

GENERAL AWARENESS

- **Indian History**
- **Constitution of India**
- **Geography**
- **Indian Economy**
- **Science**
- **The World of Plants & Animals**
- **Environment**
- **Computer Knowledge**
- **Inventions and Discoveries**
- **National and International Days**
- **Famous Places in India**
- **Countries and Capitals**
- **U.N.O.**
- **Books & Authors, Characters, etc.**
- **Space**
- **Science and Technology**
- **Sports**
- **Awards**
- **Current Events**

INDIAN HISTORY

Test No. 1

1. Who wrote 'Periplus of Erithean Sea'?
A) Pliny B) Ptolemy
C) Periplus D) Strabo
2. Who said that there was no Slavery in India?
A) Strabo B) Megasthenese
C) Fahien D) Heiun Tsang
3. Who were the participants in Koppam War?
A) Western Chalukyas and Pallavas
B) Western Chalukyas and Cholas
C) Cholas and Hoysalas
D) Pandyas and Lankas
4. Why Mahavir is called Jiner?
A) For attaining complete knowledge
B) For rare physical powers
C) For conquering pleasure and pain
D) For his intellectual powers
5. Which principle was added by Mahavir in the tenets of Jainism?
A) Non-Violence B) Non Stealing
C) Brahmacharya D) Non Collection
6. Indus Valley Civilization flourished between
A) 2500 B.C. - 2000 B.C.
B) 3250 B.C. - 2750 B.C.
C) 3000 B.C. - 2000 B.C.
D) 1000 B.C. - 1000 A.D.
7. Mohenjo-daro and Harappa are in
A) India B) Pakistan
C) Afghanistan D) Bangladesh
8. The excavations in Mohenjo-daro were made in
A) 1900 B) 1922
C) 1945 D) 1950
9. Indus Valley Civilization might have been destroyed by
A) Aryans B) Mughals
C) Dravidians D) Kushanas
10. The oldest Veda is
A) Rig Veda B) Yajur Veda
C) Sama Veda D) Atharvana Veda
11. Aryans lived in
A) Central India B) South India
C) Gangetic Valley D) Maharashtra
12. Buddhism was founded in the year
A) 567 B.C. B) 500 B.C.
C) 800 B.C. D) 600 B.C.
13. Jainism was founded by
A) Tirthankara B) Ukkirama Jain
C) Rishaba D) Nirvana
14. Alexander invaded India in the year
A) 712 A.D. B) 400 B.C.
C) 326 B.C. D) 847 B.C.
15. The Allahabad inscription throws light on
A) Skanda Gupta B) Samudra Gupta
C) Varahamihira D) Pulekesin II
16. The old name of Delhi was
A) Pataliputra B) Ayodhya
C) Gaya D) Indraprastha
17. The capital of the Mauryan dynasty was
A) Delhi B) Patna
C) Agra D) Allahabad
18. The brain trust of Chandra Gupta Maurya was
A) Kautilya B) Nanda Gopala
C) Fahien D) Megasthenes
19. Megasthenes was an / a
A) Ambassador B) Traveller
C) Sanyasi D) Teacher
20. Ashoka conquered Kalinga in the year
A) 261 B.C. B) 74 A.D.
C) 327 B.C. D) 147 A.D.

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| <p>21. The dynasty formed by 'Pushyamitra' destroying the Mauryan dynasty was
A) Vardhana B) Sunga
C) Kushana D) Gupta</p> <p>22. The famous king of the Kushana dynasty was
A) Kuvishka B) Kanishka
C) Pushya D) Kamarupa</p> <p>23. The enthronement of Kanishka starts
A) Tamil Era B) Hindi Era</p> | <p>C) Saka Era D) Bengali Era</p> <p>24. Pala dynasty was in
A) Maharashtra B) Delhi
C) Madhya Pradesh D) Bihar</p> <p>25. Kanishka followed
A) Jainism B) Sikhism
C) Buddhism D) Hinduism</p> |
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Test No. 2

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| <p>1. Which is the port city of Indus Valley culture?
A) Mohenjo-daro B) Harappa
C) Kalibangan D) Lothal</p> <p>2. Under whose patronage the IV Buddhist Council was held?
A) Harsha B) Ashoka
C) Kanishka D) Ajata Shatru</p> <p>3. Who was the Rashtrakuta ruler to construct the famous Kailash temple of Ellora?
A) Dhruva B) Govind III
C) Danti Durg D) Krishna I</p> <p>4. Who was the foreigner to come to India in the reign of Chandragupta II?
A) Fahien B) Vasumitra
C) Hieun Tsang D) I-tsing</p> <p>5. Who was the founder of Vardhana dynasty of Thaneshwar?
A) Rajya Vardhan
B) Harsha Vardhan
C) Prabhakar Vardhan
D) Val Vardhan</p> <p>6. The Gupta dynasty flourished in
A) 2nd Century A.D.
B) 5th Century A.D.
C) 3rd Century A.D.
D) 7th Century A.D.</p> <p>7. Indian Napoleon was
A) Chandra Gupta I
B) Chandra Gupta II
C) Samudra Gupta
D) Skanda Gupta</p> <p>8. The great personages who lived during Gupta period were</p> | <p>A) Kalidasa, Aryabhatta, Dhanwantri
B) Kalidasa, Aryabhatta, Bhana Bhat
C) Kalidasa, Dhanwantri, Bhana Bhat
D) Kalidasa, Chanakya, Bhana Bhat</p> <p>9. The Gupta age is known as Golden age in Indian History because
A) They conquered the whole India
B) They helped the poor
C) They invited travellers
D) Art, Culture and Literature flourished</p> <p>10. The Gupta dynasty was destroyed by
A) Vardhana dynasty
B) Huns dynasty
C) Pali dynasty
D) Chalukya dynasty</p> <p>11. The traveller, who visited during the period of Harshavardhana was
A) Hieun Tsang B) Fahien
C) Megasthenes D) Sir Thomas Roe</p> <p>12. Harsha followed
A) Jainism B) Buddhism
C) Sikhism D) Hinduism</p> <p>13. Vardhana dynasty flourished in
A) 7th Century A.D.
B) 6th Century A.D.
C) 8th Century A.D.
D) 9th Century A.D.</p> <p>14. The Rana Kumbha of Mewar who constructed the Tower of Victory belonged to
A) Rajput Dynasty B) Mewar Dynasty
C) Raya Dynasty D) Pali Dynasty</p> <p>15. The famous king of Chalukya dynasty was</p> |
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SURA'S ☆ GENERAL AWARENESS

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| <p>A) Pulakesin I B) Nedunchezhiyan
C) Pulakesin II D) Harsha</p> <p>16. The famous king of Chola dynasty was
A) Raja Raja I B) Nedunchezhiyan
C) Pulikesin II D) Rajendra</p> <p>17. The well-known king of Slave dynasty was
A) Alauddin Khilji
B) Mohamad-Bin-Tughlaq
C) Mahmud Lodi
D) Balban</p> <p>18. The well-known king of Tughlaq dynasty was
A) Alauddin Khilji
B) Mohamad-Bin-Tughlaq
C) Mahmud Lodi
D) Feroza Tughlaq</p> <p>19. The magnificent temples at Halebid were established by
A) Rayas B) Hoysalas
C) Cholas D) Pandyas</p> <p>20. The First Battle of Panipat in 1526 was fought between
A) Mahmud Lodi & Babur</p> | <p>B) Ibrahim Lodi & Babur
C) Rana Sangha & Babur
D) Sher shah & Babur</p> <p>21. The Mughal Empire reached its zenith of expansion under
A) Babur B) Akbar
C) Shahjahan D) Aurangzeb</p> <p>22. Buland Darwaza was built to commemorate the victory of Akbar on
A) Gujarat B) Deccan
C) Bihar D) Bengal</p> <p>23. Taj Mahal is on the banks of
A) Ganges B) Yamuna
C) Sind D) Tapti</p> <p>24. Sher-Shah belonged to
A) Mughal dynasty B) Gupta dynasty
C) Muslim dynasty D) Suri dynasty</p> <p>25. The well-known personality of Marathas was
A) Abdali B) Shivaji
C) Marana D) Ranjit Singh</p> |
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Test No. 3

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| <p>1. When did Saka Samvat begin?
A) 200 A.D. B) 78 A.D.
C) 70 A.D. D) 75 A.D.</p> <p>2. Which inscription of Ashoka reflects the rules of Buddhism?
A) Sarnath B) Maski
C) Lumbini D) Bhabru</p> <p>3. Which is the most described river in Rigveda?
A) Ganga B) Yamuna
C) Saraswati D) Krishna</p> <p>4. How is Buddha's first Sermon at Sarnath described?
A) Dharma Pravartan
B) Dharma Chakra Pravartan
C) Dharma Samagam
D) Madhya Samagam</p> <p>5. Where did Buddha attain Maha-parinirvan?</p> | <p>A) Kapilvastu B) Pataliputra
C) Kushinagara D) Gaya</p> <p>6. The first Governor - General of India was
A) Rajaji
B) Lord Canning
C) Lord Warren Hastings
D) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>7. The first Viceroy in India was
A) Rajaji
B) Lord Warren Hastings
C) Lord Canning
D) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>8. The last Viceroy in India was
A) Rajaji
B) Lord Canning
C) Lord Warren Hastings
D) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>9. The last Governor-General of independent</p> |
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| <p>India was</p> <p>A) Rajaji
B) Lord Canning
C) Lord Warren Hastings
D) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>10. The last British Governor-General was</p> <p>A) Rajaji
B) Lord Canning
C) Lord Warren Hastings
D) Lord Mountbatten</p> <p>11. Permanent Settlement of Bengal was carried out during the period of</p> <p>A) Lord Warren Hastings
B) Lord Dalhousie
C) Lord Cornwallis
D) Lord Rippon</p> <p>12. Doctrine of Lapse was introduced by</p> <p>A) Lord Warren Hastings
B) Lord Dalhousie
C) Lord Cornwallis
D) Lord Rippon</p> <p>13. The First War of Indian Independence took place during the period of</p> <p>A) Lord Warren Hastings
B) Lord Canning
C) Lord Cornwallis
D) Lord Rippon</p> <p>14. Who among the following was the well-known personality who took part valiantly in the First War of Indian Independence?</p> <p>A) Shivaji B) Rani Laxmi Bai
C) Amrit Kaur D) Sarojini Naidu</p> <p>15. The Indian National Congress was founded by</p> <p>A) W.C. Bannerji B) Mahatma Gandhi
C) A.O. Hume D) Annie Besant</p> <p>16. The First President of India was</p> <p>A) Dr. V. V. Giri
B) Dr. Zakir Hussain
C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
D) Sanjiva Reddy</p> <p>17. The Tenth President of India was</p> | <p>A) Dr. V. V. Giri
B) Dr. Zakir Hussain
C) Shankar Dayal Sharma
D) K.R. Narayanan</p> <p>18. The French Revolution took place in the year</p> <p>A) 1789 A.D. B) 1775 A.D.
C) 1648 A.D. D) 1545 A.D.</p> <p>19. Magna Carta was signed in 1215 AD by</p> <p>A) Queen Elizabeth B) Queen Victoria
C) King John II D) Napoleon</p> <p>20. Abraham Lincoln is known for</p> <p>A) Land Reforms
B) External policies
C) Abolition of Slavery
D) Independence Movement</p> <p>21. Whom did Mahatma Gandhi referred to as "Patriot of Patriots"?</p> <p>A) Sardar Patel
B) Subhas Chandra Bose
C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
D) Bhagat Singh</p> <p>22. The Ajanta caves in Maharashtra dating from about 150 BC to 650 AD, are the work of the</p> <p>A) Vakatakas and early Chalukya Kings
B) Pallavas
C) Satavahanas
D) Guptas</p> <p>23. Vikrama Samvat (Calendar) commenced from</p> <p>A) 50 B.C. B) 58 B.C.
C) 60 B.C. D) 68 B.C.</p> <p>24. The greatest of the Sanskrit grammarians was</p> <p>A) Saktayana B) Sakalya
C) Panini D) Apisali</p> <p>25. Mahatma Gandhi was first called the "Father of the Nation" by</p> <p>A) Jawaharlal Nehru
B) Subhas Chandra Bose
C) Vallabhai Patel
D) C. Rajagopalachari</p> |
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Test No. 4

1. Who sent Megasthenes to the Mauryan court?
A) Alexander B) Seleucus Nicator
C) Ptolemy D) None of these
2. Who presided over the third Buddhist Council?
A) Aswaghose B) Mogaliputta Tissa
C) Brahmagupta D) Mahendra
3. Who was the teacher to initiate Ashoka into Buddhism?
A) Brahmagupta B) Devagupta
C) Shashigupta D) Upagupta
4. Who built the Ratha Temples of 'Mahabalipuram'?
A) Vishnu Varman
B) Mahendra Varman
C) Narsimha Varman I
D) Nandi Varman
5. Which Pala ruler established the Vikramashila University?
A) Devpala B) Dharmapala
C) Mahipala D) Vigraphala
6. The very earliest inhabitants in India were
A) Aryans B) Dravidians
C) Palaeolithic D) Neanderthal
7. The Dravidians supposedly came from
A) Central Asia B) Middle East
C) Afghanistan D) East Asia
8. The Dravidians worshipped
A) The Mother Goddess
B) Sun
C) Moon D) The Tree
9. The main occupation of the Aryans was
A) Agriculture B) Hunting
C) Sea Trade
D) Small Cottage Industry
10. The staple food of Indus Valley people was
A) Wheat and Barley
B) Maize
C) Rice
D) Maize and Rice
11. The metal used by the Indus Valley people was
A) Lead B) Gold and Silver
C) Copper and Tin D) All the above
12. The remains of Mohenjo-daro and Harappa show that it was
A) Rural Civilization B) Urban Civilization
C) Both A & B D) None of the above
13. The musical instrument used by the Aryans was
A) The Lute B) The Cymbal
C) The Drum D) All the above
14. Magadha is in the State of
A) Uttar Pradesh B) Bihar
C) West Bengal D) Madhya Pradesh
15. Bimbisara ruled over
A) Avanti B) Magadha
C) Kosala D) Kasi
16. Nandas ruled over
A) Nandagiri B) Magadha
C) Kanopy D) Pataliputra
17. Nandas were overthrown by
A) Mauryas B) Palas
C) Andhras D) Guptas
18. The city of modern Patna (Pataliputra) was founded by
A) Ajatha Satru B) Sisunaga
C) Bimbisara D) Ashoka
19. Panipat is modern
A) Delhi B) Kurukshetra
C) Sonapat D) Faridabad
20. Who abolished dual system of Government in Bengal?
A) Robert Clive B) Warren Hastings
C) Cornwallis D) Lord Wellesley
21. The last king of the Mauryan dynasty would have been
A) Ashoka B) Jaluka
C) Brihadratha D) Tivara
22. The Mauryan dynasty is said to have ruled for
A) 200 Years B) 167 Years
C) 100 Years D) 50 Years
23. The play 'Malavikagnimitram' was written by
A) Kalidasa B) Chanakya
C) Chandragupta Maurya
D) Kalhana

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| <p>24. Which of the following was NOT the reason for the Mauryan downfall?</p> <p>A) The successors of Ashoka were weak
B) There was partition after Ashoka
C) The northern frontier was not guarded effectively</p> | <p>D) There was economic bankruptcy after the death of Ashoka</p> <p>25. Megasthenes, the Greek Ambassador came to 'Pataliputra' in the year</p> <p>A) 302 B.C. B) 287 B.C.
C) 345 B.C. D) 400 B.C.</p> |
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Test No. 5

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| <p>1. The founder of Satavahana (Andhra) dynasty was</p> <p>A) Simuka B) Satakarni I
C) Rudradaman D) None of these</p> <p>2. Demetrios was king of</p> <p>A) Bactria B) Greece
C) Macedonia D) None of these</p> <p>3. Kanishka's capital was</p> <p>A) Indraprastha B) Pataliputra
C) Purushapura D) None of these</p> <p>4. The important classes of officers in Mauryan Administration were</p> <p>A) 3 B) 4
C) 5 D) 6</p> <p>5. Mauryan's share of produce of the soil was normally</p> <p>A) 1/3 rd B) 1/6 th
C) 1/4 th D) None of these</p> <p>6. The King of Kalinga in the Mauryan period was</p> <p>A) Kuvishka B) Simuka
C) Kharavela D) None of these</p> <p>7. Asvaghosha lived in the</p> <p>A) Vardhana period B) Kushana period
C) Mauryan period D) None of these</p> <p>8. Fahien visited during the period of</p> <p>A) Chandra Gupta I B) Chandra Gupta II
C) Samudra Gupta D) None of these</p> <p>9. Who is known as 'Vikramaditya'?</p> <p>A) Skanda Gupta B) Chandra Gupta II
C) Samudra Gupta D) None of these</p> <p>10. The first ruler of Pala dynasty was</p> <p>A) Dharmapala B) Bhaskaravarman
C) Gopala D) None of these</p> | <p>11. Narasimhavarman was Simhavishnu's</p> <p>A) Grandson B) Son
C) Father D) None of these</p> <p>12. Vatapi was the capital of</p> <p>A) The Pallavas B) Chalukyas
C) The Rashtrakutas
D) None of these</p> <p>13. Kanchi was the capital of</p> <p>A) The Pallavas B) The Chalukyas
C) The Rashtrakutas D) None of these</p> <p>14. Pulikesin II was defeated by</p> <p>A) Narasimhavarman-I
B) Simhavishnu
C) Mahendravarman-I
D) None of these</p> <p>15. The Chalukya Dynasty came into existence in</p> <p>A) Sixth Century A.D.
B) Fourth Century A.D.
C) Fifth Century A.D.
D) None of these</p> <p>16. The Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchi was constructed by</p> <p>A) Narasimhavarman I
B) Narasimhavarman II
C) Mahendravarman
D) None of these</p> <p>17. The Rashtrakuta Empire was founded on the ashes of</p> <p>A) The Andhras B) The Pallavas
C) The Chalukyas D) None of these</p> <p>18. Chola Dynasty was founded by</p> <p>A) Aditya Chola B) Raja Raja Chola
C) Rajendra Chola D) None of these</p> <p>19. Chola Dynasty was founded after overthrowing</p> <p>A) The Pallavas B) The Pandyas
C) Rashtrakutas D) None of these</p> |
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| <p>20. 'Kudavolai' system was in existence during the period of
A) The Pallavas B) The Pandyas
C) The Cholas D) None of these</p> <p>21. The Rashtrakutas had many military campaigns against
A) The Pallavas B) The Pandyas
C) The Cholas D) None of these</p> <p>22. During the Chola period, the division of their territory Mandalam corresponds to modern
A) Districts B) Taluks
C) States D) None of these</p> | <p>23. The Third Buddhist Council was held during the year
A) 150 B.C. B) 200 B.C.
C) 250 B.C. D) None of these</p> <p>24. Nalanda University flourished during the reign of
A) Samudra Gupta B) Harsha
C) Skanda Gupta D) None of these</p> <p>25. 'Balance of Power' theory was propounded by
A) Chanakya B) Harsha
C) Kanishka D) None of these</p> |
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Answers INDIAN HISTORY

Test No.1

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (B) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (C) 12. (D) 13. (C) 14. (C) 15. (B) 16. (D) 17. (B) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (A)
21. (B) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (D) 25. (C)

Test No.2

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (D) 4. (A) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (A) 9. (D) 10. (B)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (A) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (B) 20. (B)
21. (D) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (D) 25. (B)

Test No.3

1. (B) 2. (D) 3. (C) 4. (B) 5. (C) 6. (C) 7. (C) 8. (D) 9. (A) 10. (D)
11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (A) 19. (C) 20. (C)
21. (B) 22. (A) 23. (B) 24. (C) 25. (B)

Test No.4

1. (B) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (D) 12. (B) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (B) 16. (B) 17. (A) 18. (A) 19. (B) 20. (B)
21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (A) 24. (B) 25. (A)

Test No.5

1. (A) 2. (A) 3. (C) 4. (A) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (B) 9. (B) 10. (C)
11. (A) 12. (B) 13. (A) 14. (A) 15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (A) 19. (A) 20. (C)
21. (C) 22. (A) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (A)



CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Test No. 1

1. Which article of the Constitution abolishes untouchability?
A) Article 42 B) Article 15
C) Article 14 D) Article 17
2. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the anti-defection provisions in the Constitution?
A) 51st Amendment
B) 52nd Amendment
C) 53rd Amendment
D) 54th Amendment
3. After independence which was the first state to form on linguistic basis?
A) Tamilnadu B) Kerala
C) Karnataka D) Andhra Pradesh
4. The Election Commissioners are appointed by the
A) Prime Minister
B) Governor
C) President of India
D) Council of Ministers
5. Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
A) Dr. Ambedkar
B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C) Jawaharlal Nehru
D) B.N. Rao
6. The Doctrine that the Fundamental Rights cannot be amended under Article 368 was propounded by the Supreme Court in
A) Gopalan Vs. State of Tamil Nadu
B) Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State of Kerala
C) Golaknath Vs. State of Punjab
D) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India
7. What was the exact Constitutional status of the Indian Republic on January 26, 1950?
A) A Democratic Republic
B) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
C) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
D) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
8. Who amongst the following acts as the presiding officer of the House without being its member?
A) Vice-President of India
B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
C) Chairman of the Legislative Council
D) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
9. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian Constitution?
A) Federal Government
B) Parliamentary Government
C) Presidential Government
D) Independent Judiciary
10. Our Constitution has
A) 7 Schedules
B) 9 Schedules
C) 10 Schedules
D) 12 Schedules
11. Our Constitution was adopted on
A) 26th November, 1949
B) 15th August, 1945
C) 26th January, 1950
D) 1st January, 1950
12. Our Constitution came into force on
A) 26th November, 1949
B) 15th August, 1945
C) 26th January, 1950
D) 1st January, 1952
13. The President of the Constituent Assembly was
A) Dr. K.M. Munshi B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C) Dr. Ambedkar D) Jawaharlal Nehru

SURA'S ☆ GENERAL AWARENESS

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| <p>14. Which Article empowers the President to dissolve the Lok Sabha at any time before its tenure?
A) Article 95 B) Article 75
C) Article 85 D) Article 65</p> <p>15. India has
A) 15 States B) 21 States
C) 26 States D) 29 States</p> <p>16. The total number of Union Territories excluding National Capital Territory of Delhi is _____.
A) 6 B) 10
C) 7 D) 8</p> <p>17. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by the
A) elected members of the Legislative Assembly
B) people
C) elected members of the Legislative Council
D) Lok Sabha</p> <p>18. The power to decide an election petition other than the election of President or Vice-President is vested with
A) Parliament B) High Courts
C) Supreme Court
D) Election Commission</p> <p>19. The Fundamental Rights have been incorporated in Part ____ of the Constitution.</p> | <p>A) VIII B) II
C) III D) IV</p> <p>20. The voting age in general elections was reduced from 21 years to 18 by the
A) 71st Amendment Act, 1992
B) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
C) 63rd Amendment Act, 1989
D) 62nd Amendment Act, 1989</p> <p>21. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court / High Court is
A) 5 B) 4
C) 3 D) 6</p> <p>22. The Parliament of India is also known as
A) Lok Sabha B) Rajya Sabha
C) Vidhan Sabha D) Sansad</p> <p>23. Which one of the following Article prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in a factory or mine?
A) Article 24 B) Article 21A
C) Article 23 D) Article 32</p> <p>24. India is a
A) Federation B) Unitary State
C) Union of States D) Quasi-federal</p> <p>25. Who had the longest tenure as speaker of Lok Sabha?
A) Balram Jakhar B) G.S.Dhillon
C) G.V. Mavalankar D) P.A. Sangma</p> |
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Test No. 2

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| <p>1. The Supreme Court of India, enunciated the doctrine of 'Basic structure' of the Constitution in the
A) Golaknath case in 1967
B) Sajjan Singh case in 1965
C) Shankari Prasad case in 1951
D) Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973</p> <p>2. The Preamble in the Consitution of India enshrines the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity. These ideals were inspired by the
A) Russian Revolution
B) French Revolution</p> | <p>C) Irish Revolution
D) US Consitution</p> <p>3. The authority to alter the boundaries of States in India rests with
A) State Government B) President
C) Prime Minister D) Parliament</p> <p>4. Sarkaria Commission was concerned with
A) Judicial Reforms
B) Electoral Reforms
C) Centre-State relations
D) Financial Reforms</p> |
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SURA'S ☆ GENERAL AWARENESS

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| <p>5. The minimum age prescribed for election as a member of Panchayat is
A) 25 Years B) 18 Years
C) 21 Years D) 30 Years</p> <p>6. Which of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate 'Abolition of Untouchability'?
A) The Right to freedom of religion
B) The Right to equality
C) The Right against exploitation
D) The Right to freedom</p> <p>7. If the President is to resign from office, he should address his letter of resignation to
A) The Prime Minister
B) The Vice-President
C) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
D) The Chief Justice of India</p> <p>8. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to
A) Prime Minister of India
B) President of India
C) Dy. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
D) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha</p> <p>9. The President of India must have completed the age of
A) 25 Years B) 35 Years
C) 30 Years D) 40 Years</p> <p>10. The President of India is elected by
A) Lok Sabha only
B) Rajya Sabha only
C) State Legislature only
D) Elected members of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and of State Legislative Assemblies</p> <p>11. The Vice-President of India is
A) Appointed by the President
B) Elected by the People
C) Elected by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
D) Elected by State Legislatures</p> <p>12. The term of President of India is
A) 3 Years B) 4 Years
C) 5 Years D) 7 Years</p> <p>13. When the office of the President falls vacant, the Vice-President automatically becomes the President in</p> | <p>A) India B) Russia
C) UK D) USA</p> <p>14. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is
A) The President
B) The Vice-President
C) Prime Minister
D) Home Minister</p> <p>15. The method of proportional representation is adopted in the election of
A) The President
B) Prime Minister
C) Governor
D) Chief Justice of India</p> <p>16. All Ministers at the Centre are appointed by
A) The Prime Minister
B) The President
C) The Vice-President
D) Home Minister</p> <p>17. The Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces is
A) Field Marshal
B) Chief of the Army Staff
C) The President
D) Prime Minister</p> <p>18. The Attorney - General of India is appointed by
A) The Chief Justice of India
B) The President
C) The Vice-President
D) The Prime Minister</p> <p>19. The Prime Minister must be a member of
A) Lok Sabha
B) Rajya Sabha
C) Any House of the Parliament
D) Never need be a member of any house</p> <p>20. The term of Lok Sabha is
A) 5 Years B) 6 Years
C) 7 Years D) 8 Years</p> <p>21. The term of Rajya Sabha is
A) 6 Years B) 2 Years
C) Permanency D) 7 Years</p> |
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| <p>22. The Lok Sabha member must have completed the age of</p> <p>A) 21 Years
B) 25 Years
C) 30 Years
D) 35 Years</p> <p>23. The Rajya Sabha member must have completed the age of</p> <p>A) 21 Years
B) 25 Years
C) 30 Years
D) 35 Years</p> <p>24. Name the state that passed the Lokayukta</p> | <p>Bill 2014 on 14th February 2014</p> <p>A) Delhi
B) Uttarkhand
C) Odisha
D) West Bengal</p> <p>25. Which of the following States does not have Legislative council?</p> <p>A) Bihar
B) Madhya Pradesh
C) Uttar Pradesh
D) Karnataka</p> |
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Test No. 3

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| <p>1. Who nominates the Chairman of the Public Account Committee of Indian Parliament?</p> <p>A) The Prime Minister
B) The President
C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
D) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha</p> <p>2. Who was the first Chief Justice of India?</p> <p>A) S.H. Kapadia
B) K.G. Balakrishnan
C) Hari Lal J. Kania
D) M.P. Sastri</p> <p>3. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in</p> <p>A) Either House of Parliament
B) In a Joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
C) The Lok Sabha alone
D) The Rajya Sabha alone</p> <p>4. Which one of the following is NOT included in the State List in the Constitution of India?</p> <p>A) Police
B) Law and Order
C) Prisons
D) Criminal Procedure Code</p> <p>5. Who appoints the members of the Union Public Service Commission?</p> <p>A) President
B) Prime Minister
C) Chairman of UPSC
D) Chief Justice of Supreme Court</p> | <p>6. What is the maximum possible strength of the Legislative Assembly of a State?</p> <p>A) 400 Members B) 425 Members
C) 500 Members D) 545 Members</p> <p>7. Who was the Chairman of first Finance Commission?</p> <p>A) K.C. Pant B) C. Rangarajan
C) K. Santhanam D) K.C. Neogy</p> <p>8. The lower voting age in India is</p> <p>A) 18 Years B) 21 Years
C) 27 Years D) 24 Years</p> <p>9. Which Article provides for appointment of Finance Commission?</p> <p>A) Article 280 B) Article 380
C) Article 180 D) Article 270</p> <p>10. The Emergency can be proclaimed by</p> <p>A) The President B) Parliament
C) Prime Minister D) Law Minister</p> <p>11. Which Article deals with Amendment to our Constitution?</p> <p>A) Article 356 B) Article 368
C) Article 372 D) Article 370</p> <p>12. Which Article deals with the special status given to Jammu & Kashmir?</p> <p>A) Article 356 B) Article 368
C) Article 372 D) Article 370</p> |
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| <p>13. Which Article deals with Emergency and President's Rule in States?
A) Article 356 B) Article 368
C) Article 372 D) Article 370</p> <p>14. The Governor is appointed by
A) Prime Minister B) The President
C) Law Minister D) Chief Minister</p> <p>15. Who decides whether a Member of Parliament is subject to any disqualification?
A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
B) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
C) The President
D) Election Commission</p> <p>16. The term of office of the Governor is
A) 3 Years B) 4 Years
C) 5 Years D) 6 Years</p> <p>17. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by
A) The President B) The Governor
C) Prime Minister D) Union Law Minister</p> <p>18. The Legislative Council has not been abolished in the State of
A) Gujarat B) Tamil Nadu
C) Karnataka D) Kerala</p> <p>19. The Finance Commission is appointed every
A) 2 Years B) 3 Years
C) 4 Years D) 5 Years</p> <p>20. The power to decide on the doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of President or Vice-President is vested with</p> | <p>A) High Courts
B) Supreme Court
C) Election Commission
D) Parliament</p> <p>21. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed by
A) The President B) Parliament
C) Prime Minister D) Law Minister</p> <p>22. With which of the following is the institution of Ombudsman (or Lokpal) related?
A) It redresses public grievances
B) It is creation of Parliament / State Legislature
C) It does not come under the Executive's control
D) All the above</p> <p>23. In India, the monetary policy is controlled by _____
A) Finance Minister B) Union Government
C) RBI D) Finance Ministry</p> <p>24. The Judges of Supreme Court retire on attaining the age of
A) 62 years B) 65 years
C) 68 years D) 66 years</p> <p>25. The function of Pro-term speaker is to
A) Conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of the Speaker
B) Officiate as Speaker when a Speaker is unlikely to be elected
C) Swear in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected
D) Check if the election certificates of members are in order</p> |
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Test No. 4

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| <p>1. Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of national emergency?
A) War
B) External Aggression
C) Armed Rebellion
D) Internal Disturbance</p> <p>2. Which one of the following items comes under the Concurrent List of the Indian Constitution?</p> | <p>A) Inter-State rivers B) Trade Unions
C) Citizenship D) Local Government</p> <p>3. Which one of the following was described by Dr. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and soul' of the Constitution?
A) Right to equality
B) Right against exploitation
C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
D) Right to Freedom of Religion</p> |
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| <p>4. The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct supervision of the</p> <p>A) Ministry of Home Affairs
B) Prime Minister's Office
C) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha</p> <p>5. Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?</p> <p>A) Chief Justice of India
B) Union Law Minister
C) Attorney-General of India
D) Law Secretary</p> <p>6. A writ issued by a court to some inferior authority to transfer the matter to it for its proper consideration, is called</p> <p>A) Certiorari B) Mandamus
C) QuoWarranto D) Prohibition</p> <p>7. The Vice-President of India can be removed from office</p> <p>A) By a resolution initiated in the Council of States and approved by the Lok Sabha
B) By a resolution in the Lok Sabha, agreed to by the Council of States
C) By a resolution adopted by the two Houses meeting in a joint session
D) Following a formal process of impeachment</p> <p>8. The Preamble of our Constitution envisages</p> <p>A) Theocratic State
B) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
C) Secular democracy
D) Monarchy</p> <p>9. The latest addition in fundamental duties under Article-51A of the constitution of India is</p> <p>A) Protecting and safeguarding natural environment
B) Safeguarding public property
C) Providing opportunities for the education to the child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years
D) Defending the country and rendering national service when called upon</p> <p>10. According to the Preamble, our Constitution</p> | <p>envisages</p> <p>A) Social justice only
B) Economic justice only
C) Political justice only
D) All the above</p> <p>11. Which of the following is NOT the function of the Finance Commission?</p> <p>A) Recommendations on the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes
B) Outlining the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India
C) Recommendations on any other matter referred to the commission by the President in the interest of sound finance
D) Recommendations on the increase of dearness allowance to central government employees</p> <p>12. The amendment regarding the formation of a New State by separating territory from any other State must be passed by</p> <p>A) Both the Houses of Parliament
B) Only Lok Sabha
C) Only Rajya Sabha
D) Both the Houses and before that the opinion of that State is to be ascertained by the President</p> <p>13. The amendment regarding the procedure of the election of the President must be passed by</p> <p>A) Both the Houses of Parliament
B) Only Lok Sabha
C) Only Rajya Sabha
D) Both the Houses and by not less than half of the State Legislatures</p> <p>14. Now Election commission of India is a body of _____ members.</p> <p>A) 4 B) 3
C) 2 D) 5</p> <p>15. The President Rule is imposed in a State</p> |
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| <p>A) When Chief Minister misbehaves
B) When Governor becomes disloyal to the Centre
C) When there is breakdown of Constitutional machinery
D) When there is police firing</p> <p>16. To keep the President Rule in force in a State, it must be extended
A) Every three months
B) Every six months
C) Every year
D) Every two years</p> <p>17. When there is President Rule in a State, the power of passing the Budget of that State vests in
A) Rajya Sabha as it is Council of States
B) Lok Sabha
C) Governor
D) President</p> <p>18. The maximum period the Rajya Sabha can retain a Money Bill is
A) One month B) Six months
C) Fourteen days D) One week</p> <p>19. Which of the following will NOT be the condition under which the President cannot declare Emergency?
A) When there is a war
B) When there is external aggression
C) When no party has got absolute majority to form Ministry at the Centre
D) When there is armed rebellion</p> <p>20. How many times the President Rule has been</p> | <p>imposed in Tamil Nadu?
A) One B) Two
C) Four D) Three</p> <p>21. Which of the following is NOT a Directive Principles of State Policy?
A) Equal pay for men and women for equal work
B) Enforcement of prohibition
C) Abolition of prostitution
D) Promotion of International peace</p> <p>22. Which of the following is NOT the function of the Supreme Court?
A) Deciding the dispute between two States
B) Deciding the disputes between the Union and the States
C) Giving advice on any constitutional matter referred to by the President
D) Give opinion always on the Bills pending in Lok Sabha so that the passage of Bills can be stopped</p> <p>23. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with citizenship in India?
A) Part II B) Part VIII
C) Part IV D) Part XII</p> <p>24. Election Commission of India is constituted under Article _____
A) 326 B) 325
C) 324 D) 327</p> <p>25. The Election Commission is constituted
A) Every five years
B) Every ten years
C) Every six years
D) It is a permanent constitutional body</p> |
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Test No. 5

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| <p>1. The Election Commissioner can be removed by
A) The President
B) Home Minister
C) Prime Minister as a popular leader
D) The Parliament by adopting the same procedure as applicable to remove a Supreme Court Judge</p> <p>2. The President of India can contest for</p> | <p>A) Two terms
B) Three terms
C) No limit
D) Only one term</p> <p>3. The tenure of Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners is 6 years or upto the age of ____ years, which ever is earlier.
A) 62 B) 65
C) 68 D) 66</p> |
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4. The four main objectives of our Constitution as indicated in its preamble are
 - A) Socialism, Secularism, Non-alignment and Neutrality
 - B) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
 - C) Justice, Liberty and Fraternity
 - D) Socialism, Economic, Liberty and Fraternity
5. The joint sitting of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is convened when
 - A) There is disagreement between the two Houses on a Money Bill
 - B) There is disagreement between the two Houses on a Non-money Bill
 - C) The President addresses both the Houses when a new Lok Sabha is elected or when first session of both the Houses are held in a year
 - D) During President elections
6. An appeal against the decision of the District Court lies with
 - A) Senior Sub-Judge Court
 - B) Munsif Court
 - C) High Court
 - D) None of these
7. Which of the following words were added to the Preamble to the Constitution through the 42nd Amendment Act?
 - A) Socialist Secular B) Sovereign
 - C) Republic D) Democratic
8. Which State has the highest number of representatives in both houses of Parliament?
 - A) Madhya Pradesh B) Bihar
 - C) West Bengal D) Uttar Pradesh
9. Which State has the largest jurisdiction in terms of States?
 - A) Bombay High Court
 - B) Gauhati High Court
 - C) Calcutta High Court
 - D) Delhi High Court
10. Who are the guardians of Fundamental Rights?
 - A) The President
 - B) The Parliament
 - C) The Prime Minister
 - D) Supreme Court and High Courts
11. The provisions relating to the Supreme Court can be amended by the Parliament with
 - A) A simple majority
 - B) Two thirds majority
 - C) Two thirds majority and ratification by not less than half of the States
 - D) Metropolitan Magistrate Courts
12. The Constitution of India was amended for the first time in
 - A) January 1951 B) June 1951
 - C) June 1952 D) July 1952
13. The first amendment made changes in
 - A) Fundamental Rights
 - B) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - C) Election of President
 - D) Election of Prime Minister
14. The system of dual citizenship exists in
 - A) U.S.A B) France
 - C) India D) U.K.
15. Which of the following is not a part of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
 - A) Secularism
 - B) Socialism
 - C) Federalism
 - D) Democratic Republic
16. The total number of writs by which protection of Fundamental Rights are ensured is
 - A) 3 B) 4
 - C) 5 D) 6
17. The writ 'Certiorari' ensures
 - A) issuing directions by a Higher Court to Lower Court
 - B) that no person remains in jail without any cause
 - C) issuing direction by Supreme Court or High Courts to anybody to do some particular thing
 - D) quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi judicial authority
18. The writ 'Habeas Corpus' ensures

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| <p>A) issuing directions by a Higher Court to Lower Court</p> <p>B) that no person remains in jail without any violation of law</p> <p>C) issuing direction by Supreme Court or High Courts to Lower Court, tribunal or public authority to perform public duties</p> <p>D) stopping proceeding in a Lower Court on the ground of excess of jurisdiction</p> <p>19. The writ 'Mandamus' ensures</p> <p>A) issuing directions by a Higher Court to Lower Court</p> <p>B) that no person remains in jail without any cause</p> <p>C) issuing direction by Supreme Court or High Courts to lower court, tribunal or Public authority to perform public duties</p> <p>D) stopping proceedings in a Lower Court on the ground of excess of jurisdiction</p> <p>20. The writ 'Quo Warranto' ensures</p> <p>A) issuing directions by a Higher Court to Lower Court</p> <p>B) that no person remains in jail without any cause</p> <p>C) issuing direction by Supreme Court or High Courts to anybody to do some particular thing</p> <p>D) issuing orders by a court restraining a person from holding a public office to which he is not entitled</p> <p>21. The writ 'Prohibition' ensures</p> <p>A) stopping proceedings in a lower Court</p> | <p>the ground of excess of jurisdiction</p> <p>B) issuing directions by a Higher Court to Lower Court</p> <p>C) that no person remains in jail without any cause</p> <p>D) issuing direction by Supreme Court or High Courts to anybody to do some particular thing</p> <p>22. The Parliament consists of</p> <p>A) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</p> <p>B) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Vice-President</p> <p>C) The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</p> <p>D) Lok Sabha, Council of Ministers and Rajya Sabha</p> <p>23. Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by the</p> <p>A) Vice-President B) Rajya Sabha</p> <p>C) Lok Sabha D) The President</p> <p>24. Which Article empowers the President to suspend any or all the Fundamental Rights conferred by Part III (except articles 20 and 21) during National Emergency?</p> <p>A) Article 356 B) Article 358</p> <p>C) Article 360 D) Article 359</p> <p>25. First High Court established in India is</p> <p>A) Madras High Court</p> <p>B) Bombay High Court</p> <p>C) Calcutta High Court</p> <p>D) Allahabad High Court</p> |
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Answers

CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Test No.1

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (D) 6. (C) 7. (B) 8. (A) 9. (C) 10. (D)
11. (A) 12. (C) 13. (B) 14. (C) 15. (D) 16. (A) 17. (A) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (B)
21. (A) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (A)

Test No.2

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (D) 4. (C) 5. (C) 6. (B) 7. (B) 8. (C) 9. (B) 10. (D)
11. (C) 12. (C) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (B) 17. (C) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (A)
21. (C) 22. (B) 23. (C) 24. (C) 25. (B)

Test No.3

1. (C) 2. (C) 3. (A) 4. (D) 5. (A) 6. (C) 7. (D) 8. (A) 9. (A) 10. (A)
11. (B) 12. (D) 13. (A) 14. (B) 15. (A) 16. (C) 17. (A) 18. (C) 19. (D) 20. (B)
21. (B) 22. (D) 23. (C) 24. (B) 25. (C)

Test No.4

1. (D) 2. (B) 3. (C) 4. (D) 5. (C) 6. (D) 7. (A) 8. (B) 9. (C) 10. (D)
11. (D) 12. (D) 13. (D) 14. (B) 15. (C) 16. (B) 17. (B) 18. (C) 19. (C) 20. (C)
21. (C) 22. (D) 23. (A) 24. (C) 25. (D)

Test No.5

1. (D) 2. (C) 3. (B) 4. (B) 5. (B) 6. (C) 7. (A) 8. (D) 9. (B) 10. (D)
11. (C) 12. (B) 13. (B) 14. (A) 15. (C) 16. (C) 17. (D) 18. (B) 19. (C) 20. (D)
21. (A) 22. (C) 23. (D) 24. (D) 25. (C)

