

MCQS:

1. The government of India has given autonomy to the board of director of PSU in _____
a) Selection b) Recruitment c) Decision making d) Training
2. Article 21 (A) has made _____ education as a fundamental right
a) Higher b) Secondary c) Primary d) Management
3. The national rights T first germinated in _____ theory of Ethics as the basis for politics
a) Grotitus b) Locke c) Hobbes d) Dr. Ambedkar
4. _____ Law can be tracked to the thoughts of Sophocles and Aristotle.
a) Personal b) Natural c) Human d) Social
5. The objective of Right to freedom of Religion is to sustain the principle of _____
a) Secularism b) Socialism c) Humanism d) Regionalism
6. Human rights have _____ application
a) Limited b) Maximum c) Universal d) Most
7. In the state of _____ the number of farmers suicides is the highest
a) Madhya Pradesh b) Karnataka c) Maharashtra d) Chhattisgarh
8. The UDHR consists of a Preamble and _____ articles highlighting human rights and freedom entitled to everyone in the world.
a) 15 b) 20 c) 10 d) 30
9. _____ empowers the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights
a) Right to Constitutional Remedies b) Right to freedom of Religion c) Right against Exploitation d) Right to Equity
10. The _____ are defined as basic human freedoms which every India citizen has the right to enjoy for a proper and harmonious development of personality.
a) Directive Principles of state Policy b) Fundamental rights c) Human Rights

d) Natural Right

11. The _____ is composed of all living organism , plant ,animal and one-celled organism
a) Lithosphere b) hydrosphere c) biosphere d) atmosphere
12. The _____ is a layer of gases surrounding our planet
a) Lithosphere b) hydrosphere c) biosphere d) atmosphere
13. _____ is that part of the environment made or modified by humans and used for their activities
a) Atmosphere b) Antrosphere c) Lithosphere d) Biosphere
14. _____ ecology focuses on the interaction between species within an ecology community
a) Community b) Ecosystem c) systems 4) Landscape
15. _____ ecology examines process and relationship across multiple ecosystems
a) Community b) Ecosystem c) System d) landscape
16. In an ecosystem the _____ are primary producers
a) Animals b) birds c) plants d) consumer
17. The _____ consumer are the third level third level carnivorous like eagle that eats others who consume both plant food and animal food
a) Primary b) secondary c) tertiary d) quaternary
18. The _____ are the small living beings such as bacteria, insects and fungi.
a) Primary producers b) consumers c) decomposers d) terrestrial
19. _____ is the deterioration of the environment through depletion of resources
a) Ecology b) ecosystem c) environment degradation d) sustainable development
20. _____ gas product us form UV rays emitted by sun
a) Ozone b) Carbon dioxide c) Nitrogen d) sulphur
21. _____ refer to behaviour that is intended to cause harm to pain
a) Conflict b) violence c) Aggression d) Prejudice
22. _____ occurs when the person does not know what he is supposed to do on the job
a) Role conflict b) Role ambiguity c) Rotating shifts d) Work underload

23. _____ refer to behaviours by individuals that intentionally threaten ,attempt , or inflict physical harm on others
a) Conflict b) violence c) Aggression d) Prejudice
24. _____ means pre – judgement
a) Stereotype b) Aggression c) Prejudice d) Violence
25. _____ are expressive and try to criticize someone or the other irrespective of the issue of conflict resolution.
26. Abolition of _____ is provided under Article 17 of the Indian Constitution
a) Cast b) Child labour c) Untouchability d) legal
27. _____ includes fresh water in ice-caps
a) Lithosphere b) Hydrosphere c) Biosphere d) atmosphere
28. _____ is any event that subjects the individual to unbearable demands.
a) Frustration b) Conflict c) Stressor d) Anger
29. _____ proposed hierarchy of needs model
a) Abraham Maslow b) Carl Rogers c) Sigmund Freud d) Pieter buckler
30. Right to freedom is enumerated in Article _____ of Indian Constitution
a) 17 b) 18 c) 19 d) 20
31. The general Assembly adopted UDHR on 10th December , _____
a) 1945 b) 1948 c) 1950 d) 1951
32. Hassels of everyday life are _____ stressors
a) Individual b) Organisational c) Background d) centralised
33. Human Rights are _____
a) Absolute b) inalienable c) revocable d) rebel
34. _____ need lie at the highest level of hierarchy of Maslow’s Need Hierarchy Theory.
a) Esteem b) social c) self –actualization d) economic
35. _____ farming is one of the agriculture reforms the introduction of NAP 2000.
a) Contract b) Collective c) Corporate d) Economic
36. _____ Law can be traced to the thoughts of Sophocles and Aristotle.
a) Personal b) Natural c) Human d) Social
_____ of the constitution abolishes the practice of untouchability.
a) Article 17 b) Article 14 c) Article 16 d) Article 18

37. Human rights in a more specified and well-defined manner came with the signing of _____ in 1215.
- a) Theory of Natural Law b) UDHR c) Magna Carta d) The Natural Rights Theory
38. The objective of Right to freedom of Religion is to sustain the principle of _____
- b) Secularism b) Socialism c) Humanism d) Regionalism
39. _____ has made primary education as a fundamental rights.
- a) Right to education b) Right to equity c) Cultural and educational rights
d) Right to speech
40. As per the New Industrial Policy 1991, licensing is required only in _____ industries.
- a) Five b) Six c) Seven d) Eight
41. _____ means movement or shift of people from one place to another.
- a) Migration b) Liberalisation c) Globalization d) Privatisation
42. Economic liberalisation was a bold decision by the Prime Minister _____
- a) Narsimha Roa b) Rajiv Gandhi c) Atal Bihari Bajpal d) Mahatma Gandhi
43. _____ is working with farmer by corporate firms and sharing rewards.
- a) Corporate Farming b) Contract farming c) Government farming d) Private farming
44. _____ means integrating the national economy with the world economy.
- a) Privatization b) Liberalization c) Globalization d) Disinvestment
45. _____ is the abiotic and biotic elements that surround humans.
- a) Ecology b) environment c) Ecosystem d) Geology
46. An Ecosystem is a _____ environment consisting of all living and non-living organisms in a particular area.
- a) Geographical b) sociological c) political d) biological
47. _____ Environment provides scope for tourism, sports, wildlife and adventure.
- a) Natural b) Political c) Social d) Organisational
48. The process of _____ occurs when the surface of the land is worn away and lost.
- a) Emission b) desertification c) erosion d) deforestation
49. Acid rain is one of the harmful effects of _____ pollution
- a) Air b) water c) noise d) land
50. _____ development focuses on improving the quality of human life without increasing the use of natural resources.

- a) Environment b) sustainable c) Human d) Ecology
51. The area near the surface of the earth can be divided into _____ interconnect geo-spheres.
- a) Three b) four c) five d) six
52. The _____ is the solid, rocky crust covering entire planet.
- a) Lithosphere b) hydrosphere c) biosphere d) atmosphere
53. The _____ is composed of all of the water on or near the earth
- a) Lithosphere b) hydrosphere c) biosphere d) atmosphere
54. The _____ stressors are also called as job-related stressors.
- a) Organizational b) group c) individual d) environmental
55. _____ arises when goal directed behaviour is blocked or thwarted.
- a) Stress b) Anger c) Frustration d) Violence
56. _____ is a situation in which two or more parties feel themselves in opposition.
- a) Stress b) Conflict c) Frustration d) Anger
57. The family influences a person's _____ through mirror image of himself /herself
- a) Behaviour b) attitude c) self-concept d) lifestyle
58. _____ refer to moral and social norms that are essentially desirable for the well-being of an individual ,group or society
- a) Values b) Behaviour c) ethics d) life-style
59. _____ provide moral principles and rules of good conduct to be followed by individuals in a society
- a) Values b) behaviour c) ethics d) Prejudice
60. _____ are generalization or assumption about the characteristics or trait of people belonging to a group
- a) Ethics b) stereotypes c) Prejudice d) Conflicts
61. _____ means pre-judgement
- a) Stereotype b) Aggression c) Prejudice d) Violence
62. _____ helps to develop the power of concentration
- a) Physical exercise b) meditation c) time management d) Social Support
63. _____ means forming close associations with trusted friends and co-workers
- a) Networking b) biofeedback c) Social Support d) Relaxation
64. Maslow identified _____ set of needs.
- a) Two b) three c) four d) five

65. _____ needs include appreciation and search for beauty, love for art and architect forms.
- a) Cognitive b) Aesthetic c) Transcendence d) Security
66. _____ are people who conceal their opinions and feelings and do not take any interest in conflict resolution
- a) Concealers b) Attackers c) Addressers d) Confronters
67. In the method of _____ the stress victim is under the medical guidance.
- a) Networking b) biofeedback c) social support d) relaxation
68. The _____ needs lie at the highest level of the hierarchy of Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory
- a) Physiological b) social c) esteem d) self-actualisation
69. _____ are expensive and try to criticize someone or the other irrespective of the issue of conflict resolution.
- a) Concealers b) attackers c) Addressers d) Confronters

Short Notes:

1. What is the liberalization? Discuss the advantages
2. What is the Migration? and explain the causes of migration
3. Discuss the reason for farmer's suicide in India
4. Explain the meaning and characteristics of human Rights
5. Discuss the civic, political and economic rights under UDHR
6. Discuss the features and significance of the fundamental rights of our constitution
7. Explain the causes of environmental degradation
8. Explain the components of sustainable development
9. Discuss the impact of environmental degradation on human life
10. Discuss the various type of stressors
11. Elaborate on Maslow's theory of self-actualisation
12. Explain how the agents of socialisation play an important role in shaping the personality of an individual
13. Explain the concept of Globalisation and their effect in Agrarian Sector
14. Explain the impact of IT and Communication (Advantage and Disadvantages)

15. Explain the concept of privatisation with an example
16. Explain the concept of Human Rights. Elaborate its origin and evolution
17. What are Fundamental Rights? Explain its Significance
18. Explain in detail the Universal declaration of Human rights.
19. Explain the concept of environment and ecology and their interconnectedness.
20. Discuss the importance of environmental studies in the current development context
21. Elaborate on “environment as natural capital and connection to quality of human life.
22. Explain the meaning and causes of stress
23. Discuss the meaning and causes of conflict
24. Explain the significance value in individual development