

General Awareness Mega Quiz for SSC & RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(d)

Sol. Chota Nagpur, plateau in eastern India, in northwestern Chhattisgarh and central Jharkhand states. The Chota Nagpur area has the most valuable concentration of mineral resources in India. It is famous for coal reserve and iron and steel industries.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve is an International Biosphere Reserve in the Western Ghats and Nilgiri Hills ranges of South India. It was constituted as first Biosphere Reserve by UNESCO in September 1986 under Man and Biosphere Programme.

S3. Ans.(d)

Sol. Ghiyas-ud-Din Zain-ul-Abidin was the eighth sultan of Kashmir. He acquired a halo in popular imagination which still surrounds his name in spite of the lapse of nearly five hundred years. He was known by his subjects, and indeed still is, as Bud Shah.

S4. Ans.(a)

Sol. Khwaja Abdus Samad was a 16th-century painter of Persian miniatures who moved to India and became one of the founding masters of the Mughal miniature tradition. He is painter in the court of Akbar.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah is a Mughal mausoleum in the city of Agra in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. Often described as a "jewel box", sometimes called the "Baby Taj", the tomb of Itimad-ud-Daulah is often regarded as a draft of the Tāj Mahal. It was built by Nur Jahan.

S6. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Council of Ministers consists of three categories of ministers-Cabinet Ministers, State Ministers and Deputy Ministers and only members of cabinet can attend cabinet meetings.

S7. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission.



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S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. Prime Minister recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president and he allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions. Prime Minister stands at the head of the council of ministers, the other ministers cannot function when the Prime Minister resigns or dies.

S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as scheduled areas and tribal areas.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List (a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhadrabahu was, according to the Digambara sect of Jainism, He was the last acharya of the undivided Jain sangha. He was the last spiritual teacher of Chandragupta Maurya. Bhadrabahu was the author of Kalpa Sutra.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Kushinagar, district of the eastern Uttar Pradesh, is known for its cultural heritage all over the world. It is one of the four holiest places for the Buddhists. At Kushinagar, Great Lord Buddha, died.

S13. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh, India. They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. Khajuraho temples were built between 950 and 1050 by the Chandela dynasty.

S14. 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.

S15. Ans.(a)

Sol. The union territories (except Delhi) fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

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S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The pensions of the staff as well as the administrative expenses of a high court are charged on the consolidated fund of the India.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advice the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. If the speaker or presiding officer himself is a member of the committee then he becomes the Chairman. If he is not a member but his deputy is, then later is appointed as chairman.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. The global hectare (gha) is a measurement unit for the ecological footprint of people or activities and the biocapacity of the earth or its regions.

S20. Ans.(a)

Sol. Sairandhri is a place in Kerala, southern India. It is the entrance point and visitors center for Silent Valley National Park.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. National Highway No 1 is called as Shershah Suri Marg. NH-1 is actually the Grand Trunk (GT) road that existed during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya, extending from the mouth of the Ganges to the north-western frontier of the Empire. It is the oldest route in India.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. The term 'big' is associated with running.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Bhawaiya is a musical form or a popular folk music in Northern Bangladesh, especially Rangpur District and in Cooch Behar, Jalpaiguri, part of Darjeeling and North Dinajpur district of West Bengal and Dhubri and Goalpara of Assam in India.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. In his last Indian campaign in 1024 CE, Mahmud of Ghazni reached the southern coast of Kathiawar along the Arabian Sea, where he sacked the city of Somnath and destroyed its famous Hindu temple to Shiva (whose mystical idol was apparently levitated by magnetic forces).

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S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Arbitrage occurs when a security is purchased in one market and simultaneously sold in another market at a higher price, thus considered to be risk-free profit for the trader. Arbitrage provides a mechanism to ensure prices do not deviate substantially from fair value for long periods of time.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 105 deals with the 'Parliamentary Privileges' enjoyed by the Parliament as a whole and Members of Parliament (MPs) in their individual capacity.

S27. Ans.(d)

Sol. In economics, a monopsony is where there are many sellers and one buyer. It's the opposite of a monopoly, which is where there are many buyers and one seller.

S28. Ans.(c)

Sol. China has the largest parliament with 3,000 members in the Chinese National People's Congress.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rigel is the brightest star in the Orion Constellation. Betelgeuse, the second brightest star in Orion, establishes the right shoulder of the hunter.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Natal Indian Congress (NIC) was an organisation that aimed to fight discrimination against Indians in South Africa. The Natal Indian Congress was founded by Mahatma Gandhi in 1894.

