

Sure Shot Questions For SSC & Railway Exams





1. Who among the following was killed by Chhatrapati Shivaji in the Battle of Pratapgarh?

A. Afzal Khan Sol.

- **Afzal Khan** was a 17th-century general who served the Adil Shahi dynasty of Bijapur in present-day Karnataka.
- He fought against Shivaji Maharaj.
- He was killed by Shivaji Maharaj at a meeting with Shivaji Maharaj, and his army was defeated in the Battle of Pratapgad.

2	built	the	world	famous
harmandar	sahib, p	opula	rly knov	n as the
Golden Tem	ple in A	mrits	ar.	

A. Guru Arjan Dev

- Guru Arjan Dev constructed Golden
- Guru Arjan Dev was the fifth guru of Sikhism.
- He compiled the first edition of Guru Granth Sahib.
- 3. When was the construction of Delhi Merto started?

A. 1998

Sol.

Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) was incorporated in May 1995, construction started in 1998, and the first section, on the Red Line, opened in 2002.

- •The development of network was divided into phases, Phase I containing 3 lines was completed by 2006, and Phase II in 2011.
- •Phase III is scheduled for completion by **2018** (originally planned for 2016).

4. The Allahabad Pillar inscription describes the achievement of A. Samudragupta Sol.

Pillar The Allahabad inscription describes the achievement Samudragupta who was the great ruler of Gupta Dynasty.

- The inscription is written in Sanskriti language which describes about the region of Samudragupta.
- It is located in Allahabad, Uttar **Pradesh** which mentions events during Samudragupta's tenure in and around his **empire**.
- 5. The Khalji dynasty, founded by Jalalud-din Firuz Khalji ruled large parts of the subcontinent Indian between

A. 1290 and 1320 Sol.

- The Khalji dynasty was a Muslim dynasty which ruled large parts of the Indian subcontinent between 1290 and
- * It was founded by Jalal ud din Firuz Khalii.
- * The Khalji dynasty became the second dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate of India.
- The dynasty is known for their faithlessness and ferocity, conquests into the Hindu south, and for successfully fending off the repeated Mongol invasions of India.
- * The Khaljis were of **Turko-Afghan** oriain.
- 6. The ruins of Hampi have been declared as World Heritage Site by_

A. UNESCO

- Sol. The ruins of Hampi have been declared as World Heritage Site by the Educational, United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).
- * Hampi, also referred to as the **Group** of Monuments at Hampi, is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in eastcentral Karnataka, India.
- Hampi has many hundreds monuments and other attractions.
- 7. Regarding which proposal, Mahatma Gandhi remarked 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank'?
- A. Cripps Mission Sol.





Regarding the **Cripps Mission** proposal, Mahatma Gandhi remarked 'A post-dated cheque on a crumbling bank'.

The **Cripps mission** was an attempt in the British March 1942 by government to secure full Indian cooperation and support for their efforts in World War II. The mission was headed by Sir Stafford Cripps. Cripps proposed **Dominion Status** after the war but his proposal was rejected by all the political leaders and the Cripps Mission ended in failure.

8. What is the name of Shivaji's son who was born to Saibai?

A. Sambhaji

Sol.

- **Sambhaji Bhonsle** was the second ruler of the Maratha kingdom.
- He was the eldest son of Shivaji and his first wife Saibai.
- He was successor of the realm after his father's death, and ruled it for nine years.
- 9. Who is known as the 'Constructor of Modern France'?

A. Napoleon Bonaparte Sol.

- Napoleon is known as the 'Constructor of Modern France'.
- Napoleon Bonaparte rose to prominence during the French Revolution and led several successful campaigns during the French Revolutionary Wars.
- 10. In the 1936 first time Indian national congress session held in a village. What is the name of the village?

A. Faizpur

Sol.

The Fiftieth (50th) Session of the Indian National Congress was held on 27 and 28 December 1936 at Faizpur, a village on the outskirts of Yawal Taluka of Jalgaon District of Bombay Presidency (Maharashtra).

11. Sikkim was formed in which year? A. 1975 Sol.

- In 1975, the monarchy was deposed by the people followed by a referendum in 1975 led to Sikkim joining India as its 22nd state.
- After 1947, Sikkim continued its protectorate status with the Republic of India.
- 36th Amendment of Constitution made Sikkim a full state, adding its name to the First Schedule of the Constitution.
- 12. Nagaland was formed in which year?
 A. 1963
 Sol.
- On 1st December 1963, Nagaland became the 16th state of India.
- Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan inaugurated the state of Nagaland at Kohima on December 1, 1963.
- Ao, Chakhesang, Angami, Dimasa Kachari, Chang, Konyak, Kuki, Lotha, Pochury, Rengma, Sangtam, Sumi, Zeliang, Yimchunger, Phom and Khiamniungan- are major tribes of Nagaland.
- 13. Maharashtra was formed in which year?

A. 1960

Sol.

- On 1 May 1960, following mass protests the earlier state of Bombay was divided into the new states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
- It is the second-most populous state and third-largest state by area in India.
- The Godavari and the Krishna are the two major rivers of Maharashtra.
- 14. Assam was formed in which year? A. 1947 Sol.
- Assam was among the 12 States which were formed in Union on India just after Independence.
- The state was the first in Asia, where oil was drilled.
- Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, West Bengal are its neighbouring states.



15. Andhra Pradesh was formed in which year?

A. 1953

Sol.

- Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953 and it was the first state formed on Linquistic basis.
- The main reason behind this was major pass protests and death of Potti Sreeramulu while fasting for linguistic state of Andhra Pradesh in 1952.
- Andhra Pradesh was separated to form the new state of Telangana on 2 June 2014.
- 16. Kerala was formed in which year?
 A. 1956
 Sol.
- Kerala was not included in original 12 states emerged just after independence.
- Kerala was formed on 1 November, 1956 through States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
- It is situated on the western coast of Southern India, and recognised as 'Gods own country'.
- 17. Meghalaya was formed in which year? A. 1972 Sol.
- Meghalaya was created as an autonomous state within the state of Assam on 2 April, 1970.
- The full-fledged State of Meghalaya came into existence on 21 January, 1972.
- It is predominantly inhabited by the Khasis, the Jaintias, and the Garo tribal communities.
- Shillong is the capital of Meghalaya.
- 18. Karnataka was formed in which year?A. 1956Sol.
- Karnataka was formed under States Reorganisation Act, 1956 on 1 November, 1956.
- Originally it was named as State of Mysore and later in 1973 it was renamed as Karnataka.
- 19. Telangana was carved out of which state in 2014?

A. Andhra Pradesh

Sol.

- Telangana became the 29th State of India with Hyderabad as its capital on 2 June 2014.
- The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 is popularly known as the Telangana Act.
- It is an Act of Indian Parliament that bifurcated the state of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and the residuary Andhra Pradesh state.
- In February 2014, the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 bill was passed by the Parliament of India for the formation of the Telangana state.
- 20. Goa State was formed in which year?A. 1961Sol.
- Goa State was formed in 1961.
- When India got independence Goa was under Portuguese.
- On 19 December 1961, the Indian Army invaded with Operation Vijay resulting in the annexation of Goa, and of Daman and Diu islands.
- 21. Madhya Pradesh state was constituted on

A. 1st November 1956

Sol.

The state of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Before that it was called Madhya Pranta. It was further reorgnised on 1 November 2000 resulting in separate state of Chhattisgarh.

- 22. Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura became states under _____.
- A. North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971

Sol.

- North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 was an act to provide for the establishment of the States of Manipur and Tripura and to provide for the formation of the State of Meghalaya.
- It also recommended for formation of Union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.





- 23. Manipur has common boundaries with the group of States of ?
- A. Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram Sol.
- Manipur is a state in north-eastern India.
- Imphal is the capital of this state.
- It has common boundaries with the group of States of Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram.
- 24. State of Tripura came into existence in _____.
 A. 1972
 Sol.
- The State of Tripura came into existence in 1972.
- On November 1, 1956, it was recognized as a Union Territory. With the

- sustained efforts and struggle of the people of Tripura, it gained full statehood on January 21, 1972, as per the North-East Reorganisation Act, 1971.
- 25. Which is the most important festival of Nagaland?
- A. Hornbill Festival Sol.
- The Hornbill Festival is a celebration held every year from 1st to 10th December.
- It is the most important festival of **Nagaland**.
- It is also called the 'Festival of Festivals'.
- The festival is named after the **Indian hornbill**, the large and colourful forest bird.
- The first festival was held in 2000.



Gradeup Green Card

Features:

- → 350+ Full-Length Mocks
- > 30+SSC & Railways Exams Covered
- Tests Available in English & Hindi
- Performance Analysis & All India Rank
- Previous Year Question Papers in Mock Format
- Available on Mobile & Desktop

