

General Awareness for RRB NTPC 2019 (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo-warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose.

S2. Ans (a)

Sol. The First Five-year Plan was launched in 1951 which mainly focused in development of the primary sector. In July 1951, the Planning Commission issued the draft outline of the First Five Year Plan for the period April 1951 to March 1956. It was presented to the parliament in Dec. 1952 by the Planning Commission.

S3.Ans.(b)

Sol. At the apex of the judicial pyramid stands the Supreme Court of India. India has only one system of state courts with the High Court at the top. In the All India sphere, there is only one court i.e. the Supreme Court of India. In this integrated Court system, the Supreme Court stands out as the highest and the final judicial tribunal of India.

S4. Ans.(b)

Sol. In every High Court, there is a Chief Justice and many other judges whose number is defined by the President of India. The judges of a high court are appointed by the president in consultation with the members of the judiciary itself.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Great Smog of London, or Great Smog of 1952 was a severe air-pollution event that affected the British capital of London in early-December 1952. A period of cold weather, combined with an anticyclone and windless conditions, collected airborne pollutants – mostly arising from the use of coal – to form a thick layer of smog over the city.

S6. Ans.(c)

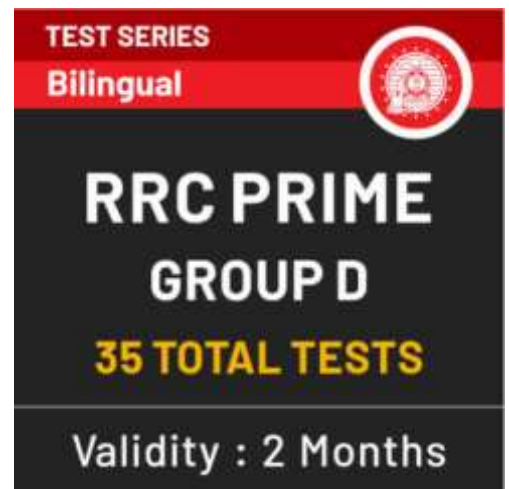
Sol. Dibrugarh is located on the banks of the river Brahmaputra.

S7. Ans.(c)

Sol. Manas National park is situated in the foothills of Himalayas in Assam, India and was designated as a tiger reserve in 1973.

S8. Ans.(a)

Sol. Hooghly is situated in West Bengal and it is base for piracy in the Bay of Bengal by the Portuguese.



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S9. Ans.(d)

Sol. Daman and Diu on the Arabian Sea coast were part of Portuguese India, along with Goa and Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Goa, Daman and Diu were incorporated into the Republic of India on December 19, 1961 by military conquest. Portugal did not recognise the Indian annexation of these territories until 1974.

S10. Ans.(d)

Sol. Haileybury is an independent school near Hertford in England where the writers of East India Company had their training in the college.

S11. Ans.(c)

Sol. Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct control of speaker of lok sabha.

S12. Ans.(d)

Sol. Salary and Allowances of the President, Speaker / Deputy speaker of Lok Sabha, Chairman/ Deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha, Salaries and Allowances of Supreme Court judges, Pensions of Supreme Court as well as High Court Judges, Salaries and Allowances of CAG, Lok Pal are withdrawal from Consolidated Fund of India.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. The All India Services comprises the three prestigious civil services of India and they are the Indian Administrative Service (IAS); Indian Police Service (IPS); and Indian Foreign Service (IFS).

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. Earth is also known as blue planet.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Nagarhole National Park also known as Rajiv Gandhi National Park is a national park located in Kodagu district and Mysore district in Karnataka. This park was declared the thirty seventh Project Tiger, Tiger reserves of India in 1999. It is part of the Nilgiri Biosphere Reserve.

S16. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Film and Television Institute of India is an autonomous institute under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India and aided by the Central Government of India. It is located at Pune

S17. Ans.(d)

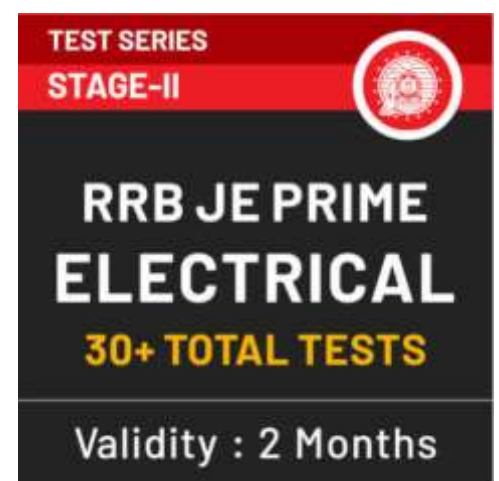
Sol. Murshid Quli Khan, Alivardi Khan and Sirajuddaullah were all Nawabs of Bengal.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Mahatma Gandhi in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Francisco De Almeida is the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India. He is appointed as viceroy in 1505 till 1509.

S20. Ans.(a)

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Sol. The Treaty of Pondicherry was signed in 1754 bringing an end to the Second Carnatic War. It was agreed and signed in the French settlement of Pondicherry in French India.

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.

S22. Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 324 of Constitution of India deals with Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in an Election Commission and it allot symbol to political parties.

S23. Ans.(c)

Sol. Originally in 1950, the commission had only a Chief Election Commissioner. Two additional Commissioners were appointed to the commission for the first time on 16 October 1989 but they had a very short tenure, ending on 1 January 1990. The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1989 made the Commission a multi-member body.

S24. Ans.(b)

Sol. Greenhouse Effect is the warming of earth's surface due to its atmosphere. The greenhouse effect is a natural process that warms the Earth's surface. When the Sun's energy reaches the Earth's atmosphere, some of it is reflected back to space and the rest is absorbed and re-radiated by greenhouse gases.

S25. Ans.(b)

Sol. Gorakhpur railway station platform in Uttar Pradesh (1,366.33 m) is longest Platform in the world.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. In terms of size, Saturn ranks no. two in our Solar System after Jupiter.

S27. Ans.(b)

Sol. Australia with 2,967,909 square miles (7,686,884 square km) total area, is the smallest Continent.

S28. Ans.(a)

Sol. Charter Act of 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. However, the Company's commercial monopoly was ended, except for the tea trade and the trade with China.

S29. Ans.(d)

Sol. Gandhiji in 1942 organized Quit India movement & gave the Slogan of "Do or Die." Mahatma Gandhi In 1942 organized Quit India movement and gave the slogan of 'Do or Die'.

S30. Ans.(a)

Sol. Lord Linlithgow was Viceroy of India from 1936 to 1944 and this eight years period was longest reign as Viceroy of India. During this period, parts of Government of India Act 1935 came into force in 1937, Start of World War-II (1939), resignation of Subhash Chandra Bose and foundation of "Forward Block", Escape of SC Bose from India, Jinnah's two nations theory, August Offer (1940), Foundation of Indian National Army, Cripps Mission (1942), Launch of Quit India Movement.

