

General Awareness Sunday Quiz RRB NTPC

Q1. The Permanent settlement introduced by Cornwallis in Bengal is known as

- (a) Roytwari System
- (b) Mahalwari System
- (c) Zamindari System
- (d) Iqtadari System

Q2. Who was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Calcutta?

- (a) Hyde
- (b) Elijah Impey
- (c) Lemaistre
- (d) Monson

Q3. The Charter Act of 1793 renewed the Company's monopoly for _____ years.

- (a) 20 years
- (b) 10 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 15 years

Q4. Who did not find a place in the Legislative Council as per the Act of 1853?

- (a) The Governor-General
- (b) Additional Members
- (c) The Commander-in-Chief
- (d) The Lieutenant Governor

Q5. The Governor-General was given power to issue ordinances by the act of

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1861
- (c) 1860
- (d) 1871

Q6. J.E.D. Bethune was closely associated with

- (a) Abolition of Pardah system
- (b) Female education
- (c) Widow remarriage
- (d) Abolition of slavery



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Q7. In the Indian Parliamentary System, 'Vote on Account' is valid for how many months (except the year of elections)?

- (a) 2 months
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 9 months

Q8. In the Constituent Assembly, when was the ad-hoc Committee appointed for the National Flag—

- (a) 22th June 1947
- (b) 22th July 1947
- (c) 22th Jan. 1947
- (d) 22th Feb. 1947

Q9. In geography 'Gulf Stream' refers to

- (a) A warm ocean current
- (b) Strong air current
- (c) Streams joining a gulf
- (d) The name of a stream

Q10. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) concept was first introduced in

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) India
- (d) Pakistan

Q11. River Indus originates at:

- (a) Hindukush range
- (b) Himalayan range
- (c) Karakoram range
- (d) Kailash range

Q12. Wahabis were _____ fanatics.

- (a) Hindu
- (b) Muslim
- (c) Christian
- (d) Sikh

Q13. Who was the founder of Seva Sadan in Bombay?

- (a) Shiva Narayan Agnihotri
- (b) Ramabai Ranade
- (c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (d) B.K. Jayakar

Q14. The Theosophical Society was founded in the U. S. A. by ?

- (a) A. O. Hume
- (b) Dr. Annie Besant
- (c) Madam Blavatsky and Olcott
- (d) Tilak and Gokhale

Q15. Consider the following statements related to Raja Ram Mohan Roy:

1. He advocated widow remarriage
2. He strongly advocated for the abolition of Sati system
3. He advocated for the promotion of English Education

- (a) only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Q16. Who among the following Governor General created the Covenanted Civil Service of India which later came to be known as the Indian Civil Service?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) Wellesley
- (c) Cornwallis
- (d) William Bentinck

Q17. What is law-making authority of the government called ?

- (a) Legislative
- (b) Executive
- (c) Judiciary
- (d) None of the above

Q18. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with?

- (a) The Union Government
- (b) The directive principles of state policy
- (c) The State Government
- (d) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

Q19. Which one of the following region is most rich in coal deposits?

- (a) Bramhaputra Valley
- (b) Damodar Valley
- (c) Mahanadi Valley
- (d) Godavari Valley

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Q20. The reference to the National Capital Territory of Delhi is found in

- (a) Article 239A
- (b) Article 239AA
- (c) Article 239B
- (d) Article 239BB

Q21. Which drug is used as an Anti-Inflammatory?

- (a) Metformin
- (b) Diazepam
- (c) Latanoprost
- (d) Prednisone

Q22. Adding which substance gives blue colour to glass?

- (a) Manganese oxide
- (b) Cobalt oxide
- (c) Chromium oxide
- (d) Iron oxide

Q23. In B.C.G. Vaccine the word 'C' stands for:

- (a) Calmette
- (b) Cough
- (c) Chlorine
- (d) Cadmium

Q24. Which Governor General abolished the 'Sati System' in India?

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord William Bentinck
- (d) Lord Dalhousie

Q25. The tax collected by Marathas was known as

- (a) Chauth
- (b) Pilgrim Tax
- (c) Jazia
- (d) Charai

Q26. Who among the following leaders dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Moti Lal Nehru
- (d) Madan Mohan Malviya

Q27. The Look East Policy in India was started by which of the following Prime Ministers?

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi
- (b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (c) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (d) Manmohan Singh

Q28. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with?

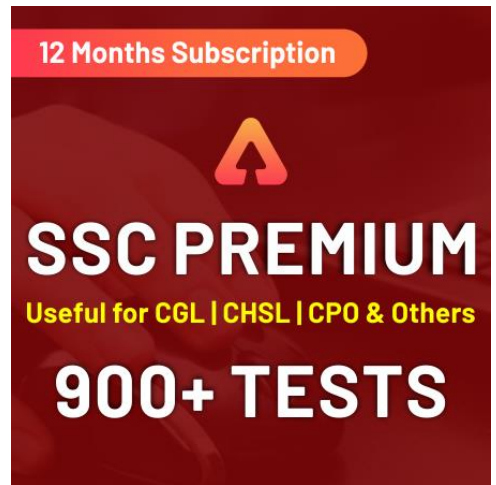
- (a) The Union Government
- (b) The directive principles of state policy
- (c) The State Government
- (d) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen

Q29. The Punjab Reorganisation Act, which created the states of Punjab and Haryana in 1966, was enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the

- (a) Dhar Commission
- (b) Dass Commission
- (c) Shah Commission
- (d) Mahajan Commission

Q30. The reference to the National Capital Territory of Delhi is found in

- (a) Article 239A
- (b) Article 239AA
- (c) Article 239B
- (d) Article 239BB



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