

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC Tier-1 (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jog falls are the highest waterfall in India located on sharavathi river. These are also known as gerosoppa fall's.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Afforestation is the planting of trees in the area where there was no forest cover earlier. It can also be termed as establishment of forest's.

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. Destruction of habitat of wild animals.

As the forests are shrinking due to deforestation, the wild animals are loosing on their natural habitats risking Survival.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kanger ghati national park is situated in jagdalpur, chattisgarh in Bastar region. It became a national park in 1982. It has Bastar hill myna as one of the prominent species.

S5. Ans.(a)

Sol. Melghat tiger reserve which is located in the amravati district of Maharashtra was among the nine tiger reserves which were declared under the first phase of project tiger in 1973-1974.

S6. Ans.(c)

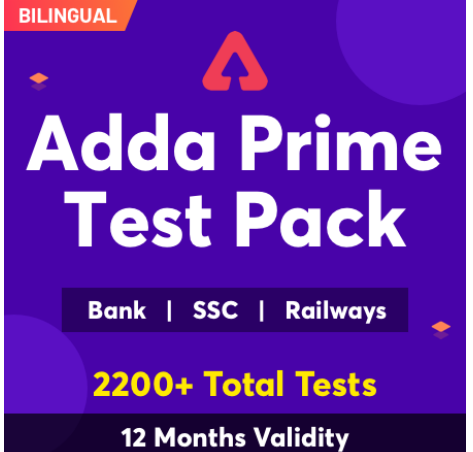
Sol. Main mineral found in upper Brahmaputra valley is petroleum. British in 1901 started extracting petroleum in dogboi district of Assam. It is the oldest petroleum refinery in india.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Vishakhapatnam is used for bulk transportation of Iron to East Asian countries such as japan and South Korea.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Kerala has the highest female literacy rate.



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S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Jadugoda mine's of uranium lies in purbi Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. It is started functioning in 1967 as the first uranium mine of the India.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. National waterways is a national waterway between Allahabad and Haldia. This has been developed on Ganga-bhagirathi-hooghly river system. It became operative in 1986.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Buddha was born in Lumbini, Nepal who was the leader of Shakya clan.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lord Mahavira died at pavapuri at 527 B.C.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Gupta's minted gold coins in abundance also known as dinars. The coins were depicted with the images of ruler's in various pose. Some coins depicted samudragupta playing Veena.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. By the Charter Act of 1813 the trade monopoly of East india company comes to an end. But the monopoly on the tea trade with China was unchanged.

S15. Ans.(b)

Sol. Most of the chola temples were dedicated to Shiva.

S16. Ans.(b)

Sol. on April 16, 1853, the first passenger train steamed between Bori Bunder in mumbai and Thane. It is written in awadhi, which is an indo - Aryan Language.

S17. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vir Savarkar was great national leader, he wrote history of India on walls of Andaman cellular Jail.

S18. Ans.(a)

Sol. Raja Ram Mohan Roy was known as the father of the Indian Renaissance.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan known as the frontier Gandhi.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. During the time period of Indian University act, 1904 lord Curzon was the viceroy of India.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Marathi is the official language of Maharashtra and co-official language in the union territories of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indian Constitution originally had eight schedules. Four more schedules were added by different amendments, now making a total tally of twelve. Schedules are basically tables which contains additional details not mentioned in the articles.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 1 in the Constitution states that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. The territory of India shall consist of: The territories of the states, The Union territories and Any territory that may be acquired.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Constitution of India is world's lengthiest written constitution has 395 articles in 22 parts and 12 schedules.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Eighth Schedule to the Indian Constitution contains a list of 22 scheduled languages.

S26. Ans.(d)

Sol. The six fundamental rights recognised by the Indian constitution are the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to constitutional remedies.

S27. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called 'Article 32' of the Indian Constitution i.e. Right to Constitutional remedies as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution'.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 44th amendment to the Indian Constitution was passed after the revocation of internal emergency in 1977. It was instead made a constitutional right under Article 300A which states that. " No person can be deprived of his property except by authority of law."

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Constitution of India provides Fundamental Rights under Chapter III. Article 21. Protection Of Life And Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.



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S30. Ans.(c)

Sol. In the year 1977, the 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the Constitution, Article 300 (A) was inserted to affirm that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

ENGLISH



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