

## 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- (a) The Civil Disobedience Movement was to be withdrawn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- (d) Notifications declaring associations unlawful were to be withdrawn.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.** Akbar was the third Mughal emperor, who reigned from 1556 to 1605. Akbar succeeded his father, Humayun, under a regent, Bairam Khan, who helped the young emperor expand and consolidate Mughal domains in India.

**S4. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Kerala is a coastal state, some of the most popular tourist destinations in Kerala are beaches such as Kovalam, Varkala, Chowara, Chavakkad, Nattika, Cherai, Kizhunna, Poovar etc.

**S5. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Lal Krishna Advani is the oldest member of the 16th Lok Sabha.

**S6. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Quarterly meeting of the National Board mandatory as per MSMED Act, 2006. Thus, The Board for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises meets once every three months in a year.

**S7. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Khajuraho monuments are located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh, in Chatarpur district, about 620 kilometres (385 mi) southeast of New Delhi.

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**S8. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Royal Calcutta Golf Club, Kolkata is the oldest golf course outside the United Kingdom.

**S9. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Dhamek Stupa Sarnath marks the spot where the Buddha preached his first message. Built by the great Mauryan king Ashoka in 249 B.C.E., Dhamek Stupa lies inside the Deer park in Sarnath.

**S10. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** A budget deficit occurs when expenses exceed revenue and indicate the financial health of a country.

**S11. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Mithun, also known as 'Cattle of Mountain" is an important bovine species of north-eastern hill region of India and also of China, Myanmar, Bhutan and Bangladesh.

**S12. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Ghum railway station of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway is the highest railway station in India. It is situated at an altitude of 2,258 metres (7,407 ft). The place is the home of the Ghum Monastery and the Batasia Loop, a bend of the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway

**S13. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The leading light of the Rama cult was saint-poet Tulsidas. He was a very great scholar and had made a profound study of Indian philosophy and literature. His great poem, 'Ramacharitamanasa', popularly called Tulsikrita Ramayana is very popular among the Hindu devotees.

**S14. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The longest river in India, is the Ganga (2,525 km) followed by Godavari (1465 km). The Brahmaputra, called Tsang-po in Tibet, though having a total length of 2900 km, flows only for 916 km in India.

**S15. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Akbar was succeeded by his son, Salim, who took the title of Jehangir, meaning "Conqueror of the World". He married Mehr-un-Nisa whom he gave the title of Nur Jahan (light of the world).

**S16. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Victoria Memorial was built to commemorate the peak of the British Empire in India. The Victoria Memorial, conceived by Lord Curzon, represents the architectural climax of Kolkata city.

**S17. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** A fiscal deficit occurs when a government's total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates, excluding money from borrowings.

**S18. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1906 was awarded jointly to Camillo Golgi and Santiago Ramón y Cajal "in recognition of their work on the structure of the nervous system."

**S19. 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.

**S20. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

**S21. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** The power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve the Lok Sabha vests with the President.

**S22. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.** Safdarjung's Tomb is a sandstone and marble mausoleum in Delhi, India.

**S23. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Nur Jahan was the twentieth wife of the Mughal emperor Jahangir. Nur Jahan was born Mehr-un-Nissa, the daughter of a Grand Vizier who served under Akbar.

**S24. Ans.(d)**

**Sol.** Muling La pass connects Uttarakhand with Tibet remains snow-covered during the winter season.

**S25. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

**S26. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** A nautical mile is a unit of length equal to exactly 1,852 meters.

**S27. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Sunda Strait is the strait between the Indonesian islands of Java and Sumatra.

**S28. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** Akbar died in 1605, nearly 50 years after his ascension to the throne, and was buried outside of Agra at Sikandra. The throne was then assumed by his son Jahangir.

**S29. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.** The Mughal Empire was at its zenith during Shah Jahan's rule.

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**S30. Ans.(b)**

**Sol.** Aurangzeb ascended the throne in 1658 and ruled supreme till 1707. During his 50 years of rule, Aurangzeb tried to fulfill his ambition of bringing the entire Sub-continent under one rule. It was under him that the Mughal Empire reached its peak in matter of area.



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