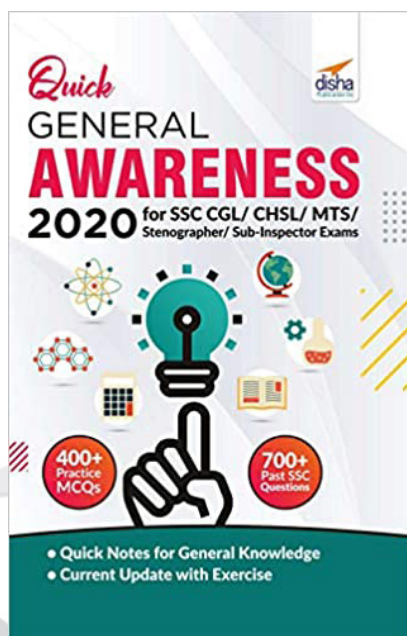


# Practice Questions for General Awareness

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## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

1. In Sanskrit plays written during the Gupta period women and Sudras speak:
  - (a) Sanskrit (b) Prakrit
  - (c) Pali (d) Sauraseni
2. The name by which Ashoka is generally referred to his inscriptions is:
  - (a) Chakravarti
  - (b) Dharmadeva
  - (c) Dharmakirti
  - (d) Priyadarsi
3. The concept of Anuvrata was advocated by:
  - (a) Mahayana Buddhism
  - (b) Hinayana Buddhism
  - (c) Jainism
  - (d) The Lokayata school
4. The river most mentioned in early Vedic literature is:
  - (a) Sindhu (b) Sutudri
  - (c) Sarasvati (d) Ganga
5. Which one of the following is not a part of early Jains literature?
  - (a) Therigatha
  - (b) Acarangasutra
  - (c) Suttrakritanga
  - (d) Brihatkalpasutra
6. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left?
  - (a) Brahmi (b) Nandnagari
  - (c) Sharada (d) Kharosthi
7. The silver coins issued by the Guptas were called:
  - (a) Rupaka (b) Karshapana
  - (c) Dinara (d) Pana
8. Which one of the following ports handled the North Indian trade during the Gupta period?
  - (a) Tamralipti (b) Broach
  - (c) Kalyan (d) Cambray
9. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion?
  - (a) Nanda (b) Maurya
  - (c) Sunga (d) Kanva
10. In which one of the following cities is the Lingaraja Temple located?
  - (a) Bhubaneswar
  - (b) Bijapur
  - (c) Kolkata
  - (d) Shravananbelagola
11. Emperor Harsha's southward march was stopped on the Narmada river by:
  - (a) Pulakesin-I
  - (b) Pulakesin-II
  - (c) Vikramaditya-I
  - (d) Vikramaditya-II
12. Which one of the following four Vedas contains an account of magical charms and spells?
  - (a) Rigveda
  - (b) Yajurveda
  - (c) Atharvaveda
  - (d) Samaveda
13. Who among the following was not a contemporary of the other three?
  - (a) Bimbisara (b) Gautama Buddha
  - (c) Milinda (d) Prasenjit
14. Ashtapradhan was a council of ministers:
  - (a) in the Gupta administration
  - (b) in the Chola administration
  - (c) in the Vijayanagar administration
  - (d) in the Maratha administration
15. Nastaliq was:
  - (a) a persian script used in medieval India
  - (b) a raga composed by Tansen
  - (c) a cess levied by the Mughal rulers
  - (d) a manual of code of conduct for the Ulemas
16. The sufi saint who maintained that devotional music was one way of coming close to God was;
  - (a) Muin-ud-din Chisti
  - (b) Baba Farid
  - (c) Saiyid Muhammad Gesudaraz
  - (d) Shah Alam Bukhari
17. Mughal painting reached its zenith under:
  - (a) Humayun (b) Akbar
  - (c) Jahangir (d) Shahjahan
18. In medieval India, Mansabdari system was introduced for:
  - (a) making recruitment to the army
  - (b) facilitating revenue collection
  - (c) ensuring religious harmony
  - (d) effecting clean administration
19. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
  - (a) Guru Amar Das-Miri and Piri
  - (b) Guru Arjun Dev-Adi Granth
  - (c) Guru Ram Das-Dal Khalsa
  - (d) Guru Gobind Singh- Manji

20. Prem Vatika, poems on the life of Krishna, were composed by:
  - (a) Bihari (b) Surdas
  - (c) Raskhan (d) Kabir
21. After consolidating his power, Balban assumed the grand title of:
  - (a) Tute-Hind (b) Kaisr-I-Hind
  - (c) Zil-I-Ilahi (d) Din-I-Ilahi
22. Head of the military department under the recognised central machinery of administration during Akbar's reign was:
  - (a) Diwan (b) Mir Bakshi
  - (c) Mir Saman (d) Bakshi
23. The medieval Indian writer who refers to the discovery of America is:
  - (a) Malik Muhammad Jayasi
  - (b) Amir Khusrau
  - (c) Raskhan
  - (d) Abul Fazl
24. The member of Shivaji's Ashtapradhan who looked after foreign affairs was:
  - (a) Peshwa (b) Sachiv
  - (c) Pandit Rao (d) Sumant
25. The loss of Qandhar was a big blow to the Mughal empire from the view point of:
  - (a) natural resources
  - (b) buffer territory
  - (c) communication
  - (d) strategic stronghold
26. Fawazil in the Sultanate period meant:
  - (a) extra payment to the nobles
  - (b) revenue assigned in lieu of salary
  - (c) excess amount paid to the exchequer by the Iqtadars
  - (d) illegal exactions extracted from the peasants
27. Sultan of Delhi who is reputed to have built the biggest network of canals in India was:
  - (a) Iltutmish
  - (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
  - (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
  - (d) Sikandar Lodi
28. The first writer to use Urdu as the medium of poetic expression was:
  - (a) Amir Khusrau
  - (b) Mirza Ghalib
  - (c) Bahadur Shah Zafar
  - (d) Faiz
29. Who among the following streamlined the Maratha administration after Sambhaji?
  - (a) Raja Ram
  - (b) Balaji Vishwanath
  - (c) Ganga Bai
  - (d) Nanaji Deshmukh
30. Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the 'Jagadguru' by his Muslim subject because of his belief in secularism?
  - (a) Hussain Shah
  - (b) Zain-ul-Abidin
  - (c) Ibrahim Adil Shah
  - (d) Mahmud II
31. Mongols under Chengiz Khan invaded India during the reign of:
  - (a) Balban
  - (b) Firoz Tughlaq
  - (c) Iltutmish
  - (d) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
32. Which among the following ports was called Babul Makka (Gate of Makka) during the Mughal period?
  - (a) Calicut (b) Broach
  - (c) Cambay (d) Surat
33. Who among the following was the first Bhakti saint to use Hindi for the propagation of his message?
  - (a) Dadu
  - (b) Kabir
  - (c) Ramananda
  - (d) Tulsidas
34. Who was the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?
  - (a) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
  - (b) Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq Shah II
  - (c) Nasir-ud-din Mahmud
  - (d) Nasrat Shah
35. In the year 1613, where was the English East India Company given permission to set up a factory (trading post)?
  - (a) Bangalore
  - (b) Madras
  - (c) Masulipattam
  - (d) Surat
36. Bhakta Tukaram was a contemporary of which Mughal emperor?
  - (a) Babar (b) Akbar
  - (c) Jahangir (d) Aurangzeb
37. Where is the famous Virupaksha temple located?
  - (a) Bhadrachalam
  - (b) Chidambaram
  - (c) Hampi
  - (d) Srikalahasti
38. Among the following, who was not a proponent of Bhakti cult?
  - (a) Nagarjuna (b) Tukaram
  - (c) Tyagaraja (d) Vallabhacharya
39. Hooghly was used as a base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by:
  - (a) the Portuguese
  - (b) the French

- (c) the Danish  
(d) the British
40. Who among the following was associated with suppression of thugs?  
(a) General Henry Prendergast  
(b) Captain Sleeman  
(c) Alexander Burres  
(d) Captain Robert Pemberton
41. Who launched first French company in India?  
(a) Clive (b) Colbert  
(c) Hingis (d) Johnson
42. The last major extension of British Indian territory took place during the time of:  
(a) Dufferin (b) Dalhousie  
(c) Lytton (d) Curzon
43. Who amongst the following Englishmen, first translated Bhagavad-Gita into English?  
(a) William Jones  
(b) Charles Wilkins  
(c) Alexander Cunningham  
(d) John Marshall
44. In India, among the following locations, the Dutch established their earliest factory at:  
(a) Surat (b) Pulicat  
(c) Cochin (d) Cassimbazar
45. Which one of the following places did Kunwar Singh, a prominent leader of the Revolt of 1857 belong to?  
(a) Bihar (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh
46. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act?  
(a) Lord Dufferin  
(b) Lord Ripon  
(c) Lord Curzon  
(d) Lord Hardinge
47. Who was the Governor-General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny?  
(a) Lord Canning  
(b) Lord Dalhousie  
(c) Lord Hardings  
(d) Lord Lytton
48. In 1930, Mahatma Gandhi started Civil Disobedience Movement from:  
(a) Sevagram (b) Dandi  
(c) Sabarmati (d) Wardha
49. The Sarabandi (no tax) campaign of 1922 was led by:  
(a) Bhagat Singh  
(b) Chittaranjan Das  
(c) Rajaguru  
(d) Vallabhbhai Patel
50. Who among the following leaders did not believe in the drain theory of Dadabhai Naoroji?  
(a) B.G. Tilak  
(b) R.C. Dutt  
(c) M.G. Ranade  
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
51. Which one of the following is not a principle of "Panchsheel"?  
(a) Non-alignment  
(b) Peaceful Co-existence  
(c) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty  
(d) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs
52. Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because:  
(a) there was no Indian member in the Commission  
(b) it supported the Muslim League  
(c) Congress felt that the people of India are entitled to Swaraj  
(d) there were differences among the members
53. Who was the leader of the Ghadar Party?  
(a) Bhagat Singh  
(b) Lala Hardayal  
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak  
(d) V.D. Savarkar
54. The Indian National Army (I.N.A.) came into existence in 1943 in:  
(a) Japan (b) Burma  
(c) Singapore (d) Malaya
55. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was:  
(a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel  
(b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Vithalbhai J. Patel  
(d) Mahadev Desai
56. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under the Act of 1935?  
(a) Bihar (b) Madras  
(c) Orissa (d) Punjab
57. At which Congress session was the working committee authorised to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience?  
(a) Bombay (b) Lahore  
(c) Lucknow (d) Tripura
58. At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first start his Satyagraha in India?  
(a) Ahmedabad  
(b) Bardoli  
(c) Champaran  
(d) Kheda

59. Who among the following Gandhian followers was a teacher by profession?  
(a) AN Sinha  
(b) Braj Kishore Prasad  
(c) J B Kriplani  
(d) Rajendra Prasad
60. Where was the First Session of the Indian National Congress held in December 1885?  
(a) Ahmedabad  
(b) Bombay  
(c) Calcutta  
(d) Delhi
61. The enrolment of GST across the country came into effect after which of the following Amendment Act  
(a) 83rd Amendment Act. 2000  
(b) 99th Amendment Act. 2015  
(c) 100th Amendment Act. 2015  
(d) 101st Amendment Act. 2016
62. Who has been appointed as the first Lokpal of India?  
(a) Justice JS Khehar  
(b) Justice Dipak Misra  
(c) Justice G Rohini  
(d) Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghose
63. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection Act?  
(a) Second Schedule  
(b) Fifth Schedule  
(c) Eighth Schedule  
(d) Tenth Schedule
64. The Constitution of India recognises:  
(a) only religious minorities  
(b) only linguistic minorities  
(c) religious and linguistic minorities  
(d) religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities
65. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:  
(a) First Amendment  
(b) Eighth Amendment  
(c) Ninth Amendment  
(d) Forty Second Amendment
66. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliamentary separately by special majority?  
(a) Ordinary Bill  
(b) Money Bill  
(c) Finance Bill  
(d) Constitution Amendment Bill
67. Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories?  
(a) First (b) Second  
(c) Third (d) Fourth
68. Which one among the following commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India?  
(a) University Grants Commission  
(b) National Human Rights Commission  
(c) Election Commission  
(d) Central Vigilance Commission
69. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains :  
Special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States?  
(a) Third (b) Fifth  
(c) Seventh (d) Ninth
70. Which of the following are the State in which the Lok Ayukta Act includes the Chief Minister in its ambit?  
(a) West Bengal and Kerala  
(b) Gujarat and Maharashtra  
(c) Madhya Pradesh and Odisha  
(d) Rajasthan and Karnataka
71. Which one of the following countries had more or less evolved into a two-party system?  
(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh  
(c) Pakistan (d) Myanmar
72. The state which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is :  
(a) Bihar  
(b) Gujarat  
(c) Uttar Pradesh  
(d) Madhya Pradesh
73. Survey of India is under the ministry of:  
(a) Defence  
(b) Environment and Forests  
(c) Home Affairs  
(d) Science and Technology
74. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the:  
(a) Lok Sabha alone  
(b) Either House of Parliament  
(c) Joint Sitting of Parliament  
(d) Rajya Sabha alone
75. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?  
(a) B.R. Ambedkar  
(b) J. B. Kripalani  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
76. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields  
(b) Agriculture  
(c) Fisheries  
(d) Public Health
77. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from  
(a) The President of India  
(b) The Parliament of India  
(c) The Prime Minister of India  
(d) The Union Finance Minister
78. Panchayat Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in:  
(a) Rajasthan (b) Tamil Nadu  
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka
79. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/ Ministry of:  
(a) Culture  
(b) Tourism  
(c) Science and Technology  
(d) Human Resource Development
80. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the:  
(a) Consolidated Fund of India  
(b) Consolidated Fund of the State  
(c) Contingency Fund of India  
(d) Contingency Fund of the State
81. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?  
(a) Andhra Pradesh  
(b) Kolkata  
(c) Chennai  
(d) Orissa
82. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are:  
(a) Article 16 to Article 20  
(b) Article 15 to Article 19  
(c) Article 14 to Article 18  
(d) Article 13 to Article 17
83. An amendment of the constitution may be initiated.  
(a) by introduction by the President of India.  
(b) by introduction of a Bill in Rajya Sabha.  
(c) by the Governors of States.  
(d) by the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament.
84. The Directive Principles of State Policy has been adopted from which Constitution?
- (a) U.S. Constitution  
(b) British Constitution  
(c) Irish Constitution  
(d) French Constitution
85. Which type of democracy do we follow in India?  
(a) Direct  
(b) Presidential  
(c) Representative  
(d) Dictatorship
86. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India was  
(a) K.M. Munshi  
(b) D.P. Khaitan  
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar  
(d) T.T. Krishnamachari
87. The discretionary powers of a Governor is limited in  
(a) Appointment of Chief Minister  
(b) Dismissal of the Ministry  
(c) Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly  
(d) Assent to Bills
88. Who is the first law officer of the country?  
(a) Chief Justice of India  
(b) Attorney General  
(c) Law Minister  
(d) Solicitor General
89. Which one of the following was established with a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India?  
(a) Union Public Service Commission  
(b) National Human Rights Commission  
(c) Election Commission  
(d) Central Vigilance Commission
90. The President can advance money to meet unforeseen expenses from the  
(a) Consolidated Fund of India  
(b) Grants of the Central Government  
(c) Aid from the Union Government  
(d) Contingency Fund
91. Who was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha:  
(a) B.R. Ambedkar  
(b) G.V. Mavalankar  
(c) N. Sanjeev Reddy  
(d) Dr S.P. Mukherjee
92. What is the plural voting system?  
(a) All the citizens cast three votes each  
(b) Eligible voter exercises one vote and some voters with specific qualifications cast more than one vote.

- (c) Only the higher officials caste more than one votes  
(d) Candidates themselves caste more than one vote.
93. Voting is :  
(a) The unit of area who constitute a unit for electing representative  
(b) The process by which voters exercise their right to vote  
(c) The process of selecting representatives  
(d) Universal adult franchise.
94. Constitutional Monarchy means :  
(a) The King is elected by the people  
(b) The King interprets the constitution  
(c) The King writes the constitution  
(d) The King exercises power as granted by constitution
95. What is popular sovereignty ?  
(a) Sovereignty of the legal head  
(b) Sovereignty of the head of state  
(c) Sovereignty of the people  
(d) Sovereignty of peoples representative
96. Which one of the following is the correct order of the former presidents according to their service?  
(a) N.S. Reddy, Gyani Zail Singh, R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma  
(b) N.S. Reddy, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (c) N.S. Reddy, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, R. Venkataraman, Gyani Zail Singh  
(d) R. Venkataraman, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma, Gyani Zail Singh, N.S. Reddy
97. The concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity enshrined in the Indian Constitution is inspired from  
(a) Irish Constitution  
(b) UK Constitution  
(c) US Constitution  
(d) French Constitution
98. The idea of parliamentary form of government is adapted from:  
(a) US (b) USSR  
(c) UK (d) Ireland
99. Which one of the following is related to Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?  
(a) Election Commission seeking opinion from the Supreme Court  
(b) States seeking opinion from the Supreme Court  
(c) President of India seeks opinion on law or facts  
(d) Speaker of the Parliament seeking opinion from the Supreme Court
100. The India Independence Bill was first presented in the House of Commons in London on:  
(a) 1 August, 1947  
(b) 10 August, 1947  
(c) 14 July, 1947  
(d) 4 July, 1947



## ANSWERS KEY

1.	(b)	2.	(d)	3.	(c)	4.	(a)	5.	(a)	6.	(d)
7.	(a)	8.	(a)	9.	(a)	10.	(a)	11.	(b)	12.	(c)
13.	(c)	14.	(d)	15.	(a)	16.	(b)	17.	(c)	18.	(d)
19.	(b)	20.	(c)	21.	(c)	22.	(b)	23.	(b)	24.	(d)
25.	(d)	26.	(c)	27.	(c)	28.	(a)	29.	(b)	30.	(c)
31.	(c)	32.	(d)	33.	(c)	34.	(c)	35.	(d)	36.	(c)
37.	(c)	38.	(a)	39.	(a)	40.	(b)	41.	(b)	42.	(a)
43.	(b)	44.	(b)	45.	(a)	46.	(b)	47.	(a)	48.	(c)
49.	(d)	50.	(d)	51.	(a)	52.	(a)	53.	(b)	54.	(c)
55.	(a)	56.	(d)	57.	(b)	58.	(c)	59.	(c)	60.	(b)
61	(d)	62	(d)	63	(d)	64	(c)	65	(a)	66	(d)
67	(a)	68	(c)	69	(b)	70	(b)	71	(b)	72	(d)
73	(d)	74	(d)	75	(c)	76	(a)	77	(b)	78	(a)
79	(c)	80	(b)	81	(b)	82	(c)	83	(d)	84	(c)
85	(c)	86	(c)	87	(d)	88	(b)	89	(c)	90	(d)
91	(B)	92	(d)	93	(c)	94	(d)	95	(c)	96	(a)
97	(a)	98	(c)	99	(c)	100	(c)				



