1)	Poor has resulted in weaker position of women in employment.	
	a) Nutrition	
	b) Education	
	c) Opportunities	
	d) Competition	
2)	Child Labour is most prevalent in sector.	
	a) Marketing	
	b) Domestic	
	c) Agriculture	
	d) Industries	
3)	is the largest minority religious group in our country.	
	a) Parsis	
	b) Christians	
	c) Sikhs	
	d) Muslims	
4)	Article restricts the right to free movement throughout the territory of India	and
	the right to reside and settle in any part of the country.	
	a) 18	
	b) 19 (5)	
	c) 20(3)	
	d) 21	
5)	Reservation of seats for SCs and STs is allowed in the State Legislative Assemblie	es
,	according to Article	
	a) 32	
	b) 332	
	c) 330	
	d) 315	
6)	The SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act,, prevents the commission	of
,	atrocities against SCs and STs by persons other than non-SCs and non-STs.	
	a) 1988	
	b) 1989	
	c) 1990	
	d) 1991	
7)	is a form of discrimination which leads to unequal outcomes.	
•	a) Deprivation	

b) Exploitation
С	Neglect
d) Poverty
8) Riah	t to is a fundamental right
	Life
) Work
	Public assistance
	Consumer satisfaction
0)	% of SC children remain out of school.
-	22.8
) 34.1
) 48
) 21.5
a) 21.5
10)Infra	structural developmental projects leads to of tribals from their
hom	es.
а	Migration
b) Displacement
С	Exploitation
d) Neglect
11)Maxi	mum incidents of rape are reported in city.
•	Mumbai
) Delhi
	Madhya Pradesh
) Patna
12\No.6	hild below the age of years shall be employed in any factory or mine or
-	rdous occupation.
	1 14
) 16
) 18
) 20
13)	rights make an individual self-sufficient & self-reliant in his / he
•	needs.
	olitical
,	conomic
,	ocial
d) C	
	tribes or tribal communities that are deemed underare referred as
sche	duled tribes.

c. Article 340	
d. Article 343	
15) of 1894 gave sovereign power to government to take away	any
land in the name of public purposes.	_
a) Forest Act	
b) Land Acquisition Act	
c) Forest Rights Act	
d) National Tribal Policy	
16)NHRC shall consist of a Chairperson who has been	
a) Chief Justice of High Court	
b) Retired Judge of the Supreme Court	
c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court	
d) Member of a National NGO	
17)Under the Prevention of Domestic Violence Act, 2005, a has been	
appointed to address the cases of domestic violence.	
a) Liaison officer	
b) Protection officer	
c) Attorney General	
d) Lieutenant Colonel	
d) Lieuteriant Coloner	
18)Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for free legal services to person	s.
a) Disabled	
b) Elderly	
c) Women	
d) Children	
19)The castes, races or tribes that are deemed underare referred	d 20
scheduled castes.	a us
a) Article 341	
b) Article 366	
c) Article 342	
d) Article 361	
a, 7.1.10.10 00 1	
20)Maximum incidents of rape are reported in the state of	
a) Andhra Pradesh	
h) Uttar Pradesh	

a. Article 341b. Article 342

	c)	Arunachal Pradesh
	d)	Madhya Pradesh
21)		takes for commercial sexual exploitation, organ donation, forced
•		ages, begging, etc.
		Domestic violence
	,	Bride burning
	-	Women trafficking
	-	Eve teasing
22) _		has the second largest number of senior citizens in the world.
, –		India
	b)	China
	c)	USA
	ď)	Bangladesh
23)		has the highest number of child labour in the world.
	a)	India
	b)	China
	c)	USA
	d)	Bangladesh
24)In	dia	has official languages.
	a)	14
	b)	17
	c)	22
	d)	18
25)TI	ne h	ead-quarter of National Human Rights Commission is at
	a)	Mumbai
	b)	Chennai
	c)	Delhi
	d)	Kolkata
26)_		rights are guaranteed only to the citizens of the state.
		Civil
		Economic
		Political
	d.	Social
-		rding to World Bank Report, is the major cause of female
111		lity. Illiteracy
		Diseases

c. Povertyd. Malnutrition	
28)By the A	Act, 1980 thousands of tribals became encroachers
overnight.	
a) Land Alienation	
b) Forest Resources	
c) Forest Conservation	
d) Land Acquisition	
29)As per 2011 census, scheduled tri	bes form of the total population in India.
a) 18.6%	
b) 8.6%	
c) 4.9%	
d) 5%	
30)As per 2011 census, scheduled ca	stes comprise about of India's
population.	· ————
a) 16.6%	
b) 8.6%	
c) 4.9%	
d) 5%	
31)Due to erratic nature of monsoon, subcontinent.	have become too much frequent in Indian
a) Tsunami	
b) Earthquakes	
c) Droughts	
d) Landslides	
32)Destruction of has re	esulted in heavy losses at coastal areas in 2004
Tsunami in India.	
a) Grasses	
b) Sand bars	
c) Mangroves	
d) Aquatic organisms	
33)Some of the major effects of droug	nhts are:
1. Deficiency in rate of increase of	
2. Land Degradation	i giodila water reollarge
3. Loss of Biomass	
J. EUGG OI BIGINGGO	

4. Forced migration of people leading to conflicts

Which of the above statement is correct?	
 a) 1, 2 and 3 b) 2, 3 and 4 c) 1, 2 and 4 d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 	
 34)Some of the major effects of flood are: 1. Soil pollution 2. Mixing of sewage water with ground water 3. Loss of human lives, animals and shelter 4. Deficiency in ground water recharge 	
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?	
a. 1, 2 and 4b. 2 and 3c. 2, 3 and 4d. 1, 2, 3 and 4	
 35) Grassland forests are threatened by: 1. Expansion of agriculture 2. Oil spill 3. Increased grazing by livestock 4. Forest fires 	
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?	
a. 1, 3 and 4b. 1, 2 and 4c. 2 and 3d. 2	
36)Disaster mitigation measures include a. Awareness programmme b. Land use planning c. Infrastructure design and location d. Zoning	
37)There is a conscious effort being made for Disaster Risk Reductio a) National b) Provincial c) Sub provincial	n at level

d) All of the above	
38)Disaster is an event which strikes and changes lives	of all that it touches.
a) Suddenly	
b) Slowly	
c) Very Slowly	
d) Uncertainly	
39)Due to, floods have become more frequent and se	vere.
a) Deforestation	
b) Afforestation	
c) Overgrazing	
d) Rain water harvesting	
40)After, there a threat of water borne diseases like chol	era, dysentery,
gastroenteritis, etc.	
a) Floods	
b) Earthquakes	
c) Volcanoes	
d) Bushfires	
41)The natural phenomena in which sudden release of energy in the	ne earth's lithosphere
creates seismic waves is called as	
a) Drought	
b) Volcano	
c) Earthquake	
d) Avalanche	
42)During Indian Ocean Tsunami of 2004, highest number of death	s were reported in
 a) India	
b) Indonesia	
c) Japan	
d) Bangladesh	
43)The leakage of methyl isocyanate gas into the atmosphere lead	to the disaster named
a) Chernobyl nuclear disaster	
b) Bhopal gas tragedy	
c) Fukushima nuclear disaster	
d) Minamata chemical leak	

44)Leakage of	gas in ambient air lead to Bhopal gas tragedy in
India.	g
a) Sulph	uric acid
	l isocyanate
c) Benze	•
d) Chlori	
a) official	
45)Release of li	quid petroleum hydrocarbon by human activities in to the marine
•	leads to pollution of marine ecosystems popularly called as
a) Tsuna	
b) Flood	····
c) Avalar	nche
d) Oil spi	
u) Oli spi	JII
46)The contents	s of disaster mitigation plans vary depending on:
•	nical location
	nature of disaster
• •	gical and economic conditions
	arding prior history of disaster obtained from meteorological department
4. Data lega	dung prior firstory of disaster obtained from meteorological department
Which of the	following statements are correct?
a. 1, 2 ar	nd 4
b. 2 and	4
c. 1, 2, 3	and 4
d. 1 and	3
47)	occurs when anthropogenic actions allow increased damages from
natural or ma	an made disasters.
a) Natura	al disaster
b) Man-m	nade disaster
c) Hybrid	l disaster
d) Climat	tic disaster
49\(Oogumenee	of floods ofter humans have destroyed the surrounding forests' is an
=	of floods after humans have destroyed the surrounding forests' is an
	al disaster
•	
•	nade disaster
c) Hybrid	
u) weteo	rological disaster
49)	occurs when a large amount of ice or snow falls suddenly and quickly
=	rainside, causing a disaster.
a) Avalar	
a, Avaiai	

	h۱	Drought
	•	Bush fire
	•	Volcano
	uj	Voicano
50)		occur due to differences in atmospheric pressure.
/	a)	Landslide
	b)	Drought
	•	Flood
	•	Cyclones
51)O	verd	rowding in disaster relief camps lead a number of communicable diseases like
	2)	 Malaria
	,	Measles
	q,	Dengue
	a)	Cholera
52)_		involves all those activities that are required to avert disaster or
av	/oid	the gravity of loss.
	a)	Disaster Mitigation
	b)	Disaster Preparedness
	c)	Disaster Prevention
	d)	Disaster Recovery
53)D	isas	ter management cycle works in phases in the order
00,5		(1) Prevention (2) Mitigation (3) Preparedness (4) Response (5) Recovery
	•	(1)Prevention (2) Mitigation (3) Preparedness (4) Recovery (5) Response
		(1)Prevention (2) Response (3) Preparedness (4) Mitigation (5) Recovery
	-	(1) Preparedness (2) Mitigation (3) Prevention (4) Response (5) Recovery
5 <i>1</i> \N	akin	a regulations regarding evacuation during disaster is
34) IVI		ng regulations regarding evacuation during disaster is Structural disaster mitigation measure
	•	•
	-	Non-structural disaster mitigation measure
	•	Structural disaster prevention measure
	u)	Non- structural disaster preparedness measure
55)B	uildi	ing insurance is an example of
	a)	Structural disaster mitigation measure
	b)	Non-structural disaster mitigation measure
	c)	Structural disaster prevention measure
	d)	Non- structural disaster preparedness measure
56)		is not a characteristic of disaster.
/		Borderless

	b) Life loss
	c) Expected event
	d) Communication failure
57)Di	sasters do not lead to
	a) Afforestation
	b) Outbreak of diseases
	c) Physical injury
	d) Severe stress
58)Th	e aims of disaster management are:
a.	avoid or minimize potential losses after disaster
	ensure prompt and reasonable assistance to the disaster victims
	achieve effective recovery
d.	shape the public policies and plans for better disaster management
	a) a, b, c
	b) a, b, d
	c) b, c, d
	d) a, c
59)A	is essential to indicate the onset of disaster.
	a) Communication network
	b) Disaster warning system
	c) Community leadership
	d) Disaster prevention
60)	is the effort to reduce loss of life and property by reducing the
,	pact of disasters.
••••	a) Disaster Mitigation
	b) Disaster Preparedness
	c) Disaster Response
	d) Disaster Recovery
61)In	, plans of action are developed to deal with the situation when the
dis	saster strikes.
	a) Disaster Mitigation
	b) Disaster Preparedness
	c) Disaster Prevention
	d) Disaster Recovery

62)		lives measures designed to organize and facilitate timely and
eff		rehabilitation operations in case of diasater.
	a) Disaster Mitigation	
	b) Disaster Preparedne	SS
	c) Disaster Prevention	
	d) Disaster Recovery	
63)Ne		rices are mobilized during
	a. Disaster Mitigation	
	b. Disaster Preparedne	SS
	c. Disaster Prevention	
	d. Disaster Response	
64)Th	e aim of	_ is to restore the affected area to its previous state.
	a. Disaster Mitigation	
	b. Disaster Preparedne	SS
	c. Disaster Prevention	
	d. Disaster Recovery	
		s attempt to prevent hazards from developing into disasters.
•	Disaster Mitigation	
b)	Disaster Preparedness	
c)	Disaster Response	
d)	Disaster Recovery	
66)	is mark	ed with the invention of the printing press.
	a) High Middle Age	
	b) Classical era	
	c) Age of Renaissan	ce
	d) Age of enlightenn	nent
67)		to a historical intellectual movement of 18th century.
	a) Age of Reason	
	b) Age of Enlightenmer	nt en
	c) Industrial revolution	
	d) Age of Renaissance	
68)Th	e theory of gravitation w	as developed by
	a) Archimedes	
	b) Einstein	
	c) Aristotle	
	d) Newton	

69)	is the ability of business to trade with the world via websites.
	a) E-commerce
	b) Telecommunication
	c) E-ticketing
	d) E-trading
70)Da	ark Ages resulted in
1.	Decline of agriculture
	Deurbanization Dealing of manufacture
	Decline of population Decline of forests
Ia	entify which statement(s) are correct.
	a) 1, 2, and 4
	b) 1, 2, and 3
	c) 2 and 3
	d) 1 and 4
71)Ci	vilization possibly first appeared among the ancient
	a) Greeks
	b) Sumerians
	c) Indians
	d) Spanish
72)De	emocritus postulated the theory of
	a) Atoms
	b) Molecules
	c) Germs d) Relativity
	d) Relativity
73)Aı	ristotle is known as the founder of
	a) Germ
	b) Spirit
	c) Botany
	d) zoology
74)G	alileo is referred to as the Father of Physics.
•	a) Experimental
	b) Theoretical
	c) Mathematical
	d) Analytical

75)	discovered and named oxygen.
/	a) Newton
	b) Harvey
	c) Lavoisier
	d) Democritus
76)Inv	ention of paper occurred in in the early second century A.D.
	a) India
	b) Germany
	c) China
	d) Greece
77\ 0	and Damon agaistics flauwighed in
77) G	eek and Roman societies flourished in a) Age of Classical era
	b) Age of Reason
	c) Renaissance
	d) High middle Ages
	ay mgm madie ngee
78)	is currently given credit for heliocentric model of solar system.
,	a) Copernicus
	b) Newton
	c) Pythagoras
	d) Galileo
70\TI	
79) I n	e word science belongs to a Latin word 'scientia' meaning
	a) Fact
	b) Knowledge
	c) Trust
	d) Data
80)Sc	ience does not depends upon personal beliefs, opinions and tastes, hence
	is an important characteristic of science.
	a) Progressiveness
	b) Objectivity
	c) Reliability
	d) Creativity
81)	was the first to use telescope to make observations of moon, sun, planets
an	d stars.
	a) Newton
	b) Copernicus
	c) Galileo
	d) William Harvey

82) The <i>l</i>	Age ofis marked	with the invention of printing press.
a.	Reason	
b.	. Renaissance	
C.	. Enlightenment	
	. Modern world	
		
83)The E	Early Middle Ages marked a decline o	ofEmpire.
a)	Greek	
b)) European	
c)	Roman	
d)) British	
84)In and	cient cultures, the development of _	enabled the knowledge to be
store	ed and communicated across genera	ions.
	Printing Press	
•) Writing	
,	Oral transfer of information	
,) Meditation	
•	idea of an alphabet was first used in	
•	Rome	
•) Greece	
•	Egypt	
d)) Africa	
•		in social and economic development of
socie	_	
,) Soft skill	
•	Technology	
-	Insurance sector	
d)) Disaster mitigation	
87)Whic	ch of the following statements are tru	e regarding E-Commerce?
1. La	arge market size is available	
2. Bu	usiness is open all twenty four hours	a day
3. It	has provided opportunities to trade	hroughout the world
	onsumers can shop around for best	_
a)	1,3 and 4 are correct	

b) 2 and 4 are correct

yea)In 1951, the average life expectancy of an Indian was years in 2012. This has become possible due to deve	•
	a) E-commerce	
	b) Health care	
	c) Theology	
	d) Telecommunication	
89)) refers to education in a learning en	vironment where teacher and
stu	student are separated from each other with respect t	o time or space or both.
	a) Videoconferencing	
	b) Virtual learning	
	c) E-communication	
	d) Information & communication technology	
·	 Science is a system of acquiring knowledge based of a) Discoveries b) Scientific theories c) Scientific methods d) Laws 	on
91)A s)A scientific is a description of generalize	zed relationship or pattern based on
ma	many observations.	
	a) Theory	
	b) Law	
	c) Rule	
	d) Act	
•)Which of the following statement is not true?	
	 a) Science can answer all the questions 	
	b) Creative thinking is a major source of inspirati	on for scientific development
	c) Scientific knowledge is progressive	
	d) Science depends on observation and inference	е
•	,	determine the sex of unborn child.
	a) Cardiograph	
	b) Tomography	

c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correctd) 2 and 3 are correct

•	Sonography CAT Scans
94)	discovered that planets move round the Sun in ellipses and not in
circle	·
00.0	Galileo Galilei
	Alexander
	Nicolas Copernicus
	Johannes Kepler
his be	nathematician Euclid introduced the concepts of definition, theorem, proof, etc. ir
	Elements
	Edwin Smith Papyrus
	The Anals
d.	The method of mechanical theorems
•	is not an example of cyber-crime.
,	Obsession
•	Phishing
-	Hacking
d)	Ransom-ware attack
-	es dubbed as the was the first to postulate non-supernatural
-	omena.
,	Father of science
•	Father of modern medicinal science
•	Father of modern physics
d)	Father of economics
98)	was the first to postulate that the Earth is spherical in shape.
a)	Thales
b)	Pythagoras
c)	Plato
d)	Aristotle
	ocentric model is the theory that
-	Places Sun at the centre of the Universe and other planets orbiting around the Sur
b)	Places Moon at the centre of the Universe and other planets orbiting around the Moon

	•	Places Earth at the centre of the Universe and the Sun orbiting around the Earth Places Mars at the centre of the Universe and other planets orbiting around the Mars
100)		gave a remarkably clear approximation of π.
,	a)	Archimedes
	b)	Euclid
	c)	Newton
	ď)	Hippocrates
404\		in also called as Dayle Assoc
101)	_	is also called as Dark Ages.
		Early middle ages
		High middle ages
		Late middle ages
	u.	Low middle ages
102)		Science is defined as a systematic body of factual knowledge gained through
	a)	Experiences
	b)	Research
	c)	Discussions
	d)	Technology
103)		The goal of science is
	a)	Creation of artefacts and systems to meet people's needs
	b)	Pursuit of knowledge and understanding for the sake of new knowledge
	c)	To understand natural phenomena
	d)	To design, invent and produce new products
104)		The focus of science is
	a)	To understand the natural phenomena
	b)	To understand the man-made environment
	c)	To design, invent and produce new products
	d)	To satisfy needs of a common man
105)		Technology can cause psychological disorders like
,	a)	Obesity
	•	Kwashiorkor
	•	Depression
	-	Marasmus
	,	

	e di a) b) c)	The invention of by Johan Gutenberg during Renaissance facilitated ssemination of printed scientific work and faster propagation of new ideas. Books Printing press Magazines News papers
107)		gave the world his 3 laws of planetary motion. Galileo Galilei Johan Kepler
	c.	Nicolas Copernicus Johan Kepler
108)		Galileo Galilei is called as
		Father of modern medicinal science
		Father of modern physics Father of economics
	-	Father of modern physiology
109)	200	Francis Bacon stated that all scientific discoveries should follow through the
•		ss of servation (ii) experimentation (iii) analysis (iv) inductive reasoning
(')		all of these
	•	none of these
	•	any two of these
	-	any three of these
110)		Dark ages were characterized by
a)		deurbanization, population decline, global decline in temperature, reduction in agricultural productivity
b)		deurbanization, population decline, global decline in temperature, increase in agricultural productivity
c)		deurbanization, population decline, global increase in temperature, reduction in agricultural productivity
d)		deurbanization, population explosion, global decline in temperature, reduction in agricultural productivity

111)	Least scientific development occurred during	
	a) Age of Renaissance	
	b) Middle Ages	
	c) Age of Reason	
	d) Age of Enlightenment	
112)	Development of thermometer, compound microscope, calculating compass	are
cr	ted to the name of	
	a) William Harvey	
	b) Galileo Galilei	
	c) Johan Kepler	
	d) Nicolas Copernicus	
113)	termed as father of modern physiology, was the first research	cher
to	scover the circulation of blood through body	
	a) William Harvey	
	b) Galileo Galilei	
	c) Johan Kepler	
	d) Nicolas Copernicus	
114)	During, man's previously held concepts of conduct and	
the	ght were challenged orally and in written form.	
	Age of Renaissance	
	Middle Ages	
	Age of Reason	
	Age of Enlightenment	
115)	Renaissance is an Italian word which means	
	spirit	
	romanticism	
	rebirth	
	knowledge	
116)	means hearing with understanding.	
	Speaking	
	Listening	
	Writing	
	Reading	

117)	If the message sent by the sender is understood by the receiver appropriately we
	ay that the act of communication is Perfect
•	
-	Illogical Imperfect
-	Logical
u)	Logical
•	The word barrier refers to
a) Hu	
•	merits
-	nitations
d) Op	portunities
119)	Light in excess, bad ventilation, cyclones, tsunamis floods are examples of
a)	 Language barriers
b)	Environmental barriers
c)	Psychological barriers
d)	Physical barriers
120)	Use of written medium will pose a problem for those who do not know how to
,	and write is an example of
	Noise
•	Time
•	Subjective strain
•	Distance
u,	
121)	Listening is a conscious, positive act which requires
	a) Patience
	b) Concentration
	c) Will power
	d) Knowledge
122)	is a process of hearing and understanding the message of the
spea	ker.
	a) Hearing
	b) Speaking
	c) Listening
	d) Writing

123)	 Pa Int Re 	e process of listening involves: ying attention to the message erpretation and evaluation of the message sponding to the message taining the message
	Which	of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
	b. c.	1, 2 and 4 2, 3 and 4 1, 2, 3 and 4 1 and 3
124)		is an active process.
	a)	Speaking
	•	Writing
	•	Reading
	d)	Listening
125)		requires concentration and interest.
	a)	Speaking
	•	Listening
	•	Hearing
	d)	Reading
126)		communication is used to instruct, warn or reprimand the
en	nployee	es for their undesirable behaviour.
	•	Upward
		Downward
	c)	Horizontal
	d)	Diagonal
127)	Tr	ansmission of information is time consuming in communication.
	a)	Upward
	•	Downward
	•	Horizontal
	d)	Diagonal
128)		communication situation that allows its participants to express views and
op		to other participants is called as
	,	Presentation
	•	Group Discussion
	•	Public speaking
	d)	Debate

129)	The exchange of ideas in a group discussion is a) Systematic b) Non-systematic c) Unstructured d) Disciplined
130)	The in a group discussion is generally decided before the
disc	ussion takes place.
	a) Target
	b) Goal c) Task
	d) Time
131)	Clattering typewriters, aeroplanes, trains, air-conditioners are examples of.
	a) Noise
	b) Distance
	c) Time
	d) Environmental
132)	refers to technical language used by people belonging to same
	pation or profession.
•	Jargon
	Communication underload
•	Communication overload
a,) Ambiguity
133)	When the information is communicated through the hierarchical lines of authority
	called as communication.
-	Informal Vertical
	Formal
•	Horizontal
134)	Informal channel of communication is also called as
•	Formal communication
b)	Horizontal communication
c)	Diagonal communication
ď	Grapevine communication

135) ma	ana	Communication between departments or people on the same level in the gerial hierarchy of an organization may be termed as
CO	mm	nunication.
	a)	Formal
	b)	Informal
	c)	Diagonal
	d)	Horizontal
	-	
136)		should be a source of motivation and encouragement.
	a)	Team leader
	b)	Employer
	c)	Manager
	d)	Director
137)		A good team should have among its members.
-	a)	Understanding
	b)	Co-ordination Co
	c)	Co-operation
	d)	Humour
138)		A good team leader should be able to
,	a)	Manage conflict
	•	Manage time
	•	Manage stress
	ď)	Manage given tasks
139)		The is a group of people working towards a common goal.
•	a)	Crowd
	b)	Team
	c)	Group
	d)	Class
140)		refers to the process of enabling a group of people to reach their
go	al.	
_	a)	Team building
	b)	Leadership
	c)	Management
	-	Association