SSC CGL 2020 Tier-I (Held On: 24 August 2021 Shift 2) GA Paper

Question No. 1

Which of the following states of India has the maximum number of inhabited villages as per Census 2011?

Odisha

Madhya Pradesh

West Bengal

Question No. 2



- · First census- 1872 under British Viceroy Lord Mayo,
- · However, the regular census is being conducted from 1881 onwards.
- · While it has been undertaken every 10 years,
- The decennial Census of India has been conducted 15 times, as of 2011.

Additional Information

- It is conducted by the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- · All the censuses since 1951 were conducted under the 1948 Census of India Act.
- The last census was held in 2011, whilst the next was to be held in 2021.
- But it is postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Question No. 3

Which of the following is the common name of a natural admixture mineral of zinc carbonate and hydrous zinc silicate?

Borax

Calamine

Chalk

Benzol



Calamine:

- A natural admixture mineral of Zinc carbonate and hydrous Zinc silicate.
- Because the two ores are very similar and often occur together, the name calamine was given to the mixture but also incorrectly used for the separate minerals.
- To differentiate the minerals, they were given new names of:
 - o smithsonite(zinc carbonate)
 - o Hemimorphite (hydrous zinc silicate).

Additional Information

- Borax: (6sodium borate/sodium tetraborate/ disodium tetraborate)
 - o It is used as a household cleaner and a booster for laundry detergent.
- · Chalk:
 - o It is a soft, white, porous, sedimentary carbonate rock.
 - o Chalk is a form of limestone composed of the mineral calcite and originally formed deep under the sea
 - Formed by the compression of microscopic plankton that had settled to the sea floor.
- Benzol(aka benzene):
 - o It is a crude form of benzene, containing toluene, xylene, and other hydrocarbons
 - o It is obtained from coal tar or coal gas and used as a fuel

Question No. 5

_____ is used to measure the pressure inside the eyes of a person.

Odometer

Viscometer

✓ Tonometer

Machmeter

Question No. 6



Tonometer

- A tonometer is used to measure the pressure inside the eyes
- Tonometry is a test to measure the pressure inside the eyes.
- The test is used to screen for glaucoma.
- It is also used to measure how well glaucoma treatment is working.

눩 Additional Information

Odometer

- the word odometer is derived from the Greek word hodos, meaning "road" or "trip".
- An odometer for automobiles records the distance a car has run for.
- · An odometer shares space on your dashboard with a speedometer, a tachometer, and maybe a "tripmeter"

Viscometer

- · Viscometers measure the viscosity and flow properties of fluids
- . Viscosity arises from the internal friction of a fluid and is defined as a liquid's resistance to flow or shear stress.

Machmeter

• The <u>machmeter is designed to measure the ratio of pitot excess pressure (the difference between pitot and static) and static pressure</u>

Who founded Vikramshila University and revived Nalanda University?

Gopala

Vasudeva

Shri Gupta

Question No. 8

Key Points

Vikramshila University:

Dharampala

- · Vikramashila University was established by King Dharmapala.
- · Vikramashila is located in Bhagalpur, Bihar.
- · Found during the eighth-century period in response to a supposed decline in the quality of scholarship at Nalanda.
- · Bhaktiyar Khilji destroyed the university in the 12th Century.
- . Vikramshila is an ancient site located 40 km away from the Bhagalpur city of Bihar.
- The small town is famous for housing Vikramshila University, which was built under the guidance of Dharmapala, a Pala King of the 8th century AD.
- Situated on top of the hills along the banks of the river Ganges, the university became a learning center of Tantric Buddhism.
- · Over the years, Vikramshila became one of the most popular Buddhist destinations in India and a major tourist spot in Bihar.

Additional Information

Nalanda University:

- . It is Formed By Emperor Kumar Gupta In The Fifth Century A.D.
- · The Leading Centre of Teaching of Mahayana Buddhism.
- At The End Of the 12th Century, Invader Bakhityar Khilji Demolished The Monastery, Killed The Monks, And Burned The Valuable Library.

Question No. 9

What do you call a proportionate saving in costs gained by an increased level of production?

✓ Economies of scale

Isocost

Isoquant

Production function

Question No. 10

Key Points 1. Economies of scale It refers to the cost advantage experienced by a firm when it increases its level of output The advantage arises due to the inverse relationship between the per-unit fixed cost and the quantity produced. The greater the quantity of output produced, the lower the per-unit fixed cost.

★ Important Points

- 1. Isocost-A curve showing the combinations of factor inputs that have constant market cost
- 2. Isoquant -An isoquant shows all combinations of factors that produce a certain output
- 3. Production function
 - It is an equation that expresses the relationship between the quantities of productive factors (such as labour and capital) used and the amount of product obtained.
 - It states the amount of product that can be obtained from every combination of factors, assuming that the most efficient available methods of production are used.

Question No. 12

Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq was the governor of _____ during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khilji.

X Bengal

Rajasthan

Kashmir

Question No. 13



Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq:

- · He crushed the revolts in the unfriendly provinces with sturdy influence and resorted to harmony, law, and order
- · He re-established the food laws of Ala-ud-Din
- He structured an improved postal system
- · He encouraged agriculture in his Era.

눩 Additional Information

Ala-ud-din Khilji:

- The system of administration as set up by him was thorough and efficient.
- · Sultan Alauddin maintained peace and order throughout the vast empire.
- He employed a large number of spies and they kept him informed of the activities of the people and their reactions to the measures of the Government.
- · He fixed the price of commodities at a low level and his regulation of the market is one of the marvels of medieval statesmanship.
- He was also a patron of architecture and arts. He caused a new town to be built near Delhi.
- · He also constructed a fairly large number of schools, inns, and mosques in different parts of his Empire.
- Amir Khasru, the famous poet, was one of the many literary artists who enjoyed his patronage.
- · Ibn Batuta has described Alauddin Khalji as one of the best Sultans.

Question No. 14



Chronology of the Delhi Sultanate

<u>Empire</u>	<u>Year</u>
Slave/Mamluk dynasty	1206–1290
Khalji dynasty	1290–1320
Tughlaq dynasty	1320–1414
Sayyid dynasty	1414–1451
Lodi dynasty	1451–1526

Which of the following gas is the other name for 'Marsh Gas'?	
Butane	
Propane	
Ethane	
✓ Methane	

★ Important Points

- The methane is (also known as) marsh gas because it is <u>found near the surface of marshy areas</u> (wetland or areas of land where <u>water covers</u> the ground for long periods of time which are usually treeless and is dominated by grasses and herbaceous plants).
- Methane is the lightest hydrocarbon having one carbon and four hydrogen atoms. Its molecular weight is 16. It is also a fuel gas commonly called marsh gas because it is produced from marshy lands. Some facts about it:
- Biogas or Gobar gas also contains 60-70% of methane.
- Methane is one of the greenhouse gases. Other greenhouse gases are- carbon dioxide, water vapour, nitrous oxide, and ozone.
- Methane is produced in the soil during microbial decomposition of organic matter and reduction of CO₂ under strictly anaerobic
 conditions.
- · Hence, we conclude that Methane is known as Marsh gas.

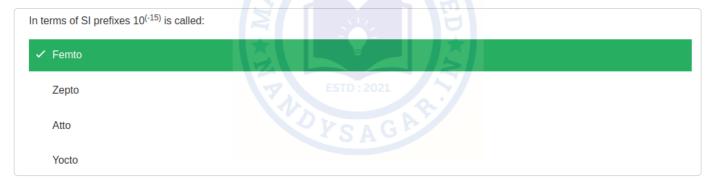
눩 Additional Information

- Hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs) are versatile products used in every end-use sector—residential, commercial, industrial (manufacturing and agriculture), transportation, and electric power.
- The chemical compositions of HGL purity products (HGL streams with a minimum of 90% of one type of HGL) are similar, but their uses
 vary.
- · Hydrocarbon gas liquids, uses, products, and consumers

Question No. 17

HGL	Uses	End-use products	End-use sectors
Ethane	Petrochemical feedstock for ethylene production; power generation	Plastics; anti-freeze; detergents	Industrial
Propane	Fuel for space heating, water heating, cooking, drying, and transportation; petrochemical feedstock	Fuel for heating, cooking, and drying; plastics	Industrial (includes manufacturing and agriculture), residential, commercial, and transportation

Question No. 20



Question No. 21

prefixes	and symbols:	
Prefix	<u>Multiple</u>	Symbol
yotta	10 ²⁴	Υ
Zetta	10 ²¹	Z
exa	10 ¹⁸	Е
Peta	10 ¹⁵	Р
tera	10 ¹²	Т
Giga	10 ⁹	G
mega	10 ⁶	М
kilo	10 ³	k

hecto	10 ²	h
deca	10	da
deci	10-1	d
centi	10-2	С
milli	10-3	m
micro	10 ⁻⁶	mu
nano	1 0 ⁻⁹	n
pico	10-12	р
femto	10 ⁻¹⁵	f
atto	10 ⁻¹⁸	a
zepto	10 ⁻²¹	Z
yotto	10-24	Υ

Swami Vivekananda championed the supremacy of Vedantic philosophy in the Chicago (The US) Conference of World Religions held in the year ___

1898

1878 1884

Question No. 24



Key Points

- The Parliament opened on September 11, 1893.
- · Swami Vivekananda riveted the audience with his call for religious tolerance and an end to fanaticism.
 - o Over the next several weeks, thousands of attendees came to hear Swami Vivekanandamaking the Parliament a watershed moment in interfaith dialogue.
- The World Religions Conference (WRC) is a multi-faith event that brings together well-known scholars from the world's major religions to speak on a common topic from the point of view of their respective religious traditions.
- · For 40 years, the WRC has served as an invaluable forum for different religious and ethnic communities
- Promotes a spirit of tolerance, peace, cooperation, and understanding.
- · Continually on the rise in terms of organizational standards, quality of content, and attendance, the WRC has become Canada's largest and longest-running event of its kind!

Question No. 25

Who authored the book 'Reporting India: My Seventy-Year Journey as a Journalist'?

Prem Prakash

Chetan Bhagat

Khushwant Singh

Anjan Sundaram



- Prem Parkash was born on 7 April 1932 is a storyteller from Punjab, India.
- He is one of the major short story writers in post-1947 East Punjabi literature. He is also known as Prem Parkash Khannvi.
- In 1990, he started a literary magazine Lakeer in collaboration with Surjit Haans.
- · Prem Prakash some of his works include:
 - kach-kade (1966) Nmazee (1971) Muktee (1980) Shwetambr ne Kiha see (1983) Kujh ankiha vee (1990) he was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award for this notable work rangmanch te bhikshoo (1995).



Question No. 28

The Road Through
 War: Anarchy and
 Rebellion in the
 Central African
 Republic Anjan
 Sundaram (2016).
 Stringer: A
 Reporter's Journey
 in the Congo
 (2013).
 Bad News: Last
 Journalists in a
 Dictatorship (2016).

ESTD: 2021

Question No. 29

When is the National Voters Day observed by the Election Commission of India?

6 May

26 June

25 January

15 August

• 25 January is the National Voters Day observed by the Election Commission of India.



- The Election Commission of India observe the 12th National Voters Day on January 25.
- The theme for 2023 is 'Nothing Like Voting, I Vote for Sure'.
- In order to encourage more young voters to take part in the political process, the Government of India has decided to celebrate
 January 25 every year as National Voters' Day. It has been started on 25 January 2011 to mark Commission's foundation day.
- Every year, National Voter's Day is celebrated in New Delhi in the presence of the Honourable President of India as the chief guest.

Question No. 31



Question No. 32

Who among the following developed the Polio vaccine?

FG Hopkins

Edward Jenner

Jonas Salk

Robert Koch

Question No. 33



- Polio is a disease caused by three variants of the poliovirus.
- The virus, which only infects humans, can damage the neurons that control movement, resulting in partial or complete paralysis.
- In the early 1950s, two prominent medical researchers each found a way to protect the world from poliomyelitis, the paralysis-causing disease commonly known as polio.
- . The vaccines created by Dr. Jonas Salk and Dr. Albert Sabin resulted in the near-global eradication of polio.

Additional Information

- Jonas Salk:
 - Jonas Salk was born in New York City, United States (US), to an Orthodox Polish-Jewish immigrant family on 28 October 1914.
 - o In 1947, Salk was appointed director of the Virus Research Laboratory at the University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine.
 - The Salk vaccine was quickly adopted nationwide, and by 1959, had reached about 90 countries.

Important Points Person **Details** Name FG Hopkins was an English biochemist. FG Hopkins was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1929, with FG Christiaan Eijkman, for **Hopkins** the discovery of vitamins, even though Casimir Funk, a Polish biochemist, is widely credited with discovering vitamins.

Question No. 35



Question No. 36

A saturated geological unit which can yield water to the wells at a sufficient rate to support a well is called	
karst	
estuary	
reservoir	
✓ aquifer	



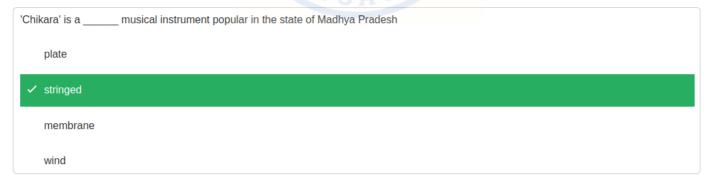
- An aquifer is a body of porous rock or sediment saturated with groundwater. Groundwater enters an aquifer as precipitation seeps
 through the soil. It can move through the aquifer and resurface through springs and wells.
- · There are two general types of aquifers: confined and unconfined.
 - Confined aquifers have a layer of impenetrable rock or clay above them, while unconfined aquifers lie below a permeable layer of soil.
- Many different types of sediments and rocks can form aquifers, including gravel, sandstone, conglomerates, and fractured limestone.
- A common misconception about aquifers is that they are underground rivers or lakes. While groundwater can seep into or out of
 aquifers due to their porous nature, it cannot move fast enough to flow like a river.

Question No. 39

Important Points

- Karst:
 - Karst is a type of landscape where the dissolving of the bedrock has created sinkholes, sinking streams, caves, springs, and other characteristic features.
 - o Karst is associated with soluble rock types such as limestone, marble, and gypsum.
- Estuary:
 - An estuary is a partially enclosed coastal body of brackish water with one or more rivers or streams flowing into it, and with a free connection to the open sea.
- Reservoir:
 - · A reservoir is most commonly an enlarged natural or artificial lake created using a dam to store freshwater.

Question No. 40



Question No. 41

Key Points

- Chikara is a stringed instrument made of parchment, wood, and steel.
- It is a local instrument found in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- It is majorly used by the Pradhan community for vocal accompaniment to songs and dance sequences in Madhya Pradesh.
- Moreover, it is used by the Meo community of the Alwar district of Rajasthan for vocal accompaniment.
- Folk Music Instruments from Madhya Pradesh are:
 - Goga Dhol.
 - o Parang drum.
 - o Ghera.
 - · Pawli.

<u>Additional Information</u>

Chikara instrument:



Question No. 43

Yashovigraha, Mahichandra and Chandradeva were the first three rulers of _____ dynasty

✓ Gahadavala

Wadiyar

Chauhans

Maratha

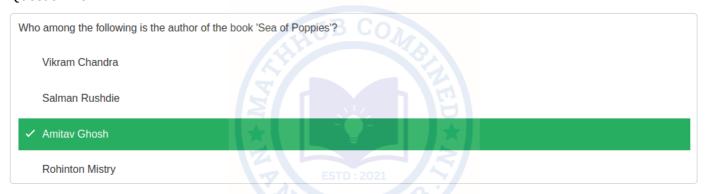
Question No. 44

Key Points

- The Gahadavals of Kannauj ruled North India from the mid of the 11th century till the mid of the 13th century AD.
- · Yashovigraha was the founder of the Gahadavals dynasty. A strong & far-sighted ruler with well-planned policies.
- The Gahadaval kingdom expanded to Delhi and moved eastward to Patna and Munjar areas of Bihar and Kannauj was the political center of Gahadavals.
- Being a political center Kannauj experienced many rules, thus, it is today known for the distilling of scents and is a market center for tobacco, perfume, and rose water.

Question No. 45

눩 Additional Information **Dynasty Details** · The Wadiyar dynasty was founded by Yaduraya wadiyar in 1399. The Wadiyar dynasty was an Indian Wadiyar dynasty that ruled the Kingdom of Mysore from 1399 to 1950, with a brief interruption in the late 1700s.



Question No. 48



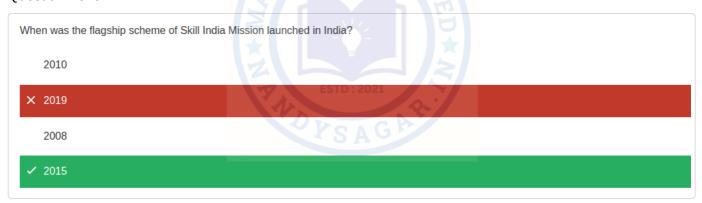
- Amitav Ghosh was born on July 11, 1956, in Kolkata. He received a B.A. degree in 1976 and an M.A. in 1978 from the University of Delhi.
- Amitav Ghosh is an Indian writer and the winner of the 54th Jnanpith award, best known for his work in English fiction.
- He won the Jnanpith award for his contribution to the enrichment of Indian literature in English in 2019.
- His first novel was The Circle of Reason published in the year 1986.
- · Ghosh's works include:
 - The Circle of Reason (his 1986 debut novel), The Shadow Lines (1988), The Glass Palace (2000), The Hungry Tide (2004), and Sea of Poppies (2008), the first volume of The Ibis trilogy, set in the 1830s just before the Opium War and encapsulating the East's colonial history.

Person Name	Details
Vikram Chandra	 Sacred Games (2006). Red Earth and Pouring Rain (1995). Love and Longing in Bombay (1997).
Salman Rushdie	 The Satanic Verses (1988). The Golden House (2017). Shalimar the Clown (2005).

Question No. 50

Tales fiBaaFirozes	ine Balance (1995). from Firozsha tag (1987). sshah Bagh Ke sse(2009).
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Question No. 51



Question No. 52



- Skill India is an initiative launched by the government in 2015 to train over 40 crore Indians in different industry-related jobs.
- The vision is to create an empowered workforce by 2022 with the help of various schemes and training courses.
- The **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana** is deemed as **Skill India's flagship skill development scheme**. Its objective is to enable youth to take up training to secure a better livelihood.
- Assessment and training fees under this scheme are covered by the Government, and individuals with prior experience can get certified.

눩 Additional Information

- Various courses are broadly divided into 5 main categories for Skill India courses, which include:
 - · Management and development programs: Financial statement analysis, modern office practice, marketing for managers, etc.
 - o Training of trainer: Accreditation program for EM trainers, technology infusion, etc.
 - Entrepreneurship development programs: Women EDP, women empowerment, CRR scheme, etc.
 - Skill development programs: Dairy-based ESDP, carpentry, electroplating, fashion designing, etc.
 - $\circ \ \ \textbf{Other skills:} \ Promotion \ of \ micro-enterprises, \ cluster \ development, \ lending \ strategies \ for \ MSMEs, \ etc.$

★ Important Points

- The schemes for skill development in India are as follows:
 - o Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.
 - o Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP).
 - ο LIDΔΔΝ
 - o Standard Training Assessment and Reward Scheme (STAR).
 - o Polytechnic Schemes.
 - · Vocationalisation of Education.

Question No. 54

Reserve Bank of India became the first central bank in the world to have more than one million followers on _____ in November 2020

Instagram

Twitter

Snapchat

Facebook

Question No. 55



- The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) is the central bank of India whose primary function is to manage and govern the financial system of the country.
- The Reserve Bank of India was founded on 1 April 1935, in Kolkata, and its headquarters is located in Mumbai.
- · As of now January 2022 the Reserve bank of India governor is Shaktikanta Das.
- · Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 is the legislative act under which the Reserve Bank of India was formed.
 - This act along with the Companies Act, which was amended in 1936, was meant to provide a framework for the supervision of banking firms in India.

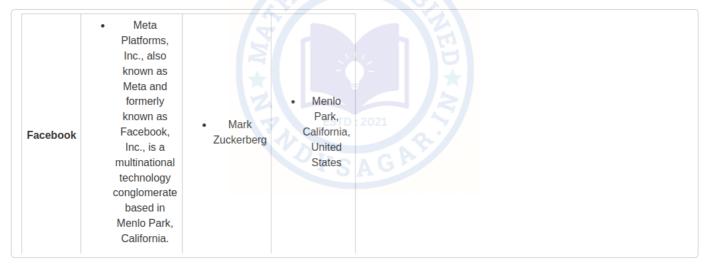
Question No. 56

rters A G	Headquarters	CEO	Details	Company
urk, ornia, ited	Menlo Park, California, United States	Kevin Systrom	Instagram is an American photo and video sharing social networking service founded by Kevin Systrom and Mike Krieger.	nstagram

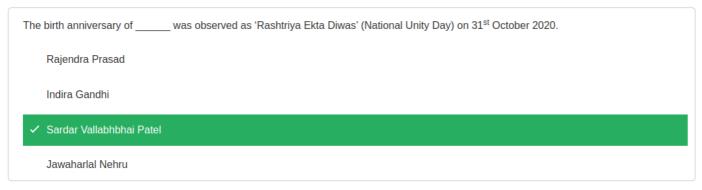
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Question No. 59



Question No. 60



Key Points

- In 2014, the Government of India introduced Rashtriya Ekta Diwas or National Unity Day with an aim to pay tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his birth anniversary.
- Rashtriya Ekta Diwas was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in 2014, by paying tribute to the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's statue and flagging of a program which was known as Run For Unity in New Delhi.
- . The Government of India has constructed a huge statue of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel near the Narmada River in Gujarat in memory of the Iron Man of India.
- · Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel:
 - o Patel was born on 31 October 1875 at Nadiad, Gujarat, India, and died on 15 December 1950 at Bombay.
 - · Patel, during the first three years of Indian independence, served as Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs, Minister of Information, and Minister of States.
 - He served as the first Indian municipal commissioner of Ahmadabad from 1917 to 1924 and was elected as a municipal president from 1924 to 1928.
 - o Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the second candidate after Mahatma Gandhi to the presidency of the 1929 Lahore session of the Indian National Congress.

Question No. 62

Details
Rajendra Prasad was an Indian independence activist, lawyer, scholar, and subsequently, the first president of India, in office from 1950 to 1962. Rajendra Prasad was honored with Bharat Ratna in 1962.

Question No. 63

Indira Gandhi	 Indira Priyadarshini Gandhi was an Indian politician and a central figure of the Indian National Congress. She was the 3rd prime minister of India and was also the first and, to date, only female prime minister of India. Gandhi was the daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru, the 1st prime minister of India. 	

Jawaharlal Nehru

- Jawaharlal Nehru was an Indian politician who served as the 1st Prime Minister of India.
- Nehru was a principal leader of the Indian nationalist movement in the 1930s and 1940s.

Question No. 65

Which of the following is a cattle fair celebrated in the state of Himachal Pradesh?

Doongri Festival

Ashwin Mela



Manimahesh Fair

Question No. 66

Key Points

- . Bilaspur town of Himachal witnesses the four-five day long Nalwari or Annual Cattle Fair each year in the month of March or April.
- · At this festival, people enjoy wrestling and several other fun activities. Cattle are brought from Nalagarh and neighboring areas of Punjab, for this celebration.
- The owners across the country bring their beautifully decorated cattle to the spot because the time is supposed to be of very lucrative deals for them.
- Fairs & Festivals in Himachal Pradesh are:
 - o Pori Festival.
 - o Minjar fair Chamba.
 - Summer festival shimla.
 - Halda festival.
 - Sazo festival.

Question No. 67

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- · Doongri Festival:
 - The Doongri festival is organized on the auspicious occasion of Basant Panchami. It is also popularly known as the Hadimba
 - The festival lasts for three days. It is organized at the Hadimba Temple, situated in the sacred Dhungri Forest in Manali.

Question No. 68

In which year were the Fundamental Duties of citizens added to the Constitution of India by the 42nd Amendment?

1964

1950

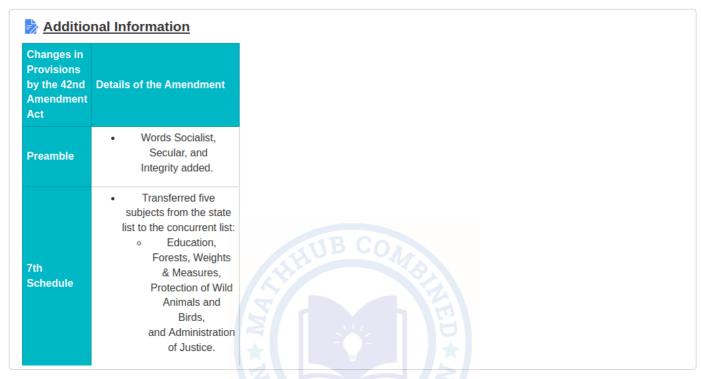
1976

1982

Key Points

- 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 is one of the most important amendments to the Indian Constitution. It was enacted by the Indian National Congress headed by Indira Gandhi.
- Due to the large number of amendments this act has brought to the Indian Constitution, it is also known as Mini-Constitution. The topic 42nd Amendment Act also called The Constitution Act, 1976.
- 42nd Amendment Act amended/ introduced various provisions given below:
 - o Attempted to reduce the power of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
 - Laid down Fundamental Duties for citizens.

Question No. 70



Question No. 71

10 Fundamental Duties added for the citizens.
 (The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government in 1976).

Question No. 72

According to the 2011 Census of India, which of the following is the second most populous state in the country?

✓ Maharashtra

Gujarat

Madhya Pradesh

Rajasthan

- According to the 2011 Census of India, Maharashtra is the second most populous state in the country.
- As per the consensus of India 2011, Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state and Sikkim is the least populous state in India.



- According to the provisional results of the **2011 national census**, **Maharashtra** is the second most populous state in **India** with a population of **112,374,333** (9.28% of India's population).
- The 2011 census for the Maharashtra state found 55% of the population to be rural with 45% being urban-based.
- According to the 2011 census, Hinduism was the principal religion in the state at 79.8 percent of the total population, while Muslims
 constituted 11.5 percent.
- The sex ratio in Maharashtra was 929 females per 1000 males, which was below the national average of 943.
- The literacy rate rose to 83.2 percent. Of this, male literacy stood at 89.82 percent and female literacy at 75.48 percent.

te 2011 Census details
The population density is 308 km(797.6/sq mi), lower than other Indian states. As per the census of 2011, the state has a sex ratio of 918 girls for every 1000 boys, one of the lowest (ranked 24) amongst the 29 states in India. As per the 2011 census, the literacy rate of Gujarat is 78.03%.

Question No. 75

Madhya Pradesh	 According to the 2011 census, the Adivasi population in Madhya Pradesh was 73.34 million, constituting 21.1 percent of the total population. As per the 2011 Census, the Madhya Pradesh literacy rate is 69.32% and the sex ratio is 931. 	
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Rajasthan

- According to the 2011 Census of India, Rajasthan has a total population of 68,548,437.
- As per the Census report of 2011, Rajasthan had a literacy rate of 67.06 percent (80.51 percent male and 52.66 percent female).
- Rajasthan's literacy rate is below the national average of 74.04 percent.

