1. **What are public facilities?**
   A. Services provided by private companies
   B. Facilities available only in rural areas
   C. Services provided by the government like schools and hospitals
   D. Services available only to the rich   (C)
   Explanation: Public facilities are services provided by the government such as health and education.

2. **Kerala's low Infant Mortality Rate is mainly due to:**
   A. High income of individuals
   B. Advanced technology
   C. Good public health and education systems
   D. Migration to cities   (C)
   Explanation: Kerala's low Infant Mortality Rate is due to strong public services, not individual income.

3. **What is used to find out the nourishment of a person?**
   A. Life Expectancy
   B. Literacy Rate
   C. Body Mass Index (BMI)
   D. Infant Mortality Rate   (C)
   Explanation: BMI indicates whether a person is underweight, normal, or obese.

4. **What is the full form of UNDP?**
   A. United Nation Diversity Programme
   B. United Nation Democratic Programme
   C. United Nation Development Programme
   D. Union Nation Development Plan   (C)
   Explanation: UNDP stands for United Nation Development Programme, which publishes the Human Development Report.

5. **Human Development Report compares countries based on:**
   A. Health
   B. Education
   C. Per Capita Income
   D. All of the above   (D)
   Explanation : It shows the number of children dying before age one per 1000 live births in a year.

6. **Which neighboring country of India had a higher Life Expectancy despite lower per capita income?**
   A. Pakistan   B. Bangladesh
   C. Myanmar   D. Sri Lanka   (B)
   Explanation: Bangladesh had better life expectancy than India despite lower per capita income.

7. **What is the BMI value for underweight category?**
   A. < 16.5
   B. < 18.5
   C. < 20.5
   D. < 25   (B)
   Explanation: A BMI below 18.5 indicates underweight status.

8. **What is Sustainable Development?**
   A. Development for economic growth only
   B. Development that meets present needs without harming the future
   C. Industrial development at all costs
   D. Development only for urban areas   (B)
   Explanation: Sustainable Development balances present needs with the future and protects the environment.

9. **Which is a major threat to sustainability in India?**
   A. Urban migration
   B. Depletion of groundwater
   C. Digital divide
   D. Increase in foreign trade   (B)
   Explanation: Depletion of groundwater is a major issue indicating current development is not sustainable.

10. **Which renewable energy sources support Sustainable Development?**
    A. Coal and Oil
    B. Natural Gas and Diesel
    C. Solar and Wind Energy
    D. Petrol and Kerosene   (C)
    Explanation: Solar and wind energy are renewable and eco-friendly, supporting sustainable growth.