

# SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

## DAMS AND THEIR STATE

तैयारी जीत की...



LIVE

05:30 PM



# ANDHRA PRADESH

Sri Krishna ne Balram or Prakash ko Kandmul Khane ko kaha.

Trick	Dam	River
Sri/ Krishna	Srisailam Dam	Krishna
Kandmul/ Krishna	Kandaleru Dam	Krishna
Balram/ Krishna	Braham Sagar Dam	Krishna
Prakash/ Krishna	Prakasham Barrage	Krishna

Jai was playing Pole in Rameshwaram near banks of Godavari		
Trick	Dam	River
Rameshwaram/ Godavari	Dowleswaram Barrage	Godavari
Pole/ Godavari	Polavaram	Godavari
Jai/ Godavari	Jalaput Dam	Godavari

Soumya naam ki Mahila (Myla) ne apna reynolds ke Pen se Tatya bichoo ke Ghost ko maara

Trick	Dam	River
Saumya/ Pen	Somasilam Dam	Penna
Mahila (Myla)/ Pen	Mylavaram Dam	Penna
Tatya/ Ghost	Tatipudi Reservoir	Gosthani

# JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Indu apni dost Nimmo se milne Chenab ke kinare bane Sal ke Bag mai mili or ek Dum se use dara diya

Trick	Dam	River
Sal/ Chenab	Salal Dam	Chenab
Bag/ Chenab	Baglihar Dam	Chenab
Dum/ Indu	Dumkhar Dam	Indus
Nimoo/ Indu	Nimoo Bazgo	Indus

Kishna Chanda se milne Dur Jhelum ke kinare par khadi Kashti se Ud kar Marupak gaya or chupke se kaan mai bola Suru mai aa gaya

Trick	Dam	River
Chupke/ Suru	Chutak Dam	Suru
Ud/ Jhelum	Uri Dam	Jhelum
Maru/ Pak	Pakal Dul Dam	Marusadar
Dur Khasti/ Chanda	Dul Hasti Dam	Chandra
Kishan	Kishanganga Dam	Kishanganga

**Dhruv Ki Mata ne apne Bete ka Parichay Raja se karwaya**

Trick	Dam	River
Parichay/ Bete	Parichha Dam	Betwa
Raja/ Bete	Rajghat Dam	Betwa
Dhruv/ Bete	Dhurwara Dam	Betwa
Mata/ Bete	Matatila Dam	Betwa

**Rihana's Son Govind open his bank account in Ghana Dhan Yojana**

Trick	Dam	River
Rihana/ Son	Rihand Dam (or Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)	Rihand and Son
Dhana/ Ghana	Dhanraul Dam	Ghaghar



Subarana and Chanda participated in Marathon starting from Barrackpore and ends at Talaiya

Trick	Dam	River
Marathon/ Barrackpore	Maithon Dam	Barakar
Talaiya/ Barrackpore	Tilaiya Dam	Barakar
Chanda/ Subarna	Chandil Dam	Subarnarekha

Damodar ne Khan se Sugar Kone ke liye hue jhagde ko le kr Teen Gaon ki Panchayat bulayi

Trick	Dam	River
Panchayat/ Damodar	Panchet Dam	Damodar
Kone/ Damodar	Konar Dam	Damodar
Teen Gaon/ Damodar	Tenughat Dam	Damodar
Khan/ Damodar	Khandoli Dam	Damodar

# . Madhya Pradesh

Narm Indira Gandhi ordered Omkar to closed all the Bars in MP

Trick	Dam	River
Indira/ Narm	Indira Sagar Dam	Narmada
Narm	Narmada Dam	Narmada
Bar / Narm	Bargi Dam	Narmada
Omkar/ Narm	Omkarashwar Dam	Narmada

**Madhav Sindhia ne Raja ki Beti Barna or Son Sagar ko Tawa reservoir dekhne ko bulaya**

Trick	Dam	River
Raja/ Beti	Rajghat Dam	Betwa
Barna	Barna Dam	Barna
Sagar/ Son	Bansagar Dam	Son
Tawa Tawa	Tawa Reservoir	Tawa
Madhav/ Sindhia	Madhi Kheda Dam	Sindh

Gambhir ne Yashwant or Gandhi ko Chamba se Call (Kol) kiya and Bhim ka Tika Sang hue cricket match ka commentary sunaya

Trick	Dam	River
Gandhi/ Chamba	Gandhi Sagar Dam	Chambal
Yashwant/ Gambhir	Yashwant Sagar Dam	Gambhir
Call (Kol)	Kolar Dam	Kolar
Bhim/ Ganga	Bhimgarh Dam (or sanjay sarovar)	Wainganga
Tika/ Sang	Tighra Dam	Sank

## Shri Ram saves Godavari

Trick	Dam	River
Ram/ Godavari	Ramagundam Dam	Godavari
Dum/ Godavari	Dummugudem Dam	Godavari
Shri Ram/ Godavari	Shriram Sagar Dam	Godavari

# KARNATAKA

**Krishna Raja and Kaveri went to attend Marriage of Bhadra at All Matti farm house in Banaras**

Trick	Dam	River
All Matti/ Krishna	Almatti Dam	Krishna
Banaras/ Krishna	Basava Sagar Dam (Narayanpur)	Krishna
Bhadra/ Krishna	Tungabhadra Dam	Krishna and Tungabhadra
Krishna Raja/ Kaveri	Krishna Raja Sagar Dam	Kaveri

## . Kerala

Param ne Hina ke Naye Naye Pyar me Dubki Lagayi

Trick	Dam	River
Naye	Neyyar Dam	Neyyar
Pyar	Mulla Periyar Dam	Periyar
Dubki/ Pyar	Idukki Dam	Periyar
Param	Parambikkulam Dam	Parambikkulam



# . Odisha

Indra ko Machli Kund se Nikli Jalpari ne Mahan Hira gift main diya

Trick	Dam	River
Hira/ Mahan	Hirakud Dam	Mahanadi
Indra	Indravati Dam	Indravati
Jalpari/ Machlikund	Jalaput Dam	Machkund

## . Uttarakhand

Yaman ne Lakh koshish ki Tehri se Bhagne ki par charo taraf lage Lohe ke Kanto se dar kar wapis aa jata

Trick	Dam	River
Tehri/ Bhagne	Tehri Dam	Bhagirathi
Kante/ Bhagne	Koteshwar Dam	Bhagirathi
Loha/ Bhagne	Lohari Nag Dam	Bhagirathi
Lakh/Yamuna	Lakhwar Dam	Yamuna

· Q1. When was the Punjab Land Alienation Act passed?

- (a) 1850
- (b) 1895
- (c) 1900
- (d) 1905

· Q1. पंजाब भूमि अलगाव अधिनियम कैब पारित किया गया था?

- (ए) 1850
- (बी) 1895
- (सी) 1900
- (डी) 1905

## ANS.(C)

- Sol. Punjab Land Alienation Act was passed in 1900. The Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 was a piece of legislation introduced by British Raj with the aim of limiting the transfer of land ownership in Punjab Province. It created an “agricultural tribes” category, the membership of which was almost compulsory to buy or sell land.

- Q2. The Department of State was established under whose headship?
- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) J.L. Nehru
- (c) G.B. Pant
- (d) Sardar Patel

- प्रश्न 2. राज्य विभाग किसके नेतृत्व में स्थापित किया गया था?
- (ए) महात्मा गांधी
- (बी) जेएल नेहरू
- (सी) जी.बी. पंत
- (डी) सरदार पटेल

## ANS.(D)

- . Sol. The Department of State was established under Sardar Patel. Sardar Patel took charge of the states department in July 1947. He sensed the urgent and imperative need of the integration of princely states

- Which Officer of the Government of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament of India even though he is not a member?
- (a) Vice-President
- (b) Attorney General of India
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) Election Commissioner

- भारत सरकार के किस अधिकारी को भारत की संसद की कार्यवाही में भाग लेने का अधिकार है, भले ही वह सदस्य न हो?
- (ए) उपाध्यक्ष
- (बी) भारत के महान्यायवादी
- (सी) नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक
- (डी) चुनाव आयुक्त

## ANS : B

- . Sol. Under Article 76 of constitution the president appoint a person who is qualified for the appointed Judge of Supreme Court to be Attorney General of India. He gives advices to Government on legal matter and has right to be heard in any court of India territory. He can take part in proceeding of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha and in joint sitting of house. But at same time he is not member of any house and can't cast a vote.



· The element excreted through human sweat is?

- (a) Sulfur
- (b) Iron
- (c) Magnesium
- (d) None of the above

· मानव पसीने से निकलने वाला तत्व है ?

- (ए) सल्फर
- (बी) लोहा
- (सी) मैग्नीशियम
- (डी) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

# D

- The elements excreted through human sweat are more than one above. Sweat is mostly water. Dissolved in the water are trace amounts of minerals, lactic acid and urea. Although the mineral content varies, some measured concentrations are sodium, potassium, calcium and magnesium. Many other trace elements are also excreted in sweat, such as zinc, copper, iron, chromium, nickel and lead.

• Who wrote the pamphlet "Now or Never"?

- (a) Md. Jinnah
- (b) Md. Iqbal
- (c) Rahmat Ali
- (d) Khafi Khan

• पैम्फलेट "अभी या कभी नहीं" किसने लिखा था?

- (ए) मोहम्मद जिन्नाह
- (बी) मोहम्मद इकबाल
- (सी) रहमत अली
- (डी) खफी खान

## ANS.(C)

- Sol. Rahmat Ali wrote the pamphlet 'Now or Never'. The Pakistan Declaration (titled 'Now or Never'. Are We to Live or Perish Forever?) was a pamphlet written and published by Chaudhary Rahmat Ali, on 28 January, 1933, in which the word Pakistan (without the letter "i") was used for the first time and was presented in the Round Table Conferences in 1933.

· Who declared 'Sati' illegal?

- (a) Warren Hastings
- (b) William Bentinck
- (c) Cornwallis
- (d) Curzon

· किसने 'सती' को अवैध घोषित किया?

- (ए) वारेन हेस्टिंग्स
- (बी) विलियम बेंटिंक
- (सी) कॉर्नवालिस
- (डी) कर्जन

## ANS.(B)

- Sol. Lord Willaim Bentick declared 'Sati' illegal (4 December 1829). He reformed the finances, opened up judicial posts to Indias, and suppressed such practices as or widow burning, and thuggee, or ritual murder by robber gangs

- Who is the highest Civil Services Officer of the Central Government? (a) The Attorney General of India
- (b) The Cabinet Secretary
- (c) The Home Secretary
- (d) The Finance Secretary

- केंद्र सरकार का सर्वोच्च सिविल सेवा अधिकारी कौन है? (ए) भारत के महान्यायवादी
- (बी) कैबिनेट सचिव
- (सी) गृह सचिव
- (डी) वित्त सचिव

**B**

- The highest Civil Service Officer of the Central Government is Cabinet Secretary. The highest post in the State is that of the Chief Secretary. The Cabinet Secretariat is under the direct charge of the Prime Minister. The administrative head of the Cabinet Secretariat is the Cabinet Secretary who is also the exofficio Chairman of the Civil Services Board, and thus the head of the Indian Administrative Service.



- Vote on Account is meant for?
- (a) Vote on the report of CAG
- (b) To meet unforeseen expenditure
- (c) Appropriating funds pending passing of budget
- (d) Budget

- लेखानुदान किसके लिए है?
- (ए) सीएजी की रिपोर्ट पर वोट दें
- (बी) अप्रत्याशित व्यय को पूरा करने के लिए
- (सी) बजट पारित होने तक लंबित धनराशि का विनियोग
- (डी) बजट

C

- **Vote on Account is grant in advance to enable government to carry on business until the voting of demand for grants and passing the appropriation bill and financial bill. The whole budget process is sought by vote on account is 1/6 of the total budget. So, vote on account is appropriating funds pending passing of budget. The process of vote on Account is given in article 116 of constitutions.**

· In which one of the following minerals, India leads in production in the world?

- (a) Sheet mica
- (b) Copper
- (c) Gypsum
- (d) Iron ore

· निम्नलिखित में से किस खनिज के उत्पादन में भारत विश्व में अग्रणी है?

- (ए) शीट अभ्रक
- (बी) कॉपर
- (सी) जिप्सम
- (डी) लौह अयस्क

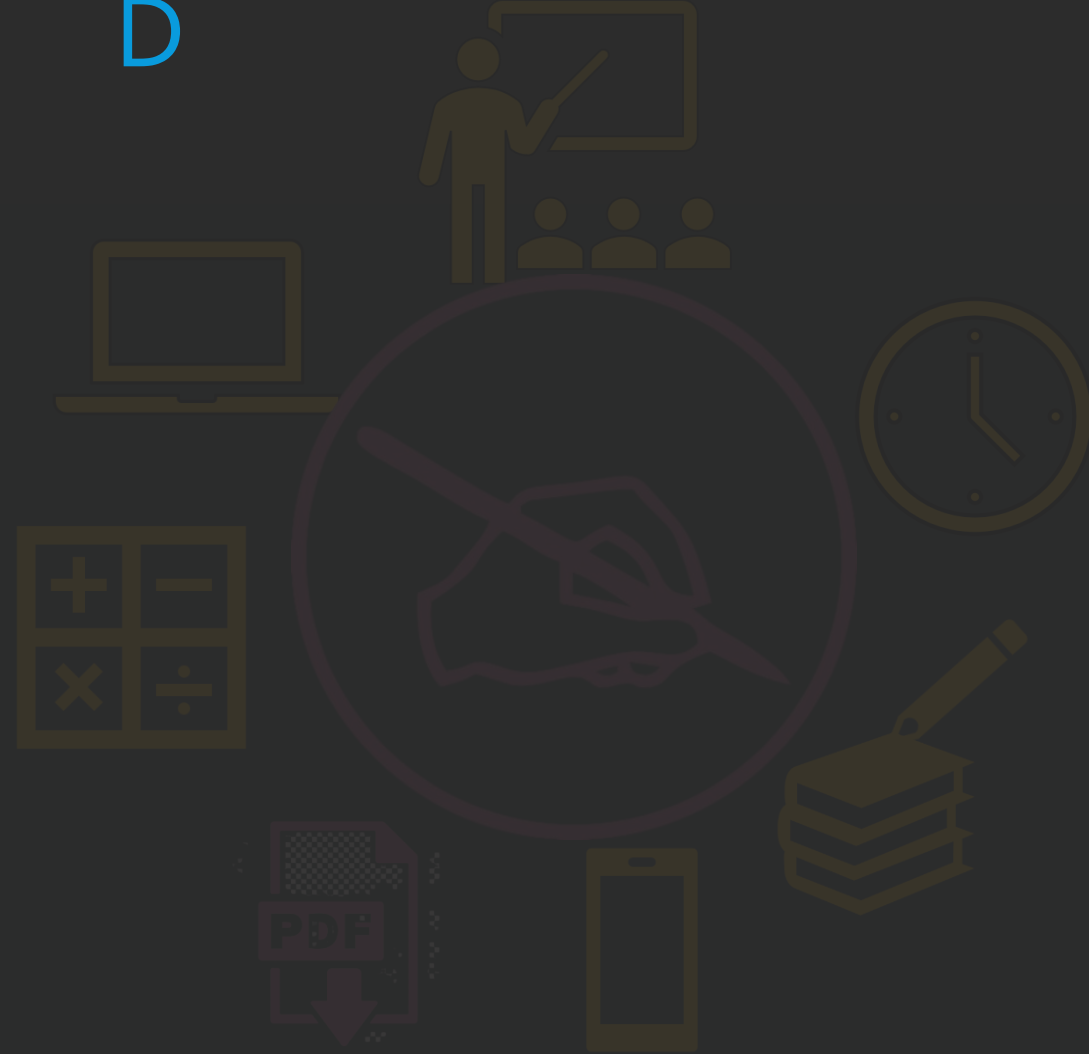
**A**

· Electroencephalogram (EEG) is used in monitoring?

- (a) Heart
- (b) Liver
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Brain

· इलेक्ट्रोएन्सेफलोग्राम (ईईजी) का उपयोग निगरानी में किया जाता है?

- (एक दिल
- (बी) लीवर
- (सी) अग्न्याशय
- (डी) मस्तिष्क

**D**

• Who is known as father of Dyarchy?

- (a) Lord Clive
- (b) Hectare Munaro
- (c) Lord Macaulay
- (d) Sir Leonil Cartis

• द्वैध शासन का जनक किसे कहा जाता है?

- (ए) लॉर्ड कलाइव
- (बी) हेक्टेयर मुनारो
- (सी) लॉर्ड मैकाले
- (डी) सर लियोनिल कार्टिस

## ANS.(D

- ) Sol. Sir Leonil Cartis known as the father Dyarchy. This was the main specially of Govt. India Act, 1919, on this basic provincial executive, council was divided dually- The Governor and his council are on the one hand and Governor & his ministers on the other