

General Awareness Mega Quiz for RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(a)

Sol. A seismograph is an instrument for measuring earthquake (seismic) waves. The goal of a seismograph is to accurately record the motion of the ground during a quake.

S2. Ans.(c)

Sol. Timber is renewable in the given options.

S3. Ans.(b)

Sol. The perihelion of any orbit of a celestial body about the Sun is the point where the body comes closest to the Sun. Perihelion always occurs near January 4th every year.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Madras to grow Rice.

S5. Ans.(d)

Sol. During their rule the British persuaded or forced cultivators in Punjab to grow wheat.

S6. Ans.(c)

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

S7. Ans.(a)

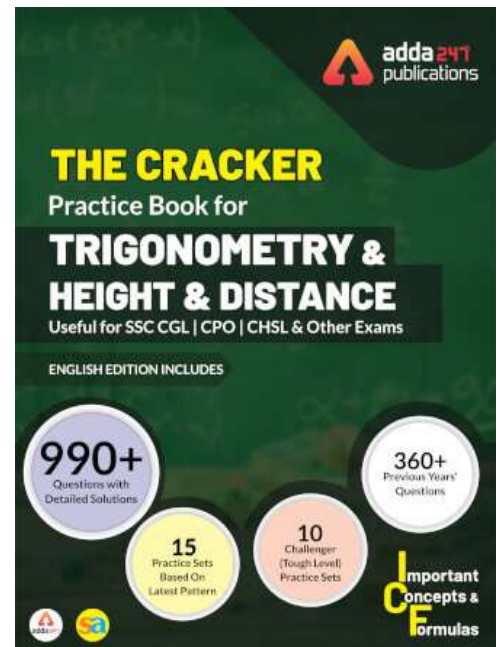
Sol. Ananda Samarakoon came to Visva Bharati, the university founded by Tagore in Shantiniketan, West Bengal. Influenced by Tagore, he went back to his country, then under British rule, and composed the Sri Lankan national anthem, "Sri Lanka Matha."

S8. 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.

S9. 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.



S10. 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”.

S11. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 5 speaks about citizenship of India at the commencement of the Constitution (Nov 26, 1949). Article 11 gave powers to the Parliament of India to regulate the right of citizenship by law. Thus Citizenship Act 1955 was enacted by the Parliament.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Part II of the Constitution of India (Articles 5-11) deals with the Citizenship of India.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar called the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the 'heart and soul' of our Constitution because it is the only right that makes the rest of the rights effective.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Aadhaar is a 12-digit unique identification number issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) to provide identity to Indian residents.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. U.S.A. accepted the policy of Dual Citizenship

S17. Ans.(d)

Sol. Right to equal wages for equal work is NOT included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution.

S18. Ans.(c)

Sol. A writ (Anglo-Saxon gewrit, Latin breve) is a formal written order issued by a body with administrative or judicial jurisdiction; in modern usage, this body is generally a court.

S19. Ans.(a)

Sol. Right to Privacy is NOT a right enumerated in the Constitution of India but has been articulated by the Supreme Court to be a Fundamental Right.

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BILINGUAL

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Quo warranto is used to test a person's legal right to hold an office, not to evaluate the person's performance in the office. For example, a quo warranto action may be brought to determine whether a public official satisfies a requirement that he or she resides in the district; or whether a public official is serving in two incompatible offices.

S21. Ans.(c)

Sol. Charter Act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the union constitution committee of constituent assembly.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. The idea of Constituent assembly of India was first put forward by Manabendra Nath Roy or MN Roy in 1934.

S24. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar Chairman, Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution with other members on Aug. 29, 1947.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Jurist B. N. Rau was appointed constitutional adviser to the assembly; Rau prepared the original draft of the constitution and was later appointed a judge in the Permanent Court of International Justice in The Hague.

S26. Ans.(c)

Sol. Government of India Act, 1919 also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms which came into force in 1921. It was instituted in the British Indian polity to introduce the Diarchy,

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the objective Resolution, drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13th December 1946 and passed by the constituent Assembly.

S28. Ans.(b)

Sol. The first Satyagrahi selected was Acharya Vinoba Bhave. He was sent to Jail in October 1940 when he spoke against the war. The second individual Satyagrahi was Jawahar Lal Nehru.

S29. Ans.(b)

Sol. In the integration of the princely states, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and V. P. Menon. played a major role.

S30. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Cripps Mission in India. Sir Stafford Cripps visiting with Mohandas Gandhi in India, March 1942. Sir Stafford Cripps was appointed the British ambassador to the Soviet Union by Prime Minister Winston Churchill in 1940.



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