SSC GENERAL KNOWLEDGE – 250 IMPORTANT FACTS (PUBLIC USE)

History (50 Facts)

Indus Valley Civilization flourished around 2500 BCE.

Harappa and Mohenjo-daro were major Indus cities.

The Vedic period is divided into Early and Later Vedic age.

Ashoka belonged to the Maurya dynasty.

Arthashastra was written by Chanakya.

Gupta period is known as the Golden Age of India.

Kalidasa was a famous Sanskrit poet.

Delhi Sultanate began in 1206.

Qutubuddin Aibak was the first Sultan of Delhi.

Mughal Empire was founded by Babur.

Akbar followed a policy of religious tolerance.

Taj Mahal was built by Shah Jahan.

Battle of Plassey was fought in 1757.

Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764.

East India Company got Diwani rights in 1765.

Indian National Congress was founded in 1885.

Partition of Bengal took place in 1905.

Non-Cooperation Movement started in 1920.

Civil Disobedience Movement started in 1930.

Quit India Movement began in 1942.

India became independent in 1947.

First Governor-General of free India was Lord Mountbatten.

Constituent Assembly was formed in 1946.

Bhagat Singh was a revolutionary freedom fighter.

Subhash Chandra Bose founded INA.

Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in 1919.

Rowlatt Act was passed in 1919.

Simon Commission came to India in 1928.

Lahore Session of INC demanded Purna Swaraj.

Salt March started from Sabarmati Ashram.

Chauri Chaura incident occurred in 1922.

Home Rule League was started by Tilak.

Aligarh Movement was started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan.

Vernacular Press Act was passed in 1878.

Ilbert Bill controversy happened in 1883.

Cripps Mission came in 1942.

Cabinet Mission came in 1946.

Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947.

First war of independence occurred in 1857.

Rani Lakshmibai was leader of Jhansi.

Mangal Pandey was associated with 1857 revolt.

Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse.

Sati system was abolished in 1829.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahmo Samaj.

Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand.

Prarthana Samaj was founded in Bombay.

Theosophical Society was founded by Annie Besant.

Vallabhbhai Patel integrated princely states.

Rajendra Prasad was first President of India.

Polity (50 Facts)

Indian Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950.

India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.

President is the head of the state.

Prime Minister is the head of government.

Lok Sabha is the lower house of Parliament.

Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament.

Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 552.

Rajya Sabha is a permanent house.

Vice President is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Article 370 granted special status to J&K; (earlier).

Fundamental Rights are in Part III.

Directive Principles are in Part IV.

Fundamental Duties are in Part IVA.

Right to Education is Article 21A.

Article 32 is heart of Constitution.

Supreme Court is the highest court.

Chief Justice is appointed by President.

High Courts are at state level.

Panchayati Raj is in Part IX.

73rd Amendment relates to Panchayats.

74th Amendment relates to Municipalities.

Election Commission conducts elections.

CAG audits government accounts.

Finance Commission is appointed every 5 years.

Attorney General is legal advisor to government.

Governor is appointed by President.

President can issue ordinances.

Money Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

Speaker presides over Lok Sabha.

Zero Hour is informal parliamentary procedure.

Quorum is one-tenth of members.

Budget is annual financial statement.

No confidence motion is against Council of Ministers.

Emergency provisions are in Part XVIII.

National Emergency is Article 352.

President's Rule is Article 356.

Financial Emergency is Article 360.

Union List has national subjects.

State List has state subjects.

Concurrent List has common subjects.

Citizenship provisions are in Part II.

Single citizenship in India.

Secularism added by 42nd Amendment.

Preamble amended once.

Anti-defection law is 10th Schedule.

Lokpal deals with corruption cases.

RTI Act passed in 2005.

Scheduled languages are in 8th Schedule.

Hindi is official language of Union.

Geography (50 Facts)

Earth is third planet from Sun.

India lies in Northern Hemisphere.

Tropic of Cancer passes through India.

Indian Standard Time is based on 82.5°E.

Himalayas are young fold mountains.

Mount Everest is highest peak.

Ganga is longest river of India.

Godavari is longest peninsular river.

Thar is largest desert in India.

Deccan Plateau lies in south India.

Western Ghats are older than Eastern Ghats.

Arabian Sea lies west of India.

Bay of Bengal lies east of India.

Indian Ocean lies south of India.

Andaman Sea is part of Indian Ocean.

Monsoon winds cause rainfall in India.

Southwest monsoon occurs from June to September.

Retreating monsoon occurs in October.

Alluvial soil is most fertile.

Black soil is suitable for cotton.

Red soil is poor in nitrogen.

Laterite soil is found in high rainfall areas.

Natural vegetation depends on climate.

Tropical evergreen forests are dense.

Deciduous forests shed leaves.

Mangrove forests found in deltas.

Sundarbans are largest mangroves.

Coal is fossil fuel.

Petroleum is black gold.

Iron ore is basic mineral.

Mica is used in electrical industry.

India is second largest population.

China has highest population.

Asia is largest continent.

Africa is second largest continent.

Pacific is largest ocean.

Antarctica is coldest continent.

Equator divides Earth equally.

Latitude lines are horizontal.

Longitude lines are vertical.

Greenwich is 0° longitude.

Climate is long-term weather.

Weather changes daily.

Earth rotates west to east.

Revolution causes seasons.

Leap year has 366 days.

Earth axis is tilted 23.5°.

Volcano releases lava.

Economy & Science (100 Facts)

Economics deals with production and consumption.

Microeconomics studies individual units.

Macroeconomics studies whole economy.

RBI was established in 1935.

Governor is head of RBI.

Money supply is controlled by RBI.

Repo rate is lending rate.

Reverse repo is borrowing rate.

Inflation means rise in prices.

CPI measures inflation.

GDP measures national income.

GNP includes foreign income.

Fiscal deficit = expenditure - revenue.

Budget presented annually.

Tax revenue is main income.

Direct tax is paid directly.

Indirect tax is paid indirectly.

GST implemented in 2017.

Primary sector depends on nature.

Secondary sector involves manufacturing.

Tertiary sector provides services.

Public sector owned by government.

Private sector owned by individuals.

Science studies natural phenomena.

Physics studies matter and energy.

Chemistry studies substances.

Biology studies living organisms.

Force = mass × acceleration.

Newton proposed laws of motion.

Speed = distance/time.

Unit of force is Newton.

Energy has ability to work.

SI unit of work is Joule.

Light travels fastest.

Sound needs medium.

Water boils at 100°C.

Water freezes at 0°C.

Atom is smallest particle.

Electron is negatively charged.

Proton is positively charged.

Neutron has no charge.

Oxygen supports combustion.

Carbon has atomic number 6.

Human heart has four chambers.

Blood transports oxygen.

Brain controls body.

Plants prepare food.

Photosynthesis uses sunlight.

Chlorophyll is green pigment.

Respiration releases energy.

Digestive system breaks food.

Kidneys purify blood.

DNA carries genetic code.

Chromosomes carry genes.

Humans have 46 chromosomes.

Vaccines prevent diseases.

Antibiotics fight bacteria.

Virus causes flu.

Electricity flows in circuit.

Battery stores energy.

Solar energy is renewable.

Wind energy is renewable.

Coal is non-renewable.

Petroleum is non-renewable.

Greenhouse effect warms Earth.

Ozone layer blocks UV rays.

Pollution harms environment.

Recycling saves resources.

Earthquake measured by Richter scale.

Sound measured in decibel.

Light year is distance unit.

Telescope observes space.

Satellite orbits Earth.

ISRO is Indian space agency.

PSLV is launch vehicle.

Chandrayaan is moon mission.

Mangalyaan is Mars mission.