

Winmeen Tnpsc Group 1 & 2 Study Materials

Tnpsc Group 2 Complete Syllabus : <https://goo.gl/fNSnMN>

Tnpsc Group 2 Previous Questions : <https://goo.gl/PYqsd7>

Tnpsc Group 2 Model Questions : <https://goo.gl/xQvyTk>

3. Our Nation

1. What is the specialty of our nation?

It has the greatest civilization of the world with a rich cultural heritage

2. In which occupation did India get its self sufficiency?

Agriculture

3. What is the rank of India in industrial development?

10th rank

4. What is the rank of India in exploring outer space?

6th rank

5. Which country is called as `Epitome of the world`?

India

6. Why is India called as `Epitome of the world`?

It has varied geographical features, climate, flora and fauna, heterogeneous cultures, customs, various languages and faiths. And yet it has unity in diversity

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7. What is the rank of India in term of square kilo meters?

7th largest country in the world with 32,87,263 sq.kms

8. Which is the most populous country in the world?

China followed by India

9. How is India bounded?

Himalayan ranges in the north and Indian Ocean in the South, the Bay of Bengal in the East and the Arabian Sea in the west .

10. What is the land frontier of India?

15,200 kms

11. What is the population density?

It is the number of people living per square kilometer.

12. What is the literacy rate of India according to 2011 census?

74.04% whereas for male it is 82.14% and female 65.46%

13. What is the population of India as per 2011 census?

1210.2 millions

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14. Which is the largest democracy if the world?

India

15. What is the feature of Indian polity?

India is sovereign socialistic secular democratic republic with a parliamentary form of government.

16. How is republic governed?

The Republic is governed in terms of the constitution which came into force on 26th January 1950.

17. Which country has the lengthiest written constitution in the world?

India

18. What is the Indian Union comprised as?

29 states and 7 union territories.

19. Who are the union executives?

President, the Vice-president, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the Attorney General of India.

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20. Who is the head of Indian union?

President

21. Who is the first citizen of India?

President

22. Who can be a contest in the presidential election?

A citizen of India who is not less than 35 years of age can be a contest in the presidential election.

23. Who acts as president when the president's post is vacant or when the president is unable to discharge his duties?

Vice President

24. Who are the nominal head and real head of government?

The Prime Minister is the real head of the government and President is the nominal head of the nation.

25. Who is appointed as Prime Minister?

The leader of the majority party, who has the confidence of the Lok Sabha is appointed as the Prime Minister.

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26. How is council of ministers appointed?

The council of ministers is appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

27. What is parliament?

The union legislature is called as parliament.

28. What do the union legislature consist of?

Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

29. Which is called as lower house of the parliament?

Lok Sabha

30. Who are the members of Lok Sabha?

It consists of members who are mostly directly elected by the people on the basis of Universal Adult Suffrage.

31. How many members are there in Lok Sabha?

545 members along with 2 nominated members from Anglo-Indian community.

32. What is the other name for Rajya Sabha?

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Upper house of the Parliament

33. How are members of Rajya Sabha elected?

They are elected indirectly

34. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?

250 members out of which 238 members are elected indirectly and 12 members are distinguished in the field of art, literature, science and social service were nominated by the President.

35. Who are the members in the state councils?

Governor, the Chief Minister, the Council of Ministers and the Advocate General

36. Who appoints the Governor?

President

37. What is the period of a Governor?

Five years

38. Who is the constitutional head of a state?

Governor

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39. Who can be appointed as Governor?

Any citizen of India above the age of 35 years is eligible to be appointed as the Governor.

40. Name some states which has bi-cameral legislature?

Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.

41. What is bi-cameral legislature?

It consists of two houses namely Legislative council (Upper house) and Legislative Assembly (Lower house).

42. What is uni-cameral legislature?

It consists of only one house namely the Legislative Assembly (Lower House).

43. What is judiciary?

It is an independent organ.

44. Which is the highest court of India?

Supreme Court

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45. Which is the guardian of our Indian Constitution?

Supreme Court

46. Where is Supreme court of India situated?

New Delhi

47. How many judges are there at Supreme Court?

31 Judges including one Chief Justice.

48. Which is the highest court in the state?

High Court

49. How many high courts are there in India?

21 out of which 3 of them are common to two or more states.

50. What are national symbols?

All the independent nations of the world have their own unique identifications, which is popularly called as national symbols.

51. Name some national symbols?

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The national flag, the national emblem, the national anthem, the national song, the national animal, the national bird, the national flower and the national tree are the national symbols.

52. Who do the national symbols do?

It gives us a feeling of oneness and inspires us to pay homage to our patriots.

53. Name some features of our National flag?

- Our national flag is horizontal tricolor of deep saffron at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion.
- Its ratio of the length to its breadth is 3:3.
- Saffron colour at the top denotes courage and sacrifice.
- It also reminds us about the sacrifice made by the freedom fighters.
- The white colour in the middle denotes truth and the Navy blue chakra denotes us to move forward along the path of dharma to bring peace and prosperity to the nation.
- The design of the chakra is taken from the lower part of the capital of Saranath pillar of Asoka.
- The chakra's diameter is proportionate to the width of the white band and it has 24 spokes.

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- The green colour band at the bottom signifies prosperity, greenery of our fertile land and faith.

56. When was our national flag approved by the constituent assembly?

22nd July 1947

57. When was our national flag first hoisted?

15th August 1947

58. When is our national flag flown at half?

During the death of any national leader or when the head of a friendly nation passes away.

59. How should we stand when national flag is hoisted?

We must stand in attention position.

60. What is national anthem?

All nations have a patriotic song this is called as national anthem.

61. How should we stand during playing of our national anthem?

Attention position

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62. Who composed our national anthem?

Rabindranath Tagore

63. In which language was our original national anthem found?

Bengali

64. When was our national anthem adopted?

24th January 1950

65. When was our national anthem first sung?

27th December 1911 at Calcutta

66. What is the time duration for our national anthem?

52 seconds

67. What does our national anthem reflect?

It reflects the glory and the greatness of our mother land. It also gives the message of tolerance, unity, integrity and patriotism.

68. From where did they take our national emblem?

Saranath pillar of Asoka

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69. When was our national emblem adopted?

26th January 1950

70. What are the feature of our national emblem?

It consists of four lions sitting back to back on a circular pedestal. Only three lions will be visible the fourth lion will be hidden from view. It represents power and majesty. The base has a horse on the left a wheel in the centre and a bull on the right.

71. What do the horses in national emblem means?

Energy and speed

72. What do the bull in national emblem represents?

Hard work and steadfastness

73. What do the chakra signifies in national emblem?

Dharma and righteousness

74. What do `Satyameva Jayate` means?

It is taken from Devangari script and means `Truth alone Triumphs`.

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75. Who composed our national song `Vande Mataram`?

It was composed in sanskrit by Bankimchandra Chatterjee

76. In which book was our national song published?

Anand Matt in the year 1882

77. Who was the first person to sing our national song?

Rabindranath Tagore at Indian Nation Congress at 1896

78. Which is the national animal of India?

At first it was lion and later it was changed to Tiger.

79. What do our national animal resembles?

It represents the grace, strength, ability and enormous power.

80. What is our national bird?

Peacock

81. What do our national bird resembles?

Beauty, rich feathers indicate the natural beauty of our country and most of the Indian literature speaks high of the peacock.

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82. What is our national flower?

Lotus

83. What do our national flower resembles?

Majesty, grandeur, beauty and fragrance. It denotes unity.

84. National Fruit -

Mango

National game -

Hockey

National river

Ganga

85. What is our national calendar based on?

Saka Era

86. What is our national tree and what do that represents?

Banyan tree and it represent the strong political structure and national symbols of our land, instill the feeling and thought that all are Indians.