

GA RRB NTPC 24th November (Solutions)

S1. 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.

S2. Ans.(a);

Sol. The key objectives of the Regulating Act of 1773 included addressing the problem of management of company in India address the problem of dual system of governance instituted by Lord Clive to control the company, which had morphed from a business entity to a semi-sovereign political entity.

S3. Ans.(a);

Sol. Pitt's India Act (1784), named for the British prime minister William Pitt the Younger, established the dual system of control by the British government and the East India Company, by which the company retained control of commerce and day-to-day administration.

S4. Ans.(c);

Sol. Charles Cornwallis is known as 'the father of civil service in India'. Cornwallis introduced two divisions of the Indian Civil service—covenanted and uncovenanted. The covenanted civil service consisted of only Europeans (i.e., British personnel) occupying the higher posts in the government.

S5. Ans.(c);

Sol. Under article 356, its Provisions allow President to proclaim constitutional emergency in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States.

S6. Ans.(b);

Sol. Under article 80 of the Constitution, the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is composed of 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President of India from amongst persons who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as literature, science, art and social service.

S7. Ans.(b);

Sol. Vengalil Krishnan Krishna Menon was defence minister during Indo china war of 1962.

S8. Ans.(a);

Sol. The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) was a body constituted by the Central Government of India in 1953 to recommend the reorganisation of state boundaries.

S9. Ans.(b);

Sol. Ghatampur Thermal Power Station is an upcoming coal-based thermal power plant located in Ghatampur in Kanpur district, Uttar Pradesh.

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S10. Ans.(c);

Sol. During the youthful stage river cuts vertically and leads to headward erosion because of its high velocity. This leads to valley deepening. Hence, we find many V-shaped valleys at the initial course of river. It has very less or no time for lateral erosion.

S11. Ans.(a);

Sol. The skin is the largest organ of the body, with a total area of about 20 square feet. The skin protects us from microbes and the elements, helps regulate body temperature, and permits the sensations of touch, heat, and cold.

S12. Ans.(b);

Sol. *Delonix regia Rafin* is the scientific name of Gulmohar.

S13. Ans.(d);

Sol. Ornithophily or bird pollination is the pollination of flowering plants by birds.

S14. Ans.(c);

Sol. Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan III) was appointed the first Honorary President of the Muslim League. The headquarters were established at Lucknow.

S15. Ans.(b);

Sol. Jamanlal Bajaj founded the Satyagraha Ashram at Wardha in 1921.

S16. Ans.(a);

Sol. The *Al-Hilal* was a weekly Urdu language newspaper established by the Indian leader Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and used as a medium for criticism of the British Raj in India. The first issue came out on 13 July 1912.

S17. Ans.(b);

Sol. "Betting and gambling" is listed in the State list given in the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution of India.

S18. Ans.(b);

Sol. Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar was on 14th April 1891 at Mahu in Madhya Pradesh of India. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, also known as Babasaheb, was an Indian nationalist, jurist, Dalit, political leader, activist, philosopher and thinker. He is first law Minister of India.

S19. Ans.(b);

Sol. The biggest Island of the Indian ocean is Madagascar. Madagascar, officially the Republic of Madagascar and previously known as the Malagasy Republic, is an island country in the Indian Ocean, off the coast of Southeast Africa.

S20. Ans.(a);

Sol. Bhagirathi and Alaknanda meet at Devaprayag and the joint stream is called Ganga. Devaprayag is situated in Tehri Garhwal district of Uttarakhand.

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S21. Ans.(a);

Sol. Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1324 to 1351. In his reign, he conquered Warangal, Malabar and Madurai, and areas up to the modern day southern tip of the Indian state of Karnataka.

S22. Ans.(b);

Sol. Mahmud Ghazni was the most prominent ruler of the Ghaznavid Empire. He conquered the eastern Iranian lands modern Afghanistan, and the northwestern Indian subcontinent from 997 to his death in 1030.

S23. Ans.(c);

Sol. Muhammad-bin-Tughluq was one of the most remarkable rulers of his time. He was highly educated and was well versed in Arabic and Persian language. He was well read in the subjects of religion, philosophy, astronomy, mathematics, medicine and logic.

S24. 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.

S25. Ans.(d);

Sol. Charter Act of 1853 was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament. It separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. It established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

S26. Ans.(c);

Sol. Kesavanda vs state of Kerala the Supreme Court laid down the Basic Structure Doctrine in this case. According to this, some of the provisions of the Constitution of India form its basic structure which are not amendable by Parliament by exercise of its constituent power under Article 368.

S27. 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.

S28. Ans.(b);

Sol. India's first prime minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, also held the foreign minister post throughout his 17-year premiership of the country; he remains the country's longest-serving foreign minister.

S29. Ans.(a);

Sol. The National Diet is the official name of Japan's legislature. It is a bicameral legislature-one with two houses."The National Diet of Japan is Japan's bicameral legislature.

S30. Ans.(a);

Sol. In the 89th Amendment of the Constitution coming into force on 19 February 2004, the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes has been set up under Article 338A on bifurcation of erstwhile National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to oversee the implementation of various safeguards provided to Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution.

