The background of the entire page is a photograph of a lush green field with a single, large, full-canopied tree standing prominently on a slight rise. The sky above is a clear, solid blue.

QUESTION BANK
ON
ENVIRONMENTAL
STUDIES
AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS
IN INDIA

JULIA PERSIS.S
ASSISTANT PROFESSOR
OF ENGLISH

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

PART A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTIONS

1. What does the term "multidisciplinary" mean in the context of environmental studies?

- a) Focusing on a single discipline
- b) Involving multiple unrelated fields
- c) Integrating knowledge from various disciplines
- d) Ignoring scientific approaches

2. Which of the following is NOT considered a core discipline in environmental studies?

- a) Biology
- b) Chemistry
- c) History
- d) Sociology

3. Environmental studies encompass knowledge from:

- a) Natural and social sciences
- b) Only natural sciences
- c) Only social sciences
- d) Arts and humanities

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

4.What is the primary goal of interdisciplinary environmental studies?

- a) Isolation of environmental problems
- b) Finding solutions to environmental issues
- c) Focusing on a single cause of environmental problems
- d) Excluding stakeholders' perspectives

5.Which discipline focuses on the study of human behaviour and society's impact on the environment?

- a) Ecology
- b) Sociology
- c) Geology
- d) Physics

6.Environmental studies promote the concept of:

- a) Individualism
- b) Isolation
- c) Interconnectedness
- d) Fragmentation

7.Which of the following is an example of a social science that contributes to environmental studies?

- a) Chemistry
- b) Economics
- c) Geology
- d) Botany

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

8.The concept of "sustainability" in environmental studies refers to: a)

Exploiting natural resources without limits

b) Meeting current needs without compromising the ability of future generations

c) Ignoring environmental issues

d) Promoting economic growth at any cost

9.Environmental studies aim to:

a) Solve environmental problems only

b) Understand and address environmental issues from various perspectives

c) Avoid involving policymakers

d) Focus solely on natural science

10.Which field of study deals with the relationship between Earth's physical processes and its living organisms?

a) Anthropology

b) Geology

c) Meteorology

d) Ecology

11.In environmental studies, the "tragedy of the commons" refers to: a)

The overexploitation of shared resources

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- b) Effective resource management
- c) Government control of all resources
- d) Abundance of resources for all

12.The concept of "ecosystem services" is most closely related to which discipline?

- a) Geography
- b) Philosophy
- c) Economics
- d) Chemistry

13.Environmental ethics addresses questions about:

- a) The chemical composition of the atmosphere
- b) Human values and responsibilities toward nature
- c) Geographical features of the Earth
- d) Biodiversity conservation

14.What does the term "biodiversity" refer to in environmental studies?

- a) The diversity of human cultures
- b) The variety of ecosystems in a specific region
- c) The variety of living organisms and their interactions
- d) The uniformity of environmental issues

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

15. Which of the following is not a major driver of environmental change?

- a) Human population growth b) Climate change
- c) Technological advancement d) Decreasing biodiversity

16. Environmental justice addresses issues related to:

- a) The unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens
- b) Technological innovation
- c) Air pollution
- d) Recycling

17. Which discipline is concerned with the study of landforms and the Earth's physical features?

- a) Ecology b) Geology
- c) Anthropology d) Sociology

18. "Carrying capacity" in environmental studies refers to:

- a) The maximum number of cars in a parking lot
- b) The maximum population an ecosystem can support sustainably
- c) The weight a person can carry
- d) The energy consumption of a city

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

19.What is the primary purpose of conducting environmental impact assessments (EIAs)?

- a) To promote environmental degradation
- b) To assess the potential environmental effects of a proposed project c)
- To avoid public involvement
- d) To expedite project approvals

20.The concept of "sustainable development" involves balancing:

- a) Economic growth and environmental protection
- b) Economic growth and social inequality
- c) Economic growth and military spending
- d) Economic growth and scientific research

21.Which of the following is NOT one of the primary components of the environment?

- a) Atmosphere
- b) Hydrosphere
- c) Technosphere
- d) Biosphere

22.The layer of gases that surrounds the Earth is known as the:

- a) Hydrosphere
- b) Atmosphere
- c) Lithosphere
- d) Geosphere

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

23.Oceans, rivers, lakes, and groundwater collectively make up the: a)

Atmosphere

b) Biosphere

c) Hydrosphere

d) Geosphere

24.The Earth's solid, rocky surface, including continents and ocean floors, is called the:

a) Hydrosphere

b) Biosphere

c) Geosphere

d) Atmosphere

25.All living organisms on Earth, including plants, animals, and humans, are part of the:

a) Geosphere

b) Atmosphere

c) Hydrosphere

d) Biosphere

26.Which component of the environment encompasses human-made structures, technology, and industry?

a) Biosphere

b) Technosphere

c) Hydrosphere

d) Geosphere

27.The layer of the Earth's atmosphere closest to the surface, where weather occurs, is known as the:

a) Troposphere

b) Stratosphere

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Mesosphere d) Thermosphere

28. Which component of the environment includes all forms of life, from microorganisms to large mammals?

- a) Technosphere b) Atmosphere
c) Biosphere d) Geosphere

29. The study of interactions between the Earth's components, including the physical, chemical, and biological processes, is called: a) Geology

- b) Ecology
c) Meteorology d) Anthropology

30. Which component of the environment is primarily responsible for climate regulation and the distribution of heat on Earth?

- a) Geosphere b) Atmosphere
c) Technosphere d) Hydrosphere

31. The Earth's crust and the uppermost part of the mantle are collectively referred to as the:

- a) Troposphere b) Geosphere
c) Technosphere d) Biosphere

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

32.The composition of the Earth's geosphere primarily consists of: a)

Water

b) Soil

c) Rocks and minerals

d) Air

33.Which component of the environment includes everything that is human-made, from buildings to transportation networks?

a) Hydrosphere

b) Biosphere

c) Technosphere

d) Atmosphere

34.The layer of the atmosphere that contains the ozone layer and helps protect life on Earth from harmful UV radiation is the:

a) Troposphere

b) Stratosphere

c) Mesosphere

d) Exosphere

35.The study of the relationship between organisms and their environment is known as:

a) Geology

b) Climatology

c) Ecology

d) Anthropology

36.The component of the environment that is primarily composed of gases, including nitrogen, oxygen, and carbon dioxide, is the:

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Geosphere b) Biosphere
c) Technosphere d) Atmosphere

37. The movement of water from the Earth's surface to the atmosphere and back is a crucial process in the:

- a) Atmosphere b) Hydrosphere
c) Biosphere d) Geosphere

38. The layer of the Earth's atmosphere where weather balloons and aircraft often fly is the:

- a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere
c) Thermosphere d) Mesosphere

39. The interaction of living organisms with their physical and chemical environment is an essential aspect of:

- a) Geology b) Meteorology
c) Geosphere d) Ecology

40. The layer of the atmosphere furthest from Earth's surface, where satellites orbit, is the:

- a) Troposphere b) Stratosphere

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Mesosphere d) Exosphere

41. What is an ecosystem?

- a) A single species living in a particular area
b) A community of organisms interacting with their physical environment
c) A geological formation
d) A specific type of climate

42. Which of the following is an abiotic component of an ecosystem? a)

- Plants b) Animals
c) Temperature d) Bacteria

43. Which term refers to a group of individuals of the same species living in a particular area?

- a) Ecosystem b) Community
c) Population d) Habitat

44. The transfer of energy from one trophic level to another in an ecosystem is known as:

- a) Biomagnification b) Energy recycling
c) Energy flow d) Nutrient cycling

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

45. In an ecosystem, autotrophs are organisms that:

- a) Consume other organisms for food
- b) Produce their own food through photosynthesis
- c) Only live in aquatic environments
- d) Lack chlorophyll

46. What is the primary role of decomposers in an ecosystem?

- a) Predation
- b) Herbivory
- c) Break down dead organic matter and recycle nutrients
- d) Contribute to biodiversity

46. The first trophic level in a food chain consists of:

- a) Herbivores
- b) Carnivores
- c) Producers
- d) Omnivores

47. Which biogeochemical cycle is responsible for the movement of carbon between the atmosphere, living organisms, and the Earth's crust?

- a) Nitrogen cycle
- b) Water cycle

b) Rivers

d) Oceans

- a) Has a low population density

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- b) Plays a critical role in maintaining the structure and function of the ecosystem
- c) Is an invasive species
- d) Is at the top of the food chain

52. Which ecosystem is characterized by its saltwater environment and is home to various marine organisms?

- a) Grassland
- b) Desert
- c) Coral reef
- d) Tundra

53. The process by which nutrients are released from dead organic matter and returned to the ecosystem is called:

- a) Photosynthesis
- b) Nitrogen fixation
- c) Denitrification
- d) Decomposition

54. Which of the following biomes is characterized by cold temperatures, permafrost, and a lack of trees?

- a) Tropical rainforest
- b) Tundra
- c) Desert
- d) Grassland

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

55. Which of the following is a type of freshwater ecosystem with flowing water, such as rivers and streams?

- a) Wetland
- b) Lake
- c) Estuary
- d) Lentic system

56. What is the term for the specific role an organism plays in its ecosystem, including its interactions with other organisms and its environment?

- a) Niche
- b) Habitat
- c) Range
- d) Territory

57. In which trophic level of an ecosystem would you typically find herbivores?

- a) First trophic level
- b) Second trophic level
- c) Third trophic level
- d) Fourth trophic level

58. The process by which water evaporates from plant leaves is called:

- a) Transpiration
- b) Precipitation
- c) Condensation
- d) Percolation

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

59. Which of the following is a major threat to coral reefs and their ecosystems?

- a) Deforestation b) Ocean acidification
- c) Desertification d) Tornadoes

60. Which of the following is an example of a renewable resource?

- a) Natural gas b) Coal
- c) Solar energy d) Petroleum

61. Wind energy is considered a renewable resource because it is generated by:

- a) Burning fossil fuels
- b) Harnessing the Earth's geothermal heat
- c) Utilizing the kinetic energy of moving air
- d) Extracting minerals from the Earth's crust

62. What is the primary source of energy in hydropower or hydroelectric generation?

- a) Fossil fuels b) Wind turbines
- c) Flowing water d) Natural gas

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

63.Solar panels convert sunlight into:

- a) Natural gas b) Electrical energy
- c) Petroleum d) Coal

64.Biomass energy is derived from:

- a) Fossilized plants and animals
- b) Living or recently deceased organic matter
- c) Minerals and ores
- d) Radioactive elements

65.Which renewable resource relies on the heat stored beneath the Earth's surface?

- a) Wind energy b) Solar energy
- c) Geothermal energy d) Tidal energy

66.The process of converting organic waste into biogas, a renewable energy source, is known as:

- a) Photosynthesis b) Composting
- c) Anaerobic digestion d) Fossilization

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

67.What is the major advantage of renewable resources over non-renewable resources?

- a) Renewables are cheaper to extract and use.
- b) Renewables are unlimited and do not deplete over time.
- c) Renewables do not require any technology for harnessing.
- d) Renewables produce more pollution.

68.Which of the following is a non-renewable resource?

- a) Wind energy
- b) Natural gas
- c) Solar power
- d) Hydroelectricity

69.Fossil fuels, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, are examples of:

- a) Renewable resources
- b) Non-renewable resources
- c) Biomass energy
- d) Geothermal energy

70.Non-renewable resources are characterized by:

- a) Infinite availability
- b) Fast replenishment
- c) Limited supply
- d) Recyclability

71.Nuclear energy is considered a non-renewable resource because it relies on:

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) The combustion of fossil fuels
- b) The decay of radioactive elements
- c) Tidal forces
- d) Solar radiation

72.The term "peak oil" refers to the point at which:

- a) Oil prices reach their highest level
- b) The Earth's oil reserves are completely exhausted
- c) Oil production becomes more efficient
- d) Oil exports increase

73.Non-renewable resources are often associated with:

- a) Reduced environmental impact
- b) Sustainable energy production
- c) Pollution and environmental degradation
- d) Infinite availability

74.Which non-renewable resource is primarily used in the production of electricity and as a fuel in many vehicles?

- a) Natural gas
- b) Uranium
- c) Coal
- d) Solar power

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

75. Shale gas and tight oil are examples of unconventional sources of:

- a) Renewable energy b) Geothermal energy
- c) Natural gas and oil d) Hydroelectricity

76. The primary environmental concern associated with the extraction and use of non-renewable resources is:

- a) Air pollution b) Biodiversity conservation
- c) Soil erosion d) Ozone depletion

77. "Fracking" is a technique commonly used in the extraction of which non-renewable resource?

- a) Natural gas and oil b) Uranium
- c) Coal d) Wind energy

78. What does the term "biodiversity" refer to?

- a) The variety of life on Earth, including genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity
- b) The total human population on Earth
- c) The number of endangered species
- d) The diversity of ecosystems on Mars

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

79.Genetic diversity refers to:

- a) The number of different species in an ecosystem
- b) The variety of genetic information within a single species
- c) The number of ecosystems in a region
- d) The diversity of habitat types in a given area

80.Which level of biodiversity focuses on the different species present in a particular ecosystem?

- a) Genetic diversity
- b) Ecosystem diversity
- c) Species diversity
- d) Habitat diversity

81.What is the primary factor contributing to the loss of biodiversity worldwide?

- a) Climate change
- b) Overpopulation
- c) Habitat destruction and fragmentation
- d) Air pollution

82.Which biome is known for its high biodiversity and is often called the "lungs of the Earth"?

- a) Tundra
- b) Desert
- c) Tropical rainforest
- d) Taiga

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

83.The term "endangered species" refers to species that are:

- a) Overpopulated b) At risk of extinction
- c) Highly adaptable d) Not native to their habitat

84.What is one of the key benefits of preserving biodiversity?

- a) Economic development
- b) Reduced need for conservation efforts
- c) Ecosystem stability and resilience
- d) Rapid deforestation

85.The main driver of habitat loss and destruction is often:

- a) Conservation efforts b) Climate change
- c) Urbanization and agriculture d) Protected areas

86.The introduction of non-native species to a new ecosystem, which can harm native species, is called:

- a) Hybridization b) Bioaccumulation
- c) Biodiversity d) Biological invasion

87.What is the primary goal of a wildlife corridor or greenway?

- a) To increase the speed of extinction

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- b) To prevent human access to natural areas
- c) To connect fragmented habitats and aid species movement
- d) To maximize human recreational activities

88. Which international agreement aims to conserve biodiversity, ensure sustainable use of its components, and share the benefits arising from genetic resources?

- a) Kyoto Protocol
- b) Paris Agreement
- c) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
- d) Clean Air Act

89. What does "sustainable development" mean in the context of biodiversity conservation?

- a) Maximizing short-term economic gains at the expense of the environment
- b) Balancing economic and environmental interests for long-term well-being
- c) Rapid exploitation of resources without consideration for the future
- d) Isolating natural habitats from human activities

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

90. Which of the following is a common conservation method to protect endangered species?

- a) Habitat destruction b) Captive breeding programs
- c) Introducing invasive species d) Overharvesting

91. What is the primary purpose of protected areas such as national parks and wildlife reserves?

- a) To generate revenue through tourism
- b) To isolate species from their natural habitats
- c) To conserve biodiversity and provide a sanctuary for wildlife
- d) To promote urban development

92. Which of the following is a key factor that contributes to the success of conservation efforts?

- a) Public awareness and engagement
- b) Rapid habitat destruction
- c) Species isolation
- d) Deforestation

93. The overexploitation of natural resources, such as overfishing or overhunting, can lead to:

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Habitat destruction
- b) Genetic diversity
- c) Population decline or extinction
- d) Increased species diversity

94. Acid rain is a form of environmental pollution that can negatively impact biodiversity by:

- a) Increasing genetic diversity
- b) Providing essential nutrients to ecosystems
- c) Damaging aquatic environments and harming species
- d) Promoting biodiversity in urban areas

95. What is the primary factor causing coral reef bleaching and the decline of marine biodiversity?

- a) Increased carbon dioxide levels
- b) Invasive species
- c) Overfishing
- d) Rising ocean temperatures

96. What is the term for the loss of a species from a particular habitat or region?

- a) Extinction
- b) Migration
- c) Hybridization
- d) Invasion

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

97. Which of the following is NOT a direct threat to biodiversity?

- a) Pollution
- b) Climate change
- c) Habitat destruction
- d) Conservation efforts

98. Which type of pollution is primarily caused by the release of harmful substances into the air, leading to respiratory problems and climate change?

- a) Water pollution
- b) Noise pollution
- c) Air pollution
- d) Soil pollution

99. The contamination of natural water bodies like rivers, lakes, and oceans by pollutants is known as:

- a) Air pollution
- b) Water pollution
- c) Noise pollution
- d) Thermal pollution

100. Pollution resulting from excessive noise that disturbs the normal acoustic environment is called:

- a) Water pollution
- b) Soil pollution
- c) Light pollution
- d) Noise pollution

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

101.What type of pollution occurs when the temperature of water bodies increases due to the release of heated water from industrial processes?

- a) Noise pollution b) Air pollution
- c) Light pollution d) Thermal pollution

102.Which of the following is a primary source of indoor air pollution?

- a) Volcanic eruptions b) Industrial emissions
- c) Cigarette smoke d) Ocean currents

103.Point source pollution refers to pollution that originates from:

- a) A single identifiable source, such as a factory or sewage treatment plant
- b) Multiple scattered sources, such as automobiles
- c) Natural sources like volcanoes
- d) Noise pollution

104.Non-point source pollution results from:

- a) Contaminated groundwater b) Single identifiable sources
- c) Large industrial facilities d) Diffuse and widespread activities

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

105. Which air pollutant is primarily responsible for smog formation and respiratory problems?

- a) Carbon monoxide b) Nitrogen dioxide
- c) Methane d) Ozone

106. Lead pollution is particularly harmful to:

- a) Aquatic ecosystems b) Human health, especially children
- c) Soil fertility d) Ozone layer

107. The major greenhouse gas contributing to global warming and climate change is:

- a) Methane b) Carbon dioxide
- c) Ozone d) Sulfur dioxide

108. Acid rain, which damages aquatic ecosystems and buildings, is primarily caused by emissions of:

- a) Carbon dioxide b) Nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide
- c) Methane d) Lead

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

109. Which form of pollution is associated with the depletion of the ozone layer?

- a) Air pollution
- b) Noise pollution
- c) Light pollution
- d) Ozone depletion

110. The Clean Air Act and the Clean Water Act are examples of legislation aimed at regulating:

- a) Noise pollution
- b) Air and water pollution
- c) Soil pollution
- d) Light pollution

111. What organization is responsible for setting international standards to protect the environment, including regulations on air and water pollution?

- a) Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- b) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- c) National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)
- d) World Health Organization (WHO)

112. Which of the following is NOT a common method of reducing air pollution from industrial sources?

- a) Installing air filters and scrubbers

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- b) Switching to cleaner energy sources
- c) Increasing greenhouse gas emissions
- d) Implementing emission controls

113. Hazardous waste disposal and management are primarily regulated to prevent:

- a) Soil erosion
- b) Water pollution
- c) Noise pollution
- d) Light pollution

114. Eutrophication of water bodies, caused by excess nutrient pollution, can lead to:

- a) Improved aquatic biodiversity
- b) Enhanced water quality
- c) Algal blooms and dead zones
- d) Reduced oxygen levels in aquatic ecosystems

115. Radioactive pollution can result from the improper disposal of:

- a) Plastics
- b) Radioactive waste materials
- c) Metals
- d) Organic matter

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

116.The improper disposal of electronic waste (e-waste) can lead to environmental pollution due to the presence of:

- a) Organic materials b) Heavy metals and toxic substances
- c) Glass and ceramics d) Biodegradable plastics

117.What is the term for the practice of removing and disposing of hazardous materials from a contaminated site to prevent pollution?

- a) Pollution prevention b) Pollution mitigation
- c) Environmental remediation d) Environmental conservation

118.Environmental policies are government regulations and actions designed to:

- a) Maximize economic growth
- b) Minimize public involvement
- c) Address environmental issues and protect natural resources
- d) Promote pollution

119.The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in the United States is responsible for:

- a) Promoting industrial growth
- b) Enforcing environmental laws and regulations

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

c) Advocating for unchecked pollution

d) Supporting deforestation

120.What international agreement aims to combat climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions?

a) Montreal Protocol

b) Kyoto Protocol

c) Paris Agreement

d) Copenhagen Accord

121.The Clean Air Act focuses on regulating and controlling:

a) Noise pollution

b) Water pollution

c) Air pollution

d) Land pollution

122.The Endangered Species Act aims to:

a) Promote habitat destruction

b) Protect and recover threatened and endangered species

c) Encourage species extinction

d) Promote exotic species introduction

123.Which legislation in the United States focuses on protecting wetlands and regulating dredging and filling activities?

a) Clean Water Act

b) Safe Drinking Water Act

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Toxic Substances Control Act d) Soil Conservation Act

124.Sustainable agriculture aims to:

- a) Maximize the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers
- b) Promote monoculture farming
- c) Minimize the environmental impact of farming while maintaining productivity
- d) Eliminate crop diversity

125.Recycling programs help reduce the environmental impact by:

- a) Increasing waste production
- b) Reducing the need for landfills and conserving resources
- c) Promoting incineration of waste
- d) Encouraging single-use products

126.The concept of "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" is aimed at:

- a) Maximizing waste generation b) Reducing waste production
- c) Promoting disposable products d) Ignoring environmental concerns

127.The use of renewable energy sources, such as wind and solar power, is an example of a policy that aims to:

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Increase greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Address climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels
- c) Promote fossil fuel use
- d) Deplete natural resources

128.The international framework aimed at addressing global climate change is known as:

- a) Global Warming Agreement
- b) Paris Protocol
- c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- d) Climate Crisis Resolution

129.Cap-and-trade programs are designed to:

- a) Limit carbon emissions from factories
- b) Promote deforestation
- c) Encourage pollution
- d) Ignore air quality standards

130.National parks and wildlife reserves are established to:

- a) Promote urban development

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- b) Provide recreational activities
- c) Conserve biodiversity and protect natural areas
- d) Maximize human activities within protected areas

131.CITES, the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, aims to:

- a) Promote wildlife trade without restrictions
- b) Regulate and restrict international trade in endangered species
- c) Encourage overexploitation of endangered species
- d) Promote exotic pet trade

132.Habitat conservation plans and critical habitat designations are tools used to protect:

- a) Endangered species
- b) Natural resource extraction
- c) Pollution
- d) Urban development

133.The Montreal Protocol is focused on:

- a) Reducing greenhouse gas emissions
- b) Protecting the ozone layer by phasing out ozone-depleting substances
- c) Encouraging the use of ozone-depleting chemicals

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

d) Promoting soil erosion

134.The Ramsar Convention addresses the conservation and wise use of:

- a) Wetlands b) Deserts
- c) Mountains d) Coral reefs

135.The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) include a focus on environmental objectives, such as clean water and sanitation, climate action, and life below water. How many SDGs are there in total?

- a) 7 b) 17
- c) 27 d) 77

136.Environmental justice aims to ensure that:

- a) Environmental regulations only apply to certain groups
- b) Pollution and environmental impacts are equally distributed among communities
- c) Wealthy communities receive more protection from pollution
- d) Environmental concerns are ignored

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

137.The "Principle of Environmental Justice" drafted at the First National People of Color Environmental Leadership Summit in 1991 states that:

- a) Environmental justice is not a human right
- b) Communities have the right to participate as equal partners
- c) Environmental protection should prioritize industrial development
- d) Indigenous peoples have no role in environmental policy

138.The relationship between human communities and their natural surroundings is often described as:

- a) Environmental cooperation
- b) Environmental conservation
- c) Human-environment interaction
- d) Environmental isolation

139.Which term describes a community's physical and social surroundings, including homes, workplaces, and recreational areas?

- a) Habitat
- b) Ecosystem
- c) Environment
- d) Biosphere

140.Environmental sustainability refers to:

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Rapid resource depletion
- b) Meeting current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
- c) Ignoring ecological concerns
- d) Promoting pollution

141. The concept of "ecological footprint" measures:

- a) The amount of pollution generated by a community
- b) The total land and resources required to support a community's lifestyle
- c) The number of species in a community
- d) The community's economic growth

142. What term describes the practice of using resources at a rate that allows them to be naturally replenished?

- a) Resource depletion b) Sustainable resource use
- c) Resource scarcity d) Resource hoarding

142. Which resource is primarily responsible for air pollution and contributes to climate change when burned?

- a) Solar energy b) Fossil fuels

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Wind energy d) Geothermal energy

143. The three "Rs" in the context of resource conservation and waste reduction stand for:

- a) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle b) Risk, Reward, Regulate
c) Rainforests, Rivers, Resources d) Replenish, Remove, Recreate

144. The concept of "urban sprawl" refers to:

- a) The concentrated growth of urban areas
b) The spread of urban development into surrounding rural areas
c) The decline of urban areas
d) The complete abandonment of cities

145. Which of the following is an example of a direct environmental impact of human communities?

- a) Climate change b) Habitat destruction
c) Ocean acidification d) Natural resource depletion

146. What term describes the process of clearing land for agriculture or urban development, often resulting in habitat loss and biodiversity decline?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Desertification b) Deforestation
- c) Acid rain d) Overfishing

147.The "tragedy of the commons" refers to the phenomenon where:

- a) Common resources are protected and conserved by communities
- b) Common resources are overexploited due to individual self-interest
- c) Common resources are freely accessible to all without consequence
- d) Common resources are not used by communities

148.Biodiversity loss, resulting from human activities, can lead to:

- a) Enhanced ecosystem stability
- b) Increased food security
- c) Reduced ecosystem services and potential ecological collapse
- d) Reduced resource availability

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

ANSWERS

1. c) Integrating knowledge from various disciplines
2. c) History
3. a) Natural and social sciences
4. b) Finding solutions to environmental issues
5. b) Sociology
6. c) Interconnectedness
7. b) Economics
8. b) Meeting current needs without compromising the ability of future generations
9. b) Understand and address environmental issues from various perspectives
10. d) Ecology
11. a) The overexploitation of shared resources
12. c) Economics
13. b) Human values and responsibilities toward nature
14. c) The variety of living organisms and their interactions
15. d) Decreasing biodiversity
16. a) The unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens
17. b) Geology
18. b) The maximum population an ecosystem can support sustainably

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

19. b) To assess the potential environmental effects of a proposed project
20. a) Economic growth and environmental protection
21. c) Technosphere
22. b) Atmosphere
23. c) Hydrosphere
24. c) Geosphere
25. d) Biosphere
26. b) Technosphere
27. a) Troposphere
28. c) Biosphere
29. b) Ecology
30. b) Atmosphere
31. b) Geosphere
32. c) Rocks and minerals
33. c) Technosphere
34. b) Stratosphere
35. c) Ecology
36. d) Atmosphere
37. b) Hydrosphere
38. a) Troposphere




**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 39. d) Ecology
- 40. d) Exosphere
- 41. b) A community of organisms interacting with their physical environment
- 42. c) Temperature
- 43. c) Population
- 44. c) Energy flow
- 45. b) Produce their own food through photosynthesis
- 46. c) Break down dead organic matter and recycle nutrients
- 47. c) Producers
- 48. c) Carbon cycle
- 49. a) Convert nitrogen gas into a form that plants can use
- 50. c) Groundwater
- 51. c) Parasitism
- 52. b) Plays a critical role in maintaining the structure and function of the ecosystem
- 53. c) Coral reef
- 54. d) Decomposition
- 55. b) Tundra
- 56. c) Estuary
- 57. a) Niche

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 58. b) Second trophic level
- 59. a) Transpiration
- 60. b) Ocean acidification
- 61. c) Solar energy
- 62. c) Utilizing the kinetic energy of moving air
- 63. c) Flowing water
- 64. b) Electrical energy
- 65. b) Living or recently deceased organic matter
- 66. c) Geothermal energy
- 67. c) Anaerobic digestion
- 68. b) Renewables are unlimited and do not deplete over time.
- 69. b) Natural gas
- 70. b) Non-renewable resources
- 71. c) Limited supply
- 72. b) The decay of radioactive elements
- 73. b) The Earth's oil reserves are completely exhausted
- 74. c) Pollution and environmental degradation
- 75. c) Coal
- 76. c) Natural gas and oil
- 77. a) Air pollution
- 78. c) Coal

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 
- The logo of St. Joseph's College is a shield-shaped emblem. At the top is a green cross with a white star in the center. Below the cross is a red banner with the text 'ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE' in white. The shield itself is blue and contains a white cross, a red star, and the words 'KNOWLEDGE' and 'FAITH' in white. The shield is flanked by two green leaves.
79. a) The variety of life on Earth, including genetic, species, and ecosystem diversity
80. b) The variety of genetic information within a single species
81. c) Species diversity
82. c) Habitat destruction and fragmentation
83. c) Tropical rainforest
84. b) At risk of extinction
85. c) Ecosystem stability and resilience
86. c) Urbanization and agriculture
87. d) Biological invasion
88. c) To connect fragmented habitats and aid species movement
89. c) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)
90. b) Balancing economic and environmental interests for long-term well-being
91. b) Captive breeding programs
92. c) To conserve biodiversity and provide a sanctuary for wildlife
93. a) Public awareness and engagement
94. c) Population decline or extinction
95. c) Damaging aquatic environments and harming species
96. d) Rising ocean temperatures
97. a) Extinction

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 98. d) Conservation efforts
- 99. c) Air pollution
- 100. b) Water pollution
- 101. d) Noise pollution
- 102. d) Thermal pollution
- 103. c) Cigarette smoke
- 104. a) A single identifiable source, such as a factory or sewage treatment plant
- 105. d) Diffuse and widespread activities
- 106. b) Nitrogen dioxide
- 107. b) Human health, especially children
- 108. b) Carbon dioxide
- 109. b) Nitrogen oxides and sulfur dioxide
- 110. d) Ozone depletion
- 111. b) Air and water pollution
- 112. b) United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- 113. d) Implementing emission controls
- 114. b) Water pollution
- 115. c) Algal blooms and dead zones
- 116. b) Radioactive waste materials
- 117. b) Heavy metals and toxic substances

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 118. c) Environmental remediation
- 119. c) Address environmental issues and protect natural resources
- 120. b) Enforcing environmental laws and regulations
- 121. c) Paris Agreement
- 122. c) Air pollution
- 123. b) Protect and recover threatened and endangered species
- 124. a) Clean Water Act
- 125. c) Minimize the environmental impact of farming while maintaining productivity
- 126. b) Reducing the need for landfills and conserving resources
- 127. b) Reducing waste production
- 128. b) Address climate change and reduce reliance on fossil fuels
- 129. c) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- 130. a) Limit carbon emissions from factories
- 131. c) Conserve biodiversity and protect natural areas
- 132. b) Regulate and restrict international trade in endangered species
- 133. a) Endangered species
- 134. b) Protecting the ozone layer by phasing out ozone-depleting substances

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 135. a) Wetlands
- 136. b) 17
- 137. b) Pollution and environmental impacts are equally distributed among communities
- 138. b) Communities have the right to participate as equal partners
- 139. c) Human-environment interaction
- 140. c) Environment
- 141. b) Meeting current needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs
- 142. b) The total land and resources required to support a community's lifestyle
- 143. b) Sustainable resource use
- 144. b) Fossil fuels
- 145. a) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
- 146. b) The spread of urban development into surrounding rural areas
- 147. b) Habitat destruction
- 148. b) Deforestation
- 149. b) Common resources are overexploited due to individual self-interest
- 150. d) Reduced resource availability

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

PART B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING (5 mark questions)

1. Write a note on the multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies.
2. What are the ways to prevent drought?
3. Write about food chain and food web.
4. What are the values of biodiversity?
5. Define pollution and write about the types of pollution briefly.
6. Write short notes on thermal pollution.
7. Explain about of forest resources.
8. Write short notes on the endemic species of India.
9. Give an account of solid waste management.
10. What is the role of individual in the prevention of pollution?
11. What is the greenhouse effect?
12. Define biodiversity.
13. Name a renewable source of energy.
14. What causes acid rain?
15. What is soil erosion?
16. What are the main components of air?
17. Explain the ozone layer's significance.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

18. What is deforestation?
19. What is a carbon footprint?
20. What does "sustainable development" mean?
21. What is eutrophication?
22. Define habitat loss.
23. What is the water cycle?
24. Explain the term "endangered species."
25. What is the purpose of recycling?
26. What is desertification?
27. Define sustainable agriculture.
28. What is the primary source of indoor air pollution?
29. What is the main cause of ocean pollution?
30. Explain the concept of overfishing.
31. What are greenhouse gases?
32. Define renewable resources.
33. Explain the term "composting."
34. What is the Kyoto Protocol?
35. Define natural resource depletion.
36. Explain the term "biodegradable."
37. What are the effects of deforestation on climate?
38. Define wetlands.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

39. What is sustainable consumption?
40. Explain the term "ozone depletion."
41. What is the role of decomposers in ecosystems?
42. Define conservation.
43. What is the importance of pollinators?
44. Explain the term "biodiversity hotspot."
45. What is the Paris Agreement?
46. Define sustainable transportation.
47. What are the primary causes of water pollution?
48. Explain the concept of renewable energy.
49. Define ecological footprint.
50. What is the tragedy of the commons?
51. Explain the term "carbon sequestration."
52. What is the role of the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency)?
53. Define biomagnification.
54. Explain the term "climate resilience."
55. What is a watershed?
56. Define sustainable forestry.
57. Explain the term "solar energy."
58. What is the importance of mangroves in coastal ecosystems?
59. Define ozone-friendly products.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

60. Explain the term "environmental justice."

PART C

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN DETAIL: (10 mark questions)

1. Define environment and the various components of environment.
2. Write about deforestation and afforestation.
3. Write about water resource and mineral resource.
4. Write about thermal pollution and solid waste management.
5. Write about the different types of ecosystems.
6. Write an essay about the ways to conserve biodiversity
7. Write about Chipko movement and ozone layer depletion.
8. Write about global warming.
9. Write about different types of biodiversity.
10. Explain about natural resources in detail.
11. Discuss the causes and consequences of air pollution in urban areas.
12. Explore the impacts of climate change on global biodiversity and ecosystems.
13. Analyze the importance of wetlands in preserving water quality and providing habitat.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

14. Explain the concept of sustainable development and its challenges in today's world.
15. Discuss the role of renewable energy sources in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
16. Examine the effects of plastic pollution on marine ecosystems and potential solutions.
17. Describe the significance of the Amazon Rainforest and the threats it currently faces.
18. Explore the pros and cons of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) in agriculture.
19. Analyze the role of government policies in promoting environmental conservation.
20. Discuss the social and environmental implications of hydraulic fracturing (fracking) for natural gas.
21. Explain the concept of food miles and its implications for sustainable food systems.
22. Explore the impacts of deforestation on climate, biodiversity, and local communities.
23. Discuss the importance of clean water sources and challenges in ensuring water security.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

24. Analyze the effects of ocean acidification on marine ecosystems and global fisheries.
25. Examine the role of consumer behavior in promoting sustainable production and consumption.
26. Describe the challenges and opportunities of transitioning to a circular economy.
27. Discuss the relationship between urbanization and environmental sustainability.
28. Explore the causes and consequences of soil degradation and erosion.
29. Analyze the effects of industrial agriculture on soil health and ecosystem services.
30. Explain the concept of environmental justice and its relevance to marginalized communities.
31. Discuss the impacts of overpopulation on natural resources and ecosystem balance.
32. Explore the role of conservation biology in protecting endangered species.
33. Analyze the potential benefits and risks of nuclear energy as a power source.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

34. Discuss the effects of overfishing on marine ecosystems and potential solutions.
 35. Explore the importance of biodiversity conservation in pharmaceutical research.
 36. Analyze the social and environmental impacts of large-scale dam projects.
 37. Discuss the role of international agreements, such as the Paris Agreement, in addressing climate change.
 38. Explore the challenges and benefits of transitioning to sustainable transportation systems.
 39. Analyze the effects of industrial pollution on water quality and aquatic ecosystems.
 40. Discuss the ethical considerations surrounding animal rights and experimentation in scientific research.
 41. Write about the various environmental laws in India.
 42. Give a detailed account on the hot spots of biodiversity.
 43. Explain the impacts of acid rain and ozone layer depletion.
 44. Write an account on environmental ethics.
 45. Discuss about the various types of pollution and the ways to prevent pollution.
-

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

NME – SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN INDIA

PART A

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWERS:

1.What is the approximate population of India as of my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021?

- a) 500 million
- b) 1 billion
- c) 1.3 billion
- d) 2 billion

2.Which decade in India witnessed the most significant population growth, contributing to concerns about overpopulation?

- a) 1950s
- b) 1970s
- c) 1990s
- d) 2010s

3.Which state in India has the highest population density, exacerbating the challenges of overpopulation?

- a) Rajasthan
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kerala

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

4.What is the term used to describe the situation where a population's birth rate exceeds its death rate, leading to a rapid increase in population?

- a) Population equilibrium b) Population stagnation
- c) Population explosion d) Population decline

4.Which government program in India aimed to control overpopulation by promoting family planning and providing contraceptives?

- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan b) Make in India
- c) Janani Suraksha Yojana d) Family Planning Program

5.What is the concept of the "demographic dividend" in the context of India's population?

- a) A large, youthful population is an asset for economic growth
- b) A declining population is beneficial for economic stability
- c) The government should encourage high birth rates for workforce development
- d) The elderly population is a burden on the economy

6.Which demographic group in India often experiences higher fertility rates and contributes significantly to population growth?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Adolescents b) Elderly
- c) Urban professionals d) Childless couples

7.What is the term used to describe the phenomenon of a population exceeding the carrying capacity of its environment?

- a) Overpopulation b) Demographic transition
- c) Underpopulation d) Replacement level fertility

8.Which Indian state has a population control policy that includes incentives for sterilization and penalties for having more than two children?

- a) West Bengal b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Madhya Pradesh d) Haryana

9.Which United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) addresses the issue of population growth and its impact on sustainability?

- a) SDG 1 (No Poverty)
- b) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
- c) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
- d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

10. How many Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted by the United Nations in September 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- a) 5 b) 10
- c) 17 d) 25

11. SDG 4 focuses on:

- a) Zero Hunger b) Clean Water and Sanitation
- c) Quality Education d) Gender Equality

12. Which SDG aims to ensure access to clean water and sanitation for all?

- a) SDG 6 b) SDG 9
- c) SDG 11 d) SDG 16

13. SDG 13 primarily addresses:

- a) Gender Equality b) Clean Water and Sanitation
- c) Climate Action d) Decent Work and Economic Growth

14. What is the main objective of SDG 1?

- a) No Poverty b) Good Health and Well-being

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Quality Education d) Reduced Inequality

15. Which SDG focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture?

- a) SDG 2 b) SDG 5
c) SDG 10 d) SDG 15

16. SDG 8 emphasizes:

- a) Quality Education
b) Decent Work and Economic Growth
c) Responsible Consumption and Production
d) Climate Action

17. What is the primary goal of SDG 7?

- a) Quality Education
b) Affordable and Clean Energy
c) Responsible Consumption and Production
d) Life Below Water

18. Which SDG aims to reduce inequality within and among countries?

- a) SDG 3 b) SDG 5

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

c) SDG 10

d) SDG 16

19.SDG 9 focuses on:

a) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure

b) Clean Water and Sanitation

c) Gender Equality

d) Reduced Inequality

20.What is the primary role of the National Council for Social Welfare (NCSW) or similar organizations?

a) Promoting tourism

b) Enhancing national defense

c) Advancing social welfare and humanitarian causes

d) Managing public transportation

21.Which ministry or department in a country typically oversees the operations of the National Council for Social Welfare?

a) Ministry of Agriculture

b) Ministry of Finance

c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

d) Ministry of Education

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

22.What is the primary objective of the National Council for Social Welfare?

- a) Environmental conservation b)Providing financial assistance to corporations
- c) Promoting cultural festivals
- d) Addressing social issues and promoting social welfare programs

23.In some countries, the National Council for Social Welfare plays a key role in:

- a) Enhancing military capabilities
- b) Regulating the stock market
- c) Providing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
- d) Managing national parks and wildlife sanctuaries

24.Which population group is the main focus of the National Council for Social Welfare's initiatives?

- a) Urban professionals
- b) Rural farmers
- c) Vulnerable and marginalized groups such as the poor, disabled, and elderly

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

d) Foreign tourists

25. What is the official poverty line in India, based on the Tendulkar Committee's recommendations?

- a) Earning less than \$1 per day
- b) Earning less than \$1.25 per day
- c) Earning less than \$2 per day
- d) Earning less than \$5 per day

26. Which of the following factors is a significant contributor to poverty in India?

- a) Abundant natural resources
- b) High levels of education
- c) Access to advanced technology
- d) Unequal distribution of wealth and income

27. Which Indian state has one of the highest poverty rates, despite its significant economic growth?

- a) Kerala
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Goa

program in India aims to provide food to all households to address food security.

Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana

Dhan Yojana

System (PDS)

percentage of the population is estimated to be undernourished?

a) Wage stagnation b) Structural unemployment
c) Working poverty d) Technological unemployment

a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
b) Make in India
c) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
d) Public Distribution System (PDS)

a) 5% b) 15%

c) 25% d) 45%

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

31. Which state in India has implemented a successful poverty alleviation program called "Amma Unavagam" that provides subsidized meals to the urban poor?

- a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra d) Rajasthan

32. What is the term used to describe the phenomenon where people are unable to afford basic necessities such as food, shelter, and clothing?

- a) Malnutrition b) Poverty
- c) Inequality d) Homelessness

33. Which Indian state has historically reported one of the lowest poverty rates due to its emphasis on education and social development?

- a) Bihar b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Kerala d) Madhya Pradesh

34. Which United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) addresses the issue of poverty and aims to "end poverty in all its forms everywhere"?

- a) SDG 1 (No Poverty)
- b) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
- d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

35. What is the approximate population of India as of my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021?

- a) 500 million
- b) 1 billion
- c) 1.3 billion
- d) 2 billion

36. Which decade in India's history witnessed a significant population explosion, contributing to concerns about overpopulation?

- a) 1950s
- b) 1970s
- c) 1990s
- d) 2010s

37. Overpopulation is a situation where:

- a) The birth rate exceeds the death rate, leading to rapid population growth
- b) The birth rate and death rate are in perfect balance
- c) The death rate exceeds the birth rate, leading to a declining population
- d) The population remains constant over time

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

38.What are some of the main challenges associated with overpopulation in India?

- a) Abundant natural resources and low unemployment
- b) Strain on resources, environmental degradation, and unemployment
- c) High quality of life and increased social cohesion
- d) Decreased competition for jobs and resources

39.Which Indian state has one of the highest population densities, exacerbating concerns about overpopulation?

- a) Kerala
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Himachal Pradesh

40.What is the term used to describe the situation where the carrying capacity of an environment is exceeded by the population it must support?

- a) Demographic transition
- b) Population equilibrium
- c) Overpopulation
- d) Sustainable growth

41.Which United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) addresses the issue of population growth and its impact on sustainability?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) SDG 1 (No Poverty)
- b) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
- c) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
- d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

42. The concept of "replacement level fertility" refers to:

- a) The ideal number of children per family to maintain population stability
- b) The maximum number of children a family should have to reduce overpopulation
- c) The number of children a couple needs to have to replace themselves
- d) The number of children born to parents with fertility problems

43. Which of the following is NOT a commonly suggested solution to address overpopulation in India?

- a) Promoting family planning and contraception
- b) Increasing access to education, especially for women
- c) Encouraging high birth rates to support the workforce
- d) Promoting sustainable resource management and conservation

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

44.What is the concept of the "demographic dividend" in the context of India's population?

- a) A large, youthful population is an asset for economic growth
- b) A declining population is beneficial for economic stability
- c) The government should encourage high birth rates for workforce development
- d) The elderly population is a burden on the economy

45.Which demographic group in India often experiences higher fertility rates and contributes significantly to population growth?

- a) Adolescents
- b) Elderly
- c) Urban professionals
- d) Childless couples

46.What is the term used to describe the phenomenon of a population exceeding the carrying capacity of its environment?

- a) Overpopulation
- b) Demographic transition
- c) Underpopulation
- d) Replacement level fertility

47.Which Indian state has a population control policy that includes incentives for sterilization and penalties for having more than two children?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) West Bengal b) Tamil Nadu
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Haryana

48. Which United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) addresses the issue of population growth and its impact on sustainability?

- a) SDG 1 (No Poverty)
b) SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-being)
c) SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

49. What is illiteracy?

- a) The inability to read and write b) Lack of access to healthcare
c) Poverty d) Lack of access to clean water

50. In which continent is India located?

- a) Africa b) Asia
c) Europe d) North America

51. Approximately, how many adults in India are considered illiterate?

- a) Less than 10 million b) Around 50 million

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

c) Over 200 million

d) Over 1 billion

52. Which age group is primarily affected by illiteracy in India?

a) Children under 5

b) Teenagers

c) Adults aged 15 and above

d) Senior citizens above 65

53. What is the primary cause of illiteracy in rural areas of India?

a) Lack of schools

b) Lack of interest in education

c) Insufficient government funding

d) Lack of electricity

54. Which Indian state has the highest illiteracy rate?

a) Kerala

b) Uttar Pradesh

c) Tamil Nadu

d) Maharashtra

55. What gender is disproportionately affected by illiteracy in India?

a) Males

b) Females

c) Both genders equally

d) Illiteracy is not a significant issue in India

56. How can illiteracy impact an individual's life?

a) It can limit access to employment opportunities

b) It can lead to better health outcomes

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) It has no significant impact on life
- d) It increases social status

57. What organization in India primarily focuses on eradicating illiteracy?

- a) United Nations
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) National Literacy Mission Authority (NLM)
- d) Indian Red Cross Society

58. Which of the following initiatives aims to promote literacy in India?

- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b) Make in India
- c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- d) Digital India

59. What is the literacy rate in India according to the 2011 Census?

- a) 68%
- b) 74%
- c) 82%
- d) 90%

60. Which age group is typically targeted by literacy programs in India?

- a) 0-5 years
- b) 6-14 years
- c) 15-24 years
- d) 25-64 years

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

61. Which Indian state has the highest literacy rate?

- a) Bihar
- b) Kerala
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Rajasthan

62. What is the main goal of the National Literacy Mission in India?

- a) Eradicating poverty
- b) Promoting religious tolerance
- c) Achieving 100% literacy
- d) Encouraging entrepreneurship

63. What percentage of the world's illiterate population resides in India?

- a) 5%
- b) 20%
- c) 35%
- d) 50%

64. Which factor is NOT a major barrier to literacy in rural India?

- a) Lack of access to schools
- b) Poverty
- c) Lack of interest in education
- d) High-quality teaching staff

65. Which government program focuses on adult education in India?

- a) Midday Meal Scheme
- b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana
- c) Saakshar Bharat
- d) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

66. What is the female literacy rate compared to the male literacy rate in India?

- a) Female literacy rate is higher b) Male literacy rate is higher
- c) Both are equal d) The data is not available

67. Which state in India has the lowest literacy rate among females?

- a) Kerala b) Rajasthan
- c) West Bengal d) Jharkhand

68. What percentage of Indian women aged 15-49 can read and write according to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) data?

- a) 30% b) 50%
- c) 65% d) 80%

69. Which factor is a significant contributor to the gender gap in literacy rates in India?

- a) Lack of interest among women
- b) Early marriage and motherhood
- c) Insufficient government funding
- d) Female-focused literacy programs

b) Swachh Bharat Act

d) Make in India

b) Around 50%

d) Equal to the national average

India has the highest number of

b) North India

a) English b) Hindi
c) Bengali d) Tamil

a) Digital India b) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
c) Right to Education Act d) Make in India

a) Below 30%
b) Around 50%
c) Above 70%
d) Equal to the national average

a) South India b) North India
c) Northeast India d) Central India

a) Lack of transportation b) Child labour

is responsible for conducting
a?
lia
Medical Research
s and Programme Implemen
rch Organisation
of female literacy on family
impact.

- a) It has no significant impact.
- b) It leads to better family planning and healthcare choices.
- c) It increases the birth rate.
- d) It decreases access to healthcare.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

78. Which state in India has the highest dropout rate among primary school students?

- a) Goa
- b) Manipur
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Haryana

79. Which technology has shown promise in bridging the literacy gap in remote areas of India?

- a) Satellite Internet
- b) Virtual Reality (VR)
- c) Biometric authentication
- d) Drones

80. What percentage of the Indian population lives in rural areas where access to education can be challenging?

- a) 25%
- b) 50%
- c) 65%
- d) 75%

81. What is the main factor contributing to the high illiteracy rate among India's transgender community?

- a) Lack of interest in education
- b) Discrimination and social stigma
- c) Limited access to schools
- d) Economic factors

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

82. Which Indian Nobel laureate is known for his efforts to promote literacy and education?

- a) Kailash Satyarthi b) Amartya Sen
- c) C.V. Raman d) Rabindranath Tagore

83. What role can digital technology play in addressing illiteracy in India?

- a) It has no role in literacy programs.
- b) It can provide access to educational content.
- c) It promotes traditional teaching methods.
- d) It increases the cost of education.

84. What is the "Right to Education Act" also known as?

- a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan b) RTE Act
- c) National Education Policy d) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

85. How does the caste system in India affect literacy rates?

- a) It has no impact on literacy rates.
- b) It leads to higher literacy rates among lower castes.
- c) It leads to higher literacy rates among higher castes.
- d) It results in unequal access to education.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

86.What is the main focus of the Midday Meal Scheme in India?

- a) Promoting literacy
- b) Reducing child labor
- c) Providing nutritious meals to students
- d) Encouraging sports in schools

87.What percentage of India's workforce is employed in the informal sector with limited access to education and training?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

88.Which Indian state has made significant progress in improving its literacy rate over the past decade?

- a) Odisha
- b) Bihar
- c) Uttar Pradesh
- d) Tamil Nadu

89.What is the primary reason for children in India dropping out of school before completing their education?

- a) Lack of interest in learning
- b) Poverty and the need to work
- c) Lack of access to schools
- d) Health issues

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

90. Which of the following is NOT a key strategy to combat illiteracy in India?

- a) Promoting girls' education b) Increasing the number of schools
- c) Reducing teacher salaries d) Providing scholarships

91. How does the lack of literacy impact economic opportunities in India?

- a) It increases access to high-paying jobs.
- b) It limits job opportunities and earning potential.
- c) It has no effect on economic opportunities.
- d) It leads to entrepreneurship.

92. Which of the following is an example of a non-governmental organization (NGO) working to combat illiteracy in India?

- a) Indian Parliament b) UNESCO
- c) Teach for India d) Indian Army

93. What percentage of India's population belongs to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, facing higher illiteracy rates?

- a) 10% b) 20%
- c) 30% d) 40%

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

94.What percentage of India's population lives below the poverty line, often facing limited access to education?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 40%
- d) 60%

95.How does early childhood education impact a child's future literacy skills?

- a) It has no impact on future literacy.
- b) It lays the foundation for future literacy skills.
- c) It hinders future literacy development.
- d) It only affects the child's physical health.

96.Which Indian state has successfully implemented the "Kanyashree Prakalpa" initiative to promote girls' education?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) West Bengal
- c) Gujarat
- d) Punjab

97.How do government-run adult literacy programs typically operate in India?

- a) Through formal classroom education
- b) By providing cash incentives

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

c) Through virtual reality training

d) By distributing free textbooks

98. What percentage of India's population speaks Hindi, making it a crucial language for literacy efforts?

a) 10%

b) 25%

c) 40%

d) Over 50%

99. Which technology can help address the language barrier in promoting literacy in diverse regions of India?

a) Machine learning

b) Virtual reality

c) Biometric authentication

d) Drones

100. How can literacy programs benefit rural Indian communities beyond basic reading and writing skills?

a) By promoting traditional practices

b) By preserving cultural heritage

c) By improving healthcare awareness and access

d) By increasing unemployment rates

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

101.What percentage of India's population lives in urban areas where access to education is generally easier?

- a) 10%
- b) 25%
- c) 50%
- d) 75%

102.What is the main objective of the "Each One Teach One" campaign in India?

- a) Eradicating poverty
- b) Promoting religious tolerance
- c) Encouraging individuals to teach someone to read
- d) Providing free textbooks to schools

103.What is the most common type of crime reported in India?

- a) Theft
- b) Homicide
- c) Cybercrime
- d) Kidnapping

104.Which law enforcement agency is responsible for investigating crimes at the national level in India?

- a) State Police
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- c) Interpol
- d) Crime Branch

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

105. Which city in India is often referred to as the "Crime Capital of India" due to its high crime rate?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Kolkata
- d) Bengaluru

106. What is the legal age of criminal responsibility in India?

- a) 12 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 18 years
- d) 21 years

107. What type of crime is defined as "the unlawful killing of a human being"?

- a) Robbery
- b) Burglary
- c) Homicide
- d) Forgery

108. Which crime involves the use of violence or intimidation to steal property or money from individuals or businesses?

- a) Fraud
- b) Assault
- c) Robbery
- d) Vandalism

109. Which section of the Indian Penal Code deals with crimes related to theft?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Section 302 b) Section 420
c) Section 379 d) Section 498A

110. What is the term for a crime committed by someone in a position of trust or authority?

- a) White-collar crime b) Organized crime
c) Hate crime d) Blue-collar crime

111. What type of crime involves the use of computers and the internet to commit illegal activities?

- a) Cybercrime b) Human trafficking
c) Money laundering d) Drug trafficking

112. Which Indian state has the highest crime rate based on the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data?

- a) Kerala b) Uttar Pradesh
c) Bihar d) Madhya Pradesh

113. What is the term for a crime that is motivated by prejudice or hatred against a particular group of people?

- a) Hate crime b) Organized crime

y for rape in India, as per the

3?

b) 10 years in prison

d) Community service

n in India is responsible for c

ffairs

rds Bureau (NCRB)

vestigation (CBI)

d) Vandalism

a) Section 420 of the IPC

b) Section 498A of the IPC

d) Section 377 of the IPC

a) Life imprisonment

b) 10 years in prison

c) Death penalty

d) Community service

a) Ministry of Home Affairs

b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)

c) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

d) Indian Police Service (IPS)

117.What is the term for a crime committed by a person or group against a government or its policies?

a) Corruption

b) Terrorism

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Tax evasion d) Human trafficking

118. Which Indian state has the highest reported cases of cybercrime?

- a) Maharashtra b) Karnataka
c) Uttar Pradesh d) Tamil Nadu

119. What is the term for a crime committed by someone who is known to the victim and often occurs within a family or social relationship?

- a) Domestic violence b) Hate crime
c) Organized crime d) Juvenile delinquency

120. Which law in India deals with crimes related to domestic violence against women?

- a) Dowry Prohibition Act
b) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
c) Indian Penal Code (IPC)
d) Prevention of Child Marriage Act

121. What is the punishment for human trafficking in India, as per the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act?

- a) Fine and community service b) Life imprisonment

a) Mumbai

b) Chennai

c) Kolkata

d) Hyderabad

d) Death penalty

b) Organized crime

d) Juvenile delinquency

b) Mumbai

d) Chennai

b) Assault

d) Homicide

b) Bribery

d) Smuggling

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

126.What is the punishment for kidnapping in India, as per the Indian Penal Code?

- a) Fine and community service
- b) Life imprisonment
- c) 10 years in prison
- d) Death penalty

127.Which Indian state is known for its strict laws against alcohol consumption and related crimes?

- a) Punjab
- b) Goa
- c) Gujarat
- d) Himachal Pradesh

128.What is the term for a crime that involves deliberately damaging or defacing property?

- a) Homicide
- b) Vandalism
- c) Extortion
- d) Forgery

129.Which law in India deals with crimes related to sexual harassment at the workplace?

- a) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
- b) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act
- c) Indian Penal Code (IPC)
- d) Dowry Prohibition Act

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

130. What is the term for a crime that involves the illegal possession, distribution, or sale of controlled substances?

- a) Human trafficking
- b) Money laundering
- c) Drug trafficking
- d) Smuggling

131. What is the term for a crime that involves accepting or giving bribes to influence the actions of public officials?

- a) Robbery
- b) Bribery
- c) Cybercrime
- d) Money laundering

132. Which Indian city has been reported to have the highest rate of road accidents and related crimes?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chennai
- d) Bengaluru

133. What is the term for a crime that involves intentionally setting fire to property for financial gain?

- a) Arson
- b) Robbery
- c) Kidnapping
- d) Extortion

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

134. Which Indian state has the highest rate of crimes against children, as reported by the NCRB?

- a) Uttar Pradesh b) Maharashtra
- c) Madhya Pradesh d) Rajasthan

135. What is the term for a crime that involves illegally obtaining and using another person's personal information, often for financial gain?

- a) Fraud b) Identity theft
- c) Cyberbullying d) Assault

136. Which law in India deals with crimes related to sexual offenses against children?

- a) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
- b) Juvenile Justice Act



ABOUT THE AUTHOR

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

138. Which city in India is known for having a high rate of crimes related to drug abuse and addiction?

- a) Mumbai
- b) Kolkata
- c) Amritsar
- d) Hyderabad

139. What is the term for a crime that involves taking hostages to force authorities to meet certain demands?

- a) Cybercrime
- b) Terrorism
- c) Extortion
- d) Kidnapping

140. Which law in India deals with crimes related to sexual harassment and exploitation of women in public spaces?

- a) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
- b) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act
- c) Dowry Prohibition Act
- d) Indian Penal Code (IPC)

141. What is the term for a crime that involves using electronic communication to harass or threaten others?

- a) Vandalism
- b) Cyberbullying
- c) Fraud
- d) Homicide

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

142. Which Indian state is known for its strict laws against wildlife crimes, particularly related to the poaching of tigers and other endangered species?

- a) Kerala
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Assam

143. What is the term for a crime that involves intentionally spreading false information to harm the reputation of an individual or organization?

- a) Forgery
- b) Defamation
- c) Bribery
- d) Smuggling

144. Which law in India deals with crimes related to the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation?

- a) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
- b) Dowry Prohibition Act
- c) Indian Penal Code (IPC)
- d) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

145. What is the term for a crime that involves using force or threats to obtain money or property from someone?

- a) Extortion b) Fraud
- c) Kidnapping d) Assault

146. Which Indian state has reported a high rate of crimes against senior citizens, particularly related to property disputes?

- a) Kerala b) Goa
- c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal

147. What is the term for a crime that involves intentionally killing another person?

- a) Assault b) Robbery
- c) Homicide d) Forgery

148. Which Indian state is known for its strict laws against alcohol-related crimes and bootlegging?

- a) Punjab b) Kerala
- c) Gujarat d) Goa

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

149. What is the term for a crime that involves using violence, coercion, or fraud to force someone into prostitution?

- a) Human trafficking b) Money laundering
- c) Drug trafficking d) Smuggling

150. Which law in India deals with crimes related to corruption in public office?

- a) Prevention of Corruption Act
- b) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act
- c) Indian Penal Code (IPC)
- d) Dowry Prohibition Act

151. What is the term for a crime that involves deliberately spreading false information about a contagious disease to cause panic?

- a) Biological terrorism b) Cyberbullying
- c) Homicide d) Vandalism

152. Which organization in India is responsible for coordinating efforts to combat organized crime and terrorism?

- a) National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Indian Security Intelligence Service (ISIS)
- d) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)

153. What is corruption?

- a) An honest and transparent behavior
- b) The abuse of power for personal gain or enrichment
- c) A form of charitable donation
- d) A government-sponsored program

154. Which international organization publishes the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) to rank countries by their perceived levels of corruption?

- a) United Nations
- b) World Bank
- c) Transparency International
- d) International Monetary Fund (IMF)

155. Which of the following is an example of petty corruption?

- a) Embezzlement of public funds
- b) Bribery of high-ranking officials
- c) Accepting a small bribe for a routine service
- d) Money laundering

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

156. Which term refers to the practice of appointing individuals to positions of authority or responsibility based on nepotism rather than merit?

- a) Cronyism b) Patronage
- c) Meritocracy d) Accountability

157. What is the term for a corrupt practice in which public funds are misappropriated for personal gain?

- a) Money laundering b) Graft
- c) Kickbacks d) Whistleblowing

158. Which government agency in India is responsible for investigating and combating corruption?

- a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- c) Ministry of Finance
- d) Ministry of External Affairs

159. What is the term for a person who exposes corruption within an organization or government and often faces retaliation for doing so?

- a) Whistleblower b) Embezzler

Convention against Corruption (C

S

for a financial incentive or inc

for an illegal or unethical fav

b) Accountability

d) Due diligence

ing is NOT a common sect

- a) Healthcare b) Education
c) Law enforcement d) Environmental protection

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

163. Which of the following is a key element of good governance and anti-corruption efforts?

- a) Accountability b) Patronage
- c) Bribery d) Graft

164. What is the term for the act of taking something that belongs to someone else without their permission, often involving force or threat?

- a) Fraud b) Extortion
- c) Robbery d) Embezzlement

165. Which country is known for its successful anti-corruption campaign called "Operation Car Wash" (Operação Lava Jato)?

- a) Brazil b) Russia
- c) China d) India

166. What is the term for the process of systematically removing, reducing, or mitigating corruption within an organization or government?

- a) Corruption eradication b) Transparency enhancement
- c) Anti-corruption measures d) Corruption prevention

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

167. Which of the following is a commonly cited consequence of corruption in the healthcare sector?

- a) Improved patient care
- b) Decreased medical costs
- c) Impaired access to healthcare services
- d) Increased trust in healthcare providers

168. What is the term for a form of corruption where government officials demand bribes or kickbacks in exchange for providing services to which individuals or businesses are entitled?

- a) Collusion
- b) Racketeering
- c) Petty bribery
- d) Extortion

169. Which of the following international conventions specifically focuses on combating corruption in the business sector?

- a) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- b) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
- c) OECD Anti-Bribery Convention
- d) Geneva Conventions

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

170.What is the term for the act of manipulating or falsifying financial statements to deceive stakeholders or investors?

- a) Money laundering b) Fraud
- c) Insider trading d) Graft

171.Which Indian state has been credited with implementing successful e-governance initiatives to reduce corruption and improve transparency in government services?

- a) Bihar b) Kerala
- c) Maharashtra d) Tamil Nadu

172.What is the term for a system in which government officials demand bribes or payments at various checkpoints or stages of a process?

- a) Racketeering b) Bureaucratic red tape
- c) Systemic corruption d) Insider trading

173.Which term refers to the practice of individuals or businesses providing financial or material benefits to government officials to influence their decisions or actions?

- a) Bribery b) Collusion

d) Embezzlement

_____ is a key principle of ethics

b) Nepotism

d) Collusion

_____ for the practice of concealing

_____ the discovery of illegal or unethical

b) Money laundering

d) Whistleblowing

a) Money laundering

b) Nepotism

d) Embezzlement

a) Transparency

b) Nepotism

d) Collusion

a) Transparency

b) Money laundering

d) Accountability

Department of English

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- b) Enforcement Directorate (ED)
- c) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- d) Lokpal

178. What is the term for the act of secretly or unlawfully enriching oneself through one's official position or authority?

- a) Transparency
- b) Graft
- c) Collusion
- d) Whistleblowing

179. Which international agreement, often referred to as the "mother treaty" against corruption, came into force in 2005 and has been ratified by over 180 countries?

- a) Geneva Conventions
- b) Kyoto Protocol
- c) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
- d) Paris Agreement

180. What is the term for the practice of engaging in illegal or unethical activities to gain a competitive advantage in business?

- a) Insider trading
- b) Money laundering

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Collusion d) Corporate fraud

181. Which term refers to the act of transferring assets or funds to foreign countries to evade taxes or conceal illicit gains?

- a) Money laundering b) Offshore banking
c) Tax evasion d) Smuggling

182. What is the term for a form of corruption that involves the embezzlement or misappropriation of public funds through fraudulent invoicing or financial transactions?

- a) Money laundering b) Graft
c) Kickbacks d) Fraud

183. Which Indian state has implemented a successful anti-corruption helpline and grievance redressal system known as "181"?

- a) Maharashtra b) Karnataka
c) Delhi d) Uttar Pradesh

184. What is the term for a person or entity that facilitates illegal financial transactions to help others conceal the origins of their funds?

- a) Money launderer b) Tax evader

b) Embezzlement

d) Money laundering

- a) Extortion b) Graft
c) Collusion d) Racketeering

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

188. What is the term for the act of providing false or misleading information on a financial statement to deceive investors, regulators, or the public?

- a) Whistleblowing b) Money laundering
- c) Fraud d) Insider trading

189. Which Indian social activist and recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award is known for his efforts to combat corruption and promote transparency in government?

- a) Anna Hazare b) Arvind Kejriwal
- c) Kiran Bedi d) Kailash Satyarthi

190. What is the primary focus of the Social Welfare Department in Tamil Nadu and India?

- a) Promoting sports and athletics
- b) Enhancing national defense
- c) Providing assistance and support to vulnerable and marginalized populations
- d) Managing transportation infrastructure

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

191. In Tamil Nadu, which ministry or department is responsible for overseeing social welfare programs?

- a) Ministry of Agriculture
- b) Ministry of Finance
- c) Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme
- d) Ministry of Education

192. What is the objective of India's National Social Assistance Program (NSAP), which is implemented by the Social Welfare Department at the national level?

- a) Providing universal healthcare coverage
- b) Providing financial assistance to senior citizens, widows, and disabled individuals
- c) Promoting entrepreneurship among youth
- d) Addressing environmental conservation issues

193. In Tamil Nadu, which scheme is specifically aimed at providing nutritional support to pregnant and lactating women and children under the age of six?

- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)
- d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana

194. Which population group is primarily targeted by the Social Welfare Department's initiatives in India?

- a) Urban professionals
- b) Rural farmers
- c) Vulnerable and marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and persons with disabilities
- d) Foreign tourists

195. What is the purpose of the National Food Security Act in India?

- a) Promoting organic farming
- b) Ensuring food security by providing subsidized food grains to eligible households
- c) Enhancing wildlife conservation efforts
- d) Encouraging sustainable fishing practices

196. What is the flagship employment generation program in Tamil Nadu that aims to provide wage employment to rural households?

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b) Make in India
- c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
- d) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

197. In Tamil Nadu, which department oversees programs related to women's welfare and empowerment?

- a) Department of Health and Family Welfare
- b) Department of Agriculture
- c) Department of Women and Child Development
- d) Department of Transport

198. What is the objective of the "Amma Unavagam" initiative in Tamil Nadu?

- a) Promoting traditional arts and crafts
- b) Providing subsidized food to the urban poor
- c) Encouraging entrepreneurship among women
- d) Supporting sustainable agriculture

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

199. Which scheme in India is aimed at providing free and compulsory education to children aged 6 to 14 years?

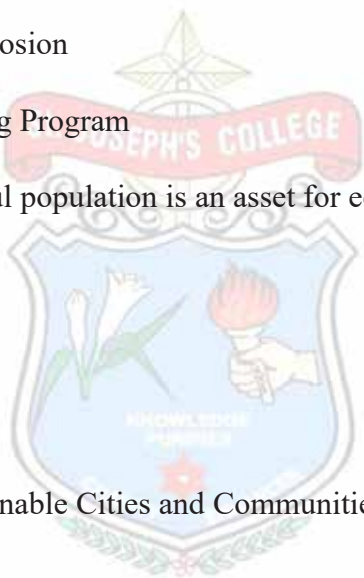
- a) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- b) Make in India
- c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- d) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

Answers:

1. c) 1.3 billion
2. b) 1970s
3. b) Uttar Pradesh
4. c) Population explosion
5. d) Family Planning Program
6. a) A large, youthful population is an asset for economic growth
7. a) Adolescents
8. a) Overpopulation
9. d) Haryana
10. d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
11. c) 17
12. c) Quality Education
13. a) SDG 6
14. c) Climate Action



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 15. a) No Poverty
- 16. a) SDG 2
- 17. b) Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 18. b) Affordable and Clean Energy
- 19. c) SDG 10
- 20. a) Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure
- 21. c) Advancing social welfare and humanitarian causes
- 22. c) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (in many countries)
- 23. d) Addressing social issues and promoting social welfare programs
- 24. c) Providing disaster relief and humanitarian assistance
- 25. c) Vulnerable and marginalized groups such as the poor, disabled, and elderly
- 26. c) Earning less than \$2 per day
- 27. d) Unequal distribution of wealth and income
- 28. c) Uttar Pradesh
- 29. c) Working poverty

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 30. d) Public Distribution System (PDS)
- 31. c) 25%
- 32. b) Tamil Nadu
- 33. b) Poverty
- 34. c) Kerala
- 35. a) SDG 1 (No Poverty)
- 36. c) 1.3 billion
- 37. b) 1970s
- 38. a) The birth rate exceeds the death rate, leading to rapid population growth
- 39. b) Strain on resources, environmental degradation, and unemployment
- 40. b) Uttar Pradesh
- 41. c) Overpopulation
- 42. d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

43. c) The number of children a couple needs to have to replace themselves
44. c) Encouraging high birth rates to support the workforce
45. a) A large, youthful population is an asset for economic growth
46. a) Adolescents
47. a) Overpopulation
48. d) Haryana
49. d) SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
50. a) The inability to read and write
51. b) Asia
52. c) Over 200 million
53. c) Adults aged 15 and above
54. a) Lack of schools
55. b) Uttar Pradesh
56. b) Females
57. a) It can limit access to employment opportunities

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

58. c) National Literacy Mission Authority (NLM)

59. c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

60. b) 74%

61. b) 6-14 years

62. b) Kerala

63. c) Achieving 100% literacy

64. b) 20%

65. d) High-quality teaching staff

66. c) Saakshar Bharat

67. d) The data is not available

68. b) Rajasthan

69. b) Around 50%

70. b) Early marriage and motherhood

71. b) Hindi

72. c) Right to Education Act



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

73. a) Below 30%
74. d) Central India
75. b) Child labor
76. c) 50%
77. c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
78. b) It leads to better family planning and healthcare choices.
79. b) Manipur
80. a) Satellite Internet
81. d) 75%
82. b) Discrimination and social stigma
83. d) Rabindranath Tagore
84. b) It can provide access to educational content.
85. b) RTE Act
86. d) It results in unequal access to education.
87. c) Providing nutritious meals to students

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

88. d) 75%
89. a) Odisha
90. b) Poverty and the need to work
91. c) Reducing teacher salaries
92. b) It limits job opportunities and earning potential.
93. c) Teach for India
94. d) 40%
95. c) 40%
96. b) It lays the foundation for future literacy skills.
97. b) West Bengal
98. a) Through formal classroom education
99. d) Over 50%
100. a) Machine learning
101. c) By improving healthcare awareness and access
102. d) 75%



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

103. c) Encouraging individuals to teach someone to read

104. a) Theft

105. b) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)

106. a) Delhi

107. b) 16 years

108. c) Homicide

109. c) Robbery

110. c) Section 379

111. a) White-collar crime

112. a) Cybercrime

113. d) Madhya Pradesh

114. a) Hate crime

115. b) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act

116. c) Death penalty

117. b) National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 118. b) Terrorism
- 119. a) Maharashtra
- 120. a) Domestic violence
- 121. b) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
- 122. d) Death penalty
- 123. b) Organized crime
- 124. c) Delhi
- 125. b) Assault
- 126. a) Forgery
- 127. c) 10 years in prison
- 128. c) Gujarat
- 129. b) Vandalism
- 130. b) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act
- 131. c) Drug trafficking
- 132. b) Bribery



**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

133. c) Chennai
134. a) Arson
135. c) Madhya Pradesh
136. b) Identity theft
137. a) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act
138. c) 10 years in prison
139. c) Amritsar
140. b) Terrorism
141. b) Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act
142. b) Cyberbullying
143. b) Madhya Pradesh
144. b) Defamation
145. a) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
146. a) Extortion
147. c) Maharashtra

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

- 148. c) Homicide
- 149. c) Gujarat
- 150. a) Human trafficking
- 151. a) Prevention of Corruption Act
- 152. a) Biological terrorism
- 153. a) National Investigation Agency (NIA)
- 154. b) The abuse of power for personal gain or enrichment
- 155. c) Transparency International
- 156. c) Accepting a small bribe for a routine service
- 157. a) Cronyism
- 158. b) Graft
- 159. a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- 160. a) Whistleblower
- 161. b) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
- 162. c) Bribe

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

163. b) Education
164. a) Accountability
165. c) Robbery
166. a) Brazil
167. d) Corruption prevention
168. c) Impaired access to healthcare services
169. d) Extortion
170. c) OECD Anti-Bribery Convention
171. b) Fraud
172. b) Kerala
173. c) Systemic corruption
174. a) Bribery
175. c) Bribery
176. a) Transparency
177. c) Cover-up

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

178. d) Lokpal
179. b) Graft
180. c) United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
181. d) Corporate fraud
182. b) Offshore banking
183. d) Fraud
184. c) Delhi
185. a) Money launderer
186. c) Lack of access to quality education
187. a) Match-fixing
188. b) Graft
189. c) Fraud
190. a) Anna Hazare
191. c) Providing assistance and support to vulnerable and
marginalized populations
192. c) Department of Social Welfare and Nutritious Meal Programme

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

193. b) Providing financial assistance to senior citizens, widows, and disabled individuals
194. b) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
195. c) Vulnerable and marginalized groups such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and persons with disabilities
196. b) Ensuring food security by providing subsidized food grains to eligible households
197. c) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)
198. c) Department of Women and Child Development
199. b) Providing subsidized food to the urban poor
200. c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

PART B

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING:

1. Write a short note on social problems in India.
2. Write about the meaning of social problems.
3. Write about the definition of social problems.
4. Write about the characteristics of social problems.
5. Write about the role of SDGs in Social problems.
6. What are SDGs? Write about the goals?
7. Write about the meaning of poverty.
8. Write about the causes of poverty.
9. Write about the meaning of population explosion.
10. Write about the causes and effects of population explosion.
11. Write a short note on the meaning and definition of illiteracy.
12. Write about the steps to remove illiteracy.
13. Write about the meaning and definition of unemployment.
14. Write about the types of unemployment.
15. Write about the meaning and definition of crime.
16. Write about the causes of crime.
17. Write about the types of crime.
18. Write about the meaning and definition of corruption.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

19. Write about the impact of corruption on Indian Society.
20. Write about the meaning and definition of social welfare.
21. Write about State Social Welfare Department.
22. Write about Voluntary Social Welfare Organisation.
23. Write about National Council of Social Welfare Department.
24. Write a short note on the role Social Welfare Departments in the eradication of social problems in India.
25. Write a short note on the social problems in Tamil Nadu.

PART C

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS:

1. (A) Write about the meaning, definition and the characteristics of social problems in India. (OR)

(B) What is SDGs? What are its seventeen goals?

2. (A) Write an essay on poverty. (OR)

(B) Write an essay on population explosion.

**St. JOSEPH's COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
FOR WOMEN -HOSUR**

3. (A) Write an essay on illiteracy. (OR)

(B) Write an essay on unemployment.

4. (A) Write an essay on crime. (OR)

(B) Write an essay on corruption.

5. (A) Write an essay on Social Welfare Department- State and National. (OR)

(B) Write an essay about your own understanding of social problems.



Julia Persis.S is an Assistant Professor of English. She is passionate about teaching. She has done her B.A English at St. Xavier's College, Tirunelveli; M.A English at St. Xavier's College, Chennai; Master of Philosophy at Sarah Tucker College, Tirunelveli. She has cleared the SET exam. She is a vibrant personality.

