

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE MCQ PRACTICE — PART 3

50 fresh questions covering all key government exam topics. Ideal for SSC CGL, CHSL, MTS, RRB NTPC, RRB Group-D, IBPS PO/Clerk, SBI PO, Post Office GDS/MTS, State PSC, Police & all Govt Exams.

**New Topics in Part 3:** Gupta Empire · Rowlatt Act · Brahmo Samaj · IBC 2016 · NABARD · Mission Mausam · Berlin Wall · Panama Canal · Thomas Cup · BOSS OS · Bharat Ratna & more!

<b>50</b> Questions	<b>10+</b> Topics	<b>Part 3</b> Unique Q's	<b>2025</b> Updated
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### ❖ MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

#### ◆ INDIAN HISTORY

<b>Q1.</b>	<b>Who was the founder of the Gupta Empire?</b>
A) Chandragupta I	B) Samudragupta
C) Chandragupta II	D) Skandagupta
<b>Q2.</b>	<b>The 'Permanent Settlement' of Bengal was introduced by which Governor-General?</b>
A) Lord Dalhousie	B) Lord Cornwallis
C) Lord Wellesley	D) Lord Ripon
<b>Q3.</b>	<b>Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Maratha War?</b>
A) Treaty of Salbai	B) Treaty of Bassein
C) Treaty of Purandar	D) Treaty of Deogaon
<b>Q4.</b>	<b>The 'Rowlatt Act' of 1919 was also known as:</b>
A) Black Act	B) Sedition Act
C) Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act	D) Both A and C
<b>Q5.</b>	<b>Who established the 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828?</b>
A) Swami Vivekananda	B) Dayananda Saraswati
C) Ram Mohan Roy	D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
<b>Q6.</b>	<b>The famous 'Jallianwala Bagh massacre' took place in which city?</b>
A) Lahore	B) Amritsar
C) Delhi	D) Ludhiana
<b>Q7.</b>	<b>India's Constitution borrowed the concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' from which country?</b>
A) USA	B) France
C) Ireland	D) Australia

## ◆ INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

**Q8. The 'Thar Desert' is also known as the:**

- A) Cold Desert  
B) Great Indian Desert  
C) Rann Desert  
D) Deccan Dry Region

**Q9. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across which river?**

- A) Godavari  
B) Mahanadi  
C) Krishna  
D) Cauvery

**Q10. Which Indian Union Territory has the highest literacy rate?**

- A) Delhi  
B) Puducherry  
C) Chandigarh  
D) Lakshadweep

**Q11. The 'Loktak Lake' with floating islands (Phumdis) is located in which state?**

- A) Assam  
B) Meghalaya  
C) Manipur  
D) Nagaland

**Q12. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at which hills?**

- A) Anaimalai Hills  
B) Nilgiri Hills  
C) Palani Hills  
D) Cardamom Hills

**Q13. Which state is the largest producer of tea in India?**

- A) Darjeeling (West Bengal)  
B) Kerala  
C) Assam  
D) Tamil Nadu

## ◆ INDIAN POLITY

**Q14. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India?**

- A) 2  
B) 8  
C) 12  
D) 14

**Q15. The 'Zero Hour' in Indian Parliament refers to:**

- A) The first hour of Parliament  
B) Question Hour  
C) The time immediately after Question Hour  
D) Adjournment of Parliament

**Q16. Which Constitutional Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?**

- A) 42nd Amendment  
B) 52nd Amendment  
C) 61st Amendment  
D) 73rd Amendment

**Q17. The Supreme Court of India was established in which year?**

- A) 1947  
B) 1948  
C) 1950  
D) 1952

**Q18. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with:**

- A) Emergency due to war  
B) Financial Emergency  
C) President's Rule in States  
D) Fundamental Rights

◆ INDIAN ECONOMY

**Q19. Which committee recommended the abolition of the Licence Raj in India?**

- A) Narasimham Committee  
B) Rangarajan Committee  
C) Abid Hussain Committee  
D) Rakesh Mohan Committee

**Q20. India's New Economic Policy (liberalisation) was introduced in:**

- A) 1989  
B) 1991  
C) 1993  
D) 1995

**Q21. The 'NABARD' (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) was established in:**

- A) 1975  
B) 1980  
C) 1982  
D) 1985

**Q22. Which index measures the cost of living for industrial workers in India?**

- A) WPI  
B) CPI-IW  
C) GDP Deflator  
D) PPI

**Q23. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted in India in:**

- A) 2014  
B) 2015  
C) 2016  
D) 2018

◆ GENERAL SCIENCE

**Q24. The 'Richter Scale' is used to measure:**

- A) Wind Speed  
B) Earthquake Intensity  
C) Ocean Depth  
D) Air Pressure

**Q25. Which blood group is known as the 'Universal Donor'?**

- A) A+  
B) B+  
C) O+  
D) O-

**Q26. The pH value of pure water at 25°C is:**

- A) 0  
B) 5  
C) 7  
D) 14

**Q27. Which planet has the most number of moons in our Solar System?**

- A) Jupiter  
B) Saturn  
C) Uranus  
D) Neptune

<b>Q28.</b>	<b>The process by which plants lose water through their leaves is called:</b>
A) Transpiration	B) Respiration
C) Photosynthesis	D) Evaporation
<b>Q29.</b>	<b>Which gland in the human body is known as the 'Master Gland'?</b>
A) Thyroid Gland	B) Adrenal Gland
C) Pituitary Gland	D) Pineal Gland
<b>Q30.</b>	<b>Light year is a unit of:</b>
A) Time	B) Speed
C) Distance	D) Brightness
<b>◆ CURRENT AFFAIRS</b>	
<b>Q31.</b>	<b>India's 'Mission Mausam' launched in 2024 is related to:</b>
A) Space Exploration	B) Weather Forecasting
C) Monsoon Farming	D) Climate Change Treaty
<b>Q32.</b>	<b>The 2025 ICC Champions Trophy was hosted by:</b>
A) India	B) Australia
C) South Africa	D) Pakistan
<b>Q33.</b>	<b>Which country became the 198th member of the United Nations in 2024?</b>
A) Kosovo	B) Palestine
C) Taiwan	D) Western Sahara
<b>Q34.</b>	<b>India's 'Viksit Bharat @2047' vision aims to make India a developed nation by:</b>
A) 2030	B) 2035
C) 2047	D) 2050
<b>Q35.</b>	<b>The RBI's 'Digital Rupee' (e-INIR) is classified as:</b>
A) Cryptocurrency	B) Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)
C) UPI Payment	D) Digital Gold
<b>Q36.</b>	<b>The 'Pradhan Mantri Internship Scheme' announced in Union Budget 2024-25 targets internships in:</b>
A) Government Offices	B) Top 500 Indian Companies
C) Foreign MNCs	D) PSUs only



## ◆ COMPUTER &amp; TECHNOLOGY

**Q46. What does 'Wi-Fi' stand for?**

- A) Wireless Fidelity  
B) Wide Frequency  
C) Wireless Fiber  
D) It has no full form — it is a brand name

**Q47. Which generation of computers used transistors?**

- A) First Generation  
B) Second Generation  
C) Third Generation  
D) Fourth Generation

**Q48. India's indigenously developed operating system is called:**

- A) BOSS  
B) INDIA OS  
C) BHARAT OS  
D) DESI LINUX

## ◆ MISCELLANEOUS GK

**Q49. Which is the highest civilian award in India?**

- A) Padma Vibhushan  
B) Padma Bhushan  
C) Bharat Ratna  
D) Padma Shri

**Q50. The 'Kuchipudi' classical dance form originated in which state?**

- A) Tamil Nadu  
B) Kerala  
C) Odisha  
D) Andhra Pradesh

ANSWER KEY WITH EXPLANATIONS

Q1 (A)	Q2 (B)	Q3 (D)	Q4 (D)	Q5 (C)	Q6 (B)	Q7 (C)	Q8 (B)	Q9 (C)	Q10 (D)
Q11 (C)	Q12 (B)	Q13 (C)	Q14 (C)	Q15 (C)	Q16 (C)	Q17 (C)	Q18 (C)	Q19 (C)	Q20 (B)
Q21 (C)	Q22 (B)	Q23 (C)	Q24 (B)	Q25 (D)	Q26 (C)	Q27 (B)	Q28 (A)	Q29 (C)	Q30 (C)
Q31 (B)	Q32 (D)	Q33 (B)	Q34 (C)	Q35 (B)	Q36 (B)	Q37 (B)	Q38 (C)	Q39 (C)	Q40 (B)
Q41 (D)	Q42 (D)	Q43 (C)	Q44 (B)	Q45 (C)	Q46 (D)	Q47 (B)	Q48 (A)	Q49 (C)	Q50 (D)

DETAILED EXPLANATIONS

Q1. Who was the founder of the Gupta Empire?

Ans: A) Chandragupta I

Chandragupta I (320–335 CE) founded the Gupta Empire and assumed the title 'Maharajadhiraja'. The Gupta period is called the Golden Age of India.

Q2. The 'Permanent Settlement' of Bengal was introduced by which Governor-General?

Ans: B) Lord Cornwallis

Lord Cornwallis introduced the Permanent Settlement (Zamindari System) in Bengal in 1793, fixing land revenue permanently.

Q3. Which treaty ended the Second Anglo-Maratha War?

Ans: D) Treaty of Deogaon

The Treaty of Deogaon (1803) ended the Second Anglo-Maratha War between the British East India Company and the Bhonsle Maratha chief.

Q4. The 'Rowlatt Act' of 1919 was also known as:

Ans: D) Both A and C

The Rowlatt Act (1919) was officially the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act and was popularly called the 'Black Act'. It allowed detention without trial.

Q5. Who established the 'Brahmo Samaj' in 1828?

Ans: C) Ram Mohan Roy

Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in 1828 in Calcutta to reform Hindu society and oppose practices like Sati and idol worship.

**Q6. The famous 'Jallianwala Bagh massacre' took place in which city?**

**Ans: B) Amritsar**

*The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar, Punjab. General Dyer ordered firing on unarmed civilians gathered for Baisakhi.*

**Q7. India's Constitution borrowed the concept of 'Directive Principles of State Policy' from which country?**

**Ans: C) Ireland**

*The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV, Articles 36–51) were borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland.*

**Q8. The 'Thar Desert' is also known as the:**

**Ans: B) Great Indian Desert**

*The Thar Desert, also called the Great Indian Desert, is the world's 17th largest desert, covering about 200,000 sq km mainly in Rajasthan.*

**Q9. Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across which river?**

**Ans: C) Krishna**

*Nagarjuna Sagar Dam is built across the Krishna River in Telangana/Andhra Pradesh. It is one of the world's largest masonry dams.*

**Q10. Which Indian Union Territory has the highest literacy rate?**

**Ans: D) Lakshadweep**

*Lakshadweep has the highest literacy rate among Union Territories in India (approximately 92%), according to Census 2011.*

**Q11. The 'Loktak Lake' with floating islands (Phumdis) is located in which state?**

**Ans: C) Manipur**

*Loktak Lake in Manipur is the largest freshwater lake in Northeast India, famous for its floating biomass islands called Phumdis.*

**Q12. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at which hills?**

**Ans: B) Nilgiri Hills**

*The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills in Tamil Nadu, where the highest peak Doddabetta (2,637 m) is located.*

**Q13. Which state is the largest producer of tea in India?**

**Ans: C) Assam**

*Assam is the largest producer of tea in India, producing over 50% of India's total tea output. India is the 2nd largest tea producer globally.*

**Q14. How many members are nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the President of India?**

**Ans: C) 12**

*The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha who have distinguished themselves in fields of literature, science, art, and social service (Article 80).*

**Q15. The 'Zero Hour' in Indian Parliament refers to:**

**Ans: C) The time immediately after Question Hour**

*Zero Hour starts immediately after Question Hour (at 12 noon). Members can raise urgent matters of public importance without prior notice.*

**Q16. Which Constitutional Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years?**

**Ans: C) 61st Amendment**

*The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act (1988) lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years for Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly elections.*

**Q17. The Supreme Court of India was established in which year?**

**Ans: C) 1950**

*The Supreme Court of India was constituted on 28 January 1950, two days after the Constitution came into force. It replaced the Federal Court of India.*

**Q18. Article 356 of the Indian Constitution deals with:**

**Ans: C) President's Rule in States**

*Article 356 provides for imposition of President's Rule (State Emergency) if the constitutional governance of a state breaks down.*

**Q19. Which committee recommended the abolition of the Licence Raj in India?**

**Ans: C) Abid Hussain Committee**

*The Abid Hussain Committee (1997) recommended simplifying industrial licensing, reducing government controls, and dismantling the Licence Raj system.*

**Q20. India's New Economic Policy (liberalisation) was introduced in:**

**Ans: B) 1991**

*India's New Economic Policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) was introduced in July 1991 under Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh.*

**Q21. The 'NABARD' (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) was established in:**

**Ans: C) 1982**

*NABARD was established on 12 July 1982 based on the recommendations of the Shivaraman Committee to promote rural and agricultural credit.*

**Q22. Which index measures the cost of living for industrial workers in India?**

**Ans: B) CPI-IW**

*CPI-IW (Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers) measures inflation for industrial workers. It is maintained by the Labour Bureau and used for DA calculations.*

**Q23. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was enacted in India in:**

**Ans: C) 2016**

*The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) was passed in May 2016 to consolidate laws related to insolvency and provide time-bound resolution of stressed assets.*

**Q24. The 'Richter Scale' is used to measure:**

**Ans: B) Earthquake Intensity**

*The Richter Scale, developed by Charles Richter in 1935, measures the magnitude (energy released) of earthquakes on a logarithmic scale.*

**Q25. Which blood group is known as the 'Universal Donor'?**

**Ans: D) O-**

*O- (O negative) blood group is the Universal Donor because its red blood cells lack A, B, and Rh antigens and can be given to any patient in emergency.*

**Q26. The pH value of pure water at 25°C is:**

**Ans: C) 7**

*Pure water is neutral with a pH of 7 at 25°C. Values below 7 are acidic; values above 7 are basic/alkaline.*

**Q27. Which planet has the most number of moons in our Solar System?**

**Ans: B) Saturn**

*Saturn has the most confirmed moons — 146 moons as of 2023, surpassing Jupiter (95 moons), making it the most moon-rich planet in the Solar System.*

**Q28. The process by which plants lose water through their leaves is called:**

**Ans: A) Transpiration**

*Transpiration is the process by which plants release water vapour through stomata (tiny pores) in their leaves, stems, and flowers.*

**Q29. Which gland in the human body is known as the 'Master Gland'?**

**Ans: C) Pituitary Gland**

*The Pituitary Gland (located at the base of the brain) is called the Master Gland because it controls and regulates all other endocrine glands.*

**Q30. Light year is a unit of:**

**Ans: C) Distance**

*A light year is the distance light travels in one year — approximately 9.46 trillion kilometres ( $9.46 \times 10^{12}$  km). It measures astronomical distances.*

**Q31. India's 'Mission Mausam' launched in 2024 is related to:**

**Ans: B) Weather Forecasting**

*Mission Mausam, approved by the Union Cabinet in September 2024, aims to modernise India's weather forecasting infrastructure with advanced radars and AI-based prediction systems.*

**Q32. The 2025 ICC Champions Trophy was hosted by:**

**Ans: D) Pakistan**

*The ICC Champions Trophy 2025 was hosted by Pakistan (with India's matches held in a neutral venue). Pakistan hosted the tournament after 29 years.*

**Q33. Which country became the 198th member of the United Nations in 2024?**

**Ans: B) Palestine**

*In May 2024, the UN General Assembly voted to grant Palestine additional rights as an observer state, though full UN membership was blocked by a US veto in the Security Council.*

**Q34. India's 'Viksit Bharat @2047' vision aims to make India a developed nation by:**

**Ans: C) 2047**

*Viksit Bharat @2047 (Developed India) is India's vision to become a fully developed nation by 2047, coinciding with 100 years of independence.*

**Q35. The RBI's 'Digital Rupee' (e-INR) is classified as:**

**Ans: B) Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC)**

*The Digital Rupee (e-INR) launched by RBI in 2022 is India's Central Bank Digital Currency (CBDC) — a legal tender in digital form, different from cryptocurrency.*

**Q36. The 'Pradhan Mantri Internship Scheme' announced in Union Budget 2024-25 targets internships in:**

**Ans: B) Top 500 Indian Companies**

*The PM Internship Scheme (2024-25) aims to provide 1 crore internships over 5 years in India's top 500 companies to enhance youth employability.*

**Q37. The 'Berlin Wall' which divided East and West Germany fell in:**

**Ans: B) 1989**

*The Berlin Wall fell on 9 November 1989, symbolising the end of the Cold War and leading to German reunification on 3 October 1990.*

**Q38. Which country is called the 'Land of the Rising Sun'?**

**Ans: C) Japan**

*Japan is called the 'Land of the Rising Sun'. Its name in Japanese ('Nihon' or 'Nippon') literally means 'origin of the sun'.*

**Q39. The Panama Canal connects which two oceans?**

**Ans: C) Atlantic and Pacific**

*The Panama Canal (77 km), completed in 1914, connects the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean through Panama, Central America.*

**Q40. Which is the longest railway line in the world?**

**Ans: B) Trans-Siberian Railway**

*The Trans-Siberian Railway (9,289 km) connecting Moscow to Vladivostok is the world's longest railway line, passing through 8 time zones.*

**Q41. The headquarters of the World Health Organization (WHO) is located in:**

**Ans: D) Geneva**

*WHO headquarters is in Geneva, Switzerland. It was established in 1948 and is a specialised agency of the United Nations.*

**Q42. Who is the first Indian cricketer to score 10,000 runs in Test cricket?**

**Ans: D) Sachin Tendulkar**

*Sachin Tendulkar was the first Indian (and the only cricketer) to score 10,000 runs in both Test and ODI cricket. He has the highest runs in both formats.*

**Q43. The 'Thomas Cup' is associated with which sport?**

**Ans: C) Badminton**

*The Thomas Cup is the premier international team badminton championship for men, held biennially by the Badminton World Federation (BWF) since 1948.*

**Q44. India won its first Olympic Gold in Field Hockey in which year?**

**Ans: B) 1928**

*India won its first Olympic Gold Medal in Field Hockey at the 1928 Amsterdam Olympics. India went on to win 8 Olympic golds in hockey.*

**Q45. The 'Durand Cup' is the oldest football tournament in Asia. It is held in:**

**Ans: C) Kolkata**

*The Durand Cup, established in 1888, is Asia's oldest and the world's third oldest football tournament. It is traditionally held in Kolkata.*

**Q46. What does 'Wi-Fi' stand for?**

**Ans: D) It has no full form — it is a brand name**

*Wi-Fi is actually a trademark/brand name of the Wi-Fi Alliance and has no official full form, though 'Wireless Fidelity' is commonly (but incorrectly) cited.*

**Q47. Which generation of computers used transistors?**

**Ans: B) Second Generation**

*Second Generation computers (1956–1963) used transistors instead of vacuum tubes, making them smaller, faster, and more reliable.*

**Q48. India's indigenously developed operating system is called:**

**Ans: A) BOSS**

*BOSS (Bharat Operating System Solutions) is India's own Linux-based operating system developed by C-DAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing).*

**Q49. Which is the highest civilian award in India?**

**Ans: C) Bharat Ratna**

*Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian honour, instituted in 1954. It is awarded for exceptional service to the nation in any field of human endeavour.*

**Q50. The 'Kuchipudi' classical dance form originated in which state?**

**Ans: D) Andhra Pradesh**

*Kuchipudi is a classical dance-drama form that originated in Kuchipudi village, Krishna district, Andhra Pradesh. It combines dance, music, and acting.*

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