

**Indian History & Geography**

Q.1 The Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project, completed with the help of Japan, is on the river.

- (A) Ganga
- (B) Cauvery
- (C) Godavari
- (D) Narmada

Ans . C

Q.2 The percentage of irrigated land in India is about.

- (A) 45
- (B) 65
- (C) 35
- (D) 25

Ans . C

Q.3 The southernmost point of peninsular India, that is, Kanyakumari, is

- (A) north of Tropic of Cancer
- (B) south of the Equator

(C) south of the Capricorn

(D) north of the Equator

Ans . D

Q.4 The pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India is called

(A) the Palghat gap

(B) the Bhorphat pass

(C) the Thalghat pass

(D) the Bolan pass

Ans . A

5. Which of the following factors are responsible for the rapid growth of sugar production in south India as compared to north India?

I.Higher per acre field of sugarcane

II.Higher sucrose content of sugarcane

III.Lower labour cost

IV.Longer crushing period

(A) I and II

(B) I, II and III

(C) I, III and IV

(D) I, II and IV

Ans . D

6.Which of the following are true regarding Jhum cultivation in India?

I.It is largely practiced in Assam

II.It is referred to as 'slash and burn' technique

III.In it, the fertility is exhausted in a few years

(A) I, II and III

(B) II and III

(C) I and II

(D) I and III

Ans . A

7. The only zone in the country that produces gold is also rich in iron is

(A) North-eastern zone

(B) North-western zone

(C) Southern zone

(D) None of the above

Ans . C

Q.8 The percentage of earth surface covered by India is

(A) 2.4

(B) 3.4

(C) 4.4

(D) 5.4

Ans . A

Q.9 The present forest area of India, according to satellite data, is

(A) increasing

(B) decreasing

(C) static

(D) decreasing in open forest area but increasing in closed forest area

Ans . B

Q.10 The refineries at Mathura, Digboi and Panipat are set up by

(A) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

(B) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(C) Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

(D) Crude Distillation unit of Madras Refineries Ltd.

Ans . A

11. Arabs were defeated in 738 A.D. by....

(A) Pratiharas

(B) Rashtrakutas

(C) Palas

(D) Chalukyas

Ans .D

12. Beetapala and Dhiman, the two great artists that India had produced, belonged to the.....

(A) Pala Age

(B) Gupta Age

(C) Mauryas Age

(D) Rathana Age

Ans .A

13. The most distinguished ruler of the Chalukyas dynasty was.....

(A) Jayasimha II

(B) Vikarmaditya VI

(C) Somesvara II

(D) Pulakesin II

Ans .D

14. Who among the following were the first to invade India?

(A)Afghan

(B) Mongols

(C) Arabs

(D) Turks

Ans .C

15. Which Rashtrakutas ruler built the famous Kailash temple of Siva at Ellora?

(A) Dantidurga

(B) Amoghvarsha 1

(C) Krishan 1

(D) Vats raj

Ans .C

16. The first Indian ruler, who established the supremacy of Indian Navy in the Arabian Sea was....

(A) Raja raja 1

(B) Rajendra 1

(C) Rajadhiraja 1

(D) Kulottunga 1

Ans .A

17. Prince Ellora conquered Sri Lanka in the second century BC. With Which of the following dynasties of Dravidic ruler was be associated.

(A) Chera

(B) Chola

(C) Pandya

(D) Pallavas

Ans .B

18. Who built Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore?

(A) Aditya Cholla

(B) Raja Raja Cholas

(C) Rajendra Cholas

(D) Kareikala Chola

Ans .B

19. Which of the following was the capital of the Chola Kings?

- (A) Kanchi
- (B) Tanjore
- (C) Madurai
- (D) Tiruchirappalli

Ans .B

20. Which election is not related to Election Commission elections of India:

- (A) President
- (B) Vice President
- (C) Panchayats and municipalities of states
- (D) ALL OF THE ABOVE

Ans .C

21. Under what circumstances can the President declare a National Emergency under Article 352 all over the country or in any part of it:

- (A) external attack
- (B) Armed Rebellion
- (C) internal disturbance
- (D) Both 1 and 2



Ans .D

22. Which High Court has the largest judicial area?

(A) Bombay High Court

(B) Guwahati High Court

(C) Allahabad High Court

(D) Calcutta High Court

Ans .B