

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC MTS (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. The President of India can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for consideration during a financial emergency in India.

S2. Ans.(d)

Sol. The 11th Schedule of Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act. This schedule contains 29 subjects. This schedule covers important topics such as Panchayat's powers, rural development, poverty alleviation, market, roads and drinking water etc

S3. Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, Election of President and its manner and Any of the lists in Seventh Schedule can be amended by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States. Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Lucknow sits on the northwestern shore of the Gomti River

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. Papanasham also spelt as Pavanasam is a famous picnic spot in Tirunelveli district in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

S6. Ans.(c)

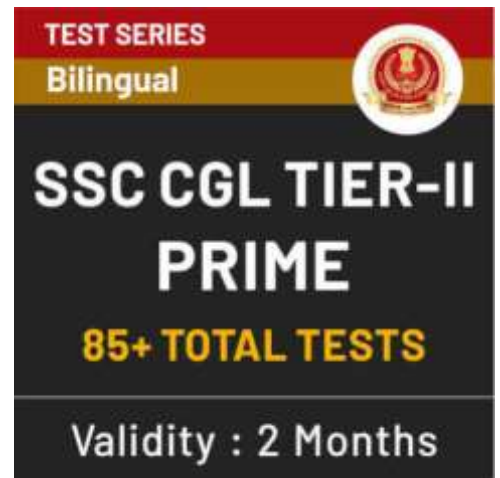
Sol. The latitudinal extent of indian mainland = $8^{\circ}4'N$.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. French colony comprising geographically separate enclaves on the Indian subcontinent. French made their advent through Pondicherry. The possessions were originally acquired by the French East India Company beginning in the second half of 17th century.

S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. The French East India Company was a commercial enterprise, founded in 1664 to compete with the English and Dutch East India companies in the East Indies.



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S9. Ans.(c)

Sol. Fort St George is the name of the first English fortress in India, founded in 1644 at the coastal city of Madras, the modern city of Chennai.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Dutch East India Company was created in 1602 as “United East India Company” and its first permanent trading post was in Indonesia. In India, they established the first factory in Masulipattanam in 1605, followed by Pulicat in 1610, Surat in 1616, Bimilipatam in 1641 and Chinsura in 1653.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. Atmiya Sabha was a philosophical discussion circle in India. The association was started by Ram Mohan Roy in 1815 in Kolkata. They used to conduct debate and discussion sessions on philosophical topics, and also used to promote free and collective thinking and social reform.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. J.E.D. Bethune a barrister and law member of the Governor-General's Council, was an Anglo-Indian lawyer and a pioneer in promoting women's education in 19th-century India. Bethune founded an institution for women's education in Calcutta which later becomes Bethune College.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dev Samaj, a religious and social reform society, was founded on 16 February 1887 in Lahore by Pandit Shiv Narayan Agnihotri.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Dronacharya Award, officially known as Dronacharya Award for Outstanding Coaches in Sports and Games, is sports coaching honour of the Republic of India.

S15. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are the guidelines or principles given to the federal institutes governing the state of India, to be kept in citation while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV (Article 36-51) of the Constitution of India.

S16. Ans.(c)


Sol. Right to Equality ensures equal rights for all the citizens. The Right to Equality prohibits inequality on the basis of caste, religion, place of birth, race, or gender.

S17. Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Article 75(3) of the Constitution of India the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the House of the People Lok Sabha and to the Lok Sabha in particular.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. Hussain Sagar is a necklace shaped lake in Hyderabad built by Ibrahim Quli Qutb Shah, and named after Hussain Shah Wali.



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S19. Ans.(c)

Sol. Kapildhara waterfall is located in the Amarkantak district of the central Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is situated on Narmada river.

S20. Ans.(d)

Sol. Thermal power industries is the biggest consumer of water in India as given option

S21. Ans.(a)

Sol. If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. In India, the parliament conducts three sessions each year: Budget session is from February to May, Monsoon session is from July to September and Winter session is from November to December.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Along with 'Right to Life and personal liberty' in Article 21 of Indian constitution, it also includes Right to Health, Right to Food and Right to water.

S24. Ans.(a)

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

S25. 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.)

S26. Ans.(d)


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)

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, popularly known as 'the Iron Man of India', was a great freedom activist and leader of the Indian National Congress. He was crucially important in the integration of princely states into the Indian Union after Independence.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. Anandamath is a Bengali novel, written by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and published in 1882. Set in the background of the Sanyasi Rebellion in the late 18th century.



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S29. Ans.(b)

Sol.The phrase Hindu rate of growth, was christened by famous anti-establishment economist Raj Krishna, who used it to describe India's unsatisfactory growth trend, which at the time (1950-80) was stuck at 3.5 to 4% per year.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. Bhartendu Harishchandra is known as the father of modern Hindi literature as well as Hindi theatre. He is considered one of the greatest Hindi writers of modern India.



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