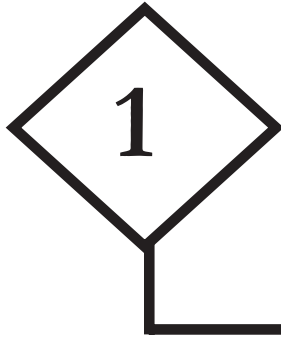


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2. India Democracy
3. Challenges Facing our Country Today
4. India, United Nations and World Problems
5. Traffic Education



UNIT - I

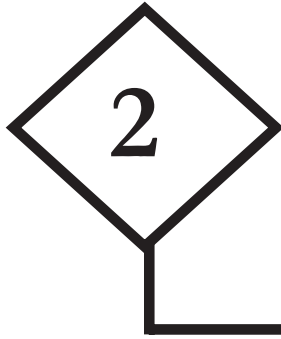
India as a Nation

1. The second largest in terms of population is:
A) China B) United States America C) Russia D) India
2. Konkani is the language of the people of the :
A) East coast B) Malabar coast C) West coast D) Central India
3. The percentage of the Hindus in our population is:
a) 43 B) 66 C) 12 D) 80.5
4. India was under the British rule till:
A) 1875 B) 1905 C) 1932 D) 1947
5. The ideals of the Indian Constitution are mentioned:
A) as the Fundamental Rights B) in the Preamble
C) as the Directive Principles D) in Part II
6. At present the Fundamental Rights are:
A) 5 B) 6 C) 7 D) 8
7. India become a Republic in:
A) 1st January, 1947 B) 15th August, 1947 C) 28th November, 1948 D) 26th January, 1950
8. A nation which has an elected head is called:
A) Republic B) Democratic nation C) Secular nation D) Multi - linguistic nation
9. The special right to safeguard the fundamental rights is:
A) Right to property B) Right to Constitutional remedies
C) Right to education D) Right to religion
10. Which of these is a political right?
A) Right to education B) Right to live C) Right to vote D) Right to constitutional remedies
11. India's name derived from the name of the river:
A) Ganga B) Godavari C) Indus D) Yamuna
12. 'One person one vote' is related to:
A) Political equality B) rule of law C) social justice D) economic equality
13. Which of the following is an Islamic country?
A) Nepal B) Sri Lanka C) Japan D) Pakistan

14. A) everyone can follow his religious principle B) all religions are treated alike
C) no political party should use religious symbols D) all parties should use follow secularism
15. Directive Principles are meant for:
A) social justice B) economic equality C) the supremacy of law D) political equality
16. As a part of Land Reforms:
A) Ryotwari system was abolished B) Zamindari system was abolished
C) taxes on agricultural products were reduced D) ryots were not given ownership of the land
17. The need of the day is:
A) national integration B) to increase industrial production
C) to curb casteism D) to impart adult education
18. The muslim rulers called India;
a) Bharata Varsha B) Bharat Mata C) Hindustan D) Aryan country
19. Federalism means:
A) the union of states B) the existence of state government and central government
C) the existence of union territories D) the existence of central government only
20. Problems among states or between states and Union Government are to be resolved through:
A) National Development Council B) The Supreme Court
C) The Parliament D) The Planning Commissio

KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) D | 02) B | 03) D | 04) D | 05) B | 06) B | 07) D |
| 08) A | 09) B | 10) C | 11) C | 12) A | 13) D | 14) C |
| 15) A | 16) B | 17) A | 18) C | 19) B | 20) A | |



UNIT - II

Indian Democracy

1. "There is a division of labour along with division of labour along with division of workers in our country", is told by:
 A) Gandhiji B) Nehru C) Ambedkar D) Rajendra Prasad
2. The country which stands first in the world for successful running of democracy is:
 A) China B) United States of America
 C) Pakistan D) India
3. One of the hindrances of the success of democracy is:
 A) Adult Franchise B) illiteracy
 C) multi-political party system D) threats from neighbouring countries
4. The individual's rights are safeguarded by:
 A) the Parliament B) the Executive C) the Judiciary D) the President
5. 'Demos' means:
 A) power B) rule C) people D) political parties
6. 'Kratia' means:
 A) election B) people C) voters' list D) rule
7. General elections in India are held once in every:
 A) six year B) five years C) three year election D) four years
8. Special election held between regular elections to fill one or more vacant seats is called:
 A) mid-term poll B) bye-election C) general election D) none of them
9. In democracy the powers of the Government are limited by:
 A) the people B) the Parliament C) constitution D) the press
10. In democracy the Government is accountable to:
 A) the President B) the people C) the Parliament D) the Prime Minister
11. The rule of law operates in:
 A) monarchy B) dictatorship C) autocracy D) democracy
12. Which of the following is necessary for democracy?
 A) discussions B) periodical elections C) political parties D) all the three
13. In democracy citizens enjoy:
 A) special rights B) equal rights C) some privileges D) legal rights.

14. Reviewing of the functioning of the Government is called:
 A) Public opinion
 B) the acts enforced by the Executive
 C) the unity among political parties
 D) uniform civil codes
15. The most effective organ of creating public opinion is:
 A) Television
 B) Debate in Lok Sabha
 C) Newspapers
 D) Radio broadcast
16. Elections held for all seats before the completion of five year term are called;
 A) bye-elections
 B) mid-term poll
 C) general elections
 D) none of them
17. So for General elections held for the Lok Sabha are:
 A) 9
 B) 14
 C) 11
 D) 10
18. Our Indian Parliament consists of:
 A) the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 B) the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers and Rajya Sabha
 C) the Legislative Assemblies, the Legislative Councils and the Governors of respective states
19. The best definition to democracy was given by
 A) John Stuart Mill
 B) Abraham Lincoln
 C) Jawaharlal Nehru
 D) Daisey
20. The chief feature of democracy is;
 A) general elections
 B) adult franchise
 C) collective responsibility
 D) more powers to the Central Government

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| 01) C | 02) D | 03) B | 04) C | 05) C | 06) D | 07) B |
| 08) B | 09) C | 10) B | 11) D | 12) D | 13) B | 14) A |
| 15) C | 16) B | 17) B | 18) A | 19) B | 20) C | |



UNIT - III

Challenges Facing Our Country Today

1. Which of the following is correct?

A) India is a developed country	B) India is mainly an industrial country
C) India is a developing country	D) India has no problems to face
2. India has been facing multiple challenges because;

A) of its over population	B) of illiteracy	B) of illiteracy
C) of backwardness of some regions	D) of the rule of the British	
3. In India at present the illiterates are:

A) 30 crore	B) 46 crore	C) 54 crore	D) 23 crore
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4. In 2001 the female literacy rate in India was only:

a) 23 per cent	b) 39 per cent	c) 54 per cent	d) 65 per cent
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5. The National Policy on Education was formulated in:

a) 1985	b) 1964	c) 1986	d) 1996
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6. The state which has the lowest literacy rate is:

a) Kerala	b) Karnataka	c) Tamil Nadu	d) Bihar
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7. In literacy the state that stands first is:

a) Madhya Pradesh	b) Kerala	c) Uttar Pradesh	d) Bihar
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8. According to 2001 Census, the literacy rate in Andhra Pradesh is..

a) 52 percent	b) 50 percent	c) 61 percent	d) 42 percent
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9. The document "Education for all" was announced in:

a) 1985	b) 1990	c) 1992	d) 1995
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10. Education has yet to reach:

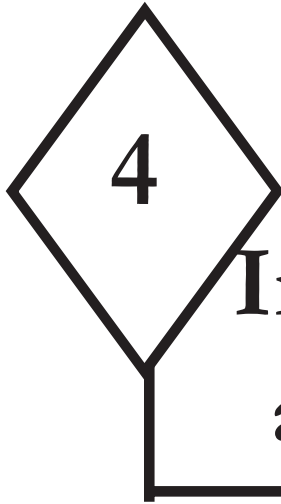
a) all the people	b) some towns	c) hill areas	d) urban areas
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11. Drop out means:

a) all school going children	b) women adult education
c) students who discontinue their school education	d) students who receive higher education

12. The rate of drop outs in our state is:
 a) 57 per cent b) 43 per cent c) 66 per cent d) 26 per cent
13. The main aim of Adult Education is:
 a) imparting education to villagers b) learning while earning
 c) imparting education to women d) opening more elementary school
14. The state that suffered heaby loss by Communalism was:
 a) Uttar Pradesh b) West Bengal c) Madhya Pradesh d) Jammu and Kashmir
15. Religious faith should be confined to:
 a) private life b) public life c) society d) a group
16. The tendency to preserve and promote the language, customs and culture of a particular aea is:
 a) secularism b) regionalism c) socialism d) communism
17. The employment of Children Act was enacted in:
 a) 1961 b) 1964 c) 1938 d) 1942
18. Minimum age required for a girl to be married is:
 a) 15 b) 18 c) 21 d) 25
19. The main function of the Minorities Commission is:
 a) to develop the culture of the backward people
 b) to improve the economic conditions of the minorities
 c) to grant loans to minorities d) to look into the frievances of the minorities
20. Andhra State was formed on:
 a) October 1, 1953 b) November 1, 1956 c) June 1, 1955 d) Novermber 1, 1995

KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) C | 02) D | 03) A | 04) C | 05) C | 06) D | 07) B |
| 08) C | 09) B | 10) C | 11) C | 12) A | 13) B | 14) D |
| 15) A | 16) B | 17) C | 18) B | 19) D | 20) A | |



UNIT - IV

India, United Nations and World Problems

1. Approximately the countries in the world today are:
a) 180 b) 191 c) 195 d) 210
2. Foreign policy is framed by:
a) The Parliament b) The Prime Minister c) The Home Minister d) The President
3. The great statesman that said "India stands for free cooperation of free peoples":
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Sardar Patel c) Dr. Radhakrishnan d) Jawaharlal Nehru
4. The bloc which includes western countries is headed by:
a) The United States of America b) France
c) Germany d) Russia
5. The Socialist countries were headed by:
a) Rumania b) Poland c) U.S.S.R d) U.S.A
6. The tension in the two super big powers is called:
a) Non-alignment policy b) the Third World c) open conflict d) the Cold War
7. The basic principles to be followed in India's foreign policy were mentioned:
a) in the Fundamental Rights b) in the Directive Principles
c) in the Civil code d) in the Fundamental duties
8. Which of the following decides the foreign policy?
a) secularism b) social progress
c) values held by a nation d) economic progress
9. Today the country that has emerged as world power is:
a) The United States of America b) Russia
c) India d) France
10. Recently the dominance of the U.S.A. in world politics has increased due to:
a) the division of the erstwhile Soviet Union b) its natural resources
c) its permanent membership in the Security Council d) its technological development.

11. India highly depended on western powers before 1947:
 - a) to promote internal peace
 - b) for trade and foreign aid
 - c) to establish world peace
 - d) to achieve mutual cooperation among different nations
12. During the 1967 war in West Asia India supported the Arab countries against:
 - a) Turkey
 - b) Palestine
 - c) Jordan
 - d) Israel
13. India fought against Pakistan in 1971 for the liberation of:
 - a) Azad Kashmir
 - b) Bangladesh
 - c) Poonch sector
 - d) Siachin sector
14. India condemned U.S. intervention in:
 - a) Suez crisis
 - b) Congo
 - c) Myanmar
 - d) Vietnam
15. The chief objective of Non-alignment Policy is:
 - a) to be neutral in international affairs
 - b) to support the communist countries
 - c) to support the non-communist countries
 - d) to promote friendly relations with other countries
16. Indo-China war took place in:
 - A) 1947
 - B) 1955
 - C) 1962
 - D) 1967
17. On the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty:
 - a) India did not sign
 - b) India had signed
 - c) Russia compelled India to sign
 - d) The U.S.A. did not sign
18. India conducted its first nuclear explosion at:
 - A) Sriharikota
 - b) Pokharan
 - c) Chandipur
 - d) Trombay
19. India conducted its first nuclear explosion in the year:
 - a) 1974
 - b) 1978
 - c) 1993
 - d) 1998
20. The world's two large democratic countries are:
 - a) China and Indonesia
 - b) Pakistan and Russia
 - c) India and the United States of America
 - d) France and Germany
21. On the issue of Kashmir the country that stood by India against Pakistan was:
 - a) The U.S.A
 - b) China
 - c) France
 - d) the Soviet Union
22. Indo-Soviet Treaty for twenty years was made in 1971 during the Prime Ministership of:
 - a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - b) Morarji Desai
 - c) Smt. Indira Gandhi
 - d) Lal Bahadur Sastry
23. India condemned the former Soviet Union's intervention in:
 - a) Vietnam
 - b) Pakistan
 - C) South Korea
 - d) Afghanistan
24. Today Commonwealth countries are:
 - a) 52
 - b) 54
 - c) 59
 - d) 71
25. Apartheid regime ended in:
 - a) South Africa
 - b) Zimbabwe
 - c) Namibia
 - d) Kenya

26. The Prime Ministers of India and China signed Pancha Sheel in the year:
a) 1954 b) 1959 c) 1965 d) 1967
27. In 1998 SAARC summit was held in:
a) Islamabad b) New Delhi c) Colombo d) Khatmandu
28. Tamil Eelam has been the burning problem of:
a) Afghanistan b) Saudi Arabia c) Pakistan d) Sri Lanka
29. The third world includes newly independent and developing countries of:
a) Asia, Africa and Latin America b) Africa, United Germany and France
c) Russia, Lithuania and Africa d) Latin America and the islands of Japan
30. The present member countries of the U.N.O. are:
a) 175 b) 182 c) 185 d) 193

KEY

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|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 01) A | 02) B | 03) D | 04) A | 05) C | 06) D | 07) B |
| 08) C | 09) A | 10) A | 11) B | 12) D | 13) B | 14) D |
| 15) D | 16) C | 17) A | 18) B | 19) A | 20) C | 21) D |
| 22) C | 23) D | 24) B | 25) A | 26) A | 27) C | 28) D |
| 29) A | 30) D | | | | | |



UNIT - V

Traffic Education

1. The most safe vehicle is:
 - a) a scooter
 - b) a moter cyle
 - c) an auto-rickshaw
 - d) a cycle
2. The volume of traffic has increased in:
 - a) Villages
 - b) tribal areas
 - c) towns
 - d) temote areas
3. The volume of traffic is the result of:
 - a) rapidly increasing population
 - b) laying narrow roads in towns and cities
 - c) more use of all types of vehicles
 - c) the establishment of shopping complexes
4. Traffic management mainly depends on:
 - a) traffic police
 - b) traffic regulations
 - c) traffic eduction
 - d) traffic signals
5. While slowing down the cyclist should:
 - a) take the right turn
 - b) move towards the left margin
 - c) apply sudden brakes
 - d) stop immediately
6. A scooterist or a car driver needs:
 - a) driving licence
 - b) clear vision
 - c) driving skills
 - d) all the three
7. Most accidents to moter-cyclists are due to:
 - a) slippery roads
 - b) pot holes
 - c) rash driving
 - d) not wearing helmets
8. Accidents can be aboided with:
 - a) taking turns correctly
 - b) care and caution
 - c) rash driving
 - d) the help of the traffic police

KEY

- 01) D 02) C 03) A 04) C 05) B 06) D 07) C
 08) B