

**S1.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was constituted on 31.08,2005, as a Commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moily for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administrative system.

**S2.Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by Him.The Lt. governor is empowered to promulgate ordinances during recess of the assembly. An ordinance has the same force as an act of the assembly. Every such ordinance must be approved by the assembly within six weeks from its reassembly.

**S3.Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**

The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the union territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures.

**S4. Ans.(a)**

**Sol.**

The Aravalli Range is a range of mountains running approximately 692 km in a southwest direction, starting in North India from Delhi and passing through southern Haryana, through to Western India across the states of Rajasthan and ending in Gujarat.

**S5.Ans.(d)**

**Sol.**

The foothill range of Himalaya is known as Shivalik.

**S6.Ans.(b)**

**Sol.**

The Southwest monsoon winds carry lots of water from the Indian Ocean.

**S7. Ans.(c)**

**Sol.**

The outer core is about 1,400 miles thick, and it's made mostly of a combination (called an alloy) of iron and nickel (NIFE), along with small amounts of other dense elements like gold, platinum, and uranium.



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**S8.Ans.(c)****Sol.**

Konkan coastal plain of western India is between the Arabian Sea (west) and the Western Ghats (east). The plain stretches approximately 330 miles (530 km) from the Daman Ganga River north of Mumbai (Bombay) to the Terekhol River between Maharashtra and Goa states and Daman and Diu union territory in the south

**S9Ans.(c)****Sol.**

Since Indus flows from India, the country is allowed to use 20 per cent of its water for irrigation, power generation and transport purposes.

**S10.Ans.(a)****Sol.**

National income is an uncertain term which is used interchangeably with national dividend, national output and national expenditure. On this basis, national income has been defined in a number of ways. In common parlance, national income means the total value of goods and services produced annually in a country.

**S11.Ans.(a)****Sol.**

The union territories (except delhi) fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

**S12.Ans.(d)****Sol.**

Every high court consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint. Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.

**S13.Ans.(c)****Sol.**

At present, there are 24 high courts in the country. Out of them, three are common high courts. Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own. The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts. ex-

Andaman nicobar- under Calcutta high court

Daman and Diu - under Mumbai high court.

Dadar nagar haveli- under Mumbai high court.

Lakshadweep- kerala high court

**S14. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

The residual eroded mounds sporadically located in Karst Plains is called **Hum**.

**S15. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

Ananda Samarakoon came to Visva Bharati, the university founded by Tagore in Shantiniketan, West Bengal. Influenced by Tagore, he went back to his country, then under British rule, and composed the Sri Lankan national anthem, "Sri Lanka Matha."

**S16. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Lake Victoria is one of the African Great Lakes. The lake was named after Queen Victoria it lies on the Equator in Africa continent.

**S17. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

The Third Five-year Plan, stressed agriculture and improvement in the production of wheat, but the brief Sino-Indian War of 1962 exposed weaknesses in the economy. In 1965–1966, India fought a War with Pakistan. The war led to inflation and the priority was shifted to price stabilisation.

**S18. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

In July 1942, the Congress Working Committee met at Wardha. Here a long resolution was passed that demanded that the “British Rule in India must end immediately”. The Wardha Resolution is also known as “Quit India Resolution”. This resolution was ratified in the All India Congress Committee at Bombay on August 7, 1942. Here a nonviolent mass struggle under the leadership of Gandhi was sanctioned in the “August Kranti Maidan”.

**S19. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Indian Council Act of 1909 also called Morley-Minto reform introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.

**S20. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

‘Inquilab Zindabad’ slogan was first used by Hasrat Mohani. This famous slogan inspired the activities of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association particularly Ashfaqulla Khan, Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhar Azad.

**S21. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Within a few days after the House is adjourned sine die by the presiding officer, the President issues a notification for the prorogation of the session. However, the President can also prorogue the House while in session.

**S22. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance under an altered constitutional setup that can be proclaimed by the President of India, when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis.

**S23. Ans.(d)****Sol.**

Tribunals were added in the Constitution by Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 as Part XIV-A, which has only two articles viz. 323-A and 323-B. While article 323-A deals with Administrative Tribunals; article 323-B deals with tribunals for other matters.

**S24. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

An earthquake of magnitude 6 on Richter scale has thousand times more destructive energy than an earthquake of magnitude 4.

**S25. Ans.(c)****Sol.**

Mount Black is a prominent mountain of Antarctica, 3,005 metres (9,860 ft) high, with a gentle snow-covered slope on its southwest side and a steep rock face on its northwest side, forming a part of the polar escarpment just west of Bennett Platform and the upper reaches of Shackleton Glacier. It is not a volcanic mountain.

**S26. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

A seismic zone is a region in which the rate of seismic activity remains fairly consistent. In this area plates of earth crust are weak.

**S27. Ans. (d)****Sol.**

ASEAN has only 10 member countries- Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. India is not a member of ASEAN.

**S28. Ans.(b)****Sol.**

Arya Samaj is an Indian Hindu reform movement that promotes values and practices based on the belief in the infallible authority of the Vedas. The Samaj was founded by the Dayananda Saraswati on 7 April 1875. Members of the Arya Samaj believe in one God and reject the worship of idols.

**S29. Ans. (b)****Sol.**

The most important backward class movement in India are Satya Shodhak Samaj, Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam Movement, Justice Party and The Self-respect Movement. Their efforts led to the organization of several lower caste movements in southern and western India.

**S30. Ans.(a)****Sol.**

Prarthana Samaj, was a movement for religious and social reform in Bombay based on earlier reform movements. Prarthana Samaj was founded by Atmaram Pandurang with the help of Keshav Chandra Sen in 1867.

