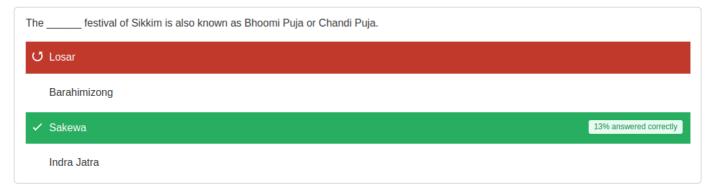
SSC CGL 2021 Tier-I (Held On: 18 April 2022 Shift 1) GA Paper

Question No. 1



Question No. 2



- · Sakewa festival is also known as the Bhoomi puja or Chandi puja (worship of mother earth).
- . It is a religious festival celebrated by the Kirat Khambu Rai community of Sikkim.
- The nine-day long festival begins on the full moon day of the Hindu month of Baisakh which mostly falls between April and May.
- The celebrations mark the beginning of the new farming year and start off on a big ground or a hilltop.
- The Mangpa (male priest) or Mangma (female priest) performs puja of the soil, followed by various other religious rituals and community feasts
- The entire state comes alive during the colourful festivities of Sakewa with the sounds of drums and cymbals reverberating in the air.

Question No. 3

Additional Information

- Losar
 - Losar also known as Tibetan New Year, is a festival in Tibetan Buddhism.
 - · The festival is celebrated on various dates depending on the location (Tibet, Bhutan, Nepal, India) tradition.
 - o The festival is a new year's festival, celebrated on the first day of the lunisolar Tibetan calendar.
 - o It is a significant festival in the North East Indian state of Sikkim and is celebrated with great enthusiasm every year.

Barahimizong

- Barahimizong is a festival observed by the Mangar Community in Sikkim.
- It is celebrated as a day when the Mangar people come together to pay homage to their forefathers and kuldevtaas by performing various religious rituals and rites.
- The first Barahimizong Festival was held in 1998 with the prime objective of keeping alive, the cultural and traditional heritage of the community.
- Indra Jatra
 - This is an important harvest festival in Kathmandu Valley, also known as Yenya (meaning "Kathmandu celebration").
 - o Indra Jatra is a regional holiday in the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal.
 - The holiday takes place on the 15th day of Yanla, the 11th month in the Nepalese calendar.

Question No. 4

Th	The Poona Pact of 1932 was an agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and				
	Lord Irwin				
	BR Ambedkar				
	Aurobindo Ghose				
	Bal Gangadhar Tilak				

Key_Points

- . On 24 September 1932, the Poona Pact was sealed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B R Ambedkar in the Yerwada Central Jail,
- Gandhiji was undertaking a fast against the British government's decision to grant separate electorates for the 'Depressed classes'.
- . The separate electorate for Dalits was a topic upon which Gandhi and Ambedkar could not agree.
- In the First Round Table Conference held in 1930, Dr. Ambedkar had demanded a separate electorate for the 'Depressed classes whom he was representing.
- . Gandhi and the Congress Party were against the idea of separate electorates for any class as it was seen as a means to weaken and divide Indian society.
- . The then British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald granted the 'Communal Award' to minority communities including the 'Depressed classes'.
- Gandhi protested against this award (also known as the MacDonald Award) by undertaking a fast unto death whilst in jail in Poona.
- . When Gandhi started his fast, there was public pressure on Ambedkar to step in and stop the fast. This resulted in the Poona

Question No. 6

Additional Information

- · Provisions of the Poona Pact
 - Seats would be reserved for the 'Depressed classes' in the Provincial Councils.
 - The number of seats reserved for the provinces depended on the strength of the provinces:
 - Madras: 30; Punjab: 8; Bombay and Sindh: 15; Central Provinces: 20; Bihar and Orissa: 18; Bengal: 30; United Provinces: 20; and Assam: 7 (Total reserved: 148)
 - In the Central Legislature, 19% of the seats would be reserved for the Depressed Classes.
 - o The members of the depressed classes who were eligible to vote would form an electoral college. This College would elect four candidates among the depressed classes on the basis of a single vote.
 - · This principle of 'Joint electorate and reserved seats' was to be followed in the Central Assembly too.
 - It was agreed that this system would continue for ten years unless it was ended by mutual consent sooner.
 - It was also agreed upon to allocate a certain portion of money from the educational grant for the education of the depressed classes in all the provinces.
 - Nobody would be discriminated against because they belonged to the depressed classes in the matter of election to the local bodies or appointment to government service.

Question No. 7

is the measure of the relative clarity of a liquid. Reduction

Conductivity



Composting

Question No. 8



Key_Points

- . Turbidity is the measure of the relative clarity of a liquid.
- . It is an optical characteristic of water and is a measurement of the amount of light that is scattered by material in the water when a light is shined through the water sample.
- · The higher the intensity of scattered light, the higher the turbidity.
- · The distance at which the disk disappears is the water clarity reading, which is recorded in centimetres.

눩 Additional Information

- . Turbidity is commonly measured in Nephelometric Turbidity Units (NTU).
- . The nephelometric method compares how light is scattered in a water sample against the amount of light scattered in a reference solution.
- An electronic hand-held meter is often used to measure turbidity.
- . The WHO (World Health Organization), establishes that the turbidity of drinking water shouldn't be more than 5 NTU, and should ideally be below 1 NTU.

At a Regional Rural Bank, the share of the Government of India is _____.

50%

60%

40%

20%

Question No. 10



• The ownership structure of Regional Rural Bank is different from other government-owned banks 50 percent is held by the central government, 35 percent by sponsor banks, and 15 percent by state governments.

Important Points

- Regional Rural Banks were established under the provisions of an ordinance passed on 26 September 1975 and the RRB Act 1976 to provide sufficient banking and credit facility for agriculture and other rural sectors.
- As a result, five RRBs were set up on 2 October 1975 on the recommendations of the Narsimha Committee on Rural Credit, during
 the tenure of Indira Gandhi's government.
- The purpose was to include rural areas into the economic mainstream since around 70% of the Indian population was rural.
- · Prathama Bank, with head office in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh was the first RRB.
- The other four RRBs were Gaur Gramin Bank (sponsored by UCO Bank), Gorakhpur Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by State Bank of India), Haryana Kshetriya Gramin Bank (sponsored by Punjab National Bank), and Jaipur-Nagpur Anchalik Gramin Bank (sponsored by UCO Bank).

Question No. 11



Question No. 12

Key Points

- Before being renamed, Mount Everest was simply known as Peak XV.
- At first, Mount Everest was simply labelled as "H"; that had been changed to Peak XV by 1850.
- In 1865 Peak XV was renamed for Sir George Everest, surveyor-general of India from 1830 to 1843.
- The Royal Geographic Society subsequently pronounced the official name "Mount Everest" in 1865 based on the recommendation of Andrew Waugh, the British Surveyor General of India.
- · Sir George Everest was Waugh's predecessor in the post of Surveyor-General.

🝌 Additional Information

- In 1852, stationed at the survey headquarters in Dehradun, Radhanath Sikdar, an Indian mathematician and surveyor from Bengal
 was the first to identify Everest as the world's highest peak, using trigonometric calculations based on Nicolson's
 measurements.
- The name of Mount Everest on the border of Nepal and Tibet is Chomo Lungma in the Tibetan language.
- The people of Nepal know it as Sagar-Matha. But in the whole world, it is famous as Mount Everest.

As per a list compiled by the United Nations Population Division, _____ is the world's fastest-growing city with a 44% increase in population between 2015 and 2020.

Kozhikode

Surat

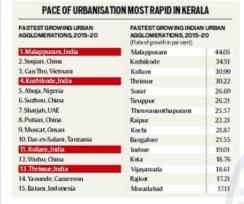
Jaipur

Malappuram

Question No. 14



Malappuram, which recorded a 44 percent rise in its population from 2015 to 2020, topped the ranking as the world's fastest-growing city as per a list compiled by the United Nations Population Division.



- . These cities are seeing rapid urbanization, and the main reason is the inclusion of new areas within the UA's limits.
- In Kerala, urbanization is driven by a move away from agriculture, which leads to a change in a village's Census classification
- While the pace of urbanization has been slower in the North, some unnaturally high increases in the population can be expected
 after the 2021 Census because in some cases, villages on the peripheries were brought within the administrative boundaries of the cities.

Question No. 15



Question No. 16



- The Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) campaign was officially launched on 2 October 2014 at Rajghat, New Delhi by Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- It is India's largest cleanliness drive to date with three million government employees and students from all parts of India
 participating in 4,043 cities, towns, and rural communities.
- The campaign aims to achieve the vision of a 'Clean India' by 2nd October 2019.
- The best tribute India could pay to Mahatma Gandhi on his 150 birth anniversary in 2019.
- Prime Minister said people should neither litter nor let others litter. He gave the mantra of 'Na gandagi karenge, Na karne denge.'

King	Ajatashatru was a ruler of the dynasty.
	Mauryan
~	Haryanka
	Shishunaga
	Nanda

Question No. 18



- · Ajatashatru was one of the most important kings of the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha in East India.
- · He was the son of King Bimbisara and was a contemporary of both Mahavira and Gautama Buddha.
- · He forcefully took over the kingdom of Magadha from his father and imprisoned him.
- The city of Pataliputra was formed by the fortification of a village by Ajatashatru.
- · Ajatashatru followed policies of conquest and expansion.

Question No. 19

Additional Information

- · Mauryan Dynasty
 - o The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE.
 - o The three great rulers of the Mauryan Empire were Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka.
- Shishunaga Dynasty
 - Shishunaga (413 395 BCE) was the founder of the Shishunaga dynasty of the Magadha Empire in present-day northern India.
 - o Initially, he was an amatya (official) of the Magadha Empire under the Haryanka dynasty.
 - o Important rulers were Shishunaga, Kalashoka, and Nandivardhana.
- · Nanda Dynasty
 - o The most powerful ruler of the Nanda Dynasty is Mahapadma Nanda.
 - · He was also the founder of the Nanda Dynasty.
 - o At the time of Alexander's invasion, Dhana Nand was the ruler of Magadha.
 - o Nanda Dynasty ruled in Magadha at the time of Alexander's invasion.
 - o The ruler was Dhana Nand, the last ruler of the Nanda dynasty.

Question No. 20

Which of the following is India's first Paperless Budget?

Union Budget 2021-22

Union Budget 2019-20

Union Budget 2020-21

Union Budget 2018-19

Key Points

- On 1 February 2021, Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman presented the first paperless budget. This was done due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in India.
- The Union Budget 2021 was presented in a digital format for the first time to promote the Government of India's (Gol) Digital India flagship programme.

눩 Additional Information

- The Union Budget of India also referred to as the Annual Financial Statement in Article 112 of the Constitution of India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India.
- The Government presents it on the first day of February so that it could be materialized before the beginning of the new financial year in April.
- . Until 2016 it was presented on the last working day of February by the Finance Minister in Parliament.
- The budget division of the department of economic affairs (DEA) in the finance ministry is the nodal body responsible for producing the budget.
- It is presented by means of the Finance Bill and the Appropriation bill has to be passed by Lok Sabha before it can come into
 effect on 1 April, the start of India's financial year.
- Since 1947, there have been a total of 73 annual budgets, 14 interim budgets, and four special budgets, or mini-budgets.

Question No. 22

Who among the following wrote the novel 'The Great Gatsby'?

Harper Lee

Chinua Achebe

Alice Walker

✓ F Scott Fitzgerald

Question No. 23

Key_Points

- . The Great Gatsby is a 1925 novel by American writer F. Scott Fitzgerald.
- The novel was inspired by a youthful romance Fitzgerald had with socialite Ginevra King, and the riotous parties he attended on Long Island's North Shore in 1922.
- During World War II, the novel experienced an abrupt surge in popularity when the Council on Books in Wartime distributed free
 copies to American soldiers serving overseas.
- The Great Gatsby is widely considered to be a literary masterwork and a contender for the title of the Great American Novel.

눩 Additional Information

- Harper Lee
 - Nelle Harper Lee was an American novelist best known for her 1960 novel To Kill a Mockingbird.
 - o It won the 1961 Pulitzer Prize and has become a classic of modern American literature.
- Chinua Achebe
 - o Chinua Achebe was a Nigerian novelist, poet, and critic who is regarded as the dominant figure of modern African literature.
 - His first novel and magnum opus, Things Fall Apart, occupies a pivotal place in African literature and remains the most widely studied, translated, and read African novel.
- Alice Walker
 - · Alice Malsenior Tallulah-Kate Walker is an American novelist, short story writer, poet, and social activist.
 - In 1982, she became the first African-American woman to win the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, which she was awarded for her novel The Color Purple.

What is the power of 'second' in the SI unit of acceleration?

√ -2

0

+1

-1

Question No. 25



- The SI unit of acceleration is meters/second2 (m/s2).
- · Hence, the power of the second is -2 as it is in the denominator.
- · Acceleration (a) is defined as the rate of change in velocity.
- · Velocity is a vector quantity, and therefore acceleration is also a vector quantity.

눩 Additional Information

- Types of acceleration
- · Uniform acceleration
 - When an object is travelling in a straight line with an increase in velocity at equal intervals of time, then the object is said to be in uniform acceleration. The free-falling of an object is an example of uniform acceleration.
- Non-uniform acceleration
 - When an object is travelling with an increase in velocity but not at equal intervals of time is known as non-uniform acceleration. Bus moving or leaving from the bus stop is an example of non-uniform acceleration.
- · Instantaneous acceleration
 - The acceleration of an object at any instant of time is known as instantaneous acceleration.

Question No. 26

Which of the following is a peninsular river?

Ganga

ESTD: 2021

✓ Narmada

Brahmaputra

Indus

Question No. 27



- · Narmada is a peninsular river.
- The Narmada River is the 5th longest river and overall longest west-flowing river in India, and the largest flowing river in the state
 of Madhya Pradesh.
- · This river flows through Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat states of India.
- It is also known as the "Life Line of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat".
- · Narmada rises from Amarkantak Plateau in Anuppur district Madhya Pradesh.
- It is one of only two major rivers in peninsular India that run from east to west (the longest west flowing river), along with the Tapti
 River.
- It is one of the rivers in India that flows in a rift valley, bordered by the Satpura and Vindhya ranges.

Additional Information

- · The Indian rivers are divided into two major groups:
 - The Himalayan rivers
 - o The Peninsular rivers
- Himalayan Rivers
 - The main Himalayan river systems are the Ganga, the Indus, and the Brahmaputra river systems.
- Peninsular Rivers
 - The main peninsular river systems include the Narmada, the Tapi, the Godavari, the Krishna, the Kaveri, and the Mahanadi river systems.

Question No. 29



Himalayan Rivers Vs Peninsular Rivers

Himalayan Rivers	Peninsular Rivers
Originates from Himalayan ranges and flows throughout the year.	Arises from the Western Ghats, receive water only during a particular period.
Perennial	Non-perennial
Forms Delta	Some rivers form delta while others form Estuary
Flows in a Meandering shape	Flows Straight
Their source of water are Snow and rain	The Source of water is only Rain
V-shaped valley is formed	U-shaped valley is formed

Question No. 30

Which of the following statements about the 'Gotra' practice in ancient India is true?

Each gotra was named after a famous king.

Women retained their father's gotra after marriage.

Men and women were expected to marry within the same gotra.

People belonging to the same gotra were regarded as descendants of the person after whom the gotra was named.

Question No. 31



- Gotra refers to a lineage segment within an Indian caste that prohibits intermarriage by virtue of the members' descent from a common mythical ancestor after whom the gotra was named.
- It is an important factor in determining possible Hindu marriage alliances.
- Gotra originally referred to the seven lineage segments of the Brahmans (priests), who trace their derivation from seven ancient seers: Atri, Bharadvaja, Bhrigu, Gotama, Kashyapa, Vasishtha, and Vishvamitra.
- An eighth gotra was added early on, the Agastya, named after the seer intimately linked up with the spread of Vedic Hinduism in southern India.
- In later times the number of gotras proliferated when a need was felt to justify Brahman descent by claiming for one's line a Vedic seer.
- Marriages within the gotra ('sagotra' marriages) are not permitted under the rule of exogamy in the traditional matrimonial system.
- Women do not retain their father's gotra after marriage.

Ferrum is the Latin name for				
~	on			
	inc			
	ppper			
	ickel			

Question No. 33

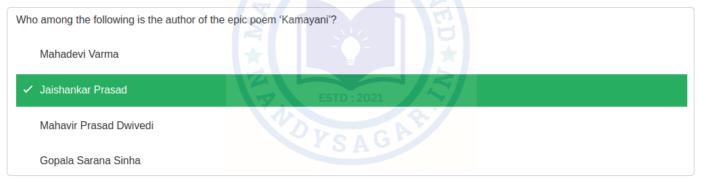


- Ferrum is the Latin term for iron and the source of its chemical symbol Fe.
- · Iron is a chemical element with the symbol Fe and atomic number 26.
- It is a metal that belongs to the first transition series and group 8 of the periodic table.
- It is, by mass, the most common element on Earth, right in front of oxygen, forming much of Earth's outer and inner core.
- Atomic mass: 55.845 u.
- · Electron configuration: [Ar] 3d64s2.

Additional Information

- The Latin name for zinc is Zincum, which means "white thin layer" or "white sediments".
- . The symbol 'Cu' denotes the Latin name of copper, which is Cuprum.
- . Niccolum is the Latin name for a Nickel.

Question No. 34



Question No. 35

Key_Points

- Kamayani (1936) is a Hindi epic poem by Jaishankar Prasad (1889–1937).
- · It is considered one of the greatest literary works written in modern times in Hindi literature.
- Kamayani depicts the interplay of human emotions, thoughts, and actions by taking mythological metaphors.
- · A musical play adaptation of "Kamayani" has been directed by Dr. Shakuntala Shukla and Vyomkesh Shukla.
- This play is produced by the banner of "Roopvani, Varanasi".

Additional Information

- · Mahadevi Varma
 - Mahadevi Varma (26 March 1907 11 September 1987) was an Indian Hindi-language poet, essayist, sketch story writer and an
 eminent personality of Hindi literature.
 - o She is considered one of the four major pillars of the Chhayawadi era in Hindi literature.
 - o In 1930, Nihar, in 1932, Rashmi, in 1933, and Neerja were composed by her.
 - o In 1935, her collection of poems called Sandhyageet was published.
 - o In 1939, four poetic collections were published with their artworks under the title Yama.
 - o She is also considered the pioneer of feminism in India.
- Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi
 - Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi (15 May 1864 21 December 1938) was an Indian Hindi writer and editor.
 - · Kavya manjusha, Kavitakalap, Sugandh, Mere Jeevan ki Yatra, Sahitya Sandarbh are some of his literary works.
- Gopala Sarana Sinha
 - Gopala Sarana Sinha (1891-1960) is an important writer of the modern period of Hindi literature commences with the second half of the 19th century.

Question No. 37

A bill becomes an Act of the Parliament after being passed by both the houses of Parliament and assented to by the

Vice President

✓ President

Prime Minister

Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Question No. 38



- · A bill becomes an Act of the Parliament after being passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President.
- The basic function of Parliament is to make laws. All legislative proposals have to be brought in the form of Bills before Parliament.
- A Bill is a statute in the draft and cannot become law unless it has received the approval of both the Houses of Parliament and the assent
 of the President of India.

Question No. 39

Important Points

- . The process of law-making begins with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.
- A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or a member other than a Minister.
- . In the former case, it is called a Government Bill and in the latter case, it is known as a Private Member's Bill.
- A Bill undergoes three readings in each House, i.e., the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha before it is submitted to the President for assent.
- First Reading
 - The First Reading refers to
 - o (i) motion for leave to introduce a Bill in the House on the adoption of which the Bill is introduced.
 - (ii) in the case of a Bill originated in and passed by the other House, the laying on the Table of the House of the Bill, as passed by the
 other House.
- Second Reading
- · Third Reading
 - $\circ~$ The Third Reading refers to the discussion on the motion that the Bill or the Bill, as amended, be passed.
- · An almost similar procedure is followed in Rajya Sabha in respect of Bills introduced in that House.
- · After a Bill has been finally passed by the Houses of Parliament, it is submitted to the President for his assent.
- After a Bill has received the assent of the President, it becomes the law of the land.

Which of the following is NOT a water pollutant?

Chromium

Silt

Glacier

Arsenic

Question No. 41

Key_Points

- A glacier is not a water pollutant but it is a source of fresh water.
- The main water pollutants include bacteria, viruses, parasites, fertilizers, pesticides, pharmaceutical products, nitrates, phosphates, plastics, faecal waste, and even radioactive substances.
- These substances do not always change the colour of the water, meaning that they are often invisible pollutants.
- While some metals are essential for human health at trace concentrations due to their role as coenzymes (eg, Fe and Cu), others
 are toxic at any concentration level (eg, Pb and Cd) Chromium (Cr VI), cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), and arsenic (As) have been
 recognized as water, pollutants.
- Metals can cause severe toxicity in humans, depending on the concentration, the exposure pathway, and the duration of exposure.

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- The high concentrations of arsenic (As) in drinking water in inorganic form cause skin, liver, lungs and other organs damage.
- Cr (VI) is the most toxic form of pollutant present in water, producing liver and kidney damage, internal haemorrhage and respiratory disorders.
- · Silt in water can cause kidney stones and digestive disorders.

Question No. 42

According to the Economic Survey 2020-21, imports are expected to decline by _____ in the second half of FY21.

✓ 11.3%

6.3%

5.4%

8.2%

Question No. 43

Key_Points

- According to the Economic Survey, 2020-21 exports are expected to decline by 5.8 percent and imports by 11.3 percent in the second half of the year.
- The Economic Survey of India is an annual document of the Ministry of Finance, Government of India.
- The Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance presents the Survey in the Parliament every year, just before the Union Budget.
- It is prepared under the guidance of the Chief Economic Adviser of India.

★ Important Points

- Summary of Economic Survey-2020-21
 - India's real GDP to record an 11.0% growth in FY2021-22 and nominal GDP to grow by 15.4% the highest since independence.
 - The recovery in the second half of FY2020-21 is expected to be powered by government consumption, estimated to grow at 17% YoY.
 - Exports are expected to decline by 5.8% and imports by 11.3% in the second half of FY21.
 - o India expected to have a Current Account Surplus of 2% of GDP in FY21, a historic high after 17 years.
 - o On the supply side, Gross Value Added (GVA) growth was pegged at -7.2% in FY21 as against 3.9% in FY20.
 - o Agriculture is set to cushion the shock of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Indian economy in FY21 with a growth of 3.4%.
 - $\circ~$ Industry and services are estimated to contract by 9.6% and 8.8% respectively during FY21.
 - Agriculture remained the silver lining while contact-based services, manufacturing, and construction were hit hardest, and recovering steadily.
 - India remained a preferred investment destination in FY 2020-21 with FDI pouring in amidst global asset shifts towards equities and prospects of quicker recovery in emerging economies.
 - · Net FPI inflows recorded an all-time monthly high of US\$ 9.8 billion in November 2020, as investors' risk appetite returned.
 - India was the only country among emerging markets to receive equity FII inflows in 2020.

Question No. 45

With reference to the Money Bills in the Parliament, which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.

It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.

It can only be introduced by a minister and not by a private member.

It can be rejected or amended by the Rajya Sabha.

Question No. 46

Key_Points

- · Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a money bill.
- · It can approve the bill or suggest changes that may or may not be eventually accepted by the Lok Sabha.
- . Money Bill is defined in Article 110 of the Indian Constitution.
- · Money bills are concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc.

★ Important Points

- · Provisions Related to a Money Bill:
 - $\circ~$ The Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not.
 - o The Lok Sabha can either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
 - o It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
 - $\circ~$ It can only be introduced by a minister and not by a private member.
 - Rajya Sabha has no power to reject a money bill, it can approve the bill or suggest changes that may or may not be eventually
 accepted by the Lok Sabha.
 - Also, the bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, or the bill is deemed to have passed both houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.

Question No. 47

Article ______ of the Constitution of India lays down the process for introducing changes in the Constitution.

351

342

✓ 368

374

Question No. 48



- . The procedure of amendment in the constitution is laid down in Part XX (Article 368) of the Constitution of India.
- . Article 368 of Part XX of the Constitution of India provides for three types of amendments.
 - Amendment by a simple majority of the Parliament.
 - o By a special majority of Parliament.
 - o By a special majority of the Parliament with the ratification by half of the total states.

Additional Information

- Article 351
 - "It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of
 expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering
 with its genius, the forms, style, and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the 8th
 Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily, on Sanskrit and secondarily on other
 languages."
- Article 342
 - Scheduled Tribes: The President may with respect to any State or Union territory, and where it is a State, after consultation with
 the Governor thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or
 tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State or
 Union territory, as the case may be.
- Article 374
 - · Provisions as to Judges of the Federal Court and proceedings pending in the Federal Court or before His Majesty in Council.

Question No. 49

Who among the following is the author of the book 'Two Lives'?

Vikram Seth

Arundhati Roy

Sudha Murty

Chetan Bhagat

ESTD: 2021

Question No. 50



Question No. 51

'Ponung' and 'Tapu' are popular dance forms from the state of _____ .

Goa

Bihar

✓ Arunachal Pradesh

Chhattisgarh

Key_Points

- · Ponung folk dance is a popular dance in Arunachal Pradesh. It belongs to the Adi tribe.
- · Tapu is a war dance of the Adi tribe of Arunachal Pradesh.
- . The only males perform tapu war dance during the festival of Aran.
- It is performed to drive away evil spirits from villages.
- It is celebrated on 7th March to herald the season of shifting cultivation.
- Ponung is the harvest dance performed by the Adi tribal community of Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is danced at the festival held just before the harvesting operations.
- It is believed that the dance will bring about a good harvest and prosperity to the community.

Question No. 53

🍃 Additional Information

Tribal dances	States	
Santhali Dance	West Bengal, Jharkhand & Odisha.	
Bamboo Dance	Mizoram	
Kalbelia Dance	Rajasthan.	
Elelakkaradi Dance	Kerala.	
Bhagoria Dance	Madhya Pradesh	
Chhau Dance	West Bengal, Jharkhand & Odisha.	
Dhimsa Dance	Andhra Pradesh	
Shad Suk Mynsiem	Meghalaya	

Question No. 54

Which of the following is the physical quantity for the expression arc/radius?

Linear momentum

Velocity

Plane angle

Surface tension

Question No. 55

Key_Points

- The physical quantity for the expression of arc/radius is the Plane angle.
- A plane angle is well known: one full revolution is 360° or 2π radians.
- Plane angle- usually refers to an angle in a 2-dimensional figure like a square, triangle, circle, etc.
- Solid angle usually refers to an angle in a 3-dimensional figure like a cube, cuboid, sphere, etc.

Additional Information

- · Linear momentum
 - \circ Linear momentum is the vector quantity and is defined as the product of the mass of an object, m, and its velocity, v.
 - The linear momentum formula is given by, P = m v, where m=mass, v= velocity.
 - The units of linear momentum are kg m/s.
- Surface tension
 - Surface tension can be defined as the property of the surface of a liquid that allows it to resist an external force, due to the
 cohesive nature of the water molecules.
 - Surface tension, represented by the symbol y (alternatively σ or T), is measured in force per unit length.
 - Its SI unit is newton per meter and the cgs unit of dyne per centimetre.
- Velocity
 - · Velocity (v) is a vector quantity that measures displacement (or change in position, Δs) over the change in time (Δt).
 - Velocity is represented by the equation $\mathbf{v} = \Delta \mathbf{s}/\Delta \mathbf{t}$.