

General Awareness Sunday Quiz RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. Ans.(c)

Sol. Permanent settlement was introduced in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis and covered around one fifth of British territory in India, including Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, parts of Northern Karnataka, Varanasi and some other areas. There is a middlemen in this system who were the Zamindars, who need to pay a fixed amount of land revenue on a fixed date every year. It is also called Zamindari System.

S2. Ans.(b)

Sol. Sir Elijah Impey was a British judge, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

S3. Ans.(a)

Sol. Every charter act renewed company licence for 20 yrs.

S4. Ans.(d)

Sol. Charter Act of 1853 marks the expansion of the Council of the Governor General for legislative purposes. The council of legislative purposes which had 6 members now was expanded to 12 members. The members are Governor General, commander in Chief, four members of the Governor General's Council etc.

S5. Ans.(b)

Sol. The Indian Councils Act 1861 was passed by British Parliament in 1861 to make substantial changes in the composition of the Governor General's council for executive & legislative purposes. The most significant feature of this Act was the association of Indians with the legislation work.

S6. Ans.(b)

Sol. J.E.D. Bethune a barrister and law member of the Governor-General's Council, was an Anglo-Indian lawyer and a pioneer in promoting women's education in 19th-century India. Bethune founded an institution for women's education in Calcutta which later becomes Bethune College.

S7. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Vote on Account is the special provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway, and the caretaker government is in place. A vote on account stays valid for two months.

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S8. Ans.(b)

Sol. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the head of the Ad hoc committee on National Flag in the constituent assembly. The flag of the congress party was accepted as the National Flag with few changes on July 22, 1947.

S9. Ans.(a)

Sol. The Gulf Stream is a warm and swift Atlantic Ocean current that originates in the Gulf of Mexico and stretches to the tip of Florida, and follows the eastern coastlines of the United States and Newfoundland before crossing the Atlantic Ocean.

S10. Ans.(a)

Sol. Special Economic Zone (SEZ) concept was first introduced in China in the 1980s. The most successful SEZ in China, Sherizhen, has developed from a small village into a city with a population over 10 million within 20 years. Commerce Minister Mr Maran Had introduced SEZ concept in year 1997 for first times in India.

S11. Ans.(d)

Sol. Indus River originates in Tibet in northern slopes of Mount Kailash near lake Mansarovar. Running via Ladakh, it enters into Pakistan through Gilgit-Baltistan and ends in Arabian Sea near Karachi.

S12. Ans.(b)

Sol. Wahhabism is an Islamic doctrine and religious movement founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab. It has been variously described as an Islamic "reform movement" to restore "pure monotheistic worship" by devotees.

S13. Ans.(b)

Sol. Ramabai Ranade was a pioneer of the modern women's movement in India and outside. She was the founder and president of the "Seva Sadan", which is the most successful of all Indian women's institution and is attended by thousands of women.

S14. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Theosophical Society was officially formed in New York City, United States, on 17 November 1875 by Helena Petrovna Blavatsky, Colonel Henry Steel Olcott, William Quan Judge, and others. It was self-described as an unsectarian body of seekers after Truth, who endeavour to promote Brotherhood and strive to serve humanity.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. Raja Ram Mohan was the founder of the Brahma Sabha movement in 1828, which engendered the Brahma Samaj, an influential socio-religious reform movement. His influence was apparent in the fields of politics, public administration and education as well as religion. He was known for his efforts to establish the abolishment of the practice of sati.

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S16. Ans.(c)

Sol. The civil services were reformed and modernised by Lord Cornwallis and hence he is called the "Father of Indian Civil Service".

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Legislature of the Union, which is called Parliament, consists of the President and two Houses, known as Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and House of the People (Lok Sabha) is law making authority of government.

S18. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with the directive principles of state policy.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. Damodar Valley region is most rich in coal deposits.

S10. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 239AA of the Constitution of India granted Special Status to Delhi among Union Territories (UTs) in the year 1991 through 69th constitutional amendment by the Parliament .

S21. Ans.(d)

Sol. Prednisone drug is used as an Anti-Inflammatory drug. It is used to treat a number of different conditions, such as inflammation (swelling), severe allergies, adrenal problems, arthritis, asthma, blood or bone marrow problems, endocrine problems, eye or vision problems, stomach or bowel problems, lupus, skin conditions, kidney problems, ulcerative colitis, and flare-ups of multiple sclerosis.

S22. Ans.(b)

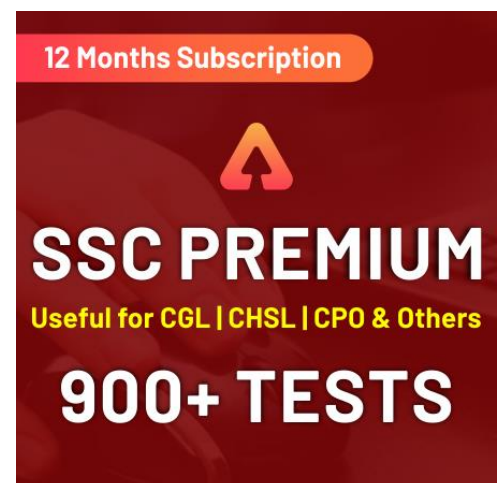
Sol. Cobalt oxide is added to glass to gave it Blue-Violet colour.

S23. Ans.(a)

Sol. BCG stands for Bacille Calmette Guerin. It is effective immunization against tuberculosis. It is weakened version of bacteria called mycobacterium bovis which is closely related to Mycobacterium tuberculosis the agent responsible for tuberculosis.

S24. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Bengal Sati Regulation which banned the Sati practice in all jurisdictions of British India was passed on December 4, 1829 by the then Governor-General Lord William Bentinck.



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S25. Ans.(a)

Sol. Chauth was a regular tax or tribute imposed, from early 18th century, by the Maratha Empire in India. It was an annual tax nominally levied at 25% on revenue or produce.

S26. Ans.(b)

Sol. Lucknow Pact refers to an agreement reached between the moderates, militants and the Muslim League at the joint session of both the parties, held in Lucknow, in the year 1916. The Lucknow Pact also established cordial relations between the two prominent groups of the Indian National Congress the "hot faction" garam dal led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai and Bipin Chandra Pal, the Lal Bal Pal and the moderates or the "soft faction", the naram dal led by Gopal Krishna Gokhale

S27. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Look East policy was developed by P.V. Narasimha Rao government.

S28. Ans.(b)

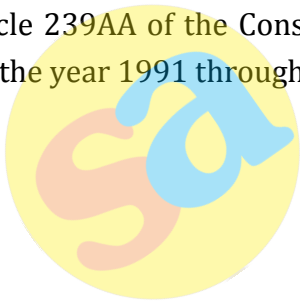
Sol. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with the directive principles of state policy.

S29. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Punjab Reorganisation Act was passed by the Indian Parliament on 18 September 1966. It divided Punjab and created a new state of Haryana and transferred territory to Himachal Pradesh.

S30. Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 239AA of the Constitution of India granted Special Status to Delhi among Union Territories (UTs) in the year 1991 through 69th constitutional amendment by the Parliament.



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