

KENDRIYA VIDYALAYA GAIL VIJAIPUR

Class 9- Geography

chapter 1

1. India is the ____ largest country in the world by land area.
 - a) second
 - b) fourth
 - c) seventh
 - d) tenth
2. The southernmost point of the Indian mainland is:
 - a) Kanyakumari
 - b) Rameswaram
 - c) Cape Comorin
 - d) Thiruvananthapuram
3. India is divided into how many major physical divisions?
 - a) 3
 - b) 6
 - c) 7
 - d) 9
4. The Tropic of Cancer passes through which Indian states?
 - a) Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Mizoram
 - b) Rajasthan, Maharashtra, and Assam
 - c) Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and West Bengal
 - d) Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, and Arunachal Pradesh
5. Which Indian state has the longest coastline?
 - a) Kerala
 - b) Tamil Nadu
 - c) Andhra Pradesh
 - d) Gujarat
6. The Indian Standard Time is ahead of Greenwich Mean Time by how many hours?
 - a) 4 hrs 45 mins
 - b) 5 hrs 30 mins
 - c) 6 hrs 15 mins
 - d) 7 hrs
7. The total land border of India is approximately:
 - a) 15,200 kilometers
 - b) 7,500 kilometers
 - c) 9,000 kilometers
 - d) 11,000 kilometers
8. The Palk Strait lies between India and:
 - a) Sri Lanka
 - b) Maldives
 - c) Bangladesh
 - d) Myanmar

9. The northernmost point of India is in:
- Jammu and Kashmir
 - Punjab
 - Uttarakhand
 - Himachal Pradesh
10. Which River forms the boundary between India and Nepal?
- Ganges
 - Sharda River
 - Yamuna
 - Sutlej
11. The easternmost longitude of India is:
- $97^{\circ} 25' E$
 - $82^{\circ} 30' E$
 - $68^{\circ} 7' E$
 - $77^{\circ} 6' E$
12. The Indian Ocean lies to the _____ of India.
- east
 - west
 - north
 - south
13. Which of the following countries share the shortest border with India?
- Nepal
 - Myanmar
 - Bhutan
 - Afghanistan

Chapter 3

1. Which of the following is not a major river system in South India?
- Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Cauvery
 - Tapti
2. Which of the following rivers originates from the Amarkantak plateau?
- Ganga
 - Godavari
 - Narmada
 - Krishna
3. The Kaveri River flows through which states of India?
- Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu
 - Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
 - Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

4. The Mahanadi River flows through which of the following states?
- Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra
 - Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 - Odisha and Chhattisgarh
 - Rajasthan and Gujarat
5. Which River forms the famous Jog Falls in Karnataka?
- Ganga
 - Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Sharavathi
6. Which of the following is not a Himalayan River?
- Brahmaputra
 - Indus
 - Ganga
 - Krishna
7. The Narmada and Tapti rivers flow into which body of water?
- Bay of Bengal
 - Arabian Sea
 - Indian Ocean
 - Gulf of Cambay
8. The river known as the "Dakshin Ganga" (South Ganga) is:
- Godavari
 - Krishna
 - Mahanadi
 - Tapti
9. The river that flows through the Thar Desert in India is:
- Yamuna
 - Luni
 - Sabarmati
 - Betwa
10. The river that forms the famous Bhakra Nangal Dam in India is:
- Yamuna
 - Sutlej
 - Beas
 - Chenab
11. Which of the following rivers is known as the "River of Sorrow"?
- Brahmaputra
 - Ganga
 - Yamuna
 - Indus
12. The river Indus originates from:
- Mansarovar Lake
 - Kailash Mountain
 - Rohtang Pass
 - Siachen Glacier

13. Which of the following rivers does not originate from the Western Ghats?

- a) Krishna
- b) Narmada
- c) Tapti
- d) Godavari

CHAPTER 5

1. Which of the following is not a type of natural vegetation?

- a) Tropical Rainforest
- b) Taiga
- c) Tundra
- d) Plantation

2. The tropical rainforest is characterized by:

- a) Dense vegetation and high biodiversity
- b) Sparse vegetation and low biodiversity
- c) Tall grasses and few trees
- d) Extreme cold temperatures

3. Which of the following is an example of a coniferous forest?

- a) Sundarbans
- b) Amazon Rainforest
- c) Taiga
- d) Savanna

4. The tropical grasslands are also known as:

- a) Taiga
- b) Tundra
- c) Savanna
- d) Coniferous forest

5. Which of the following animals is not found in the grasslands?

- a) Lion
- b) Zebra
- c) Penguin
- d) Giraffe

6. The hot deserts are characterized by:

- a) High rainfall
- b) Low rainfall
- c) Moderate rainfall
- d) Snowfall

7. Which of the following is an example of a wildlife sanctuary in India?

- a) Corbett National Park
- b) Mount Everest
- c) Taj Mahal
- d) Red Fort

8. The Indian rhinoceros is found in which national park?
- a) Gir National Park
 - b) Kaziranga National Park
 - c) Sundarbans National Park
 - d) Ranthambore National Park
9. The Great Barrier Reef is famous for:
- a) Dense rainforests
 - b) Coral reefs
 - c) Alpine meadows
 - d) Hot deserts
10. Which of the following is an endangered species?
- a) Tiger
 - b) Cow
 - c) Dog
 - d) Cat
11. The Amazon rainforest is located in:
- a) Asia
 - b) Europe
 - c) Africa
 - d) South America
12. Which of the following is not a threat to wildlife?
- a) Deforestation
 - b) Pollution
 - c) Conservation efforts
 - d) Poaching
13. The Red Data Book is a record of:
- a) Endangered species
 - b) Plantation crops
 - c) Natural disasters
 - d) Wildlife sanctuaries
14. Which of the following is not a method of conservation of wildlife?
- a) Habitat preservation
 - b) Wildlife reserves
 - c) Deforestation
 - d) Captive breeding
15. Which of the following is a characteristic of deciduous forests?
- a) Evergreen trees
 - b) Coniferous trees
 - c) Trees shed their leaves during a particular season
 - d) Sparse vegetation

HISTORY - CHAPTER 1

1. When did the French Revolution begin?
 - a) 1789
 - b) 1799
 - c) 1804
 - d) 1815
2. The French society was divided into how many estates before the revolution?
 - a) Two
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
3. Which estate in France comprised the clergy?
 - a) First Estate
 - b) Second Estate
 - c) Third Estate
 - d) Fourth Estate
4. The economic condition of which estate was most precarious before the revolution?
 - a) First Estate
 - b) Second Estate
 - c) Third Estate
 - d) Fourth Estate
5. What was the main reason for the financial crisis in France before the revolution?
 - a) Excessive military spending
 - b) High taxes on the nobility
 - c) Economic exploitation of the colonies
 - d) Lavish spending of the clergy
6. The Tennis Court Oath took place in:
 - a) Palace of Versailles
 - b) Notre-Dame Cathedral
 - c) Tennis Court
 - d) Bastille
7. The famous slogan of the French Revolution was:
 - a) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - b) No Taxation without Representation
 - c) E Pluribus Unum
 - d) Give me liberty or give me death
8. The storming of the Bastille occurred on:
 - a) 14th July 1789
 - b) 4th July 1789
 - c) 21st June 1789
 - d) 5th August 1789
9. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen was inspired by:
 - a) American Revolution
 - b) Indian Independence Movement
 - c) Russian Revolution

d) Chinese Revolution

10. Which French king was executed during the revolution?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Louis XIV
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- d) Charles X

11. Who was the leader of the Jacobin club during the Reign of Terror?

- a) Maximilien Robespierre
- b) Jean-Paul Marat
- c) Louis XVI
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

12. Which event marked the end of the Reign of Terror?

- a) Storming of the Bastille
- b) Execution of Louis XVI
- c) Execution of Robespierre
- d) Tennis Court Oath

13. The period of the Directory in France came after:

- a) The Reign of Terror
- b) The Storming of the Bastille
- c) The Tennis Court Oath
- d) The execution of Louis XVI

14. The coup d'état of 18 Brumaire brought which leader to power in France?

- a) Louis XVI
- b) Robespierre
- c) Napoleon Bonaparte
- d) Marat

15. The Napoleonic Code was a:

- a) Set of military rules
- b) A code of conduct for the clergy
- c) A system of taxation
- d) A comprehensive legal code

Chapter 3

1. Who was the leader of the Nazi Party in Germany?

- a) Winston Churchill
- b) Benito Mussolini
- c) Adolf Hitler
- d) Joseph Stalin

2. In which country did Nazism emerge as a political ideology?

- a) Italy
- b) Germany
- c) Japan
- d) France

3. What was the title of Adolf Hitler's autobiography, where he outlined his political ideology and future plans for Germany?
 - a) The Communist Manifesto
 - b) Mein Kampf
 - c) The Art of War
 - d) The Republic

4. What does the term "Swastika" symbolize in Nazi ideology?
 - a) Victory
 - b) Peace
 - c) Unity
 - d) Aryan purity

5. In which year did Hitler become the Chancellor of Germany?
 - a) 1933
 - b) 1918
 - c) 1929
 - d) 1945

6. Which event allowed Hitler to consolidate power and eliminate his political rivals, leading to the establishment of a dictatorship in Germany?
 - a) The Great Depression
 - b) The Beer Hall Putsch
 - c) The Treaty of Versailles
 - d) The Reichstag Fire

7. What were the paramilitary squads organized by the Nazi Party to intimidate and eliminate opposition groups called?
 - a) Brownshirts
 - b) Red Guards
 - c) Blackshirts
 - d) White Army

8. The Nuremberg Laws, enacted in 1935, targeted which group of people, stripping them of their citizenship and rights in Nazi Germany?
 - a) Jews
 - b) Christians
 - c) Communists
 - d) Aryans

9. What was the state-sponsored, organized violence against Jews and their properties on November 9-10, 1938, known as?
 - a) The Holocaust
 - b) The Pogrom Night
 - c) Kristallnacht
 - d) The Final Solution

10. Which Nazi concentration camp became a symbol of the Holocaust, where millions of innocent people were systematically killed?
 - a) Auschwitz
 - b) Dachau
 - c) Buchenwald
 - d) Treblinka

11. What was the main aim of Hitler's foreign policy, which led to the outbreak of World War II?
- a) Expansion of socialism
 - b) Creation of a European Union
 - c) Pursuit of world peace
 - d) Expansion of German territory (Lebensraum)
12. The "Blitzkrieg" strategy employed by the Germans during World War II involved:
- a) A massive naval invasion
 - b) A continuous bombing campaign
 - c) Lightning-fast, coordinated military strikes
 - d) Developing advanced tanks and submarines
13. Which alliance was formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan during World War II?
- a) Axis Powers
 - b) Allied Powers
 - c) Central Powers
 - d) Entente Powers
14. When did Germany surrender, effectively ending World War II in Europe?
- a) December 7, 1941
 - b) May 7, 1945
 - c) June 6, 1944
 - d) September 2, 1945
15. What was the fate of Adolf Hitler?
- a) He was assassinated
 - b) He died of natural causes
 - c) He was captured and imprisoned
 - d) He committed suicide in his bunker

Chapter 5

Which of the following regions is known for its traditional pastoral nomadic communities?

- a) Coastal areas
- b) Plateau regions
- c) Urban centers
- d) Rainforests

2. Pastoralists primarily depend on which of the following activities for their livelihood?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Fishing
- c) Animal husbandry
- d) Industrial work

3. The term "Pastoralism" refers to:

- a) Farming and cultivation of crops
- b) Hunting and gathering of food
- c) Rearing and herding of animals
- d) Trade and commerce in urban centers

4. The Maasai community is a pastoral nomadic tribe found in:
 - a) Australia
 - b) Central Asia
 - c) East Africa
 - d) South America

5. Which of the following animals is commonly reared by pastoralists in arid regions?
 - a) Cattle
 - b) Pigs
 - c) Ducks
 - d) Sheep

6. Pastoralists are known for their seasonal movement in search of:
 - a) Gold and precious metals
 - b) Fertile land for cultivation
 - c) Water and fresh pastures
 - d) Valuable artifacts

7. What challenges do pastoralists face during their seasonal migrations?
 - a) Limited access to modern technology
 - b) Difficulty in finding entertainment options
 - c) Language barriers with settled communities
 - d) Encroachment on their traditional grazing lands

8. The process of settling down and adopting a sedentary lifestyle is known as:
 - a) Industrialization
 - b) Globalization
 - c) Urbanization
 - d) Civilization

9. What is the major reason behind the decline of traditional pastoralism?
 - a) Government support and protection
 - b) Adaptability to changing environments
 - c) Increasing competition for land and resources
 - d) Preference for urban lifestyles

10. The practice of enclosing common grazing lands for private use is known as:
 - a) Subsistence farming
 - b) Deforestation
 - c) Enclosure
 - d) Sustainable agriculture

11. In some cases, pastoralists supplement their income by selling:
 - a) Handicrafts and textiles
 - b) Modern gadgets and electronics
 - c) Mineral resources and gemstones
 - d) Agricultural machinery and tools

12. The government's policy of excluding pastoralists from certain regions to conserve wildlife is known as:
 - a) Afforestation
 - b) Displacement
 - c) Land degradation

d) Conservation-induced displacement

13. The Bakarwal community, famous for their nomadic lifestyle, is found in the regions of:

- a) Amazon Rainforest
- b) Sahara Desert
- c) The Himalayas
- d) Siberian Tundra

14. Which organization has played a significant role in supporting pastoralist communities in various parts of the world?

- a) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

15. The process of pastoralists losing their animals and livelihood due to government policies and modern developments is known as:

- a) Pastoral migration
- b) Deforestation
- c) Desertification
- d) Distress-driven displacement

Civics

chapter 1

1. Which of the following personalities quoted, "Democracy is of the people, for the people, by the people"?

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) Albert Einstein
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

2. When was the constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?

- a) 26th January, 1950
- b) 26th November, 1949
- c) 15th August, 1947
- d) 24th January, 1948

3. Which of the following is NOT a feature of a democratic government?

- a) Rule of law
- b) Universal adult franchise
- c) Centralized decision-making
- d) Respect for minority rights

4. What does the term "democracy" mean?

- a) Government by the wealthy elite
- b) Government by the military
- c) Government by the people
- d) Government by a single ruler

5. Which of the following is an essential requirement for a democratic government?

- a) Censorship of the media
- b) Suppression of political opposition
- c) Free and fair elections

- d) Rule by religious leaders
6. What is the significance of political equality in a democracy?
- a) It ensures economic equality among citizens.
 - b) It guarantees the right to freedom of speech.
 - c) It ensures that every citizen has an equal say in decision-making.
 - d) It prevents corruption in the government.
7. What is the role of the judiciary in a democracy?
- a) To pass laws and make policies
 - b) To represent the interests of the ruling party
 - c) To provide justice and protect the rights of citizens
 - d) To enforce military rule
8. What is the purpose of having a separation of powers in a democratic government?
- a) To concentrate power in the hands of a few individuals
 - b) To prevent the government from functioning effectively
 - c) To ensure a system of checks and balances
 - d) To eliminate the need for elections
9. Which of the following is NOT a form of direct democracy?
- a) Referendum
 - b) Initiative
 - c) Recall
 - d) Parliamentary elections
10. What is the role of political parties in a democracy?
- a) To promote dictatorship
 - b) To represent the interests of the ruling class
 - c) To provide opportunities for citizens to participate in politics
 - d) To suppress dissent and opposition
11. What is the significance of the right to freedom of speech in a democracy?
- a) It allows citizens to criticize the government without consequences.
 - b) It ensures that the government can control public opinion.
 - c) It grants unlimited power to the media.
 - d) It limits the power of the judiciary.
12. What is the importance of democratic decision-making?
- a) It guarantees that all decisions are made by the majority.
 - b) It promotes citizen participation and accountability.
 - c) It eliminates the need for regular elections.
 - d) It concentrates power in the hands of a few individuals.
13. What is the importance of the concept of political equality in a democracy?
- a) It ensures equal distribution of wealth among citizens.
 - b) It guarantees religious freedom for all citizens.
 - c) It ensures that every citizen has an equal right to vote and participate in decision-making.
 - d) It promotes economic development and prosperity.
14. Which of the following is an example of a social and political right in a democratic society?
- a) Right to private property
 - b) Right to own a personal vehicle

- c) Right to free education
- d) Right to consume alcohol

chapter 3

1. Which of the following is the most important feature of a democratic election?
 - a) Universal adult franchise
 - b) Secret ballot
 - c) Free and fair elections
 - d) Independent Election Commission

2. Who is responsible for conducting elections in India?
 - a) President of India
 - b) Prime Minister of India
 - c) Election Commission of India
 - d) Supreme Court of India

3. Which one of the following statements is true about elections?
 - a) Elections guarantee good governance.
 - b) Elections ensure economic development.
 - c) Elections allow people to choose their representatives.
 - d) Elections eliminate corruption.

4. The electoral constituencies for the Lok Sabha are based on:
 - a) Population
 - b) Religion
 - c) Occupation
 - d) Caste

5. Which of the following is NOT a condition for a free and fair election?
 - a) Active participation of citizens
 - b) Discrimination among candidates
 - c) Equal opportunity for all candidates
 - d) Independent Election Commission

6. What is the minimum age requirement to contest elections to the Lok Sabha in India?
 - a) 25 years
 - b) 21 years
 - c) 18 years
 - d) 30 years

7. The concept of 'reserved constituencies' in India is based on:
 - a) Religion
 - b) Gender
 - c) Caste
 - d) Political parties

8. Which of the following is an essential feature of a democratic election?
 - a) Restricted voting rights
 - b) Pre-determined outcomes
 - c) Active citizen participation
 - d) Incomplete voter registration

9. What is the tenure of a Member of Parliament in India?

- a) 3 years
- b) 4 years
- c) 5 years
- d) 6 years

10. Which of the following factors is NOT considered during the delimitation of electoral constituencies in India?

- a) Population
- b) Religion
- c) Geographical features
- d) Socio-economic conditions

11. The 'first-past-the-post' system is also known as:

- a) Proportional representation
- b) Preferential voting
- c) Single transferable vote
- d) Simple majority system

12. Which one of the following is NOT a democratic reform of the electoral system in India?

- a) Reservation of seats for women
- b) Introduction of electronic voting machines
- c) Establishment of the Election Commission
- d) Appointment of candidates by political parties

13. Who has the authority to cancel or postpone an election in India?

- a) President of India
- b) Prime Minister of India
- c) Election Commission of India
- d) Chief Election Commissioner

14. Which of the following countries uses a compulsory voting system?

- a) India
- b) United States
- c) Australia
- d) United Kingdom

15. What is the purpose of the Election Commission of India?

- a) To conduct elections in a free and fair manner
- b) To promote the ruling party's agenda
- c) To distribute election funds to political parties
- d) To enforce the code of conduct for candidates

Chapter 5

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 32

2. Which of the following is not a fundamental right?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression

- c) Right to property
 - d) Right to protection of life and personal liberty
3. In which year was the Right to Information Act passed in India?
- a) 2002
 - b) 2005
 - c) 2010
 - d) 2014
4. Which organization ensures the enforcement of human rights in India?
- a) United Nations
 - b) Amnesty International
 - c) National Human Rights Commission
 - d) Human Rights Watch
5. Which of the following is not a feature of a democratic government?
- a) Universal adult franchise
 - b) Protection of fundamental rights
 - c) Centralized decision-making
 - d) Regular elections
6. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression?
- a) Article 14
 - b) Article 19
 - c) Article 21
 - d) Article 32
7. Which of the following is not a form of social inequality?
- a) Caste discrimination
 - b) Gender inequality
 - c) Linguistic diversity
 - d) Economic disparities
8. Which amendment to the Indian Constitution lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?
- a) 42nd Amendment
 - b) 44th Amendment
 - c) 61st Amendment
 - d) 73rd Amendment
9. Which right allows individuals to approach the courts for protection of their fundamental rights?
- a) Right to equality
 - b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - c) Right to constitutional remedies
 - d) Right to freedom of religion
10. Which of the following is not an example of a political right?
- a) Right to vote
 - b) Right to contest elections
 - c) Right to clean environment
 - d) Right to protest peacefully
11. Which of the following is a democratic country?

- a) China
- b) Saudi Arabia
- c) India
- d) North Korea

12. Which of the following is a violation of democratic rights?

- a) Right to education
- b) Right to equal pay for equal work
- c) Forced labor
- d) Right to healthcare

13. Which organization is responsible for conducting elections in India?

- a) Election Commission of India
- b) Union Public Service Commission
- c) Parliament of India
- d) President of India

14. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty of an Indian citizen?

- a) To vote in elections
- b) To protect and improve the natural environment
- c) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
- d) To follow the directions of the President

15. Which right protects individuals from being discriminated against on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- a) Right to equality
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to constitutional remedies

Economics chapter 1

1. What is the main economic activity in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Mining
- d) Services

2. Which of the following is a multiple-cropping practice in Palampur?

- a) Growing only wheat
- b) Growing wheat and rice together
- c) Growing only rice
- d) Growing only vegetables

3. What is the main source of irrigation in Palampur?

- a) Canals
- b) Tube wells
- c) Rainwater
- d) Rivers

4. Which sector provides the largest employment in Palampur?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Manufacturing
- c) Services
- d) Education

5. What percentage of the population in Palampur is engaged in non-farm activities?

- a) 10%

- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

6. What is the main reason for the dependence on moneylenders in Palampur?
 - a) Lack of education
 - b) High interest rates
 - c) Lack of access to banks
 - d) Lack of job opportunities
7. What is the main source of income for landless laborers in Palampur?
 - a) Agriculture
 - b) Dairy farming
 - c) Weaving
 - d) Daily wages
8. Which of the following is a modern farming practice adopted in Palampur?
 - a) Traditional ploughing
 - b) Manual sowing
 - c) Use of chemical fertilizers
 - d) Non-irrigated farming
9. How are wages paid to farm laborers in Palampur?
 - a) In cash
 - b) In kind
 - c) In the form of goods
 - d) In barter system
10. Which organization provides the necessary credit for farming in Palampur?
 - a) Banks
 - b) Moneylenders
 - c) Government cooperatives
 - d) NGOs
11. What is the main aim of the government's employment generation programs in Palampur?
 - a) To provide subsidies to farmers
 - b) To create job opportunities in the village
 - c) To promote urban migration
 - d) To increase the GDP of the village
12. What type of farming is practiced in Palampur?
 - a) Subsistence farming
 - b) Commercial farming
 - c) Horticulture farming
 - d) Aquaculture farming
13. Which government scheme provides employment opportunities for rural people in Palampur?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
 - b) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
 - c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 - d) Digital India campaign
14. What is the main drawback of the farming methods used in Palampur?
 - a) High dependency on rainfall
 - b) Lack of access to modern technology
 - c) Lack of availability of seeds
 - d) Lack of awareness about agricultural practices
15. Which organization provides technical assistance to the farmers in Palampur?
 - a) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- b) Food Corporation of India (FCI)
- c) Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Societies (AMCOS)
- d) World Health Organization (WHO)

Chapter 2

1. Human resources refer to:
 - a) The population of a country
 - b) The skills and abilities of individuals
 - c) The financial resources of a nation
 - d) The natural resources available in an area
2. Which of the following is an example of human capital?
 - a) Land
 - b) Machinery
 - c) Roads
 - d) Education
3. What does investment in human capital include?
 - a) Building factories and industries
 - b) Training and education of individuals
 - c) Construction of roads and infrastructure
 - d) Exploration of natural resources
4. Which sector is responsible for the formation of human capital?
 - a) Primary sector
 - b) Secondary sector
 - c) Tertiary sector
 - d) None of the above
5. Literacy rate is a measure of:
 - a) Physical capital
 - b) Human capital
 - c) Financial capital
 - d) Natural capital
6. Which of the following is an example of human-made capital?
 - a) Rivers
 - b) Factories
 - c) Forests
 - d) Minerals
7. What is the aim of the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)?
 - a) To promote industrial growth
 - b) To provide employment opportunities in rural areas
 - c) To improve agricultural productivity
 - d) To conserve natural resources
8. Which of the following is NOT a factor that influences human capital formation?
 - a) Education and healthcare facilities
 - b) Government policies
 - c) Cultural and social factors
 - d) None of the above
9. Which of the following statements is true about the population of a country?
 - a) More population always leads to economic development
 - b) Population growth is always a burden on the economy
 - c) Population can be an asset if provided with proper education and skills
 - d) Population has no impact on economic growth
10. Skill formation is a process that:
 - a) Only takes place in schools and colleges

- b) Happens naturally without any effort
 - c) Requires training and practice
 - d) Cannot be enhanced through education
11. Which sector is the largest employer in India?
- a) Primary sector
 - b) Secondary sector
 - c) Tertiary sector
 - d) None of the above
12. The term 'brain drain' refers to:
- a) The movement of skilled individuals from one country to another
 - b) The migration of unskilled workers to urban areas
 - c) The loss of natural resources due to unsustainable practices
 - d) The decline in literacy rates in a population
13. Which of the following is an example of investment in human capital?
- a) Building a new shopping mall
 - b) Constructing a highway
 - c) Providing free healthcare services
 - d) Extracting oil from a natural reserve
14. What is the role of education in human resource development?
- a) It enhances productivity and innovation
 - b) It depletes natural resources
 - c) It increases unemployment rates
 - d) It hinders economic growth
15. Which of the following factors is NOT considered a component of human resource development?
- a) Education and skill development
 - b) Health and well-being
 - c) Social and cultural factors
 - d) Availability of financial resources

CHAPTER 3

1. What is the most common measure used to identify the poor in India?
- a) Income level
 - b) educational background
 - c) Occupation
 - d) Age
2. What is the poverty line?
- a) The line that separates the rich and the poor
 - b) The line that represents the average income of a country
 - c) The minimum level of income required to meet basic needs
 - d) The maximum level of income beyond which one is considered wealthy
3. Which of the following is NOT a cause of poverty?
- a) Lack of education and skills
 - b) Unemployment
 - c) Unequal distribution of resources
 - d) Access to healthcare facilities
4. Which state in India has the highest poverty rate?
- a) Maharashtra
 - b) Kerala
 - c) Bihar
 - d) Gujarat
5. What is the National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) aimed at?
- a) Reducing poverty by providing employment opportunities in rural areas

- b) Providing free education to children from poor families
 - c) Promoting industrial growth in urban areas
 - d) Ensuring equal distribution of land among the poor
6. What is the purpose of the Public Distribution System (PDS)?
- a) Providing healthcare facilities to the poor
 - b) Promoting education among the poor
 - c) Distributing essential food items to the poor at subsidized rates
 - d) Creating employment opportunities for the poor
7. Which of the following is a direct measure of poverty?
- a) Literacy rate
 - b) Unemployment rate
 - c) Infant mortality rate
 - d) Poverty ratio
8. What is the Human Development Index (HDI) used for?
- a) Measuring the income level of individuals
 - b) Identifying the causes of poverty
 - c) Evaluating the overall development of a country
 - d) Assessing the quality of education in a region
9. Which of the following is an example of a poverty alleviation program in India?
- a) Mid-day meal scheme
 - b) Aadhaar card registration
 - c) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
 - d) Make in India campaign
10. What is the role of education in poverty alleviation?
- a) It ensures equal distribution of resources
 - b) It provides employment opportunities for the poor
 - c) It increases the poverty rate
 - d) It helps in acquiring skills and improving income levels
11. What does the term "vulnerable groups" refer to?
- a) Groups of people who are at risk of falling into poverty
 - b) Groups of people who are responsible for causing poverty
 - c) Groups of people who are unaffected by poverty
 - d) Groups of people who are wealthy and privileged
12. Which of the following is NOT a dimension of poverty?
- a) Income poverty
 - b) Health poverty
 - c) Education poverty
 - d) Social poverty
13. Which state in India has the lowest poverty rate?
- a) Uttar Pradesh
 - b) Maharashtra
 - c) Kerala
 - d) Odisha
14. What is the significance of self-help groups (SHGs) in poverty alleviation?
- a) They provide financial assistance to the rich
 - b) They promote unity among the poor
 - c) They increase the dependency of the poor on others
 - d) They exploit the poor for their own benefit
15. What is the role of the government in poverty alleviation?
- a) Providing direct cash transfers to the poor
 - b) Offering free healthcare to the poor
 - c) Implementing policies and programs to reduce poverty
 - d) Leaving poverty alleviation solely to non-governmental organizations

