

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC CHSL (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sirimavo Bandaranaike was elected as the world's first female Prime Minister on 21 July 1960. She was a Sri Lankan stateswoman.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Rangarajan Committee has recommended total decontrol of the sugar industry by doing away with the levy sugar obligation, release mechanism and freeing of export-import.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Project Tiger is a tiger conservation programme launched in April 1973 by the Government of India during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's tenure.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Fathimath Dhiyana Saeed is a Maldivian diplomat, and was the Secretary-General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. She was the first woman to hold this post since the organization's inception in 1985.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Mizoram Assembly has unanimously passed The Mizoram Maintenance of Household Registers Bill, 2019 that seeks to detect foreigners illegally residing in the north-eastern state of Mizoram.

S6. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Mahājanapadas were sixteen kingdoms or oligarchic republics that existed in ancient India from the sixth to fourth centuries BCE. Two of them were most probably ganatantras and others had forms of monarchy.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. Ala-ud-din Khilji was the first Muslim ruler whose empire covered almost whole of India up to its extreme south. He fought many battles, conquered Gujarat, Ranthambhor, Chittor, Malwa, and Deccan. During his reign of 20 years, Mongols invaded the country several times but were successfully repulsed.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Aihole (city of temples) was the first capital of Chalukyas and it was centre of trade which was later developed into religious centre having number of temples around. The capital of Chlukyas was later moved to Badami during Pulakesin I. Badami is also known as Vatapi. Jayasimha was the first ruler of this dynasty.

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S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lok Adalats have been given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Under the said Act, the award (decision) made by the Lok Adalats is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on all parties and no appeal against such an award lies before any court of law.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Slave dynasty was founded by Qutb al-Din Aibak, a favourite slave of the Muslim general and later sultan Muhammad of Ghori.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. In 1875 Arya Samaj was founded in Bombay. A few years later the headquarters of the Arya Samaj were established at Lahore.

S12. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Khalji or Khilji dynasty was a Turko-Afghan, Muslim dynasty which ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 and 1320.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Red tape is an idiom that refers to excessive regulation or rigid conformity to formal rules that is considered redundant or bureaucratic and hinders or prevents action or decision-making.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Mahabodhi Temple is an ancient Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya Bihar.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mahabharata Circuit is not one of the 13 thematic circuits under the scheme.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. The collegium for the appointment of judges of Supreme court is headed by the Chief Justice of India .

S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Ibn Battuta is considered one of the greatest travelers of all time. He came to India during the regime of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Arthashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy, written in Sanskrit by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya).

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S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. The first president of the Indian National Congress was Womesh Chandra Bannerjee, a lawyer from Calcutta (Kolkata).

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Maanch dance is a lyrical folk ballet originating from the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Charminar, the iconic monument built by the fifth king, Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, to commemorate the eradication of a plague, became one of India's most recognizable symbols.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cro- magnon are the earliest humanoid of Europe.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Brihadratha was the last ruler of the Mauryan dynasty. He is assassinated by his commander-in-chief, Pushyamitra Shunga.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Shaped as large rectangular tank, Amrit Sarovar makes the perfect hinterland for the holy Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib Gurudwara) and is one of the most beautiful parts of the city of Amritsar.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Mrinalini Sarabhai was an Indian Classical Bharatnatyam and Kathakali dancer.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Fortunately for life on Earth, our atmosphere blocks out harmful high-energy radiation like x-rays, gamma rays and most of the ultraviolet rays. The atmosphere also absorbs most of the infrared radiation which reaches the Earth from space.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Cultural relativism is the idea that a person's beliefs, values, and practices should be understood based on that person's own culture, rather than be judged against the criteria of another.

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