Objective General Knowledge Questions and Answers

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A collection of highly useful multiple-choice **objective general knowledge questions** from history, geography, economy, politics, culture, sports & current affairs along with the **answers** to these **general knowledge questions**. These objective type General Knowledge questions and answers are very useful for interview and entrance examinations. It will not only help you increase your **general awareness** but also provides you with a platform to test your general knowledge using these **general knowledge questions and answers**.

Objective General Knowledge Questions & Answers

The **answers** to these **objective general knowledge questions** are given at the bottom.

1. The last Governor-General of British-India was

(A) Lord Wavell
(B) Lord Mountbatten
(C) Lord Simon
(D) Lord Irwin

2. Some of the Princely States refused to join the Indian Union after Independence. Point the odd one out.

(A) Kashmir
(B) Junagarh
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Gwalior

3. The great Indian saint who said, "There is neither a Hindu nor a Muslim: only man" was

(A) Guru Nanak
(B) Kabir
(C) Sheikh Farid
(D) Swami Vivekananda

4. Most important feature of the Indian culture is

(A) its continuity
(B) healthy attitude towards all life
(C) toleration
(D) unity in diversity

5. Home Rule Movement was started by

(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Mahatma Gandhi

(C) Vivekananda
(D) Annie Besant

6. The first country which recognized the emergence of Bangladesh was

(A) Sri Lanka
(B) Soviet Russia
(C) USA
(D) India

7. The Harappan Civilization belongs to

(A) Bronze Age
(B) Neolithic Age
(C) Paleolithic Age
(D) Iron Age

8. Hiuen-Tsang, the Chinese Pilgrim visited India during the reign of

(A) Ashoka the Great
(B) Chandragupta I
(C) Harshavardhana
(D) Chandragupta Maurya

9. Choose the correct pair

(A) EIlora Cave - Saka
(B) Mahabalipurarn - Rashtrakutas
(C) Meenakshi Temple - Pallavas
(D) Khajuraho - ChandeIlas

10. Which Indian ruler conquered Java and Sumatra?

(A) Rajaraja Chola
(B) Rajendra Chola
(C) Samudragupta
(D) Vikramaditya

11. Raja Rammohan Roy was the founder of

(A) Arya Samaj
(B) Brahmo Samaj
(C) Ramakrishna Mission
(D) Prarthana Samaj

12. The 1857 uprising failed mainly because

(A) the British got the support of Gurkhas
(B) the military supremacy of the British
(C) lack of planning and leadership on the Indian side
(D) betrayal of Indians

13. Fibre crops are

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(A) Jute, Sugarcane, Linseed and Rice
(B) Cotton, Maize, Tobacco and Banana
(C) Cotton, Hemp, Jute and Mesta
(D) Hemp, Cotton, Maize and Saffron

14. The delta-forming rivers in India are

(A) Ganges, Mahanadi & Narmada
(B) Krishna, Ganges & Tapti
(C) Kaveri, Ganges & Mahanadi
(D) Narmada, Tapti & Krishna

15. Area-wise, the biggest State in India is

(A) Rajasthan
(B) Uttar Pradesh
(C) Andhra Pradesh
(D) Arunachal Pradesh

16. Who among the following attended all the three Round Table Conferences?

(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
(C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
(D) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

17. The call for "total revolution" was given by

(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Bhagat Singh
(C) Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar
(D) Jayprakash Narayan

18. The first Communist Chief Minister of a state was

(A) Jyoti Basu
(B) Ajoy Mukerjee
(C) Achuta Menon
(D) E. M. S. Namboodiripad

19. The southern-most tip of India is in

(A) Kanyakumari
(B) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(C) Thiruvananthapuram
(D) Lakshadweep

20. Most industrialized country in Asia is

(A) Japan
(B) South Korea
(C) Taiwan

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(D) Malaysia

21. The line demarcating the boundary between India and China is

(A) Radcliffe line
(B) Mac Mohan line
(C) Durand line
(D) Stratford line

22. The residuary powers have been given to the

(A) State Legislatures
(B) Union Parliament
(C) Both the State Legislatures and the Union Parliament
(D) Local Bodies

23. The President of India is the

(A) Head of the State
(B) Head of Government
(C) Head of State as well as Government
(D) None of these

24. Directive Principles of State Policy aim at

(A) ensuring individual liberty
(B) ensuring and strengthening the country's independence
(C) protecting the depressed classes
(D) providing social and economic base for genuine democracy in the country

25. Which one of the following provides constitutional guarantee of personal freedom?

(A) Quo warranto
(B) Mandamus
(C) Certiorari
(D) Habeas corpus

26. The first woman to become the Prime Minister in the world was

(A) Indira Gandhi
(B) Margaret Thatcher
(C) Sumavo Bhandarnaike
(D) Kun Campbell

27. Intelligence Bureau looks after

(A) the espionage work in the world
(B) the espionage work within the territory of India
(C) the economic crimes committed in India
(D) None of these

28. Access to raw material is the main basis for the location of

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(A) Sugarcane Industry
(B) Aluminium Industry
(C) Electronic Industry
(D) Hi-tech Industry

29. The velocity of wind is related to

(A) Revolution of the earth
(B) Rotation of the earth
(C) Pressure gradient
(D) Temperature

30. Which one of the following Union Territories of India has more than one district?

(A) Chandigarh
(B) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(C) Lakshadweep
(D) Pondicherry

31. Who was the political guru of Mahatma Gandhi?

(A) Dadabhai Naoroji
(B) Gopalkrishna Gokhale
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Lala Lajpat Rai

32. Most important stimulant in tea leaves is

(A) Brucine
(B) Caffeine
(C) Phenylalanine
(D) Theine

33. In an election, electioneering has to be stopped in a Constituency

(A) 24 hours before the poll commences
(B) 24 hours before the closing hour of polling
(C) 48 hours before the hour of commencement of polling
(D) 48 hours before the closing hour of polling

34. The best source of revenue for the State Government is

(A) Sales tax
(B) Entertainment tax
(C) Excise duty
(D) Motor vehicles tax

35. The main cause for inflation in India is

(A) Deficit budget
(B) Increase in expenditure on Defense
(C) Increase in money supply

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(D) Plan expenditure

36. New Economic Policy deals with

(A) Privitization
(B) Globalization
(C) Liberalization
(D) All of the above

37. Who is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on Fundamental Rights?

(A) The Supreme Court
(B) The President
(C) The Prime Minister
(D) The Parliament

38. International Monetary Fund helps the member countries

(A) in their short period disequilibrium in their balance of payments
(B) in their long period disequilibrium in their balance of payments
(C) advises the member countries on economic and monetary matters
(D) All the above

39. The commodity for which India spends the largest amount to import is

(A) Iron and Steel
(B) Food grains
(C) Crude Petroleum
(D) Fertilizers

40. The Headquarters of Asian Development Bank is at

(A) Paris
(B) Washington
(C) Manila
(D) Canberra

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