

## General Awareness for SSC MTS (Solutions)

### S1. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Anushilan Samiti was established by Pramathanath Mitra, a barrister from Calcutta.

The people associated with this samiti were Sri Aurobindo, Deshabandhu Chittaranjan Das, Surendranath Tagore etc.

### S2. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** The Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was founded by Ashwini Kumar Dutt. It aimed to promote the consumption of indigenous products and boycott foreign goods.

### S3. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, militants and the Muslim League at the joint session in Lucknow, in the year 1916. It also established cordial relation between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress the extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak and the moderates led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale.

### S4. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** Gram Sabha prevents the Panchayat from doing wrong things like misusing money or favouring certain people. Gram Sabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level.

### S5. Ans.(a)

**Sol.** A constituency is an area for which someone is elected as the representative in a section of society that may give political support to a particular party or politician. The whole body of voters who elect one representative to a legislature.

### S6. Ans.(c)

**Sol.** Three levels of governments are present in India: the central government, the state government and the local bodies (Municipal corporations and panchayats). The powers are distributed among these three levels of the government to easily manage the administration of the country.

### S7. Ans.(b)

**Sol.** Fresh water (or freshwater) is any naturally occurring water except seawater and brackish water. Fresh water includes water in ice sheets, ice caps, glaciers, icebergs, bogs, ponds, lakes, rivers, streams, and even underground water.

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**S8. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The length of the Suez canal is 193.30 km long, 24 m deep and 205 metres wide.

**S9. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Climate change is particularly relevant to Sri Lanka's self-sufficiency because the country does not produce a large rice surplus and the vast majority of the country's rice supply is produced in DZ.

**S10. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The organic component of soil, formed by the decomposition of leaves and other plant material by soil microorganisms is called Humus.

**S11. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Before the framing of the constitution started, an Objectives Resolution (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making.

**S12. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Rajya Sabha member has tenure of 6 years.

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** During an emergency Right to Life and Personal Liberty cannot be suspended.

**S14. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The river Ganga has its origin in the Western Himalayan Ranges in the state of Uttarakhand. The Brahmaputra River, also called Yarlung Tsangpo in Tibetan language, originates on the Angsi Glacier located on the northern side of the Himalayas in Burang County of Tibet.

**S15. Ans.(d)**

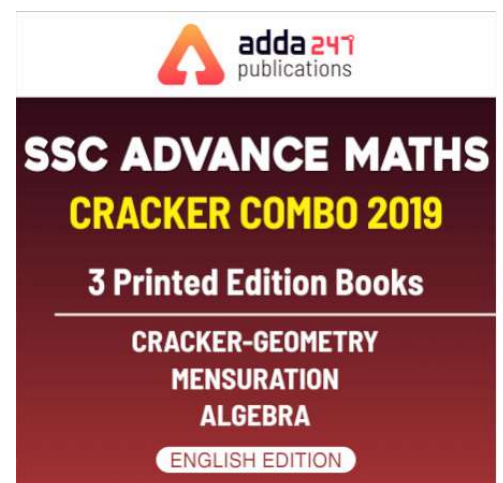
**Sol.** The Betwa or Betravati is a river in Northern India, and a tributary of the Yamuna. Also known as the Vetravati, the Betwa rises in the Vindhya Range just north of Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh and flows north-east through Madhya Pradesh and Orchha to Uttar Pradesh. Betwa River flows from South to North.

**S16. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Burzil Pass is an ancient pass and caravan route between Srinagar in Kashmir and Gilgit. This route was active up to Pakistan's independence.

**S17. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Muhammad Ali Jinnah himself was the mastermind and architect of Lucknow pact. Due to the reconciliation brought about by Jinnah between the Congress and the League, the Nightingale of India, Sarojini Naidu, gave him the title of "the Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity".



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**S18. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Gandhi's ideas is that there is no ends justifying the means, it's the means that justify the ends. Gandhi is quoted as saying, "For me it is enough to know the means. Means and end are convertible terms in my philosophy of life".

**S19. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**The Champaran Satyagraha of 1917, in the Champaran district of Bihar, India during the period of the British Raj, was the first Satyagraha movement inspired by Mahatma Gandhi and a major revolt in the Indian Independence Movement. Another important Satyagraha just after this revolt was Kheda Satyagraha.

**S20. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The minimum support prices are announced by the Government of India at the beginning of the sowing season for certain crops on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP).

**S21. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Zila Parishad actually makes developmental plans at the district level. With the help of Panchayat Samitis, it also regulates the money distribution among all the Gram Panchayats. Within the guidelines given in the Constitution each state in the country has its own laws with regard to Panchayats.

**S22. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The members of the gram panchayat are elected for a period of five years by the members of Gram Sabha.

**S23. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Under universal adult franchise, people of 18 years and above have the right to vote, irrespective of their social or economic backgrounds.

**S24. Ans.(a)**

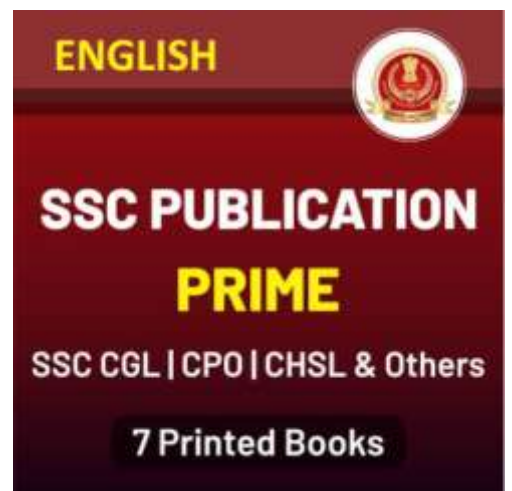
**Sol.** Monadnocks are left as erosional remnants because of their more resistant rock composition; commonly they consist of quartzite or less jointed massive volcanic rocks.

**S25. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Continental drift was a theory that explained how continents shift position on Earth's surface. Set forth in 1912 by Alfred Wegener, a geophysicist and meteorologist,

**S26. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Where warm air rises up, the air pressure at that place is lowered.



**S27. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** In 1916 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.

**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.

**S29. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The Indian Statutory Commission also known as Simon commission was a group of seven British Members of Parliament of United Kingdom under the chairmanship of Sir John Simon assisted by Clement Attlee. The commission arrived in British-occupied India in 1928 to study constitutional reform introduced by Government of India Act, 1919.

**S30. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The 1919 Amritsar massacre also known as the Jallianwala Bagh massacre was ordered by General R.E.H. Dyer.

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