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SOCIAL ONE LINERS – Part 1

- fought against Apartheid in South Africa. **Nelson Mandela.**
- A cheque is a form of money. **withdraw.**
- A fuel substance of plant origin is **coal.**
- A national policy was implemented in the year for the welfare of child labour. **1987.**
- A person giving goods or services for money is called **Provider.**
- A secret organization by name 'Abhinava Bharathi' belonged **Revolutionaries.**
- A separate nation for Muslims was put forward by **Muhammad Ali Jinnah**
- A system of farming involving both crops and livestock is known as farming. **Mixed farming.**
- After the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution, levels of panchayat institutions have come into existence. **Village, Taluk, and district.**
- Among the Union Territories has the smallest population. **Andaman – Nicobar islands.**
- An example for a Nationalized bank is **State Bank of India.**
- As per the census of 2011, the population of India is **121 crores.**
- At the end of First Anglo-Marathawar, agreement was entered between Marathas and British. **Salbai**
- Bala Gangadhar Tilak published newspaper in Marathi. **Kesari.**
- Banker's bank is **Reserve Bank of India.**
- Barter is the exchange of goods for **Goods.**
- Bauxite is the main raw-material for industry. **Aluminium.**
- Bengaluru International Airport is called **Kempegowda International Air port, Bengaluru.**
- Child marriage prevention act was implemented in the year **1986.**
- Coastal erosion is mostly caused by action. **sea waves, ocean currents.**

- Consumer Day is observed on every year. **March 15th.**
- Division of Labour leads to **Specialization.**
- Diwani Adalat in civil court was introduced by **Warren Hastings.**
- Dr Shivaram Karanth opposed the establishment of nuclear power plant.
Kaiga in Karwar district
- During the mutiny of 1857, killed a British officer. **Mangal Pandey.**
- During the pre-independent period India was under imperial occupation
the British.
- Economic development is a **Complex phenomenon.**
- Environmental movements mean **The scientific protest aimed at curtailing the various activities that are polluting the Earth.**
- For the development of villages and agriculture in India means of transport is essential. **Road.**
- Gandhiji held Salt Satyagrah in **Daridi, Coastal area of Gujarath.**
- Gandhiji was born in **1869.**
- Government of India nationalized 14 commercial Banks in **1969.**
- GST came into effect from **2017 July 1st.**
- Hirakud project is built across river.
Mahanadi.
- Human development indicates expansion of **ability.**
- Human Rights Day is celebrated on **10th December.**
- In 1453, the Ottoman Turks occupied city. **Constantinople.**
- In 1757, Robert live declared war over Siraj-ud-Daula. **Plassey.**
- In 1962 invaded our country. **China.**
- In an underdeveloped country, basically, the is lower. **Production.**
- In India is receives the highest rainfall. **Mawynram.**
- In India state has the lowest density of population. **Arunachal Pradesh.**
- In India occur very aften in hilly states. **landslides.**
- In India has recorded the lowest temperature. **Dras.**
- In India the eastern coast is more prone to **Cyclones.**
- In Karnataka, institution is in existence to curb corruption. **Lokayukta.**
- In peninsular India occur occasionally. **earthquake.**
- In south India is the heighest peak. **Anamudi.**
- In the case of compensation exceeding 5.00 lakhs, the complaint has to be submitted to the **State Commission.**
- India has type of climate. **Tropical monsoon.**
- India has been arguing in favour of Human Rights since **19th century**
- India's first Home Minister was **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.**
- Inia's first President was **Dr. Babu Rajendra Prasad.**

- International peace and cooperation is discussed in the article of our Constitution.**51.**
- Is the longest tributary of the Ganga is **Yamuna.**
- Jalianwala Bagh massacre took place while protesting against act. **Rowlett.**
- Japan attacked which was the Naval base of USA. **Pearl Harbour.**
- Jhansi Rani took over from the British during her war against them. **Gwalior.**
- Jindal Vijayanagar Steel Ltd is located in state. **Karnataka (Toranagal, in Bellary district) .**
- Kittur Chenamma adopted a boy named **Shivalingappa.**
- Labourers of medical institutions are called as labourers. **Organized**
- Land less laborer are called as labourers. **Unorganized**
- Mahad and Kalam movement was formed by **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.**
- Mansoon forests are also known as **The tropical deciduous**
- Minority Communities are allowed to establish educational institutions under article of the constitution.**30th.**
- Mountain soils are suitable for crops. **Plantation.**
- Mumbai port is called as**Mumbai.**
- Narmada Bachavo movement is led by **Medha Patkar.**
- Panchayat institutions operate under principles. **Democratic.**
- Pondicherry became a union territory in the year **1963.**
- Quit India movement took place in **1942.**
- Raj Ram Mohan Roy started periodical. **Samvada Kaumudi.**
- Rayanna of Kittur state belonged to village. **Sangolli.**
- River Indus rises near **Kailash Mountain (Tibet).**
- Shivanasamudram hydal power station is in the state of **Karnataka.**
- State Reorganization law was implemented in year. **1953.**
- Surapura' is in the present district of **Yadagiri.**
- Swarajya is my birth right was declared by **Bal Gangadhar Tilak.**
- The forests are mainly found in the deltas of rivers. **Mangrove**
- The is responsible for publishing global Human Development Reports. **The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).**
- The forests do not shed their leaves all at the same time in the year. **The tropical Evergreen.**
- The have been brought into existence in order to bring together poor rural women and make them financially independent. **Self-help groups of women.**
- The latitude passes through the middle of India. **Tropic of cancer.**
- The affiliated body of the UNO which appears like a cabinet committee is **General Assembly.**

- The Amara Sulya rebellion was basically a rebellion. **Farmers**
- The Anglo-Oriental College was established at **Aligarh.**
- The Bedas of village of Belgaumdistrict rebelled against the British. **Hulagali.**
- The Black soils are also known as and soils. **Regur soil, Black cotton.**
- The British government's last Governor General was **Lord Mountbatten.**
- The British Officer who supported the Modern Education in India is **William Bentinck.**
- The capital of French in India was **Pondicherry.**
- The chairperson of Wipro is **Azim Premji.**
- The child labour is prohibited as per article of the constitution. **24th**
- The coldest month of India is **January.**
- The Communist Government in Russia was founded by **Lenin.**
- The country to the south-east of India is **Sri Lanka.**
- The crops grown in between the Kharif and Rabi season are called crops. **Zaid.**
- The currency of Japan is **yen.**
- The Dewani rights over Bengal were handed over to British by **Shah Alam-II**
- The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented by **Lord Dalhousie**
- The Doctrine of Lapse policy was implemented in the year **1848**
- The Drain Theory was forwarded by **Dadabai Navroji.**
- The dual government policy was implemented by in Bengal. **Robert Clive.**
- The Eastern Ghats meet the Western Ghats in the hills. **Niligiri.**
- The Fascist dictator was **Mussolini.**
- The First Anglo-Mysore war took place between and **Hyder ali and British.**
- The first modern paper mill was set up in 1932 at **Serampur in West Bengal.**
- The first railway line in India was laid between and **Bombay (Mumbai), Thane.**
- The First World War ended in **1918.**
- The formation of language-based regions took place in **1956.**
- The founder of Prarthana Samaj is **Atmaram Pandurang.**
- The government manages public finance through policy. **fiscal.**
- The Greater Himalayas are also known as **Himadri.**
- The Guru of Swami Vivekananda was **Ramakrishna Parmahansa.**
- The head office of the UNO is in city. **New York.**

- The Himalayas have type of forests. **mountain**
- The important non-metallic mineral is **Mica.**
- The Indian foreign policy was specially formed by **Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- The Indian National Congress was found in the year **1885.**
- The International Court of Justice is in **Hague of Netherland.**
- The Kosi project is a joint venture of and **India, Nepal.**
- The Land tax system was, implemented by Alexander Reed is **Ryotwari System.**
- The land which is not used for cultivation is called **Fallow land.**
- The largest rice producing state in India **West Bengal.**
- The law prohibiting female feticide was implemented in the year **1994.**
- The law protecting children from sexual crimes was implemented in the year **2012.**
- The leadership of Indian National Army's Jhansi regiment was held by ... **Captain Lakshmi Sahagal.**
- The lesser Himalaya are also known as **Himachal.**
- The longest river in South India is **Godavari River.**
- The main source of Aluminium is **Bauxite.**
- The most destructive atmospheric disaster is **Tropical cyclones.**
- The most important ferro-alloy metal is **manganese ore.**
- The most populous state in India is **Bihar.**
- The movement led by Ali brothers was **Khilafat Movement**
- The Mutiny of 1857 was called as by the British historians. **Sepoy mutiny.**
- The Nagarjuna sagar wild life sanctuary is in state. **Telangana.**
- The national Saving Certificates are issued by **Postal Bank of India.**
- The newly formed state of India is **Telangana.**
- The newspaper Bombay Samachar was started in **1822.**
- The nineteenth century is called the period of **Indian Renaissance.**
- The Northern Great plain is made up of soil. **alluvial.**
- The other name of the Consumer is **User.**
- The Paper industry is a based industry. **Forest based.**
- The people who develop a deep passion for the place they live is called..... **Regionalism.**
- The Permanent Zamindari system was implemented in Bengal and Bihar provinces in **1793.**
- The person who developed Apollo Group of hospital was **Dr. Pratap Reddy.**
- The person who presents the Central Government Budget in the Loksabha is **Finance Minister.**
- The policy implemented by Dalhousie is **Doctrine of policy.**

- The policy of keeping a safe distance from both the power blocks of the world is known as movement. **non-alignment.**
- The post of Superintendent of Police was created by **Lord Cornwallis.**
- The Practice of untouchability is prohibited by article. **17th.**
- The President of Indian National Congress session of 1929 was **Jawaharlal Nehru.**
- The process of action an entrepreneur undertakes to establish an enterprise is called **Entrepreneurship.**
- The Regulating Act was implemented in the year **1773.**
- The relationship with was strengthened with Panchasheela principle. **China.**
- The Reserve Bank of India was established in the year **1935, April 1st.**
- The sea route between India and Europe was discovered by **Vasco-da Gama.**
- The Second Anglo-Mysore war ended with treaty. **Salbhai.**
- The Second World War started in **1939.**
- The soils that are formed from the sediments deposited by the rivers is called soils. **Alluvial.**
- The Subsidiary Alliance system was implemented by **Lord Wellesly**
- The tern of the Office of international Judges is years. **Nine years.**
- The total area of India is Sq km. **32,87,263.**
- The total population of India accounts for percent of the world's population. **17.5.**
- The true development of India is the development of its villages. This was told by **Mahatma Gandhi.**
- The type of account where any number of transactions can be made with Bank is **current account.**
- The UNO was founded in the year **1945.**
- The Untouchability Crimes act implemented in the year **1955.**
- The value of goods and service produced in a year is called as **Real National Income.**
- The word 'Bank' has been derived from the French word **Banque.**
- The word entrepreneur has come from the French word **'Entreprende'.**
- The Young Bengal Movement was started by **Henry Louis Vivian Derozio**
- Under the conditions of high temperature and rainfall soils are formed in tropical areas. **Laterite.**
- When the government's revenue is more than it's an expenditure, it is called **deficit finance.**

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