

50+ General Awareness Questions for IB ACIO 2020-21 Exam



1. Who among the following has been recently appointed as Director, Intelligence Bureau of India?

- A. Arvind Kumar
- B. Rajiv Jain
- C. Sharad Kumar
- D. K Natrajan

Ans. A

Sol.

- India's intelligence Bureau of investigation is the reputed and established intelligence agency.
- The intelligence bureau is authoritatively controlled by the Ministry of Home affairs.
- The Director IB (DIB), who is a member of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC), is the chief of Intelligence Bureau.
- Arvind Kumar, the current director of the IB, took over from Rajiv Jain on 26 June 2019

2. Which Vedic period is known as Painted Grey Ware (PWG)?

- A. Later Vedic Age
- B. Rig Vedic Age
- C. Yajur Vedic Age
- D. Atharva Vedic Age

Ans. A

Sol.

- Later Vedic period is known as Painted Grey Ware (PWG) phase and its history is based on the later Vedic texts which were compiled after Rig Veda. During this period Aryans spread in the regions of upper Ganga, Yamuna and Sadanira (Gandak) rice and wheat became a chief crop in the period.
- A Society divided into Varnas and Indra and Agni lost their importance and Prajapati became the supreme deity.

3. In which Indian Religion, there are 24 Tirthankaras?

- A. Jainism
- B. Buddhism
- C. Hinduism
- D. Sikhism

Ans. A

Sol. In Jainism religion, a **tirthankara** is a saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma. The word tirthankara signifies the founder of a tirtha, which is a fordable passage across the sea of interminable births and deaths, the samsara. There are 24 Tirthankaras in Indian religion forming the tantric meditative syllable Hrim.

4. The study of rivers is called _____.

- A. Limnology
- B. Potamology
- C. Topology
- D. Hydrology

Ans. B

Sol.

- Potamology – The study of rivers
- Limnology – The study of inland aquatic ecosystems
- Topology – The study of geometrical properties
- Hydrology – The study of water on earth

5. The word 'Satyameva Jayate' have been derived from which Upanishad?

- A. Akshi Upanishad
- B. Mundaka Upanishad
- C. Garuda Upanishad
- D. Mahavakya Upanishad

Ans. B

Sol. Satyameva Jayate has been mentioned in Mundaka Upanishad. This phrase means- "truth alone triumph". The word Upanishad, on the other hand literally means "approaching near and sitting beside a guru". Upanishads, are the part of collection of Hindu scriptures, and contain philosophical treatise on wide variety of subjects.

6. Thai Pongal festival is dedicated to which of the following Indian God?

- A. Lord Shiva
- B. Lord Ganesha



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- C. Lord Sun
- D. Lord Shani

Ans. C

Sol. **Thai Pongal** festival is dedicated to **God Sun**. It is a **harvest festival**. According to the Tamil Calender, it is celebrated from **January 14 to January 17**. It is celebrated by the Tamil people in the state of **Tamil Nadu**, the Indian union territory of **Puducherry**, and the country of **Sri Lanka** as well as in **Malaysia**.

7. Who founded the Rashtrakuta kingdom?
- A. Harihar
 - B. Dantidurga
 - C. Krishna I
 - D. Dhruv

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Dantidurga** founded the **Rashtrakuta kingdom**

* He defeated chalukyas in 753AD and took the titles of **Rajadhiraja and Parameshwara**.

* He made **Malkheda** as its capital.

* He also defeated the kings of **Malwa, Tanka and Sheshas**.

* After him **Krishna I** took the throne of Rashtrakutas.

8. How many fundamental Rights are mentioned in Indian constitution?
- A. Five
 - B. Six
 - C. Seven
 - D. Eight

Ans. B

Sol. Six fundamental Rights are mentioned in Indian constitution. They are

- right to equality (article 14-18)
- right to freedom(article 19-22)
- right against exploitation(article 23-24)

- right to freedom of religion(article 25-28)
- cultural and educational rights(article 29-30)
- right to constitutional remedies(article 32)

9. Who is the founder of Charminar of Hyderabad?

- A. Asaf Ali
- B. Mohammad Ali Shah
- C. Mohammad Quli Qutub Shahi
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans. C

Sol.

• The Charminar is a monument and mosque in Hyderabad.

• The structure was built in 1591 AD.

• It was built by **Muhammad Quli Qutub Shahi** to celebrate the end of a deadly plague.

• It is situated on the bank of Musi river.

• The Archaeological Survey of India is the current caretaker of the structure.

10. Which was the largest site of Indus Valley Civilisation?

- A. Rakhigarhi
- B. Dholavira
- C. Kalibangan
- D. Lothal

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Rakhigarhi was the largest site of Indus Valley Civilisation** found in Hisar in Haryana.

* The total area of the Rakhigarhi site will be 350 hectares.

* The discovery of two more mounds at the Harappan site of Rakhigarhi in Haryana made it the biggest excavation site of Harappan civilisation.

11. Nati dance is folk dance of which state?



- A. Kerala
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Arunachal Pradesh
- D. Manipur

Ans. B

Sol.

- Nati is a folk dance of **Himachal Pradesh**.
- Various forms of Nati dances are performed region to region.
- Examples are – **Kullu Nati, Kinnauri Nati, Gaddi Nati, Shimla Nati etc.**
- Nati dance has **two main objectives**-
 - ♣ To celebrate new year
 - ♣ To celebrate rich harvest produced

12. Palani hills are located in which state?

- A. Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka
- B. Karnataka and Goa
- C. Kerala and Tamil Nadu
- D. Maharashtra and Kerala

Ans. C

Sol.

- **The Palani Hills are located in Kerala.**
- Some of its parts also situated in Tamil Nadu.
- These hills are a part of Western Ghats.
- Its average height is 1000mt.
- Vandaravu peak is the highest peak in the Palani hills.

13. Mohiniyattam dance form belongs to which of the following states?

- A. Orissa
- B. Karnataka
- C. Kerala
- D. Tamil Nadu

Ans. C

Sol.

- Mohiniyattam classical dance form belongs to the **Kerala state**.
- Mohiniyattam dance gets its name from the word Mohini – a mythical enchantress avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu.

- The other classical dance form from Kerala is Kathakali.

14. 'Tamasha' is a theatre form of which state?

- A. Rajasthan
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Gujarat
- D. Maharashtra
- E. Uttar Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol. **Tamasha** is a traditional **folk theatre** form of **Maharashtra**. It has evolved from the folk forms such as **Gondhal, Jagran** and **Kirtan**. Unlike other theatre forms in **Tamasha** the **female actress** is the **chief** exponent of **dance movements** in the play.

15. The text "Bijak" was written by _____.

- A. Guru Nanak
- B. Kabir
- C. Meera
- D. Ramanuja

Ans. B

Sol.

- * **The Text "Bijak" was composed by Kabir.**
- * Kabir was a medieval period Nir gun Bhakti Saint.
- * Mahatma Puran Saheb wrote commentary on Bijak.
- * Kabir compiled spiritual bhakti concepts in bijak by examples of daily life events and things.

16. Who founded the city of Fatehpur Sikri?

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir
- C. Shahjahan
- D. Aurangzeb

Ans. A

Sol. **Fatehpur Sikri** is a town in the **Agra** District of **Uttar Pradesh**, India. The city itself was founded as the capital of **Mughal Empire** in **1571** by Emperor Akbar but

abandoned soon after. The place contains a number of places, shrines, mosques. The most notable among them is **Buland Darwaza, 176 feet** high are built to commemorate the conquest of **Gujarat**.

17. Khandaria Mahadeva Temple is located at _____.
- A. Khajuraho
 - B. Hampi
 - C. Awadh
 - D. Kailash

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Khandaria temple is located at at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh.**

• The meaning of its name is "the Great God of the Cave".

• It was constructed in the Medieval period & this temple is a vital example of Nagar style of temple architecture.

18. Who was the founder of 'Adhai Din Ka Jhopda' situated in Ajmer?

- A. Qutub-ud-din Aibak
- B. Qutubshahi
- C. Maharana Fateh Singh
- D. Alauddin Khilji

Ans. A

Sol. **Adhai Din Ka Jhopda** is a mosque in the **Ajmer** city of **Rajasthan, India**. It was commissioned by **Qutb-ud-Din-Aibak**, on orders of **Muhammad Ghori**, in **1192 CE**. It was completed in **1199 CE**, and further beautified by **Iltutmish** of **Delhi** in **1213 CE**.

19. Ramanathaswamy temple is dedicated to which God, according to Hindu mythology?

- A. God Shiva
- B. God Ram
- C. God Vishnu
- D. God Hanuman

Ans. A

Sol. **Ramanathaswamy Temple** is a Hindu temple dedicated to the **God Shiva** located on **Rameswaram island** in the state of **Tamil Nadu**, India.

• It is also one of the twelve **Jyotirlinga** temples.

20. Kanheri Caves of Mumbai are related to which religion?

- A. Hinduism
- B. Jainism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Sikhism

Ans. C

Sol. **Kanheri Caves** contain **Buddhist** sculptures and relief carvings, paintings, and inscriptions, dating from the **1st century BCE** to the **10th century CE**.

21. Where are Bhimbetka caves located?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Rajasthan
- D. Chhattisgarh

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Bhimbetka rock shelters or caves are in Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh.**

• It is a UNESCO world heritage site that consists of seven hills and over 750 rock shelters.

• It is inside the Ratapani Wildlife Sanctuary, embedded in sandstone rocks, in the foothills of the Vindhya Range.

• Some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters feature prehistoric cave paintings and the earliest are about 10,000 years old, corresponding to the Indian Mesolithic.

22. In which of the following region the Rivers generally disappears?

- A. Terai
- B. Bhabhar
- C. Khadar
- D. Bangar

Ans. B



Sol.

In Bhabar region the rivers generally disappear under big boulders.

- Bhabhar regions are generally rocky, less vegetative and not suitable for agriculture.
- The Bhabar region has a width of 8-16 kms and found in the foothills of shivaliks.
- The **porosity** of Bhabar is a reason for this. The porosity is due to deposition of huge number of **pebbles and rock debris**.

23. Teesta River originated from which state?

- A. Sikkim
- B. West Bengal
- C. Assam
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

Ans. A

Sol.

- * Teesta River originated from **Sikkim**.
- * It flows through Sikkim and West Bengal and enters to Bangladesh and finally drains into Bay of Bengal.
- * It joins the **Jamuna River at Fulchhari** in Bangladesh.
- * **Darjeeling city** is located near Teesta River.
- * It basically originates from **Pahunri Glacier**.

24. Where is the Kamakhya Temple situated?

- A. Nilachal Hill
- B. Mikir Hill
- C. Itakhuli Hill
- D. Agnigarh Hill

Ans. A

Sol. The **Kamakhya Temple** also Kamrup-Kamakhya is a **Hindu temple** dedicated to the **Mother Goddess Kamakhya**.

- It is one of the oldest of the **51 Shakti Pithas**.
- Situated on the **Nilachal Hill** in western part of **Guwahati** city in **Assam**, India, it is the main temple in a complex of individual temples dedicated to the ten

Mahavidyas: Kali, Tara, Sodashi, Bhuvaneshwari, Bhairavi, Chhinnamasta, Dhumavati, Bagalamukhi, Matangi and Kamala.

25. Badami caves are located in which of the following states?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Gujrat
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Maharashtra
- E. None of the above/More than one of the above

Ans. A

Sol.

- Badami caves are located in **Karnataka**.
- The caves are influenced by **Vaishnava affiliation**.
- One painting in these caves shows the **Kirtivarman**, the son of Pulakesin I.
- Cave number 4 has a mural painting of **Adinatha, the Jain Tirthankara**.
- The caves at Vatapi were fully decorated with murals; many of them were inspired from Puranas.

26. Which of the following temple in Delhi is also known as Bahai Temple?

- A. Iskon temple
- B. Lotus temple
- C. Kalkaji temple
- D. Chhatarpur temple
- E. None of the above

Ans. B

Sol. **Bahai Temple is famously known as Lotus Temple** owing to its resemblance to **lotus flower**.

- Lotus symbolizes four religions namely **Hinduism, Islam, Buddhism** and **Jainism**.
- Out of the seven major **Bahai temples** constructed around the world, the one in **Delhi** was constructed last.
- The place is serene and is open for prayers and meditation by people who follow any religion.



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• The **nine** pools of water around the petals is a sight to watch at dusk.

27. Who led the Civil Disobedience Movement in India?

- A. William Wedderburn
- B. Mahatma Gandhi
- C. Annie Besant and Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- D. Chelmsford

Ans. B

Sol.

• The Civil Disobedience Movement, popularly known as the **Dandi March** or **Salt Satyagraha**, was initiated and led by **Mahatma Gandhi** against the **salt tax** imposed by the British government in India.

• Mahatma Gandhi started this march with **78** of his trusted volunteers. He walked 10 miles a day for 24 days from **Sabarmati Ashram** to **Dandi**. The march lasted from **12 March 1930** to **6 April 1930**.

28. The Islamic Calendar is also known as _____.

- A. Hebrew Calendar
- B. Hijri Calendar
- C. Iranian Muslim Calendar
- D. Julian Calendar

Ans. B

Sol.

* The **Islamic calendar** is a lunar calendar consisting of **12 lunar months** in a year of 354 or 355 days.

* It is also known as the **Hijri calendar** or the **Muslim calendar**.

* It is used to determine the proper days of Islamic holidays and rituals, such as the annual period of fasting and the proper time for the pilgrimage to Mecca.

* The Hijri year is the era used in the Islamic lunar calendar, which begins its count from the Islamic New Year in **622 CE**.

* During that year, **Muhammad** and his followers migrated from **Mecca** to **Yathrib** (now Medina).

* The current Islamic year is **1440 AH**.

29. The 1896 session of Indian National Congress is best known for which among the following?

- A. India's national anthem was sung for the first time.
- B. India's national song was sung for the first time.
- C. India's tricolor flag was hoisted for the first time.
- D. Word 'Swaraj' was used for the first time.

Ans. B

Sol. The 1896 session of Indian National Congress held at Kolkata is best known for the national song 'Vande Mataram' being sung for the first time. The song Vande Mataram, composed in Sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterji, was incorporated in his famous novel Ananda Math (1882). The song was set to tune by Rabindranath Tagore and sung for the first time here. It was declared as the National Song in 1937 through a resolution.

30. Harappa was excavated by _____.

- A. R. D Banerjee
- B. Daya Ram Sahani
- C. S. R. Rao
- D. None of these

Ans. B

Sol. **Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni** was an Indian **archaeologist** who supervised the excavation of the Indus valley site at **Harappa** in 1921-22.

31. In which state, the highest peak of Western Ghats located?

- A. Kerala
- B. Karnataka
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Goa

Ans. A

Sol.



- **Anaimalai Hills** with elevation of 2695 m **in Kerala** is highest peak of Western Ghats.
- It is located in Ernakulam district of Kerala.
- It is the highest point in India south of Himalayas. Thus it is known as "**Everest of South India**".

32. Battle of Talikota resulted in the rout of which of the following empires?

- A. Kushan Empire
- B. Hoysala Empire
- C. Mauryan Empire
- D. Vijayanagar Empire

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Battle of Talikota results in the rout of Vijayanagar Empire.**
- The **Battle of Talikota** was a battle fought between the **Vijayanagar Empire** and the **Deccan Sultanates**.
- The defeat in the Battle resulted in **major military, economic and prestige loss for Vijayanagara empire.**

33. Under which Article can the Parliament amend the Constitution?

- A. Article 374
- B. Article 368
- C. Article 74
- D. Article 269

Ans. B

Sol.

- Article 368 in Part XX of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.
- It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, add/remove an article, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution.

34. Jama Masjid of Delhi was built by?

- A. Akbar
- B. Humayun
- C. Babar

D. Shah Jahan

Ans. D

Sol.

- Jama Masjid was built by the Mughal emperor **Shah Jahan**.
- It is one of the largest Mosques in India.
- Moreover the mosque has been originally called as **Masjid-i-Jahan-Numa**, meaning 'mosque commanding view of the world'.

35. Who was the second Sikh Guru?

- A. Guru Angad
- B. Guru Arjan
- C. Guru Har Krishan
- D. Guru Hargobind

Ans. A

Sol.

- * **Guru Angad** was the second of the ten Sikh gurus.
- * He was born in a Hindu family, with the birth name as **Lehna**.
- * He was born in the village of Harike (now Sarae Naga, near Muktsar) in northwest Indian subcontinent.
- * He met Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, and became a Sikh.
- * Guru Nanak gave **Bhai Lehna** the name Angad and chose Angad as the second Sikh Guru.
- * He is remembered in Sikhism for adopting and formalizing the **Gurmukhi alphabet**.

36. Andhra Pradesh was formed in which year?

- A. 1951
- B. 1953
- C. 1955
- D. 1959

Ans. B

Sol.

- Andhra Pradesh was formed in 1953 and it was the first state formed on Linguistic 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.

37. According to Dr. Ambedkar which Article is the most important article of Indian constitution?

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 24
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 256

Ans. C

Sol. • According to Dr. Ambedkar, **Article 32** is the most important article of Indian constitution.

- **Right to Constitutional Remedy** gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek justice when they feel that their right has been 'unduly deprived'.

38. Quit India movement began on :

- A. 8th August 1942
- B. 10th August 1942
- C. 15th August 1942
- D. 16th August 1942

Ans. A

Sol. Under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, on 9th August, 1942, there was Quit India movement began .

39. Which river originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nashik, Maharashtra?

- A. Krishna
- B. Godavari
- C. Kaveri
- D. Bhim

Ans. B

Sol.

Godavari River originates from Trimbakeshwar in Nasik, Maharashtra.

- The total length of Godavari from its origin to outfall into the Bay of Bengal is 1,465 km.

- Major Projects on Godavari River are- Srirama Sagar, Godavari barrage, upper Penganga, Upper Indrawati etc.

- Nagpur, Aurangabad, Nashik and Rajmundry are major centres located in Godavari basin.

40. Who was the architect of Humayun's Tomb?

- A. Ustad Ahmad of Lahouri
- B. George Wittet
- C. Mirak Mirza Ghiyath
- D. Yaqut of Dabul

Ans. C

Sol. Mirak Mirza Ghiyath was the architect of Humayun's Tomb. It is the tomb of Mughal emperor Humayun in Delhi , which was build by his beloved wife Empress Bega Begum in . This site was declared UNESCO site in 1993. Humayun was the second Mughal ruler who dies due to falling from the stairs of library. He lost battle of Chausa in 1539.

41. The old alluvium deposits are known as _____.

- A. Bhabar
- B. Khadar
- C. Terai
- D. Bangar

Ans. D

Sol.

- **The old alluvium deposits are known as Bangar plains.**

- These plains are found in north gangetic plains in states of Punjab, Uttarakhand, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

- The slope of rivers in these areas is step and rivers are less flood prone.

- The rivers in these regions have high carrying capacity and carry coarser material.

42. Who built the Konark's Sun Temple?

- A. Anantavarman Chodaganga Deve
- B. Narasimhadeva I
- C. Kapilendra Deva Routaray



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D. Purushottam Dev

Ans. B

Sol.

- Konark's Sun Temple in **Odisha** was constructed by **Narasimhadeva I** of Eastern Ganga Dynasty in 13th century.
- It is a classic example of Orissan style of Hindu temple architecture.
- It is also known as black pagoda and is a **UNESCO** world heritage site.

43. Kuchipudi is a folk dance of.....

- A. Mizoram
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Jammu & Kashmir
- D. Maharashtra
- E. Tamil Nadu

Ans. B

Sol. Kuchipudi is a folk dance of Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is the most famous folk dance of Andhra Pradesh and one of the 8 major Indian classical dances. Its roots belong to "Nratya shastra".

44. Which of the following Dargah is present in Delhi?

- A. Haji Ali Dargah
- B. Nizamuddin Dargah
- C. Moinuddin Chishti Dargah
- D. Dargah-e-Hakimi

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Nizamuddin Dargah** is the dargah of one of the Sufi saints, **Khwaja Nizamuddin Auliya** (1238 - 1325 CE).

* It is situated in the **Nizamuddin West area of Delhi**.

* The site is also known for its evening qawwali devotional music sessions.

* Nizamuddin Auliya was one of the most famous Sufi saint in the Indian subcontinent.

45. Which session of Indian National Congress divided it into two parts, moderates and extremist?

- A. Banaras Session, 1905
- B. Surat Session, 1907
- C. Lahore session, 1909
- D. Lucknow Session, 1916

Ans. B

Sol.

The Indian National Congress (INC) was divided into two groups i.e., extremists and the moderates, at the Surat Session in 1907. The issue of Partition of Bengal and failure of National Congress as an active party gave birth of extremism in the Indian National Congress. **In 1905 in the Banaras Session of the INC**, Gokhale as the president for the first time discussed over 'Swaraj'. **In 1907, in the Surat Session of INC**, the two main objectives, i.e., Demand for the resolution of Swaraj and Lala Lajpat Rai to be made the President of the INC, were placed by the extremists. **These two demands were not acceptable to the moderates and** Rash Behari Ghosh from moderate group became the President of the Surat session.

46. Amravati is situated on the bank of which river?

- A. Tungbhadra
- B. Krishna
- C. Kaveri
- D. Bhima

Ans. B

Sol.

Amravati city is located on the banks of Krishna River.

• Amravati is being constructed to serve as the new capital city of Andhra Pradesh.

• The foundation stone of Amravati City was laid by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi and 13th Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh Nara Chandrababu Naidu on 22 October 2015.

47. Which river originates at Mahabaleshwar in Maharashtra?

- A. Krishna
- B. Kaveri



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- C. Godawari
- D. Damodar

Ans. A
Sol.

Krishna River originates from Mahaleshwar, Maharashtra.

- The total length of Krishna River is 1400 kms making it second largest river of Peninsular India.
- The Krishna Basin extends over Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra and Karnataka and it finally empties into the Bay of Bengal at Hamasaladevi in Andhra Pradesh.
- The largest tributary of the Krishna River is the Tungabhadra River, while some other major tributaries are- Venna, Konya, Pacnghanga, Malprabha etc.

48. 'Rani ki vav' in Gujarat is a famous _____.

- A. University
- B. Valley of Flowers
- C. Stepwell
- D. Temple

Ans. C
Sol.

- Rani ki vav (**the Queen's Stepwell**) is an intricately constructed stepwell situated in the town of Patan, Gujarat, India.
- It is located on the banks of Saraswati River.
- Rani ki vav was built as a memorial to an 11th century AD by King Bhimdev I.

49. Thang Ta is a popular folk dance of?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Nagaland
- C. Assam
- D. Manipur

Ans. D
Sol.

- **Thang Ta** is a popular dance form of **Manipur**.
- Thang Ta is inspired from the ancient martial practice **Huyen Lallong**.

- Thang means **Sword** and Ta means **Spear** in folk culture in Manipur.
- This dance display unique defence skills, attack skills and excellent spear movements.
- **Ras and Sankirtana** are two other popular folk dances of Manipur.

50. Which of the following Article of Indian Constitution deals with the Right to Equality before Law?

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 17

Ans. B
Sol.

Article 14: The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

51. The Non-Cooperation Movement was started in

- A. 1918
- B. 1920
- C. 1921
- D. 1922

Ans. B

Sol. In protest against the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat movement, Gandhiji launched the non-cooperation movement on August 1, 1920, whose broad influence was noticed.

52. The dockyard at Lothal was well connected with which river?

- A. Tapti
- B. Bhogavo
- C. Hiran
- D. Bhadar

Ans. B

Sol. Lothal is located between the Sabarmati river and its tributary Bhogavo, in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat. Its



dockyard was well connected with the river
Bhogavo.



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