SSC CHSL 2023 Tier-I (Held On: 02 August 2023 Shift 1) GA Paper

Question No. 1

Who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1909 along with Karl Ferdinand Braun for the development of practical wireless telegraphy?

Heinrich Rudolf Hertz

John Michell

Wilhelm Rontgen

Guglielmo Marconi

11% answered correctly

Question No. 2

The correct answer is **Guglielmo Marconi**.



- Guglielmo Marconi was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1909 along with Karl Ferdinand Braun for the development of practical wireless telegraphy.
- Marconi is widely recognized as the father of modern wireless communication.
- He conducted extensive experiments and research on radio waves and developed a practical system of wireless telegraphy that revolutionized communication.

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- · Heinrich Rudolf Hertz was a German physicist.
 - He discovered the existence of electromagnetic waves, which laid the foundation for the development of wireless communication.
- · John Michell was an English physicist and geologist.
 - He made significant contributions to the field of astronomy and gravitation.
- Wilhelm Rontgen was a German physicist.
 - He discovered X-rays, which revolutionized medical diagnosis.

Question No. 3

Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is remembered for his mastery in playing _____.

Tabla
Sarod
Sitar

Vour first attempt 36% answered correctly

Question No. 4



- Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is remembered for his mastery in playing the Santoor, a musical instrument that originated in the Kashmir Valley.
- The Santoor is a type of hammered dulcimer that is played by striking the strings with a pair of wooden mallets.
- Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is credited with popularizing the Santoor as a solo instrument in Indian classical music.
- · He has also collaborated with other musicians from different genres and countries, including the Grateful Dead and the Kronos Quartet.

Which potassium acid salt is obtained as a by - product of alcohol manufacture during the fermentation process?

Potassium citrate

Potassium bitartrate

Potassium nitrate

Potassium hydrogen adipate

Question No. 6



- · Potassium bitartrate is the by-product of the fermentation of grape juice or other fruit juices during the alcohol-making process.
- · It is also known as cream of tartar.
- It is a white crystalline powder that is commonly used in baking as a leavening agent and to stabilize egg whites.

Additional Information

- · Potassium citrate is a salt that is commonly used as a food additive and in medical treatments to prevent kidney stones.
 - If you suffer from chronic kidney failure, you should avoid using potassium citrate.
- · Potassium nitrate, also known as saltpeter, is a chemical compound that is used in fertilizers, fireworks, and as a food preservative.
 - o It exists as the mineral niter in nature.
 - It is a **source of nitrogen**, which bears niter's name.
- Potassium hydrogen adipate is a salt that is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers and plastics.
 - · It's a chemical substance found in a variety of powders used to make fruit-flavored or jelly-like desserts and drinks.

Question No. 7

Mundari dance is associated with the tribal community of which Indian state?

Mizoram

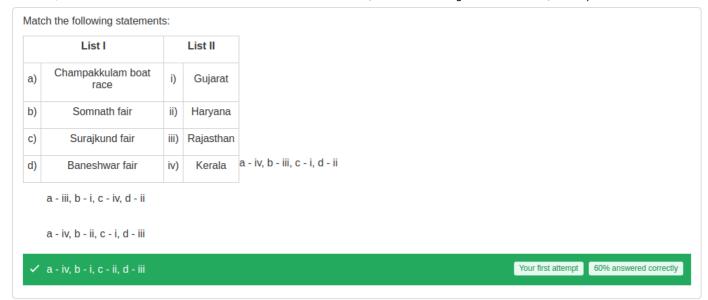
Karnataka

Arunachal Pradesh

Your first attempt 33% answered correctly

Question No. 8

- · Mundari dance is associated with the tribal community of Jharkhand, India.
- It is a traditional dance form performed by the Mundari tribe during various occasions like weddings, festivals, and harvest seasons.
- The dance is performed in a group, with both men and women participating in it.
- The dance is characterized by rhythmic footwork, clapping, and synchronized movements of the dancers.
- The Mundari dance is an integral part of the cultural heritage of Jharkhand and is recognized as an important folk dance of the state.
- · Mizoram is a northeastern state of India that has a rich cultural heritage.
 - $\circ~$ The state is known for its traditional dance forms like Cheraw, Khuallam, and Chheihlam.
- · Arunachal Pradesh is a northeastern state of India that is known for its tribal culture.
 - The state has various traditional dance forms like Aji Lamu, Chalo, and Ponung.
- · Jharkhand is a state located in eastern India that is known for its rich tribal culture.
 - o The state has various traditional dance forms like Karma, Jhumar, and Chhau, apart from Mundari dance.



Question No. 10

The correct answer is a - iv, b - i, c - ii, d - iii.

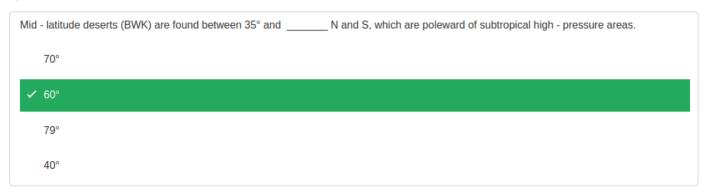
Key Points

- Champakkulam boat race is a popular boat race held in Kerala.
- Somnath fair is an important fair held in Gujarat which attracts a large number of tourists.
- Surajkund fair is a cultural fair held in Haryana showcasing the rich cultural heritage of the state.
- Baneshwar fair is a religious fair held in Rajasthan dedicated to Lord Shiva.

눩 Additional Information

- Kerala is known as "God's Own Country".
 - It is famous for its backwaters, beaches, and traditional boat races.
- Gujarat is known for its vibrant culture, rich history, and scenic beauty.
 - o It is home to many important historical and cultural sites like the Somnath temple, Sabarmati Ashram, and Gir National Park.
- · Haryana is a state located in northern India and is known for its agricultural and industrial development.
 - o It is also home to many important historical and cultural sites like the Surajkund Lake and the Kurukshetra War Memorial.
- · Rajasthan is known as the "Land of Kings" and is famous for its rich history, culture, and architecture.
 - It is home to many important historical and cultural sites like the Amer Fort, Jaisalmer Fort, and the Thar Desert.

Question No. 11



The correct answer is 60°.



- Mid-latitude deserts (BWK) are found between 35° and 60° N and S.
- These deserts are located poleward of subtropical high-pressure areas.
- BWK deserts are characterized by low precipitation and high evaporation rates.
- Examples of BWK deserts include the Mojave Desert in the United States and the Gobi Desert in Asia.

눩 Additional Information

- In the southwestern United States, the Mojave Desert is a desert that receives rain shadows from the Transverse Ranges and the southern Sierra Nevada mountains.
- The sixth largest desert in the world, the Gobi Desert is a vast, icy area of grassland and desert located in southern Mongolia and northern China.

Question No. 13

Which of the following Anglo - Maratha wars resulted in merging the Peshwas' territories with the Bombay Presidency?

Fourth

Third

Second

First

Question No. 14

Key Points

- The Anglo-Maratha War that resulted in merging the Peshwas' territories with the Bombay Presidency was the Third Anglo-Maratha War.
- This war took place between 1817 and 1819 and was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire.
- The British won the war and as a result, the Peshwas' territories, which included **Pune**, were annexed by the British and merged with the Bombay Presidency.
- This war was significant in the history of India as it marked the end of the Maratha Empire's power and paved the way for British
 dominance in India.

눩 Additional Information

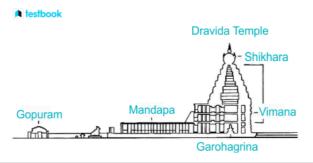
- The First Anglo-Maratha War took place between 1775 and 1782 and was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire.
 - The British were unable to defeat the Marathas and the war ended with the Treaty of Salbai.
- The Second Anglo-Maratha War took place between 1803 and 1805 and was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire.
 - $\circ~$ The British won the war and as a result, the Marathas lost a significant amount of territory.
- The third Anglo-Maratha War took place between 1817 and 1819 and was fought between the British East India Company and the Maratha Empire.
 - The British were successful in defeating the Marathas and the war ended with the Treaty of Mandsaur.

Question No. 15

The lofty gates erected in the courtyard of the temples in south India were called	
mandap	
ardhmandap	
vimana	
✓ gopuram	

Key Points

- Gopuram refers to the ornate and towering gateways that mark the entrance to the temple grounds in South India and Sri Lanka.
- Gopurams are typically made of stone and feature intricate carvings and sculptures of gods, goddesses, and other mythological figures.
- The gopuram's roots are in the early Pallava kings' constructions, which are related to North India's central shikhara towers.
- There are 21 gopurams (tower gateways) at the Ranganathaswamy Temple in Srirangam, Tamil Nadu, which is the tallest temple tower in Asia, the Rajagopuram (shrine of the main gateway), is a striking 239.5 feet (73.0 m) high.



Question No. 17

눩 Additional Information

- Mandap:
 - It refers to a pillared outdoor hall or pavilion used for public gatherings or religious ceremonies.
 - The mandapa, an elaborate gateway that leads to the temple through the gopuram, is a porch-like structure in Hindu temples.
 - It is a part of the main temple compound and is used for religious dancing and music.

Ardhmandap:

- It refers to a smaller, semi-open hall or chamber typically found near the entrance of a temple.
- o Typically, Ardhamandapa is an open, four-pillared structure that stands in front of the temple's mandapa entrance door, allowing for natural light and ventilation.

· Vimana:

- o In Hindu temples in South India and Odisha, East India, the structure over the garbhagriha, or inner sanctum, is known as the
- · Vimana refers to the towering, pyramid-shaped roof structure that sits atop the sanctum sanctorum (innermost shrine) of a South Indian temple.

Question No. 18

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022 has recognised the _ a Schedule Tribe in some parts of Uttar Pradesh. Erukala Bhils Gonds Your first attempt 17% answered correctly Chenchus

Question No. 19

The correct answer is **Gonds**.



- · Gonds have been recognized as a Schedule Tribe in some parts of Uttar Pradesh through the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022.
- The Gonds are an ethnolinguistic group in India who call themselves "Koitur".
- Gondi, their mother tongue, is a member of the Dravidian language family.
- The Gondi community has been featured in two major films: S.S. Rajamouli's 2022 blockbuster RRR and the 2017 Amit V. Masurkar film Newton.
- · Gonds are one of the largest tribal communities in India, primarily found in central India, including the states of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, and parts of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Telangana.



Additional Information

- Erukala:
 - · It is a community in Andhra Pradesh.
 - o Although Yerukala is their mother tongue, the majority now speak Telugu.
- Rhils:
 - o These are a large tribal community primarily found in western India, including the states of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh.
 - $\circ~$ A subgroup of the Western Zone of the Indo-Aryan languages, they speak the Bhil languages.
- · Chenchus:
 - · These are another tribal community primarily found in Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and parts of Karnataka.
 - The Dravidian language family includes the Chenchu language, which is spoken by the Chenchu people.

Question No. 21

Who is known as the founder of Widow Remarriage Association (1861)? Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang RG Bhandarkar Dwarkanath Tagore 24% answered correctly Mahadev Govind Ranade Your first attempt

Question No. 22



- · Widow Remarriage Association was founded in 1861 in Bombay (now Mumbai), India.
- . The Association was established to promote the remarriage of widows, which was considered taboo in Indian society at that time.
- . The founder of the Association, Mahadev Govind Ranade, was a prominent social reformer and a member of the Bombay Presidency Association, which was formed in 1885 to work for social and political reforms in India.
- He was also a member of the Indian National Congress and the Bombay Presidency Association.
- · He worked for social and political reforms in India and was a strong advocate for women's rights.

Question No. 23



눩 Additional Information

- · Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang:
 - He was a social reformer and a member of the Prarthana Samaj, which was founded in Bombay in 1867.
 - · He worked for the upliftment of women and advocated for the education of girls.
- RG Bhandarkar:
 - He was a historian and a member of the Indian National Congress.
 - · He supported social and political reforms in India.
- · Dwarkanath Tagore:
 - He was a prominent businessman and a member of the Brahmo Samaj, which was founded in Calcutta in 1828.
 - · He supported social and religious reforms.

Question No. 24

Which state in India has the highest number of aluminium smelting plants? Your first attempt 29% answered correctly Odisha Tamil Nadu Maharashtra Uttar Pradesh

Question No. 25

Key Points

- · Odissa has the highest number of aluminium smelting plants in India.
- Some of the major players in the aluminium industry in Odisha include National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO), Vedanta
 Aluminium Limited, Hindalco Industries Limited, and Jindal Aluminium Limited.
- · The method by which alumina is melted to create pure aluminum metal is known as primary production.
- · The process of recycling aluminum scrap into reused aluminum is known as secondary production.

Additional Information

- Tamil Nadu, which is the second-largest producer of aluminium in India after Odisha, has a few aluminium smelting plants as well, including Madras Aluminium Company Limited (MALCO), which is a subsidiary of Vedanta Limited.
- Maharashtra, which is the third-largest producer of aluminium in India, has a few aluminium smelting plants, including Hindalco Industries Limited's plant in Belgaum, Karnataka, which is operated by its subsidiary Novelis.
- Uttar Pradesh have a few downstream aluminium units, including Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited's (BHEL) plant in Varanasi, which
 produces aluminium conductors and other equipment.

Question No. 26

Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution prohibits forced labour and prevents exploitation?

Article 20

Article 19

Article 25

✓ Article 23

Your first attempt

51% answered correctty

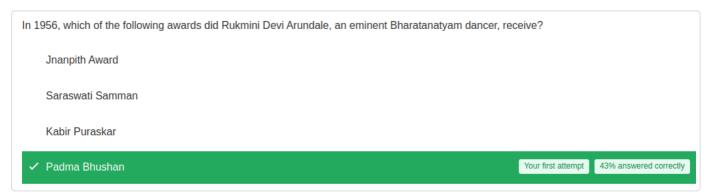
Question No. 27

Key Points

- Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits forced labour and any form of human trafficking.
- This includes trafficking of children and women for forced labour, prostitution, or any other form of exploitation.
- The article also prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 in any hazardous occupation or process.
- Any contravention of this article is a punishable offence under the law.
- The article also provides for the **rehabilitation of victims** of forced labour and trafficking.

눩 Additional Information

- Article 20:
 - o It deals with protection against double jeopardy and self-incrimination.
 - $\circ~$ No one may face charges or punishment for the same offense more than once.
- · Article 19:
 - It is related to right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, and residence.
 - The ability to organize into cooperative societies, unions, or associations.
- Article 25:
 - o It deals with the right to freedom of religion.
 - This fundamental right ensures that every individual has the freedom to profess, practice and propagate any religion of their choice without being discriminated against on any grounds.



Question No. 29

Key Points

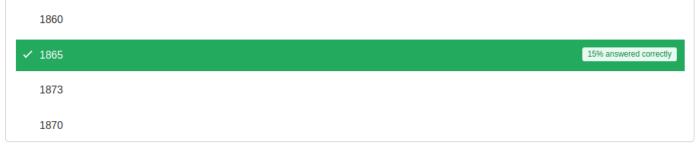
- Rukmini Devi Arundale received the Padma Bhushan award in 1956 for her contribution to the field of Bharatanatyam dance.
- She was a pioneer in the revival and popularization of Bharatanatyam, which had been looked down upon as a low-class art form.
- · Rukmini Devi Arundale was also a social activist and worked towards the betterment of women's rights and animal welfare.
- She founded the Kalakshetra Foundation, an institute for the promotion of Indian art and culture, which continues to thrive today.

눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- · Jnanpith Award:
 - · It is given for excellence in literature.
 - The oldest and most prestigious literary award in India, the Jnanpith Award is given out every year.
- · Saraswati Samman:
 - o It is given for outstanding literary work.
 - It is an annual literary prize given for exceptional prose or poetry in any of the 22 Indian languages included in Schedule VIII of the Indian Constitution.
- · Kabir Puraskar:
 - o This award is given for promoting communal harmony.
 - o In 1990, the Indian government launched the "Kabir Puraskar Scheme,"

Question No. 30

In which year did John Alexander Newlands propound a new concept of the 'Law of Octaves' proposing the periodicity of chemical elements arranged in order of atomic weight?



Question No. 31

Key Points

- John Alexander Newlands propounded the concept of the "Law of Octaves" in the year 1865.
- The Law of Octaves proposed that the chemical elements exhibit similar properties after every eighth element when arranged in order of increasing atomic weight.
- This concept was later refined by Dmitri Mendeleev, who developed the modern periodic table of elements.

Additional Information

- The law of octaves by Newland was an early attempt to categorize elements into groups according to their characteristics.
- · Based on their atomic masses, He put them in ascending order and saw that every eighth element had characteristics in common.
- Newlands compared the similarity between the elements to the octaves of music, where every eighth note is compared to the first.

Question No. 32

In India which of the following is a Gandhian principle of Directive Principles of State Policy?

To Separate judiciary from executive

✓ To organise village panchayat

36% answered correctly

To secure uniform civil code

To provide equal pay for equal work

Key Points

- Gandhian principle of Directive Principles of State Policy refers to the principles advocated by Mahatma Gandhi, the father of the nation, which were incorporated in the Constitution of India as a guiding framework for the government.
- One of the key Gandhian principles is to organize village panchayats, which are local self-governance institutions that promote community participation and decision-making at the grassroots level.
- The Indian Constitution contains several articles like Article 40, Article 43, Article 43 B, Article 46, Article 47, and Article 48.

눩 Additional Information

• To Separate judiciary from executive:

- This principle aims to ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, which is already enshrined in the Constitution of India as a fundamental right.
- The principle of separation of powers, which is a key feature of the Indian Constitution, already mandates a clear separation between the three branches of government **legislature**, **executive**, **and judiciary**.

· To secure uniform civil code:

- This principle is aimed at promoting gender equality and social justice, but it remains a highly contentious issue in India due to
 opposition from some religious communities.
- The government has not yet been able to implement a uniform civil code due to opposition from various quarters.

· To provide equal pay for equal work:

- This principle is aimed at promoting gender equality in the workplace, but it remains a major challenge in India where women continue to face discrimination and unequal pay.
- The government has taken several measures to address this issue, including enacting laws and policies to ensure equal pay for equal work, but the implementation remains a challenge.