

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC & Railway (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Chittorgarh Fort is a fitting symbol of the Rajput spirit. On the road between the second and the third gate, one get to see two chattris (cenotaphs) built in honour of Jaimal and Kalla, heroes, who laid down their lives in the 1568 siege by Emperor Akbar. The main gate of the fort is Surajpol (Sun Gate).

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. The great grandson of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan, Babur was the first Mughal emperor in India. He confronted and defeated Lodhi in 1526 at the first battle of Panipat, and so came to establish the Mughal Empire in India. Babar ruled until 1530, and was succeeded by his son Humayun.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. The longest river in India, is the Ganga (2,525 km) followed by Godavari (1465 km). The Brahmaputra, called Tsang-po in Tibet, though having a total length of 2900 km, flows only for 916 km in India.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of Jehangir, meaning "Conqueror of the World". He married Mehr-un-Nisa whom he gave the title of Nur Jahan (light of the world).

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Victoria Memorial was built to commemorate the peak of the British Empire in India. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of Kolkata city.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. A fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.

S7. Ans.(d)

Sol. During the colonial period, the most significant characteristic of our trade was the generation of a large export surplus. This surplus cost our economy heavily. Several essential commodities like food grains, clothes, kerosene etc were not available in the domestic market.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hawa Mahal was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in the vear 1799.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Red Fort and the Jama Masjid in Delhi stand out as towering achievements of architecture during the reign of Shah Jahan.



S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Humayun's heir, Akbar, was born in exile and was only 13 years old when his father died. Akbar's reign holds a certain prominence in history; he was the ruler who actually fortified the foundations of the Mughal Empire. After a series of conquests, he managed to subdue most of India.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Revolt of 1857 began on 10 May 1857 in the form of a mutiny of sepoys of the Company's army in the garrison town of Meerut, 40 mi (64 km) northeast of Delhi (now Old Delhi).

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bangladeshi Folk songs include Marfati, marshidi, Baul, Bhatiyali.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Summer Solstice in the Northern Hemisphere will occur on 21st June.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Jorwe culture was a Chalcolithic archaeological culture which existed in large area of Maharastra State in Western India and also reached north into the Malwa Region of Madhya Pradesh.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. National Girl Child Day is observed every year on 24th January to give support, new opportunities to the girls in the country.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The demand for a commodity or service which is a consequence of the demand for something else is called Derived Demand.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. The East India Company was incorporated by Royal charter on December 31, 1600. It was started as a monopolistic trading body so that England could participate in the East India spice trade.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. A History of the Sikhs was written by Khushwant Singh. It give detailed information about history of Sikhs. From birth of Sikhism via Guru Nanak Dev through all 10 gurus.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Alluvial soil is also known as Riverine Soil. They are rich in potash, phosphoric acid and lime which are ideal for growth of Rice, sugarcane, wheat etc.

S20. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 61 of Indian Constitution provides procedure for impeachment of the President.



S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. The main provisions of the signing of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact in 1931 as follows:

- (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was to be withdrawn
- (b) Peaceful picketing was allowed, but picketing for the boycott of foreign goods was not to be allowed beyond a limit permissible by law.
- (c) The National Congress was to participate in the Second round Table Conference.
- (d) Notifications declaring associations unlawful were to be withdrawn. Such were the principal provisions of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 324 of the Constitution provides that the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections to parliament, state legislatures, the office of president of India and the office of vice-president of India shall be vested in the election commission.

S23. Ans.(b)

Sol. Akbar was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605. Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kerala is a coastal state, some of the most popular tourist destinations in Kerala are beaches such as Kovalam, Varkala, Chowara, Chavakkad, Nattika, Cherai, Kizhunna, Poovar etc.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lal Krishna Advani is the oldest member of the 16th Lok Sabha.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Quarterly meeting of the National Board mandatory as per MSMED Act, 2006. Thus, The Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises meets once every three months in a year.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Khajuraho monuments are located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, in Chatarpur district, about 620 kilometres (385 mi) southeast of New Delhi.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Kolkata is the oldest golf course outside the United Kingdom.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dhamek Stupa Sarnath marks the spot where the Buddha preached his first message. Built by the great Mauryan king Ashoka in 249 B.C.E., Dhamek Stupa lies inside the Deer park in Sarnath.

\$30. Ans.(c)

Sol. A budget deficit occurs when expenses exceed revenue and indicate the financial health of a country.

