

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC & Railway (Solutions)

S1. 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- (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was to be withdrawn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- (d) Notifications declaring associations unlawful were to be withdrawn.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.

S2. 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.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kalhana (c. 12th century), a Kashmiri, was the author of Rajatarangini (River of Kings), an account of the history of Kashmir. He wrote the work in Sanskrit between 1148 and 1149.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deals with the legislative relations between the Centre and State. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. Territory of India includes the states, UTs and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Leila Seth was the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court and she became the first woman to become Chief Justice of a state High Court on 5 August 1991.

S6. 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.

S7. Ans.(d)

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

S8. Ans.(d)

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

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.



\$10. 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.(a)

Sol. The Asiatic Society was founded by civil servant Sir William Jones on 15 January 1784.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. Baṇabhaṭṭa was a 7th-century Sanskrit prose writer and poet of India. He was the Asthana Kavi in the court of King Harsha Vardhana.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian field hockey team defeated the British team to win the country's first gold medal at the 1948 Summer Olympics.

S14. Ans.(a)

Sol. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has given its approval to the project for capacity expansion of Numaligarh Refinery from 3 MMTPA (Million Metric Tonne Per Annum) to 9 MMTPA. It involves setting up of crude oil pipeline from Paradip to Numaligarh.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 44 of the Directive Principles in the Constitution says the "State shall endeavor to provide for its citizens a uniform civil code (UCC) throughout the territory of India.

S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Drishyakala- Exhibition on Indian Art showcases Indian art works from 16th century till India's independence.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. Guru Angad Dev was the second of the ten Gurus who founded Sikhism. He popularised the use of a simplified alphabet by modifying the old Punjabi characters now known as the Gurmukhi script and wrote many verses that were included in the Guru Granth Sahib.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Garo Hills are part of the Garo-Khasi range in Meghalaya, India.

\$19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Manas National Park is a national park, UNESCO Natural World Heritage site, a Project Tiger reserve, an elephant reserve and a biosphere reserve in Assam, India.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Maximum strength of the House is 552 members - 530 members to represent the States, 20 members to represent the Union Territories, and 2 members to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol.KALIA (Krushak Assistance for Livelihood and Income Augmentation) is a support scheme of Odisha whose primary targets are small farmers, cultivators and landless agricultural labourers. All farmers will be provided Rs 10,000 per family as assistance for cultivation.

S22. 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.

S23. 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.

S24. Ans.(c)

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

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Beriberi is a disease caused by a vitamin B-1 deficiency, also known as thiamine deficiency. There are two types of the disease: wet beriberi and dry beriberi.

S26. 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.

S27. Ans.(a)

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

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. Established in 1989, Vigyan Prasar (VP) is an autonomous organisation under the Department of Science and Technology whose objectives are to take up large-scale science popularisation tasks/activities, to promote and propagate scientific and rational outlook, to act as a resource-cum-facility centre for S&T communication.

S29. 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.

\$30. Ans.(d)

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

