

SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

RANKS OF INDIA & INDIAN STATE



तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE | 05:30 PM





- In India, the majority of metallic minerals are found in ancient crystalline rocks on the peninsular plateau. Over 97% of coal deposits are found in the Damodar, Sone, Mahanadi, and Godavari basins. Petroleum deposits are found in the Assam, Gujarat, and Mumbai High sedimentary basins (located offshore in the Arabian Sea). In the Krishna-Godavari and Kaveri basins, new deposits have been discovered.

MINERAL	TYPE	MINES	TOP PRODUCERS (STATES)	TOP PRODUCERS (COUNTRIES)
IRON ORE	Metallic (Ferrous)	Barabil – Koirala Valley (Odisha) Bailadila Mine (Chhattisgarh) Dalli-Rajhara (CH) – the largest mine in India	1. Odisha 2. Chhattisgarh 3. Karnataka	1. China, 2. Australia, 3. Brazil 4. India
MANGANESE	Metallic (Ferrous)	Balaghat – Madhya Pradesh Nagpur – Bhandara Region (Maharashtra) Gondite Mines (Orissa) Khondolite deposits (Orissa)	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Maharashtra 3. Odisha	1. South Africa 2. Australia 3. China



CHROMITE	Metallic (Ferrous)	Sukinda Valley (Orissa) Hasan Region (Karnataka)	1. Odisha 2. Karnataka 3. Andhra Pradesh	1. South Africa 2. Kazakhstan 3. India
NICKEL	Metallic (Ferrous)	Sukinda Valley (Orissa) Singhbhum Region (Jharkhand)	1. Odisha 2. Jharkhand	1. Indonesia 2. Philippines 3. Canada
COBALT	Metallic (Ferrous)	Singhbhum Region (Jharkhand) Kendujhar (Orissa) Tuensang (Nagaland)	1. Jharkhand 2. Odisha 3. Nagaland	1. Democratic Republic of Congo 2. China 3. Canada
BAUXITE	Metallic (Non- Ferrous)	Balangir(Orissa) Koraput (Orissa) Gumla(Jharkhand) Shahdol (Madhya Pradesh)	1. Odisha 2. Gujarat	1. Australia 2. China 3. Brazil

COPPER	Metallic (Non-Ferrous)	Malanjkhand Belt (Madhya Pradesh) Khetri Belt (Rajasthan) Kho-Dariba (Rajasthan)	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Rajasthan 3. Jharkhand	1. Chile 2. China 3. Peru
GOLD	Metallic (Non-Ferrous)	Jamui District (Bihar) (Still exploring) Kolar Gold Field (Karnataka) Hutti Gold Field (Karnataka) Ramagiri Mines (Andhra Pradesh) Sunarnarekha Sands (Jharkhand)	1. Bihar 2. Rajasthan 3. Karnataka 4. West Bengal	1. China 2. USA 3. South Africa

SILVER	Metallic (Non-Ferrous)	Zawar Mines (Rajasthan) Tundoo Mines (Jharkhand) Kolar Gold Fields (Karnataka)	1. Rajasthan 2. Jharkhand 3. Andhra Pradesh 4. Karnataka	1. Mexico 2. Peru 3. China
LEAD	Metallic (Non-ferrous)	Rampura Aghucha (Rajasthan) Sindesar Mines (Rajasthan)	1. Rajasthan 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Madhya Pradesh	1. China 2. Australia 3. USA
TIN	Metallic (Non-Ferrous)	Dantewada (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh (only state in India)	1. China 2. Indonesia 3. Peru
MAGNESIUM	Metallic (Non-Ferrous)	Chalk Hills (Tamilnadu) Almora (Uttarakhand)	1. Tamil Nadu 2. Uttarakhand 3. Karnataka	1. China 2. Russia 3. Turkey

LIMESTONE	Non-Metallic	Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) Satna (Madhya Pradesh) Cuddapah (AP)	1. Madhya Pradesh 2. Rajasthan	1. China 2. USA 3. India
MICA	Non-Metallic	Gudur Mines (Andhra Pradesh) Aravalis (Rajasthan) Koderma (Jharkhand)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Rajasthan 3. Orissa	1. China 2. Russia
DOLOMITE	Non-Metallic	Bastar, Raigarh (Chhattisgarh) Birmitrapur (Orissa) Khammam Region (Andhra Pradesh)	1. Chhattisgarh 2. Andhra Pradesh	1. India



ASBESTOS	Non-Metallic	Pali (Rajasthan) – largest mine Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	1. Rajasthan 2. Andhra Pradesh 3. Karnataka	1. Russia 2. China
KYANITE	Non-Metallic	Pavri Mines (Maharashtra) – Oldest kyanite mine in India Nawargaon Mines (Maharashtra)	1. Jharkhand 2. Maharashtra 3. Karnataka	1. USA 2. China 3. Japan
GYPSUM	Non-Metallic	Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer-Rajasthan	1. Rajasthan 2. Tamil Nadu 3. Gujarat	1. USA 2. China 3. Iran
DIAMOND	Non-Metallic	Majhgawan Panna Mines (Madhya Pradesh) – only active diamond mine in India	1. Madhya Pradesh – only diamond-producing state	1. Russia 2. Botswana 3. Democratic Republic of Congo

COAL	Non-Metallic (Energy)	Korba Coalfield, Birampur – Chhattisgarh Jharia Coalfield, Bokaro Coalfield, Girdih – (Jharkhand) Talcher field – (Orissa) Singaruli coalfields (Madhya Pradesh)	1. Jharkhand 2. Orissa 3. Chattisgarh	1. China 2. USA 3. India
	Non-Metallic (Energy)	Lunej, Ankleshwar, Kalol – Gujarat Mumbai high – Maharashtra – largest oil field Digboi – Assam – Oldest oil field in India	1. Maharastra 2. Gujarat	1. USA 2. Russia 3. Saudi Arabia

URANIUM	Atomic	Jaduguda mine (Jharkhand) Tummalapalle mine (Andhra Pradesh) – largest mine Domiasiat Mine (Meghalaya)	1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Jharkhand 3. Karnataka	1. Kazakhstan 2. Canada 3. Australia
THORIUM	Atomic		1. Kerala 2. Jharkhand 3. Bihar	1. Australia 2. USA 3. India



• Who was the leader of moderates of Congress?

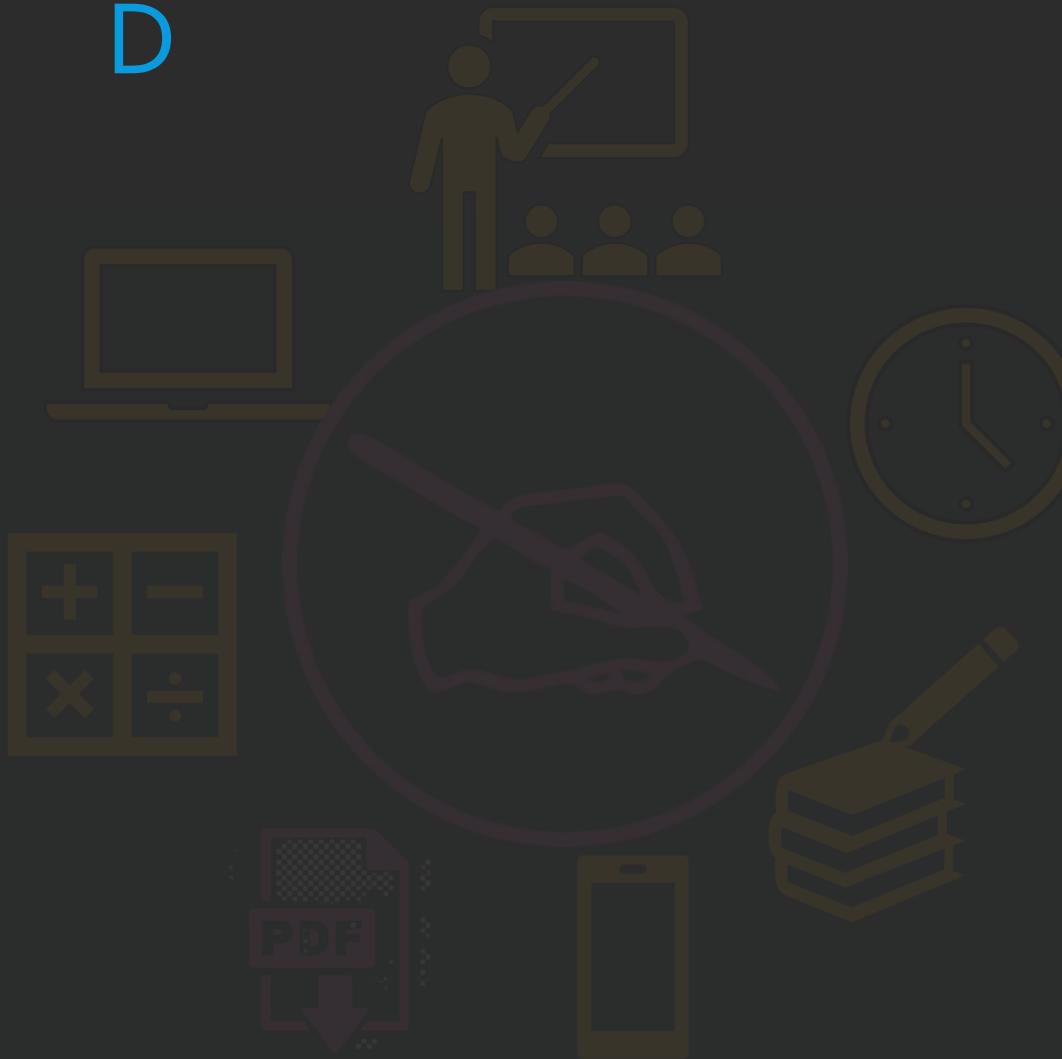
- A) Allen Octavian Hume
- B) Dada Bhai Naoroji
- C) Wyomesh Chandra Banerjee
- D) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

• कांग्रेस के नरमपंथियों का नेता कौन था?

- A) एलन ओक्टेवियन ह्यूम
- B) दादा भाई नरोजी
- C) व्योमेश चंद्र बनर्जी
- D) गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले



D





• What is the chemical name of Vitamin B6?

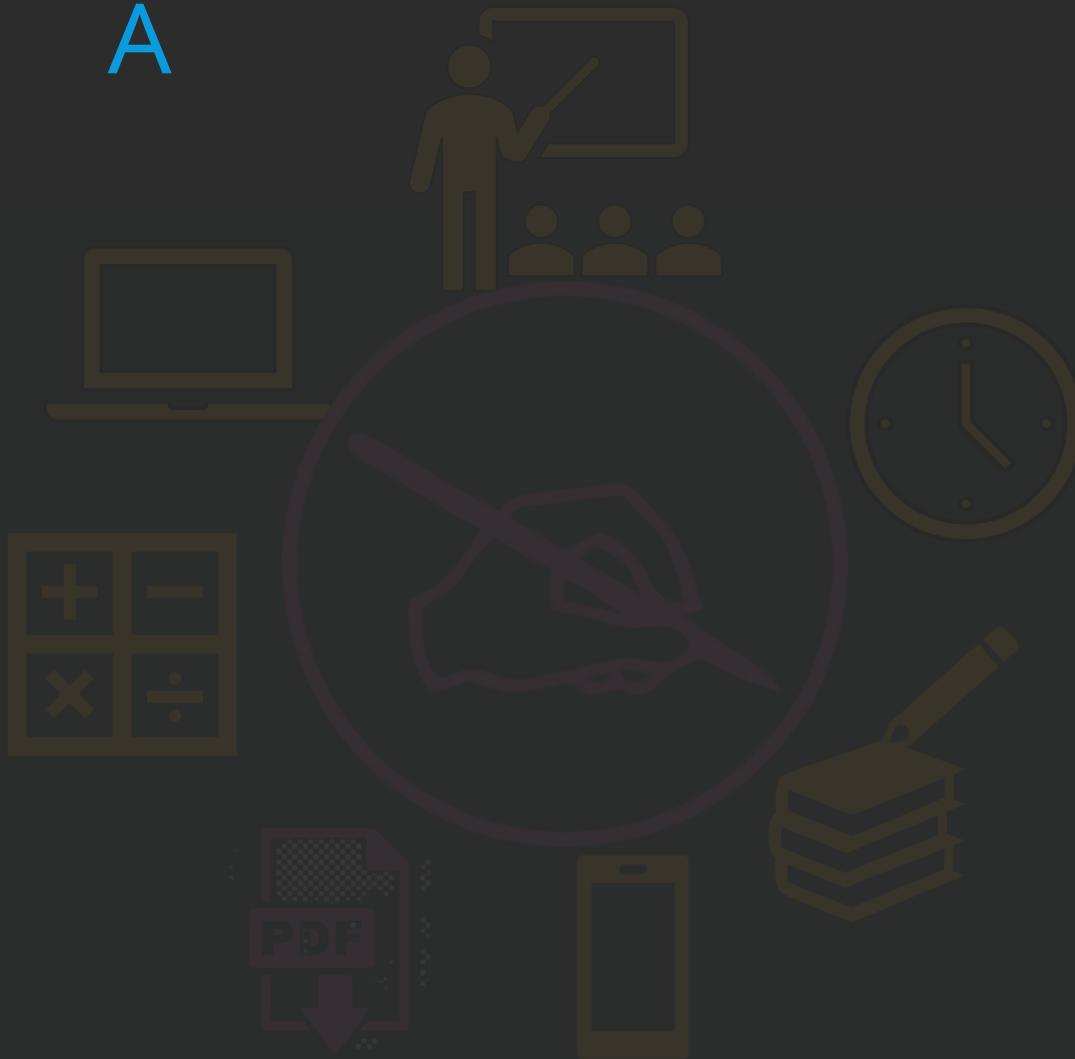
- A. Pyridoxine
- B. Pantothenic Acid
- C. Biotin
- D. Folic acid

• विटामिन बी-6 का रासायनिक नाम क्या हैं?

- A. पायरीडोक्सिन
- B. पैंटोथेनिक अम्ल
- C. बायोटिन
- D. फोलिक अम्ल



A



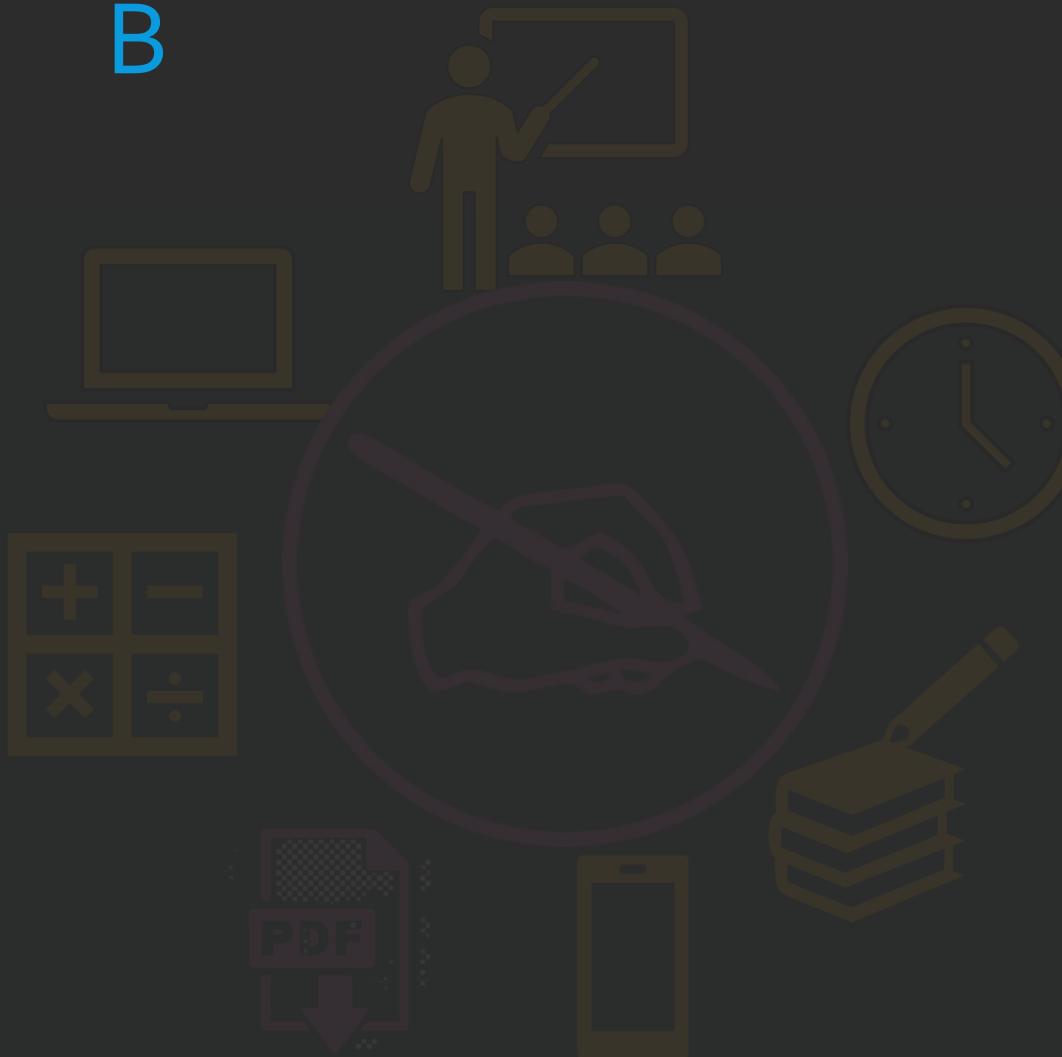


- In which session of Indian national Congress, Muslim League and Congress came together?
A) 1911, Calcutta session
B) 1916, Lucknow session
C) 1924, Belgaum session
D) 1937, Faizpur session

- भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के किस सत्र में कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग एक साथ हो गये?
A) 1911, कलकता सत्र
B) 1916, लखनऊ सत्र
C) 1924, बेलगाव सत्र
D) 1937, फैजपुर सत्र



B





• Members of constituent assembly were elected from-

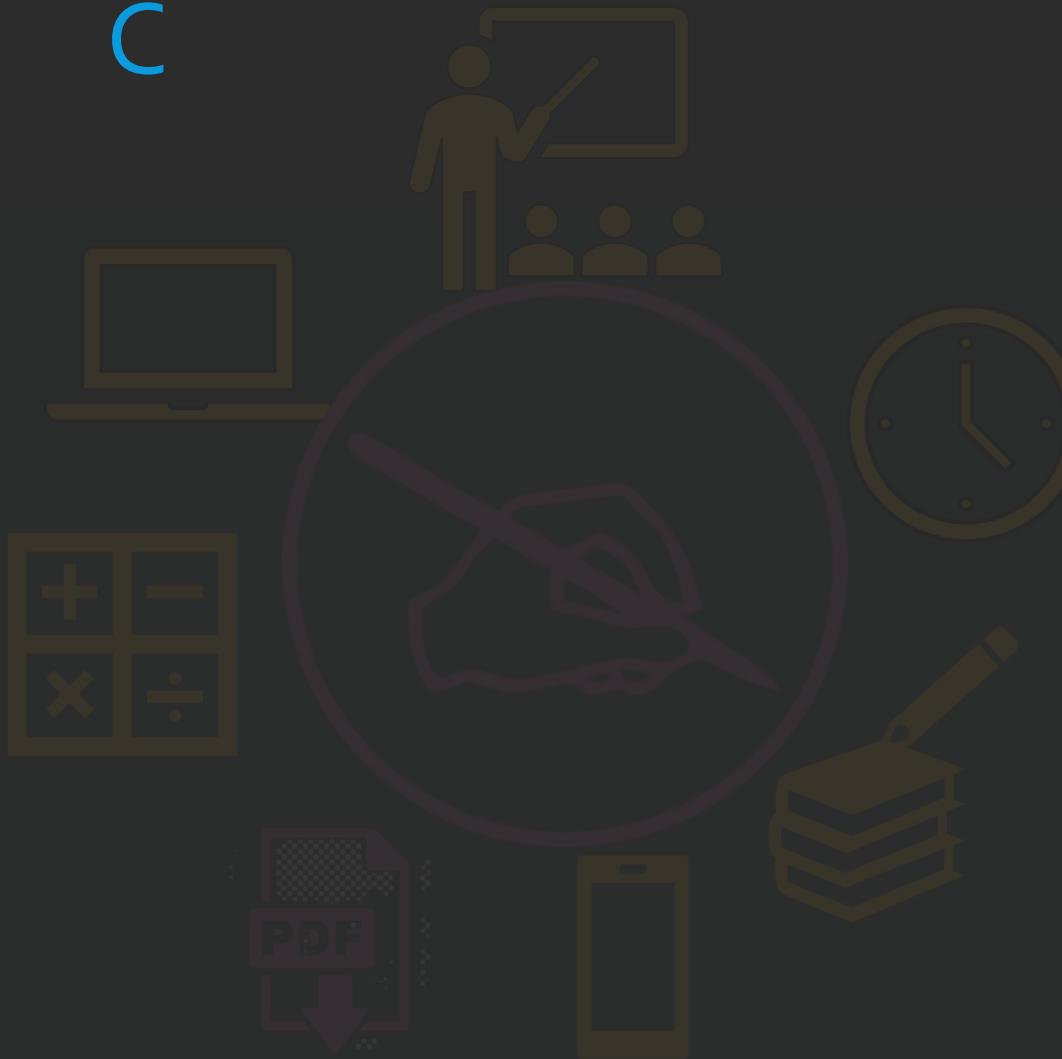
- A) Directly by election by the people
- B) All were nominated by the viceroy
- C) CWC nominated all members with the help of Muslim League
- D) State assembly members elected the members of constituent assembly by single transferable method

• संविधान सभा के सदस्य चुने गए थे:

- A) लोगों द्वारा सीधे चुनाव द्वारा
- B) सभी को वाइसराय द्वारा नामित किया गया था
- C) सीडब्ल्यूसी ने मुस्लिम लेग की मदद से सभी सदस्यों को नामित किया
- D) राज्य विधानसभा के सदस्यों ने एकल हस्तांतरणीय विधि द्वारा घटक विधानसभा के सदस्यों को चुना



C



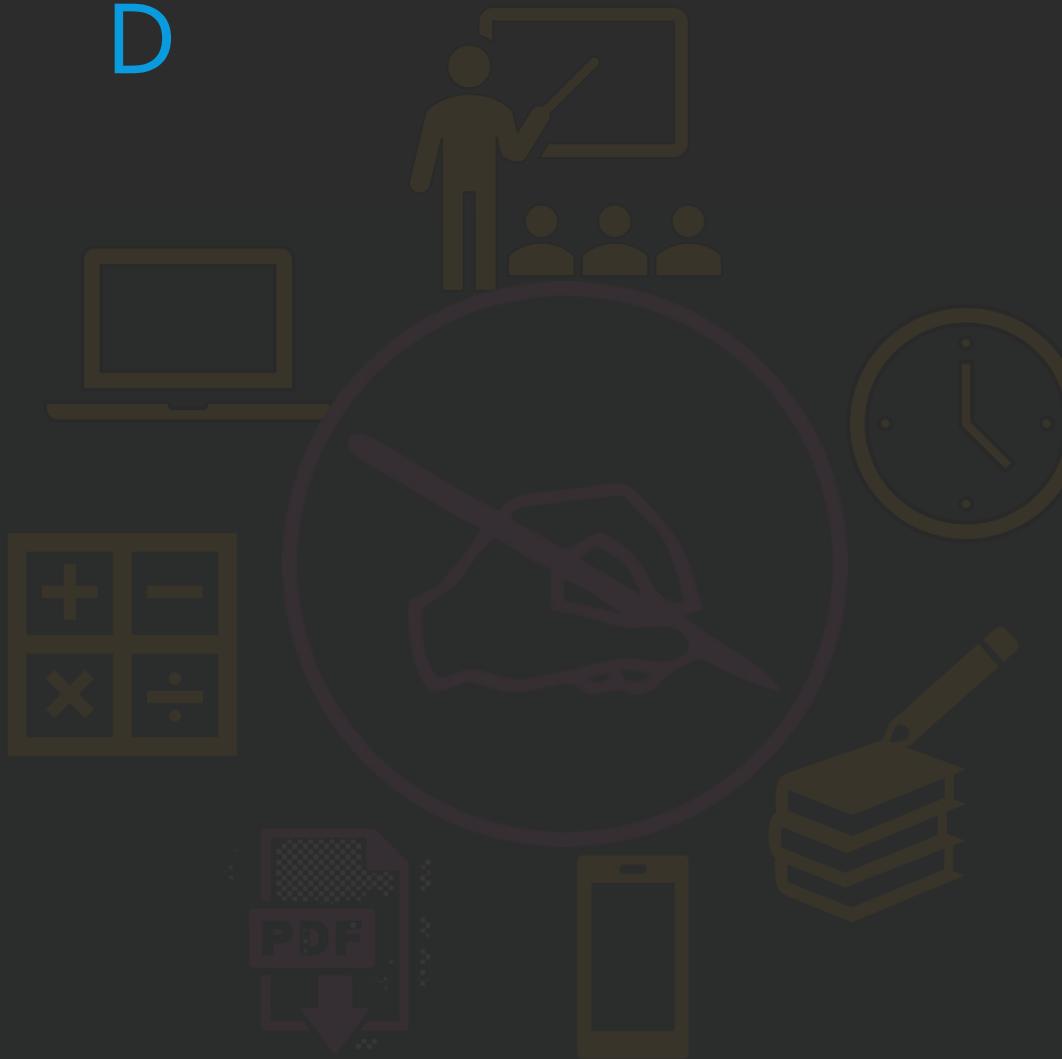


- What was the name of the first newspaper to announce the partition of Bengal on July 6th 1905?
- 1) Swaraj
- 2) Kalantar
- 3) Sanjivani
- 4) Hansh

- 6 जुलाई 1905 को बंगाल के विभाजन की घोषणा करने वाले सबसे पहले समाचार पत्र का नाम क्या था?
- 1) स्वराज्य
- 2) कालांतर
- 3) संजीवनी
- 4) हंस



D



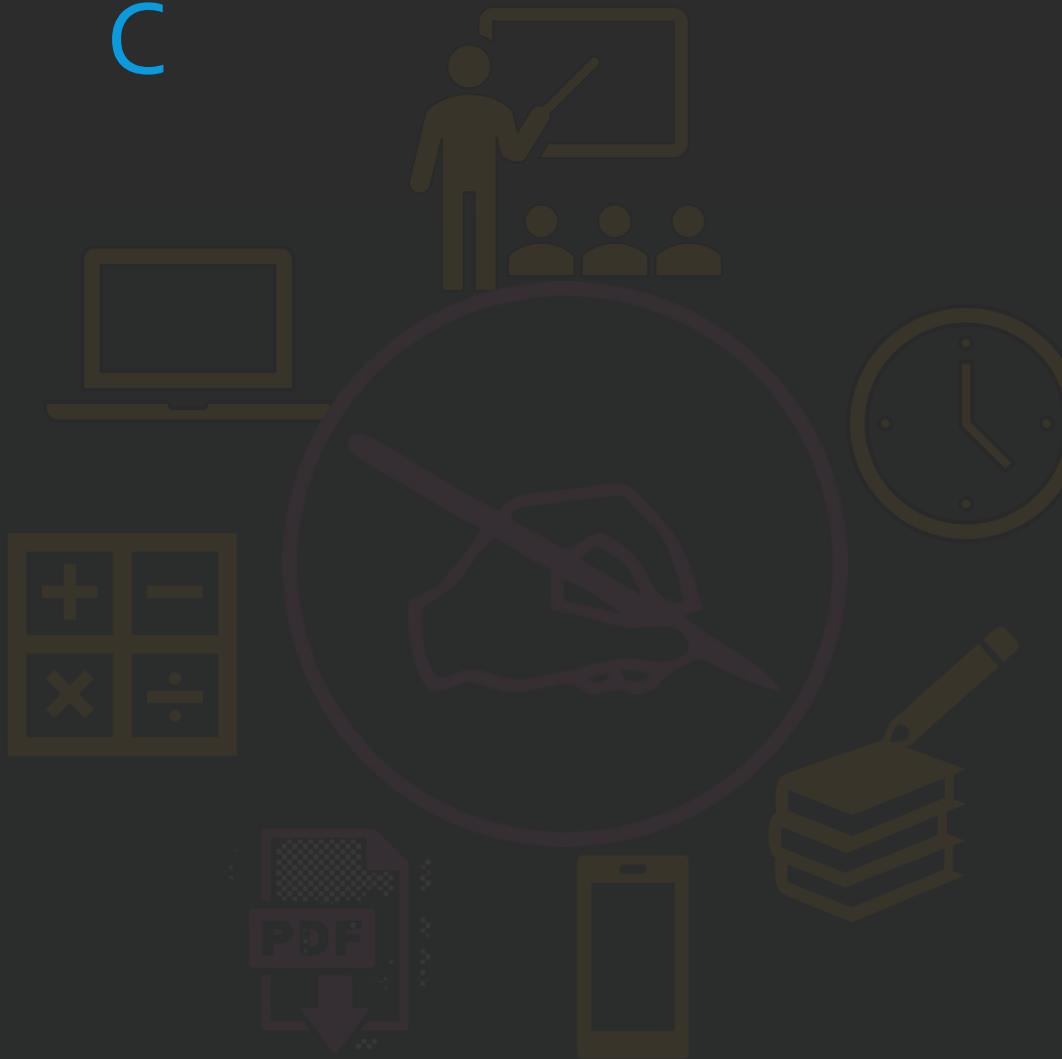


- Which organisation monitors the banks in actually maintaining cash balance?
- SBI
- GRAMEEN BANK
- RBI
- NONE

- कौन सा संगठन वास्तव में नकद शेष को बनाए रखने में बैंकों की निगरानी करता है?
- स्टेट बैंक ऑफ इंडिया
- ग्रामीण बैंक
- भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक
- कोई भी नहीं



C



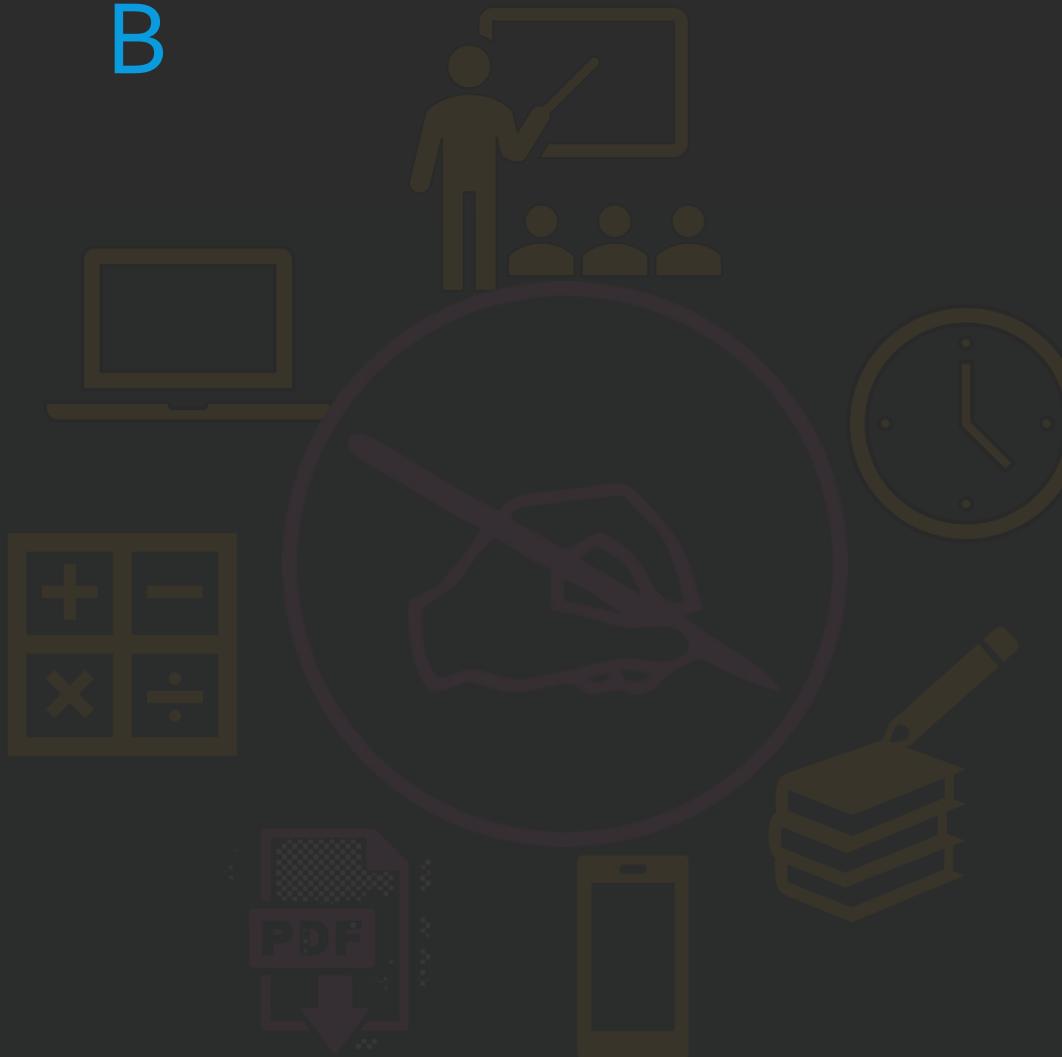


- A. Japanese art 'Ikebana' is related to which of the following?
- B. SAND ART
- C. FLOWER ARRANGEMENT
- D. PAPER FOLDING
- E. TREE CUTTING

- जापानी कला 'इकेबाना' निम्नलिखित में से किससे संबंधित है?
- रेत कला
- फूलों की व्यवस्था
- कागज मोड़ना
- पेड़ काटना



B





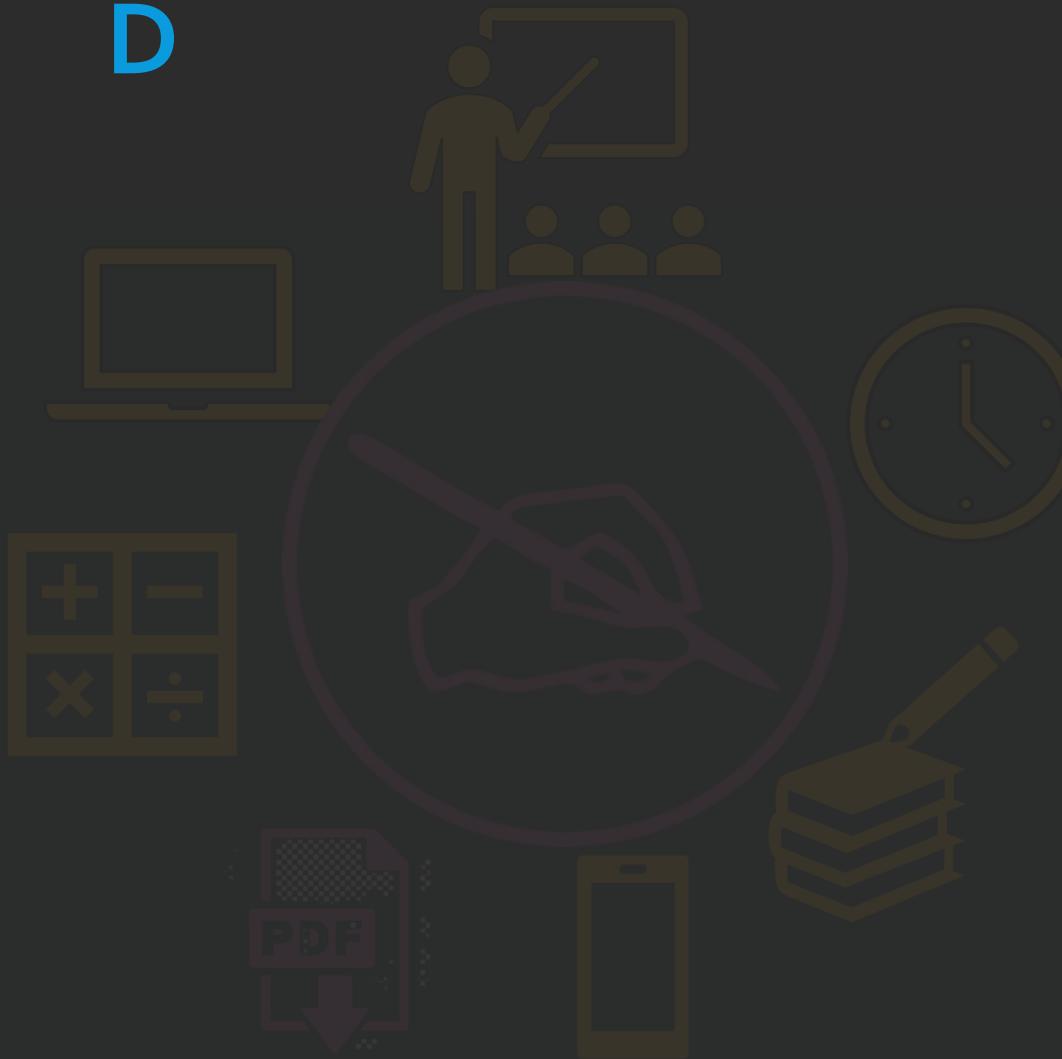
Which of the following metals is mostly used for filaments of electric bulbs?

- A. COPPER
- B. SILVER
- C. NICKEL
- D. TUNGSTEN

- निम्नलिखित में से किस धातु का प्रयोग अधिकतर विद्युत बल्बों के फिलामेंट्स के लिए किया जाता है?
- ताँबा
- चांदी
- निकल
- टंगस्टन



D

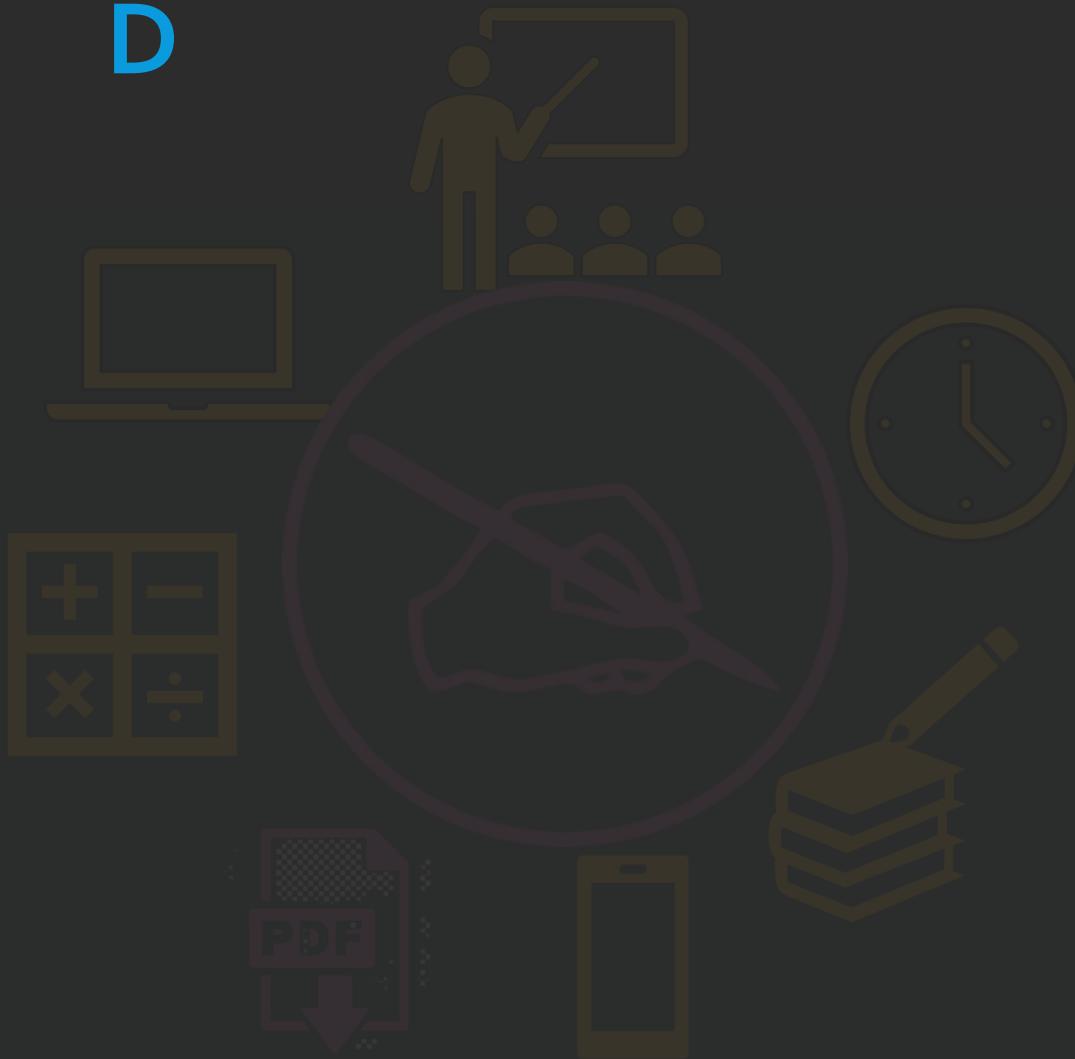


- In manufacturing industries of India, a micro enterprise is an enterprise where investment in plant and machinery does not exceed ____?
- RS 5 LAKH
- RS 15 LAKH
- RS 30 LAKH
- RS 25 LAKH

- भारत के विनिर्माण उद्योगों में, एक सूक्ष्म उद्यम एक उद्यम है जहाँ संयंत्र और मशीनरी में निवेश _____ से अधिक नहीं होता है?
 - 5 लाख रुपये
 - 15 लाख रुपये
 - 30 लाख रुपये
 - 25 लाख रुपये



D



- The Mandal Commission was constituted during the tenure of which among the following prime ministers?
- INDIRA GANDHI
- MORARJI DESAI
- RAJIV GANDHI
- V P SINGH

- निम्नलिखित प्रधानमंत्रियों में से किसके कार्यकाल के दौरान मंडल आयोग का गठन किया गया था?
- इंदिरा गांधी
- मोरारजी देसाई
- राजीव गांधी
- वी पी सिंह