

**General Awareness MCQ Pdf for AFCAT 1 2023**

**Q1.** "Abhinav Bharat" was founded in 1904 as a secret society of revolutionaries by :

- (a) Damodar Chapekar
- (b) V. D. Savarkar
- (c) Praffula Chaki
- (d) Khudiram Bose

**Q2.** Sir Thomas Roe visited the court of?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Shajahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

**Q3.** Who among the following Mughal kings had sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy as his envoy to London?

- (a) Alamgir II
- (b) Shah Alam II
- (c) Akbar II
- (d) Bahadur Shah II

**Q4.** Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by -

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) V. D. Savarkar

**Q5.** The 'Cabinet Mission' of 1946 was led by

- (a) Lord Linlithgow
- (b) Lord Mountbatten
- (c) Sir Pethick Lawrence
- (d) Sir Montford

**Q6.** Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

**Q7.** To overthrow the British rule, Kuka Movement was organized in

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra

**Q8.** Who was the editor of the famous newspaper Kesari during the National struggle?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (d) Muhammad Iqbal

**Q9.** Who was called 'Grand Old Man of India'?

- (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (b) Jamshedji Tata
- (c) Surendranath Bannerjee
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

**Q10.** Where was the Congress Session held in 1907 at which the first split in Congress took place?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Allahabad
- (d) Surat



**Q11.** Himalaya has emerged from which of the geosyncline?

- (a) Tethys
- (b) Shiwalik
- (c) Indo-brahma
- (d) Godavari

**Q12.** Konkan coast is stretched from where to where?

- (a) Goa to Kochi
- (b) Goa to Diu
- (c) Daman to Goa
- (d) Goa to Mumbai

**Q13.** How much water has been allowed to India for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes from Indus river?

- (a) 10%
- (b) 15%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 25%

**Q14.** In the following places which is known as 'White Water' in India?

- (a) Leh
- (b) Ladakh
- (c) Kargil
- (d) Siachen

**Q15.** Another name for Indira Point is:

- (a) Parson point
- (b) La-Hi-Ching
- (c) Pygmalion point
- (d) All options are correct

**Q16.** Which of the following is NOT a part of the Western coastline?

- (a) Kathiawar Coast
- (b) Konkan Coast
- (c) Malabar Coast
- (d) Coromandel Coast

**Q17.** According to the Indus water treaty which river will be not governed by Pakistan?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Jhelum
- (d) Ravi

**Q18.** Myanmar shares around \_\_\_\_\_ border with India.

- (a) 1,238 km
- (b) 1,338 km
- (c) 1,438 km
- (d) 1,643 km

**Q19.** Which of the following Indian states has the smallest coastline?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Odisha
- (d) West Bengal

**Q20.** The Tropic of Cancer does NOT pass through which of the following state of India?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) West Bengal

**Q21.** Which of the following are constituents of Indian Parliament?

- (i) The President
  - (ii) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
  - (iii) The House of the People (Lok Sabha)
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
  - (b) (i) and (ii)
  - (c) (i) and (iii)
  - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

**Q22.** Who among the following is the executive head of state in India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Cabinet Secretary
- (d) Finance Secretary

**Q23.** Who appoints Governor of a state in India?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Council of Minister
- (c) Judge of Supreme Court
- (d) President of India

**Q24.** What is the literal meaning of 'Certiorari'?

- (a) We command
- (b) To have the body of
- (c) To forbid
- (d) To be certified (or) to be informed

**Q25.** Who among the following is not a member of any of the two houses of our country?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Finance Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Railway Minister

**Q26.** Which article of Indian constitution has the provision for National Emergency?

- (a) Article 350
- (b) Article 352
- (c) Article 312
- (d) Article 280

**Q27.** The Speaker of Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the -

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

**Q28.** Subordinate courts in state are supervised by\_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) High Court
- (d) Parliament

**Q29.** How many Constitutional Amendments to the Constitution of India have been made so far?

- (a) 103
- (b) 100
- (c) 102
- (d) 99

**Q30.** The Chairman of the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) is:

- (a) National Security Advisor
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Chief of DRDO
- (d) Home Minister of India

**Q31.** When did Vasco da Gama discover the Indian sea route?

- (a) 1460
- (b) 1498
- (c) 1519
- (d) 1524

**Q32.** Who was the first Governor-General of India?

- (a) Edmund Burke
- (b) Lord William Bentinck
- (c) Robert Clive
- (d) Warren Hastings

**Q33.** When did Hyder Ali attack the British?

- (a) 1773
- (b) 1775
- (c) 1780
- (d) 1782

**Q34.** When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh die?

- (a) 1839
- (b) 1845
- (c) 1848
- (d) 1856

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**Q35.** During whose tenure was the British rule established?

- (a) George Curzon
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Richard Wellesley
- (d) Warren Hastings

**Q36.** When did Indian rebellion begin?

- (a) 1843
- (b) 1848
- (c) 1856
- (d) 1857

**Q37.** Who ordered the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?

- (a) Michael O'Dwyer
- (b) Nigel Collett
- (c) Reginald Dyer
- (d) Saifuddin Kitchlew

**Q38.** When was Non-Cooperation Movement launched?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1927
- (d) 1928

**Q39.** Who organised the Indian National Army?

- (a) Bhagat Singh
- (b) Netaji Chandra Shekhar Azad
- (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
- (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

**Q40.** Who assassinated Gandhi ji?

- (a) Gopal Godse
- (b) Narayan Apte
- (c) Nathuram Godse
- (d) Sakshi Maharaj

**Q41.** Harvesting season of Kharif crop in India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) January-March
- (b) February-April
- (c) September-October
- (d) November-January

**Q42.** Spraying of DDT on crops causes pollution of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Air & Soil
- (b) Crops & Air
- (c) Soil & Water
- (d) Air & Water

**Q43.** Which of the following region in India is now regarded as an "Ecological Hot Spot"?

- (a) Western Himalayas
- (b) Central Himalayas
- (c) Western Ghats
- (d) Eastern Ghats

**Q44.** The source of energy that causes the least global warming is -

- (a) Coal
- (b) Geothermal energy
- (c) Natural Gas
- (d) Petroleum

**Q45.** Which country is known as 'Land of Midnight Sun'?

- (a) Sweden
- (b) Norway
- (c) Germany
- (d) Finland

**Q46.** Which river basin is shared by more than 10 States of India?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Brahmaputra
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Damodar

**Q47.** Which of the following is not a commercial source of energy?

- (a) Coal
- (b) Petroleum
- (c) Natural Gas
- (d) Firewood

**Q48.** Which of the following is the uppermost layer of the atmosphere?

- (a) Stratosphere
- (b) Mesosphere
- (c) Ionosphere
- (d) Exosphere

**Q49.** Which of the following sources has the largest share in power generation in India?

- (a) Atomic power
- (b) Thermal power
- (c) Hydro power
- (d) Wind power

**Q50.** Which of these coasts receive maximum rain during retreating monsoon?

- (a) Coromandal coast
- (b) Konkan Coast
- (c) Malabar Coast
- (d) None of these

**Q51.** India shares longest international boundary with which country?

- (a) Bangladesh
- (b) China
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Bhutan

**Q52.** Tsangpo is the other name in Tibet for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Kosi
- (b) Gandak
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Ganga

**Q53.** The largest herbarium of India is located at -

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Coimbatore

**Q54.** At Barren Island, the only active volcano in India is situated in -

- (a) Andaman Islands
- (b) Nicobar Islands
- (c) Lakshadweep
- (d) Minicoy

**Q55.** Which of these is a dwarf planet?

- (a) Neptune
- (b) Titan
- (c) Eris
- (d) Hydra

**Q56.** The Ghatampur thermal power plant recently approved by Cabinet is to be setup in -

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

**Q57.** Which one of the following is not a non conventional source of energy?

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Natural Gas
- (c) Wind Energy
- (d) Tidal Power

**Q58.** The Himalayas is the example of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Fold mountains
- (b) Block mountains
- (c) Ancient mountains
- (d) Residual mountains

**Q59.** The largest irrigation canal in India is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Yamuna canal
- (b) Indira Gandhi canal
- (c) Sirhind canal
- (d) Upper Bari Doab canal

**Q60.** Even after sunset, the air near the Earth's surface continue to receive heat due to:

- (a) Insolation
- (b) Terrestrial Radiation
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Convection



## Solutions

### S1. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Abhinav Bharat was a secret society founded by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar and his brother Ganesh Damodar Savarkar in 1904.

### S2. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Sir Thomas Roe was an English diplomat of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods. From 1615 to 1618, he was ambassador to the court at Agra, India, of the Great Mughal Ruler, Jahangir.

### S3. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Akbar II sent Ram Mohan Roy as an ambassador to Britain and gave him the title of Mughal envoy to the Court of St. James, conferring on him the title of Raja.

### S4. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** Mutiny of 1857 was described as the First Indian War of Independence by V D Savarkar. It began on May 10 in the year 1857.

### S5. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Cabinet Mission of 1946 to India aimed to discuss and plan for the transfer of power from the British government to Indian leadership to provide India with independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander.

### S6. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it" is slogan raised by Bal Gangadhar Tilak at formation of his Home rule league in 1916.

### S7. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Kuka Movement marked the first major reaction of the people in the Punjab to the new political order initiated by the British after 1849. The Namdhari Movement, of which the Kuka Movement was the most important phase, aimed at overthrowing the British rule.

### S8. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Kesari is a newspaper founded in 1881 by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a prominent leader of the Indian Independence movement. Bal Gangadhar Tilak used to run his two newspapers, the Kesari, in Marathi and Maratha in English.

### S9. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the Grand Old Man of India, was a Parsi intellectual, educator, cotton trader, and an early Indian political and social leader.

### S10. Ans.(d)

**Sol.** The Indian National Congress which was established in 1885 was divided into two groups in the year 1907 session of Surat mainly into extremists and moderates.

### S11. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Himalayan mountain range and Tibetan plateau have formed as a result of the collision between the Indian Plate and Eurasian Plate which began 50 million years ago and continues today. 225 million years ago (Ma) India was a large island situated off the Australian coast and separated from Asia by the Tethys Ocean.



**S12. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Konkan coastal plain of western India is between the Arabian Sea (west) and the Western Ghats (east). The plain stretches approximately 330 miles (530 km) from the Daman Ganga River north of Mumbai (Bombay) to the Terekhol River between Maharashtra and Goa states and Daman and Diu union territory in the south

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Since Indus flows from India, the country is allowed to use 20 per cent of its water for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes.

**S14. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Siachen is known as White water in India.

**S15. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Indira point was formerly known as Pygmalion Point, La-Hi-Ching Point and Parsons Point.

**S16. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Coromandel Coast is broad coastal plain in eastern Tamil Nadu state, southern India. It is bounded by the Utkal Plains to the north, the Bay of Bengal to the east, the Kaveri delta to the south, and the Eastern Ghats to the west. It is not a part of western ghats.

**S17. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** According to Indus Water treaty, control over the water flowing in three "eastern" rivers of India — the Beas, the Ravi and the Sutlej was given to India, while control over the water flowing in three "western" rivers of India — the Indus, the Chenab and the Jhelum— was given to Pakistan.

**S18. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** India shares a 1643 km long border with Myanmar in four north-eastern states namely, Arunachal (520 km), Nagaland (215 km), Manipur (398 km) and Mizoram (510 km) with Myanmar's Sagaing Region and Chin State

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Goa state has smallest coastline of approximately 131 Km.

**S20. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Tropic of Cancer is the imaginary line at 23.50 degree North of the Equator. In India Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 States. ( Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura and Mizoram.)

**S21. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. The Parliament is composed of the President of India and the houses. It is bicameral with two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

**S22. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The executive power is vested mainly in the President of India, as per Article 53 (1) of the constitution. Thus President of India is the executive head of State of India.

**S23. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Governor of the States of India is appointed by the President of India for a period of five years.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Literally, 'Certiorari' means-To be certified (or) to be informed. It can be issued by Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, quasi-judicial body or or judicial tribunal.

**S25. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** President is not a member of any of the two houses of Parliament.

**S26. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Article 352 of Indian Constitution has provisions for National Emergency. According to it, if President is satisfied that there exist a grave emergency whether due to war or external aggression or armed rebellion, then President can proclaim emergency to that effect.

**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Speaker of Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to the deputy speaker of Lok Sabha.

**S28. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** As highest court in the State, a High Court supervises the subordinate courts in the State.

**S29. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** As of June 2019 there have been 103 amendments to the Constitution of India since it was first enacted in 1950. There are two types of amendments to the constitution which are governed by article 368.

**S30. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State.

**S31. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** India was a source of spices that were scarce and costly to Europe. Vasco Da Gama's discovery of the Indian Sea route lead to more trade opportunities in India. He discovered the india in 1498.

**S32. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Warren Hastings became the Governor-General of India in 1773.

**S33. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Hyder Ali attack the British in 1780.

Hyder Ali Khan was the sultan of the Kingdom of Mysore in southern India.

**S34. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Maharaja Ranjit Singh was the founder of the Sikh Empire.

**S35. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** During Lord Dalhousie's tenure the British rule was established. The British captured the princely state of Punjab in 1849. The British implemented the policy of the "Doctrine of lapse" which ensured that the kingdom would be annexed to the British Empire if any Indian ruler died without a male heir. Under this policy, the states of Jhansi, Nagpur and Satara were slipped into the British hands.

**S36. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Indian Rebellion of 1857 began at Meerut. The rebellion is also known as India's First War of Independence, the Great Rebellion, the Indian Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Rebellion of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion and the Sepoy Mutiny.

**S37. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Reginald Dyer ordered the Jallianwala Bagh massacre.

On April 13, 1919, thousands of Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims gathered in the Jallianwala Bagh garden in Amritsar and they were gunned down.

**S38. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Non-Cooperation Movement launched in 1920. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi and was supported by the Indian National Congress. It aimed to resist British rule in India through nonviolent means.

**S39. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** To overthrow the British from India, the Indian National Army was organised by Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.





**S40. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Nathuram Vinayak Godse was the sole assassin of Mahatma Gandhi. On 30 January 1948, he shot Gandhi in New Delhi.

**S41. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Crops that are sown during the southwest monsoon season are called kharif or monsoon crops. These crops are sown at the beginning of the season around end May to early June and are harvested post the monsoon rains beginning September-October.

**S42. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Spraying of DDT on crops causes pollution of Soil and Water pollution.

**S43. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Western Ghats is a mountain range that runs parallel to the western coast of the Indian peninsula, located entirely in India. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is one of the eight "hottest hot-spots" of biological diversity in the world.

**S44. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Geothermal energy is the heat from the Earth. It's clean and sustainable. Resources of geothermal energy range from the shallow ground to hot water and hot rock found a few miles beneath the Earth's surface, and down even deeper to the extremely high temperatures of molten rock called magma.

**S45. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Norway is called the land of the midnight sun because the northern part of the country is located above the arctic circle, where the sun shines 24 hours a day from Mid-May to Mid-July.

**S46. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Ganga basin covers 10 states viz., Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, West Bengal.

**S47. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Firewood is a non-commercial source of energy.

**S48. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The exosphere is the uppermost layer, where the atmosphere thins out and merges with interplanetary space. It is located directly above the thermosphere.

**S49. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Thermal power is the biggest contributor of electricity generation in India. India had a thermal power generating capacity of 220570 MW at the end of Apr 2017.

**S50. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The coromandal coast receives maximum rainfall from retreating monsoon but during southwest monsoon it hardly receives any rain as it falls in rain shadow area.

**S51. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** India share 4,096 km long international border with Bangladesh. India shares longest border with Bangladesh

**S52. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Brahmaputra's source is the Chemayungdung Glacier, which covers the slopes of the Himalayas. Tsangpo is the other name in Tibet for Brahmaputra.

**S53. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The largest herbarium in India is Indian Botanical Garden, Kolkata. It consists of 1000000 number of specimens.

**S54. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** At Barren Island, the only active volcano in India is situated in Andaman Islands. Barren Island is situated in the Andaman Sea, and lies about 138 km (86 mi) northeast of the territory's capital, Port Blair. It is the only active Volcano along the chain from Sumatra to Myanmar and also the only active volcano in India.

**S55. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A dwarf planet is a planetary-mass object that is neither a planet nor a natural satellite. That is, it is in direct orbit of a star, and is massive enough for its gravity to crush it into a hydrostatically equilibrium shape (usually a spheroid), but has not cleared the neighborhood of other material around its orbit. There are 5 officially recognised dwarf planets in our solar system, they are Ceres, Pluto, Haumea, Makemake and Eris.

**S56. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

**S57. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Natural Gas is a conventional source of energy and not a non-conventional source of energy.

**S58. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Fold mountains are mountains formed from the folding of the earth's crust. Fold mountains are formed when two plates move together (a compressional plate margin). This can be where two continental plates move towards each other or a continental and an oceanic plate. The Himalayas is the example of Fold mountains.

**S59. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Indira Gandhi Canal is the longest canal in India and one of the largest irrigation project in the world. Indira Gandhi Canal is 649 km long and consists of Rajasthan feeder canal and Rajasthan main canal and runs through 167 km in Punjab and Haryana and remaining 492 km in Rajasthan.

**S60. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Even after sunset, the air near the Earth's surface continue to receive heat due to Terrestrial Radiation.

