

General Awareness Sunday Quiz RRB NTPC (Solutions)

S1. 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.

S2. Ans.(b)

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

S3. Ans.(a)

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

S4. 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.

S5. 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.

S6. Ans.(d)

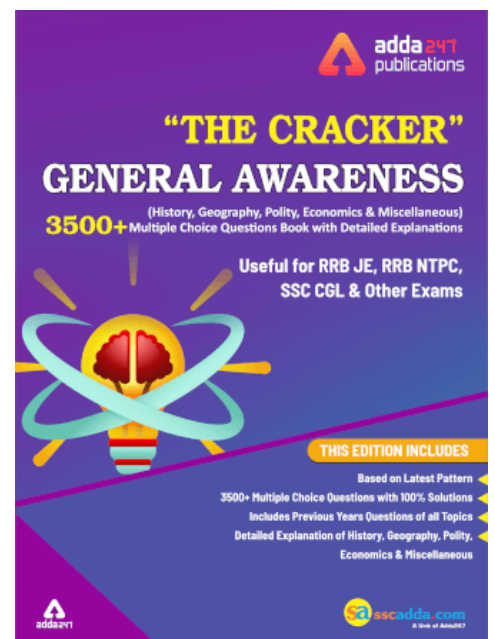
Sol. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is called Magma.

S7. Ans.(b)

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

S8. Ans.(c)

Sol. The Contingency Fund of India established under Article 267 (1) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest which is placed at the disposal of the President to enable him/her to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Parliament. Thus, President of India is custodian of Contingency Fund of India.



S9. Ans.(b)

Sol. National Disaster Management Authority has been constituted with the Prime Minister of India as its Chairman, a Vice Chairman with the status of Cabinet Minister, and eight members with the status of Ministers of State.

S10. Ans.(c)

Sol. Rickets is a bone disease that affects infants and young children. The child's growing bones fail to develop properly due to a lack of vitamin D. This can result in soft and weakened bones, fractures, bone and muscle pain, and bony deformities.

S11. Ans.(a)

Sol. If a consumer's demand for a good moves in the same direction as the consumer's income, the consumer's demand for that good must be inversely related to the price of the good is called Law of demand.

S12. Ans.(a)

Sol. At the equilibrium, price demand is equal to supply.

S13. Ans.(c)

Sol. Sher Shah was the first Muslim ruler who got the whole of the land measured and fixed the land-tax on it on just and fair principles. The land of each peasant was measured first in "bighas" and then half of it was fixed as the land tax. The settlement made between the Govt. and the peasant in respect of the land revenue was always put in black and white. It influence the revenue system of Akbar.

S14. Ans.(b)

Sol. Bairam Khan was an important military commander, later commander-in-chief of the Mughal army, In 1560, Akbar dismissed Bairam and ordered him to go on a pilgrimage to Mecca, when he reached the port city of Cambay he was stabbed to death by a Afghan, whose father had been killed five years ago in a battle let by Bairam. So Bairam died mid- way on 31 January , 1561 in GUJARAT.

S15. Ans.(d)

Sol. The Jacobin Club of Mysore was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India. It was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers with the support of Tipu Sultan. He planted a Liberty Tree and declared himself Citizen Tipoo.

S16. Ans.(a)

Sol. In 1920, at a special session of the Congress held at Calcutta under the presidency of Lajpat Rai, Gandhi ji announced his famous programme of Non - Cooperation.

S17. Ans.(a)

Sol. Dandi March was started in India on 12th of March in 1930 under the leadership of the Mahatma Gandhi as an important element to the Indian independence movement. This march was started in India as a direct action campaign against the tax over by the British Rule.

S18. Ans.(d)

Sol. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.

S19. Ans.(b)

Sol. The anti-defection law was passed by parliament in 1985. The 52nd amendment to the Constitution added the Tenth Schedule which laid down the process by which legislators may be disqualified on grounds of defection i.e. Anti-defection law.

S20. Ans.(c)

Sol. Function of judiciary is to enforce and interpret laws.

S21. Ans.(b)

Sol. Abu'l-Hasan entitled by the Mughal emperor Jahangir as Asaf Khan, was the Grand Vizier (Prime minister) of the fifth Mughal emperor Shah Jahan.

S22. Ans.(d)

Sol. Kavindracharya was a deputation of Banaras Pandits to the Mughal emperor to seek abolition of the Banaras and Allahabad.

S23. Ans.(d)

Sol. Thomas Stephens, in Bushton (England) and died in 1619 in Salcete, Goa (India), was an English Jesuit priest and missionary in Portuguese India, writer and linguist. He was the first English man to visit western India.

S24. Ans.(d)

Sol. Mohammad Kazim was the official historian in Aurangzeb's reign.

S25. Ans.(c)

Sol. Vincent Arthur Smith, was a British Indologist and art historian. Smith wrote books on various rulers such as the Buddhist emperor, Ashoka and the Mughal emperor, Akbar, and a history of fine arts in India and Ceylon. He also published two comprehensive volumes on Indian history-The Early History of India and The Oxford History of India.

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)

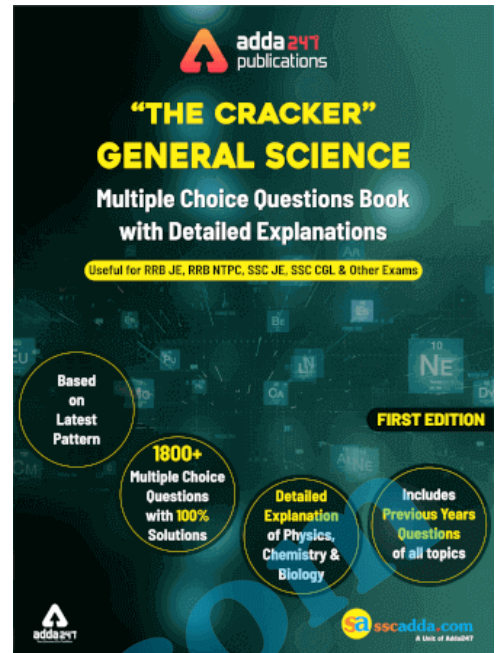
Sol.Article 41 of the Indian Constitution "Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases" deals with the directive principles of state policy.

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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