

SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

MAJOR PLATEAUS OF THE WORLD



तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE

05:30 PM





Name of Plateau	Location	Characteristics
Tibetan Plateau	Central Asia	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Popularly known as "the Roof of the World"2. Surrounded by imposing mountain ranges that harbour the world's two highest mountain peak i.e. Mount Everest and K23. Formed due to the collision of the Indo-Australian and Eurasian tectonic plates
Columbia – Snake Plateau	Washington, Oregon, and Idaho (USA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Formed due to the volcanic eruptions with a consequent coating of basalt lava (Flood Basalt Plateau). Hence it is called 'flood basalt plateau'.

Colorado Plateau	Southwestern part of USA	1. Bounded by the Rocky Mountains from north and east , in the west by the Great Basin , and from the south by the Sonoran Desert .
Deccan Plateau	India	1. Largest plateau in India 2. Located between Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats 3. It is volcanic basalt beds of the Deccan which were laid down by the massive Deccan Trap eruption.
Kimberley Plateau	Australia	1. Formed by the volcanic eruption 2. Mineral deposits, including kimberlite (diamond-bearing rock) and traces of oil.

Katanga Plateau	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Famous for copper and uranium deposits2. Region is good for farming and ranching
Mascarene Plateau	Indian Ocean	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Second largest undersea plateau in the Indian Ocean after the Kerguelen Plateau2. Formed of granite, and is a fragment of the ancient supercontinent of Gondwana
Laurentian Plateau	Canada	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Also known as 'Canadian Shield'2. Famous for exposed Precambrian igneous and high-grade metamorphic rocks (geological shield)3. Fine quality of iron-ore is found here

Mexican Plateau	Mexico	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Also called as Mexican Altiplano2. Popularly known as 'Mineral Store'3. Famous for World's biggest silver mine i.e. Chihuahua
Patagonian Plateau	Argentina	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is semi-arid scrub and rain shadow desert plateau.2. Famous for sheep rearing
Altiplano Plateau or Bolivian Plateau	South-eastern region of Peru and western region Bolivia	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. It is a series of intermontane basins.2. Famous for Tin reserves
Massif Central	France	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tectonic movements created faults and are maybe at the origin of the volcanism in the Massif Central (but the hypothesis is not proved yet).

Massif Central	France	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tectonic movements created faults and are maybe at the origin of the volcanism in the Massif Central (but the hypothesis is not proved yet).2. Famous for Grapes cultivation
Anatolian Plateau	Turkey	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Popularly known as Asia Minor2. Region is famous for best quality wool producing goat i.e. Angora goats
Spanish Plateau or Iberian Plateau	Spain	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Formed by the volcanic eruption and lava2. One of the best quality iron is found in this region

Loess Plateau	China	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Also known as the 'Huangtu Plateau'2. Famous for highly erodible soil on the Earth
Pothohar Plateau	Pakistan	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Bounded on the east by the Jhelum River, on the west by the Indus River, on the north by the Kala Chitta Range and the Margalla Hills, and on the south by the Salt Range.
Bavarian Plateau	Germany	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Also known as 'Alpine Foreland'2. Formed under the influence of the ice ages and has a rich variety of landforms
Ahaggar Plateau	Algeria	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Also called as '<i>Hoggar</i>', large plateau in the north centre of the Sahara, on the Tropic of Cancer, North Africa.

Q2. THE POONA PACT WAS AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN

प्रश्न 2. पूना समझौता के बीच एक समझौता था

A.Nehru and
Ambedkar

B.Gandhi and
Ambedkar

C.Malaviya and
Ambedkar

D.Gandhi and Nehru

ANSWER : B

An agreement between Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi was signed 84 years ago on September 24, 1932. The agreement was signed by Pt Madan Mohan Malviya and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and some Dalit leaders at Yerwada Central Jail in Pune, to break Mahathma Gandhi's fast unto death.

- Q3. RAVI RIVER IS AT THE BANK OF
- Q3. रावी नदी के तट पर है

- A. SWEDEN
- B. ROME
- C. PAKISTAN
- D. NORWAY

ANSWER : C

- ROME IS AT TIBER RIVER
- PAKISTAN AT RAVI RIVER



- Q4. WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING NATIONAL LEADERS DID NOT DEFENDED SOLDIERS OF THE INDIAN NATIONAL ARMY IN 1945 CASE DEALING WITH TRIAL ?
- प्रश्न4. निम्नलिखित में से किस राष्ट्रीय नेता ने 1945 में मकदमे से निपटने के मामले में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना के सैनिकों का बचाव नहीं किया?

- A. SIR TEZ BAHADUR SAPRU
- B. BHULA BHAI DESAI
- C. C. RAJAGOPALCHARI
- D. JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

ANSWER : C

- National leader Rajagopalachari did not defended soldiers of the Indian National Army in 1945 case dealing with trial.
- राष्ट्रीय नेता राजगोपालाचारी ने 1945 के मकदमे से निपटने के मामले में भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना के सैनिकों का बचाव नहीं किया।

• Q5.THE INQUIRY COMMITTEE ON JALLIANWALA BAGH INCIDENT WAS HEADED BY

• Q5.जलियांवाला बाग घटना पर जांच समिति की अध्यक्षता किसके द्वारा की गई थी

- A. DYER
- B. IRWIN
- C. HUNTER
- D. SIMON

Answer : C

- On 14 October 1919, after orders issued by the Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montagu, the Government of India announced the formation of a committee of inquiry into the events in Punjab. Referred to as the Disorders Inquiry Committee, it was later more widely known as the Hunter Commission.
- 14 अक्टूबर 1919 को, भारत के राज्य सचिव एडविन मॉन्टेगु द्वारा जारी किए गए आदेशों के बाद, भारत सरकार ने पंजाब की घटनाओं की जांच के लिए एक समिति के गठन की घोषणा की। विकार जांच समिति के रूप में संदर्भित, बाद में इसे व्यापक रूप से हंटर आयोग के रूप में जाना गया।

- Q6. SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL WAS EQUATED WITH
- प्रश्न6. सरदार वल्लभभाई पटेल के साथ बराबरी की थी

- A. MAZZINI
- B. CAVOUR
- C. GARIBALDI
- D. BISMARCK

Answer : D

- Bismarck was a German statesman who unified 36 states and established unified Germany. Sardar Patel also unified the 565 princely states to make India a federation by his diplomacy and political intelligence. That is why Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel is known as Bismarck of India.
- बिस्मार्क एक जर्मन राजनेता थे जिन्होंने 36 राज्यों को एकीकृत किया और एकीकृत जर्मनी की स्थापना की। सरदार पटेल ने अपनी कटनीति और राजनीतिक सूझबूझ से भारत को एक महासंघ बनाने के लिए 565 रियासतों को भी एकीकृत किया। इसीलिए सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल को भारत का बिस्मार्क कहा जाता है।

- Q7.PITT'S INDIA ACT BROUGHT THE COMPANY IN DIRECT SUBORDINATION TO A BODY REPRESENTING
- Q7.पिट्स इंडिया एक्ट ने कंपनी को प्रतिनिधित्व करने वाले निकाय को सीधे अधीन कर दिया

- A. THE PARLIAMENT OF BRITAIN
- B. THE ENGLISH MERCHANTS IN INDIA
- C. THE INDIAN MERCHANTS
- D. PRINCELY STATES

Answer : A

- The East India Company Act 1784, also known as Pitt's India Act, was an Act of the Parliament of Great Britain intended to address the shortcomings of the Regulating Act of 1773 by bringing the East India Company's rule in India under the control of the British Government.

• Q8.GANDHIJI BEGAN HIS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN INDIA FIRST FROM

• Q8.गांधीजी ने भारत में अपनी राजनीतिक गतिविधियों की शुरुआत सबसे पहले की थी

- A. DANDI
- B. KHEDA
- C. SABARMATI
- D. CHAMPARAN

ANSWER : D

- In 1917 on the invitation of Raj Kumar Shukla, Gandhi ji visited champaran village in Bihar, where 'Tinkathiya' system was prevalent. In this system farmers were forced to grow Indigo on the $\frac{3}{20}$ th part of land. Gandhiji organized Champaran Satyagraha to protest against this system.

- Q9 ACCORDING TO DADABHAI NAOROJI 'SWARAJ' MEANS
- Q9 दादाभाई नौरोजी के अनुसार 'स्वराज' का अर्थ है

- A.
Complete independence
- B.
Self government
- C.
Economic independence
- D.
Political independence

ANSWER: B

- Dadabhai Naoroji, known as Grand old Man of India, was a prominent leader of Indian National Congress. The demand for Swaraj was first raised by Dadabhai Naoroji in Calcutta Session of India National Congress in 1906. According to him 'Swaraj' means self Government or 'self rule'.

• Q10 THE LANDMARKS OR DALHOUSIE'S ADMINISTRATION DID NOT INCLUDE ?

• Q10 लैंडमार्क या डलहौजी के प्रशासन में शामिल नहीं था ?

- A. INDIAN RAILWAYS
- B. ENGLISH AS THE MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION
- C. PUBLIC WORK DEPARTMENT
- D. TELEGRAGH

ANSWER : B

- The landmarks of Dalhousie's administration did not include English as the medium of instruction.

Q11.WHICH ONE OF THE FOLLOWING WAS NOT A FRENCH SETTLEMENT IN INDIA ?

Q11.निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में एक फ्रांसीसी समझौता नहीं था?

- A. PUDUCHERRY**
- B. MAHE**
- C. GOA**
- D. CHANDANNAGAR**

ANSWER : C

- **Goa is a former Portuguese colony, the Portuguese overseas territory of Portuguese India existed for about 450 years until it was annexed by India in 1961. In 1510, the Portuguese defeated the ruling Bijapur kings with the help of a local ally, Timayya, leading to the establishment of a permanent settlement in Velha Goa (or Old Goa)**

- Q12. AL HILAL WAS A
- प्रश्न12. अल हिलाल था ए

- A.Mosque
- B.Journal
- C.Madrasah
- D.Garden

ANSWER : B

- The Al-Hilal was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912.

- Q13 WHO WAS THE NAWAB OF BENGAL DURING “BATTLE OF PLASSEY ?
- Q13 “प्लासी की लड़ाई” के दौरान बंगाल के नवाब कौन थे?

- A. MIR JAFAR
- B. MIR QASIM
- C. SIRAJ UD DAUALA
- D. NONE

ANSWER : C

- The Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757 between the Nawab of Bengal Siraj-ud-daulah and east India company. The Victory of the British forces in this battle paved the way the British rule in India.

- Q14. SC BOSE ESTABLISHED THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT OF FREE INDIA AT
- प्रश्न14. एससी बोस ने स्वतंत्र भारत की प्रांतीय सरकार की स्थापना की

- A. BERLIN
- B. BANGKOK
- C. SINGAPORE
- D. TOKOYO

ANSWER : C

- The Provisional Government of Free India, or, more simply, Free India (Azad Hind), was an Indian provisional government established in occupied Singapore in 1943 and supported by the Empire of Japan, Nazi Germany, Italian Social Republic, and their allies.

• Q15. THE PERMANENT SETTLEMENT INTRODUCED BY CORNWALLIS IN BENGAL IS KNOWN AS

• प्रश्न15. कार्नवालिस द्वारा शुरू किया गया स्थायी बंदोबस्त बंगाल में है जिसे इस रूप में जाना जाता है

- A. RYOTWARI SYSTEM
- B. MAHALWARI SYSTEM
- C. ZAMINDARI SYSTEM
- D. IQTADARI SYSTEM

ANSWER : C

- Zamindari System was introduced by Cornwallis in 1793 through Permanent Settlement Act. It was introduced in provinces of Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Varanasi. Zamindars were recognized as owner of the lands. Zamindars were given the rights to collect the rent from the peasants.

- Q16. WHO WAS THE FIRST GOVERNOR OF THE NEW INDIAN DOMINION ?
- प्रश्न16. न्यू इंडियन डोमिनियन के पहले गवर्नर कौन थे?

- A. RAJENDRA PRASAD
- B. SV PATEL
- C. RAJAGOPALACHARI
- D. LORD MOUNTBATTEN

ANSWER : D

- The first Governor-General of British India was Lord William Bentinck, and the first Governor-General of independent India was Lord Mountbatten.

• Q17. WHO AMONG THEM CONTROLLED MAXIMUM TRADE IN WESTERN COASTAL REGION DURING 17TH CENTURY ?

• प्रश्न17. इनमें से 17वीं शताब्दी के दौरान पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्र में अधिकतम व्यापार को किसने नियंत्रित किया?

- A. PORTUGUESE
- B. DUTCH
- C. HOUSE OF JAGAT SETH
- D. MULLA ABDUL GAFFAR

ANSWER : A

- Portuguese controlled maximum trade in western coastal region during 17th century.

- **Q18** The revolt of 1857 was described as a 'National Rising' by which of the following political leaders of Britain?
- Q18 1857 के विद्रोह को ब्रिटेन के निम्नलिखित में से किस राजनीतिक नेता ने 'नेशनल राइजिंग' के रूप में वर्णित किया था?

- [A] Canning
- [B] Gladstone
- [C] Palmerstone
- [D] Disraeli

ANSWER : D

- Benjamin Disraeli was leader of Conservative Party and opposition leader in the House of Commons. He described the revolt of 1857 as 'a national rising'.

- **Q19.** After failure of which among the following movements, the **Swaraj Party** was formed?
- प्रश्न19. निम्नलिखित में से किस आंदोलन की विफलता के बाद स्वराज पार्टी का गठन किया गया था?

- [A] Quit India Movement
- [B] Non-cooperation Movement
- [C] Civil disobedience Movement
- [D] Swadeshi Movement

ANSWER : B

- The Swaraj Party was founded by Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru as the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party on 1st January 1923 after the Gaya annual conference in December 1922 of the INC. The formation of the Swaraj Party came after the failure of non-cooperation movement and events like the Government of India act 1919 and the elections of 1923.

- **Q20**, Who among the following had translated the famous drama Neel Darpan in English?
 - निम्नलिखित में से किसने प्रसिद्ध नाटक नील दर्पण का अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद किया था?
- A. [A] Madhusudan Datta
[B] Dinabandu Mitra
[C] Harish Chandra Mukerjee
[D] Sisir Kumar Ghose

ANSWER : A

- Neel Darpan (Bengali play) was written by Dinabandhu Mitra in 1858–1859 and published in Dhaka in 1860. The main context of the play is on the event of Indigo Revolt in Bengal. The play was translated to English by Michael Madhusudan Dutta and published by Reverend James Long.