Polity Questions With Answers in English

Family and Society

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Which information is correct for the development of the society?

(a) society → family → individual → community

(b) Individual → family → community → society

(c) Family → society → individual → community

2. The occupation which unites the society.

(a) Agriculture (b) carpentry (c) Business

3. In a society many......... may co-exist.

(a) families (b) villages

(c) citizens (d) communities

4. ........... is the foundation of a happy life.

(a) Family (b) Society

(c) School (d) None of these

5. A family with Grand Father, Grand Mother, Father, Mother and two children is ............

(a) small number family (b) big joint family

(c) small joint family (d) Big family

6. Society and Community are ............

(a) interlinked (b) not-connected

(c) different (d) Same

7. The organisation that gives security, rights, duties and prosperity is ............

Page 1 of 60
(a) society  (b) family
(c) community  (d) all

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. People ........... on each other
   Ans: depend

2. Living in one house and sharing meals cooks under the same roof is called ...........
   Ans: Family

3. We need to .............. each other's feelings.
   Ans: understand

4. Our society starts from our .........
   Ans: Family

5. People in group share emotions like joys and ...........
   Ans: sorrows

6. A group of people living together for common well-being is a .........
   Ans: Community

III. Match the following:

1. 
   1. The number of members a) to lead a peaceful life
   2. We need to raise our voice b) each other
   3. Society helps c) differ from family
   4. We depend on d) for the rights of people

   Ans: 1. (c); 2. (d); 3. (a); 4. (b)
2.

1. All families are  
   a) live together

2. Farmers and weavers  
   b) foundation for a joyful life

3. Parents  
   c) soul of the community

4. Family  
   d) not same

5. Unity, Duty, Participation and Security  
   e) look after our need

Ans: 1. (d); 2. (a); 3. (e); 4. (b); 5.(c);

Society and School

1. Choose the correct answer:

1. ............... tries to fulfil the aspirations and aim of the individuals
   (a) school  (b) College
   (c) Family  (d) Society

2. The basic investment that helps to develop the society is ............... .
   (a) co-operation  (b) education
   (c) capital  (d) income

3. The government is implementing ............... education for all.
   (a) free  (b) collegiate
   (c) school  (d) donates

4. The society is the first ............... of the school service.
   (a) utilise  (b) consumer
   (c) beneficiary  (d) promoter
5. The school also provides good .......... to the students.

(a) water               (b) values
(c) supports            (d) books

II. (A) Fill in the blanks:

1. School is a .......... institution.
   Ans: social

2 .......... pave way for the development of the society.
   Ans: Education

3. The .......... unites the society and the school.
   Ans: community

4. Differences are .......... .
   Ans: essential

5. .......... are given equal importance to God.
   Ans: Teachers

6. Students should be involved in a successful .......... life.
   Ans: social

7. The .......... is the first beneficiary of the school service.
   Ans: society

8. Students need to be .......... in school.
   Ans: punctual

(B) Fill in the blanks from the options given below:

[ owner, society, teacher, faith, apply, participates, interlinked, land, donations, requirements]
1. The society was the first to ......... for school.
   Ans: apply

2. The society provides the necessary .......... to establish schools.
   Ans: land

3. School are established to fulfil the necessary ............ in the society.
   Ans: requirements

4. The society sends its children to schools because they have ............ in the school.
   Ans: faith

5. The society is the ................. of the school.
   Ans: owner

6. The society gives ............... to school.
   Ans: donations

7. The society actively ............. in all the school functions.
   Ans: participates

8. Schools thrive well because they are ....... with the society
   Ans: interlinked

9. It is the responsibility of the ................. to link the society and the school
   Ans: teacher

10. If the school develops the ................. also develops.
    Ans: society

III. Match the following:

1.
1. Society  
(a) helps the society to grow

2. Do not waste drinking water  
(b) student-society

3. Students who join together  
(c) should praise the students

4. Parents and elders  
(d) good quality of the students

5. School  
(e) owner of the school

Ans: 1.(e); 2.(d); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);

2.
1. Student need  
(a) wear clean uniforms

2. Lessons taught in school  
(b) practise clean habits

3. Bathe daily  
(c) should be followed by students

4. In school and outside  
(d) should be maintained

5. Teachers instructions  
(e) do not fight but be friendly

6. Do not waste water  
(f) should be respected

7. School cleanliness  
(g) be safe and united

8. Among students  
(h) will be praised

9. Parents and elders  
(i) revised by the students everyday

10. Outside the school  
(j) be punctual in school

11. Mid-day meals  
(k) use when required

12. Behave well  
(l) wash hands and do not waste food

Ans: [1.(j); 2.(i); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c); 6.(k); 7.(d); 8.(e); 9.(f); 10.(h); 11.(l); 12.(g)]

3.
1. Students  
(a) Expectation of the society
2. Schools
   (b) Joint venture of parents and teachers
3. Primary education
   (c) Law of nature
4. Activities of the school
   (d) Adolescents
5. Differences in progress
   (e) Stepping stones for the progress of society

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(a); 5.(c);

Villages and Cities

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Modern .................. facilities are available in city life.
   (a) water
   (b) food
   (c) medical
   (d) agricultural

2. The ................. shops are the boon to the society.
   (a) fair price
   (b) book
   (c) provisional
   (d) medical

3. Villages stand for their .............. .
   (a) land
   (b) transport
   (c) fresh air
   (d) food

4. Nowadays villagers are .............. to cities.
   (a) migrating
   (b) visiting
   (c) travelling
   (d) putting an end

5. People prefer .............. nowadays to live.
   (a) villages
   (b) foreign countries
   (c) towns
   (d) cities
6. More ..................... opportunities are available in cities.
   (a) agricultural    (b) religious
   (c) employment    (d) social

7. In recent years, agricultural lands have been converted into ..................... .
   (a) residential flats    (b) temples
   (c) government buildings    (d) complexes

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The main occupation of the people in the village is ..................... .
   Ans: agriculture

2. transport facilities are available in ..................... .
   Ans: cities

3. Agricultural workers migrate from village to ..................... .
   Ans: towns and cities

4. Cities with large population are called ..................... .
   Ans: Corporations

5. Most of the people living in villages are ..................... .
   Ans: agriculturists

III. Match the following:

1.

1. City     (a) Occupation
2. Villages   (b) City life
3. Agriculture    (c) Reasonable price
4. Expensive food variety (d) Corporation
5. Fair price shops (e) Agriculture

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(a); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.
1. Flyovers (a) recent trend
2. Fresh air (b) basic need
3. Fair price shops (c) cities
4. Food (d) villages
5. Migration to cities (e) consumer

Ans: 1.(c); 2.(d); 3.(e); 4. (b); 5.(a);

Republic

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. Europeans came to India for ...................
   (a) trade
   (b) war
   (c) education
   (d) ruling

2. ................ means, Government of the people, by the people and for the people.
   (a) Democracy
   (b) Monarchy
   (c) Constitution
   (d) Economic status

3. People can approach ................ to get justice.
   (a) the Councillor
   (b) the Court
   (c) the Commissioner
   (d) CBI

4. Portuguese, French and Dutch are .................

4
(a) Africans  
(b) Asians  
(c) Australians  
(d) Europeans  

5. India is a ........................ .  
(a) Continent  
(b) Plateau  
(c) Republic  
(d) State  

6. .................. Day is observed on every Monday.  
(a) Grievance  
(b) Republic  
(c) Independence  
(d) Teacher’s  

II. Fill in the blanks:  

1. The type of Government followed in our country is ....................... .  

Ans: democratic  

2. Law and order is maintained by ................... .  

Ans: the Police Department  

3. Officer from the rank of Village Administrative Officer to the ....................... participate in camps in remote village once a month.  

Ans: District Collector  

4. Independent India was in favour of forming a ....................... government.  

Ans: democratic  

5. ..................... is an example for Republic.  

Ans: India  

6. ..................... is the head of the Indian Government  

Ans: Prime Minister

**Ans:** government

8. India got independence on .................

**Ans:** 15th August, 1947

9. Republic Day is celebrated on .................

**Ans:** 26th January

**III. Match the following:**

1. Zamindars  
   (a) Head of the Government
2. Republic  
   (b) Crimes
3. Monday  
   (c) Land owner
4. Police Department  
   (d) Grievance Day
5. Prime Minister  
   (e) Administrative setup

**Ans:** 1.(c); 2.(e); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(a);

**Local Self-Government**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Local self-government was introduced by ..............

(a) Lord Ripon  
(b) Gandhiji
(c) Indira Gandhi

2. Panchayat Union Chairperson is elected by ..............

(a) Ward members  
(b) People
(c) Union president
3. India is .................. populated.
   (a) sparsely  (b) densely
   (c) thinly  (d) all the three

4. Tamil Nadu has the fascinating names of .................
   (a) villages  (b) towns
   (c) cities  (d) states

5. There is a Village .............. in every village.
   (a) Board  (b) Taluk
   (c) Union  (d) Council

6. Taxes paid by the people is the main .............. to the government.
   (a) salary  (b) income
   (c) expenditure  (d) wealth

7. The city with a large population and big infra-structure is called ..............
   (a) Town  (b) Municipality
   (c) Panchayat  (d) Corporation

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term of office for the Mayor is ..............
   Ans: five years

2. Every district has a ............... Panchayat.
   Ans: District

3. India is a vast country with a large ..............
   Ans: population
4. The Mayor holds office for a period of ....................

Ans: five years

5. The Administrative officer of the Corporation is the ............... 

Ans: Commissioner

6. Panchayat Unoin are supervised by the District ...................... Development Agencies.

Ans: Rural

7. The ................ Plan is submitted to the State Planning Commission.

Ans: Draft

III. Match the following:

1.
1. Village Councils meet (a) Town Panchayat
2. Village Council (b) Mayor
3. Chairperson of the Corporation (c) Corporation
4. Population of more than 10,000 (d) On public holidays
5. Chennai (e) In every village

Ans: 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (b); 4. (a); 5. (c);

2.
1. Working people (a) Municipality
2. Tax on wealth (b) Mayor
3. More than one lakh people (c) Public holidays
4. Corporation (d) Professional tax
5. Meeting of the Village Council (e) Property tax
Ans: 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c);

Democracy, Human Resources And Women Empowerment

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In a Republic, citizens
   (a) have equal investments          (b) own equal property
   (c) have equal rights

2. The first Indian woman doctor.
   (a) Muthulakshmi Ammaiayar          (b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
   (c) Kalpana Chawla

3. Occupations in which women are not involved
   (a) Cricket                         (b) Pilot
   (c) None of the above

4. Avvai home
   (a) home for the destitute and widows (b) orphanage for girls
   (c) home for the unemployed women

5. Citizens enjoy equal rights in ......................
   (a) Republic country               (b) Autocratic country
   (c) Communist country              (d) None

6. In early days, people blindly believed that men were ............
   (a) superior                       (b) inferior
   (c) equal                          (d) unequal

7. Dr. Muthulakshmi was born in ..............
(a) Kanyakumari  
(b) Chennai

(c) Pudukottai  
(d) Trichy

8. Dr. Muthulakshmi received .................. award in 1956.

(a) Padma Vibushan  
(b) Padma Shri

(c) Padma Bhushan  
(d) None

9. Custom of dedicating girls to the deity was known as ........... system.

(a) Sati  
(b) Devadasi

(c) Sama  
(d) None

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. ................ creates an equal society.

Ans: Republic

2. Age at which men and women can vote is ..................

Ans: 18

3. “ Madhar thammai izhivu seyyum

Madamaieyk koluthuvom” these lines were sung by ..................

Ans: Subramanya Bharathiayar

4. The government governed by the people is called .................

Ans: Democratic Republic

5. Citizens enjoy ................ rights in a Republic.

Ans: equal

6. ................ are capable of managing the family like men.

Ans: Women
7. ....................... was the first woman doctor from Madras Medical College.

Ans: Muthulakshmi

8. ....................... is known as Chennai now.

Ans: Madras

III. Match the following:

1. 

1. To eradicate the inequality in the society (a) beliefs passed through the generation

2. Men alone are suitable for all (b) it proclaims the fame of Position

3. Women depend on male companion (c) wrong attitude

4. To stop the custom of child marriage (d) social justice

5. Cancer Institute at Adyar (e) prohibition act

Ans: 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (e); 5. (b);

2. 

1. Dr. Muthulakshmi (a) Self-Respect Movement

2. Royal Cancer Hospital (b) Chennai

3. E. V. R. Periyar (c) London

4. Madras (d) Devadasi system

Ans: 1. (d); 2. (c); 3. (a); 4. (b);

I. Choose the correct answer
1. India is the ______ largest country in the world.
   a. Second  
   b. Fifth  
   c. Seventh

2. The Constitution of India came into force on _____
   a. 26th January 1950  
   b. 15 August 1947  
   c. 30 January 1930

3. The Supreme Court of India is at ______
   a. Mumbai  
   b. Kolkatta  
   c. New Delhi

4. The National Song Vande Mataram was composed by ______
   a. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
   b. Rabindranath Tagore  
   c. Jawaharlal Nehru

5. Our National tree is the ______
   a. Neem tree  
   b. Banyan tree  
   c. Apple tree

6. India has reached the ______ position in industrial development in the world.
   a. tenth  
   b. eight  
   c. fifth

7. India is the _____ nation to have explored outer space.
   a. sixth  
   b. fourth  
   c. third

8. ‘Epitome of the World’ is the title given to _____
a. America  
b. Russia  
c. India  

9. The seventh largest country in the world is ____  
   a. Burma  
   b. Thailand  
   c. India  

10. The largest decocracy in the world is ____  
    a. India  
    b. America  
    c. Germany  

11. The Indian National Anthem was written is _____  
    a. Bengali  
    b. Hindi  
    c. English  

13. Vande Mataram was composed in the language ____  
    a. Sanskrit  
    b. Hindi  
    c. Tamil  

14. Anand Matt was a book written by ____  
    a. Tagore  
    b. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee  
    c. Vivekananda  

II. Fill in the blanks.  

1. The Republic of India is governed in terms of the ______  
   Ans: Constitution  

2. The head of the Indian Union is the ______  
   Ans: President
3. The Lok Sabha is also called as ______
   Ans: House of the People

4. ‘Satyameva Jayate” is inscribed in our National ______
   Ans: Emblem

5. The National Bird of India is_____
   a. Peacock

6. The first citizen of India is the ______
   Ans: President

7. The real head in the Parliamentary form of government is the _____
   Ans: Prime minister

8. The Union Legislature is called the _____
   Ans: Parliament

9. Rajya Sabha is also called the ______
   Ans: Upper House

10. A bi-cameral Legislature consists of _____
    Ans: Two Houses

11. The first person to sing the National Song at Calcutta session was _____
    Ans: Rabindranath Tagore

12. The National Animal of India is ______
    Ans: Tiger

13. The National Flower of India is ____
    Ans: Lotus
14. The National Fruit of India is ______  
Ans: Mango  

15. The National Sports game is ________  
Ans: Hockey  

16. The National River is _____  
Ans: Ganga  

III. Match the following  

1. 
1. The President a. Rabindranath Tagore  
2. The Chief Minister b. First Citizen of India  
c. Supreme Court c. Appointed by the Governor  
4. National Symbol d. Guardian of our Constitution  
5. National Anthem e. Unique identification  

**Ans: 1-b,2-c,3-d,4-e,5-a**  

2. 
1. Supreme Court a. 21 in India  
2. High Court b. Council of States  
3. Chandigarh c. 31 Judges  
4. Rajya Sabha d. Prosperity  
5. Green colour e. Union Territory  

**Ans: 1-c,2-a,3-e,4-b,5-d**
Indian Constitution

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The first session of the Constituent Assembly was presided over by ___
   a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
   b. Dr. S.P. Sinha  
   c. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar

2. Our Constitution came into existence on ___
   a. 26th January 1950  
   b. 26th March 1950  
   c. 15 August 1947

3. The Preamble declares India as a ____ country.
   a. Democratic  
   b. Autocratic  
   c. Monarchic

4. The people of India are given complete authority by the Indian___
   a. Parliament  
   b. Government  
   c. Constitution

5. In a Parliamentary system, the Executive is collectively responsible to the ___
   a. People  
   b. Judiciary  
   c. Legislature

6. The Cabinet Mission was formed in_______
   a. 1944  
   b. 1945  
   c. 1946

7. The introduction to the Constitution is ______
   a. The Preamble  
   b. Fundamental rights
c. Directive Principles


a. Welfare  
b. Wealthy  
c. Healthy

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The first President of India was ________
   
Ans: Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. The Chief architect of the Indian Constitution was _____
   
Ans: Dr. Ambedkar

3. An introduction to our Constitution is found in the ______
   
Ans: Preamble

4. A Secular State does not have a _______ of its own.
   
Ans: religion

5. Directive Principles aim at the establishment of the ______ state.
   
Ans: welfare

6. The work of drafting the Constitution was given to the ______
   
Ans: drafting Committee

7. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee was ______
   
Ans: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

8. Fundamental Rights are essential for the ______ of the individual.
   
Ans: all round development

III. Match the following
1.

1. Constituent Assembly a. 26th January 1950
2. Drafting Committee b. Chairman of Drafting Committee
3. Dr. B.R.Ambedkar c. Prohibition of forced labour
4. Republic Day d. 9th December 1946
5. Right against exploitation e. 29th August 1947

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-b,4-a,5-c

2.

1. K.M.Munshi a. Responsible government
2. Purna Swaraj b. Promotion of cottage industries
3. Cabinet government c. To defend the country
4. Gandhian Principle d. A legal expect
5. Fundamental Duty e. Lahore session

Ans: 1-d,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-c

**Political Parties**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. A Political party creates ______ awareness.
   a. social  
   b. economic  
   c. political

2. Bi-party system exists in _____
   a. India  
   b. U.S.A  
   c. France
3. A Party which is recognised as a State Party in _____ States is a National Party.
   a. Four  
   b. Eight  
   c. Seven

4. _____ from the backbone of democracy.
   a. Election  
   b. **Political parties**  
   c. Votes

5. The present age is an age of _____
   a. Democracy  
   b. Monarchy  
   c. Autocracy

6. Citizens should always be aware of _____
   a. Rights and duties  
   b. Health and wealth  
   c. Educational qualification

7. The party which wins majority seats becomes the _____
   a. **Ruling party**  
   b. Opposition party  
   c. Regional party

8. India has _____ system.
   a. Single party  
   b. Biparty  
   c. **Multiparty**

II. Fill in the blanks

1. In a democracy the citizen is both the ruler and the _____
   Ans: ruled

2. Political parties help in forming ______ opinion.
Ans: public

3. Political Parties serve as a link between them _______ and the government.

Ans: People

4. The country having the largest number of political in the world is ______

Ans: India

5. Citizens should be _____ of what is happening in the country.

Ans: aware

6. Parties contest____

Ans: elections

7. A party is recognized as a State party by the _________

Ans: Election Commission

III. Match the following

1.

1. USSR a. Multiparty
2. USA b. Lok Sabha
3. India c. Single Party
4. Direct election d. Form Public opinion
5. Political Parties e. Bi Party

Ans: 1-c,2-e,3-a,4-b,5-d

United Nations Organization

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The Headquarters of the UNO is at .............
(a) Washington  
(b) The Hague  
(c) New York

2. The .............. Is called the Parliament of Mankind.  
(a) Trusteeship Council  
(b) General Assembly  
(c) Economic and social Council

3. One of the official language of the UNO is .................  
(a) Hindi  
(b) German  
(c) French

4. There are ........ permanent members in the Security Council.  
(a) 4  
(b) 5  
(c) 10

5. The programme launched by the ................. has successfully eradicated small pox.  
(a) WHO  
(b) ILO  
(c) UNESCO

6. The Atlantic Charter was signed by .................  
(a) 20 countries  
(b) 26 countries  
(c) 24 countries

7. Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit of India was elected as the President of the General Assembly in .................  
(a) 1950  
(b) 1952  
(c) 1953

8. The Secretary General is appointed by the General Assembly with the recommendations of the .................
(a) Trusteeship Council  (b) Security Council

(c) Economic and Social Council

9. Veto power is enjoyed by the ...........................

(a) permanent members  (b) non-permanent members

(c) members of UNO

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The term United Nations was coined by .................

Ans: Franklin D. Roosevelt

2. The UN Charter was signed by ..................... countries on 26th June 1945.

Ans: 50

3. The executive branch of the UNO is ............... 

Ans: General Assembly

4. All the Trust Territories have attained self-government by the year ..............

Ans: 1994

5. The International Court of Justice is located at ............... in Holland.

Ans: Hague

6. The Atlantic Charter was signed in ....................

Ans: Washington D.C.

7. The UN Charter was signed later by .................

Ans: Poland

8. At present there are ..................... as members of the UNO

Ans: 192 countries
9. The International Court of Justice is also known as the ..................

Ans: World Court

III. Match the following.

1.
1. UN Conference (a) Resettles Refugees
2. UNO (b) San Francisco
3. Ban Ki-moon (c) New York
4. UN Headquarters (d) 24th October 1945
5. UNHCR (e) UN Secretary-General

Ans: 1.(b); 2.(d); 3.(c); 4.(c); 5.(a);

2.
1. Suez canal (a) Holland
2. Soviet Troops (b) Civil war
3. Cambodia (c) Veto power
4. Permanent Members (d) Internationalised
5. World Court (e) Afghanistan

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(e); 3.(b); 4.(c); 5.(a);

IV. Mention some specialized Agencies of UNO

i) FAO – Food and Agricultural Organisation

ii) ILO – International Labour Organisation

iii) IMF – International Monetary Fund

iv) UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Fund
v) UNESCO – UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation

vi) WHO – World Health Organisation

vii) WTO – World Trade Organisation.

Legislations and Welfare Schemes For Children and Women

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The ................... are the future pillars of our nation.
   (a) Elderly persons          (b) Middle aged persons
   (c) Children

2. The ................... in the Constitution provides facilities for the children to develop in a healthy manner
   (a) Article 39(f)          (b) Article 45
   (c) Article 25

3. The Government of India introduced the Right to Education on ................
   (a) 15th August 1947       (b) 26th January 1950
   (c) 1st April 2010

4. The 72nd 73rd Amendment Acts have provided 33% reservations of seats for ................ in the local bodies
   (a) teachers            (b) women
   (c) graduates

5. .................... deals with the socio-economic development and empowerment of women through self-help groups.
   (a) Short Stay Home       (b) Swayamsidha
   (c) Family Counselling Centres
6. No country can make progress until .......... are educated.

(a) labourers  
(b) refugees  
(c) women

7. Prohibition of child labour is dealt with by the Article .......... 

(a) 24  
(b) 25  
(c) 26

8. The freedom fighter ............. demanded the right to education for Indian children.

(a) Gokhale  
(b) Tilak  
(c) Patel

9. STEP is a programme started to help .......... to get employed.

(a) women  
(b) youth  
(c) adult

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The Juvenile Injustice Art was amended in the year .............

Ans: 2000

2. The Child Line Services aims at helping .......... during times of difficulties an emergency.

Ans: children

3. The Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1978 has increased the age of marriage of girls from 15 yrs to .......... years.

Ans: 18

4. Tamil Nadu Legislature passed the prohibition of Eve-Teasing Law in .............

Ans: 1997
5. The Family Counselling Centres were started to give .......... for the victims facing social problems.

Ans: counselling

6. Right to Education Act was passed in the year ..............

Ans: 2010

7. Article 23 prohibits the ................. like commodities.

Ans: trade of woman

8. Empowerment of women through Self Help Group is undertaken by .............

Ans: Swayamsidha

III. Match the following.

1.  
   1. Article 45 (a) to reduce rate of mortality
   2. ICDS Scheme (b) 1961
   3. Children's Day (c) rehabilitation of girls
   4. Dowry Prohibition Act (d) 14th November
   5. Short Stay Home (e) free and compulsory education

Ans: 1.(e); 2.(a); 3.(d); 4.(b); 5.(c);

2.  
   1. Right to Education Act (a) 1997
   2. The National Child Award (b) 2002
   3. The Juvenile Injustice Act (c) 1996
   4. Prohibition of Eve-Teasing Law (d) 2010
5. Prevention of Harassment of Women (e) 1986 Act

**Ans:** 1.(d); 2.(c); 3.(e); 4.(a); 5.(b);

---

**National Integration**

**I. Choose the correct answer.**

1. The number of official languages in India is ______
   a. 15
   b. 18
   c. 22

2. The National Language of India is ______
   a. English
   b. Tamil
   c. Hindi

3. In India, the states are divided on the basis of ______
   a. language
   b. literature
   c. heritage

4. The National Integration Day is observed on ______
   a. 14 November
   b. 19 November
   c. 1 November

5. Ethnological Museum is the term referring to ______
   a. India
   b. Sri Lanka
   c. Nepal

6. Valmiki wrote_____
   a. Ramayana
   b. Mahabharata
c. Bhagavad Gita

7. The spirit of tolerance promotes_____
   a. economic growth  
   b. national integration  
   c. spiritual growth

8. The Education policy of 1968 introduced______ of education.
   a. High level  
   b. Uniform pattern  
   c. Primary level

   a. free  
   b. compulsory  
   c. uniform

10. National Literacy Mission gave importance to______ education.
    a. Women  
    b. Children  
    c. Adult

11. The novel plan “Education for all” provides education to______
    a. All woman  
    b. All children  
    c. All formers

12. PDS helps the people to get essential commodities at______ prices.
    a. reasonable  
    b. low  
    c. high

13. India ranks______ in the world population.
    a. First  
    b. Second  
    c. Third
II. Fill in the blanks.

1. India is also known as ____
   Ans: Bharat

2. Cave Temples are at ____
   Ans: Mamallapuram

3. Social structure of India is based upon _____ system.
   Ans: caste

4. The Buddhists celebrate ____
   Ans: Buddha poornima

5. Indian society is a ______ society
   Ans: multi cultural

6. The official link language in India is ______
   Ans: English

7. Shakuntala was written by _____
   Ans: Kalidas

8. Guru Nanak Jayanthi is celebrated by the ____
   Ans: Sikhs

9. The Arunachaleswara temple is in ______
   Ans: Thiruvannamalai

10. The low level of literacy rate hinders the ______ development of a country.
    Ans: economic

11. The important Fundamental Right is ______

Ans: Right to Education

12. Uniform pattern of education was introduced by the ______
Ans: Educational Policy of 1968

13. Compulsory primary education was emphasised by ______
Ans: National Education Policy of 1986

14. In India, child Labour is a ______
Ans: Social Problem

15. STEP enable ______ to earn.
Ans: Women

III. Match the following

1.

1. Kalidasa   a. The Holy Book
2. The Bible   b. Jain Temple
3. Mount Abu   c. Amritsar
4. Golden Temple d. Megadootham

Ans: 1-d,2-a,3-b,4-c

2.

1. Meenakshi temple   a. Santhome
2. Brihadeeswara temple   b. Muslims
3. Cathedral   c. Madurai
4. Ramzan   d. Tanjore

Ans: 1-c,2-d,3-a,4-b
Road Safety – Rules and Regulations

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The rules of road regulations came into effect from .................
   (a) 1989          (b) 1990          (c) 1998

2. Pedestrians can cross the road ......................
   (a) anywhere                (b) near the signals     (c) at Zebra crossing

3. Every year, first week of ................. is celebrated as Road Safety Week.
   (a) December          (b) January         (c) March

4. For emergency, call ...................... for ambulance service.
   (a) 108                (b) 100           (c) 106

5. India has the ............... largest road network in the world.
   (a) first          (b) second        (c) third

6. Recently there is a growing concern over the problem of .............
   (a) road maintenance   (b) road crash      (c) road construction

7. Drivers shall drive their vehicles on the ............... side of the road.
   (a) left             (b) right           (c) back

8. National Road safety policies are formed by the .............
   (a) President        (b) Prime Minister   (c) Ministry of Surface Transport

9. The major cause of the accident is .............
   (a) speed           (b) nature of road    (c) nature of driver

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Drivers should drive their vehicles on the ............... side of the road.
2. Road safety cell was setup in ................
   Ans: 1986

3. In Traffic Light .................. colour indicates stop.
   Ans: Red

4. Road signals are classified into ............ types.
   Ans: three

5. Most of the accidents may be ............
   Ans: prevented

6. Fire service vehicles and Ambulances must be given ............
   Ans: free passage

7. No drivers shall take a ‘U’ turn on a busy ................
   Ans: traffic road

8. Drivers should avoid sound of the horn in ............. zones.
   Ans: silence

9. The major cause for road accident is ..............
   Ans: speed

III. Match the following.

1. Orange (a) Footpath
   Pedestrians (b) Telephone
   Information sign (c) Traffic police
4. Hand Signal (d) Get ready

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

2.

1. Direction indicator (a) Avoid the second of Horn
2. Silence Zones (b) Avoids collision
3. Sufficient distance (c) Free passage
4. Ambulance (d) Use for U Turn

Ans: 1.(d); 2.(a); 3.(b); 4.(c);

The Union Government

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The Parliament of India consists of ________
   a. one house   b. two houses   c. three houses   d. none

2. The Prime Minister is appointed by ________
   a. Lok sabha   b. Council of Ministers
   c. Rajya sabha   d. The President

3. Lok saba has _____ elected members.
   a. 530   b. 238   c. 543   d. 250

4. Members of Lok sabha are elected by ________
   a. Indirect election   b. Direct election
   c. Speaker   d. Prime minister

5. The upper house is known as ________
   a. Rajya Sabha   b. Lok sabha   c. Cabinet   d. Parliament
6. The head of the Indian Republic and Union is ______
a. Speaker  b. Vice President  c. **President**  d. Supreme Court Judge

7. Money bills cannot be introduced without the approval of _____
a. Parliament  b. Prime Minister  c. **President**  d. Attorney General

8. The Union Finance Minister presents the Annual Budgets before ______
a. The Parliament  b. **The Lok Sabha**  c. Rajya Sabha  d. Prime Minister

9. The Article of the Constitution provides for a Vice President ______
a. Article 53  b. Article 356  c. Article 360  d. Article 63

10. The President of India is _____
   a. Shri. K.R. Naraynan  b. **Shri. Pranab Mukherjee**
   c. Smt. Pratiba Devisingh Patil  d. Dr. Abdul Kalam

11. Supreme Court Judge is appointed by ______
a. Cabinet Minister  b. Members of the Parliament  
   c. Prime Minister  d. **President**

12. Number of Judges in Supreme Court _____
a. **31**  b. **15**  c. 9  d. 12

13. Supreme Court Judges retire at the age of ___
a. 62  b. **65**  c. 58  d. 60

14. Lok Adalat was introduced in ______

15. Head quarters of Supreme Court is in ________

---

Page 39 of 60
16. The Constitution of India provides India a ______ form of Government.

17. The President nominates ______ members to the Rajya Sabha.
   a. 9   b. 10   c. 12   d. 15

18. Normally the Lok Sabha enjoys a term of ____ years.
   a. 5   b. 3   c. 6   d. 4

19. The Lok Sabha is presided over by the ___
   a. Prime Minister   b. President   c. Chief Justice   d. Speaker

20. The Rajya Sabha is a ____ House.

21. The approval of the ____ is required to continue with emergency promulgated by President.
   a. Parliament   b. Supreme Court   c. Lok Sabha   d. Rajya Sabha

22. The highest executive authority of State is ______
   a. President   b. Prime Minister   c. Chief Justice   d. Vice President

23. According to Article ____ of the Constitution, the executive power of the Union be vested with the President.
   a. 53   b. 55   c. 50   d. 54

24. The head of the Council of Ministers is the ______
   a. Prime Minister   b. Speaker   c. Vice President   d. President

25. Initially the Supreme Court consisted of ______ judges including the Chief Justice.
   a. 8   b. 5   c. 6   d. 7
26. The writ which safeguards people from illegal arrests is called ______

27. The writ which prevents usurpation of a public office is called ____

28. The Power of the Judiciary to declare a law as unconstitutional is known as ______
   a. Original Jurisdiction       b. Appellate Jurisdiction
   c. Special Power       d. Judicial Review

29. Rajya Sabha consists of not more than ____ members.
   a. 250       b. 260       c. 200       d. 240

30. The Lok Sabha consists not more than ____ representatives from Union territories.
   a. 30       b. 40       c. 10       d. 20

31. President nominates ____ Anglo Indian Representatives to Lok Sabha.
   a. Five       b. Two       c. Three       d. Ten

32. Constituencies are created on the basis of ____
   a. income       b. poverty       c. area       d. population

33. In India ____ arranges, supervises and conducts elections.
   a. Supreme Court       b. Election Commission
   c. Panchayats       d. Parliament

34. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of the ____
   a. Rajya Sabha       b. Lok Sabha       c. Parliament       d. Cabinet

35. Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the ____
   a. Prime Minister       b. Speaker       c. Finance Minister       d. President
36. Article 360 states about ______
   a. National Emergency  
   b. State Emergency  
   c. **Financial Emergency**  
   d. Foreign Policies

37. The second highest office in the country is occupied by the ___
   a. Chief Justice  
   b. Prime Minister  
   c. Finance Minister  
   d. **Vice President**

38. The first Prime Minister of the India was____
   a. **Jawaharlal Nehru**  
   b. Indira Gandhi  
   c. Lal Bahadur Shastri  
   d. Morarji Desai

---

**The State Government**

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. India consists of ______
   a. 26 states and 6 union territories  
   b. 24 states and 7 union territories  
   c. 27 states and 5 union territories  
   d. **29 states and 7 union territories**

2. The constitution head of the state government is ____
   a. Chief Minister  
   b. President  
   c. Prime Minister  
   d. Governor

3. The Governor is appointed by the ______
   a. Cabinet  
   b. Ministers  
   c. Chief Minister  
   d. **President**

4. The Chief Minister and other Ministers are appointed by ____
   a. President  
   b. Prime Minister  
   c. **Governor**  
   d. Judge

5. Ordinances are passed by _____
   a. state Legislature  
   b. Chief Minister
c. Prime Minister       d. Governor

6. The National Capital Territory is ____

7. Articles ____ of the Indian Constitution mention clearly about the administration of the States.
   a. 152 to 237       b. 150 to 237       c. 145 to 237       d. 152 to 240

8. The real executive head of the state is the ______
   a. Prime Minister       b. Governor       c. Chief Minister       d. President

9. The term of office of the Governor is normally ______ years.
   a. 3       b. 4       c. 2       d. 5

10. The Annual Financial Statement is called the ______
    a. Contingency Fund       b. Financial Bill
    c. Annual Budget       d. Loans

11. The link between the Governor and the Council of Ministers is ______
    a. Finance Minister       b. Chief Justice       c. Speaker       d. Chief Minister

12. The Legislative Assembly is presided over by the ______
    a. Chief Minister       b. Chief Justice       c. Speaker       d. Chairman

13. A citizen of India above ______ years of age can contest in the election to legislative council.
    a. 30       b. 25       c. 35       d. 20

14. The Upper House in Tamil Nadu was abolished in the year ______

15. Which amendment act in 1988 lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years?
    a. 51st       b. 61st       c. 76th       d. 51th
16. The Union Territories are administered by the President through _____
   a. Lieutenant Governors   b. Governors
   c. Chief Justice   d. Ministers

17. Delhi attained the status of National Capital Territory by the _____ amendment of the Constitution.
   a. 69th   b. 68th   c. 67th   d. 66th

18. 67th amendment of the Constitution was introduced in _____

19. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the _____
   a. Legislative Assembly   b. Governor
   c. High Court   d. President

20. The Governor has to take an oath of office before the _____
   a. Chief Justice of High Court   b. Chief Justice of Supreme Court
   c. Cabinet   d. Parliament

21. Article ______ empowers the Governor to appoint the Chief Minister.
   a. 64   b. 164   c. 264   d. 14

22. The Governor appoints ______ of the members to the Legislative Council whenever it exists.
   a. ½   b. ¼   c. 1/3   d. 1/6

23. Article 356 gives provision for _____ the State Assembly.
   a. extending   b. creating   c. resending   d. dissolving

24. Presidential rule is recognized by the article ______
   a. 350   b. 356   c. 326   d. 340
25. Demand for grants in a state can be made only on the recommendation of the ______
   a. Chief Minister   b. Opposition party leader
   c. Prime Minister   d. Governor

26. Contingency fund of the state meets ______
   a. Unforeseen expenditure
   b. Annual budget
   c. Government grants
   d. Loan to public

27. In the state, the Chief Minister runs the administration in the name of the ______
   a. Governor
   b. Chief Justice
   c. Prime Minister
   d. President

28. As long as the ______ is in office, the Council of Ministers also will be in power in a state.
   a. Governor
   b. Prime Minister
   c. Chief Justice
   d. Chief Minister

29. One of the States having bicameral Legislature is ______
   a. Tamil Nadu
   b. Kerala
   c. Orissa
   d. Bihar

30. The Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years by the Act of ______
   a. 1980
   b. 1982
   c. 1988
   d. 1985

31. The strength of the Legislative Assembly varies from state depending on the ______
   a. area
   b. number of industries
   c. economic growth
   d. population

32. The efficient functioning of the Assembly is in the hands of the ______
   a. Speakers
   b. Chief Minister
   c. Governor
   d. Chief Justice

33. The presiding officer of the Legislative Council is ______
   a. Chairman
   b. Chief Minister
   c. Speaker
   d. Governor
34. The _____ controls the finances of the state.
   a. Governor  b. Chief Minister  c. High Court  d. Legislature

Rights and Duties of Citizens

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. The _____ amendment of the constitution enumerates the fundamental duties of the citizen.
   a. 42  b. 45  c. 48  d. 52

2. The fundamental rights are classified under _____ heads.
   a. eight  b. five  c. six  d. seven

3. India is a ____ state.

4. Article ____ of the constitution grants rights to minorities to establish educational institutions.
   a. 40  b. 30  c. 50  d. 60

5. Article 19 of our constitution guarantees ____ freedoms to all citizens.
   a. seven  b. nine  c. six  d. five

6. Part III of the Indian Constitution enumerates the ______
   c. Constitutional rules  d. Educational laws

7. The 42nd amendment was introduced in the year______

8. Articles 14 to 18 deal with ____
   a. Right to Equality  b. Right to Freedom of Speech
   c. Right Against Exploitation  d. Right to Constitutional Remedies
9. Establishing a welfare state is the aim of ______
   a. Fundamental Rights    b. Fundamental Duties
   c. Preamble              d. Directive Principles

   a. I                    b. II         c. III         d. IV

11. Rights, if not associated with responsibilities are likely to lead to ______
   a. happiness     b. contentment  c. discipline  d. indiscipline

12. Article 22 of the Constitution safeguards people from ______
   a. unemployment  b. poverty
   c. illiteracy    d. arbitrary arrest

13. Child labour is prohibited by the Article ______
   a. 21                  b. 22          c. 23          d. 24

**Contemporary Social Issues Of Tamil Nadu**

I. Choose the correct answer

1. The Dravidian Hostel for Non Brahmin students was run by ______
   a. Pitty Thiyagaraya Chetty    b. Dr. Ambedhkar
   c. Dr. Natesa Mudaliar        d. Dr. T.M. Nair

2. Dr. Muthu Lakshmi abolished ______
   a. Caste system    b. Mirasdari system
   c. Devadasi system d. Non- Braminaial movement

3. Self Respect movement was led by ______
   a. K.Kamaraj    b. C.N.Annadurai    c. Periyar    d. Dr.T.M.Nair
4. First amendment to the Fundamental rights for social reservation polices to the state was brought by ____
   a. V.V.Subramaniya Iyer  
   b. Mahatma Gandhi  
   c. Dr. Muthu Lakshmi  
   d. Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru

5. The Panchami land Act distributes lands to _____
   a. Brahmins  
   b. Atchakar  
   c. Temples  
   d. Scheduled communities

6. The Justice Party headed the first diarchy government at _____
   a. Madras  
   b. Bombay  
   c. Delhi  
   d. Calcutta

7. Abolition of Mirasdari System helped the _____
   a. land owners  
   b. government  
   c. people  
   d. landless labourers

8. In the 19th century, the Sanar Rebellion took place in the _____ districts.
   a. northern  
   b. southern  
   c. eastern  
   d. western

9. The journal “Harijan” was started by ______
   a. Gandhi  
   b. Dayanand  
   c. Ramakrishna  
   d. RajaRam

10. In Tamil Nadu Ayothidasa Pandithar suggested conversions to ______
    a. Jainism  
    b. Buddhism  
    c. Islam  
    d. Christianity

11. In 1938, the first Congress party was led by _____
    a. Kamaraj  
    b. Rajaji  
    c. Anna  
    d. Subramanya

12. Article ______ protects children against child labour.
    a. 24  
    b. 20  
    c. 19  
    d. 28

13. In unorganized labour ______ constitute the majority.
    a. old people  
    b. children  
    c. women  
    d. men
14. The first state to issue ration cards to Transgender persons in India is ________
   a. Tamil Nadu       b. Kerala       c. Karnataka       d. Andhra Pradesh

15. The birth based social divisions are the basis of social ________
   a. equality       b. inequality       c. justice       d. unity

16. In Tamil Nadu, the Chathurvarna based caste system was not popular in ________

17. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy was the first woman ________
   a. Lawyer       b. Teacher       c. Doctor       d. Politician

18. Ayothidasa Pandithar belonged to ________
   a. Tamil Nadu       b. Maharashtra       c. Kerala       d. Karnataka

19. ‘Revolt’ was a journal published in ________

20. The first Congress Party ministry was formed in ________
   a. 1930       b. 1932       c. 1936       d. 1938

21. One of the most explicit reasons for child labour is ________

22. Plantation Labour Act was passed in the year ________
   a. 1938       b. 1961       c. 1952       d. 1951

---

**The United Nations Organization**

Choose the correct answer:

1. The UNO was established in ________
   (a) 1955       (b) 1945
(c) 1965  (d) 1975
Ans: (b) 1945

2. The UN Charter was signed at _______
   (a) New York  (b) Geneva
   (c) San Francisco  (d) California
Ans: (c) San Francisco

3. UN’s main deliberative body is _______
   (a) The General Assembly  (b) The Secretariat
   (c) The Security Council  (d) The Trusteeship Council
Ans: (a) The General Assembly

4. The Seat of International Court of Justice is at _______
   (a) The Hague  (b) Berlin
   (c) Rome  (d) Tokyo
Ans: (a) The Hague

5. The United Nations celebrated its 50th Anniversary in _______
   (a) 1985  (b) 2005
   (c) 1995  (d) 1975
Ans: (c) 1995

Match the following:

1. New York : (a) Negative Vote
2. Veto : (b) 1963
3. Present Secretary General of UNO : (c) 1969
4. **NTBT** : (d) Headquarters of the UNO

5. **CTBT** : (e) Mr. Kofi Annan
   
   (f) 1996

   (g) Mr. Banki Moon


   Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Organ of the UNO

   a) Name the major organs of the UNO?

   Ans: The major organs of the UNO are:

   (i) The General Assembly.


   (iii) The Economic and Social Council.

   (iv) The Trusteeship Council.

   (v) The International Court of Justice.

   (vi) The Secretariat.

   b) Who was elected as the President of the UN General Assembly in 1953?

   Ans: Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit was elected as the President of the General Assembly in 1953.

   c) What is the function of the Trusteeship Council?

   Ans: The Trusteeship Council looks after certain territories placed under the Trusteeship of the UNO.

   d) How is the Secretary General of the UNO appointed?

   Ans: The Secretary General of the UNO is appointed by the UN General Assembly on the advise of the Security Council for a period of five years.
2. Major achievements of the UNO.

a) Name the treaties signed by the UNO?

   Ans: (i) Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (NTBT) in 1963
   (ii) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in 1996

b) Where was the UN Conference on Environment and Development held?

   Ans: UN Conference on Environment and Development was held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

c) What was adopted by all the countries?

   Ans: Agenda 21 – a blueprint to promote sustainable growth and development was adopted by all the countries.

d) How did UNO tackle Suez Canal crisis?

   Ans: The UNO tackled the Suez Canal crisis in 1956, by influencing France, Britain and Israel to withdraw their troops from Egypt.

**European Union**

Choose the correct answer:

1. European Union traces its origin from the ________

   (a) ECSC  (b) EEC  (c) EUROATOM  (d) ETC

   Ans: (a) ECSC

2. EURATOM was established by the ________

   (a) Treaty of Nanking  (b) Treaty of London  (c) Treaty of Rome  (d) Treaty of Versailles

   Ans: (c) Treaty of Rome

3. The Council of the European Union is sometimes referred to as the ________

   Page 52 of 60
(a) Council of traders   (b) Council of farmers
(c) Council of consumers   (d) Council of ministers

Ans: (d) Council of ministers

4. The first permanent President of the European Council is ________
(a) Ramsay Mac Donald   (b) Herman Van Rampay
(c) Mrs. Vijayarukshmi Pandit   (d) Bismarck

Ans: (b) Herman Van Rampay

5. Euro Zones monetary Policy is governed by ________
(a) European Central Bank   (b) Reserve Bank
(c) State Bank   (d) Swiz Bank

Ans: (a) European Central Bank

6. The name of the single European currency ________
(a) Dollar   (b) Yen
(c) Euro   (d) Pounds

Ans: (c) Euro

7. The EU has established a strong relationship with the ________
(a) USA   (b) USSR
(c) UNO   (d) UAE

Ans: (c) UNO

Match the following:

1. Merger Treaty (a) French Foreign Minister
2. EURO (b) Court of Auditors
3. Robert Schuman (c) 2002
4. Jean Monnet (d) Court of Justice
5. EU budgets (e) French Politician
   (f) 1967
   (g) 2007

Ans: 1 (f); 2 (g); 3 (a); 4 (e); 5 (b)

Answer all the question given under each caption:

1. Organs of the EU

   a) Which is the Legislative body of the EU?

      Ans: The European Parliament is the Legislative body of the European Union.

   b) What is the function of the European Commission?

      Ans: (i) European Commission initiates legislation and carries out day to day administration of EU.

      (ii) The European Commission also draft proposals for new European Laws and present it to the Parliament.

   c) Where is the seat of the Court of Justice?

      Ans: Luxembourg is the seat of the Court of Justice.

   d) Who is responsible for the foreign exchange operation?

      Ans: The European Central Bank is responsible for the foreign exchange operation.

2. Achievements of EU.

   a) What is the symbol of Euro?

      Ans: The symbol of Euro is €

   b) What did the Euro eliminate?
Ans: Euro eliminated foreign exchange hurdles and promoted free trade policy.

c) How many members are there in the EU at present?

Ans: There are 28 members in the EU at present.

d) Who allocates funds to the European research projects?

Ans: European Research Council allocates funds to European Research Projects.

India And World Peace

Choose the correct answer:

1. India is a country with an unbounded faith in ________
   (a) War  (b) Peace  (c) Love  (d) Enemity
   Ans: (b) Peace

2. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's five principles of peace are named as ________
   (a) Swadeshi  (b) New Deal  (c) Pancha sheel  (d) Apartheid
   Ans: (c) Pancha sheel

3. Nuclear Test Ban Treaty was signed in ________
   (a) 1963  (b) 1993  (c) 1936  (d) 1998
   Ans: (a) 1963

4. India brought a revolution in the UN General Assembly in favour of disarmament in ________
   (a) 1965  (b) 1956  (c) 1995  (d) 1976
5. Apartheid was abolished in ______
   (a) 1990  (b) 1991  (c) 1890  (d) 1989
   Ans: (a) 1990

6. The first Secretary General of SAARC was ______
   (a) Jinnah  (b) Ashan  (c) Kofi Annan  (d) Gandhiji
   Ans: (b) Ashan

Democracy

Choose the correct answer:

1. The most popular form of government in modern days ______
   (a) Monarchy  (b) Oligarchy  (c) Democracy  (d) Heirachy
   Ans: (c) Democracy

2. Direct democracy existed in ancient ______
   (a) Greece  (b) Italy  (c) Sardinia  (d) Cyprus
   Ans: (a) Greece

3. Telugu Desam is a ______
   (a) Regional Party  (b) National Party  (c) International Party  (d) Cultural Party
Ans: (a) Regional Party

4. If to parties exist in a country, it is called __________

(a) Single party system  (b) Bi-party system
(c) Multi party system  (d) regional party system

Ans: (b) Bi-party system

5. The opposition party leader will be given the status of a _______

(a) Cabinet Minister  (b) Deputy Minister
(c) Minister of State  (d) Council of Minister

Ans: (a) Cabinet Minister

6. To contest an election a person should be above the age of ______

(a) 20  (b) 18
(c) 25  (d) 35

Ans: (c) 25

7. The body of the elected representatives at the Central level is known as _______

(a) Legislature  (b) Supreme Court
(c) House of Common  (d) Parliament

Ans: (d) Parliament

8. The status of Election Commissioner is equivalent to that of the _______

(a) High Court Judge  (b) Supreme Court Judge
(c) District Court Judge  (d) Magistrate

Ans: (b) Supreme Court Judge

9. The election process at the state level is supervised by _______
(a) Chief Election Commissioner  
(b) Chief Electoral Officer  
(c) Supreme Court Judge  
(d) High Court Judge  

Ans: (b) Chief Electoral Officer  

10. Election Commission is situated at _______  
(a) Madras  
(b) Mumbai  
(c) Moradabad  
(d) New Delhi  

Ans: (d) New Delhi  

Unity In Diversity  

Choose the correct answer:  

1. The ancient religion of our country is _______  
(a) Vedic religion  
(b) Christianity  
(c) Islam  
(d) Zoroastrianism  

Ans: (a) Vedic religion  

2. Recognised official languages of India is _______  
(a) 25  
(b) 23  
(c) 22  
(d) 27  

Ans: (c) 22  

3. Language is means of _______  
(a) Transport  
(b) Irrigation  
(c) Communication  
(d) Spirituality  

Ans: (c) Communication  

4. Thembavani is related to _______
(a) Hinduism       (b) Sikhism
(c) Christianity   (d) Islam
Ans: (c) Christianity

5. Buddha Poornima is celebrated by the ________
   (a) Hindus       (b) Muslims
   (c) Jains        (d) Buddhist
Ans: (d) Buddhist

6. They play an important part in fostering unity and integration ________
   (a) Music and Dance       (b) Art and Architecture
   (c) Food and customs      (d) Dress and Habits
Ans: (a) Music and Dance

---

**Consumer Rights**

Choose the correct answer:

1. A person who gives final utility to a commodity is ________
   (a) Producer       (b) Consumer
   (c) Shop keeper    (d) Farmer
Ans: (b) Consumer

2. The customers are exploited by the ________
   (a) Carpenters     (b) Farmers
   (c) Tailors        (d) Traders
Ans: (d) Traders

3. The Right to Information Act was passed by the Parliament on _________
(a) 12th Oct. 2005  
(b) 21st Oct. 2005  
(c) 12th Oct. 2006  
(d) 21st Oct. 2006  

**Ans:** (a) 12th Oct. 2005  

4. **World consumer day is celebrated on ________**  
   (a) March 15  
   (b) March 16  
   (c) March 14  
   (d) March 11  

   **Ans:** (a) March 15  

5. **The Magna Carta of consumers ________**  
   (a) WHO  
   (b) COPRA  
   (c) EXNORA  
   (d) FAO  

   **Ans:** (b) COPRA  

6. **One of the planning schemes to create awareness among the consumers ________**  
   (a) Vana Mahotsava  
   (b) Operation 21  
   (c) Trade Fair  
   (d) Rajarajan 1000  

   **Ans:** (c) Trade Fair