- (d) TISCO

Answer: c

291. Which are the two prime factors for the location of aluminium industry?

- (a) Market and labour
- (b) Transport network and water supply
- (c) Cheap and regular supply of electricity and bauxite
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

292. Which two states are more famous for their cotton textile industry?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir and Punjab
- (b) Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (c) Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (d) Assam and West Bengal

Answer: b

293. Most of the integrated steel plants in India are located in

- (a) Malwa Plateau
- (b) Bundelkhand Plateau
- (c) Meghalaya Plateau
- (d) Chotanagpur Plateau

Answer: d

294. The Software Technology Parks are set up by the government to provide

- (a) Skilled software professionals
- (b) Capital to start a software company
- (c) Single window service and high-speed data communication facility to software experts
- (d) None of the above

Answer: c

295. Air pollution is caused by

- (a) Organic and inorganic industrial effluents discharged into rivers.
- (b) Presence of high proportion of sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and air-borne particulate materials.
- (c) Unwanted sounds from industries, generators, saws and pneumatic and electric drills.
- (d) Overdrawing of groundwater.

Answer: b

296. Which country has democratic government since Independence?

- (a) India
- (b) Pakistan
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Nepal

Ans : (a) India

297. Choose the correct statement.

- (a) Democracy not to lag behind dictatorship.
- (b) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development.
- (c) Economic growth is better in non-Democratic government.
- (d) USA is a democratic government but remarkable economic development.

Ans : (b) Democracy is not guarantee of economic development.

298. Democracy is felt to be not so good in its:

- (a) practice
- (b) outcomes
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) both (a) and (b)

299. People feel that democracy is better as it promotes:

(a) equality (b) freedom (c) dignity (d) all of the above

Ans : (d) all of the above

300. The record of democracies is not impressive because

(a) It often frustrates the needs of the people
(b) It often ignores demands of a majority of its population
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Both a and b

301. Choose the wrong statement about democracy.

(a) Promotes equality among citizens
(b) Enhances the dignity of the individual
(c) Provide a method to resolve conflicts
(d) Does not have room to correct mistakes

Ans : (d) Does not have room to correct mistakes

302. The political parties and democratic government is accountable to:

(a) people (b) society (c) world (d) none of the above

Ans : (a) people

303. No deliberation and negotiation for taking decisions is part of

(a) democratic government (b) non-democratic
(c) monarchy (d) dictatorship

Ans : (b) non-democratic

304. Democracy has failed on which grounds?

(a) Corruption (b) Economic inequality (c) Literacy rate (d) All of these

Ans : (d) All of these

305. Which government is superior to any other government in promoting dignity?

(a) Monarchy (b) Dictatorship (c) Democracy (d) None of the above

Ans : (c) Democracy

306. Democracy even ensures the decision-making based on:

(a) norms (b) procedures (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

Ans : (c) both (a) and (b)



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