

RAVI MATHS TUITION CENTER

WHATSAPP - 8056206308

10 SOCIAL SCIENCE MCQ

10th Standard

Social Science

Exam Time : 00:01:00 Hrs

Total Marks : 1

MCQS

948 x 1 = 948

- 1) What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
 - (a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans
 - (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia (c) Spain, Portugal and Italy
 - (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- 2) Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
 - (a) China (b) Japan (c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- 3) Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?
 - (a) Lenin (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung
- 4) What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
 - (a) air warfare (b) trench warfare (c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- 5) To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
 - (a) Britain (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA
- 6) Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
 - (a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Italy (d) France
- 7) With whom of the following was the Lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
 - (a) Germany (b) Russia (c) Pope (d) Spain
- 8) With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
 - (a) Hernan Cortes (b) Francisco Pizarro (c) Toussaint Louverture (d) Pedro I
- 9) Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
 - (a) English (b) Spaniards (c) Russians (d) French
- 10) Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?
 - (a) Roosevelt (b) Truman (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Eisenhower
- 11) Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
 - (a) Europe (b) Latin America (c) India (d) China

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12) When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?

- (a) 2 September, 1945 (b) 2 October, 1945 (c) 15 August, 1945 (d) 12 October, 1945

13) Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

- (a) Roosevelt (b) Chamberlain (c) Woodrow Wilson (d) Baldwin

14) Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?

- (a) Battle of Guadalcanal (b) Battle of Midway (c) Battle of Leningrad
(d) Battle of El Alamein

15) Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?

- (a) Kavashaki (b) Innoshima (c) Hiroshima (d) Nagasaki

16) Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?

- (a) Russians (b) Arabs (c) Turks (d) Jews

17) Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?

- (a) Chamberlain (b) Winston Churchill (c) Lloyd George (d) Stanley Baldwin

18) When was the Charter of the UN signed?

- (a) June 26, 1942 (b) June 26, 1945 (c) January 1, 1942 (d) January 1, 1945

19) Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?

- (a) Woodrow Wilson (b) Truman (c) Theodore Roosevelt (d) Franklin Roosevelt

20) When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?

- (a) September 1959 (b) September 1948 (c) September 1954 (d) September 1949

21) The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.

- (a) SEATO (b) NATO (c) SENTO (d) Warsaw Pact

22) Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?

- (a) Hafez al-Assad (b) Yasser Arafat (c) Nasser (d) Saddam Hussein

23) When was North and South Vietnam united?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1976 (c) 1973 (d) 1974

24) When was the Warsaw Pact dissolved?

- (a) 1979 (b) 1989 (c) 1990 (d) 1991

25) In which year was Sati abolished?

(a) 1827 (b) 1829 (c) 1826 (d) 1927

26) What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

(a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahmo Samaj (c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

27) Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

(a) Iswarchandra Vidyasagar (b) Raja Rammohan Roy (c) Annie Besant
(d) Jyotiba Phule

28) Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

(a) Parsi Movement (b) Aligarh Movement (c) Ramakrishna Mission
(d) Dravida Mahajana Sabha

29) Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

(a) Baba Dayal Das (b) Baba Ramsingh (c) Gurunanak (d) Jyotiba Phule

30) Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

(a) M.G. Ranade (b) Devendranath Tagore (c) Jyotiba Phule (d) Ayyankali

31) Who was the author of the book Satyarthaprakash ?

(a) Dayananda Saraswathi (b) Iyothee Thassar (c) Annie Besant
(d) Swami Shradanatha

32) The north-south extent of India is

(a) 2,500 km (b) 2,933 km (c) 3,214 km (d) 2,814 km

33) _____ River is known as 'Sorrow of Bihar'.

(a) Narmada (b) Godavari (c) Kosi (d) Damodar

34) A landmass bounded by sea on three sides is referred to as _____.

(a) Coast (b) Island (c) Peninsula (d) Strait

35) The Palk Strait and Gulf of Mannar separates India from _____.

(a) Goa (b) West Bengal (c) Sri Lanka (d) Maldives

36) The highest peak in South India is

(a) Ooty (b) Kodaikanal (c) Anaimudi (d) Jindhagada

37) _____ Plains are formed by the older alluviums.

(a) Bhabar (b) Tarai (c) Bhangar (d) Khadar

38) Pulicat Lake is located between the states of

- (a) West Bengal and Odisha (b) Karnataka and Kerala (c) Odisha and Andhra Pradesh
(d) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh
- 39) Western disturbances cause rainfall in _____.
- (a) Tamilnadu (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 40) _____ helps in quick ripening of mangoes along the coast of Kerala and Karnataka.
- (a) Loo (b) Norwester (c) Mango showers (d) Jet stream
- 41) _____ is a line joining the places of equal rainfall.
- (a) Isohyets (b) Isobar (c) Isotherm (d) Latitudes
- 42) Climate of India is labelled as _____.
- (a) Tropical humid (b) Equatorial Climate (c) Tropical Monsoon Climate
(d) Temperate Climate
- 43) The monsoon forests are otherwise called as _____.
- (a) Tropical evergreen forest (b) Deciduous forest (c) Mangrove forest
(d) Mountain forest
- 44) Sesahachalam hills, a Biosphere reserve is situated in _____.
- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Karnataka
- 45) _____ is a part of the world network biosphere reserves of UNESCO.
- (a) Nilgiri (b) Agasthiyamalai (c) Great Nicobar (d) Kachch
- 46) The soil which is rich in iron oxides is _____.
- (a) Alluvial (b) Black (c) Red (d) Alkaline
- 47) Which of the following organization has divided the Indian soils into 8 major groups?
- (a) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (b) Indian Meteorological Department
(c) Soil Survey of India (d) Indian Institute of Soil Science
- 48) The soils formed by the rivers are:
- (a) Red soils (b) Black soils (c) Desert soils (d) Alluvial soils
- 49) _____ dam is the highest gravity dam in India.
- (a) Hirakud dam (b) Bhakra Nangal dam (c) Mettur dam (d) Nagarjuna Sagar Dam
- 50) _____ is a cash crop.
- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat (c) Rice (d) Maize
- 51) Black soils are also called as:

- (a) Arid soils (b) Saline soils (c) Regur soils (d) Mountain soils
- 52) The longest dam in the world is _____.
- (a) Mettur dam (b) Kosi dam (c) Hirakud dam (d) Bhakra-Nangal dam
- 53) Which crop is called as “Golden Fibre” in India?
- (a) Cotton (b) Wheat (c) Jute (d) Tobacco
- 54) Manganese is used in _____.
- (a) Storage batteries (b) Steel Making (c) Copper smelting (d) Petroleum Refining
- 55) The Anthracite coal has _____.
- (a) 80 to 95% Carbon (b) Above 70% Carbon (c) 60 to 70% Carbon
(d) Below 50% Carbon
- 56) The most important constituents of petroleum are hydrogen and
- (a) Oxygen (b) Water (c) Carbon (d) Nitrogen
- 57) The city which is called as the Manchester of South India is
- (a) Chennai (b) Salem (c) Madurai (d) Coimbatore
- 58) The first Nuclear Power station was commissioned in
- (a) Gujarat (b) Rajasthan (c) Maharashtra (d) Tamil nadu
- 59) The most abundant source of energy is
- (a) Bio mass (b) Sun (c) Coal (d) Oil
- 60) The famous Sindri Fertilizer Plant is located in
- (a) Jharkhand (b) Bihar (c) Rajasthan (d) Assam
- 61) The nucleus for the development of the Chotanagpur plateau region is
- (a) Transport (b) Mineral Deposits (c) Large demand (d) Power Availability
- 62) The scientific study of different aspects of population is called
- (a) Cartography (b) Demography (c) Anthropology (d) Epigraphy
- 63) _____ transport provides door to door services.
- (a) Railways (b) Roadways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- 64) The length of Golden Quadrilateral superhighways in India is
- (a) 5846 km (b) 5942 km (c) 5630 km (d) 5800 km
- 65) The National Remote sensing Centre(NRSC) is located at_____.

- (a) Bengaluru (b) Chennai (c) Delhi (d) Hyderabad
- 66) The transport useful in the inaccessible areas is
- (a) Roadways (b) Railways (c) Airways (d) Waterways
- 67) Which of the following is associated with helicopter service?
- (a) Air India (b) Indian Airlines (c) Vayudoot (d) Pavan Hans
- 68) The major import item of India is
- (a) Cement (b) Jewells (c) Tea (d) Petroleum
- 69) Which of the following sequences in right regarding the Preamble?
- (a) Republic, democratic, secular, socialist, sovereign
(b) Sovereign, socialist, secular, republic, democratic
(c) Sovereign, republic, secular, socialist, democratic
(d) Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic
- 70) How many times has the Preamble to the Constitution of India amended?
- (a) Once (b) Twice (c) Thrice (d) Never
- 71) A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship through
- (a) Descent (b) Registration (c) Naturalisation (d) All of the above
- 72) Find the odd one out.
- (a) Right to Equality (b) Right against Exploitation (c) Right to Property
(d) Cultural and Educational Rights
- 73) One of the following is not an instance of an exercise of a fundamental right?
- (a) Workers from Karnataka go to Kerala to work on the farms
(b) Christian missions set up a chain of missionary schools
(c) Men and Women government employees got the same salary.
(d) Parents property is inherited by their children
- 74) Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?
- (a) Right to freedom of religion (b) Right to equality (c) Right to Constitutional remedies
(d) Right to property
- 75) How can the Fundamental Rights be suspended?

- (a) If the Supreme Court so desires (b) If the Prime Minister orders to this effect
(c) If the President orders it during the national emergency (d) All of the above
- 76) We borrowed the Fundamental Duties from the
(a) American Constitution (b) Canadian Constitution (c) Russian Constitution
(d) Irish Constitution
- 77) Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
- 78) Which of the following committees/commissions made recommendations about the Centre-State Relations?
1. Sarkaria Commission
2. Rajamannar Committee
3. M.N.Venkatachaliah Commission
Select the correct answer from the codes given below
(a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1 & 2 (c) 1 & 3 (d) 2 & 3
- 79) The Constitutional Head of the Union is
(a) The President (b) The Chief Justice (c) The Prime Minister (d) Council of Ministers
- 80) Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not?
(a) The President (b) Attorney General (c) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 81) The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
(a) The President (b) Lok Sabha (c) The Prime Minister (d) Rajya Sabha
- 82) What is minimum age laid down for a candidate to seek election to the Lok Sabha?
(a) 18 years (b) 21 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years
- 83) The authority to alter the boundaries of state in India rest with?
(a) The President (b) The Prime Minister (c) State Government (d) Parliament
- 84) Under which Article the President is vested with the power to proclaim Financial Emergency
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 360 (c) Article 356 (d) Article 365
- 85) The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme court are appointed by:
(a) The President (b) The Attorney General (c) The Governor (d) The Prime Minister
- 86) The Governor of the State is appointed by the

(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) President (d) Chief Justice

87) The Speaker of a State is a

(a) Head of State (b) Head of government (c) President's agent (d) None of these

88) Which among the following is not one of the powers of the Governor?

(a) Legislative (b) Executive (c) Judicial (d) Diplomatic

89) Who can nominate one representative of the Anglo-Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly?

(a) The President (b) The Governor (c) The Chief Minister

(d) The Speaker of State legislature

90) The Governor does not appoint

(a) Chief Minister (b) Chairman of the State Public Service Commission

(c) Advocate General of the State (d) Judges of the High Court

91) The State Council of Ministers is headed by

(a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor (c) The Speaker (d) The Prime Minister

92) The minimum age for the membership of the Legislative Council is

(a) 25 years (b) 21 years (c) 30 years (d) 35 years

93) Which one of the following States does not possess a bicameral legislature?

(a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttar Pradesh

94) The High Courts in India were first started at

(a) Calcutta, Bombay, Madras (b) Delhi and Calcutta (c) Delhi, Calcutta, Madras

(d) Calcutta, Madras, Delhi

95) Which of the following States have a common High Court?

(a) Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh (b) Kerala and Telangana (c) Punjab and Haryana

(d) Maharashtra and Gujarat

96) GNP equals

(a) NNP adjusted for inflation (b) GDP adjusted for inflation

(c) GDP plus net property income from abroad

(d) NNP plus net property income or abroad

97) National Income is a measure of

- (a) Total value of money (b) Total value of producer goods
(c) Total value of consumption goods (d) Total value of goods and services

98) Primary sector consist of

- (a) Agriculture (b) Automobiles (c) Trade (d) Banking

99) _____ approach is the value added by each intermediate good is summed to estimate the value of the final good.

- (a) Expenditure approach (b) Value added approach (c) Income approach
(d) National Income

100) Which one sector is highest employment in the GDP.

- (a) Agricultural sector (b) Industrial sector (c) Service sector (d) None of the above.

101) Gross value added at current prices for services sector is estimated at _____ lakh crore in 2018-19.

- (a) 91.06 (b) 92.26 (c) 80.07 (d) 98.29

102) India is _____ larger producer in agricultural product.

- (a) 1st (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 2nd

103) India's life expectancy at birth is _____ years.

- (a) 65 (b) 60 (c) 70 (d) 55

104) Which one is a trade policy?

- (a) irrigation policy (b) import and export policy (c) land-reform policy (d) wage policy

105) Indian economy is

- (a) Developing Economy (b) Emerging Economy (c) Dual Economy (d) All the above

106) Who is the head of the World Trade Organisation (WTO)

- (a) Ministerial conference (b) Director General (c) Deputy Director General
(d) None of these

107) Colonial advent in India

- (a) Portuguese, Dutch, English, Danish, French (b) Dutch, English, Danish , French
(c) Portuguese , Danish, Dutch, French, English
(d) Danish, Portuguese, French, English, Dutch

108) GATT's first round held in

- (a) Tokyo (b) Uruguay (c) Torquay (d) Geneva

109) India signed the Dunket proposal in

(a) 1984 (b) 1976 (c) 1950 (d) 1994

110) who granted the English “golden Fireman” in 1632

(a) Jahangir (b) Sultan of Golconda (c) Akbar (d) Aurangzeb

111) Foreign Investment policy (FIP) announced in

(a) June 1991 (b) July 1991 (c) July - Aug - 1991 (d) Aug 1991

112) Indian government was introduced _____ in 1991

(a) Globalization (b) World Trade Organisation (c) New Economic Policy (d) none

113) Who was the first Palayakkarars to resist the East India Company’s policy of territorial aggrandizement?

(a) Marudhu brothers (b) Puli Thevar (c) Velunachiyar

(d) Veerapandya Kattabomman

114) Who had established close relationship with the three agents of Chanda Sahib?

(a) Velunachiyar (b) Kattabomman (c) Puli Thevar (d) Oomai thurai

115) Where was Sivasubramanianar executed?

(a) Kayathar (b) Nagalapuram (c) Virupachi (d) Panchalamkurichi

116) Who issued the Tiruchirappalli proclamation of Independence?

(a) Marudhu brothers (b) Puli Thevar (c) Veerapandya Kattabomman

(d) Gopala Nayak

117) When did the Vellore Revolt breakout?

(a) 24 May 1805 (b) 10 July 1805 (c) 10 July 1806 (d) 10 September 1806

118) Who was the Commander-in-Chief responsible for the new military regulations in Vellore fort?

(a) Col. Fancourt (b) Major Armstrong (c) Sir John Cradock (d) Colonel Agnew

119) Where were the sons of Tipu Sultan sent after the Vellore Revolt?

(a) Calcutta (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Mysore

120) Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?

(a) Wahhabi Rebellion (b) Farazi Movement (c) Tribal uprising (d) Kol Revolt

121) Who declared that “Land belongs to God” and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?

(a) Titu Mir (b) Sidhu (c) Dudu Mian (d) Shariatullah

122) Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?

(a) Santhals (b) Titu Mir (c) Munda (d) Kol

123) Find out the militant nationalist from the following.

(a) Dadabhai Naoroji (b) Justice Govind Ranade (c) Bipin Chandra pal
(d) Romesh Chandra

124) When did the Partition of Bengal come into effect?

(a) 19 June 1905 (b) 18 July 1906 (c) 19 August 1907 (d) 16 October 1905

125) What was the context in which the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act was passed?

(a) Kol Revolt (b) Indigo Revolt (c) Munda Rebellion (d) Deccan Riots

126) Who set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916?

(a) Annie Basant (b) Bipin Chandra Pal (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Tilak

127) Who drew the attention of the British to the suffering of Indigo cultivation through his play Nil darpan?

(a) Dina Bandhu Mitra (b) Romesh Chandra Dutt (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
(d) Birsa Munda

128) Who was arrested during the anti-Rowlatt protests in Amritsar?

(a) Motilal Nehru (b) Saifuddin Kitchlew (c) Mohamed Ali (d) Raj Kumar Shukla

129) In which session of the Indian National Congress was Non-Cooperation approved?

(a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Calcutta (d) Nagpur

130) Which among the following was declared as 'Independence Day'?

(a) 26th January 1930 (b) 26th December 1929 (c) 16th June 1946
(d) 15th January 1947

131) When was the first Forest Act enacted?

(a) 1858 (b) 1911 (c) 1865 (d) 1936

132) On 8 January 1933 which day was observed _____.

(a) Temple Entry Day (b) Day of Deliverance (c) Direct Action Day
(d) Independence Day

133) Which Act introduced Provincial Autonomy?

(a) 1858 Act (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (c) Government of India Act, 1919
(d) Government of India Act, 1935

134) Who was the first President of the Madras Mahajana Sabha?

(a) T.M. Nair (b) P. Rangaiah (c) G. Subramaniam (d) G.A. Natesan

135) Where was the third session of the Indian National Congress held?

(a) Marina (b) Mylapore (c) Fort St. George (d) Thousand Lights

136) Who said “Better bullock carts and freedom than a train de luxe with subjection”?

(a) Annie Besant (b) M. Veeraraghavachari (c) B.P. Wadia (d) G.S. Arundale

137) Who among the following were Swarajists?

(a) S. Satyamurti (b) Kasturirangar (c) P. Subbarayan (d) Periyar EVR

138) Who set up the satyagraha camp in Udyavanam near Madras?

(a) K. Kamaraj (b) C. Rajaji (c) K. Santhanam (d) T. Prakasam

139) Where was the anti-Hindi Conference held?

(a) Erode (b) Madras (c) Salem (d) Madurai

140) _____ established a full-fledged printing press in 1709, at Tranquebar.

(a) Caldwell (b) F.W. Ellis (c) Ziegenbalg (d) Meenakshisundaram

141) _____ founded Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.

(a) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (b) B. R. Ambedkar (c) Rajaji (d) M. C. Rajah

142) India's first organised trade union, the Madras Labour Union was formed in_____.

(a) 1918 (b) 1917 (c) 1916 (d) 1914

143) _____ was established by the Justice Party Government for the selection of Government officials.

(a) Staff Selection Board (b) Public Service Commission

(c) Provincial Staff Recruitment Board (d) Staff Selection Commission

144) _____ was the first elected Legislative Council Member from the depressed class in Madras Province.

(a) M. C. Rajah (b) Rettaimalai Srinivasan (c) T.M. Nair (d) P. Varadarajulu

145) The latitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

(a) 8°5'N to 13°35'N (b) 8°5'S to 13°35'S (c) 8°0'N to 13°5'N (d) 8°0'S to 13°05'S

146) The longitudinal extent of Tamil Nadu is

(a) 76°18' E to 80°20'E (b) 76°18' W to 80°20'W (c) 86°18' E to 10°20'E

(d) 86°18' W to 10°20'W

147) The highest peak in Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Anaimudi (b) Doddabetta (c) Mahendragiri (d) Servarayan
- 148) Which of the following passes is not located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu?
- (a) Palghat (b) Shencottah (c) Bhorghat (d) Achankoil
- 149) Which one of the following rivers is flow into the Arabian Sea?
- (a) Periyar (b) Cauvery (c) Chittar (d) Bhavani
- 150) The district with largest mangrove forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
- (a) Ramanathapuram (b) Nagapattinam (c) Cuddalore (d) Theni
- 151) Retreating monsoon wind picks up moisture from
- (a) Arabian sea (b) Bay of Bengal (c) Indian Ocean (d) Timor sea
- 152) Which of the following district is affected by sand dunes to a large extent?
- (a) Theni (b) Madurai (c) Thanjavur (d) Ramanathapuram
- 153) The district which has the largest forest cover in Tamil Nadu is
- (a) Dharmapuri (b) Vellore (c) Dindigul (d) Erode
- 154) The delta which is known as Granary of South India is
- (a) Cauvery delta (b) Mahanadi delta (c) Godavari delta (d) Krishna delta
- 155) Second staple food of the people of Tamil Nadu is
- (a) Pulses (b) Millets (c) Oilseeds (d) Rice
- 156) A major hydro-electric power project of Tamil Nadu is
- (a) Mettur (b) Papansam (c) Sathanur (d) Thungabhadra
- 157) Number of major and minor ports in Tamil Nadu are
- (a) 3and15 (b) 4 and15 (c) 3 and16 (d) 4 and15
- 158) Which Minister plays a vital role in molding foreign policy of our country?
- (a) Defense Minister (b) Prime Minister (c) External Affairs Minister (d) Home Minister
- 159) The Panchaseel treaty has been signed between
- (a) india and Nepal (b) India and Pakistan (c) India and China
(d) India and Sri Lanka
- 160) Which article of Indian constitution directs to adopt foreign policy?
- (a) Article 50 (b) Article 51 (c) Article 52 (d) Article 53
- 161) Apartheid is

- (a) An international association (b) Energy diplomacy
(c) A policy of racial discrimination (d) None of these
- 162) The Agreement signed by India and China in 1954 related to
- (a) Trade and Commerce (b) Restoration of normal relations
(c) Cultural exchange programmes (d) The Five Principles of Co existence
- 163) Which is not related to our foreign policy
- (a) World co operation (b) World peace (c) Racial equality (d) Colonialism
- 164) Which of the following country is not the founder member of NAM?
- (a) Yugoslavia (b) Indonesia (c) Egypt (d) Pakistan
- 165) Find the odd one
- (a) Social welfare (b) Health care (c) Diplomacy (d) Domestic affairs
- 166) Non-Alliance means
- (a) being neutral (b) freedom to decide on issues independently (c) demilitarisation
(d) none of the above
- 167) Non – military issues are
- (a) Energy security (b) Water security (c) Pandemics (d) All the above.
- 168) Mc Mahon Line is a border between
- (a) Burma and India (b) India and Nepal (c) India and China (d) India and Bhutan
- 169) India is not a member of which of the following
- 1) G20
 - 2) ASEAN
 - 3) SAARC
 - 4) BRICS
- (a) 2 only (b) 2 and 4 (c) 2, 4 and 1 (d) 1, 2 and 3
- 170) OPEC is
- (a) An international insurance Co (b) An international sports club
(c) An Organisation of Oil Exporting Countries (d) An international company
- 171) With which country does India share its longest land border?
- (a) Bangladesh (b) Myanmar (c) Afghanistan (d) China
- 172) Match the following and choose the correct answer form the codes given below.
- i) Salma Dam - 1. Bangladesh
 - ii) Farakka accord - 2. Nepal

- iii) Chukha hydroelectric project - 3. Afghanistan
- iv) Sharda River project - 4. Bhutan

(a) 3 1 4 2 (b) 3 1 2 4 (c) 3 4 1 2 (d) 4 3 2 1

173) How many countries share its border with India?

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 8

174) Which two island countries are India's neighbours?

- (a) Sri Lanka and Andaman island (b) Maldievs and Lakshadweep island
- (c) Maldievs and Nicobar island (d) Sri Lanka and Maldievs

175) Which Indian state is surrounded by three countries?

(a) Arunachal Pradesh (b) Meghalaya (c) Mizoram (d) Sikkim

176) How many Indian states have their boundary with Nepal?

(a) Five (b) Four (c) Three (d) Two

177) Who drew up the borders for independent Pakistan?

(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe (c) Clement Atlee (d) None of the above.

178) _____ of food is physical availability of food stocks in desired quantities, which is a function of domestic production, changes in stocks and imports.

(a) Availability of food (b) Access to food (c) Absorption of food (d) none

179) Buffer stock is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by the government through the _____.

(a) FCI (b) Consumer Cooperatives (c) ICICI (d) IFCI

180) Which is correct?

- i) HYV-High Yielding Varieties
- ii) MSP-Minimum Support Price
- iii) PDS-Public Distribution System
- iv) FCI-Food Corporation of India

(a) i and ii are correct (b) iii and iv are correct (c) ii and iii are correct
(d) all are correct

181) _____ extended assistance through its Public Law 480.

(a) United States of America (b) India (c) Singapore (d) UK

182) _____ revolution was born in India paving way for self sufficiency in food grain production.

(a) Blue Revolution (b) White Revolution (c) Green Revolution (d) Grey Revolution

183) _____ is the only state in India to adopt universal PDS.

(a) Kerala (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Karnataka

184) _____ is the process of providing or obtaining the food necessary for health and growth.

(a) Health (b) Nutrition (c) Sanitation (d) Security

185) The three levels of governments in India are

(a) Union, state and local (b) Central, state and village
(c) Union, municipality and panchayat (d) None of the above

186) In India, taxes are including

(a) Direct taxes (b) Indirect taxes. (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

187) Which is the role of government and development policies?.

(a) Defence (b) Foreign policy (c) Regulate the economy (d) all of above

188) The most common and important tax levied on an individual in India is

(a) Service tax (b) Excise duty (c) Income tax (d) Central sales tax

189) Under which tax one nation, one uniform tax is ensured

(a) Value added tax (VAT) (b) Income tax (c) Goods and service tax (d) Sales tax

190) Income tax was introduced in india for the first time in the year _____ .

(a) 1860 (b) 1870 (c) 1880 (d) 1850

191) _____ tax is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

(a) Income tax (b) wealth tax (c) Corporate tax (d) Excise duty

192) What are identified as causes of black money?

(a) Shortage of goods (b) High tax rate (c) Smuggling (d) All of above

193) 'The Detroit of Asia' is _____.

(a) Tuticorin (b) Coimbatore (c) Chennai (d) Madurai

194) Pumpsets and motors are produced mostly in

(a) Salem (b) Coimbatore (c) Chennai (d) Dharampuri

195) _____ are an essential aspect of a nation's development.

(a) agriculture (b) industry (c) railway (d) none of these

196) Tiruppur is known for

(a) Leather tanning (b) Lock making (c) Knitwear (d) Agro-processing

197) A successful industrial cluster entirely created by the Tamil Nadu is

- (a) Hosur (b) Dindigul (c) Kovilpatti (d) Tirunelveli
- 198) Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?
- (a) Delville (b) Orange State (c) Adowa (d) Algiers
- 199) Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?
- (a) Britain (b) France (c) Germany (d) USA
- 200) The biggest outcome of the I world war was the_____
- (a) Green Revolution (b) French Revolution (c) Russian Revolution
- (d) American Revolution
- 201) A striking feature of nineteenth century was that_____ emerged as the dominant power.
- (a) Asia (b) Europe (c) Africa (d) Australia
- 202) In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from _____
- (a) France (b) Spain (c) Manchuria (d) India
- 203) _____of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.
- (a) Tsar Nicholas II (b) Michael (c) Peter the Great (d) Alexander I
- 204) At the battle of_____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.
- (a) Tannenberg (b) Marne (c) Danzig (d) Balkan
- 205) In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____
- (a) French (b) Indians (c) Austrians (d) Germans
- 206) _____ Was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.
- (a) Wilson (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) F.D Roosevelt (d) John F. Kennedy
- 207) Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____
- (a) Confucius (b) Plato (c) Mao-Tse-Tung (d) Karl Marx
- 208) In 1861, Tsar_____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
- (a) Fredrick (b) Peter (c) Alexander II (d) Nicholas
- 209) On 23 February 1917, the socialists celebrated_____

- (a) Mother's day (b) International working women's day (c) Oceans day
(d) Environment day
- 210) _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.
- (a) Pravda (b) Moscow times (c) Trud (d) Vedomosti
- 211) In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.
- (a) Versailles (b) Sevres (c) Brest - Litovsk (d) London
- 212) In 1931 Japan attacked _____
- (a) China (b) Manchuria (c) France (d) Russia
- 213) In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the League of Nations for her attack on _____
- (a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Austria (d) Finland
- 214) In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____
- (a) Dauszig (b) Port Arthur (c) Sakata (d) Miyako
- 215) In April 1915 Britain, France and Italy signed the secret _____
- (a) Treaty of Paris (b) Treaty of London (c) Locarno Treaty (d) Treaty of Rome
- 216) The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____
- (a) Geneva (b) The Hague (c) Netherland (d) Delhi
- 217) The _____ Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.
- (a) Mensheviks (b) Bolshevik (c) Socialist (d) Traditionalist
- 218) _____ was forced to grant a Constitution and Establish a parliament, the Duma
- (a) Nicholas II (b) Kerensky (c) Trotsky (d) Lenin
- 219) The Famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany _____
- (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal (c) Lusitania (d) Berlin
- 220) Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?
- (a) Verwoerd (b) Smut (c) Herzog (d) Botha
- 221) Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?
- (a) Support of US (b) Napoleonic Invasion (c) Simon Bolivar's involvement
(d) French Revolution
- 222) Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America

(a) Theodore Roosevelt (b) Truman (c) Eisenhower (d) Woodrow Wilson

223) The _____ powers were gravely weakened by the war, financially and politically.

(a) Asian (b) European (c) African (d) Australian

224) After the I World war, the situation was made worse by the political complication caused by the _____

(a) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (b) Treaty of Bucharest (c) Treaty of Versailles
(d) Treaty of London

225) Devaluation led to a world-wide credit _____

(a) expansion (b) upheaval (c) growth (d) contraction

226) In England, the _____ party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.

(a) Labour (b) Republican (c) Socialist (d) Communist

227) The first nation of Western Europe to turn against the ruling regime was _____

(a) France (b) Italy (c) Germany (d) Spain

228) The Fascist Party was founded in the year _____

(a) 1918 (b) 1920 (c) 1919 (d) 1921

229) Between 1871 and 1914, _____ had risen to dizzy heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.

(a) India (b) Germany (c) Italy (d) Britain

230) Ho Chi Minh was inspired by

(a) Mao-Tse-Tung (b) Lenin (c) Mortague (d) Hitler

231) _____ became the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery and French colonial control

(a) Cuba (b) Jamaica (c) Guyana (d) Haiti

232) At the dawn of the 20th Century _____ had occupied Cuba and Puerto Rico

(a) The United Kingdom (b) The United States (c) Germany (d) Italy

233) _____ Was the American President in 1904.

(a) Abraham Lincoln (b) Franklin Roosevelt (c) Theodore Roosevelt
(d) George Washington

234) The monarch of Brazil fell in _____

(a) 1885 (b) 1888 (c) 1889 (d) 1890

235) In the Presidential election of _____ the Communist Party potled about 6,000,000 votes.

(a) 1935 (b) 1932 (c) 1936 (d) 1938

236) Social Democratic Party was founded as the General German Workers Association on 23 May 1863 in _____

(a) Leipzig (b) Tongking (c) Tenochtitlan (d) Peru

237) _____ from Mexico conquered the Maya country in the fourteenth century.

(a) Smutz (b) Aztecs (c) Herzog (d) Pedro I

238) The Spirit of independence was growing under the leadership of _____ called El liberator, the liberator.

(a) Pedro I (b) Simon Bolivar (c) Herzog (d) Smutz

239) The great economic depression began in _____

(a) France (b) England (c) USA (d) Germany

240) Who propagated Nazi Party's ideology?

(a) Himmler (b) Goebbels (c) Heydrich (d) D'Annunzio

241) Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?

(a) New York (b) Chicago (c) London (d) The Hague

242) The Germans offered to pay _____ gold marks as war reparation.

(a) 150 billion (b) 200 billion (c) 100 billion (d) 75 billion

243) _____ was not interested in playing global role or any role in European Politics.

(a) Britain (b) The United States (c) France (d) Spain

244) In 1937, Japan invaded _____ and seized Beijing.

(a) Turkey (b) Russia (c) Germany (d) China

245) In 1938, Prime Minister Chamberlain concluded the _____ with Germany.

(a) Munich Pact (b) Tripartite Pact (c) German- Soviet Pact

(d) Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact

246) In 1939, Hitler invaded _____

(a) Austria (b) France (c) India (d) Czechoslovakia

247) In September 1940, _____ also joined the Axis powers.

(a) China (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) Spain

248) In September 1940, _____ was bombed mercilessly.

(a) London (b) New York (c) Tokyo (d) Washington

249) In _____, the Germany army invaded Russia.

(a) July 1941 (b) June 1940 (c) July 1942 (d) June 1941

250) German forces under General _____ were remarkably successful in occupying North Africa rapidly.

(a) Montgomery (b) Rommel (c) Omar Bradley (d) Dwight

251) The Chinese army, under _____ retreated to the west to the hilly country from where they continued to fight the Japanese.

(a) Su Yu (b) Chiang Kai-shek (c) Chen Yi (d) Lin Biao

252) Shakespeare's play _____ clearly depicts the dislike and distrust of Jews among the people.

(a) The Tempest (b) King Lear (c) The Merchant of Venice (d) Hamlet

253) The U.N. adopted the historic charter on _____ which is globally observed as Human Rights Day.

(a) 10 December 1948 (b) 5 December 1948 (c) 10 October 1945 (d) 6 October 1945

254) A Major outcome of the Holocaust was the creation of the state of _____ as a homeland for the Jews.

(a) Rome (b) Israel (c) Britain (d) Turkey

255) The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is located at _____

(a) New York (b) The Hague (c) Paris (d) Geneva

256) The Declaration of the United Nations was accepted by all the _____ countries which fought against the Axis power.

(a) 20 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 25

257) The _____ mainly functions with private enterprises in developing countries.

(a) IDA (b) IBRD (c) IFC (d) ILO

258) The _____ party promised to undertake steps to look after the people "from the cradle to the grave" in Britain.

(a) Labour (b) Democratic (c) Communist (d) Congress

259) The Treaty of Versailles was signed in _____

(a) July, 1919 (b) June, 1918 (c) July, 1918 (d) June, 1919

260) In 1938, Hitler invaded _____ and _____

(a) Australia, Czechoslovakia (b) Austria, Czechoslovakia (c) Japan, Italy

(d) China, Austria

261) In 1939, Hitler made a lightning attack on Poland known as _____

- (a) Fall Blau (b) Blitzkrieg (c) Rechistas (d) Luftwaffe
- 262) Mussolini was killed in April 1945 by _____
- (a) Japanese (b) French partisans (c) Italian partisans (d) British partisans
- 263) On December 1941 Japan attacked American Naval installations in _____
- (a) Pearl Harbour (b) Poland Harbour (c) Finland Harbour (d) American Harbour
- 264) The two wars fought from 1914 to 1918 and 1939 to 1945 are referred to as World Wars because of the
- (a) extended areas of the conflict
- (b) Very high death toll of civilians and armed combatants
- (c) fought on several fronts across Europe Asia and Africa (d) All these
- 265) Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?
- (a) Sun Yat-Sen (b) Chiang Kai-Shek (c) Michael Borodin (d) Chou En Lai
- 266) Where was Arab League formed?
- (a) Cairo (b) Jordan (c) Lebanon (d) Syria
- 267) In its long history, _____ civilization was more advanced than that of Europe.
- (a) Indian (b) Chinese (c) Japanese (d) Korean
- 268) Despite its incompetence and weakness, the _____ government lasted until two years before the I World War.
- (a) British (b) Japanese (c) Ottoman (d) Manchu
- 269) _____ was immediately elected provisional president of the new Chinese Republic after his arrival in Shanghai.
- (a) Sun Yat Sen (b) Mao Tse Tung (c) Yuan (d) Chiang Kai shek
- 270) Dr. Sun Yat Sen founded the political party named _____ in Tokyo.
- (a) Republican (b) Democratic (c) Kuomintang (d) Conservative
- 271) In early 1927, Chiang Kai Shek successfully laid seize on _____ and Nanking.
- (a) Rhine land (b) Canton (c) Shanghai and Nanking (d) Beijing
- 272) Japanese interest in taking control over _____ led to aggression against China.
- (a) Korea (b) Turkey (c) Greece (d) Rome
- 273) In the summer of 1948, _____ control had been established over most parts of China.

(a) Socialist (b) Communist (c) Democratic (d) Nazist

274) The _____ refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

(a) UK (b) Russia (c) United States (d) Germany

275) NATO had _____ members in 2017.

(a) 29 (b) 28 (c) 27 (d) 25

276) _____ had no joint commands with standing forces.

(a) NATO (b) SEATO (c) WARSAW Pact (d) CENTO

277) At the _____ conference in 1955, Asia and Africa gave a call to abstain from allying with army of the two superpowers.

(a) Newyork (b) Tokyo (c) London (d) Bandung

278) Wold Zionist organisation was founded in the year _____

(a) 1893 (b) 1895 (c) 1897 (d) 1898

279) The Israelis won control of the main road to _____ and successfully repulsed repeated Arab attacks.

(a) Bethlehem (b) Jerusalem (c) Vatican City (d) Hebron

280) _____ was a self-governing Palestinian territory.

(a) Gaza Strip (b) Hebron (c) Beit Jala (d) Jeniu

281) _____ is an umbrella political organization representing the World's Palestinians.

(a) PLO (b) UAE (c) Negev (d) Arab League

282) In September 1970, _____ was appointed commander in chief of the Palestinian Arab Guerilla forces.

(a) Hussein (b) Nasser (c) Yasser Arafat (d) Saddam Hussein

283) The emergence of _____ as a united and independent nation was a historic event.

(a) Japan (b) Italy (c) China (d) Vietnam

284) In 1985, _____ took over as head of the USSR.

(a) Helmut Kohl (b) Mikhail Gorbachev (c) Brezhnev (d) Nikita Khrushchev

285) The year 1988 saw the first mass protests first in _____

(a) Moldova (b) Tajikistan (c) Armenia (d) Ukraine

286) _____ was executed by a firing squad in December 1989, under the command of his own generals.

- (a) Nicolae Ceausescu (b) Klaus Loehnisch (c) Peter Groza (d) Chivu Stoica
- 287) Gorbachev was held under house arrest in _____,
- (a) Kazan (b) Sochi (c) Volgograd (d) Moscow
- 288) The Soviet Union was formally dissolved in the year _____
- (a) 1990 (b) 1991 (c) 1992 (d) 1993
- 289) The cold war period ended with the fall of _____
- (a) Cuban Crisis (b) Berlin Wall (c) Marshall plan (d) Korean War
- 290) The Manchus, the ruling dynasty, had governed China since _____
- (a) 1650 (b) 1850 (c) 1750 (d) 1550
- 291) The Government of _____ Taiwan was given recognition due to the pressure of US.
- (a) Marshall (b) Mao-Tse-tung (c) Chiang Kai-Shek (d) Sun -Yat-Sen
- 292) People's Republic of China under the leadership of _____ was a world shaking event.
- (a) Marshall (b) Mao-Tse-tung (c) Chiang Kai-Shek (d) Sun -Yat-Sen
- 293) Viet Minh formed a government led by Ho chi Minh in _____.
- (a) Hanoi (b) Vietnam (c) Iraq (d) Lebanon
- 294) _____ was the Chairman of Christian Democratic Union from 1973 to 1998.
- (a) Helmut Kohl (b) Mitterand (c) Ho-Chi-Minh (d) Yeltsin
- 295) In _____ Dr. Sun yat-Sen founded the political party called Kuomintang party.
- (a) 1850 (b) 1912 (c) 1750 (d) 1590
- 296) Who was Swami Shradhananda?
- (a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda
- (b) one who caused a split in the Brahmo Samaj of India
- (c) one who caused a split in the Arya Samaj (d) founder of Samathuva Samajam.
- 297) Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the _____ in 1828.
- (a) Arya Samaj (b) Brahmo Samaj (c) Prarthana Samaj (d) Ramakrishna Mission
- 298) _____ carried on the work of Ram Mohan Roy after his death.
- (a) Keshab Chandra Sen (b) Ishwar Candra Vidyasagar (c) M.G. Ranade
- (d) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore
- 299) _____ was greatly influenced by Christianity believing in its spirit but not in the person of its founder.

- (a) Rajaram Mohan Roy (b) Vivekananda (c) Keshab Chandra Sen (d) M.G. Ranade
- 300) The first age of consent act was enacted in _____
- (a) 1860 (b) 1870 (c) 1880 (d) 1890
- 301) The reform movement similar to Brahmo Samaj founded in Bombay in 1876 was _____
- (a) Arya Samaj (b) Prarthana Samaj (c) Deoband movement (d) Aligarh movement
- 302) The _____ Samaj started a number of Dayananda Anglo-Vedic schools and colleges.
- (a) Brahmo (b) Prarthana (c) Arya (d) Adi Brahmo
- 303) _____ was a priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.
- (a) Ramakrishna (b) Vivekananda (c) Dayanand Saraswati (d) Shraddhananda
- 304) The Theosophical Society founded in the USA, shifted to India at _____ , Chennai.
- (a) Santhome (b) Nungambakkam (c) Mylapore (d) Adyar
- 305) The Theosophical Society played an important role in the revival of _____ in India.
- (a) Christianity (b) Buddhism (c) Islam (d) Jainism
- 306) _____ is chiefly known as the earliest leader of the Non-Brahman movement.
- (a) Annie Besant (b) Ayyankali (c) M.G. Ranade (d) Jyotiba Phule
- 307) _____ evolved into a poet and scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
- (a) Ayyankali (b) Raja Rammohan Roy (c) Narayana Guru (d) Sayyid Ahmed Khan
- 308) Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college was raised to the status of a university in _____
- (a) 1915 (b) 1920 (c) 1930 (d) 1925
- 309) _____ was a revivalist movement organised by the orthodox Muslim Ulema.
- (a) Aligarh movement (b) Satyashodak Samaj (c) Arya Samaj (d) Deoband movement
- 310) _____ organised in campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage in Mumbai.
- (a) Behramji Malabari (b) Furdunji Naoroji (c) Pherozeshah Mehta
- (d) Dinshaw Wacha
- 311) The main objective of the Singh Sabha was to restore the purity of _____

(a) Hinduism (b) Sikhism (c) Christianity (d) Islam

312) _____ a crusader for social justice in south India, hated from Samithoppu.

(a) Narayana Guru (b) Ramalinga Adigal (c) Vaikunda Swami (d) Iyothee Thassar

313) Vaikunda Swami was respectfully called _____ by his followers.

(a) Sir (b) Swami (c) Anna (d) Ayya

314) _____, a socio-political activist was also a siddha medicine practitioner.

(a) Vaikunda Swami (b) Iyothee Thassar (c) Ramalinga Adigal (d) John Rathinam

315) The Brahmo Samaj was established in _____.

(a) 1805 (b) 1815 (c) 1833 (d) 1828

316) _____ Samaj was founded by Dr. Atmaram Pandurang in 1867.

(a) Prarthana Samaj (b) Arya Samaj (c) Brahmo Samaj (d) Aligarh movement

317) Satya Shodhak Samaj was launched by _____.

(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Narayana Guru (c) Annie Besant (d) Vivekananda

318) The original name of Vaikunda Swamigal was _____.

(a) Vallalar (b) Mudichudum Perumal (c) Ramakrishna (d) Mul Shankar

319) Rast Goftar means

(a) The Truth Teller (b) Jeva is Shiva (c) God (d) Wisdom

320) Vaikunda Swamigal founded _____.

(a) Samathuva Samajam (b) Arya Samaj (c) Adi Bramo Samaj (d) Prarthana Samaj

321) The Southern most point of India is

(a) Andaman (b) Kanyakumari (c) Indira Point (d) Kavaratti

322) The extent of Himalayas in the east-west is about

(a) 2,500 km (b) 2,400 km (c) 800 km (d) 2,200 km

323) Deccan Plateau covers an area of about _____ sq.km.

(a) 8 lakh (b) 6 lakh (c) 5 lakh (d) 7 lakh

324) The total length of the coastline in India including the islands is _____ km.

(a) 7516.6 km (b) 7625.6 km (c) 7526.6 km (d) 7626.6 km

325) India has been politically divided into _____ states and _____ Union territories.

(a) 29, 6 (b) 28, 9 (c) 29, 7 (d) 30, 7

326) Earth rotates from _____ to _____

(a) South to north (b) East to west (c) West to east (d) North to south

327) The highest point in Trans Himalayas is _____

(a) Mt. Godwin Austen (K2) (b) Kanchenjunga (c) Anaimudi (d) Mahendragiri

328) The _____ river divides the plateau region of India broadly into two parts.

(a) Kaveri (b) Narmada (c) Tapi (d) Mahanadi

329) The _____ channel separates Lakshadweep islands from the Maldives islands.

(a) ten degree (b) nine degree (c) eight degree (d) seven degree

330) The _____ range is the oldest mountain system in India.

(a) Aravalli (b) Ladakh (c) Karakoram (d) Vindhyas

331) Kayals and Teris are found in _____ coast.

(a) Konkan (b) Malabar (c) Coromandel (d) Northern Circars

332) The fresh water lake found in the deltaic region of Godavari is _____

(a) Kolleru (b) Chelka (c) Pulicat (d) Vembanad

333) Dihang is a gorge in _____

(a) Assam (b) Meghalaya (c) Nagaland (d) Arunachal Pradesh

334) The western part of the Central High land is known as the _____.

(a) Malwa plateau (b) Deccan plateau (c) Tibetan plateau (d) None of the above

335) _____ beach is the second longest beach in the world.

(a) Marina (b) Kovalam (c) Juhu (d) Kanyakumari

336) Mahanadi flows through _____.

(a) Odisha (b) West Bengal (c) Jharkhand (d) Bihar

337) The river Kaveri originates at _____.

(a) Tala Kaveri (b) Nadu Kaveri (c) Kadai Kaveri (d) None of the above

338) Doab means a land between _____.

(a) Two converging rivers (b) Three converging rivers (c) Four converging rivers

(d) Six converging rivers

339) Two island groups belong to India are _____.

- (a) Andaman and Nicobar (b) Andaman Nicobar and Lakshadweeps
(c) Maldives and Nicobar (d) Sri Lanka and Andaman
- 340) India is the _____ country in the world.
- (a) Fifth largest (b) Sixth largest (c) Seventh largest (d) None of the above
- 341) The northern part of the western ghats is called _____.
- (a) Pirpanjal (b) Satrydris (c) Patkai hills (d) Ajanta hills
- 342) IST means _____.
- (a) Indian Service Time (b) Indian Standard Time (c) Indian Summit Time
(d) Indian Solar Time
- 343) The Pamir Knot is popularly known as _____.
- (a) Roof of the world (b) Pride of the world (c) Heart of the world (d) Vein of the world
- 344) Find the odd one out.
- (a) Konkan coast (b) Malabar coast (c) Coromandal coast (d) Kanara coast
- 345) The eastern offshoot of Himalayas are known as _____.
- (a) Siwalik hills (b) Cardamon hills (c) Purvanchal hills (d) None of the above
- 346) The soil of Bhangar plain is _____.
- (a) Dark in colour (b) Yellow in colour (c) Red in colour (d) Multi colour
- 347) River Indus drains into the _____.
- (a) Bay of Bengal (b) Arabian sea (c) Indian ocean (d) Gulf of Cambay
- 348) Meteorology is the science of _____.
- (a) Weather (b) Social (c) Political (d) Human
- 349) We wear cotton during _____.
- (a) Summer (b) Winter (c) Rainy (d) Northeast monsoon
- 350) _____ forests are found above 2400m Himalayas.
- (a) Deciduous forests (b) Alpine forests (c) Mangrove forests (d) Tidal forests
- 351) Wildlife Research Institute of India located at _____.
- (a) Ludhiana (b) Dehradun (c) Bhopal (d) Jodhpur
- 352) There are _____ National parks and _____ wildlife sanctuaries created across India

- (a) 102,515 (b) 104,520 (c) 103,520 (d) 104,520
- 353) There are about _____ Mammals and _____ reptiles in India
- (a) 458,446 (b) 460,464 (c) 470,480 (d) 490,450
- 354) Isobar is a line joining places having equal _____
- (a) temperature (b) pressure (c) cloud cover (d) Sunshine
- 355) The Indian Board for Wildlife (IBWL) was constituted in _____ to suggest means of protection, conservation and management of wildLife to the government.
- (a) 1950 (b) 1954 (c) 1952 (d) 1951
- 356) _____ is also called the British climate.
- (a) Continental climate (b) Humid climate (c) Equable climate (d) Hot climate
- 357) The most dominant factor which affects the climate of India is _____.
- (a) Soil (b) Natural vegetation (c) Monsoon winds (d) Rainfall
- 358) Western disturbance cause rainfall in _____.
- (a) Odisha (b) Kerala (c) Punjab (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 359) The _____ is the state animal of Andhra Pradesh.
- (a) Black Buck (b) Nilgiri Tahr (c) Asiatic lion (d) Snow leopard
- 360) Biosphere Reserve in Odisha is _____.
- (a) Panna (b) Simlipal (c) Manas (d) Cold desert
- 361) Mawsynram a place which receives highest rainfall in the world is in _____.
- (a) India (b) Nepal (c) Bhutan (d) Bangladesh
- 362) The leading producer of rice in India is _____.
- (a) Punjab (b) Maharashtra (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) West Bengal
- 363) The state which leads in the production of coffee is _____.
- (a) West Bengal (b) Karnataka (c) Odisha (d) Punjab
- 364) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research was set up in India in _____
- (a) 1950 (b) 1952 (c) 1953 (d) 1951
- 365) The removal of soil along drainage lines by surface water run off forming large gullies is called _____
- (a) Gully erosion (b) Rill erosion (c) Sheet erosion (d) Ravine erosion
- 366) The states benefitted from Bhakra Nangal project are

- (a) Punjab, Haryana and Gujarat (b) Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan
(c) Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh (d) Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand
- 367) The capacity of hydro power generation of Bhakra Nangal project is _____ Megawatts.
(a) 1500 (b) 1200 (c) 1000 (d) 1700
- 368) Watering of plants through artificial means _____.
(a) Soil erosion (b) Soil conservation (c) Irrigation (d) None of these
- 369) Soil degradation is _____.
(a) an ordinary problem (b) an immediate problem (c) an acute problem
(d) No problem
- 370) 'Slash and burn' cultivation is related to _____.
(a) shifting agriculture (b) subsistence farming (c) intensive farming
(d) None of the above
- 371) Bajra is an indigenous plant of _____.
(a) India (b) Africa (c) America (d) Australia
- 372) Horticulture crops are _____.
(a) tobacco, sugarcane, cotton, Jute, oilseeds (b) wheat, maize, rice, millets, pulses
(c) fruits, flowers and vegetables (d) None of the above
- 373) The first Jute mill of India was established at _____.
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai (c) Ahmedabad (d) Baroda
- 374) One of the shore-based steel plants of India is located at _____.
(a) Kolkata (b) Tuticorin (c) Goa (d) Visakhapatnam
- 375) One of the organisations associated with minerals in India is the Geological Survey of India and its headquarters is at _____.
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai (c) Chennai (d) Delhi
- 376) _____ stands first in the reserves of bauxite in India.
(a) Bihar (b) Gujarat (c) Odisha (d) Rajasthan
- 377) _____ is the largest producer of copper with 62% of India's production.
(a) Rajasthan (b) Jharkhand (c) Odisha (d) Karnataka
- 378) The India Coal Limited under Government of India has its headquarters at _____

- (a) Ranchi (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Kolkata (d) Assam
- 379) The largest coal producing state in the country is_____
- (a) Bihar (b) Jharkhand (c) Odisha (d) Madhya Pradesh
- 380) The first nuclear power station was setup at _____ near Mumbai in 1969
- (a) Kalpakkam (b) Kaiga (c) Rawatbhata (d) Tarapur
- 381) _____ is the largest producer of silk in India.
- (a) Karnataka (b) West Bengal (c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Tamil Nadu
- 382) The first paper mill of India was started in 1812 at Serampore in_____
- (a) West Bengal (b) Odisha (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
- 383) The first cotton textile mill was established at Gloster near_____ in 1818.
- (a) Mumbai (b) Madras (c) Delhi (d) Kolkata
- 384) The first hydro electric power station in India was established at_____ in 1897.
- (a) Darjeeling (b) Shillong (c) Mettur (d) Periyar
- 385) _____ is a silvery grey element.
- (a) Bauxite (b) Iron ore (c) Manganese (d) Mica
- 386) _____ is responsible for planning and development of iron and steel industry in India.
- (a) Steel Authority of India (b) The Ministry of steel (c) Hindustan Steel Limited
- (d) Indian Iron and Steel Company
- 387) In ancient time _____ was used in Ayurvedic medicine.
- (a) Dolomite (b) Nitrate (c) Potash (d) Mica
- 388) _____ is the largest producer of bauxite in India.
- (a) Uttarakhand (b) Jharkhand (c) Odisha (d) Bihar
- 389) The headquarters of coal India limited is located at _____.
- (a) Neyveli (b) Kolkata (c) Hyderabad (d) Chandigarh
- 390) The National Institute of Wind Energy was established in Tamil Nadu in _____.
- (a) 1989 (b) 1990 (c) 1998 (d) 1992
- 391) National Newsprint and Paper Mill is at _____.
- (a) Nenanagar (b) Vadodara (c) Jabalpur (d) Bhiwani
- 392) The first paper mill of India was started in _____.

(a) 1813 (b) 1812 (c) 1831 (d) 1840

393) _____ is called as the "Electronic Capital of India".

(a) Indore (b) Mysore (c) Bengaluru (d) Srinagar

394) NFTDC is located in

(a) Pune (b) Calcutta (c) Hyderabad (d) Trivandrum

395) The state with highest literacy rate as per 2011 census is _____.

(a) Tamil nadu (b) Karnataka (c) Kerala (d) Uttarpradesh

396) Human Development is measured in terms of _____.

(a) Human Resource Index (b) Per capita index (c) Human Development Index
(d) UNDP

397) The length of navigable Inland waterways in India is

(a) 17,500 km (b) 5000 km (c) 14,500 km (d) 1000 km

398) In India the first census was carried out in the year_____

(a) 1870 (b) 1871 (c) 1872 (d) 1874

399) National Highways Authority of India was established in_____

(a) 1993 (b) 1994 (c) 1996 (d) 1995

400) Golden Quadrilateral is a_____ km long road and the project was launched in_____

(a) 5846, 1999 (b) 5845, 1998 (c) 5844, 1997 (d) 5843, 1996

401) North south corridor is a _____ km long road.

(a) 4075 (b) 4076 (c) 4074 (d) 4073

402) The world's highest road has been constructed by Border Roads Organisation joining_____and Leh in Ladakh.

(a) Chandigarh (b) Dehradun (c) Manali (d) Nainital

403) East-west corridor connects_____in Assam to_____in Gujarat.

(a) Guwahati, Baroda (b) Silchar, Porbandar (c) Dispur, Ahemadabad
(d) Digboi, Surat

404) East-west and north south corridors intersect at_____

(a) Jhansi (b) Indore (c) Bhopal (d) Nagpur

405) The_____ express is the fastest operational train in India.

(a) Shatabdi (b) Rajdhani (c) Gatiman (d) Charminar

406) The Konkan Railways connects Roha in _____ to Mangaluru _____.

(a) Goa, Karnataka (b) Maharashtra, Kerala (c) Maharashtra, Goa

(d) Maharashtra, Karnataka

407) There are _____ cities in India with metro rail connectivity.

(a) 7 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 9

408) For operations and management Indian Railways is organized into _____ zones.

(a) 16 (b) 14 (c) 12 (d) 10

409) The _____ railway accounts for the longest length route.

(a) Northern (b) Southern (c) Western (d) Eastern

410) The people who are able to read and write are known as _____.

(a) literates (b) illiterates (c) geniuses (d) ignorants

411) Workers are placed under _____.

(a) two fold categories (b) Three fold categories (c) four-fold categories

(d) None of the above

412) The process of society's transformation from rural to urban is known as _____.

(a) globalization (b) urbanization (c) privatization (d) mechanization

413) Transport system is considered as _____ of a country.

(a) Life line (b) Hatf line (c) Side line (d) None of the above

414) Airways are the _____.

(a) quickest, costliest, most modern, and comfortable

(b) slowest, cheapest, ancient and uncomfortable

(c) duller and irritating means of Transport (d) negligible means of Transport

415) The Indian Constitution gives to its citizens

(a) Double Citizenship (b) Single Citizenship

(c) Single Citizenship in some States and double in others (d) None of the above

416) If the fundamental rights of Indian citizen are violated, they possess the right to have an access to

(a) The Parliament (b) The Attorney General (c) The President of India

(d) The Supreme court of India

417) The Directive Principles can be classified into

- (a) Liberal and Communist principles (b) Socialist and Communist principles
(c) Liberal, Gandhian and Communist principles
(d) Socialist, Gandhian and Liberal principles
- 418) The procedure for the amendment of the Indian Constitution is given in
(a) Article 352 (b) Article 356 (c) Article 360 (d) Article 368
- 419) A _____ tells us the fundamental nature of a society.
(a) Law (b) Government (c) Constitution (d) Assembly
- 420) _____ was the chairman of the drafting committee of the constitution.
(a) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar (b) V.T. Krishnamachari (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) H.C. Mukherjee
- 421) The drafted constitution came into force on_____
(a) 26th January 1947 (b) 15th August 1947 (c) 30th January 1950
(d) 26th January 1950
- 422) The preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the_____ drafted by Jawaharlal Nehru
(a) Rights (b) Duties (c) Objective Resolution (d) Articles
- 423) _____Safeguards people from illegal assets
(a) Habeas Corpus (b) Mandamus (c) Certiorari (d) Quo Warranto
- 424) When the President suspends fundamental rights through specific orders, it must be approved by the_____
(a) High Court (b) Assembly (c) Supreme Court (d) Parliament
- 425) Elementary Education was made a fundamental right under_____
(a) Article 21A (b) Article 352 (c) Article 32 (d) Article 36
- 426) Incase of conflict between the law of the State and the Union, on the subject in the concurrent list, the law of_____ prevails.
(a) Supreme Court (b) Parliament (c) State Government (d) High Court
- 427) The first language committee was appointed in_____
(a) 1947 (b) 1950 (c) 1955 (d) 1952
- 428) At present,_____ languages are recognised by the language committee
(a) 16 (b) 19 (c) 20 (d) 22
- 429) The National Commission to review the working of the constitution was headed by_____

(a) Sarkaria (b) M.N. Venkatachaliah (c) Rajamannar (d) B.R.Ambedkar

430) In 1946 _____ was elected as the temporary President of the constituent Assembly.

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Dr. Sachchidananda Sihna (c) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

(d) P.V. Rajamannar

431) The citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes _____ ways of losing citizenship

(a) Three (b) Four (c) Two (d) Five

432) 'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of _____

(a) Germany (b) USA (c) England (d) Canada

433) _____ is called the 'Guardian of the Constitution'.

(a) The High Court (b) The President (c) The Supreme Court (d) The Assembly

434) The centre-state relations can be studied under _____ heads.

(a) Three (b) Two (c) Five (d) Six

435) In which year did the Tamilnadu Government appointed three-member committee?

(a) 1969 (b) 1979 (c) 1989 (d) 1999

436) In which state was the President's rule imposed for the first time?

(a) Delhi (b) Punjab (c) Karnataka (d) Gujarat

437) What is called 'Mini Constitution'?

(a) 42nd amendment (b) 32nd amendment (c) 22nd amendment (d) 52nd amendment

438) At present _____ languages are recognized.

(a) 32 (b) 42 (c) 52 (d) 22

439) Late Prime Minister _____ appointed the Sarkaria Commission in 1983.

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Rajiv Gandhi (c) Indira Gandhi (d) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

440) Article 14 of Indian Constitution ensures _____

(a) Equality before law (b) Prohibition of discrimination (c) Equality of opportunity

(d) abolition of titles

441) Who is the real executive in a parliamentary type of government?

(a) Army (b) The Prime Minister (c) The President (d) Judiciary

442) The Joint sittings of Indian Parliament for transacting legislative business are presided over by?

(a) Senior most member of Parliament (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(c) The President of India (d) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

443) Dispute between States of India comes to the Supreme Court under:

(a) Appellate Jurisdiction (b) Original Jurisdiction (c) Advisory Jurisdiction

(d) None of these

444) If you are elected as the President of India, which of the following decision can you take on your own?

(a) Nominate the leaders of your choice to the council of minister

(b) Ask for reconsideration of a bill passed by both the Houses

(c) Select the person you like as Prime Minister

(d) Dismiss a Prime Minister who has a majority in the Lok Sabha

445) _____ is designated as the first citizen of India.

(a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Vice-President (d) Supreme Court Justice

446) The President shall hold office for a term of _____

(a) Three years (b) Four years (c) Five years (d) Six years

447) The _____ occupies the second highest office in the country.

(a) Vice-President (b) President (c) Prime Minister (d) Attorney General

448) The term of office of the Vice-President is _____ years

(a) Six (b) Four (c) Three (d) Five

449) The _____ is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

(a) President (b) Vice-President (c) Speaker (d) Deputy Speaker

450) If the posts of President and Vice-President lie vacant, _____ of India works as President

(a) Chief Justice (b) Attorney General (c) Prime Minister (d) Election Commissioner

451) The post of Prime Minister of India has adopted the _____ model of constitutional democracy

(a) Russian (b) U.S (c) England (d) Chinese

452) The leader of the majority party in Lok Sabha is appointed by the President as the _____

(a) Chief Justice (b) Vice-President (c) Speaker (d) Prime Minister

453) The _____ is the legislative organ of the cabinet.

- (a) Parliament (b) High Court (c) Supreme Court (d) Election Commission
- 454) The Lok Sabha as of today has_____elected members.
- (a) 548 (b) 543 (c) 552 (d) 558
- 455) The Lok Sabha enjoys a term of_____years from the date of its first session
- (a) 3 (b) 6 (c) 5 (d) 4
- 456) The members of the _____are directly elected by the people
- (a) Election Commissioner (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Legislative Council (d) Lok Sabha
- 457) All Indian Citizens above_____years of age are eligible to vote in elections
- (a) 19 (b) 18 (c) 21 (d) 25
- 458) In 1950, our Supreme Court consisted of _____Judges including the Chief Justice.
- (a) 10 (b) 20 (c) 8 (d) 28
- 459) The Supreme Court has its permanent seat in_____
- (a) Chennai (b) Mumbai (c) Kolkata (d) New Delhi
- 460) _____ was the first President of India.
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Dr. Radha Krishnan
- (d) Indira Gandhi
- 461) The Chief Executive of the Indian Union is _____
- (a) Prime Minister (b) Chief Minister (c) The President (d) Vice president
- 462) Rashtrapati Bhavan is located in _____
- (a) New Delhi (b) Mumbai (c) West Bengal (d) Calcutta
- 463) Which Article confers power on the President to make a Proclamation of Emergency on the grounds of war?
- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 452 (c) Article 552 (d) Article 652
- 464) In the year 2002 to 2007 _____ was our President
- (a) Thiru APJ Abdul Kalam (b) K.R.Narayanan (c) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (d) R.Venkatraman
- 465) The Vice President can act as the President for a maximum period of _____
- (a) 8 months (b) 6 months (c) 4 months (d) 2 months
- 466) Who was the first Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Thiru Morarji Desai (c) Tmt. Indira Gandhi
(d) Thiru V.P.Singh

467) Which Article mentions the duties of the Prime Minister?

- (a) Article 98 (b) Article 78 (c) Article 68 (d) Article 48

468) How many members can be elected for Lok Sabha at the maximum?

- (a) 752 (b) 852 (c) 552 (d) 452

469) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court can hold the office up to the age of (in year)

- _____
- (a) 58 (b) 60 (c) 62 (d) 65

470) How many members are elected to the Rajya Sabha from Tamil Nadu?

- (a) 16 (b) 17 (c) 18 (d) 19

471) The Chief Minister of a State is appointed by

- (a) The State Legislature (b) The Governor (c) The President
(d) The Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

472) The Legislative Council

- (a) Has a term of five years (b) Has a term of six years (c) Is a permanent house
(d) Has a term of four years

473) The members of Legislative Council are

- (a) Elected by the Legislative Assembly (b) Mostly nominated
(c) Elected by local bodies, graduates, teachers, Legislative Assembly etc
(d) Directly elected by the people

474) The State of _____ has a separate constitution for its Government

- (a) Kerala (b) Goa (c) Jammu & Kashmir (d) punjab

475) Article _____ vests the executive power of the State in the Governor

- (a) 154 (b) 157 (c) 158 (d) 36

476) The Governor of a state shall be appointed by the _____

- (a) Prime Minister (b) cheif Minister (c) High cCourt Judge (d) President

477) Generally, the _____ does not belong to the state where he is appointed.

- (a) Cheif Minister (b) Governor (c) Election Commision (d) Chief Justice

478) _____ was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu from 1947 - 1949.

- (a) Thiru. C.N. Annadurai (b) Thiru. O.P. Ramaswamy (c) Thiru. K. Kamaraj
(d) Thiru. C. Rajagopalachari

479) The lower house, _____ represents the people of the state in the state legislature

- (a) Legislative Council (b) Lok Sabha (c) Legislative Assembly (d) Rajya Sabha

480) The term of the office of the Legislative Assembly is _____ years.

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 7 (d) 3

481) The size of the legislative council cannot be more than _____ the membership of the Legislative Assembly.

- (a) One-fourth (b) One-fifth (c) One-sixth (d) One-third

482) The _____ is constituted as a permanent of the state legislature.

- (a) Legislative Assembly (b) Lok Sabha (c) Legislative Council (d) Judiciary

483) _____ States of India have a bicameral legislature.

- (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 8 (d) 7

484) Article _____ deals with the creation or abolition of Legislative council in a state.

- (a) 169 (b) 171 (c) 164 (d) 177

485) The institution of High Court originated in India in _____

- (a) 1857 (b) 1864 (c) 1862 (d) 1868

486) The number of judges for each High Court is determined by the _____

- (a) Governor (b) Prime Minister (c) Chief Minister (d) President

487) At present there are _____ High Courts for 29 States

- (a) 25 (b) 22 (c) 26 (d) 29

488) The _____ Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of High Court

- (a) 43rd (b) 44th (c) 42nd (d) 45th

489) How many States and Union Territories are there in India?

- (a) 19 States 12 Union Territories (b) 29 States 6 Union Territories
(c) 39 States 7 Union Territories (d) 49 States 9 Union Territories

490) Which state has a separate Constitution for its government under Article 370?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Punjab and Haryana (c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) Uttar Pradesh

491) _____ is the Constitutional Head of the State Executive

- (a) The Prime Minister (b) The Chief Minister (c) The President (d) The Governor
- 492) In 1977 - 1987 the Chief Minister in Tamil Nadu was _____
- (a) Thiru C.N. Annadurai (b) Thiru M. Karunanidhi (c) Thiru M. G. Ramachandran
(d) Thiru K. Kamaraj
- 493) Every High Court consists of a _____
- (a) Chief Justice (b) Governor (c) Speaker (d) President
- 494) At present there are _____ High Courts for 29 States and 7 Union Territories.
- (a) 35 (b) 65 (c) 25 (d) 55
- 495) The provisions of Articles _____ and _____ explicitly confer the power of judicial review on a High Court.
- (a) 246, 247 (b) 346, 347 (c) 226, 227 (d) 116, 217
- 496) The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by the _____
- (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Prime Minister (c) Attorney General (d) The President
- 497) GNP is measure of
- (a) Total value of money (b) Total value of producer goods
(c) Total value of goods and services produced and income received from abroad
(d) Total value of goods and services
- 498) _____ Sector is largest sector.
- (a) Agriculture (b) Service (c) Industry (d) None.
- 499) _____ is the sixth largest economy of the world.
- (a) U.S.A (b) Japan (c) India (d) Pakistan
- 500) _____ is a good measure of value to know the economic status of a nation
- (a) GNP (b) GDP (c) NDP (d) PI
- 501) Commonly _____ Income is called as Gross National Product.
- (a) National Income (b) Personal Income (c) Disposable Income (d) All the above
- 502) $DPI =$ _____
- (a) $GNP - Depreciation$ (b) $GDP - Depreciation$ (c) $PI - Direct\ taxes$
(d) $National\ Income / Population$
- 503) CSO Stands for

- (a) Central Statistical Organisation (b) Circle Statistical Organisation
(c) Central Sampling Organisation (d) None
- 504) India is the _____ largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- (a) Fifth (b) Sixth (c) Third (d) Second
- 505) In India, _____ has the second rank in GDP among the states.
- (a) Kerala (b) Tamil Nadu (c) Maharashtra (d) Andhra Pradesh
- 506) Industrial sector is _____ sector.
- (a) Primary sector (b) Secondary sector (c) Tertiary sector (d) None
- 507) Per capita Income = _____
- (a) National Income + Population (b) National Income x Population
(c) National Income - Population (d) National Income ÷ Population
- 508) _____ sector is known as primary sector
- (a) Agriculture (b) Industry (c) Service (d) Manufacture
- 509) NDP = _____
- (a) GDP + Depreciation (b) GNP - Depreciation (c) GDP - Depreciation
(d) GDP x Depreciation
- 510) IIP Stands for
- (a) Indian Index Production (b) Index of Industrial Production
(c) Index of Industrial Production (d) Indian Institute Process
- 511) CPI Stands for
- (a) Consumer Price Index (b) Consumption Product Index (c) Consumer Product Index
(d) Consumption Price Index
- 512) GDP includes _____
- (a) only those goods and services sold in the market (b) only the tangible goods
(c) only the agricultural goods (d) only the human resources
- 513) Economic growth is measured by considering _____
- (a) output produced in a particular period
(b) output produced in a particular period in its monetary value
(c) output including the qualitative measure (d) using human development index
- 514) India accounts for 7.39% of total global _____ output

- (a) industrial (b) financial (c) fiscal (d) agricultural
- 515) How many countries were membership in WTO at present?
- (a) 159 (b) 164 (c) 148 (d) 128
- 516) Who first came to India for trading purpose?
- (a) Roman Empire (b) Portuguese (c) Dutch (d) Danish
- 517) When did Portuguese colonize India?
- (a) 1600 BC (b) 1602 BC (c) 1498 BC (d) 1616 BC
- 518) Dutch captured Pondicherry in
- (a) 1498 (b) 1693 (c) 1995 (d) 1947
- 519) The East India Company build fortified factory in _____ which known as Fort St. George
- (a) Madurai (b) Trichy (c) Thoothukudi (d) Madras
- 520) French East India Company established _____factory at Masulipatanam
- (a) First (b) Second (c) Third (d) Fourth
- 521) _____is first round held in Geneva.
- (a) WTO (b) IMF (c) GATT (d) None
- 522) Sultan of Golconda granted the English _____in 1632
- (a) Golden Fireman (b) Silver Fireman (c) Copper Fireman (d) Iron man
- 523) The term_____ invented by prof. Theodore Levitt.
- (a) Privatization (b) Liberalization (c) Globalaziation (d) None
- 524) FIP Stands for
- (a) Foreign Investment Policy (b) Foreign Institute Product
- (c) Former Institute Programme (d) None
- 525) Indian Government was introduced New Economic Policy in_____
- (a) 1956 (b) 1948 (c) 1991 (d) 1986
- 526) The historical background of globalization can be discussed on_____stages.
- (a) one (b) two (c) four (d) three
- 527) An early form of globalized economics and culture, known as_____globalization.
- (a) Archaic (b) Proto (c) Modern (d) None
- 528) Multinational corporation is other wise known as _____

- (a) Transnational Corporation (TNC) (b) Multinational Enterprise (MNE)
(c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None
- 529) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act promulgated in _____
(a) 1970 (b) 1973 (c) 1972 (d) 1980
- 530) Foreign Exchange Management Act was adopted by the parliament on _____
(a) 1980 (b) 1991 (c) 1999 (d) 1998
- 531) The portuguese under the leadership of _____ landed at Calicut on 17th May 1498
(a) Vasco da Gama (b) Van der Hagen (c) Sultan of Golconda (d) Queen Elizabeth
- 532) The _____ french factory in India was established in 1668
(a) Fifth (b) First (c) Second (d) Third
- 533) _____ Policy announced in July - Aug - 1991.
(a) Foreign Investment (b) Industrial (c) Economic (d) All the above
- 534) An early form of globalization in the trade link was between the _____
(a) Roman Empire, Parthian Empire and the Han Dynasty
(b) Roman and Parthian Empire (c) Parthian and Han Dynasty
(d) Roman and Han Dynasty
- 535) India's coastal and maritime trade was monopolized, by the _____
(a) Mongols (b) Europeans (c) East Asia (d) Nakaras
- 536) The Portuguese trading station at Calicut was established due to the arrival of _____
(a) Vasco do Gama and Pedro Alvarez Cabral
(b) Pedro Alvarez Cabral and Pro Theodore Levitt (c) Vasco do Gama and Danes
(d) Pro Theodore Levitt and Admiral Van Der Hagen
- 537) Dutch Factory at Masulipatnam was established by _____
(a) The French (b) The Danes (c) The Portuguese (d) Admiral Van Der Hagen
- 538) The first French factory in India was established in _____
(a) 1658 (b) 1668 (c) 1701 (d) 1742
- 539) The headquarters of the SBI is at _____
(a) Chennai (b) Mumbai (c) Delhi (d) Pune
- 540) GATT was signed by _____ countries in 1947 .

(a) 25 (b) 21 (c) 23 (d) 20

541) The present membership of WTO is _____ Countries.

(a) 162 (b) 163 (c) 164 (d) 165

542) Which of the following does not come under fair trade food products?

(a) coffee (b) cocoa (c) honey (d) crafts

543) _____ round of GATT is known as 'Uruguay Round'.

(a) Eighth and final round (b) Ninth and final round (c) Eleventh and final round
(d) seventh and final round

544) Who had borrowed money from the East India Company to meet the expenses he had incurred during the Carnatic wars?

(a) Velunachiyar (b) Puli Thevar (c) Nawab of Arcot (d) Raja of Travancore

545) Which one of the following was launched by Haji Shariatullah in 1818 in East Bengal?

(a) Wahhabi Rebellion (b) Farazi Movement (c) Tribal uprising (d) Kol Revolt

546) Who declared that "Land belongs to God" and collecting rent or tax on it was against divine law?

(a) Titu Mir (b) Sidhu (c) Dudu Mian (d) Shariatullah

547) Who were driven out of their homeland during the process of creation of Zamins under Permanent Settlement?

(a) Santhals (b) Titu Mir (c) Munda (d) Kol

548) Traditionally there were supposed to be _____ Palayakkarars.

(a) 75 (b) 72 (c) 65 (d) 80

549) On many occasions the Palayakkarars helped the _____ rulers to restore the kingdom to them.

(a) Kakatiya (b) Pallava (c) Nayak (d) Chola

550) _____ was the brother of Nawab of Arcot.

(a) Mahfuzkhan (b) Hyder Ali (c) Fateh Hyder (d) Tipu Sultan

551) The English succeeded in getting the support of the rajas of _____ and _____.

(a) Madurai and Tirunelveli (b) Tiruchirappali and Arcot
(c) Ettayapuram and Kalakkadu (d) Ramanathapuram and Pudukottai

552) After taking Pondicherry, the English had eliminated the _____ from the picture.

(a) French (b) Portuguese (c) Dutch (d) Spanish

553) Puli Thevar was defeated by in _____ 1767.

(a) Col. Bon Jour (b) Col. Heron (c) Cap. Campbell (d) Sir John Cradock

554) Gopala Nayak put up a force at _____hills, where he was supported by the local peasants.

(a) Yelagiri (b) Aanamalai (c) Palani (d) Shervarayan

555) Gopala Nayak took inspiration from _____who sent a deputation to show his camaraderie.

(a) Hyder Ali (b) Tipu Sultan (c) Veerapandya Kattabomman (d) Fateh Hyder

556) Under the provisions of the treaty signed in 1781, _____of the revenue was to be allowed to the Nawab and his family.

(a) One-fourth (b) One-fifth (c) One-sixth

557) _____helped Kattabomman to escape from Ramanathapuram.

(a) Siva Subramanianar (b) Maruthu brothers (c) Ramalinganar (d) Oomaithurai

558) Jackson was dismissed from service and a new collector _____was appointed.

(a) S.R.Lushington (b) Edward Clive (c) Bannerman (d) William Brown

559) Sivasubramanianar was executed at_____.

(a) Kayathar (b) Nagalapuram (c) Ettayapuram (d) Kallarpatti

560) The uprising which broke out in _____in June 1800, soon spread to Ramanathapuram and Madurai.

(a) Tirunelveli (b) Madurai (c) Coimbatore (d) Kayathar

561) Oomathurai and Sevathaiah were caputred and beheaded at_____

(a) Kayathar (b) Panchalankurichi (c) Sivagiri (d) Kalayarkoil

562) Under the _____Treaty of 31 July 1801, the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam.

(a) Srirangam (b) Kalakadu (c) Sivagangai (d) Carnatic

563) The forces of Chinnamalai and Tipu's Diwan fought at _____river bed.

(a) Kaveri (b) Amaravati (c) Noyyal (d) Bhavani

564) _____who commanded the garrison was the first victim of the Vellore revolt.

(a) Col. Mekerras (b) Major Armstrong (c) Lt. Elly (d) Col. Fancourt

565) _____was the cavalry commandant in Arcot.

(a) Major Cootes (b) Gillespie (c) Agnew (d) William Bentinck

566) Arrange the following in Chronological order.

(i) Marudhu Pandiyars issued the Tiruchirappalli Proclamation.

(ii) Puli Thevar's three major forts came under the control of Yusuf Khan.

- (iii) Tipu's sons were ordered to be sent to Calcutta.
(iv) Kattabomman met Jackson in Ramanathapuram.

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

567) The Palayakkars were free to

- (a) collect revenue (b) administer the territory (c) settle disputes (d) all of these

568) _____ wielded much influence over the western Palayakkarars.

- (a) Velunachiyar (b) Veerapandiya Kattabomman (c) Dheeran Chinnamalai
(d) Puli Thevar

569) Chinna Marudhu collected nearly _____ men to challenge the English army.

- (a) 10,000 (b) 20,000 (c) 40,000 (d) 60,000

570) The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in_____.

- (a) 1747 (b) 1756 (c) 1801 (d) 1805

571) The most affected part of the British administration was the _____ system.

- (a) military (b) public service (c) revenue (d) educational

572) Puli Thevar ruled this place _____.

- (a) Madurai (b) Nerkattumseval (c) Warrangal (d) Sivagiri

573) The Nayak rulers created _____ palayakkarars.

- (a) 62 (b) 52 (c) 82 (d) 72

574) _____ formed a confederacy of the Palayakkarars to fight the British.

- (a) Kattabomman (b) Chinna Marudhu (c) Puli Thervar (d) Dheeran Chinnamalai

575) In the Battle of _____ Mahfuzkhan's troops were routed.

- (a) Kalakadu Battle (b) Odanilai war (c) Dindigul war (d) Kalaiyar koil

576) The capital of Chinna Marudhu was _____

- (a) Thirupathur (b) Sivagiri (c) Vellore (d) Siruvayal

577) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in _____.

- (a) 1776 (b) 1867 (c) 1786 (d) 1767

578) Velunachiyar escaped and lived under the protection of Gopala Nayaka at _____.

- (a) Manapparai (b) Devadanapatti (c) Virupatchi (d) Aanamalai

579) _____ was the first female ruler to resist the British Colonial power in India.

(a) Lakshmibai (b) Lakshmi Nayaka (c) Kuyili (d) Velunachiyar

580) Who is the faithful friend of Velunachiyar?

(a) Kuyili (b) Udaiyaal (c) Lakshmi (d) Vellachinachiyar

581) Kattabomman met Jackson at _____.

(a) Panchalamkurichi (b) Ramanathapuram (c) Courtallam (d) Srivilliputhoor

582) _____ ordered the Suspension of the collector Jackson.

(a) Robert Clive (b) Lushington (c) Edward clive (d) William Brown

583) The head of the South Indian Rebellion was _____.

(a) Puli Thevar (b) Dheeran Chinnamalai (c) Kattabomman (d) Marudhu pandiyar

584) Tiruchirappalli proclamation was issued in the year

(a) 1801 (b) 1802 (c) 1805 (d) 1806

585) The Marudhu brothers were executed in the fort of _____.

(a) Sankagiri Fort (b) Tirupathur (c) Vellore Fort (d) panchalamkurichi

586) The English captured Dheeran chinnamalai and his brothers and kept them in prison in _____.

(a) Sankagiri (b) Elagiri (c) Sivagiri (d) Nilagiri

587) _____ was a response to British pacification of South India.

(a) Salt Satyagraha (b) Khilafat Movement (c) Chauri Chaura Incident

(d) Vellore Revolt

588) Vellore revolt broke out in the year_____

(a) 1805 (b) 1806 (c) 1807 (d) 1808

589) The Battle of Plassey was orchestrated by_____

(a) Warren Hastings (b) Robert Clive (c) Lord Curzon (d) Lord Wellesley

590) The plunder of India by the East Indian company continued for another _____ years.

(a) 100 (b) 150 (c) 190 (d) 200

591) The changes introduced by the British in _____significantly altered the agrarian relations.

(a) land tenures (b) armed forces (c) industries (d) financialorganisations

592) _____revolts began to erupt in the early 19th century in India.

(a) Military (b) Sepoy (c) Money lenders (d) Peasant

593) Farazi movement was launched in the parts of_____.

- (a) Eastern Bengal (b) Bihar (c) Maharashtra (d) Gujarat
- 594) After the death of Shariatullah, the rebellion was led by his son_____
- (a) Titu mir (b) Dudu mian (c) Bindrai (d) Singhrail
- 595) The Wahhabi rebellion originated in and around _____.
- (a) 1830 (b) 1832 (c) 1827 (d) 1840
- 596) Often the term _____ is misused to refer to isolated groups.
- (a) leaders (b) trader (c) merchants (d) tribes
- 597) _____organised a insurrection in 1831-32.
- (a) Kols (b) Santhals (c) Munda People (d) Sepoys
- 598) The _____rebellion prompted the British to formulate a policy on Tribal land.
- (a) Kol Revolt (b) Santhal (c) Munda (d) Great
- 599) In 1806, the sepoys at_____ mutinied against the new dress code.
- (a) Meerut (b) Vellore (c) Barrackpore (d) Kanpur
- 600) On 11 May, 1857 a band of sepoys from ____ marched to the Red fort in Delhi.
- (a) Agra (b) Meerut (c) Lucknow (d) Calcutta
- 601) _____was the Governor General of Bengal who refused Rani ofJhansi's request to adopt a son.
- (a) Dalhousie (b) Curzon (c) Rigon (d) Cannuing
- 602) The_____ Revolt began in 1859 in Bengal.
- (a) Kol (b) Tribal (c) Indigo (d) Santhal
- 603) The Indian National Congress was formed in the year_____.
- (a) 1858 (b) 1857 (c) 1862 (d) 1885
- 604) In 1899, _____ was appointed the new viceroy of India.
- (a) Lord Wellesley (b) Lord Curzon (c) Lord Ripon (d) Lord Dalhousie
- 605) In South India, _____became the most important location of Swadeshi activity.
- (a) Tuticorin (b) Vellore (c) Madras (d) Madurai
- 606) In the_____ session of Indian National congress (1916) it was decided to admit the militant faction into the party.
- (a) Pune (b) Simla (c) Bombay (d) Lucknow
- 607) The Home Rule Movement in India borrowed most of its Principles from the_____ Home Rule movement.

- (a) American (b) French (c) Irish (d) British
- 608) The Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were announced in the year_____.
- (a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1916 (d) 1914
- 609) British brought systematic changes in
- (a) land revenue administration (b) army, police (c) judicial system (d) all the above
- 610) Titu Mir along with his _____soldiers were killed in the struggle.
- (a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 40 (d) 50
- 611) _____became a folk hero who is to this day celebrated in many folk songs.
- (a) Birsa Munda (b) Dina Bandhu Mitra (c) Romesh Chandra Dutt
- (d) Dadabhai Naoroji
- 612) The indigo industry quickly declined in_____.
- (a) Bengal (b) Gujarat (c) Bihar (d) Maharashtra
- 613) Nana Sahib was the adopted son of_____
- (a) Baji Rao II (b) Baja Rao I (c) Madhav Rao (d) Balaji Vishwanath
- 614) The Nawab of Bengal _____ participated in the Battle of Plassey.
- (a) Siraj-ud-daulah (b) Mir Kasim (c) Mir Jafar (d) Daulaht Khan
- 615) Which place was plundered after the Battle of Plassey?
- (a) Bihar (b) Ayoti (c) Bengal (d) Orissa
- 616) Who was deeply influenced by the Wahhabi teachings?
- (a) Dudu Mian (b) Titu Mir (c) Haji Shariatullah (d) Noah Mian
- 617) Ulugular rebellion occurred in _____.
- (a) Lucknow (b) Meerut (c) Calcutta (d) Ranchi
- 618) In which year did the Great Rebellion breakout ?
- (a) 1857 (b) 1875 (c) 1806 (d) 1905
- 619) In 1824, the sepoy at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to ____ by sea.
- (a) Malaya (b) Sri Lanka (c) Burma (d) Singapore
- 620) In the year 1857 ____ proclaimed himself as the Emperor of Hindustan.
- (a) Alam shah (b) Mohamed shah (c) Shershah (d) Bahadur Shah II
- 621) Who was the prominent fighter against the British?

- (a) Rani Lakshmi Bai (b) Poolandevi (c) Begum Hazrat Mahal (d) Queen Victoria
- 622) Who introduced the Doctrine of Lapse?
- (a) Lord Dalhousie (b) Lord Ripon (c) Lord Litton (d) Lord Curzon
- 623) Bahadur Shah was captured and transported to _____.
- (a) Malaysia (b) Burma (c) Thailand (d) Singapore
- 624) The peasants were forced to grow the _____ crop.
- (a) Tea (b) Coffee (c) Cotton (d) Indigo
- 625) In which year was the Indian National Congress founded?
- (a) 1880 (b) 1885 (c) 1900 (d) 1947
- 626) _____ was the first President (1885) of the Indian National Congress.
- (a) Vallabhai Patel (b) Thilakar (c) Womesh Chandra Bannerjee (d) Gokhale
- 627) Who started Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company?
- (a) V.O.Chidambaranar (b) Bharathiyar (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
- 628) Who defeated Pattabhi Sitaramaya, Gandhi's candidate, and became the President of the Congress in 1939?
- (a) Rajendra Prasad (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- 629) Where was Gandhi when India attained independence on 15th August 1947?
- (a) New Dehi (b) Ahmedabad (c) Wardha (d) Noakhali
- 630) (i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.
(ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.
(iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.
(iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.
- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct (b) (i) and (iii) are correct (c) (iii) is correct
- (d) (iii) and (iv) are correct
- 631) Mahatma Gandhi arrived in India in 1915 from _____.
- (a) England (b) South Africa (c) Japan (d) France
- 632) In _____, the tinkathia system was practised.
- (a) Amritsar (b) Nagpur (c) Champaran (d) Durban
- 633) The _____ satyagraha in 1918 helped Gandhi establish as a leader of mass struggle.

(a) Kheda (b) Champaran (c) Barrachpore (d) Meerut

634) _____ returned his knighthood as a protest to Iallian Walabagh massacre.

(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Tilak (d) Rabindranath Tagore

635) Gandhi announched a no-tax campaign in _____ in February 1922.

(a) Meerut (b) Bardoli (c) Nagpur (d) Bombay

636) The work of the Swaraj party began to decline after the death of _____

(a) Motilal Nehru (b) C. Rajagopalachari (c) C.R. Das (d) G.K. Gokhale

637) Swaraj party with draw from the legislatures in _____.

(a) 1920 (b) 1924 (c) 1922 (d) 1926

638) The _____ saw a series of communal riots between the Hindus and the Muslims.

(a) 1920 (b) 1910 (c) 1930 (d) 1940

639) In one of the assaults by the police in Lahore _____ was seriously injured and died a few days later.

(a) G.K. Gokhale (b) Lal Lajpat Rai (c) Tilak (d) C.R.Das

640) In 1930, the Indian National Congress authorised _____ to launch the Civil Disobedience movement.

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Gandhi (c) Jinnah (d) Tilak

641) In Tamil Nadu, _____ led the salt march to Vedaranyam.

(a) Bharathiyar (b) V.O. Chidambaran Pillai (c) C. Rajaji (d) Sathyamurthy

642) In 1939, _____ became the President of the congress by defeating Pattabhi Sitaramayya

(a) Gandhi (b) Jawaharalal Nehru (c) c.R. Das (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

643) In 1942 the ban on the _____ was lifted.

(a) Communist party of India (b) Congress party (c) Muslim League

(d) Democratic party

644) In 1940, Viceroy _____ made an offer to return for Congress support.

(a) Canning (b) Dalhousie (c) Linlithgow (d) Curzon

645) The Interim government headed by _____ was formed in September 1946.

(a) Jinnah (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Lal Bahadursastri (d) Liaqat Ali Khan

646) _____ was sent as viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.

(a) Canning (b) Ripon (c) Mountbatten (d) Wellesley

647) Indian Independence Act was enacted _____ by the British Parliament.

(a) 18th July 1947 (b) 15th August 1947 (c) 1st February 1947 (d) 3rd June 1947

648) The defeat of _____ during the II World War stopped the advance of INA.

(a) Russia (b) Britain (c) China (d) Japan

649) Subhas Chandra Bose formed the Provisional Government of free India in _____

(a) Germany (b) Singapore (c) Sri Lanka (d) Italy

650) The Muslim League joined the interim government in _____.

(a) October 1945 (b) October 1946 (c) August 1945 (d) January 1945

651) The first Round Table Conference was held at London in _____

(a) 1930 (b) 1931 (c) 1932 (d) 1933

652) Inspired by the _____ Revolution of 1917, the Communist Party of India was founded.

(a) Chinese (b) French (c) Russian (d) American

653) _____ transmitted the effects of depression to its colonies.

(a) France (b) Portugal (c) America (d) Britain

654) The Congress emerged victorious in _____ provinces in the elections held in 1937.

(a) eight (b) seven (c) eleven (d) five

655) _____ revived the Muslim league in 1934.

(a) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) Jinnah (d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

656) _____ brought with him a new impulse to Indian politics.

(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Jawaharlal Nehru (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Abdul Kalam Azad

657) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on _____

(a) 2 October 1849 (b) 2 October 1969 (c) 3rd December 1969 (d) 5th October 1979

658) The first world war came to an end in _____

(a) 1918 (b) 1919 (c) 1920 (d) 1924

659) In which country did Mahatma Gandhi fight for the civil rights of the Indians?

(a) South America (b) South Africa (c) Malaysia (d) Burma

660) Gandhi sailed to _____ to study law.

- (a) America (b) Japan (c) Russia (d) England
- 661) Gandhi's attempt to practice in _____ failed.
- (a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) Chennai (d) Delhi
- 662) In _____ Gandhi decided to discard his robes and wear a simple dhoti.
- (a) Gujarat (b) Bengal (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Bihar
- 663) The First President of India was _____.
- (a) Ambedkar (b) Radhakrishnan (c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Rajaji
- 664) Gandhi called the _____ a Black Act.
- (a) Government of India Act (b) Rowlatt Act (c) Minto Morley Act
- (d) Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- 665) _____ was started in support of the Caliph of Turkey, who was considered the head of Muslims of the world
- (a) Wahhabi Movement (b) Khilafat Movement (c) Self-help Movement
- (d) Non-Cooperation Movement
- 666) C.R.Das and Motilal Nehru formed the ____ .
- (a) Swaraj Party (b) Forward Bloc Party (c) Communist Party (d) Socialism party
- 667) _____ was seriously injured and died during the boycott of Simon Commission.
- (a) Sukhdev (b) Bhagat Singh (c) Lala Lajpat Rai (d) Rajaguru
- 668) In 1929 the Congress session was held in _____.
- (a) Lahore (b) Surat (c) Amritsar (d) Bombay
- 669) In Tamil Nadu _____ led salt march from Tiruchirappalli to Vedaranyam.
- (a) Kamaraj (b) V.O. Chithambaranar (c) Bharathiyar (d) C. Rajaji
- 670) _____ was the biggest mass movement in India.
- (a) Non-Co-operation Movement (b) Quit India Movement (c) Salt Satyagraha
- (d) Khilafat Movement
- 671) The pact signed between Gandhi and Ambedkar was _____.
- (a) Lahore Pact (b) Poona Pact (c) Simla Pact (d) Kashmir Pact
- 672) The day on which the Congress ministry resigned was called the 'Day of deliverance' by _____.
- (a) Shaikat Ali (b) Rahmat Ali (c) Muhammad Iqbal (d) Jinnah
- 673) The Phoenix Settlement was established by ____.

(a) Gandhiji (b) John Ruskin (c) Tolstoy (d) Thoreau

674) Which among the following was SILF's official organ in English?

(a) Dravidian (b) Andhra Prakasika (c) Justice (d) New India

675) Where did the congress volunteers clash with the military during Quit India Movement?

(a) Erode (b) Madras (c) Salem (d) Madurai

676) In 1891 a Tamil nationalist periodical Swadeshamitran was started by

(a) T. Muthuswami (b) Bharathiar (c) G. Subramaniam (d) Rangaiah

677) An uprising was organised by Indian sepoy and officers in _____ 1806.

(a) Arcot (b) Tiruchirappalli (c) Vellore Fort (d) Mysore

678) The Madras Native Association was started in _____.

(a) 1852 (b) 1855 (c) 1857 (d) 1860

679) _____ started in 1878, became the vehicle of nationalist propaganda.

(a) 'The Times of India' (b) Indian Express (c) Deccan Chronicle (d) 'The Hindu'

680) _____ was the earliest organisation in South India with clear nationalist objectives.

(a) Madras Native Association (b) Madras Mahajana Sabha (c) Swadeshi Movement
(d) Swarajya Party

681) Madras Mahajana Sabha was started in _____.

(a) 1860 (b) 1854 (c) 1884 (d) 1880

682) The first session of the Indian National Congress was held in 1885 at _____

(a) Lucknow (b) Bombay (c) Madras (d) Simla

683) _____ members were from Madras out of 72 delegates in the first session of the Indian National Congress.

(a) 22 (b) 20 (c) 25 (d) 30

684) The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in _____ 1886.

(a) Madras (b) Bombay (c) Calcutta (d) Kanpur

685) _____ patriotic songs were especially important in stirring patriotic emotions.

(a) Satyamurthi (b) Subaramania Bharati's (c) Subramania Siva (d) G.A. Natesan

686) The extremist leader _____ toured Madras and delivered lectures which inspired the youth.

(a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) V.Y.Subramanianar (c) Subramania Siva

(d) Subramania Siva

687) _____ was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press.

(a) Bharati (b) V.O. Chidambaranar (c) Subramania Siva (d) Aurobindo Ghosh

688) Dr. Annie Besant started the Home Rule League in _____.

(a) 1915 (b) 1918 (c) 1916 (d) 1920

689) Under the _____ Act of 1910, Annie Besant was asked to pay hefty amount as security.

(a) Rowlatt (b) Minto Morley (c) Government of India (d) Press

690) The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to promote the interests of the _____.

(a) Hindus (b) Christians (c) Non-Brahmins (d) Muslims

691) The Congress boycotted the elections of _____

(a) 1918 (b) 1920 (c) 1935 (d) 1940

692) In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed on _____.

(a) 17 April 1920 (b) 24 April 1920 (c) 15 May 1920 (d) 15 May 1920

693) _____ was the epicenter of Khilafat agitation.

(a) Madras (b) Vaniyambadi (c) Madurai (d) Tirunelveli

694) The visit of _____ on 13 January 1922 was boycotted.

(a) Queen Vitoria (b) King Edward (c) Prince of Wales (d) King George

695) Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru formed the _____ party

(a) Congress (b) Swadeshi (c) Communist (d) Swaraj

696) The Simon Boycott propaganda Committee was set up with _____ as the President.

(a) V.O.Chidambaranar (b) Rajaji (c) S.Satyamurti (d) E.V. Ramasamy

697) In the 1937 election the _____ emerged victorious.

(a) Swaraj (b) Congress (c) Swadeshi (d) Communist

698) The Government of India Act of 1935 introduce _____

(a) complete independence (b) diarchy (c) provincial autonomy

(d) reforms in education

699) The earliest organisation to be founded in South India was the _____.

- (a) Swadeshi Movement (b) Justice Party (c) Indian National Congress
(d) Madras Native Association

700) Who among the following was one of the prominent leaders in Tamil Nadu?

- (a) Surendranath Arya (b) Dadabhai Naoroji (c) Gokhale (d) Surendaranath Banerjee

701) _____ was an extremist leader.

- (a) Bipin Chandra Pal (b) V.V . Subramanian (c) Aurobindo Ghosh (d) Bharati

702) V.O.C joined with _____ in organising the mill works in Thoothukudi and Tirunelveli.

- (a) Subramania Bharati (b) Subramania Siva (c) V.V. Subramanianar (d) T.S.S.Rajan

703) _____ provided a safe haven for the revolutionaries.

- (a) Pondicherry (b) Bombay (c) Goa (d) Delhi

704) In 1904 _____ and others started Bharata Matha Society, a secret society.

- (a) M.P.T. Acharya (b) T.S.S. Rajan (c) Nilakanta Brahamachari

- (d) V.O. Chidambaranat

705) _____ Was influenced by Bharata Matha society.

- (a) Vanchinathan (b) C.P.Ramaswamy (c) B.P-Wadia (d) T.M.Nair

706) Which among the following newspapers was started by Annie Besant?

- (a) New India (b) The Hindu (c) Justice (d) Dravidian

707) A no-tax campaign took place in _____.

- (a) Madurai (b) Madras (c) Bombay (d) Thanjavur

708) _____ played a key role in the satyagraha for temple entry in Vaikom.

- (a) Periyar (b) Rajaji (c) Maulana Shaukat Ali (d) P.Subbarayan

709) "A war is ahead sans sword, sans bloodshed Join this march" - This song was composed by _____.

- (a) V.Ramalinganar (b) Subramanian Bharati (c) Rukmani LakshmiPathi

- (d) C. Swaminathar

710) The Congress boycotted the Simon Commission because

- (i) it was an all-white commission
(ii) it had no single Indian member
(iii) it was a statutory commission
(iv) it was constituted to review the Act of 1919

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

711) _____ was the pioneer of social Reformers in India

(a) C.W. Damotharanar (b) Periyar (c) Raja Rammohan Roy (d) Maraimalai Adigal

712) _____ was the official newspaper of the Self Respect Movement

(a) KudiArasu (b) Puratchi (c) Viduthalai (d) Paguththarivu

713) Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by _____

(a) Nationalism (b) Iconoclasm (c) Rationalism (d) Spiritualism

714) In 1578, Tamil book _____ was published from Goa.

(a) Tolkappiyam (b) Thambiran Vanakkam (c) Thirukkural (d) Culamani

715) U.V. Swaminathar was a student of _____

(a) Damotharanar (b) Vallalar (c) S. Vaiyapuri (d) Meenakshisundaranar

716) Tamil invocation song in the play Manonmaniam written by _____

(a) c.w. Damotharanar (b) Thiru. Kalyanasundaram (c) P. Sundaranar

(d) Bharatidasan

717) Influenced by western literary models, introduced the sonnet form in Tamil.

(a) Thiru Vika (b) Bharatidasan (c) Subramania Bharathi (d) Parithimar Kalaignar

718) Maraimalai Adigal's journal Jnanasagaram was renamed _____.

(a) Potu Nilaik Kalakam (b) Arivukkadal (c) Siddhanta Deepika (d) Mullai pattu

719) The Madras Non-Brahmin association was founded in _____.

(a) 1909 (b) 1910 (c) 1912 (d) 1916

720) The Madras united league was later renamed as _____.

(a) Madras Non-Brahmin Association (b) South Indian Liberation Federation

(c) Madras Dravidian Association (d) Justice Party

721) _____ was the founder of the Self-Respect Movement.

(a) A. Subbarayalu (b) T.M. Nair (c) Periyar E.V. Ramasamy (d) c. Natesanar

722) Periyar had a close relationship with _____ who is considered the first communist of South India.

(a) Pitti Theyagarayar (b) Singaravelar (c) Iyothethassar (d) EW, Ellis

723) The Justice party merged with the _____

(a) Congress Party (b) Communist Party (c) Self Respect Movement

(d) Madras Mahajana Sabha

724) Periyar's campaign against Kula Kalvi Thittam led to the resignation of _____.

(a) V.V. Subramaniam (b) K. Kamaraj (c) M.C. Rajan (d) Rajaji

725) The Tanjore Sangita Vidya mahajana sangam was founded by_____

(a) U.V Swaminathan (b) Abraham Pandithar (c) Singaravelar (d) Iyotha Thassar

726) As early as in 1578, Tamil book _____ was published from Goa.

(a) Thirukkural (b) Thambiran Vanakkam (c) Ilakkana Vilakkam (d) Viracholiyam

727) _____ was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.

(a) Tolkappiyam (b) Kaliththokai (c) Thirukkural (d) culamani

728) _____ was popularly known as Vallalar.

(a) Ramalinga Adigal (b) parithimar Kalaignar (c) S. Vaiyapuri (d) Bharatidasan

729) The Justice party was established in _____.

(a) 1902 (b) 1909 (c) 1912 (d) 1916

730) _____ promoted the use of pure Tamil words and removal of the Sanskrit influence from the Tamil language.

(a) Maraimalai Adigal (b) Bharatidasan (c) C.W. Damotharanar

(d) Abraham Pandithar

731) The Madras Non-Brahmin Association was founded in _____ to help the non-Brahmin Students.

(a) 1909 (b) 1919 (c) 1929 (d) 1911

732) _____ is the fountain head of the non-Brahmin movement in the country.

(a) The Justice party (b) The Labour Movement (c) The Dravidian Movement

(d) The Labour Party

733) A book on the history of Tamil music was published by _____.

(a) Abraham Pandithar (b) Swaminathar (c) Maraimalai Adigal

(d) subramania Bharathi

734) The forest cover of Tamil Nadu as per 2017 Indian Forest Report is _____.

(a) 20.21% (b) 20.31% (c) 21.20% (d) 21.30%

735) Tirparappu, Kaalikesam, Ulakkai and Vattaparai water falls are found in_____

(a) Kaniyakumari (b) Madurai (c) Tiruppur (d) Namakkal

736) Courtallam and Kalyanattheertham waterfalls are found in_____ district.

(a) Madurai (b) Coimbatore (c) Theni (d) Tirunelveli

737) Kumbakarai and Suruli falls are found in_____

- (a) Theni (b) Tirunelveli (c) Erode (d) Kanniyakumari
- 738) Ayyanar waterfalls are found in _____ district.
- (a) Madurai (b) Virudhunagar (c) Erode (d) Salem
- 739) The waterfalls Catherine and Pykara are found in _____ district.
- (a) Nilgiris (b) Salem (c) Madurai (d) Coimbatore
- 740) Protected forests in Tamil Nadu occupy an area of _____ sq km
- (a) 1,792 (b) 1,782 (c) 1,772 (d) 1,762
- 741) Reserved forests in Tamil Nadu occupy an area _____ of sq km.
- (a) 19,459 (b) 19,469 (c) 19,479 (d) 19,489
- 742) There are _____ mega centres of endemism in India.
- (a) four (b) three (c) five (d) six
- 743) Kapok, Silk Cotton, dog teak are trees found in _____ forest.
- (a) Tropical evergreen (b) Tropical deciduous (c) Mangrove
(d) Montane temperate forest
- 744) Nilgiri champa, wights litsea and rose apple are the common trees found in _____ forest.
- (a) Tropical deciduous (b) Tropical evergreen (c) Montane temperate
(d) Tropical Thorn forest
- 745) About _____% of the total area the state is drought prone.
- (a) 64 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 1920
- 746) Pichavaram Mangrove forest is located near Chidambaram in _____ district.
- (a) Nagapattinam (b) Cuddalore (c) Thanjavur (d) Ramanathapuram
- 747) _____ is one of the 25 global hot spots of biodiversity.
- (a) Western Ghats (b) Nilgiris (c) Eastern Ghats (d) Deccan Plateau
- 748) _____ soils cover 2/3 of the total area of Tamil Nadu.
- (a) Red soil (b) Black soil (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite
- 749) _____ river separates coimbatore plateau from Mysore Plateau.
- (a) Moyar (b) Palar (c) Suruli (d) Vaigai
- 750) The height of Shervarayan temple is _____ m.

(a) 1,623 (b) 1,653 (c) 1,633 (d) 1,643

751) Mazhamalai in Eastern Ghats has height of _____M

(a) 1,600 (b) 1,500 (c) 1,300 (d) 1,200

752) Third highest peak in Eastern Ghats_____

(a) Mazhamalai (b) Shervarayan Temple (c) Urgamalai (d) Valsamalai

753) The height of Kuttirayan is_____m

(a) 1,395 (b) 1,495 (c) 1,595 (d) 1,695

754) Muganur has a height _____m

(a) 1,280 (b) 1,277 (c) 1,279 (d) 1,635

755) Valsmalai has height of____m

(a) 1,035 (b) 1,034 (c) 1,033 (d) 1,032

756) Mahendragiri hills is a continuous range located along the border of Kanyakumari and_____

(a) Tirunelveli (b) Thuthukudi (c) Kerala (d) Tenkasi

757) Marina beach is the _____longest beach in the world.

(a) 2nd (b) 3rd (c) 4th (d) 5th

758) Some valleys in _____record 0°C in winter season.

(a) Anaimalai (b) Nilgiris (c) Cardamom hills (d) Mahendragiri

759) _____ and _____ separate Tamil Nadu from the Island of Sri Lanka.

(a) Gulf of Mannar and Palk strait (b) Indian ocean and Gulf of Mannar

(c) Palk Strait and Nagapattinam (d) None of the above

760) Tamil Nadu is the _____ largest state in India.

(a) 10th (b) 11th (c) 8th (d) 12th

761) Palani hills are the _____ extension of the Western Ghats.

(a) Southward (b) Northward (c) Eastward (d) Westward

762) _____ is the highest peak in the Palani hills.

(a) Doddabetta (b) Mahendragiri (c) Vandarave (d) Vembadi

763) Kalakkad Mundanthurai Tiger Reserve is located in _____ region.

(a) Varusanadu (b) Andipatti (c) Javadhu (d) Pothigai hills.

764) Jack fruit is a popular seasonal agricultural product of _____ hills.

(a) Pachaimalai (b) Kolli hills (c) Yela Malai (d) Nilgiri.

765) The state having the longest coast line in India _____.

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Gujarat (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Odisha

766) _____ soil is rich in Iron-oxide.

(a) Black soil (b) Red soil (c) Alluvial (d) Laterite

767) It divides India roughly into two equal parts _____.

(a) Equator (b) Tropic of Cancer (c) Tropic of Capricorn (d) North pole

768) The most common trigger of landslide is _____.

(a) Fire (b) Water (c) Storm (d) High temperature

769) Mangroves Protects

(a) Coastal area from erosion (b) coral reefs (c) sea grass meadows (d) all these

770) The wettest place in Tamil Nadu

(a) Kalakadu (b) Hogenakkal (c) Chinnkallar (d) Kiliyur

771) _____ Climate prevails over Blue Mountains, Annamalai and Kodaikanal hills.

(a) Mountain (b) Maritime (c) Hot wet (d) Cool

772) Literacy rate of Tamil Nadu as per 2011 census is

(a) 80.32% (b) 62.33% (c) 73.45% (d) 80.33%

773) About _____ million hectares of the state is under rice cultivation.

(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 2 (d) 5

774) Tamil Nadu stands second in coffee production after _____.

(a) Kerala (b) Karnataka (c) Telengana (d) Andhra Pradesh

775) Vellore leather accounts for more than of the country's export of leather and leather related products.

(a) 12 (b) 12 (c) 12 (d) 12

776) This dam is one of the biggest eastern dams in the country.

(a) Mettur (b) Sathawar (c) Bhavani Sagar (d) Krishnagiri

777) Vaidagi dam has a height of _____ feed and can store water upto _____ feet.

(a) 111,71 (b) 110,70 (c) 109,70 (d) 108,70

778) Iron ore is found in Kanjamalai region of ____ district.

(a) Namakkal (b) Salem (c) Dindugal (d) Madurai

779) Tamil Nadu accounts for _____% of country's lignite.

(a) 55.3 (b) 56.3 (c) 54.3 (d) 54.2

780) _____has some specialised areas for the manufacturing of synthetic silk clothes.

(a) Erode (b) Kanchipuram (c) Ramanathapuram (d) Madurai

781) Pattamadai is famous for _____

(a) Kuttivillakku (b) Mat (c) Turmeric (d) Sungadi

782) Nilgiri is famous for _____

(a) Kautha work (b) Orthodox Embroidery (c) Weaving (d) Spun Silk

783) Vellore leather accounts for more than _____of the country's export of leather and leather related products.

(a) 37 (b) 47 (c) 67 (d) 57

784) Tamil Nadu accounts for _____% of leather tanning processes.

(a) 60 (b) 40 (c) 50 (d) 30

785) Tamil Nadu contributes for about _____% of commercial vehicles.

(a) 20,32 (b) 21,33 (c) 23,34 (d) 23,32

786) Tamil Nadu is the second largest _____exporter in the country next to Karnataka.

(a) software (b) machines (c) textiles (d) coir products

787) The State ranks _____among the Indian states in population density.

(a) 11th (b) 12th (c) 13th (d) 10th

788) The district of _____has reported the highest literacy rate.

(a) Kanyakumari (b) Madurai (c) Coimbatore (d) Chennai

789) It is reported that about _____percent of accidents of the country takes place in Tamil Nadu.

(a) 15 (b) 14 (c) 13 (d) 12

790) Tamil Nadu has _____percent of vermiculite.

(a) 75 (b) 70 (c) 60 (d) 65

791) Tamil Nadu has a total railway track length of _____km with _____railway stations.

(a) 6693,690 (b) 6694,691 (c) 6692,690 (d) 6694,680

792) Tamil Nadu has _____% of titanium

(a) 30 (b) 20 (c) 40 (d) 50

793) Tamil Nadu has _____% of dunite.

(a) 69 (b) 70 (c) 80 (d) 85

794) Bhavani is famous for _____.

(a) Jamakkalam (b) Coconut (c) Hill banana (d) Doll

795) Nagercoil is famous for_____

(a) Temple and Jewellery (b) Stone sculpture (c) Bronze icons (d) Silk

796) More than % of surface water and _____ % of the ground water of Tamil Nadu have been put into use.

(a) 95,80 (b) 80,70 (c) 90,80 (d) 90,70

797) The largest software exporter in India _____.

(a) Karnataka (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Gujarat (d) West Bengal

798) _____ is extensively cultivated in Cuddalore district.

(a) Cashew (b) Pepper (c) Rubber (d) none of the above

799) Marine fishing is also called _____.

(a) Inshore fishing (b) off-shore fishing (c) net fishing (d) none of the above

800) The least populated district in Tamil Nadu is _____.

(a) Karur (b) Namakkal (c) Nilgiris (d) Theni

801) Mullaiperiyar dam was built by the British administration in _____.

(a) 1859 (b) 1895 (c) 1869 (d) none of the above

802) There are _____ sugar mills in Tamil Nadu.

(a) 43 (b) 64 (c) 34 (d) none of the above

803) Disaster emergency contact number is _____.

(a) 1077 (b) 1078 (c) 1079 (d) none of the above

804) _____ is the major oilseed of the state.

(a) Groundnut (b) pea (c) Castor (d) none of the above

805) The state which leads in the number of road accidents in India is _____.

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Karnataka (d) Maharashtra

806) Leather tanneries are located in _____.

(a) Selam (b) Erode (c) Vaniyambadi (d) Thoothukudi

807) The textile capital of Tamil Nadu is_____

(a) Karur (b) Coimbatore (c) Tirupur (d) Erode

808) The length of the coast line of Tamil Nadu is_____ km.

(a) 1076 (b) 1075 (c) 1074 (d) 1072

809) _____seeks to secure the best interests of the people, territory and economy of the country.

(a) Foreign policy (b) Diplomacy (c) Panchsheel (d) None of these

810) The main tools of foreign policy are _____

(a) treaties (b) executive (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of these

811) The Ministry of External Affairs of India also known as _____

(a) National Security (b) National Prosperity (c) Foreign Ministry
(d) Economic development

812) The foreign service Training Institute, New Delhi established in _____

(a) 1980 (b) 1982 (c) 1964 (d) 1986

813) Panchsheel between India and China was signed on

(a) 28 April 1954 (b) 28 April 1964 (c) 28 December 1954 (d) 1st April 1964

814) _____chose the path of Non-Alignment in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) V. Krishna Menon (c) Tito (d) Nasser

815) The Non-Aligned movement was formed with a membership of _____countries and _____States.

(a) 100, 13 (b) 120,17 (c) 100,33 (d) 120,31

816) The_____ is mean for mutual assistance among nations for peace and progress.

(a) Foreign policy (b) Panchsheel (c) Non-Aligned movement (d) GATT

817) _____is an economic and geopolitical organisation of eight countires that are primarily located in south Asia.

(a) SAARC (b) GATT (c) WTO (d) HRM

818) SAARC Disaster Management Centre was set up at_____

(a) Bombay (b) Calcutta (c) New Delhi (d) Egypt

819) Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with _____

(a) India (b) China (c) Italy (d) None

820) India's foreign policy is based on several principles one of which is.

(a) Satyamev Jayate (b) Live and Let Live (c) Panchsheel (d) None of these

821) Since April 2007, _____ is eighth member of SAARC after India endorsed its full membership.

(a) Bhutan (b) Maldives (c) Afghanistan (d) Nepal

822) India-Bangladesh signed a Treaty of Friendship and peace in the year _____

(a) 1971 (b) 1972 (c) 1974 (d) 1985

823) Panchsheel was formulated by which of the following Indian Prime Ministers?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Indira Gandhi (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri (d) Gulzari Lal Nanda

824) The principles of Panchsheel were adopted in the

(a) Beijing conference (b) Bandung conference (c) New Delhi conference
(d) Belgrade conference

825) The Non-Aligned movements came into existence mainly through the initiative of

(a) Yugoslavian President Joseph Tito (b) Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Egyptian President Gamal Abdul Nasser (d) All of them

826) Currently how many members are in the SAARC organisation?

(a) 4 (b) 5 (c) 7 (d) 8

827) When was SAARC established?

(a) 1967 (b) 1953 (c) 1985 (d) 1990

828) Which of the following country is not the member of the SAARC?

(a) Nepal (b) Myanmar (c) Bhutan (d) Maldives

829) Where is the headquarters of the SAARC?

(a) Manila (b) Kathmandu (c) New Delhi (d) Jakarta

830) Which of the following SAARC member has the highest population?

(a) Bangladesh (b) Nepal (c) Pakistan (d) Afghanistan

831) Article _____ lays down the Directive principles of India.

(a) 47 (b) 50 (c) 51 (d) 52

832) 'Panchsheel' is derived from _____ language.

(a) Hindi (b) Telugu (c) Latin (d) Sanskrit

833) SAARC is an economic and geopolitical organisation of _____ countries

(a) 6 (b) 9 (c) 8 (d) 7

834) India was a staunch opponent of the apartheid regime in _____

(a) China (b) India (c) South Africa (d) Asia

835) Which of the following countries is not in IBSA Global Group?

(a) South Africa (b) Russia (c) India (d) Brazil

836) FSTI, New Delhi is established in the year _____

(a) 1985 (b) 1986 (c) 1980 (d) 1982

837) _____ position is unique in its neighbourhood.

(a) India (b) USA (c) US (d) None of these

838) _____ and _____ are two countries that lie close to India separated by the Indian ocean

(a) Sri Lanka, Nepal (b) Sri Lanka, Maldives (c) Central Asia, Afghanistan

(d) None of these

839) India was the first nation to acknowledge _____ as an independent country.

(a) Afghanistan (b) Bangladesh (c) Bhutan (d) Nepal

840) India and Bangladesh share the longest land boundary of _____ kilometres.

(a) 3069 (b) 3106 (c) 4096.7 (d) 3097.6

841) The Farakka accord on sharing of Ganga waters signed in _____ is a historic agreement.

(a) 1970 (b) 1974 (c) 1976 (d) 1977

842) India and Bangladesh share _____ common rivers.

(a) 32 (b) 40 (c) 46 (d) 54

843) The diplomatic relations between India and Bhutan were established in _____

(a) 1944 (b) 1968 (c) 1972 (d) 1986

844) India is the principal contributor in the economic development of _____.

(a) Bhutan (b) Nepal (c) China (d) Maldives

845) _____ share similarity of view on many fronts like World Trade Organisation.

(a) India and Afghanistan (b) India and Bhutan (c) India and China

(d) India and Maldives

846) _____ have signed an educational exchange programme.

(a) India and China (b) India and Nepal (c) India and Bhutan (d) India and Myanmar

847) _____ is an important partner in our energy needs for petroleum and natural gas.

(a) Nepal (b) Myanmar (c) Bhutan (d) China

848) _____ has been antagonistic when maintaining relations with India.

(a) Pakistan (b) Sri Lanka (c) Afghanistan (d) Bangladesh

849) The ceasefire line determined in _____

(a) 1949 (b) 1972 (c) 1947 (d) 1964

850) _____ and _____ has conventionally close to each other.

(a) India and China (b) India and Nepal (c) India and Sri Lanka (d) India and Bhutan

851) _____ is one of the most successful example of Japan's co-operation.

(a) Delhi Metro (b) Chennai Metro (c) Mumbai Metro (d) Calcutta Metro

852) _____ is the result of an international design competition held in 1969.

(a) BRICS (b) OPEC LOGO (c) IBSA (d) EAS

853) _____ also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.

(a) OPEC (b) SLO (c) BBIN (d) SAARC

854) Which Indian state/states share boundaries with Pakistan?

(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Rajasthan (c) Gujarat (d) All the above

855) India and Pakistan border is also known as _____.

(a) Coastal Border (b) International Border (c) Zero Point Border (d) None of these

856) Who drew up the borders for newly independent Pakistan?

(a) Lord Mountbatten (b) Sir Cyril Radcliffe (c) Clement Atlee (d) None of these

857) Which was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as an independent country?

(a) China (b) India (c) Sri Lanka (d) Bhutan

858) The headquarters of BRICS is at _____

(a) Vienna (b) Shanghai (c) Hong Kong (d) Moscow

859) The headquarters of OPEC is at _____

(a) Vienna (b) Shanghai (c) Tokyo (d) Kabul

860) There are a number of tiger reserves along _____ border.

(a) Indo - Bangladesh (b) Indo - Nepal (c) Indo - China (d) Indo - pakistan

861) _____ is also a partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

(a) Myanmar (b) Bangladesh (c) Sri Lanka (d) China

862) The BRICS organisation's headquarters is in _____

(a) China (b) Russia (c) Brazil (d) India

863) Chabahar agreement was signed between _____

(a) India, Pakistan and Afghanistan (b) India, Afghanistan and Iran

(c) Pakistan, Afghanistan and Iran (d) India, Iran and Pakistan

864) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____.

(a) 1980 (b) 1975 (c) 1955 (d) 1985

865) _____ status is one of the indicators of the overall well-being of population and human resources development.

(a) Health (b) Nutritional (c) Economic (d) Wealth

866) Tamil Nadu Health System Projects has launched _____ service at free of cost.

(a) 106 ambulance (b) 108 ambulance (c) 107 ambulance (d) 105 ambulance

867) The Indian planners realized the need to attain _____ rains as one of the important goal of planning.

(a) Self-satisfaction (b) Self sufficiency (c) Self-Motivation (d) None of these

868) Human Development Report of the world prepared and released by

(a) UNDP (b) UNEP (c) IBRD (d) ADB

869) Who launched the Tamil Nadu Nutrition Alliance in Tamil Nadu?

(a) Agaram Foundation and UNHRC (b) Abdul Kalam Foundation and ISRO

(c) M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation and UNICEF

(d) Adideivam Foundation and UNO

870) The Population growth rate in India is high as _____.

(a) 1.2 per 1000 (b) 1.6 per 1000 (c) 1.7 per 1000 (d) 1.9 per 1000

871) _____ is primarily a matter of purchasing power and is therefore closely linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.

(a) Availability of food (b) Access to food (c) Absorption of food (d) None of these

872) _____ is the ability to biologically utilise the food consumed.

(a) Absorption of food (b) Availability of food (c) Access to food (d) None of these

873) _____ programme was implemented in select districts where irrigation was assured.

(a) FCI (b) PDS (c) MSP (d) HYV

874) Area under food grains was little more than _____ hectares during early 1950s.

(a) 75 million (b) 85 million (c) 98 million (d) 100 million

875) The food situation has steadily improved over a period of _____ years.

(a) 25 (b) 30 (c) 50 (d) 65

876) Minimum support price of the crops were announced at the beginning of the season and the state procured the harvested grains through the _____.

(a) Food Corporation of India (b) National Food Security Act (c) TNHSP

(d) None of these

877) The NFSA covers _____ of the rural households.

(a) 25% (b) 50% (c) 75% (d) 100%

878) _____ policy states that the government has decided to remove export restrictions on most organic and processed agricultural products.

(a) Consumer Cooperative (b) New agricultural policy (c) Industrial revolution

(d) None

879) _____ is proposed to protect the interests of poor and marginal farmers.

(a) Industrial policy (b) Green Revolution (c) Consumer Cooperative

(d) Agricultural policy

880) _____ was launched by the United Nations Development Programme and the Oxford Poverty Human Development Initiative in 2010.

(a) Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (b) Human Resource Index

(c) Human Resource Management Programme (d) Cooperative Societies

881) Tamil Nadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during

(a) 2000-2003 (b) 2003-2007 (c) 2007-2010 (d) 2014-2017

882) _____ plays a crucial role in human health and well-being.

(a) Health (b) Sanitation (c) Security (d) Nutrition

883) The Chief Minister's comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme was launched in _____

(a) 2007-2008 (b) 2008-2009 (c) 2009-2010 (d) 2011-2012

884) Which of the following crops are related to Green Revolution?

(a) Wheat, Rice (b) Cotton, Bajra (c) Rice, Maize (d) Wheat, Maize

885) In which state ration shops are run by co-operative in large extend?

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Goa (c) Assam (d) Karnataka

886) Buffer stock scheme purpose is _____

(a) To save food grains from pest attack (b) To stop price fluctuations

(c) To transport the food (d) To deliver the food

887) The concept of food security has continuously evolved over the last _____

(a) 5 decades (b) 4 decades (c) 3 decades (d) 2 decades

888) Green Revolution was born in India paving the way for _____

(a) self- sufficiency in food production (b) self- proficiency in food production

(c) proficiency in food production (d) deficiency in food production

889) The largest economy in terms of Purchasing Power Parity is _____

(a) China (b) Germany (c) the USA (d) Brazil

890) The New Agricultural policy of India was announced in the year _____

(a) 2018 (b) 2009 (c) 1998 (d) 2001

891) Under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Benefit Scheme, financial assistance to the tune of 2,12,000 is being disturbed to _____

(a) poor women (b) poor working women (c) poor pregnant women (d) poor students

892) Tax evasion is the illegal evasion of taxes by

(a) Individuals (b) Corporations (c) Trusts (d) All of the above

893) Payments are

(a) Fees and fines (b) Penalties and forfeitures (c) None of the above (d) a and b

894) The income tax in India is

(a) Direct and proportional (b) Direct and progressive (c) Indirect and progressive

(d) Indirect andproportional

895) The term sulka refers to

(a) Direct tax (b) Indirect tax (c) Export duty (d) Customs duty

896) The most important source of revenue to the state is

(a) Service tax (b) Excise duty (c) Sales tax (d) Central sales tax

897) The revenue of the government depends upon

(a) direct taxes (b) indirect taxes (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

898) _____ is an essential security function to protect our nation from our enemies

(a) Defence (b) Foreign policy (c) Law and order (d) Regulate the economy

899) From _____, many economists have given lists of canons of taxation.

(a) Adam Smith (b) Keynes (c) Marshall (d) None of these

900) _____ is charged directly based on the income of a person.

(a) Corporate tax (b) Wealth tax (c) Income tax (d) Excise duty

901) _____ tax is levied on the individuals and companies alike.

(a) Excise duty (b) Stamp duty (c) Income tax (d) Wealth tax

902) In India almost all the direct taxes are collected by the _____ governments.

(a) state (b) union (c) local (d) none of the above

903) The major indirect taxes in India are _____

(a) customs duty (b) GST (c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

904) _____ is very rarely breached by announcing mid-year tax changes.

(a) Canon of taxation (b) Canon of equity (c) Canon of certainty

(d) Canons of economy

905) _____ is a tax that is -paid on official documents like marriage registration and in some contractual agreements.

(a) Stamp duty (b) Entertainment tax (c) Excise duty (d) None of the above

906) _____ has been the major contributor to black money.

(a) Shortage of goods (b) Industrial sector (c) Tax structure (d) None of the above

907) _____ is generated due to higher taxes on certain undesirable products like alcoholic products.

(a) Social welfare (b) Foreign exchange (c) Regional development

(d) Control of inflation

908) _____ was the first country to implement GST in 1954.

- (a) India (b) France (c) European countries (d) None of the above
- 909) This is an essential security function to protect our nation from our enemies.
- (a) Defence (b) Foreign policy (c) a, b (d) None of these
- 910) In India Income Tax was introduced by _____
- (a) Adam Smith (b) Amartya Sen (c) C.V. Raman (d) Sir James Wilson
- 911) 'One which is demanded from the very person who it is intended or desired should pay it' who said these words?
- (a) J. S. Mill (b) Adam Smith (c) Amartya Sen (d) C.V. Raman
- 912) Taxes on goods and services are collected by _____
- (a) Union Government (b) Both Union and State Government (c) State Government
(d) None of these
- 913) Find the odd one
- (a) Income tax (b) Wealth tax (c) Corporate tax (d) Goods and Service tax
- 914) Tuticorin is known as _____.
- (a) Gateway of India (b) Gateway of Tamil Nadu (c) Pump city (d) None of these
- 915) Along with Ambur and Vaniyambadi _____ is also a centre for leather goods exports.
- (a) Chennai (b) Sivakasi (c) Coimbatore (d) Madurai
- 916) IT means _____.
- (a) Indian Technology (b) Information Technology (c) Institute of Technology
(d) Initiative Technology
- 917) SIPCOT was formed in the year _____.
- (a) 1972 (b) 1976 (c) 1971 (d) 1978
- 918) Which is the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Agency?
- (a) SIPCOT (b) TANSIDCO (c) TIDCO (d) All of the above
- 919) TIDCO was formed in the year
- (a) 1971 (b) 1970 (c) 1965 (d) 1966
- 920) Industry which is reserved for public sector in New Economic Policy.
- (a) Atomic Energy (b) Cotton Industry (c) Sugar Industry (d) Tea Industry
- 921) Wind energy is a form of _____ energy.

(a) Wind (b) Solar (c) Hydel (d) Bio Diesel

922) _____ is an important objective of industrialisation.

(a) Food productivity (b) Modern methods of production (c) Employment generation
(d) None of the above

923) _____ helps an economy to save and also generate foreign exchange through exports.

(a) Industrialisation (b) Industrial clusters (c) Both 'a' and 'b' (d) None of these

924) If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a _____

(a) Consumer goods sector (b) Capital goods sector (c) Private Sector
(d) one of the above

925) _____ are the examples of basic goods industries

(a) Steel and cement (b) textiles sector (c) Rubber products (d) Leather goods

926) The small sector is seen as important for _____ reasons.

(a) one (b) two (c) three (d) six

927) _____ may arise due to many factors.

(a) Education (b) Poverty (c) Clusters (d) All of these

928) _____ was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai.

(a) Textiles factory (b) Cotton yarn factory (c) Agricultural machinery
(d) Heavy vehicles factory

929) Standard motors too started manufacturing cars in _____

(a) Trichy (b) Chennai (c) Tuticorin (d) Madurai

930) The Avadi industrial estate was established in _____

(a) 1940s (b) 1960s (c) 1950s (d) 1970s

931) _____ is home to large number of auto assembly and component making firms.

(a) Coimbatore (b) Madurai (c) Tuticorin (d) Chennai

932) _____ is known for this truck body building industry.

(a) Chennai (b) Tuticorin (c) Namakkal (d) Madurai

933) _____ that are famous for silk and cotton handloom sarees.

(a) Kanchipuram (b) Madurai (c) Tuticorin (d) Chennai

934) TANSIDCO is a state-agency of Tamil Nadu established in the year.

(a) 1960 (b) 1961 (c) 1965 (d) 1970

935) _____ gives subsidies and provide technical assistance for new firms in the small scale sector.

(a) SIPCOT (b) TANSIDCO (c) TIDCO (d) TIIC

936) _____ is another government agency to establish industrial estates.

(a) TIDCO (b) TIIC (c) TANSI (d) SIDCO

937) MEPZ is a special Economic Zone in _____

(a) Trichy (b) Namakkal (c) Chennai (d) Madurai

938) MEPZ was established in the year _____

(a) 1960 (b) 1970 (c) 1980 (d) 1984

939) _____ services is, however largely confined to chennai.

(a) Software (b) Hardware (c) Textile (d) None of the above

940) _____ is an innavotor new ideas and business process

(a) Entreprenur (b) Banker (c) Owner (d) Producer

941) Nuclear power station in Tamil Nadu

(a) Kalpakkam (b) Ennore (c) Koodankulam (d) All the above

942) Indicator of nutrition deficiency among children is

(a) anemic (b) Under weight (c) Weakness (d) all these

943) The Salem steel plant was set up in 1973 to produce _____.

(a) Turbines (b) Stainless steel (c) Boilers (d) All of these

944) _____ is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.

(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala (c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Madhya Pradesh

945) The _____ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

(a) Dindigul (b) Erode (c) Karur (d) Vellore

946) _____ region is famous for printing and fireworks in the country.

(a) Sivakasi (b) Kovilpatti (c) Virudhunagar (d) Villupuram

947) If the output is consumed by the final consumers, it is called a _____ sector.

(a) consumer goods (b) capital goods (c) basic goods (d) none of these

948) TANSI was formed to look after _____.

(a) Small Scale - industries (b) Heavy industries (c) Cottage industries

(d) Light industries

FILL UP

1014 x 1 = 1014

949) Japan forced a war on China in the year _____

950) The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.

951) Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____

952) In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.

953) In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.

954) _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.

955) Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.

956) The founder of the Social Democratic Party was _____.

957) The Nazi Party's propaganda was led by _____.

958) The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in _____.

959) The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as _____.

960) The Union of South Africa came into being in May _____.

961) The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for _____ years

962) Boers were also known as _____.

963) Hitler attacked _____ which was a demilitarised zone.

964) The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as _____.

965) _____ started the Lend Lease programme.

966) Britain Prime Minister _____ resigned in 1940.

967) _____ is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.

968) _____ was known as the "Father of modern China".

969) In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in _____ University.

970) After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was _____.

971) _____ treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.

- 972) The treaty of _____ provided for mandates in Turkish - Arab Empire.
- 973) _____ was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
- 974) _____ treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.
- 975) _____ founded the Samarasa Vedha Sanmarga Sangam.
- 976) The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was _____
- 977) Gulumgir was written by _____
- 978) Ramakrishna Mission was established by _____
- 979) _____ was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
- 980) Oru paisa Tamilan was started by _____
- 981) The concept of constitution first originated in _____.
- 982) _____ was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.
- 983) The Constitution of India was adopted on _____.
- 984) _____ writs are mentioned in Article 32.
- 985) Fundamental duties have been given to the citizen of India under Article _____.
- 986) _____ Bill cannot be introduced in the Parliament without President's approval.
- 987) _____ is the leader of the nation and chief spokesperson of the country.
- 988) _____ is the Ex-officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.
- 989) _____ has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both Houses of the Parliament.
- 990) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of _____ years.
- 991) _____ is the Guardian of the Constitution.
- 992) At present, the Supreme Court consists of _____ judges including the Chief Justice.
- 993) Governor of the state government surrenders his resignation to _____.
- 994) Members of the Legislative assembly (MLAs) elected by the _____.
- 995) _____ acts as the chancellor of universities in the state.
- 996) The Chairman and Members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only

- by the _____.
- 997) _____ is the primary sector in India.
- 998) GDP is the indicator of _____ economy.
- 999) Secondary sector otherwise called as _____.
- 1000) A better economy introduce rapid development of the _____.
- 1001) WTO agreement came into force from _____.
- 1002) The term globalization invented by _____.
- 1003) The Palayakkarars system was put in place in Tamil Nadu by _____.
- 1004) Velunachiyar and her daughter were under the protection of _____ for eight years.
- 1005) Bennerman deputed _____ to convey his message, asking Kattabomman to surrender.
- 1006) Kattabomman was hanged to death at _____.
- 1007) The Rebellion of Marudhu Brothers was categorized in the British records as the _____.
- 1008) _____ was declared the new Sultan by the rebels in Vellore Fort.
- 1009) _____ was an anti-imperial and anti-landlord movement which originated in and around 1827.
- 1010) The major tribal revolt which took place in Chotanagpur region was _____.
- 1011) The _____ Act, restricted the entry of non-tribal people into the tribal land.
- 1012) Chota Nagpur Act was passed in the year _____.
- 1013) W.C. Bannerjee was elected the president of Indian National Congress in the year _____.
- 1014) Gandhi regarded _____ as his political guru.
- 1015) Khilafat Movement was led by _____.
- 1016) Government of India Act 1919 introduced _____ in the provinces.
- 1017) The Civil Disobedience Movement in North West Frontier Province was led by _____.
- 1018) Ramsay Macdonald announced _____ which provided separate electorates to the minorities and the depressed classes.
- 1019) _____ established Congress Radio underground during the Quit India Movement.
- 1020) _____ was appointed the first Indian Judge of the Madras High Court
- 1021) Nilakanta Brahmachari started the secret society named _____.
- 1022) The Dravidian Association Hostel for non-Brahmin students was established by

- _____.
- 1023) _____ formed the first Congress Ministry in Madras.
- 1024) _____ was the founder of the Madras branch of the Muslim League.
- 1025) _____ hoisted the national flag atop Fort St. George on 26 January 1932
- 1026) _____ was the first non-European language that went into print.
- 1027) The College of Fort St. George was founded by _____.
- 1028) _____ is considered the father of Tamil linguistic purism.
- 1029) _____ was the first to approve participation of women in the electoral politics.
- 1030) The name Suriyanarayana Sastri changed in Tamil as _____
- 1031) _____ gave prominence to Tamil music.
- 1032) The first Woman Legislator in India was _____.
- 1033) The plateau which lies between the Nilgiris and Dharmapuri districts is _____.
- 1034) _____ is the highest peak in the southern most part of the Eastern Ghats.
- 1035) The riverine Island of Srirangam is located between _____ and _____ branches of cauvery.
- 1036) _____ is the Tamil Nadu state animal.
- 1037) Agriculture of Tamil Nadu constitutes _____ % of its economy.
- 1038) Sathanur dam is constructed across the river _____.
- 1039) _____ is the third largest airport in India after Mumbai and Delhi.
- 1040) The difference between the value of exports and imports is called _____.
- 1041) India conducted its first nuclear test at _____.
- 1042) At present our foreign policy acts as a means to generate _____ for domestic growth and development.
- 1043) _____ is the instrument for implementing foreign policy of a state.
- 1044) _____ was India's policy in the face of the bipolar order of the cold war.
- 1045) Our tradition and national ethos is to practice _____.
- 1046) _____ is a small Himalayan kingdom.
- 1047) India's gateway to South East Asia is _____.
- 1048) _____ is a buffer country between India and China.
- 1049) A strip of land _____, belongs to India on West Bengal and Bangladesh border.
- 1050) _____ is known as the Land of thunderbolt.
- 1051) India and Sri Lanka are separated by _____.
- 1052) _____ is an important indicator of nutrition deficiency
- 1053) In the year _____ National Food Security Act was passed by the Indian Parliament.

- 1054) _____ play an important role in the supply of quality goods at responsible rates to common people.
- 1055) _____ is levied by government for the development of the state's economy.
- 1056) The origin of the word 'tax' is from the word _____.
- 1057) The burden of the _____ tax cannot be shifted to others.
- 1058) The Goods and Service Tax act came into effect on _____.
- 1059) The unaccounted money that is concealed from the tax administrator is called _____.
- 1060) Hundred of leather and tannery facilities are located around _____ District in Tamil Nadu.
- 1061) Special Economic Zones policy was introduced on in _____.
- 1062) _____ is an innovator of new ideas and business processes.
- 1063) _____ became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists before Lenin established the Bolshevik government.
- 1064) Capitalism inevitably led to _____
- 1065) The industrial achievements of _____ gave her a dominating position in Europe in a latter half of the 19th century.
- 1066) The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as _____.
- 1067) By 1900, practically the whole of _____ was colonised.
- 1068) Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established _____ in china.
- 1069) _____ Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan wars.
- 1070) _____ and _____ declared war on the central powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.
- 1071) Two peace Conferences were held at in Holland in 1899 and 1907 _____.
- 1072) In 1914, Russia suffered heavy losses in the _____
- 1073) The battle of Marne is a memorable one for _____
- 1074) Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked _____, the famous fortress in the French line.
- 1075) The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3rd March _____
- 1076) German _____ were extremely effective.
- 1077) In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of _____ given by the

Germans to China in Shantung.

- 1078) In 1916, a naval battle_____ had taken place in the North Sea.
- 1079) _____ was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914
- 1080) _____, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917.
- 1081) On _____, the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
- 1082) The I World war gave a great fillip to the _____ in the West and the East.
- 1083) In Russia _____ and _____ attempted Westernisation without changing the social conditions
- 1084) Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as_____
- 1085) Opponents of Lenin in minority were called_____
- 1086) Tsar _____ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government.
- 1087) On 23 January 1902 Father _____, a priest organised a march of men, women, and children in St. Petersburg.
- 1088) The parliament established by Nicholas was called the_____
- 1089) In 1916 _____ who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered.
- 1090) During the popular uprisings in 1917, _____ was the capital of the Russian empire.
- 1091) The Russian Communist Party could eliminated_____ and_____ in Russia within a record time.
- 1092) Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____
- 1093) The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at_____
- 1094) The International Court of Justice was set up in_____
- 1095) In October 1932,_____ withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.
- 1096) The Russo-Japanese war broke out in _____
- 1097) The Italian army suffered a devastating defeat at the hands of an Ethiopian army at _____
- 1098) The Second Balkan War ended with the Treaty of _____ in August 1913.
- 1099) _____ and Italy signed the secret Treaty of London in April 1915
- 1100) Japan attacked Manchuria in _____
- 1101) _____ were a military nation.
- 1102) At the end of the World War, I _____ was financially in a sound position.
- 1103) The stock market crash in the US was followed by the failure of _____
- 1104) _____forced creditors to stop lending.
- 1105) In the USA, the _____ party was rejected by the people in successive elections for

about twenty years, after the Depression.

1106) _____ was the son of a blacksmith.

1107) Mussolini assumed the title of _____ meaning 'the leader'.

1108) In 1935, Mussolini invaded _____

1109) The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the _____ came to power.

1110) The Boers hated the people whom they referred to as _____

1111) The South Africa act passed by the British parliament in 1909 provided for a Union Parliament at _____

1112) In 1930's the emergence of the _____ was seen as a militant mass movement in India.

1113) In 1924, elections were won by the _____ with the support of the Labour movement in South Africa.

1114) In spite of misunderstandings and disagreements, _____ alliance lasted until 1939 in South Africa.

1115) Around the 11th century, large cities formed into a league of _____ of Native Americans.

1116) _____ Who was the Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966 was the brain behind the apartheid policy.

1117) A Spaniard named _____ led the conquest of the Incan Empire.

1118) The American and French Revolutions provided inspiration to the _____

1119) The _____ invasion of Spain and Portugal in 1808 quickened the process of liberation struggle in South America.

1120) _____ was also called El. Liberator.

1121) _____ renouncing the claim to the Portuguese throne declared the independence of Brazil.

1122) From 1898 to 1902 _____ was under US military rule.

1123) Latin America disliked _____.

1124) In 1821, Central America seceded from _____.

1125) The _____ had barred European interference in the affairs of the American continent.

1126) Hitler's Government followed a policy of repressing _____ people.

1127) The Descendants of original Dutch settlers of South Africa, also known as _____

1128) Franklin Roosevelt in his _____ policy agreed that the US would not intervene in the internal affairs of any state.

1129) In _____ the Labour Party was defeated in the general elections of 1931

1130) _____ was the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery

1131) Saluting the bravery of the ----- Churchill said that "Never was so much owed by so many to so few".

1132) The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in -----

-----articles.

- 1133) After the World War II ----- was voted into power in Great Britain.
- 1134) World War I was fought from _____
- 1135) World War II was fought from _____
- 1136) Germany's allies were _____ and _____ in World War II.
- 1137) The World War I was also referred to as the _____ or _____
- 1138) When Italy invaded Ethiopia, Emperor _____ of Ethiopia, appealed to the League of Nations.
- 1139) Britain and France declared war on Germany in _____
- 1140) By 1941, all of mainland Europe till the Russian frontier was under the _____
- 1141) Russians consider the _____ to be one of the greatest battles of their Great Patriotic War.
- 1142) The Allied Forces under General _____ counter-attacked and defeated the German and Italian forces.
- 1143) Mussolini was thrown out and the new Government of Italy surrendered to the Allies in _____
- 1144) Mussolini was killed in 1945, by Italian _____
- 1145) _____ had traditionally been the capital of China.
- 1146) In 1944, the combined British and Indian armies pushed Japanese out of Burma and liberated _____ and _____
- 1147) As the Japanese still refused to surrender another atom bomb was dropped on _____
- 1148) During the Nazi rule, nearly six million Jews were killed in _____ camps.
- 1149) The UN efforts to protect human rights on a global basis resulted in the constitution of _____
- 1150) The joint declaration issued by the US and Britain in 1941 is known as the _____
- 1151) The Charter of the United Nations was signed on June 26, 1945 by _____ nations.
- 1152) The _____ is the body of UN in which each member state is represented.
- 1153) The UN Security Council has _____ members.
- 1154) The _____ also lends money to Governments for developmental activities.
- 1155) The International Monetary fund was primarily the brainchild of _____ and _____

- _____.
- 1156) All the countries in _____ are now welfare states.
- 1157) The Prime Minister of Britain during the World war II was _____
- 1158) Japan captured Manchuria in _____
- 1159) _____ is observed globally as Human Rights Day.
- 1160) Israel derives vast support from the _____
- 1161) The ILO is located in _____ in Switzerland
- 1162) In 1942, the report commonly known as the _____ was published
- 1163) In a bid to wriggle out of the US control, European countries started the European movement in the form of _____
- 1164) The Hundred Days reform aroused tremendous opposition from the _____
- 1165) During the four years of rule, _____ was opposed to both Democracy and Republication.
- 1166) After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the ideas of _____ and _____ became popular in China amongst the intellectuals.
- 1167) Germany joined the NATO in _____
- 1168) _____ was organized for the collective security of countries in South east Asia.
- 1169) The South east Asia Defence Treaty was also called _____
- 1170) When America and the Soviet Union encouraged intellectuals to propagate their views, _____ called for nuclear disarmament.
- 1171) The _____ emerged in the watch of decolonization on that followed World War II.
- 1172) _____ was given the mandate for Syria and Lebanon by the Treaty of Versailles.
- 1173) In March 1945, the _____ was formed in Cairo.
- 1174) _____, a Viennese journalist, published a pamphlet called 'The Jewish State'.
- 1175) In Egypt, in a coup in 1952, colonial _____ because its President.
- 1176) _____ was elected as the first President of the State of Palestine in 1989.
- 1177) In the Vietnam war American troops also used _____ weapons.
- 1178) By 30 April 1975, the capital of South Vietnam, _____ was liberated.
- 1179) The city of Saigon was renamed _____ city.
- 1180) According to SEA, each member was given _____ votes.
- 1181) West Germany was called _____
- 1182) East Germany was called _____
- 1183) With the fall of the _____ followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the Cold War era came to an end.
- 1184) With French President _____, Kohl was the architect of the Maastricht Treaty.

- 1185) Under _____ rule Soviet Union had relapsed into a closed society with little freedom.
- 1186) The _____ was a major accident in a nuclear plant in Ukraine.
- 1187) A series of workers' strikes undermined the _____ regimes in Poland and Hungary.
- 1188) After Gorbachev, power fell into the hands of _____
- 1189) The _____ controlled all oil firms in Iran and Iraq.
- 1190) The Whampoa Military Academy was founded near _____.
- 1191) By the end of 1925 Chiang Kai-shek captured _____.
- 1192) The name of the common currency of European Union is _____.
- 1193) _____ was the Chancellor of West Germany from 1982-1990.
- 1194) _____ won great popularity as a champion of Political and Economic freedom.
- 1195) The Policy of Glasnost was introduced by _____.
- 1196) Satyashodak Samaj was launched by _____
- 1197) Satyarthaprakash enumerates the positive principles of _____
- 1198) _____ brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.
- 1199) _____ is a notable social reformer of Tamil Nadu.
- 1200) _____ supported the Introduction of English language and Western Sciences in schools and colleges.
- 1201) Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in _____
- 1202) After the split in 1866, Debendranath's organisation came to be known as _____
- 1203) The cry of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was _____
- 1204) The Theosophical Society was founded by Madame _____ and Colonel _____
- 1205) Narayana Guru established a grand temple at _____ and dedicated it to all.
- 1206) Inspired by Sree Narayana Guru, Ayyankali founded the _____.
- 1207) Leaders of the Parsi community such as _____ and _____ played a big role in

the early congress.

- 1208) Singh Sabha was a forerunner of _____
- 1209) Vaikunda Swamikal founded _____ to unite people of various castes.
- 1210) The cult of Vaikunda Swamikal was known as _____
- 1211) The ideas of Ayya Vaikuntha Swamikal are collected into a text called _____
- 1212) _____ is an ideological and cultural phenomenon.
- 1213) _____ was popularly known as Vallalar
- 1214) _____ was one of the earliest scholars to identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil.
- 1215) Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam was rechristened as _____.
- 1216) In 1912 _____ a medical doctor founded the Madras United League.
- 1217) C. Natesanar founded a hostel for non-Brahmin students at _____
- 1218) At a meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall, the Non-Brahmin Manifesto was released in _____.
- 1219) In the 1937 elections, the Indian National Congress trounced the _____.
- 1220) The Justice party established the staff selection board in _____.
- 1221) The self respect movement declared _____ as a source for women's subordination.
- 1222) Periyar frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of _____
- 1223) In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's _____ translated into Tamil immediately after it was written.
- 1224) The Justice party merged with the Self Respect movement has rechristened as in _____ 1944.
- 1225) The _____ act of 1989, became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.
- 1226) _____ a close associated of B.R. Ambedkar participated in first and second Round Table Conferences.
- 1227) Singaravelar advocated _____ in his early life.
- 1228) The first _____ was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music.
- 1229) Iyotha Thassar founded the _____.
- 1230) The Namdhari Movement was launched by _____.
- 1231) Ayyankali was born in _____ at Venganoor in Thiruvananthapuram.
- 1232) Sayyid Ahmed Khan founded _____ movement.
- 1233) Vallalar songs were compiled under the title _____.
- 1234) The rivers in South India are called _____ and they are _____ rivers.

- 1235) Tropical deciduous are also called as _____.
- 1236) _____ range is the oldest fold mountain range in India.
- 1237) The Thar desert is also known as the _____.
- 1238) _____ and _____ and _____ are the two major island groups of India.
- 1239) _____ is a mouth of river where it enters the sea through a single channel with a hollow.
- 1240) _____ is a narrow gap through the mountains providing a route or passage way.
- 1241) The land area covered with ocean on three sides is called _____.
- 1242) India's central meridian is _____ longitude.
- 1243) _____ is located in Nepal.
- 1244) The Northern mountains are described as _____ of tourists.
- 1245) _____ and _____ are pilgrim centers.
- 1246) Himalayas are renowned for the _____.
- 1247) The highest point in the Peninsular plateau is _____.
- 1248) Himalaya means _____.
- 1249) The northern part of the west coastal plain is known as _____.
- 1250) _____ is a famous back water lake found in the western coastal plain.
- 1251) _____ is the largest drainage system in India.
- 1252) River _____ is called Vridha Ganga.
- 1253) When the altitude increases the temperature _____.
- 1254) As we go higher and higher the temperature decreases. This phenomenon is known as _____.
- 1255) The Southwest monsoon begins to blow from the month of _____.
- 1256) The Southwest monsoon begins to retreat from north India by the end of _____.
- 1257) The sudden approach of monsoon wind over south India with lightning and thunder is

termed as the _____.

1258) Mawsynram is located in the state of _____.

1259) Soils are generally formed by the _____

1260) The Indian council of agriculture research was set up in _____

1261) _____ soil has a high degree of moisture retentivity.

1262) Watering of Agricultural plants through artificial means is called _____

1263) Irrigation by _____ is a very old system in India.

1264) Central pivot irrigation is also called _____

1265) _____ are the premier source of fat in the Indian diet.

1266) _____ is the high quality coffee and _____ is the inferior quality of coffee

1267) _____ is an integral component of the farming system in India.

1268) Fishing in India is categorised into _____ and _____.

1269) The process of extracting mineral from the earth is known as _____.

1270) _____ ore is the most widely distributed elements of the earth crust.

1271) The terms of the reserves of limestone, the state of _____ stand first.

1272) Coal is available in the form of _____ rocks.

1273) Petroleum is also called _____.

1274) The oldest oil field in India is _____ oil fields.

1275) The total number of people residing in a country at a specified period of time is called

_____ of that country.

1276) The population census happens in an interval of _____ years.

1277) The term _____ refers to the way people are spaced over the earth surface.

1278) _____ is the most populous state in the country.

1279) _____ is the least populous state of India.

1280) Most densely populated state of India is _____.

1281) The state with least population density is _____.

1282) Among the union territories _____ has the highest density of population.

1283) _____ is the movement of people across regions and territories.

1284) _____ refers to the number of people in different age groups in a country.

1285) _____ is defined as the number of females per 1000 male population.

1286) The percentage of literate people to the total population is termed as _____.

1287) India is the _____ most populous country in the world.

1288) The population of India as per 2011 census is _____ million

1289) The major urban centres in the country are known as _____.

1290) The most urbanised state in India is _____.

1291) Transport is essential for _____ of a country.

1292) _____ connects India's four metropolitan cities, Delhi - Chennai, Mumbai - Delhi.

1293) _____ are multi-lane good quality highways for high speed traffic.

1294) _____ are roads that link India with neighbouring countries.

1295) The scientific study of population is called _____.

1296) The Constituent Assembly set up under the cabinet mission plan consisted of _____ members.

1297) _____ was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly after the death of Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha

1298) _____ is recognised as the 'Father of the Constitution of India'.

1299) _____ was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution.

1300) _____ has been described as the 'key to the constitution'.

1301) The Citizenship Act of 1955 has been amended so far _____ times.

1302) The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in the constitution from Articles _____

1303) In 1976, the congress party set up the _____ committee to make recommendations on fundamental duties.

1304) The Constitution of India, is _____ in nature.

1305) The chairman of the committee to examine the Centre - State relation, appointed by Tamil Nadu Government in 1969, was _____

1306) In case of conflict between the Law of the State and the Union on the subject in the

- concurrent list, the _____ prevails.
- 1307) The first language committee was appointed in _____
- 1308) In 2004, the Government of India decided to create new category of languages called as _____
- 1309) For the first time, the President's Rule was imposed in _____ in 1951.
- 1310) _____ emergency has not been declared in India so far.
- 1311) _____ cannot initiate for any amendment to the constitution.
- 1312) 42nd amendment of the Constitution is known as the _____
- 1313) In 1946 _____ and _____ were elected as the Vice - Presidents of the constituent Assembly
- 1314) _____ is recognized as the Father of the Constitution of India
- 1315) _____, _____ and _____ were the important slogans during the French Revolution in 1789
- 1316) The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes _____ ways of acquiring citizenship.
- 1317) _____ is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England
- 1318) _____ safeguards people from illegal arrests.
- 1319) _____ prevents usurpation of public office through illegal manner
- 1320) Article _____ deal with the financial relations between centre and the states.
- 1321) _____ languages have been given the status of classical language
- 1322) The President's rule was imposed for the first time in Punjab in _____
- 1323) Article 368 provides for _____ ways of amendments.
- 1324) The President generally nominates two members belonging to the _____ community to the Lok Sabha.
- 1325) The _____ appoints the Prime Minister and the council of Ministers
- 1326) _____ and _____ are the States where the President's Rule was imposed nine times
- 1327) The President may, for violation of the constitution be removed from office by _____
- 1328) The impeachment of the President must be supported by not less than _____ of the total strength of the house.
- 1329) The office of the Vice-President is modeled on the lines of the _____ Vice- President
- 1330) The Vice-President can act as the president for a maximum period of _____ months.
- 1331) The salaries and allowance of the Prime Minister and the Minister are determined by the _____
- 1332) The _____ is the popular house of the Indian Parliament and contains

elected representatives.

1333) At Present, the Lok Sabha consists of _____ members.

1334) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court in India is appointed by the _____ of India.

1335) The head quarters of the Central Government is at _____

1336) The President cannot be a member of _____

1337) The Vice - President occupies the _____ highest office in the country.

1338) The President and the Vice President are elected by _____

1339) Article _____ mentioned the duties of the Prime Minister.

1340) _____ is the Head of the Cabinet.

1341) The Rajya Sabha is the _____ House, and the Lok Sabha is the _____ House.

1342) The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of _____ years.

1343) At present the Lok Sabha consists of _____ members.

1344) Parliament Budget session is from _____ to _____

1345) _____ is the third organ of the government.

1346) The Supreme Court is the final _____ in the country.

1347) The Supreme Court protects the _____

1348) _____ is the first women Governor of Tamil Nadu.

1349) The Seventh Amendment Act of _____ authorised the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states.

1350) The leader of the majority party in the state Legislative Assembly is appointed as the _____

1351) If a _____ is passed by the Legislative Assembly the State Ministry shall resign

1352) _____ represents special interests like teachers, graduates and local Governments

1353) The _____ is a popular house

1354) The maximum strength of the Assembly must not exceed _____ and its minimum

- strength should not be below_____
- 1355) The size of the Legislative Council cannot be less than_____
- 1356) The Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu consists of _____elected members
- 1357) A smaller body called _____is the nucleus of the council of minister
- 1358) The cabinet works through various committees called_____
- 1359) The _____does not vacate his office, when the Assembly is dissolved
- 1360) While the office of the speaker is vacant the_____performs his functions
- 1361) The Tamil Nadu Legislative Council was abolished in_____
- 1362) _____of the members of the Legislative Council one elected by Graduate teacher
- 1363) The_____is the Presiding officer of the upper house.
- 1364) The High Court of_____is common for seven northeastern states of India.
- 1365) The_____ building in Chennai is the second largest judicial complex in the world
- 1366) A statue of _____seen at Madras High Court.
- 1367) The Madras High Court was established in _____
- 1368) The term of office of the Legislative Assembly is _____ years.
- 1369) Money bills can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the prior recommendation of the _____
- 1370) District judges are appointed by the _____
- 1371) _____ is the real executive head of the state administration.
- 1372) Article _____ provides for a Council of Ministers to aid and advice the Governor
- 1373) The Legislative Assembly is a _____ house.
- 1374) The strength of the Assembly varies from state to state depending on the _____
- 1375) The Legislative Council is the _____ house of the State Legislature.
- 1376) The _____ building is the second largest judicial complex in the world after London.
- 1377) The 42nd Amendment Act of _____ curtailed the judicial review power of High Court.
- 1378) The _____ Act of 1977 restored the original position.
- 1379) _____ sector is the growth engine of Indian economy.
- 1380) India is _____ largest economy of the world.
- 1381) India is _____ fastest growing nation of the world.
- 1382) _____ policy envisages rapid industrialization with modernization for attaining rapid

economic growth of GDP.

- 1383) _____represents the economic health of a country.
- 1384) Service sector is_____sector in India.
- 1385) Gross National Product is also called_____
- 1386) NNP=_____
- 1387) Per capita Income is otherwise called_____
- 1388) Output per person is an indicator to show the _____of the people in a country
- 1389) PPP is _____
- 1390) GVA at current prices for services sector is estimated at_____lakh crore in 2018 - 19.
- 1391) Indian economy is broadly divided into _____sectors.
- 1392) In_____Mahbub ul Haq, a Pakistani Economist at the United Nations introduced the HDI.
- 1393) Human Development Index was introduced by_____
- 1394) Mahub ul Haq was a_____economist.
- 1395) GNH stands for_____
- 1396) The term Gross National Happiness was coined in_____
- 1397) HDI stands for_____
- 1398) Economists call tangible items as _____
- 1399) Tertiary services could be distinguished from _____ and_____ service sectors.
- 1400) India _____ its economy by allowing foreign companies to enter in it.
- 1401) _____ is a very important aspect of any economy.
- 1402) LPG means _____,_____ and Globalisation.
- 1403) The Dutch captured Pondicherry in _____.
- 1404) The East India Company built fortified factory in Madras which known as _____.
- 1405) French East India company established second factory at _____.
- 1406) LPG Stands for_____
- 1407) Globalization is the integration of country with the_____
- 1408) There are_____ main points one is the global trade in his centuries as well as the capital investment.
- 1409) _____guild also known as Nagara and Nakaramu
- 1410) The discovery of a new all sea route from _____to India.
- 1411) India's coastal and_____trade was monopolized by the Europeans.
- 1412) _____was the early capital of the portuguese in India.
- 1413) The _____century witnessed the advent of globalization approaching its modern form

- 1414) _____become channels through which Indian culture was exported to other lands
- 1415) GATT was signed by_____countries in 1947
- 1416) GATT's Seventh round held at_____
- 1417) Pondicherry was the headquarters of the_____
- 1418) New Economic Policy of our government was implemented in _____
- 1419) Pre - modern phase of global exchange is known as _____ globalization.
- 1420) The globalization charterized by the rise of maritime European empires is known as _____ globalization.
- 1421) The _____ East India company arrived in India in _____
- 1422) India signed the _____ Draft in 1994.
- 1423) _____ is the integration of country with the world economy.
- 1424) 123
- 1425) The British referred to Palayakkarars as_____
- 1426) _____means a domain, a military camp, or a little kingdom.
- 1427) Palayakkarars system was in practice during the rule_____ of of Warangal.
- 1428) _____was the minister of Viswanatha Nayaka.
- 1429) Mahfuzkhan was sent to Tirunelveli with a contingent of the company under_____
- 1430) Yusuf Khan was also known as _____before his conversion to Isalm.
- 1431) Velunachiyar was the daughter of Raja_____of Ramanathapuram.
- 1432) The company troops under the command of Lt. Col. Bon Jour stormed the _____palace.
- 1433) Velunachiyar lived under the protection of Gopala Nayakar at_____ near Dindigul.
- 1434) Hyder Ali ordered his commandant _____ in Dindigul fort to provide the required military assistance.
- 1435) _____was the father of Veerapandya Kattabomman.
- 1436) _____was the minister of Veerapandya Kattabomman.
- 1437) Governor _____ordered the release of Sivasubramanianar and the suspension of Collector Jackson.
- 1438) _____deputed Ramalinganar to convey a message asking Kattabomman to surrender.
- 1439) _____ was the capital of Chinna Marudhu.
- 1440) Marudhu Pandyas issued a proclamation of Independence which is called_____
- 1441) The Marudhu brothers were executed in the fort of _____near Ramanathapuram.
- 1442) The rebellion of Marudhu brothers is called _____Rebellion, a landmark event in

the history of Tamil Nadu.

- 1443) The original name of Dheeran Chinnamalai was_____.
- 1444) Trained by the French, Dheeran mobilised the _____youth to fight the British.
- 1445) Coimbatore was annexed at the end of the _____war in 1799.
- 1446) In 1799, the status of_____was reduced to that of a vassal.
- 1447) Gillespie reached the Vellore Fort along with a squadron of cavalry under the command of_____.
- 1448) _____was given 7000 pagodas in connection with the suppression of the Vellore revolt.
- 1449) Vellore Revolt had all the forebodings of the_____.
- 1450) _____led one of the army units of Puli Thevar.
- 1451) _____prevented Kattabomman from meeting the Marudhu Brothers.
- 1452) The most objectionable addition was the leather cockade made of_____.
- 1453) The word agriculture is derived from the Latin words_____and_____.
- 1454) Agriculture provides employment to_____ people on a large scale.
- 1455) _____is the major occupation in Tamil Nadu.
- 1456) Paddy, millets and pulses are the principal_____crops of the state.
- 1457) The_____are most suitable for agriculture.
- 1458) The plains with_____soil enhances agricultural productivity.
- 1459) _____is the most essential element of agriculture.
- 1460) The regions of river_____and the _____plains are the most agriculturally productive regions.
- 1461) _____is the most important staple food crop of Tamil Nadu.
- 1462) Ponni and _____are the major varieties of Paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.
- 1463) Pulses are the major source of_____.
- 1464) _____serve as excellent fodder.
- 1465) Coconut is grown in Coimbatore._____and _____.
- 1466) Rubber plantations are significant in_____.
- 1467) Cashew is extensively cultivated in_____district.
- 1468) Goat is also known as_____.
- 1469) _____forms a very important component in dry land farming system.
- 1470) The _____and_____ in Salem are notable regions for tea plantation.
- 1471) Livestock has remained an integral part of_____fabric of rural people.
- 1472) The_____ hub of Tamil Nadu is found in 'I Namakkal, Salem, Erode and Coimbatore.

- 1473) Catamaran, _____ boats and floating _____ are used in fishing.
- 1474) _____ and _____ are two components of trade.
- 1475) A land between the two converging rivers is _____.
- 1476) Any naturally occurring carbon or hydrocarbon is known as _____ fuel.
- 1477) A mountain pass or a flight of steps leading down to a river is _____.
- 1478) Goods brought into a country from another country is _____.
- 1479) The people with the ability to read and write are known as _____.
- 1480) All the people living in a particular, country, area or place is _____.
- 1481) A localized very intense low pressure system is _____.
- 1482) The local time of central meridian. of one's country _____.
- 1483) Removal of top soil is _____ erosion.
- 1484) A particular system of faith and worship is _____.
- 1485) Official enumeration of population along with economic and social attributes of a region

- at a specified interval is_____.
- 1486) Mangroves are_____resistant evergreen forest ecosystem.
- 1487) A river or stream which contributes to main river is_____.
- 1488) Yusuf Khan was hanged in the year _____.
- 1489) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of _____.
- 1490) The raja of Ramanathapuram was _____.
- 1491) The head of the Dindigul League was _____.
- 1492) Velunachiyar organised an army and succeeded with the help of _____ and _____.
- 1493) Velunachiyar was crowned as Queen with the help of _____.
- 1494) Kuyili led the unit of women soldiers named _____.
- 1495) Kattabomman escaped to _____.
- 1496) _____ were able generals of Muthuvudugur.
- 1497) Kattabomman's brothers were _____ and _____.
- 1498) Tiruchirappalli Proclamation was pasted on the walls of _____ temple.
- 1499) Carnatic Treaty was made in the year _____.
- 1500) The South Indian Confederacy was formed by _____.
- 1501) Oomathurai was beheaded at _____.
- 1502) Marudhu brothers' rebellion was called_____
- 1503) After Plassey, the British adopted a policy of_____
- 1504) The Industrial revolution in Britain, rapidly, "mechanized the British_____ industry.
- 1505) Many of the Peasant revolts were led by_____.
- 1506) Farazi movement was launched by_____in 1818.
- 1507) Farazi movement was revived in 1870s by_____
- 1508) The Wahhabi Rebellion was led by_____.
- 1509) The first major attack of Wahhabi rebellion was launched in the town of_____
- 1510) The Kol uprising of 1831-32 was led by_____and_____.
- 1511) The social banditry led by Bir singh were directed against _____ and _____.
- 1512) The Act of 1855 formed the territory into a separate division called _____division.
- 1513) One of the prominent rebellions that occurred in Ranchi was called _____rebellion.
- 1514) The Munda people were familiar with the collective farming known as_____.
- 1515) _____meant forced labour.
- 1516) The Sepoys feared that there was a part of the British effort to convert soldiers to

Christianity

- 1517) Sepoys working in the British army were infact _____ in uniform.
- 1518) The siege of _____ was an important episode in the rebellion of 1857.
- 1519) _____ had been denied pension by the company.
- 1520) _____ was captured by the British troops in late 1857.
- 1521) Bahadur Shah was captured and transported to _____
- 1522) After the Revolt of 1857, power was transferred from the East India company to the _____
- 1523) _____ was highly valued by cloth makers around the world.
- 1524) The formation of the _____ was intended to establish an all India organisation.
- 1525) The moderates were criticized by a group of leaders known as _____
- 1526) Despite widespread protest, _____ was announced on 19 July 1905.
- 1527) 16 October 1905 was declared as a _____
- 1528) Swadeshi Steam company was launched by _____
- 1529) _____ means self-rule.
- 1530) _____ set up the first Home Rule League in April 1916.
- 1531) _____ decided to start the Home Rule League without the support of congress
- 1532) In 1919, the British enacted the _____ Act, which provided for arbitrary arrest and strict punishment.
- 1533) The Battle of plassey was followed by the plunder _____
- 1534) _____ were paid much less than their European counterparts
- 1535) The first session of the Indian National Congress was held on _____
- 1536) _____ immediately declared freedom from British rule.
- 1537) The Raja of Chhota Nagpur has leased out to money lenders the job of _____
- 1538) _____ took control of the kings palace.
- 1539) _____ were killed by the Santhal Crowd.
- 1540) The Battle of Plassey took place in the year _____.
- 1541) _____ became the new Nawab of Bengal.
- 1542) Haji Shariatullah's son _____ called upon the peasants not to pay tax.
- 1543) The Munda leader _____ became a folk hero.
- 1544) In 1855 two Santhal brothers _____ and _____ were proclaimed as rebellions.
- 1545) _____ declared himself as the messenger of God.
- 1546) The _____ claimed themselves as paramount and exercised supreme authority.
- 1547) The precursor for the revolt was the circulation of rumours about the cartridges of the

new ____ rifle.

1548) In 1857 on March 29, a sepoy named _____ assaulted his European officer.

1549) On 11 May 1857, a band of sepoys from Meerut marched to the _____.

1550) _____ the adopted son of the last Peshwa Baji Rao II, provided leadership in the Kanpur region.

1551) _____ proclaimed to the Indian people, that the British would not interfere in religious matters.

1552) The Indigo revolt began in the year _____.

1553) The first recorded incident of rioting against the money lenders in the Deccan was in the village of _____.

1554) _____ lent his services to facilitate the formation of the Congress.

1555) In 1899 _____ was appointed the Viceroy of India.

1556) Bengal was partitioned by _____.

1557) _____ became the most important location of Swadeshi activity.

1558) British declared war against _____ in 1914.

1559) The Home Rule movement in India borrowed much of its principles from the _____ Home Rule Movement.

1560) The Lucknow Pact was signed in the year _____.

1561) The _____ Act provided for arbitrary arrest.

1562) Gandhi was thrown out of the first class compartment in _____ station.

1563) Gandhi sailed to _____ in 1888 to study law.

1564) Gandhi called a meeting of Indians in the _____ in South Africa.

1565) By the _____ agreement, the poll tax on indentured labourers was abolished.

1566) Towards the end of nineteenth century German synthetic dyes had forced _____ out of the market.

1567) Gandhi was assisted in Civil Disobedience movement by _____ a lawyer.

1568) Gandhi surrendered his _____ medal after the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

1569) The Khilafat Committee meeting in _____ adopted Gandhi's non-cooperation programme.

1570) The Nagpur Session of congress in 1920 was chaired by _____.

1571) _____ system ended with the introduction of provincial autonomy in 1935

1572) Hindu Mahasabha was gaining in popularity under _____

1573) Wherever the Simon Commission went, people protested with the slogan _____

1574) The _____ boycott united the different political parties in India.

1575) Jinnah was supported by _____ to get reservation of seats in the Central

Legislature for Muslims.

- 1576) On 12 march 1930 Gandhi set out from _____with 78 of its inmates.
- 1577) Khan Abdul Gahaffar Khan organised the _____also known as Red Shirts.
- 1578) The British enacted the first forest act in _____.
- 1579) After the Salt Satyagraha Gandhi was arrested and sent to _____jail.
- 1580) The most striking evidence of continuing struggles of the tribal groups was waged by _____in Rampa.
- 1581) A special _____police team was sent to quell the uprisings of Rampa Adivasis.
- 1582) In 1930,_____the British Prime Minister proposed a federal government with provincial autonomy.
- 1583) On 16 August 1932,Ramsay Macdonald announced the _____
- 1584) _____was the leader of the depressed classes.
- 1585) The communists called for an All India Communist Conference at_____ in 1925.
- 1586) _____gave the Presidential Address in the All India Communist Conference in 1925.
- 1587) The progress of the communist workers and peasants was halted with _____case in 1929.
- 1588) In 1924,_____was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by armed rebellion.
- 1589) Hindustan Republican army was renamed as _____in 1928.
- 1590) _____was the British police officer responsible for the lathi charge that led to Lala Lajpat Rai's death.
- 1591) In April 1930, the _____said was carried out by Surya sen and his associates.
- 1592) The Government of India Act was one of the positive outcomes of the _____movement.
- 1593) By the government of India Act of 1935 _____was separated from India.
- 1594) Jinnah declared the day when the congress ministers resigned as the _____.
- 1595) Subhas Chandra Bose resigned as the president of the congress and started the _____.
- 1596) _____a student of Cambridge University conceived the idea of Pakistan.
- 1597) _____was the first to offer satyagraha on 17 October 1940.
- 1598) The All India Congress Committee that met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 passed the famous _____Resolution.
- 1599) Indian National Army was also called _____
- 1600) The British government arrested the INA officers and put them on trial in the _____.
- 1601) The _____ratings revolted at Bombay in February 1946.
- 1602) Strikes similar to Royal Indian Navy Revolt occurred in the _____and the _____at

Jabalpur.

1603) The _____ Plan was announced on 14 June 1945.

1604) In Britain, the labour party had won a landslide victory and _____ became the Prime Minister.

1605) Jinnah declared 16 August 1946, as the _____.

1606) _____ the representative of Muslim League was made the Finance Member in the Interim Government.

1607) As proposed by the Mountbatten Plan Boundary Commission was to be set up under _____

1608) Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in _____.

1609) The anti - Rowlatt protest was intense in Punjab especially in _____ and _____.

1610) _____ introduced Satyagraha, which could be practiced by all.

1611) Gandhi was born in _____

1612) Gandhi's father was _____.

1613) Gandhi faced racial discrimination for the first time in _____.

1614) Gandhi established _____ settlement and _____ farm.

1615) Champaran is a place in the state of _____.

1616) The _____ Act was enacted which provided for excessive police power, arrest without warrant.

1617) Khilafat movement was started by _____ and _____.

1618) _____ made it compulsory for all congress members to wear khaddar.

1619) Gandhi set out Dandi March from _____.

1620) In 1930 _____ was the Indian viceroy.

1621) _____ organized the Khudai Khidmatgar also known as the Red shirts.

1622) _____ attained martyrdom for the cause of forest dwellers.

1623) During Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi was arrested and sent to _____ jail.

1624) First Round Table Conference was held at _____.

1625) Russian Revolution broke out in the year _____.

1626) In 1925, the communist conference was held at Kanpur and _____ gave the presidential address.

1627) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in _____.

1628) The police officer responsible for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai was _____.

1629) In 1930, the Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by _____.

1630) In 1934 the Muslim League was revived by _____.

1631) _____ demanded separate state for muslims.

1632) Subhas Chandra Bose formed _____ party

1633) In August 1940, Viceroy _____ made an offer in return for Congress support for the

war effort.

- 1634) _____ gave a call for 'do or die'.
- 1635) The women's brigade of Indian National Army (INA) was named after ____.
- 1636) _____ wanted to give Independance to India.
- 1637) _____ was sent as Viceroy to India with the specific task of transfer of power.
- 1638) The economic exploitation of India was exposed by _____ through his writings.
- 1639) The starting of trade unions in Madras was pioneered by _____.
- 1640) _____ played an active role as the secretary of Madras Mahajana Sabha.
- 1641) The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta with _____ in the Chair.
- 1642) The third session of congress was held in Madras with _____ as President
- 1643) Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company was launched at _____.
- 1644) _____ provided a safe haven for the revolutionaries.
- 1645) The South Indian Liberation Federation began to be popularly known as _____
- 1646) _____ of the Justice party because the first Chief Minister in 1920.
- 1647) After the 1923 elections, _____ of th Justice party formed the ministry
- 1648) An Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act popularly known as the _____ was passed in 1919.
- 1649) On 18 March 1919, Gandhi addressed a meeting at _____
- 1650) On 6 April 1919, hartal was organised to protest against the _____
- 1651) George Joseph was fondly called _____ by the people of Madurai.
- 1652) To restore the caliph the _____ movement was started.
- 1653) In Tamil Nadu Khilafat Day was observed with a meeting presided over by _____
- 1654) As a part of the non-cooperation movement a no- tax campaign took place in _____
- 1655) The Non-cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922 after the _____ incident.
- 1656) EVR played a key role for temple entry in _____, under Travancore
- 1657) In 1926, the Swarajists supported an Independent _____ to form the ministry.
- 1658) Protests against erection of James Neill's statue were led by _____.
- 1659) Statue to James Neill was finally moved to _____ when Rajaji formed the congress government.
- 1660) In 1927, a statutory commission was consituted under _____ to review the act of 1919.

- 1661) In the Lahore session of the congress, _____ was adopted as the goal.
- 1662) _____ organised and led a salt Satyagraha
- 1663) A special song for the salt Satyagraha march was composed by _____
- 1664) _____ was the first woman to pay penalty for violation of salt laws.
- 1665) Tirupur Kumaran is hailed as _____
- 1666) To compensate for the loss of revenue, Rajaji introduced the _____
- 1667) Gandhi gave the slogan, _____ when the Quit India resolution was passed.
- 1668) During the Quit India movement the airport in _____ was attached.
- 1669) V.O. Chidhambaram purchased two ships _____ and _____ and plied them between Thoothukudi and Colombo.
- 1670) _____ and India were prominent journals to propagate swadeshi ideals.
- 1671) _____ was treated harshly in prison and was made to pull the heavy oil press.
- 1672) The Madras Dravidian Association was founded in _____.
- 1673) In 1916 _____ established the Dravidian Association Hostel.
- 1674) _____, a barrister and eloquent speaker played a leading role in organising and publicising the cause of the Home Rule League in Madurai.
- 1675) In Tamil Nadu, Khilafat Day was observed on _____.
- 1676) Khilafat Day Meeting was presided over by _____.
- 1677) The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced _____.
- 1678) The Self-Respect Movement declared _____ and _____ as the birthright of all human beings.
- 1679) Periyar. E.V.R was the son of a wealthy businessman in Erode, _____ and _____.
- 1680) _____ was the founder of the self-Respect Movement.
- 1681) Manonmaniam was written by _____.
- 1682) Cheranmadevi Gurukulam was run by _____.
- 1683) Periyar frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of _____.
- 1684) _____ is considered the first communist of south India and a pioneer of Buddhism.
- 1685) The First ever Chief Minister of the Justice party in Madras presidency was _____.
- 1686) 'Religion means you accept superstitious belief', _____ asserted.
- 1687) The first woman doctor in India was _____.
- 1688) _____ was popularly known as Grandpa.
- 1689) Rettaimalai Srinivasan's autobiography was _____.
- 1690) _____ was popularly known as M.C.Rajah.
- 1691) _____ is an ideological and cultural phenomenon.
- 1692) _____ was one of the earliest scholars to Identify the influence of Sanskrit on Tamil.

- 1693) Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam was rechristened as_____
- 1694) In 1912 _____, a medical doctor founded the Madras United League.
- 1695) C. Natesanar founded a hostel for non-Brahmin students at_____
- 1696) At a meeting held in the Victoria Public Hall, the Non-Brahmin Manifesto was released in_____
- 1697) In the 1937 elections, the Indian National Congress trounced the _____
- 1698) The Justice party established the staff selection board in_____
- 1699) The self respect movement declared_____as a source for women's subordination.
- 1700) Periyar frequently wrote columns under the pseudonym of_____
- 1701) In 1936, Periyar got Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's_____ translated into Tamil immediately after it was written.
- 1702) The Justice party merged with the Self Respect movement has rechristened as _____in 1944
- 1703) The _____act of 1989, became a trendsetter and led to similar legislation at the national level.
- 1704) _____, a close associated of B.R. Ambedkar participated in first and second Round Table Conferences.
- 1705) Singaravelar advocated_____ in his early life.
- 1706) The first_____ was held in 1943, to discuss the status of Tamil music.
- 1707) _____ soil is suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee plants.
- 1708) States Reorganisation Act, was passed in_____
- 1709) The Madras state was renamed as Tamil Nadu on_____
- 1710) At present there are_____districts.
- 1711) The_____hills is located in the North western part of Tamil Nadu.
- 1712) _____hills are the eastward extension of Western Ghats.
- 1713) _____is the highest peak in the Palani hills.
- 1714) The two dams located at the foot hills of Anaimalai are _____and_____.
- 1715) Cardamom hills are also known as _____hills and are located in the _____part of

Tamil Nadu.

- 1716) _____, _____, _____ are the crop grown in Cardamom hills.
- 1717) _____ tiger reserve is located in Pothigai hills.
- 1718) The _____ hills separate Thiruvannamalai and Vellore districts.
- 1719) The Vainu Bappu Observatory (VBO) Kavalur is located in _____ hills.
- 1720) _____ hills are located near the Salem city.
- 1721) Yercaud is known as _____.
- 1722) The highest peak in the Southern part of the Eastern Ghats is _____.
- 1723) _____ hills run almost parallel to the east coast of South India.
- 1724) The famous pilgrim centre located in Kolli hills is _____.
- 1725) Pothigai hills are also called as _____ hills.
- 1726) The name Kalvarayan comes from the word _____.
- 1727) The second highest peak in the Nilgiris is _____.
- 1728) Sigur Plateau is an _____ plateau and is found in Nilgiri hills.
- 1729) _____ rocks are found at the head of Gulf of Mannar.
- 1730) The Coromandel Coast consists of many beautiful and _____ beaches.
- 1731) Rivers of Tamil Nadu are its _____.
- 1732) Mettur dam is also called as _____ Reservoir.
- 1733) The only perennial river of Tamil Nadu is _____.
- 1734) The _____ rivers flows through the districts of Vellore and Kanchipuram.
- 1735) Anaimalai is located in the border of _____ and _____.
- 1736) Vembadi Shola is the second highest peak of _____ hills.
- 1737) _____ river separates Coimbatore plateau from Mysore plateau.
- 1738) Upputanni, Srirangam, Krusadai, Pamban are examples of _____ of Tamil Nadu.
- 1739) The wettest place in Tamil Nadu and 3rd wettest place in India is _____ near Valparai.

- 1740) _____ has a pocket of Saline soil.
- 1741) _____ soil is formed by the process of intense leaching.
- 1742) _____ help in the prevention of coastal erosion by waves and storms.
- 1743) Karikili birds sanctuary is located in _____ district.
- 1744) Oussudu Lake Birds Sanctuary is in _____ district.
- 1745) There are _____ Biosphere reserves in Tamil Nadu.
- 1746) The most important trigger of a landslide is _____.
- 1747) The _____ are the longest hill range in Tamil Nadu.
- 1748) Montane temperate forests are also known, as _____.
- 1749) Laterite Soils are suitable for the cultivation of _____ and _____ plants.
- 1750) The climate of Tamil Nadu is _____.
- 1751) _____ are an ideal refuge for elephants, bison, Tiger, deer and monkeys.
- 1752) _____ is separated from Bay of Bengal by a sandbar.
- 1753) A collapse of mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff is called _____.
- 1754) Animals and birds living in forests constitute _____.
- 1755) Pichavaram Mangrove is separated from Bay of Bengal by a _____.
- 1756) The common vegetation in Tropical Thorn forest is _____.
- 1757) Tamil Nadu is a _____ deficit state.
- 1758) _____ and _____ dams are located at the foot hills of Anaimalai range.
- 1759) _____ wild life sanctuary is located in Virudhunagar district.
- 1760) The Vainu Bappu Observatory Kavalur is located on _____ hills.
- 1761) The hill station _____ is known as poorman's Ooty.
- 1762) _____ is an important pilgrim centre in Kolli hills.
- 1763) _____ is the perennial river of TamilNadu.
- 1764) Mettur dam is also called as _____.
- 1765) River _____ is considered sacred by Hindus and festivals are held during the Tamil month of Thai.
- 1766) The highest peak of Nilgiri hills is _____.
- 1767) Kodaikanal is located in the _____ district.
- 1768) . Black soil is also known as _____ soil.
- 1769) Laterite is formed by the process of _____.
- 1770) The wettest place in Tamil Nadu is _____.
- 1771) Tamil Nadu ranks _____ in India with a share of over 20% in total road projects under operation in the Public-Private Partnership (PPP).
- 1772) The word "agriculture" is derived from the Latin words _____ and _____, which

means field and growing.

- 1773) _____ was a Tamil, Indian green crusader, agricultural scientist.
- 1774) _____ district leads in inland fish production.
- 1775) India observed the year 2018 as _____.
- 1776) To promote organic farming, a central scheme named _____ was launched.
- 1777) Goat is also known as _____.
- 1778) The headquarters of the Southern Railways is at _____.
- 1779) _____ is notable for the significant population of mugger crocodiles.
- 1780) Periyar river originates from _____.
- 1781) The surname of Vaigai dam is _____.
- 1782) The Papanasam Dam is also known a _____.
- 1783) _____ project is located near Ottanchatram.
- 1784) In Tamil Nadu ilmenite is found in the sands of _____ beach.
- 1785) _____ has large lignite resources.
- 1786) Oil and gas are found in _____.
- 1787) _____ is known as Textile capital of Tamil Nadu.
- 1788) _____ is known as the 'Manchester of Tamil Nadu'.
- 1789) The state that ranks first in the cultivation of coffee is _____.
- 1790) The state that ranks first in the cultivation of tea is _____.
- 1791) TNPL is located at _____ in Karur district.
- 1792) The highest sex ratio is found in the _____ district.
- 1793) The lowest sex ratio is found in _____ district.
- 1794) The literacy rate of India as per 2011 census is _____.
- 1795) The highest literacy rate is in the _____ district.
- 1796) _____ district has the lowest rate of literacy.
- 1797) _____ is the longest National Highway in Tamil Nadu.
- 1798) NH-44 runs from _____ to _____.
- 1799) _____ is the shortest National Highway in Tamil Nadu.
- 1800) NH-785 runs from _____ to _____.
- 1801) _____ is the artificial harbour in Tamil Nadu.
- 1802) The word agriculture is derived from the Latin words _____ and _____.
- 1803) Agriculture provides employment to _____ people on a large scale
- 1804) _____ is the major occupation in Tamil Nadu.
- 1805) Paddy, millets and pulses are the principal _____ crops of the state.
- 1806) The _____ are most suitable for agriculture.

- 1807) The plains with_____ soil enhances agricultural productivity.
- 1808) _____is the most essential element of agriculture.
- 1809) The regions of river_____ and the_____plains are most agriculturally productive regions.
- 1810) _____is the most important staple food crop of Tamil Nadu.
- 1811) Ponni and_____ are the major varieties of Paddy grown in Tamil Nadu.
- 1812) Pulses are the major source of_____
- 1813) _____serve as excellent fodder.
- 1814) Coconut is grown in Coimbatore,_____ and_____.
- 1815) Rubber plantations are significant in_____
- 1816) Cashew is extensively cultivated in_____ district.
- 1817) Goat is also known as_____
- 1818) _____forms a very important component in dry land farming system.
- 1819) The_____ and_____ in Salem are notable regions for tea plantation.
- 1820) Livestock has remained an integral part of_____fabric of rural people.
- 1821) The_____ hub of Tamil Nadu is found in Namakkal. Salem, Erude an Coimbatore.
- 1822) Catamaran_____ hoats and floating_____ are used in fishing.
- 1823) _____and _____are two components of trade.
- 1824) A land between the two converging rivers is_____
- 1825) Any naturally occurring carbon or hydrocarbon is known as_____ fuel
- 1826) A mountain pass or a flight of steps leading down to a river is_____
- 1827) Goods brought into a country from another country is_____
- 1828) The people with the ability to read and write are known as_____
- 1829) All the people living in a particular, coutry, area or place is_____
- 1830) A localized very intense low pressure system is_____
- 1831) The local time of central meridian of one's coutry_____
- 1832) Removal of top soil is _____erosion.
- 1833) A particular system of faith and worship is_____
- 1834) Official enumeration of population along with economic and social attributes of a region at a specified interval is_____
- 1835) Mangroves are_____ resistant evergreen forest ecosystem.
- 1836) A river or stream which contributes to main river is_____
- 1837) _____have also been interdependent.
- 1838) Interdependence has been an incontrovertible fact of _____relations.
- 1839) _____was necessary to align with either of the blocs-united states of America or

united Soviet Socialist Republic.

1840) The term Non-Alignment was coined by _____

1841) Non-Alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of _____

1842) _____ was the largest political grouping of countries in a multilateral foro.

1843) Then India embarked on a substantial programme of _____ modernisation.

1844) The foremost task of India's _____ is to enable the domestic transformation of India.

1845) Indian nuclear programme in 1974 and 1998 is only done for _____ purposes.

1846) _____ is our land bridge to the countries of the Association of the Southeast Asian Nations.

1847) Currently India's political moves are being influenced by _____.

1848) India aspires for permanent membership on the _____ council.

1849) Our common fight against _____ is a particular element of strength.

1850) The word Panchsheel is derived from _____ work.

1851) The Panchsheel principles were declared in the _____ conference.

1852) SAARC Disaster management centre was set up at _____

1853) India aspires for permanent membership in the _____ Security Council of the UNO.

1854) India has always been known as a _____.

1855) India is surrounded by many _____ countries.

1856) Indo-Afghan relation was strengthened by the _____

1857) India helped Afghans in the construction of _____ in the heart province.

1858) _____ was a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement.

1859) India has plans to implement the proposed rail connectivity between _____ and

- _____
- 1860) India declared the bilateral trade relation known as_____.
- 1861) _____a Buddhist saint who went to Bhutan from India.
- 1862) _____has registered enormous growth.
- 1863) _____is located south of Lakshadweep Islands in Indian Ocean.
- 1864) _____and_____are being developed between the two countries.
- 1865) India's second largest border is shared with_____
- 1866) _____are the biggest investors in Nepal.
- 1867) _____and_____people visit each other's country for religious pilgrimage.
- 1868) A joint hydropower project is being built on the _____
- 1869) _____remains our core concern in the relationship with Pakistan.
- 1870) _____terrorism is a major irritant.
- 1871) _____is also a partner in Nalanda University Project of India.
- 1872) _____is a valid for a period of 10 years.
- 1873) _____is a height class of high-speed railway system with safety and accuracy.
- 1874) Trade, relations were established between the civilisations of_____and the_____.
- 1875) _____is gateway to landlocked and energy rich Central Asia.
- 1876) The_____is a multilateral development bank.
- 1877) _____is lending for infrastructure projects.
- 1878) India is one of the biggest consumers of_____.
- 1879) _____ is the boundary line between India, China and east of Bhutan.
- 1880) A trilateral agreement, the _____ was signed between India, Afghanistan and Iran.
- 1881) _____ is a land locked India's neighbouring country.
- 1882) GAIL and ONGC have invested in _____ 's energy sector.
- 1883) India has been extending a helping hand to the _____ in promoting peace among the nations.
- 1884) The acronym BRICS was coined by _____
- 1885) The logo of the OPEC was designed by an Austrian designer _____
- 1886) _____ is endowed with fast flowing rivers and its terrain is ideal for hydroelectric power generation.
- 1887) _____ foundation from USA introduced HYV in India.
- 1888) _____ is the value of currency expressed in terms of the amount of goods and services that one unit of money can buy.
- 1889) _____and_____in turn are related to one's access to assets and education.
- 1890) Green Revolution was born in the country paving way for self-sufficiency in_____

production.

1891) The NFSA covers _____ of urban household

1892) The Government of TamilNadu has declared the ____ will be issued in lieu of existing family cards.

1893) _____ scheme is playing an important role in food security in India.

1894) _____ is the stock of food grains, namely wheat and rice, procured by government

1895) Purchasing power is affected by _____ and _____ of wealth also.

1896) _____ policy is formulated for all-round and comprehensive development of the agricultural sector.

1897) _____ with more than half its population in poverty was the poorest state in 2015-16.

1898) Government of India is implementing many policies and programmes to eradicate _____.

1899) _____ has observed that in India, hunger is not enough of a political priority.

1900) _____ was rolled for widening the reach of services in nine districts.

1901) Tamil Nadu Integrated Nutrition Programme was started in _____

1902) _____ is linked with the capabilities and employment opportunities to earn.

1903) _____ is a price fixed by an expert group for a particular crop.

1904) While Tamil Nadu has adopted as 'universal' PDS the rest of the states in India had a _____ PDS.

1905) The expansion of PPP is _____

1906) The second largest country in terms of purchasing power parity is _____

1907) When price increases the purchasing power _____

1908) _____ tax is levied on companies that exist as separate entities from their shareholders.

1909) _____ are levied on income of the persons.

1910) _____ is responsible for creating and maintaining defence force.

1911) _____ is a democratic country.

1912) The importance of _____ has vastly increased in recent years.

1913) _____ are compulsory payments to government without expectation of direct return or

benefit to the tax payer.

1914) Taxation in India has its roots from the period of _____ and _____.

1915) A governments ability to raise taxes is called _____.

1916) Governments also uses taxes to fund _____ and _____.

1917) _____ companies are taxed on income that arises or is deemed to arise in India.

1918) The taxes on properties are collected by _____

1919) Indian tax system adheres to all the _____

1920) _____ is a duty that is charged by the government on any source of entertainment provided.

1921) The GST was passed in parliament on _____

1922) Tax levied on goods and services in a fixed portion is known as _____

1923) _____ is funds earned on the black market on which income and other taxes have not been paid.

1924) Bringing these goods by evading the authorities is _____

1925) _____ can be used as an instrument for controlling inflation

1926) _____ is a tax charged by a local government such as a city or country.

1927) Tax is levied by Government for the development of the state's _____

1928) The present Indian tax system is based on this _____ tax system.

1929) Taxation means an _____

1930) _____ is the most common and most important tax levied on an individual in India.

1931) _____ is charged on the benefits derived from property ownership.

1932) _____ is a very opposite of progressive taxation.

1933) The direct taxes are _____ in nature.

1934) _____ are very important in the modern economic activities of man.

1935) _____ are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common market and technologies.

1936) _____ is fondly calls as 'Little Japan'.

1937) products are taken over longer distance processes and branded.

1938) Even agriculture requires inputs from industry such as _____ and _____ to increase

productivity.

1939) A related advantage of Industrialisation is therefore ____ change.

1940) If the output is consumed by the final consumer, it is called as ____.

1941) Agglomerations of small firms are called ____.

1942) Availability of electricity allowed for use of oil engines for drawing ____.

1943) The Salem steel plant was set up in ____ to produce stainless steel.

1944) The final phase of industrialisation is the ____ period since the early 1990s.

1945) ____ and ____ also helped open up export markets.

1946) The diffusion of industrialisation also implies a widening of the social base of ____.

1947) ____ is another major hub with more than 50 units.

1948) ____ is home to the largest textiles sector in the country.

1949) ____ is the biggest producer of cotton yarn in the country.

1950) ____ is famous for clustering of a large number of firms producing cotton knitwear.

1951) Countries in the southern hemisphere are called ____.

1952) The ____ district is the top exporter of finished leather goods in the country.

1953) Industries require skilled ____ resources.

1954) ____ is supposed to be the first industrial corporation operating in the domain for small enterprises.

1955) If the output is consumed by another producer, it is called a ____ sector.

1956) ____ was set up to manufacture tanks in Avadi on the outskirts of Chennai.

1957) ____ too started manufacturing cars in Chennai.

1958) ____ is known as the Gate way of India.

1959) The Namakkal-Tiruchengode belt in western Tamil Nadu is known for its ____ industry.

1960) ____ is called the Manchester of South India.

1961) Tamil Nadu is the biggest producer of ____ in the country.

1962) Madurai and Kanchipuram are famous for ____ and ____ sarees.

CORRECT THE STATEMENT

101 x 1 = 101

1963) i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.

ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers

iii) Britain attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople

iv) Turkey's attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.

a) i) and ii) are correct

b) i) and iii) are correct

- c) iv) is correct
- d) i), ii) and iv) are correct

1964) i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front

- ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
- iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
- iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.

- a) i) and ii) are correct
- b) iii) is correct
- c) iii) and iv) are correct
- d) i), ii) and iii) are correct

1965) i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority, initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.

- ii) The Kuomintang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
- iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of Nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
- iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People's Republic of China for more than two decades.

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

1966) i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.

- ii) The chief objective of NATO was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
- iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.
- iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.

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

1967) i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism

- ii) He encouraged idolatry
- iii) He published tracts condemning social evils
- iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck

- a) i) is correct
- b) i) and ii) are correct
- c) i), ii) and iii) are correct
- d) i), iii) and iv) are correct

1968) i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang

- ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged interdining and inter-caste marriage
- iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
- iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.

- a) i) is correct
- b) ii) is correct

- c) i) and ii) are correct
- d) iii) and iv) are correct

1969) i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in time of calamities.

ii) Ramakrishna emphasised the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.

iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission

iv) Ramakrishna opposed the Partition of Bengal

- a) i) is correct
- b) i) and ii) are correct
- c) iii) is correct
- d) iv) alone correct

1970) i) Total members of the Rajya Sabha is 250.

ii) The 12 nominated members shall be chosen by the President from amongst persons experience in the field of literature, science, art, or social service

iii) The Members of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than 30 years of age.

iv) The members of the Rajya Sabha are directly elected by the peoples.

- a) ii & iv are correct
- b) iii & iv are correct
- c) i & iv are correct
- d) i, ii & iii are correct

1971) i) The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court hold the office up to the age of 62 years.

ii) Judiciary is the third organ of the government.

iii) The cases involving fundamental rights come under the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

iv) The law declared by Supreme Court is binding on all courts within the territory of India.

- a) ii & iv are correct
- b) iii & iv are correct
- c) i & iv are correct
- d) i & ii are correct

1972) i) The Palayakkarars system was in practice in the Kakatiya Kingdom.

ii) Puli Thevar recaptured Nerkattumseval in 1764 after the death of Khan Sahib.

iii) Yusuf Khan who was negotiating with the Palayakkarars, without informing the Company administration was charged with treachery and hanged in 1764.

iv) Ondiveeran led one of the army units of Kattabomman.

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

1973) i) Under Colonel Campbell, the English Army went along with Mahfuzkhan's army.

ii) After Muthu Vadugar's death in Kalaiyar Kovil battle, Marudhu Brothers assisted Velunachiyar in restoring the throne to her.

iii) Gopala Nayak spearheaded the famous Dindigul League.

iv) In May 1799 Cornwallis ordered the advance of Company armies to Tirunelveli.

- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1974) (i) The Company received ₹ 22.5 million from Mir Jafar and invested it to propel the industrial revolution in Britain.

(ii) Kols organized an insurrection in 1831-1832, which was directed against government officers and moneylenders.

(iii) In 1855, two Santhal brothers, Sidhu and Kanu, led the Santhal Rebellion.

(iv) In 1879, an Act was passed to regulate the territories occupied by the Santhals.

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

1975) (i) One of the most significant contributions of the early Indian Nationalists was the formulation of an economic critique of colonialism.

(ii) The early Congress leaders stated that the religious exploitation in India was the primary reason for the growing poverty.

(iii) One of the goals of the moderate Congress leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self-rule.

(iv) The objective of Partition of Bengal was to curtail the Bengali influence and weaken the nationalist movement.

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

1976) (i) The Communist Party of India was founded in Tashkent in 1920.

(ii) M. Singaravelar was tried in the Kanpur Conspiracy Case.

(iii) The Congress Socialist Party was formed by Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev and Mino Masani.

(iv) The Socialists did not participate in the Quit India Movement.

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

1977) (i) Madras Native Association was founded in 1852.

(ii) Tamil nationalist periodical Swadesamitran was started in 1891.

(iii) The Madras Mahajana Sabha demanded conduct of civil services examinations only in India.

(iv) V.S. Srinivasanar was an extremist.

- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- b) (iii) is correct
- c) (iv) is correct
- d) All are correct

1978) (i) EVR did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

(ii) Rajaji worked closely with Yakub Hasan of the Muslim League.

(iii) Workers did not participate in the Non- Cooperation Movement.

(iv) Toddy shops were not picketed in Tamil Nadu.

- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- b) (i) and (iii) are correct

- c) (ii) is correct
- d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

1979) (i) Thirukkural was one of the earliest Tamil literary texts to be published in 1812.
(ii) Maraimalai Adigal collected and edited different palm leaf manuscripts of the Tamil grammars and literature.

(iii) Robert Caldwell established the close affinity between the Dravidian languages in contrast with Sanskrit and also established the antiquity of Tamil.

(iv) Thiru.Vi. Kalyanasundaram was an early pioneer in Trade union movement.

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

1980) Arrange the following in the correct chronological order and choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- (i) Panchsheel
- (ii) China's Nuclear test
- (iii) Twenty-year Treaty
- (iv) First Nuclear test of India

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

1981) Which of the following is not about NAM?

- (i) The term Non-Alignment was coined by V. Krishna Menon
- (ii) It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance
- (iii) At present it has 120 member countries.
- (iv) It has transformed to an economical movement

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

1982) Write true or false against each of the statement.

- a) During Cold War India tried to form a third bloc of nations in the international affairs.
- b) The Ministry of Home Affairs is responsible for the conduct of the country's foreign relations.
- c) The nuclear test at Pokhran was done under Subterranean Nuclear Explosions Project.

1983) Avoidance of military blocs was necessity for India after political freedom. Because India had to redeemed from

- a) acute poverty
- b) illiteracy
- c) chaotic socio-economic conditions
- d) all the above

1984) The Kaladan transport project by India and Myanmar consists of which of the following modes of transport?

- 1. Roads
- 2. Railways
- 3. Shipping

4. Inland water transport

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

1985) Which of the following statements are true?

Statement 1. ICCR has initiated a Tagore Chair in University of Dhaka.

Statement 2. Myanmar is India's gateway to western countries.

Statement 3. Nepal and Bhutan are land locked nations.

Statement 4. Sri Lanka is one of the partner in Nalanda University Project of India.

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2, 3 and 4
- c) 1, 3 and 4
- d) 1, 2 and 4

1986) Which of the following statement is correct about GST?

- (i) GST is the 'one point tax'.
 - (ii) This aims to replace all direct taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments.
 - (iii) It will be implemented from 1 July 2017 throughout the country.
 - (iv) It will unified the tax structure in India.
- a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - d) All are correct

1987) i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out.

ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.

iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.

iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria, and the South Tyrol.

- a) i) and ii) are correct
- b) iii) is correct
- c) iv) is correct
- d) i), iii) and iv) are correct

1988) (i) The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa, and West Asia.

(ii) After the First World War, the soldiers came back with new ideas but they had no impact on the Indian society.

(iii) India sent war materials to the value of £ 250 Million.

(iv) This caused enormous economic distress.

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

1989) (i) Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

(ii) The need to control the sources of raw materials inevitably led to imperialism.

(iii) Besides being a market for surplus goods, colonies served another purpose.

(iv) Imperialism was only about colonies

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

- (c) (iv) is correct
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

1990) (i) When the first world war came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements had to be abandoned or modified.

(ii) Huge stocks had to be disposed of and large numbers of workers had to be sacked.

(iii) At the end of the World War I, Germany was financially in a sound position.

(iv) America encouraged the flow of capital into Europe.

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

1991) (i) People held the rulers of Italy responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.

(ii) Mussolini was qualified as an elementary schoolmaster.

(iii) Mussolini was a forceful speaker.

(iv) Matteotti was a socialist leader

- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) All the four are correct
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct

1992) i) Hitler was the son of a Blacksmith

ii) Hitler qualified as an elementary school teacher.

iii) When the Fascist party was founded in 1919 Mussolini immediately joined it.

iv) Hitler organized a Nazist March on Rome.

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

1993) i) Banking was a major business activity among Jews.

ii) Hitler persecuted the Jews.

iii) In the concentration camps Jews were killed.

iv) The United Nations has currently 129 member countries in it.

- a) i) and ii) are correct
- b) i) and iii) are correct
- c) iii) and iv) are correct
- d) (i) is correct and ii), iii) and iv) are wrong

1994) I. The devastation caused by World War I was of such magnitude that it was referred to as 'The Great War'.

II. The immediate and primary cause of World War II was the aggressive military policy of Germany and Japan.

III. The treaty of Versailles ending World War I was signed in June 1920.

IV. War reparations were calculated at \$10 billion dollars by Britain.

- (a) I, II and III are correct
- (b) II, III and IV are correct
- (c) III and IV are correct
- (d) I, II and IV are correct

1995) (i) By the end of Second World War, Viet Minh controlled the northern half of Vietnam.

(ii) In March 1946, the French and Viet Minh's government reached an agreement by which North Vietnam was to be a free state.

- (iii) The problem of Indo-China soon became involved in the cold war.
- (iv) The French were receiving considerable financial aid from Russia, the Viet Minh were helped by the new Chinese government.
- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
- (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
- (c) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (d) (ii) and (iv) are correct

- 1996) (i) West Berlin's economy became prosperous due to the support received from the west under the Marshall plan.
- (ii) People in East Berlin suffered from lack of democracy and freedom.
 - (iii) East German began to construct a wall in 1965 to cut it off from West Berlin.
 - (iv) On 9 November 1999 mass of people began to demolish the wall.
 - (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (b) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - (c) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- 1997) (i) The original home of maraimalai adigal was Vedachalam.
- (ii) The Dravidian movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance.
 - (iii) The first election, under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms was held in 1935.
 - (iv) The Self-Respect movement championed only the cause of the Non-Brahmin Hindus.
 - (a) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
 - (b) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (c) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct
 - (d) (i) and (iv) are correct

1998) **Assertion (A):** Women's liberation was one of the important objectives of the Self-Respect Movement.

Reason (R): The movement provided a space for women to share their ideas.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

- 1999) (i) Women's India Association and All India women's India Association are the important among them in Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) Maraimalai Adigal pointed out that the Tamil language would suffer with the introduction of Hindi.
 - (iii) Agamic temples did not permit rituals in Tamil.
 - (iv) Tamil songs had a marginal place in musical concerts.
 - (a) (i) is correct
 - (b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
 - (c) (i) and (iv) are correct
 - (d) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) are 'correct

- 2000) (i) M. Singaravelar was a pioneer in the labour movement activities in the Madras presidency.
- (ii) The first All India Trade Union conference was held on 31 October 1920 in Calcutta.
 - (iii) Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by rationalism.
 - (iv) Periyar encouraged it as Kula Kalvi Thittam and opposed it both and nail.
 - (a) (i) is correct

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

2001) (i) Narendra Nath Dutta later known as Swami Vivekananda.

- (ii) Vivekananda advocated the practical Vedanta of service to humanity.
- (iii) Partition of Bengal was inspired by Ramakrishna.
- (iv) Vivekananda said, "Jiva is Siva".

- a) i) is correct
- b) ii) and iv) are correct
- c) i) and ii) are correct
- d) ii) alone correct

2002) (i) Pandithar Iyothee Thassar was a Journalist.

- (ii) He didn't consider education as an important tool for empowerment.
- (iii) He started a weekly journal, "Oru Paisa Tamilan".
- (iv) He was converted to Jainism.

- a) i) and iii) are correct
- b) i) and iv) are correct
- c) ii) and iv) are correct
- d) ii) alone is correct

2003) Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and it cannot be dissolved
Reason (R): One-third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire every two years, and new members are elected to fill the seats thus vacated.

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is false but (R) is true
- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for(A)

2004) i) The member of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people.

- ii) The Election Commission of India arranges supervises and conducts elections.
- iii) For the sake of elections, the entire nation is divided into constituencies based on income.
- iv All citizens above 18 years of age are eligible to vote in an election ..

- (a) II and III are correct
- (b) I, II and III are correct
- (c) II and iv are correct
- (d) I, II and Iv are correct

2005) I. The "Supreme Court is the Guardian of the constitution"

- II. An integrated judiciary means a single judicial hierarchy for the whole country.
- III. It plays an important role in analyzing and interpreting the necessities of laws and the constitution.

iv. The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi was inaugurated on January 28, 1948

- (a) I, III and IV are correct
- (b) II, III and IV are correct
- (c) I, II and III are correct
- (d) II and IV are correct

2006) (i) The Prime Minister is the Head of the Cabinet and the other Ministers are his colleagues

- (ii) The Vice President is the Head of the Cabinet and the other Ministers are his colleagues.
- (iii) Jawaharlal Nehru is the first Prime Minister of India.
- (iv) Indira Gandhi is the First Prime Minister of India.

- (a) i & ii are correct
- (b) ii & iii are correct
- (c) i & iii are correct
- (d) ii & iv are correct

2007) (i) The Lok Sabha is the popular house of the Indian Parliament

- (ii) The Lok Sabha members should not be less than 25 years age.
- (iii) The Lok Sabha members should not be less than 35 years age.
- (iv) The Lok Sabha is the upper house.

- (a) i & iv are correct
- (b) ii & iii are correct
- (c) i & i are correct
- (d) ii & iv are correct

2008) (i) In the year 1997 to 2002 Thiru K.R Narayanan was the President of India

- (ii) Thiru I.K.Gujral was the first Prime Minister of India.
- (iii) Now Thiru Ram Nath Kovind is the President of India.
- (iv) In 1969 V.V.Giri was the Prime Minister of India.

- (a) i & iii are correct
- (b) ii & iv are correct
- (c) i & ii are correct
- (d) iii & iv are correct

2009) i) Only some States in India have Legislative Councils.

- ii) Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated.
- iii) Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people.

- a) ii & iv are correct
- b) iii & iv are correct
- c) i & ii are correct
- d) i, ii & iii are correct

2010) i. There are 29 States, 6 Union territories and one national capital territory in India.

- ii. The structure of the State Government consists of three branches.
- iii. The Governor is the constitutional head of the state executive.
- iv. The Governor of a state can be transferred by the Chief Minister.

- (a) I, II and III are correct
- (b) II and III are correct
- (c) I, II and IV are correct
- (d) I and IV are correct

2011) i) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state is appointed by the President.

- ii) The Chief Justice of the High Court in the state is appointed by the Chief Minister
- iii) The Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President.
- iv) The Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the Prime Minister.

- a) i & iii are correct
- b) iii & iv are correct
- c) i & iv are correct
- d) ii & iii are correct

2012) i) In States having two houses, the Legislative Assembly enjoys more powers than the Legislative Council.

- ii) The powers and functions of the State legislature are almost the same as that of Parliament.
- iii) Some states have legislature with four houses.

- iv) The powers and functions of World legislature are different as that of State Government.
- a) i & iii are correct
 - b) ii & iv are correct
 - c) i& ii are correct
 - d) i& iv are correct

2013) The rate of saving is low in India for the following reason

- I. Low per capita income.
 - II. Poor performance and less contribution of public sector.
 - III. Poor contribution of household sector.
 - IV. Savings potential of the rural sector not tapped fully.
- a) I, II, IV are correct
 - b) I, II and III are correct
 - c) I, II, III and IV are correct
 - d) I, III and IV are correct

2014) I. Per capita Income is obtained by dividing the population by National Income.

- II. Out per person is an indicator to show the living standard of people in a country.
 - III. Disposable income means national income.
 - IV. Net Domestic Product is a part of Gross Domestic Product.
- (a) I, II and III are correct
 - (b) II and III are correct
 - (c) III and IV are correct
 - (d) II and IV are correct

2015) Importance of GDP

- I. Study of Economic Growth
 - II. Unequal distribution of wealth.
 - III. Problems of inflation and deflation
 - IV. Guide to economic planning
- (a) Only I is correct
 - (b) I and II are correct
 - (c) Only IV is correct
 - (d) I, II, III and IV are correct

2016) The GDP is measured by

- I. addition of intermediate goods.
 - II. addition of final goods and services
 - III. output minus intermediate consumption.
 - IV. addition of all the national dividends.
- a) I and II are correct
 - b) II is correct
 - c) III and IV are correct
 - d) I and III are correct

2017) I) The East Indian Company specially to participate in the East Indian Spice Trade and later added cotton, silk, Indigo.

- II) Merchants of the Dutch East India Company first established at Calicut
 - III) Nanadesis were a guild of traders at the time of Hoysala Empire
- a) I is correct
 - b) II and III are correct

- c) I and III are correct
- d) I, II and III are correct

2018) Positive impact of Globalization:

- I. Standard of living has increased
- II. Globalization increasing the GDP of a country.
- III. Rapid increases in exploitation of natural resources to earn Foreign exchange.
- IV. A better economy introduces rapid development of the capital market.

- (a) I and III are correct
- (b) III and IV are correct
- (c) I, II and IV are correct
- (d) I, II, III and IV are correct

2019) Objectives of WTO :

- I. To set and enforce rules for international
- II. To solve trade disputes
- III. Introduction the sustainable development and environment can go together.
- IV. To create employment

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) I, II and III are correct
- (c) I and IV are correct
- (d) II and IV are correct

2020) Rounds of GATT:

- I. First round was held at Washington
- II. Second round was held at (France) Annecy
- III. Third round was held at Geneva
- IV. Seventh round was held at Tokyo (Japan)

- (a) II and IV are correct
- (b) I and II are correct
- (c) III and IV are correct
- (d) I and III are correct

2021) Stages of Globalization:

- I. Archaic Globalization - I Stage
- II. Proto Globalization - II Stage
- III. Modern Globalization - III Stage
- IV. Private Globalization - IV Stage

- (a) Only I is correct
- (b) Only II is correct
- (c) I, II, and III are correct
- (d) I, II, III and IV are correct

2022) The government of India has set up special economic zones in,

- I. Tamilnadu, Andhra, Kerala and Gujarat.
- II. Andhra, Kerala, Karnataka and Punjab.
- III. Karnataka , Andhra, Tamilnadu and Odisha.
- IV. Tamilnadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra.

- a) I and IV are correct
- b) I is correct

- c) I and III are correct
- d) IV is correct.

2023) (i) Impressed by the courage of Velunachiyar Hyder Ali ordered his commandant Syed to provide the required military assistance.

(ii) Kattabomman refused to clear the revenue arrears.

(iii) Marudhu brothers plundered the granary of the Nawab and caused damage and destruction to company troops.

(iv) Colonel Agnew and Colonel Innes marched on Sivagangai in 1801.

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

2024) (i) The English demanded the Marudhu Pandiyars to hand over Veerapandya Kattabomman to them.

(ii) Though the Palayakkarars fell to the English their exploits and sacrifices inspired later generations.

(iii) On 10 July 1806, the Indian sepoys of the 1st and 23rd regiments raised their standard of revolt.

(iv) The officers and men engaged in the suppression of the Vellore revolt were rewarded with prize money and promotion.

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

2025) (i) In May 1801, the English attacked the rebels in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli.

(ii) The rebellion failed and Sivagangai was annexed in 1801.

(iii) Oomathurai and Sevathaian were captured and beheaded at Panchalamkurichi on 16 November 1801.

(iv) Seventy - two rebels were exiles to penang in Malaya.

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

2026) i) The Nawab of Arcot had borrowed money from the East India Company.

ii) Mahfuzkhan was the brother of the Nawab of Arcot.

iii) Puli Thevar wielded much influence over the western Palayakkarars.

iv) During the trial, Kattabomman denied most of the charges leveled against him.

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

2027) (I) The Mughal revenue system was restructured by the East India company in such a manner that it increased the financial burden on the peasants.

(ii) The practice of letting out and subletting of land complicated the agrarian relations.

(iii) The Raja of Chota Nagpur had leased out to peasants, the job of revenue collection.

(iv) Bir Singh with his friends committed dacoities on the mahajans and merchants.

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
- (b) (ii) and (iv) are correct

- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2028) (i) The Revolt of 1857 witnessed unprecedented violence, perpetrated by both sides.
(ii) Indian Sepoys were paid salaries at par with their European counter parts.
(iii) On 11 May 1857, a band of sepoys marched from Meerut to Kanpur.
(iv) The Mutiny of 1857 was equally supported by an aggrieved rural society of North India.
(a) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(b) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct
(c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i) and (iv) are correct

2029) (i) The flourishing of print media both in the vernacular and in English played a significant role in circulating nationalist ideas.
(ii) Leaders like Dadabhai Naoroji concluded that colonialism was the main obstacle to the Indians economic development.
(iii) A.a. Hume lent his services to facilitate the formation of the congress.
(iv) From 1906, the peasant movement took a turn where the repeal of partition was no longer on the agenda.
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct
(d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2030) (i) The Swadeshi Movement helped to enhance the participation of masses in nationalist politics.
(ii) The Home Rule movement helped to unite the congress party after the Surat Split.
(iii) Tilak set up the first Home Rule League in April 1914.
(iv) The Home Rule Movement in India borrowed much of its principles from the Irish Home Rule Movement.
(a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct
(c) (i) and (iv) are correct
(d) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct

2031) i) Initially the great rebellion began as a mutiny of Mumbai presidency sepoys rebellion.
ii) The sepoys at Barrackpur near Calcutta refused to go to Burna by sea.
iii) The Great Rebellion of 1857 was the first major revolt of armed forces accompanied by Civilian rebellion.
iv) Nana Sahib had been denied pension by the Company.
a) (i), (ii) and (iii) are correct
b) (ii) and (iv) only correct
c) (i) and (iii) only correct
d) (ii), (iii) and (iv) are correct.

2032) (i) Gandhi's father Kaba Gandhi was the Diwan of Porbandar.
(ii) Gandhi was introduced to the works of George Bernard Shaw.
(iii) The Rowlatt Act was enacted which provided for excessive police powers arrest without warrant and detention without trail.
(iv) Gandhi withdrew the Non-cooperation movement after the chauri chaura incident
(a) (i) and (ii) are correct
(b) (ii) and (iii) are correct

- (c) (i), (ii) and (iv) are correct
- (d) (i), (iii) and (iv) are correct

2033) (i) The Congress did not participate in the Third Round Table Conference.

(ii) On 20 September 1932, Gandhi went on a fast unto death against the Rowlatt Act.

(iii) Gandhi shifted his base to the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha.

(iv) The communist party of India organised Workers' and Peasants' organisation in different parts of India.

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

2034) (i) Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and their comrades reorganized the HRA in Punjab.

(ii) Influenced by socialist ideas they renamed it as Hindustan Socialist Republican Association in 1928.

(iii) Bhagat Singh along with B.K. Dutt threw a smoke bomb inside the Central Legislative Assembly in 1929.

(iv) Britain transmitted the effects of Depression to its colonies.

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

2035) (i) The Government of India Act 1935 was one of the important positive outcomes of the Civil Disobedience movement.

(ii) The key features of the Act were provincial autonomy and dyarchy at the centre.

(iii) Dyarchy that was in operation in provinces was now extended to the central government.

(iv) On 16 August 1920, Ramsay Mac Donald, announced the Communal Award.

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

2036) i) Hindustan Republican Army was formed in Kanpur in 1924.

ii) Ram Prasad Bismil was tried in the Kakori Conspiracy Case.

iii) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association was formed by Surya Sen.

iv) Chittagong Armoury Raid was carried out by B.K. Dutt.

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

2037) i) In Champaran in Bihar the tinkathia system was practiced.

ii) Under this exploitative system the peasants were forced by the European planters to cultivate indigo.

iii) German synthetic dyes had forced indigo out of the market

iv) Gandhiji did not visit Champaran.

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

2038) (i) The Torture Act justified the collection of land revenue through torture.

(ii) M. Veeraraghavachari started the newspaper Swadesamitran.

(iii) The early nationalists came to be known as moderates.

(iv) V.O.C. purchased two ships Gallia and Lavo and piled them between Madras and Colombo.

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

2039) (i) In June 1916 C. Natesnar established the Dravidian Association Hostel for non - Brahmin students.

(ii) The South Indian Liberal Federation was founded to promote the interests of the non - Brahmins.

(iii) The Justice party demanded communal representation.

(iv) The congress boycotted the elections of 1919.

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

2040) (i) E.Y.R played an important role in Tamil Nadu during this period.

(ii) He also played a key role in the Satyagraha for temple entry in vaikom, then under Travancore.

(iii) In June, 1935, the ban on the roads around the temple in Vaikom was lifted.

(iv) Brahmin and Non- Brahmin students were made to dine separately and the food served too was different.

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

2041) i) The partition of Bengal (1905) led to the Khilafat Movement and changed the course of the struggle for freedom.

ii) The second session of the Indian National Congress was held in Calcutta in 1886

iii) On 17 June 1911 Vanchinathan shot dead Robert W.D.E. Ashe, Collector of Tirunelveli in Maniyachi Junction.

iv) Rukunni Laxmipathi started Home Rule League in 1916.

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

2042) i) In 1919 the Madras Dravidian Association was founded.

ii) Tamil Nadu was active during the Non-cooperation Movement, c.Rajaji and E.V. Ramaswamy provided the leadership.

iii) After the Second World War the Caliph of Turkey was humiliated and deprived of all power.

iv) In the elections held in 1926, the swarajists won the majority of the elected seats.

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

2043) i) Europeans established their political power over the Indian subcontinent in the later half of the eighteenth century.

ii) Telugu was the first non-European language that went into print.

iii) Neelambikai compiled a dictionary that provided pure Tamil equivalents to Sanskrit words that had crept into Tamil vocabulary.

iv) Rettaimalai Srinivasan believed that property rights for women would provide them social status and protection.

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

2044) i) M.C Rajah condemned child marriage and the devadasi system.

ii) Grandpa founded the Adi Dravida Mahajana Sabha in 1893.

iii) Singaravelar systematically studied the history of Tamil music and attempted to reconstruct the ancient Tamil musical system.

iv) The first Tamil Isai Conference was held in 1934 to discuss the status of Tamil music.

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

2045) (i) The original home of maraimalai adigal was Vedachalam.

(ii) The Dravidian movement emerged as a defence of the non-Brahmins against the Brahmin dominance.

(iii) The first election, under the Montague Chelmsford Reforms was held in 1935.

(iv) The Self-Respect movement championed only the cause of the Non-Brahmin Hindus.

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

2046) (i) Women's India Association and All India women's India Association are the important among them in Tamil Nadu.

(ii) Maraimalai Adigal pointed out that the Tamil language would suffer with the introduction of Hindi.

(iii) Agamic temples did not permit rituals in Tamil.

(iv) Tamil songs had a marginal place in musical concerts.

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

2047) (i) M. Singaravelar was a pioneer in the labour movement activities in the Madras presidency

(ii) The first All India Trade Union conference was held on 31 October 1920 in Calcutta.

(iii) Periyar wanted religion to be replaced by rationalism.

(iv) Periyar encouraged it as Kula Kalvi Thittam and opposed it both and nail.

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

2048) Which of the following is true about NAM?

(i) The NAM does not have a constitution

(ii) The NAM does not have a permanent secretariat

(iii) The NAM's coordinating Bureau is based at the UN

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (iii) only

- (c) (i) only
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

2049) The main tools of foreign policy

- (i) treaties and executive agreements
 - (ii) appointing ambassadors
 - (iii) foreign aid
 - (iv) international trade and armed forces
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (i),(ii),(iii) and (iv)

2050) Greater connectivity and integration is provided as to

- (a) improve the free flow of goods
- (b) people and energy
- (c) capital and information
- (d) all the above

2051) Which of the following statements are true?

Statement 1: India has cordial historical, religious, economic, ethnic and linguistic relationship with all of these countries.

Statement 2 : India was the first nation to acknowledge Bangladesh as an independent country.

Statement 3 : Maldives is a landlocked nation.

Statement 4 : India's second largest border is shared with Myanmar.

- (a) 1,2 and 3
- (b) 2,3 and 4
- (c) 1,3 and 4
- (d) 1,2 and 4

2052) Which of the following statement is not correct about GST in India.

- (i) GST is like a last point retail tax GST is going to be collected at point of sale.
 - (ii) GST will abolish all the Direct tax levied in India.
 - (iii) It will be implemented from July 2017 throughout the country.
 - (iv) It is also a "one point tax".
- (a) (i) and (ii) are correct
 - (b) (ii) only correct
 - (c) (iv) only correct
 - (d) (ii) and (iii) are correct

2053) (i) Central government does not have exclusive power to impose tax which is not mentioned in state or concurrent list.

(ii) The constitution also provides for transferring certain tax revenues from union list states.

- (a) (i) only correct
- (b) (ii) only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

2054) Which of the following statement is correct about 'Taxes and Development'?

- i) Taxation follows the principle of equity
- ii) Taxation generates social welfare
- iii) The Indirect taxes are progressive in nature
- iv) Taxation can be used as an instrument for controlling.

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

2055) Choose the incorrect statements :

- i) In India almost all the direct taxes are collected by the Union government.
 - ii) The taxes on properties are collected by local government.
 - iii) The major direct taxes in India are customs duty and GST.
 - iv) Indian tax system adheres to all the canons of taxation.
- a) (i) and (ii)
 - b) (iii)
 - c) (iii) and (iv)
 - d) (ii) and (iii)

2056) Choose the incorrect statements.

- (i) Shortage of goods, whether natural or artificial, is the root cause of black money.
 - (ii) Industrial sector has been the major contributor to black money.
 - (iii) Smuggling is one of the major sources of black money.
 - (iv) When the tax rate is low, more black money is generated.
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (iv)
 - (c) (i)
 - (d) (ii) and (iii)

2057) I. Entrepreneurship promotes capital formation by mobilizing the idle saving of the public.

II. They do not provide large scale employment to artisan, technically qualified persons and professionals.

III. Entrepreneurs help the country to increase the GDP and per capitals income

IV. Entrepreneurs do not promote the country's export trade.

- a) I and IV are correct
- b) I only correct
- c) III and IV are correct
- d) I and III are correct

2058) The special Economic Zones act was enacted in Feb.2006. Identify whis is objective of the size?

I. Generation of additional economic activity.

II. Promtion of Import.

III. Creation of employment oppourtunities

IV. Development of infrastructure facilities

- (a) I and IV are icorrect
- (b) II only correct
- (c) III and IV are correct
- (d) I and III are coorect

2059) Important indusrtrial policies:

I. Tamil Nadu Industrial policy 2014.

II. Implementation of Industrial Policy 2013.

III. Tamilnadu SEZs Policy 2013.

- (a) I and II are correct
- (b) only I is correct

- (c) I and III are correct
- (d) only II is correct

2060) Major industrial clusters of Tamil Nadu.

- I. Auto components of manufactures.
- II. Vehicle parts manufactures
- III. Transport industry
- IV. Agro based industry

- (a) I, II and III are correct
- (b) I and II are correct
- (c) I and IV are correct
- (d) III and IV are correct

2061) Which is correctly matched?

- (a) Tamilnadu industrial policy - 2014
- (b) Tamilnadu state government policy- 2013
- (c) Tamilnadu SEZs policy - 2014
- (d) Tamilnadu automobiles land auto party policy - 2012

2062) Which is not correctly matched?

- (a) Special Economic Zones - April 2000
- (b) Tamilnadu Industrial Development corporation - TIDCO
- (c) Information Technology - IMF
- (d) MNCs - Ashok Leyland Ltd

2063) I. Industrial clusters are groups of firms in a defined geographic area that share common markets, technologies, and skill requirements.

II. The advantages of Industrial cluster or districts was first observed by the famous economist Amartya Sen.

III. While the notion of an industrial district was developed by Marshall, it was only after the success of small firms in Germany in the 1980s that it became popular.

IV. An important aspect of clusters is the nature of inter-firm networks and interactions.

- a) I and IV are correct
- b) I only correct
- c) III and IV are correct
- d) I and III are correct

DISTINGUISH BETWEEN

78 x 2 = 156

2064) Himalayan rivers and Peninsular rivers.

2065) Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats.

2066) Western Coastal Plains and Eastern Coastal Plains.

2067) Weather and Climate.

2068) Tropical Evergreen Forest and Deciduous Forest.

2069) Distinguish Between:

North East Monsoon and South West Monsoon.

2070) Rabi and Kharif crop seasons.

2071) Inundational canal and perennial canal.

2072) Marine fishing and Inland fishing.

2073) Alluvial soils and Black soils.

2074) Renewable and non-renewable resources.

2075) Metallic and non-metallic minerals.

2076) Agro based industry and mineral based industry

2077) Jute industry and sugar industry.

2078) Conventional energy and non-conventional energy.

2079) Density of population and Growth of population.

2080) Personal communication and mass communication.

2081) Print Media and Electronic Media.

2082) Roadways and Railways.

2083) Waterways and Airways.

2084) Internal trade and International trade.

2085) Thamiraparani and Cauvery.

2086) Marine Fishing and inland fishing.

2087) Food crops and non- food crops.

2088) Surface water and ground water.

2089) Himadri and Himachal.

2090) Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands.

2091) Western Himalayas and Eastern Himalayas.

2092) Distinguish between : GMT and 1ST

2093) Tributary and Distributary.

2094) River Ganga and Brahmaputra.

2095) The Indus River System and The Ganga River System.

2096) Loo and Norwesters.

2097) Coastal forests and Tidal forests.

2098) Tropical dry forest and Desert and semi desert vegetation.

2099) Eastern Himalayan Forest and Western Himalayan Forest.

2100) Windward side and Leeward side.

2101) Summer Season and Winter Season.

2102) Food crops and Cash crops

2103) Tea and Coffee

- 2104) Sheet erosion and Rill erosion
- 2105) Bhangar and Khadar
- 2106) Distinguish between Tank irrigation and Well irrigation
- 2107) Open wells and Tube wells
- 2108) Well irrigation and Tank irrigation.
- 2109) Cash crops and Plantation Crops.
- 2110) Subsistence farming and Intensive farming.
- 2111) Solar energy and Wind energy
- 2112) Iron & Steel and Software industries.
- 2113) Automobile and Electronic Industry
- 2114) Forest-Based Industry and Agro-Based industry.
- 2115) Wind energy and Biomass energy.
- 2116) Wind Energy and Thermal Energy.
- 2117) Hydro power and Thermal Power.
- 2118) Exports and Imports.
- 2119) Port and Harbour
- 2120) Akashwani and Doordarshan
- 2121) Major ports and Minor ports
- 2122) State Highways and National Highways
- 2123) Village Roads and District Roads.
- 2124) Internal Migration and International Migration.
- 2125) National highways and International highways.
- 2126) Distinguish between GDP and GNP
- 2127) Distinguish between NDP and NNP.
- 2128) Red Soil and Black Soil.
- 2129) Montane Temperate Forest and Mangrove Forest.
- 2130) Alluvial Soil and Laterite Soil.
- 2131) Bharamahal and Coimbatore Plateau
- 2132) Palani and Javadhu hills.
- 2133) Cauvery and Palar river.
- 2134) Western ghats and Eastern ghats.
- 2135) Inland plains and Coastal plains.
- 2136) SOUTHWEST MONSOON AND NORTHEAST MONSOON
- 2137) Tropical evergreen forests and Tropical deciduous forests
- 2138) Roadways and Railways.

2139) Airways and Waterways.

2140) Export and Import.

2141) Distinguish between Support price and Issue price.

ASSERTION AND REASONS

95 x 2 = 190

2142) **Assertion:** Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England's markets.

Reason: Both the countries produced required raw material for their industries.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but A is wrong.

2143) **Assertion:** The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.

Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but A is wrong.

2144) capital of Italy

2145) **Assertion:** A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.

Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

2146) **Assertion:** The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884–85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.

Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are right
- b) A is right but R is not the right reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

2147) **Assertion:** President Roosevelt realised that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.

Reason: He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason

- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

2148) **Assertion (A):** America's Marshall Plan was for reconstruction of the war-ravaged Europe.

Reason (R): The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

2149) **Assertion:** Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows

Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage

Codes

- a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion
- b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion
- c) Both are wrong
- d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant

2150) **Assertion(A):** The Himalayas acts as a climatic barrier.

Reason(R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and keep the Indian Sub-continent warm. (Give option for this questions)

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true: R explains A.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true: R does not explain A.
- c) (A) is true (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false (R) is true.

2151) **Assertion (A):** Horticulture involves cultivation of fruits, vegetables, and flowers.

Reason (R): India ranks first in the world in the production of mango, banana, and citrus fruits.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true: (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2152) **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soil is formed by the deposition of eroded and decayed materials brought by the rivers.

Reason (R): Paddy and wheat are grown well in the soil.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false (R) is true

2153) **Assertion (A):** There are limitations on the Legislative authority of the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Certain bills on the State List can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the President's approval.

Codes:

- a) (A) is false but R is true
- b) (A) is true but (R) is false

- c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)
- d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

2154) **Assertion (A):** Puli Thevar tried to get the support of Hyder Ali and the French.

Reason (R): Hyder Ali could not help Puli Thevar as he was already in a serious conflict with the Marathas.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

2155) **Assertion (A):** Under colonial rule, for the first time in Indian history, government claimed a direct proprietary right over forests.

Reason (R): Planters used intimidation and violence to compel farmers to grow indigo.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

2156) **Assertion (A):** The Revolt of 1857 was brutally suppressed by the British army.

Reason (R): The failure of the rebellion was due to the absence of Central authority.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

2157) **Assertion:** The Congress attended the First Round Table Conference.

Reason: Gandhi-Irwin Pact enabled the Congress to attend the Second Round Table Conference.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong
- c) A is wrong but R is correct
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2158) **Assertion:** The Congress Ministries resigned in 1939.

Reason: The Colonial government of India entered the war without consulting the elected Congress ministries.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2159) **Assertion (A):** The Justice Party continued to remain in government from 1920-1937 in Madras Presidency.

Reason (R): The Congress Party boycotted the Madras Legislature during this period of Dyarchy.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is correct, but R is not the correct explanation

- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is correct, but it has no relevance to A

2160) **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu does not receive much rainfall from the southwest monsoon.

Reason (R): It is situated in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).
- c) (A) is true but, (R) is false.
- d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

2161) **Assertion (A):** Coimbatore, Tiruppur and Erode region is called as The Textile Valley of Tamil Nadu.

Reason (R): They contribute a major share to the states economy through textiles.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

2162) **Assertion (A):** The Nilgiris is the least populated district of Tamil Nadu

Reason (R): It is located in the western most part of Tamil Nadu.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A)
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is false

2163) **Assertion(A):** India aligned with Soviet Union by the Indo-Soviet treaty on 1971.

Reason(B): This began with a disastrous Indo –China war of 1962

Codes :

- a) A is correct and R explains A
- b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- c) A is correct and R is Wrong
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

2164) **Assertion(A):** India has formal diplomatic relations with most of the nations.

Reason(R): India is the World's second most populous country.

Codes :

- a) A is correct and R explains A
- b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- c) A is wrong and R is correct
- d) Both are wrong

2165) **Assertion (A):** India and France launched International Solar Alliance.

Reason (R): It was done to bring together countries between Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn for co-operation of solar energy.

Codes:

- a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong and R is correct
- d) Both are wrong

2166) **Assertion (A):** OPEC has vested interest in India's economic growth.

Reason (R): Devoid of necessary oil resources India strongly focuses on agriculture and

industrial production.

Codes:

- a) A is correct and R explains A
- b) A is wrong and R is correct
- c) Both are correct
- d) Both are wrong

2167) **Assertion (A):** Purchasing power increases, price decreases and vice versa.

Reason (R): The production of goods decline, the price of goods increases and then the purchasing power is affected.

Codes:

- a) A is correct, R is false
- b) Both A and R are false statements
- c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

2168) **Assertion:** 1914 is a turning point in world history.

Reason: The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the I world war that year (1914) and shaped the course of the twentieth century.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2169) **Assertion:** During the first three years of the I World War, the united states gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.

Reason: They had a very Poor leadership

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2170) **Assertion :** Capitalism inevitably led to Imperialism.

Reason : Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) A and R re correct R is reason for A

2171) **Assertion :** The biggest outcome of the War was the Russian Revolution.

Reason : The First World War left a deep impact on European society and polity.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

2172) **Assertion:** Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing the Vatican city as an independent state.

Reason: He wanted to give respectability to the Fascist party.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2173) **Assertion:** In the Boer war camps, shortage of food, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of 26,000 people.

Reason: There were dashes among the people in the camp.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R has no relevance to A
- (c) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2174) **Assertion:** In the sixteenth century, when the Aztecs were at the height of their power, the Mexican empire collapsed.

Reason: A handful of adventures led by a Spaniard named Hernan Cortes made an attack on Mexico.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the right reason.
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2175) **Assertion:** The Jews were removed from government positions, excluded from the Universities and deprived of citizenship.

Reason: Hitler's Government followed a policy of repressing Jewish people.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are not related
- b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) R is right but it has relevance to A

2176) **Assertion:** Gold standard is a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money carried a value directly linked to gold.

Reason: Countries in the Gold Standard agreed to convert paper money into a fixed amount of gold.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) A is right but R is not the correct explanation
- c) Both A and R are the wrong
- d) R is right but it has no relevance to A

2177) **Assertion (A):** In 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Reason (R): Hitler broke the Munich Pact attacked Czechoslovakia followed by Poland.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2178) **Assertion (A):** In 1941, the German army invaded Russia.

Reason (R): Germany wanted have an alliance with Russia which was refused by the latter.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is right but R is not the correct reason
- (c) Both A and R are wrong
- (d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

2179) **Assertion:** The United States did not become a member of the League of Nations.

Reason: Germany opposed the entry of us in the League.

Codes

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R is the correct reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is wrong

2180) **Assertion (A):** The Satellite states were dependent on US aid.

Reason (R): These states were governed by ruling groups made up of military personnel, landed gentry and of local capitalists.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are corrected (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

2181) **Assertion:** The US-owned oil refineries in Cuba refused to process Russian oil.

Reason: Castro nationalized the US owned sugar companies.

Codes

- a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- c) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A

2182) **Assertion:** Natesanar founded a hostel the Dravidian home at Triplicane (Madras).

Reason: He wanted to address the lack of hostels for non-Brahmin students which I hundred their educational developed.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is correct but R is not the correct reason
- (c) A is R is the correct explanation of A
- (d) Both A and R are wrong

2183) **Assertion:** The Madras Devadasis Act 1947 was enacted by the Government.

Reason: Self respecters led by Periyar E.V.R worked for gender equality and gender sensitisation of the society.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation

2184) **Assertion(A):** Monsoons are a complex meteorological phenomenon

Reason(R): Meteorologists have developed a number of concepts about the origin of monsoons.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (B) are true R explains A
- b) Both (A) and (B) are true R does not explain A

- c) (A) is correct (R) is false
- d) (A) is false (R) is true

2185) **Assertion (A):** The Himalayas act as climatic barrier

Reason (R): The Himalayas prevents cold winds from central Asia and the keep the Indian subcontinent warm.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are true R explains A
- (b) Both A and R are true R does not explain A
- (c) A is true and R is false
- (d) A is false and R is true

2186) **Assertion (A):** Wild animals are non - domesticated animals and include both vertebrates and invertebrates.

Reason (R): India has a poor and undiversified wild life.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true; R explains A
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true; R does not origin A
- c) (A) is correct (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false (R) is true.

2187) **Assertion (A):** During cold weather seasons, the vertical rays of the sun fall over Tropic of Capricorn which is far away from India.

Reason (R): Hence, India receives the slanting sun's rays which results in low temperature.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true; R explains A.
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true; R does not origin A
- c) (A) is correct (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false (R) is true.

2188) **Assertion (A):** spices like people chilies turmeric, ginger, cardamom, clove, and areca are cultivated in India.

Reason (R): Fruits and vegetables are important supplements to the human diet as they provide essential minerals and vitamins.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are True
- c) (A) is correct (R) does not explain A
- d) (A) is false and (R) is true

2189) **Assertion (A):** Alkaline soils cause water logging and salination of soils,

Reason (R): It consists of undecomposed rock and mineral fragments which are weathering.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true ad (R) explains (A).
- b) (A) is correct (R) does not explain (A).
- c) (A) is correct and (R) is false.
- d) (A) is correct and (R) is True.

2190) **Assertion (A) :** The Vice-President using his direction power can cast his vote in favour of or against a Bill in the Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R) : There is a tie over the Bill on the Rajya Sabha and needs one vote only to pass the Bill.

Codes :

- (a) (A) is false but (R) is true

- (b) (A) is true But (R) is false
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A)

2191) **Assertion (A)** : In Tamil Nadu the maximum number of Ministers may be upto 36.

Reason (R) : According to strength of Legislative Assembly (234 members), the number of ministers may be upto 15 percent of 234.

- (a) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (b) (A) is true But (R) is false
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct reason for (A).
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct reason for (A)

2192) **Assertion (A)** : In 1970s schools and banks did not permit the use of ballpoint pens.

Reason (R) : This is because the ones available in India were of very good quality.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R is the correct reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is wrong

2193) **Assertion (A)** : A cup of tea part in a hotel is a final good.

Reason (R) : It is consumed and does not form apart of producing something else.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct
- b) Both A and R are wrong
- c) A is correct and R is the correct reason for A
- d) A is correct and R is wrong

2194) **Assertion (A)** : The Nawab of Arcot gave the power of collecting the land revenue from southern Palayakkarars to the East India Company.

Reason (R) : The Nawab of Arcot had borrowed money from the East India Company and conduct repay it.

Codes

- (a) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

2195) **Assertion (A)** : Jackson was dismissed and William Brown was appointed as the New Collector.

Reason(R) : The Committee before which Kattabomman appeared found that he was not guilty.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (c) (A) is right but R is not the correct explanation
- (d) (A) is wrong but R is correct

2196) **Assertion (A)** : After the death of Khan Sahib, Puli Thevar returned from exile and recaptured Nerkattm seval in 1764.

Reason (R) : On 1 .September 1799, an ultimatum was served on Kattabomman to surrender.

Codes

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct

2197) **Assertion** : Under the terms of the Carnatic Treaty, the British assumed direct control over Tamilagam

Reason : Palayakkarars system came to an end with the demolition of all forts and disbandment of their army.

Codes

- a) (A) and (R) both are wrong
- b) (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- c) (A) and (R) both are correct, But (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- d) (A) is correct, (R) is wrong

2198) **Assertion (A)**: The fellow soldiers arrested Mangal Pandey then he was taken to the court.

Reason (R): Mangal Pandey assaulted his European officer.

Codes:

- a) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- b) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- c) (A) and (R) are correct
- d) Both are wrong.

2199) **Assertion (A)** : Dalhousie refused Rani of Jhansi's request to adopt a son as her successor.

Reason (R) : The Doctrine of Lapse stated that if a native ruler failed to produce a biological male heir to the throne, the territory was to lapse into British upon the death of the ruler.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

2200) **Assertion (A)**: The Wahhabi movement acquired an anti-Hindu complexion.

Reason (R) : It predominantly agitated against the zamindari system and the majority of the zamindars were Hindus.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is that the correct explanation of (A)

2201) **Assertion (A)**: The leaders of both the groups extremist and moderate were critical of Partition.

Reason (R) : One of the common goals of the extremist leaders was to achieve Swaraj or self rule.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (c) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

2202) **Assertion (A)** : Gandhi called the 'Rowlatt Act' a Black Act.

Reason (R) : It was enacted which provided for excessive powers, arrest without warrant and

detention without trial.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

2203) **Assertion (A)** : Young leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose did not like Gandhi's act of withdrawing the Non cooperation movement.

Reason (R) : They did not like Gandhi's leadership.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and R is the correct explanation.

2204) **Assertion (A)** : In 1924 Hindustan Republican Army (HRA) was formed in Kanpur to overthrow the colonial rule by an armed rebellion.

Reason (R) : Four of them were sentenced to death while the others were sentenced to imprisonment.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong. .
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

2205) **Assertion (A)** : The Outcome of the Cripps Mission caused considerable disappointment.

Reason (R) : Popular discontent was intensified by war time shortages and steep rise in prices.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

2206) **Assertion (A)**: Gandhi presided over the All India Khilafat Conference held at Delhi.

Reason (R): The Khilafat Committee meeting in Allahabad on 9 June 1920 adopted Gandhi's non - violent non - co-operation programme.

Codes:

- a) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct
- b) Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are wrong
- c) Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
- d) Assertion (A) is wrong but Reason (R) is correct

2207) **Assertion (A)**: The Justice Party opposed the Home Rule Movement.

Reason (R): The Justice Party feared that Home Rule would give the Brahmins more power.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong

- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2208) **Assertion (A):** EVR raised the issue of representation for non-Brahmins in legislature.

Reason (R): During the first Congress Ministry, Rajaji abolished sales tax.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2209) **Assertion (A) :** Nationalists saw the erection of James Neill's statue as an insult to Indian sentiments.

Reason (R) : James Neill of the Madras Fusiliers was brutal in wreaking vengeance at Kanpur.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are wrong
- (b) A is correct but R is wrong
- (c) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- (d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2210) **Assertion (A) :** The Government of India Act of 1935 introduced provincial Autonomy.

Reason (R) : Rajaji formed the first congress Ministry.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is wrong and (R) is correct
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

2211) **Assertion (A) :** Rajaji introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Salem.

Reason (R) : A rally was organised from Madras to Tiruchirappalli.

Codes:

- (a) (A) is correct and (R) is wrong
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are wrong
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)

2212) **Assertion (A):** The Non- cooperation movement was withdrawn in 1922.

Reason (R): In the chauri chaura incident in 22 policemen were killed.

Codes:

- a) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation
- b) A is correct but R is wrong
- c) Both A and R are wrong
- d) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation

2213) **Assertion (A):** Rajaji the Chief Minister of Madras state (1952-54), introduced a vocational education programme that encouraged imparting school children with training in tune with their father's occupation.

Reason (R): Periyar criticised it as Kula Kalvi Thittam and opposed it tooth and nail.

Codes:

- a) A is correct but R is not the correct reason
- b) Both A and R are wrong

- c) Both A and R are correct
- d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

2214) **Assertion (A):** Tamil regained its prominence in the latter half of the nineteenth and early twentieth century.

Reason (R): Maraimalai Adigal's pure Tamil movement, the language reforms of Periyar and Tamil Isai movement helped to galvanise the Tamil language.

Codes:

- a) A is correct, but R is not the correct reason
- b) Both A and R are wrong.
- c) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A
- d) A is correct and R is the correct explanation

2215) **Assertion (A):** As World War I was in progress, the British Government was considering the introduction of representative institutions for Indians after the war.

Reason (R) : In 1920, Dyarchy as a form of Government was introduced in the provinces.

Codes:

- (a) A is correct, but R is not the correct reason
- (b) Both A and R are wrong
- (c) Both A and R are right
- (d) A is wrong and R has no relevance to A

2216) **Assertion (A):** Natesanar founded a hostel the Dravidian home at Triplicane (Madras).

Reason (R) : He wanted to address the lack of hostels for non-Brahmin students which hindered their educational development.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are correct
- (b) A is correct but is not the correct reason
- (c) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (d) Both A and R are wrong

2217) **Assertion (A):** Women's liberation was one of the important objectives of the Self-Respect Movement.

Reason (R) : The movement provided a space for women to share their ideas.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong,
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)

2218) **Assertion (A):** The Madras Devadasis Act 1947 was enacted by the Government.

Reason (R) : Self-respecters led by Periyar E.V.R. worked for gender equality and gender sensitisation of the society.

Codes :

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are wrong.
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (c) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation

2219) **Assertion (A):** Red soil is rich in iron oxides

Reason (R): It is formed by leaching.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true but, (R) does not explain (A).

- c) (A) is true but, (R) is false.
- d) (R) is true but, (A) is false.

2220) **Assertion (A):** Alluvial soils are formed by the deposition of silt by the rivers.

Reason (R): This type of soil is formed in the river valley regions and coastal plains of Tamil Nadu.

Codes:

- a) Both are correct.
- b) Both are wrong.
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong and R is correct.

2221) **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu is located on the Peninsular Plateau.

Reason (R): It's known as Deccan Plateau. It is also a part of the ancient Gondwana land.

Codes:

- a) Both are correct.
- b) Both are wrong.
- c) A is correct and R is wrong.
- d) A is wrong and R is correct.

2222) **Assertion (A):** Tamil Nadu is situated in the tropical zone.

Reason (R): Tamil Nadu is nearer to the equator.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explain (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) does not explain (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true

2223) **Assertion (A):** The deltaic region of river Cauvery is called the "Granary of Tamil Nadu".

Reason (R): This region is the major rice-producing region.

Codes:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) explains (A)
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) does not explain (A)
- c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- d) (A) is false but (R) is true.

2224) **Assertion (A) :** Non-alignment has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.

Reason (R) : It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by not joining any military alliance.

Codes :

- (a) A is correct but R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2225) **Assertion (A) :** The Ministry of External Affairs is responsible for carrying out the foreign policy of India.

Reason (R): The foreign service Training Institute, New Delhi established in 1990.

Codes :

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is correct and R does not explain A

- (c) A is correct and R is wrong
- (d) Both A and R are wrong

2226) **Assertion (A)** : India's political moves are being influenced by economic imperatives.

Reason (R) : Many nations are moving to forge better relationship with India in economic development.

Codes:

- a) A is wrong R is correct
- b) A is correct R explains A
- c) Both are wrong
- d) Both are correct

2227) **Assertion (A)** : The term 'strategic alignment' has been regarded as the most important feature of India's foreign policy.

Reason (R) : It aimed to maintain national independence in foreign affairs by joining any military alliance.

Codes:

- a) A is correct R is wrong
- b) A is correct R explains A
- c) Both are correct
- d) Both are wrong

2228) **Assertion (A)** : OPEC also provides grants to social and humanitarian projects.

Reason (R) : The Information Centre is open to the public and is often used by researchers and students.

Codes:

- (a) A is correct and R explains A
- (b) A is wrong and R is correct
- (c) Both are correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2229) **Assertion (A)** : Being a small landlocked country, Nepal depends on India for economic support and transit facilities.

Reason (R) : People residing in the border districts on both sides share deeper cultural bonds.

Codes:

- (a) A is correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) A is correct and R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is wrong and R is correct
- (d) Both are wrong

2230) **Assertion (A)** : the BRICS organisation's headquarters is in Shanghai, China.

Reason (R) : It opened up a possibility for countries of the Global North to challenge the Global South.

Codes:

- a) A is correct and R is wrong
- b) A is correct and R is wrong
- c) Both are correct
- d) Both are wrong

2231) **Assertion (A)** : Asoka had sent his son and daughter to Ceylon

Reason (R) : For the propagation of Jainism.

Codes:

- a) A is correct and R is wrong

- b) A is wrong and R is correct
- c) Both are correct
- d) Both are wrong

2232) **Assertion (A)** : The FCI purchases wheat and rice from the farmers in states where there is surplus production.

Reason (R) : Purchasing power declines, price increases and vice versa.

Codes:

- (a) A is correct, R is false
- (b) Both A and R are correct statements
- (c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

2233) **Assertion (A)** : TamilNadu leads in the poverty alleviation programmes during 2014-2017.

Reason (R) : These policies and programmes, if continued, will completely eradicate the poverty in the state.

Codes:

- (a) A is false, R is correct
- (b) Both A and R are false statements
- (c) A is correct but R is not a correct explanation
- (d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A

2234) **Assertion (A)** : There exists a huge economic disparity in the Indian economy.

Reason (R) : Economic planning and its benefits do not reach the have-nots at once.

Codes:

- a) A is correct, R is false
- b) Both A and R are false
- c) A is correct, but R is not a correct explanation
- d) A is correct, R is the correct explanation of A.

2235) **Assertion:** India is facing the problem of inflation.

Reason: We have failed to check the growth of black money.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

2236) **Assertion:** Payment from non-tax sources other than tax income is known as payments.

Reasons: Tax evasion undermines the equity attribute of the tax system.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false but (R) is true

15 x 2 = 30

2237) Find the odd one out

- a) Wheat
- b) Rice

- c) Millets
- d) Coffee < /div > < /div >

2238) Select the odd one out: a) Khadar

- b) Bhangar
- c) Alluvial soil
- d) Black soil < /div >

2239) a) Inundational canals

- b) Perennial canals
- c) Tanks
- d) Canals

2240) Which one of the following is not having leather factories?

- a) Ranipet
- b) Dharmapuri
- c) Ambur
- d) Vaniyambadi

2241) Which one of the following is not a industrial developing agency?

- a) TIDCO
- b) SIDCO
- c) MEPZ
- d) SIPCOT

2242) a) gunny bags,

- b) carpets,
- c) ropes,
- d) rubber

2243) a) goats

- b) buffaloes
- c) pigs
- d) peacock

2244) a) poultry

- b) fisheries
- c) dairy
- d) tannery

2245) a) tea

- b) coffee
- c) rubber
- d) wheat

2246) a) Mica

- b) Lime stone
- c) Gypsum
- d) Copper

2247) Find the odd one out

- (a) Kattabomman
- (b) Muthu Vadugar

- (c) Oomathurai
- (d) Sevathaiah

2248) Tamilnadu Industrial Development Agencies

- (a) SIPCOT
- (b) TIPCOT
- (c) TANSIDCO
- (d) TANSI

2249) MNCs in Tamilnadu

- (a) Ramco Cements Ltd
- (b) The India Cements Ltd
- (c) Ashok Leyland Ltd
- (d) Tata Consultancy Ltd

2250) Which one of the following is not an IT investment destination?

- a) Chennai
- b) Madurai
- c) Trichy
- d) Tuticorin

2251) Which one of the following is not a Special Economic Zone?

- a) Ennore
- b) Hosur
- c) Bangalore
- d) Nanguneri

CAPTION

12 x 4 = 48

2252) Velunachiyar

- (a) Who was the military chief of Velunachiyar?
- (b) What were the martial arts in which she was trained?
- (c) Whom did she marry?
- (d) What was the name of her daughter?

2253) Vellore Revolt

- (a) When did Vellore Revolt break out?
- (b) Who introduced new military regulation?
- (c) Who was the first victim of the revolt?
- (d) Who was proclaimed by the rebels as their new ruler?

2254) **Deccan Riots**

- a) When and where did the first recorded incident of rioting against the moneylenders in the Deccan appear?
- b) What was the right given to moneylenders under a new law of the British?
- c) What did it result in?
- d) Against whom was the violence directed in the Deccan riots.

2255) **The Revolt of 1857**

- a) Who assaulted his officer, an incident that led to the outbreak of 1857 Revolt?
- b) Who was proclaimed the Sahhenshae- Hindustan in Delhi?
- c) Who was the correspondent of London Times who reported on the brutality of the 1857 revolt?
- d) What did the Queen's proclamation say on matters relating to religion?

2256) **Indian National Congress**

- a) What were the techniques adopted by the Congress to get its grievances redressed?

- b) What do you know of Lal-Bal-Pal triumvirate?
- c) Where was the first session of Indian National Congress held?
- d) How did the British respond to the Swadeshi Movement?

2257) Gandhi and Mass nationalism

- a) Which incident is considered a turning point in the life of Gandhi?
- b) Name the works that influenced Gandhi?
- c) How did Gandhi use satyagraha as a strategy in South Africa?
- d) What do you know about the Champaran Satyagraha?

2258) Constructive Programme of Gandhi

- a) What is constructive programme?
- b) What did Gandhi exhort the Congressmen to do?
- c) How did Gandhi try to bring about Hindu-Muslim unity?
- d) What is the contribution of Gandhi towards abolition of untouchability?

2259) **Subhas Chandra Bose and INA**

- a) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reach Japan?
- b) Who headed the women wing of Indian National Army?
- c) How did Subhas Chandra Bose reorganize the INA?
- d) Name the slogan provided by Subhas Chandra Bose.

2260) Early Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) What were the objectives of Madras Native Association?
- b) What led to the emergence of nationalist press in Tamil Nadu?
- c) What were the demands of Madras Mahajana Sabha?
- d) Who were the early nationalist leaders in Tamil Nadu?

2261) Revolutionary Movement in Tamil Nadu

- a) List a few revolutionaries in Tamil Nadu.
- b) Why did Subramania Bharati moved to Pondicherry?
- c) Name a few of the revolutionary literature?
- d) What did Vanchinathan do?

2262) Non Brahmin Movement

- a) Why was the South Indian Liberal Federation formed?
- b) What is the Non-Brahmin Manifesto?
- c) Why did EVR join the Non-Brahmin Movement?
- d) What do you know about anti-Hindi agitation?

2263) Maraimalai Adigal

- (a) Name the Sangam texts for which Maraimalai Adigal wrote commentaries.
- (b) Name the Journal where he worked as a young man.
- (c) Why did he oppose imposition of Hindi?
- (d) Who were the key influences in Maraimalai Adigal's life?
