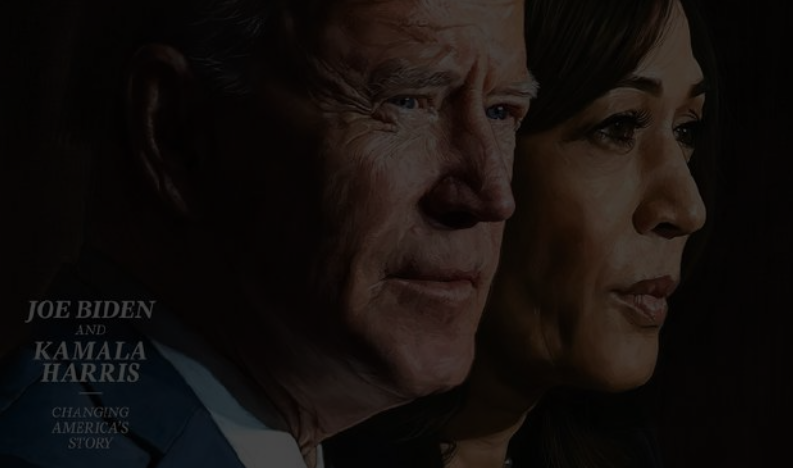




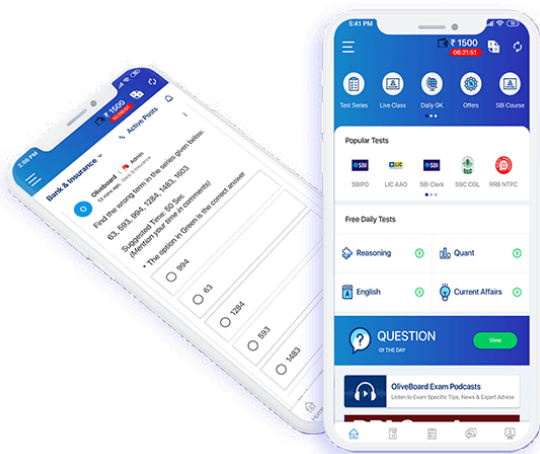
COMPLETE GENERAL AWARENESS PREPARATION FOR RAILWAYS EXAMS



**700+ MCQS, LAST 6-MONTH CURRENT AFFAIRS & MEMORY
BASED GA QS (FEB-AUG 2021)**

Table of Contents

1. Last 6 Months Current Affairs Questions (FEB to AUG)
2. 170+ Static GK Questions
3. General Science – Physics
4. General Science – Chemistry
5. General Science – Biology
6. Complete Study Notes for General Science, Indian Polity, Indian Economy, Indian Geography, World Geography, Modern India, Medieval India, Ancient India
7. Important Abbreviations
8. Government Schemes Related Abbreviations
9. Abbreviations related to Important National and International Organizations
10. Other Important Abbreviations
11. Important Days
12. Sobriquets
13. First In India
14. Books And Authors
15. UN and other Important World Organizations: List of the major organizations
16. State, Capital, Chief Ministers, and Governor (Updated)
17. List of Union Territories and Their Lt. Governors and Administrators
18. Memory based RRB NTPC 2020 GA Questions



- Video Lessons, Textual Lessons & Notes
- Topic Tests covering all topics with detailed solutions
- Sectional Tests for QA, DI, EL, LR
- All India Mock Tests for performance analysis and all India percentile
- General Knowledge (GK) Tests

Questions

1. What was the rank of India in the PHDCCI International Economic Resilience's Rank?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

2. Who was appointed as the new CEO of National Health Authority?

- (1) R P Sharma
- (2) R M Sharma
- (3) R S Sharma
- (4) R D Sharma

3. A Life in Cinema, Theatre, Poetry & Painting by Arjun Sengupta & Partha Mukherjee explores the life of who among the following?

- (1) Poulami Bose
- (2) Satyajit Ray
- (3) Uttam Kumar
- (4) Soumitra Chatterjee

4. Who took over as president of Asian Cricket Council recently?

- (1) Nazmul Hasan Papon
- (2) Jay Shah
- (3) Sourav Ganguly
- (4) Ehsan Mani

5. World Wetlands Day is observed every year on February 2. What is the theme for this year?

- (1) Wetlands and Biodiversity
- (2) Wetlands and Climate Change
- (3) Wetlands and Water
- (4) Wetlands for Disaster Risk Reduction

6. Who was the Indian-American scientist appointed as Acting Chief of Staff of NASA recently?

- (1) Neera Tanden
- (2) Vanita Gupta
- (3) Vivek Murthy
- (4) Bhavya Lal

7. Which word was named Oxford Hindi word of 2020?

- (1) Aadhaar
- (2) Nari Shakti
- (3) Samvidhaan
- (4) Aatmanirbharta

8. In which city did India's first wetland conservation centre come up recently?

- (1) Kolkata
- (2) Bhubaneswar
- (3) Chennai
- (4) Mumbai

9. What is the theme for World Cancer Day 2021?

- (1) I am, I can
- (2) I can, We can
- (3) We can, I can
- (4) I am and I will

10. When was the first ever International Day of Human Fraternity celebrated?

- (1) Feb 4, 2017
- (2) Feb 4, 2020
- (3) Feb 4, 2021
- (4) Feb 4, 2018

Answer keys

1. **(2)** 2. **(3)** 3. **(4)** 4. **(2)** 5. **(3)** 6. **(4)** 7. **(4)**
8. **(3)** 9. **(4)** 10. **(3)**

11. What was India's rank in Economist Intelligence Unit's 2020 Democracy Index?

- (1) 51
- (2) 53
- (3) 52
- (4) 54

12. Ajay Singh was re-elected as President of which of the following federation?

- (1) Boxing
- (2) Chess
- (3) Football
- (4) Archery

13. Who was appointed as Chairman of National Safety Council recently?

- (1) S N Shiva
- (2) S N Swaminathan
- (3) S N Sivakrishnan
- (4) S N Subrahmanyam

14. Which of the following organization has launched the Stardust 1.0 rocket, the first commercial booster rocket powered by biofuel?

- (1) SpaceX
- (2) bluShift Aerospace
- (3) Northrop Grumman
- (4) Airbus

15. What is the theme for the 2021 International Day of Zero Tolerance for Female Genital Mutilation?

- (1) Mobilization and Involvement of Health Personnel to Accelerate Zero Tolerance to Female Genital Mutilation
- (2) Achieving the new Global Goals through the elimination of Female Genital Mutilation by 2030
- (3) No Time for Global Inaction, Unite, Fund, and Act to End Female Genital Mutilation

(4) Unleashing Youth Power: One decade of accelerating actions for zero female genital mutilation

16. Prime Minister recently dedicated a 347-kilometer long Dobhi - Durgapur Natural Gas Pipeline as a part of which project?

- (1) Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project
- (2) Pradhan Mantri Urja project
- (3) Pradhan Mantri Bangla Urja project
- (4) Pradhan Mantri Rashtra Urja project

17. Who among the following co-chaired the 1st India-EU High-Level Dialogue on Trade and Investment?

- (1) Piyush Goyal
- (2) Valdis Dombrovskis
- (3) Dr. Guruprasad Mohapatra
- (4) Both A and B

18. Where has been India's first geothermal power project has been proposed to be established?

- (1) Ladakh
- (2) Jammu & Kashmir
- (3) West Bengal
- (4) Assam

19. The 16th edition of India-US joint military exercise 'Yudh Abhyas 20' commenced recently in which of the following Indian states?

- (1) Rajasthan
- (2) Manipur
- (3) Odisha
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

20. 'Parliamentary Messenger in Rajasthan' was authored by who among the following?

- (1) Venkaiah Naidu
- (2) Dr K N Bhandari
- (3) Dr Abhishek Singhvi
- (4) Both (1) & (2)

Answer keys

11. (2) 12. (1) 13. (4) 14. (2) 15. (3) 16. (1)
17. (4) 18. (1) 19. (1) 20. (2)

21. Who among the following won the 13th CEC Cup Ice Hockey Championship?

- (1) Central Reserve Police Force
- (2) Indo-Tibetan Border Police
- (3) Drass Red
- (4) Indian Army

22. 'By Many a Happy Accident: Recollections of a Life' is a book authored by M Hamid Ansari, the former Vice President of India. He served as the _____ VP.

- (1) 12th
- (2) 13th

- (3) 16th
- (4) 15th

23. Bellatrix Aerospace is building a 'space taxi' for satellites. Through this, it aims to achieve which of the following?

- (1) Commercialise space and make it a tourism hub
- (2) To assist ISRO launch satellites
- (3) To ferry small satellites into multiple orbits
- (4) To clean space debris which is a threat the Earth is currently facing

24. The Ministry of Civil Aviation granted permission to which of the following sports organisation to use drones for live aerial cinematography recently?

- (1) FIFA
- (2) AIFF
- (3) AICF
- (4) BCCI

25. The President of India inaugurated the General Thimayya Museum in which of the following states?

- (1) Karnataka
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Telangana

26. Which of the following country recently approved a plan to build the world's 1st energy island in the North Sea?

- (1) Norway
- (2) France
- (3) Finland
- (4) Denmark

27. World _____ Day is observed on February 10.

- (1) Wheat
- (2) Rice
- (3) Pulses
- (4) Chillies

28. Kempegowda International Airport won the ACI World's 'Voice Of The Customer' Award for the committed services provided during the pandemic. Where is it located?

- (1) Hyderabad
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Guwahati
- (4) New Delhi

29. The Prime Minister of India inaugurated the World Sustainable Development Summit 2021. It is a flagship event of which of the following organisation?

- (1) Centre for Science and Environment
- (2) World Resources Institute
- (3) United Nations

(4) The Energy and Resources Institute

30. Who was recently awarded the SKOCH Chief Minister of the Year Award?

- (1) YS Jagan Mohan Reddy
- (2) Pinarayi Vijayan
- (3) Hemant Soren
- (4) Vijaybhairu R. Rupani

Answer keys

21. **(3)** 22. **(1)** 23. **(3)** 24. **(4)** 25. **(1)** 26. **(4)**
27. **(3)** 28. **(2)** 29. **(4)** 30. **(1)**

31. Who among the following is the recipient of the Sanctuary Lifetime Service Award 2020

- (1) Erwin Agnel
- (2) Balvinder Singh
- (3) Bandu Mankar
- (4) Theodore Baskaran

32. Who is the President of the Geneva-based United Nations Human Rights Council?

- (1) Ajai Malhotra
- (2) Preeti Sinha
- (3) Nazhat Shameem
- (4) Mallikarjun Kharge

33. Which of the following organisation received the Asia Environmental Enforcement Award-2020?

- (1) Central Zoo Authority of India
- (2) Animal Welfare Board of India
- (3) Wildlife Crime Control Bureau
- (4) Wildlife Institute of India

34. Name the only Indian city to get recognised as a 2020 Tree City of the World.

- (1) Indore
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Srinagar
- (4) Hyderabad

35. NASA successfully landed its 5th rover on Mars in a deep crater near its equator called _____.

- (1) Juno
- (2) Jezero
- (3) Eros
- (4) Perseverance

36. Which of the following organisation has been mandated to undertake the awareness drive for promoting Public Charging, e-mobility & its ecosystem named 'Go Electric'?

- (1) TERI
- (2) BEE
- (3) IREDA
- (4) ADB

37. Which of the following state(s) celebrate their statehood day on the 20th of February?

- (1) Meghalaya
- (2) Mizoram
- (3) Arunachal Pradesh
- (4) Both (2) & (3)

38. When is International Mother Language Day celebrated?

- (1) February 18
- (2) February 21
- (3) February 22
- (4) February 23

39. Who among the following won the Women's Singles in Australian Open 2021?

- (1) Elise Mertens
- (2) Aryna Sabalenka
- (3) Both (1) & (2)
- (4) Naomi Osaka

40. Chris Morris became the costliest ever player at IPL auction for Rajasthan Royal. He belongs to which of the following countries?

- (1) South Africa
- (2) England
- (3) New Zealand
- (4) Australia

Answer keys

31. **(4)** 32. **(3)** 33. **(3)** 34. **(4)** 35. **(2)** 36. **(2)**
37. **(4)** 38. **(2)** 39. **(4)** 40. **(1)**

41. Who is the author of the book 'Starstruck: Confessions of a TV Executive'?

- (1) Arnab Goswami
- (2) Sweta Singh
- (3) Ravish Kumar
- (4) Peter Mukerjee

42. The state of Karnataka will host the _____ edition of Khelo India University Games in 2021.

- (1) First
- (2) Second
- (3) Third
- (4) Fourth

43. Who bagged the 'Best Male Actor' award at the Dadasaheb Phalke International Film Festival Awards 2021?

- (1) Salman Khan
- (2) Akshay Kumar
- (3) Shahrukh Khan
- (4) Aamir Khan

44. Who among the following clinched the Table Tennis National title with a win over Sharath Kamal?

- (1) J Sathyan

- (2) K Sathiyar
(3) P Sathiyar
(4) G Sathiyar

45. Inmarsat is a(n) _____ satellite telecommunications company.

- (1) American
(2) Japanese
(3) British
(4) Italian

46. Who is the current Union Minister for Jal Shakti?

- (1) Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
(2) Rajnath Singh
(3) Nitin Jairam Gadkari
(4) Thawar Chand Gehlot

47. Which of the following rocket launched the Amazonia-1 satellite of Brazil and 18 Co-passenger satellites into space?

- (1) GSLV-C51
(2) PSLV-C51
(3) PSLV-C50
(4) GSLV-C50

48. 'The President is Missing' is a book about a terrorist cyberattack on the White House. It was authored by who among the following?

- (1) Hunter Biden
(2) Hillary Clinton
(3) Louise Penny
(4) Both (2) & (3)

49. ISRO recently emerged successful in launching Brazil's Amazonia -1 satellite. Amazonia - 1 has a mission life of _____ year(s).

- (1) 1
(2) 2
(3) 3
(4) 4

50. In March 2021, Prime Minister inaugurated the _____ edition of the Maritime India Summit.

- (1) First
(2) Second
(3) Third
(4) Fourth

Answer keys

41. (4) 42. (2) 43. (2) 44. (4) 45. (3) 46. (1)
47. (2) 48. (4) 49. (4) 50. (2)

51. What is the theme of the Global Bio India 2021 that was inaugurated by Union Health Minister Dr Harsh Vardhan?

- (1) Transforming Lives
(2) Biosciences to Bio-economy

- (3) Atma-Nirbhar Bharat
(4) Becoming Self-Reliant in BioTech

52. Which of the following one is the theme for World Wildlife Day 2021?

- (1) Forests and Livelihoods: Sustaining People and Planet
(2) Sustaining all life on earth
(3) Life Below Water: for People and Planet
(4) Big Cats

53. The Lok Sabha TV and Rajya Sabha TV channels have been merged into a single entity called _____.

- (1) Doordarshan
(2) LR TV
(3) India TV
(4) Sansad TV

54. QS World University Rankings by Subject 2021 was released recently. IIT-Madras secured 30th rank in the world for which subject?

- (1) Petroleum Engineering
(2) Minerals and Mining Engineering
(3) Chemical engineering
(4) Civil and structural engineering

55. Mary Kom was appointed as Chairperson of which of the following committee under International Boxing Association (AIBA) recently?

- (1) Disciplinary Committee
(2) Champions and Veterans Committee
(3) Youth Mentorship Committee
(4) Clean Sport Committee

56. In the Municipal Performance Index of 2020 which city topped in municipalities having over a million population?

- (1) Surat
(2) Bhopal
(3) Tirupati
(4) Indore

57. Indian economist Ligia Noronha was appointed as UN Assistant Secretary-General recently. Whom did she replace?

- (1) Preeti Sinha
(2) Satya Tripathi
(3) Elliott Harris
(4) Maria-Francesca Spatolisano

58. India commemorated Chabahar Day on which day on the sidelines of the 2nd Maritime India Summit-2021?

- (1) March 2
(2) March 5
(3) March 4
(4) March 1

59. The theme of International Women's Day 2021?

- (1) Realizing Women's Rights
- (2) Think equal, build smart, innovate for change
- (3) Time is Now: Rural and urban activists transforming women's lives
- (4) Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world

60. 19-year old Manu Bhaker won the BBC's Emerging Player of the Year award. She is associated with _____.

- (1) Shooting
- (2) Running
- (3) Swimming
- (4) Wrestling

Answer keys

51. (1) 52. (1) 53. (4) 54. (1) 55. (2) 56. (4)
57. (2) 58. (3) 59. (4) 60. (1)

61. Which of the following river is associated with Maitri Setu?

- (1) Kaveri
- (2) Godavari
- (3) Feni
- (4) Ravi

62. Which of the following one is the first satellite mission to use two different radar frequencies (L-band and S-band) to measure changes in our planet's surface less than a centimetre across?

- (1) NISAR
- (2) Gaganyaan
- (3) Netra
- (4) Shakti

63. Which of the following nation topped in the Economic freedom index 2021?

- (1) India
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) Singapore

64. Who is appointed as the Chief Statistician of India?

- (1) GP Samanta
- (2) Sushil Chandra
- (3) Rajiv Kumar
- (4) Om Prakash Rawat

65. PM Modi has launched which of the following initiatives to mark 75 years of India's Independence?

- (1) Shakti Mahotsav
- (2) Prayas Mahotsav
- (3) Amrut Mahotsav
- (4) Shikhar Mahotsav

66. Damien Wright has been appointed as Punjab Kings' bowling coach in IPL 2021. He is from _____.

- (1) New Zealand
- (2) Australia
- (3) UK
- (4) South Africa

67. Who has been chosen for the Kendra Sahitya Akademi Award-2020 for his anthology of poems Agniswaasa penned in 2017?

- (1) 'Digambara Kavi' Nikhileswar
- (2) Meena Kandasamy
- (3) Tishani Doshi
- (4) Sonnet Mondal

68. Who was recently presented with International Woman of Courage 2021 Award by U.S. Consulate?

- (1) Sunita Krishnan
- (2) Gowsalya Shankar
- (3) Shaheen Mistri
- (4) Shazia ilmi

69. Koneru Humpy is associated with which sport?

- (1) Tennis
- (2) Badminton
- (3) Squash
- (4) Chess

70. 27th "Hunar Haat" was recently inaugurated at Lal Parade Ground in which of the following cities?

- (1) Gwalior
- (2) Indore
- (3) Raipur
- (4) Bhopal

Answer keys

61. (3) 62. (1) 63. (4) 64. (1) 65. (3) 66. (2)
67. (1) 68. (2) 69. (4) 70. (4)

71. Who became the first Indian fencer ever to qualify for the Olympics?

- (1) Kabita Devi
- (2) Gisho Nidhi
- (3) CA Bhavani Devi
- (4) Pritam Kotal

72. National Vaccination Day 2021 observed on _____.

- (1) March 20
- (2) March 16
- (3) March 17
- (4) March 18

73. Name the first Central American country to achieve malaria-free status?

- (1) Panama
- (2) Costa Rica
- (3) Nicaragua
- (4) El Salvador

74. Who became the first player ever in men's cricket to score 3000 runs in the Twenty20 International?

- (1) M.S. Dhoni
- (2) Rohit Sharma
- (3) Hardik Pandya
- (4) Virat Kohli

75. Who has been appointed as the Director General of the National Security Guard?

- (1) M A Ganapathy
- (2) Kuldeep Singh
- (3) Karambir Singh
- (4) Rakesh Kumar Singh Bhaduria

76. Name the first Afghanistan player to score a double-century in Test cricket?

- (1) Rashid Khan
- (2) Asghar Afghan
- (3) Hashmatullah Shahidi
- (4) Mohammad Nabi

77. Who recently broke PT Usha's long-standing Federation Cup record of 23.30 seconds in 200 metres sprint running event?

- (1) Swapna Barman
- (2) Mareena George
- (3) S Dhanalakshmi
- (4) Krishan Kumar

78. According to the IQAir index, Which of the following one ranked as the most polluted capital city globally?

- (1) Beijing
- (2) Delhi
- (3) Karachi
- (4) Tehran

79. What is India's rank in the World Happiness Report 2021?

- (1) 144
- (2) 149
- (3) 139
- (4) 127

80. Joint Field Training Exercise 'DUSTLIK' took place between India and which other nation?

- (1) Kyrgyzstan
- (2) Uzbekistan
- (3) Tajikistan
- (4) Kazakhstan

Answer keys

71. **(3)** 72. **(2)** 73. **(4)** 74. **(4)** 75. **(1)** 76. **(3)**
77. **(3)** 78. **(2)** 79. **(3)** 80. **(2)**

81. Who has been appointed as the first female President of Tanzania?

- (1) Samia Sulaman Hassan
- (2) Samrila Suluhu Hassan
- (3) Samia Suluhu Hassan
- (4) Samrila Sulaman Hassan

82. Which one of the following is the theme of 2021 International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination?

- (1) United against racism: Dignity and Justice for All
- (2) Youth united against racism
- (3) Youth standing up against racism
- (4) World standing up against racism

83. When is World Water Day observed?

- (1) March 21
- (2) March 22
- (3) March 23
- (4) March 20

84. Who won the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF) award recently?

- (1) Christopher Nolan
- (2) Martin Scorsese
- (3) Amitabh Bachchan
- (4) Jean-Luc Godard

85. Sharath Kamal and Manika Batra qualified for Tokyo Olympics under which sport?

- (1) Table Tennis
- (2) Badminton
- (3) Swimming
- (4) Tennis

86. Which film won the best feature film award at the 67th National Film Awards announced for the year 2019?

- (1) Marakkar: Lion of the Arabian Sea
- (2) Asuran
- (3) Bhonsle
- (4) Panga

87. Who won the Gandhi Peace Prize for the Year 2019?

- (1) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
- (2) Qaboos bin Said Al Said
- (3) Yōhei Sasakawa
- (4) Ekal Abhiyan Trust

88. What is the theme of 2021 World Meteorological Day?

- (1) Weather-ready, climate-smart
- (2) Hotter, drier, wetter - Face the future
- (3) Understanding clouds

(4) The ocean, our climate and weather

89. What was India's rank on the latest International Intellectual Property Index released by GIPC?

- (1) 36
- (2) 45
- (3) 53
- (4) 40

90. Where was Shaheed Bhagat Singh Smarak inaugurated by Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank recently?

- (1) Maharashtra
- (2) New Delhi
- (3) Punjab
- (4) Uttar Pradesh

Answer keys

81. (3) 82. (3) 83. (2) 84. (3) 85. (1) 86. (1)
87. (2) 88. (4) 89. (4) 90. (2)

91. How many satellites did Russia's Soyuz Rocket carry into space from 18 countries recently?

- (1) 41
- (2) 26
- (3) 35
- (4) 38

92. Where did ISRO make its breakthrough demonstration of free-space Quantum Key Distribution over 300 m recently?

- (1) Sriharikota
- (2) Bengaluru
- (3) Kochi
- (4) Ahmedabad

93. What is the theme of 2021 World Tuberculosis Day?

- (1) Stop TB, fight poverty
- (2) It's time
- (3) It's time to end TB!
- (4) The Clock is Ticking

94. Who is to be conferred with the Vyas Samman - 2020?

- (1) Sharad Pagare
- (2) Nasira Sharma
- (3) Mamta Kalita
- (4) Sunita Jain

95. A team from which college in India became the first ever to win the CoreNet Global Academic Challenge?

- (1) IIT Mumbai
- (2) IIT Chennai
- (3) IIT Delhi
- (4) IIT Kharagpur

96. Who was appointed as CEO of UIDAI recently?

- (1) Sanjeev Kumar
- (2) Atish Chandra
- (3) Saurabh Garg
- (4) Talleen Kumar

97. Who is the author of the book 'My Experiments with Silence' that is yet to be published?

- (1) Samir Soni
- (2) Naseeruddin Shah
- (3) Rahul Roy
- (4) Virendra Saxena

98. Who won the Rathbones Folio Prize 2021?

- (1) Amina Cain
- (2) Caleb Femi
- (3) Rachel Long
- (4) Carmen Maria Machado

99. Who is the author of '1232 km: A Long Journey Home', the upcoming publication of HarperCollins India?

- (1) Vinod Kapri
- (2) Mulk Raj Anand
- (3) Salman Rushdie
- (4) Kiran Desai

100. Which of the following one delivered MV 'Sindhu' A 500 pax passengers cum 150 MT Cargo Vessel built indigenously for Andaman and Nicobar?

- (1) Pipavav shipyard limited
- (2) Mazagon dock shipyard limited
- (3) Hindustan shipyard limited
- (4) Cochin Shipyard Ltd

Answer keys

91. (4) 92. (4) 93. (4) 94. (1) 95. (4) 96. (3)
97. (1) 98. (4) 99. (1) 100. (4)

101. Which of the following warship is deployed by the Indian Navy in the 'Indo-US PASSEX' exercise?

- (1) INS Shivalik
- (2) INS Himadri
- (3) INS Vikrant
- (4) INS Shivaji

102. Which edition of "Hunar Haat" is being organised at Kala Academy, Panaji in Goa?

- (1) 24
- (2) 25
- (3) 26
- (4) 28

103. Where is the 9th Heart of Asia-Istanbul Process (HoA-IP) ministerial conference being held?

- (1) Istanbul
- (2) Kabul
- (3) Almaty
- (4) Dushanbe

104. Which edition of NATHEALTH annual summit was held recently?

- (1) 7th
- (2) 4th
- (3) 2nd
- (4) 5th

105. Agharkar Research Institute scientists discovered a new species of diatoms from Mula river in which district of Maharashtra recently?

- (1) Satara
- (2) Thane
- (3) Pune
- (4) Sindhudurg

106. Who is the author of the book 'Names of the Women', that was published recently?

- (1) Morgan Lloyd Malcolm
- (2) Naomi Alderman
- (3) Rebecca Abrams
- (4) Jeet Thayil

107. In a first, Indian Navy is to take part in the French Naval Exercise in Bay of Bengal along with other QUAD members. What is the name of the exercise?

- (1) La Pérouse
- (2) Varuna
- (3) Passex
- (4) L' océan

108. Who won the best actor(male) award at the 66th Filmfare Awards?

- (1) Irrfan Khan
- (2) Ayushmann Khurana
- (3) Amitabh Bachchan
- (4) Sushant Singh Rajput

109. What is the name of the ship that blocked Suez Canal, recently?

- (1) Ever Girl
- (2) Ever Blue
- (3) Ever Given
- (4) Ever Green

110. Where did the special forces of India and US carry out the 11th edition of the military drill 'Vajra Prahar' recently?

- (1) Rajasthan
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Karnataka
- (4) Andaman and Nicobar

Answer keys

101. **(1)** 102. **(4)** 103. **(4)** 104. **(1)** 105. **(3)**
106. **(4)** 107. **(1)** 108. **(1)** 109. **(3)** 110. **(2)**

111. Sharankumar Limbale is to receive 2020 Saraswati Samman award. He is winning the award for his work in which language?

- (1) Hindi
- (2) Odia
- (3) Sanskrit
- (4) Marathi

112. What is the rank of India on World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2021?

- (1) 125
- (2) 112
- (3) 156
- (4) 140

113. What is the name of the multinational exercise that the Indian army is participating in Bangladesh?

- (1) Exercise Bongosagar
- (2) Exercise Shantir Ogroshena
- (3) Exercise SAMPRITI
- (4) Exercise Bangabandhu

114. Who is to be awarded the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke Award?

- (1) Amitabh Bachchan
- (2) Rajinikanth
- (3) Kamal Haasan
- (4) Irrfan Khan

115. The _____ edition of National Maritime Day was celebrated on April 5, 2021.

- (1) 33rd
- (2) 45th
- (3) 66th
- (4) 58th

116. 'Sangrama Sarinahi' is a book written by who among the following?

- (1) Prachand Praveer
- (2) M Venkaiah Naidu
- (3) Dr Shailendra Joshi
- (4) Biswabhusan Harichandan

117. The International Day of Sport for Development and Peace is celebrated every year on _____.

- (1) Second Tuesday of April
- (2) April 3
- (3) April 6
- (4) First Friday of April

118. For the first time, scientists discovered emissions of _____ from Uranus.

- (1) Gamma Rays
- (2) Ultra-Violet Rays
- (3) Radio Eaves
- (4) X-Rays

119. Who among the following is India's first female cricket commentator?

- (1) Isa Guha
- (2) Lisa Sthalekar
- (3) Chandra Naidu
- (4) Mayanti Langer

120. Who is recently appointed as the revenue secretary under the Ministry of Finance?

- (1) Ajay Seth
- (2) Tarun Bajaj
- (3) Gyanesh Kumar
- (4) Ajay Bhushan Pandey

Answer keys

111. (4) 112. (4) 113. (2) 114. (2) 115. (4)
116. (4) 117. (3) 118. (4) 119. (3) 120. (2)

121. Who was appointed as BCCI's Anti-Corruption Unit chief recently?

- (1) Ajit Singh
- (2) S Ramann
- (3) S Sripal
- (4) Shabir Hussein

122. Recently Nethra Kumanan created history by becoming first Indian woman to qualify for Olympics in which of the following sport?

- (1) Sailing
- (2) Fencing
- (3) Rowing
- (4) Shooting

123. Devishankar Awasthi Award 2020 has been awarded to the prolific Hindi prose, journalist, and critic Ashutosh Bhardwaj. He was given the award for which of his work?

- (1) Jo Frame Men Na The
- (2) Dharma Artha Kama Moksha
- (3) Wah Bhi Koi Des Hai
- (4) Pitra-Vadh

124. Who has started a movement called 'Satyagraha against Pollution'?

- (1) Viral Desai
- (2) Licypriya Kangujam
- (3) Vandana Shiva
- (4) Chandi Prasad Bhatt

125. _____ is current chairperson of National Green Tribunal (NGT).

- (1) Justice A.M. Khanwilkar
- (2) Justice Adarsh Kumar Goel

- (3) Justice Ashok Bhushan
- (4) Justice Mohan M. Shantanagoudar

126. 19 April is observed as _____.

- (1) World Liver Day
- (2) World Kidney Day
- (3) World Eye Donation Day
- (4) World Diabetes Day

127. As part of the Artemis program, NASA has selected _____ to carry the American astronauts to the lunar surface.

- (1) ISRO
- (2) JAXA
- (3) ESA
- (4) SpaceX

128. Name the player who has won Formula One Emilia Romagna Grand Prix 2021?

- (1) Lewis Hamilton
- (2) Max Verstappen
- (3) Sebastian Vettel
- (4) Nico Rosberg

129. Who recently bagged the Monte Carlo 2021 Title By Beating Andrey Rublev?

- (1) Novak Djokovic
- (2) Kevin Volland
- (3) Stefanos Tsitsipas
- (4) Rafael Nadal

130. NASA's experimental helicopter Ingenuity is the first powered, controlled flight of an aircraft on _____.

- (1) Venus
- (2) Jupiter
- (3) Mars
- (4) Saturn

Answer keys

121. (4) 122. (1) 123. (4) 124. (1) 125. (2)
126. (1) 127. (4) 128. (2) 129. (3) 130. (3)

131. Who is the first Indian woman to scale the Mt. Annapurna?

- (1) Priyanka Mohite
- (2) Harita Kaur Dayal
- (3) Maharshi Karve
- (4) Roze Millian Bethew

132. National Civil Services Day is observed on _____.

- (1) April 21
- (2) April 22
- (3) April 20
- (4) April 23

133. Arjun Kalyan became India's 68th Chess Grandmaster. He is from _____.

- (1) Kerala
- (2) Karnataka
- (3) Tamil Nadu
- (4) Telangana

134. Who is recently appointed as the President of Cuba?

- (1) Guy Parmelin
- (2) Frank-Walter Steinmeier
- (3) Miguel Díaz-Canel
- (4) Raul Castro

135. As per a recent World Press Freedom Index 2021, which among the following countries ranked the First, the Second, and the Last?

- (1) Norway, Finland, and Eritrea
- (2) Norway, Denmark, and Eritrea
- (3) Denmark, Finland, and China
- (4) Norway, Denmark, and China

136. Earth Day is observed on _____ every year and the theme for Earth Day 2021 is _____.

- (1) April 21, Climate action.
- (2) April 22, Restore Our Earth and it
- (3) April 22, Protect Our Species
- (4) April 21, End Plastic Pollution

137. Who is the author of the latest children's novel 'The Christmas Pig'?

- (1) J.K. Rowling
- (2) Ruskin Bond
- (3) E. B. White
- (4) Louisa May Alcott

138. Luna 25 is one of the Lunar missions planned by _____.

- (1) USA
- (2) India
- (3) Russia
- (4) UAE

139. What is the rank of India in the recently released 'Energy Transition Index 2021'?

- (1) 110
- (2) 87
- (3) 65
- (4) 102

140. What is the theme of the Boao Forum for Asia Annual Conference 2021?

- (1) A World in Change: Join Hands to Strengthen Global Governance and Advance Belt and Road Cooperation.
- (2) Community of shared destiny
- (3) An Open and Innovative Asia for a World of Greater Prosperity

(4) Globalization and Free Trade: The Asian Perspectives

Answer keys

131. **(1)** 132. **(1)** 133. **(3)** 134. **(3)** 135. **(1)**
136. **(2)** 137. **(1)** 138. **(3)** 139. **(2)** 140. **(1)**

141. Nelson Mandela World Humanitarian Award for the year 2021 has been awarded to?

- (1) Ramana Singhal
- (2) Ramana Sinha Sehgal
- (3) Rumana Singh
- (4) Rumana Sinha Sehgal

142. What is the name of the bilateral exercise recently conducted by the Indian and French Navy in the Arabian Sea?

- (1) GARUDA-2021
- (2) INDIRA-2021
- (3) VARUNA-2021
- (4) EAGLE-2021

143. E-book 'Climate Change Explained - for one and all' is authored by:

- (1) Aakash Ranison
- (2) Melati Wijsen
- (3) Licypriya Kangujam
- (4) Jamie Margolin

144. Which among the following is the theme for 2021 World Malaria Day?

- (1) Zero Malaria Starts with Me
- (2) Reaching the Zero Malaria target
- (3) Ready to Beat Malaria
- (4) End Malaria for Good

145. April 26 is observed as _____.

- (1) World Intellectual Property Day
- (2) World Health Day
- (3) World Mental Health Day
- (4) World Malaria Day

146. What is the theme of World Immunization Week 2021?

- (1) Vaccines bring us closer
- (2) Vaccines Works for All
- (3) Protected Together: Vaccines Work
- (4) Immunization saves millions

147. "Zhurong" is the first-ever Mars rover of _____.

- (1) Israel
- (2) China
- (3) UK
- (4) Iran

148. Naomi Osaka of _____ has been named Sports Woman of the Year at the Laureus World Sports Awards 2021.

- (1) USA
- (2) Japan
- (3) Sweden
- (4) Germany

149. Name the world's first intelligent ship, set to Navigate Across the Atlantic.

- (1) Rayflower 400
- (2) Payflower 400
- (3) Mayflower 400
- (4) Sayflower 400

150. Life in the Clock Tower Valley is the debut book of Press Trust of India (PTI) journalist Shakoor Rather. This novel provides the historical and political information about _____.

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Himachal Pradesh
- (3) Kashmir
- (4) Uttarakhand

Answer keys

141. (4) 142. (3) 143. (1) 144. (2) 145. (1)
146. (1) 147. (2) 148. (2) 149. (3) 150. (3)

151. Who has recently sworn as the new humanitarian chief of the United Nations Organisation?

- (1) John Zwaanstra
- (2) Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala
- (3) David Malpass
- (4) Martin Griffiths

152. Which of the following organisation publishes the World Development Report?

- (1) UNDP
- (2) IMF
- (3) World Bank
- (4) International Labour Organization

153. Who has been recently named COP26 People's Advocate?

- (1) David Attenborough
- (2) Sally Buzbee
- (3) Martin Griffiths
- (4) Ram Karan Verma

154. Who has recently won the Formula One Spanish Grand Prix 2021?

- (1) Max Verstappen
- (2) Lewis Hamilton
- (3) Michael Schumacher
- (4) George Russell

155. Who has become the first Indian woman to summit Mount Purnima in Nepal?

- (1) Santosh Yadav
- (2) Nungshi Malik
- (3) Taniha Malik
- (4) Baljeet Kaur

156. Which country has successfully landed a spacecraft on Mars recently?

- (1) Japan
- (2) India
- (3) Russia
- (4) China

157. Nepal's Prime Minister KP Sharma Oli has formed a minority government recently. He has become the PM of Nepal for _____ time.

- (1) 2nd
- (2) 1st
- (3) 3rd
- (4) 4th

158. Famous environmental conservationist Nuklu Phom gets prestigious Whitley Awards 2021. He hails from which state?

- (1) Sikkim
- (2) Arunachal Pradesh
- (3) Nagaland
- (4) Tripura

159. Which former Cricketer has been recently appointed as the head coach of India Women Cricket Team?

- (1) Ajay Jadeja
- (2) BS Bedi
- (3) Ramesh Powar
- (4) Dinesh Mongiya

160. Which of the following institutions has been recently conferred with 'Green Urja Award'?

- (1) Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited
- (2) Solar Energy Corporation of India
- (3) India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited
- (4) Indian Railway Finance Corporation

Answer keys

151. (4) 152. (3) 153. (1) 154. (2) 155. (4)
156. (4) 157. (3) 158. (3) 159. (3) 160. (1)

161. Which of the following is the first cyclonic storm of 2021?

- (1) Cyclone Tauktae
- (2) Cyclone Nisarga
- (3) Cyclone Gati
- (4) Cyclone Nivar

162. Who has been declared the winner of the World Food Prize 2021?

- (1) Dr. Rattan Lal
- (2) M.S. Swaminathan
- (3) Shakuntala Haraksingh Thilsted

(4) David Nabarro

163. _____ and _____ are the Men's and Women's singles title winners of Italian open 2021?

- (1) Rafael Nadal, Iga Swiatek
- (2) Novak Djokovic, Iga Swiatek
- (3) Rafael Nadal, Karolina Pliskova
- (4) Novak Djokovic, Karolina Pliskova

164. _____ is the slogan chosen for the 6th UN Global Traffic Safety Week, which this year is celebrated between 17 and 23 May.

- (1) Get Involved
- (2) Road Safety is No Accident
- (3) Streets for Life
- (4) Road Safety is No Accident

165. Who has taken out the top spot in Fortune's annual World's 50 Greatest Leaders list?

- (1) Jacinda Ardern
- (2) Dan Schulman
- (3) Dr. John Nkengasong
- (4) Stacey Abrams

166. Who is the winner of the 69th Miss Universe 2020?

- (1) Andrea Meza
- (2) Julia Gama
- (3) Janick Maceta
- (4) Adline Castelino

167. Recently, The book "Sikkim: A History of Intrigue and Alliance" has published by HarperCollins India on May 16. Who is the author of this book?

- (1) Preet Mohan Singh Malik
- (2) Apoorva Kumar Singh
- (3) Abhay K
- (4) Amit Shah

168. Martha Karambu Koome is appointed as the first woman chief justice of _____.

- (1) Morocco
- (2) Kenya
- (3) South Africa
- (4) Sudan

169. Moctar Ouane has recently been reappointed as prime minister of _____.

- (1) Mauritius
- (2) Mali
- (3) Costa Rica
- (4) Niger

170. _____ became the first club to win both the men's and women's Champions League.

- (1) Real Madrid
- (2) Chelsea
- (3) Barcelona
- (4) Man City

Answer keys

161. **(1)** 162. **(3)** 163. **(1)** 164. **(3)** 165. **(1)**
166. **(1)** 167. **(1)** 168. **(2)** 169. **(2)** 170. **(3)**

171. Who has won the 2021 FA Cup?

- (1) Leicester City
- (2) Chelsea
- (3) Real Madrid
- (4) Barcelona

172. The Indian Navy's first destroyer _____ was decommissioned after 41 years of service recently.

- (1) INS Viraat
- (2) INS Vikrant
- (3) INS Rajput
- (4) INS Ranjit

173. Which state/UT clinched second rank in the recent ranking released by the Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs based on the progress of the implementation of the Smart City Mission's schemes?

- (1) Jharkhand
- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Delhi
- (4) Tamil Nadu

174. When is the U-17 Women's World Cup to be held in India?

- (1) December 2021
- (2) October 2022
- (3) August 2023
- (4) November 2022

175. _____ and _____ became the first Indian para shuttlers to qualify for Tokyo Paralympics.

- (1) Palak Kohli and Parul Parmar
- (2) Palak Kohli and Anjali Parmar
- (3) Anjali Kohli and Parul Parmar
- (4) Palak Kohli and Parul Kumar

176. Who was elected to the Badminton World Federation council for the period 2021-25?

- (1) Himanta Biswa Sarma
- (2) Sandeep Bakhshi
- (3) Raghu vaishnav
- (4) Girish Chandra Chaturvedi

177. NASA is planning to send its first mobile robot to which of the following celestial body?

- (1) Mars
- (2) Moon
- (3) Jupiter
- (4) Neptune

178. "India and Asian Geopolitics: The past, present" is authored by _____.

- (1) Shivshankar Menon
- (2) Rajiv Mehrishi
- (3) S. Jayshankar
- (4) Rajnath Singh

179. Collinet Makosso has recently been appointed as the Prime Minister of _____.

- (1) Republic of Congo
- (2) Niger
- (3) Brazil
- (4) Morocco

180. Who among the following bagged the India Biodiversity Award 2021?

- (1) Shaji N M
- (2) Reji K. M
- (3) Ranjith Kumar
- (4) Shaji N. Kumar

Answer keys

171. (1) 172. (3) 173. (2) 174. (2) 175. (1)
176. (1) 177. (2) 178. (1) 179. (1) 180. (1)

181. Who became the first Indian to win Rudolf V Schindler award?

- (1) V. Narashimha Reddy
- (2) D Nagarjuna Reddy
- (3) D Nageshwar Reddy
- (4) T Nageshwar Rao

182. Who has recently been appointed Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation?

- (1) KR Chandra
- (2) Subodh Jaiswal
- (3) VS Kaumudi
- (4) C K Chandra

183. Who was conferred with President's award by International Hockey Federation through the 47th FIH Congress?

- (1) V Karthikeyan Pandian
- (2) Sreekanth Kumar
- (3) K. V Pandian
- (4) Vijaykumar M.R

184. Recent news mentioned about the first Atlantic storm of the season is posing no threat to land and is expected to dissipate in a few

days. Which of the following is the Atlantic storm of 2021?

- (1) Ana
- (2) Yash
- (3) Taukate
- (4) Merum

185. Who is re-elected as the International Hockey Federation (FIH) President for a second term during the virtual 47th Congress?

- (1) Arjun Munda
- (2) Sushil Kumar
- (3) Aravind Batra
- (4) Narinder Batra

186. Who is the only referee from India to officiate in wrestling matches of the Tokyo Olympic Games?

- (1) Aravind Kumar
- (2) Ashok Kumar
- (3) Amitab Kumar
- (4) Anand Kumar

187. Who has won the La Liga 2021?

- (1) Atletico Madrid
- (2) Barcelona
- (3) Athletic Bilbao
- (4) Eibar

188. The International Day for Biological Diversity is observed on _____.

- (1) May 20
- (2) May 21
- (3) May 22
- (4) May 23

189. Who among the following Bollywood Actors received the UAE's Golden Visa?

- (1) Shah Rukh Khan
- (2) Karan Johar
- (3) Salman Khan
- (4) Sanjay Dutt

190. Which of the following entity launched the 'Young Warrior movement' to engage 5 million young people to fight against Covid-19?

- (1) DRDO
- (2) IDRO
- (3) Indian Army
- (4) CBSE

Answer keys

181. (3) 182. (2) 183. (1) 184. (1) 185. (4)
186. (2) 187. (1) 188. (3) 189. (4) 190. (4)

191. The Book "Nehru, Tibet and China" analyses the events from 1949 to the Indo-China war in 1962 and its aftermath. It is written by who among the following?

- (1) Shivshankar Menon

- (2) Shakoor Rather
(3) Both (1) & (2)
(4) Avtar Singh Bhasin

192. Amartya Sen is to be honoured with Spain's Princess of Asturias Award 2021. Amartya Sen is a(n) _____.

- (1) Environmentalist
(2) Economist
(3) Cardiologist
(4) Broadcaster

193. What is the theme of the International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers observed on 29th of May annually?

- (1) Women in Peacekeeping – A Key to Peace
(2) Protecting Civilians, Protecting Peace
(3) The road to a lasting peace
(4) 70 Years of Service and Sacrifice.

194. YUVA was launched by the Ministry of Education recently. What does 'A' in YUVA short for?

- (1) Authority
(2) Authors
(3) Administration
(4) Affiliation

195. Who has recently appointed the head of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (1) B. Kemal Pasha
(2) C. S. Karnan
(3) Arun Mishra
(4) B. N. Srikrishna

196. Name the Indian pugilist who won a gold medal in the 91 kg weight category at the Asian Boxing Championships.

- (1) Sushil Kumar
(2) Sangeet Kumar
(3) Sanjeet Kumar
(4) Sukudev Kumar

197. Recently, Who won the 2nd straight gold in Asian Boxing Championship?

- (1) Lakshmi Rao
(2) Anupama Rani
(3) Pooja Rani
(4) MC Mary Kom

198. Global Parents Day observed on _____.

- (1) June 1
(2) June 2
(3) May 31
(4) May 30

199. Which institution of Indian Railways became the first to be declared Standard Developing Organization (SDO) under one "One Nation One Standard" mission?

- (1) DFCCIL
(2) RDSO
(3) IRFC
(4) IRCTC

200. Lieutenant General Pradeep Chandran Nair appointed as the Director-General Of _____.

- (1) Assam Rifles
(2) Sashastra Seema Bal
(3) Central Reserve Police Force
(4) Border Roads Organisation

Answer keys

191. **(4)** 192. **(2)** 193. **(3)** 194. **(2)** 195. **(3)**
196. **(3)** 197. **(3)** 198. **(1)** 199. **(2)** 200. **(1)**

201. Labor veteran Isaac Herzog recently elected as the 11th president of _____.

- (1) France
(2) Italy
(3) Germany
(4) Israel

202. Which of the following day is observed as World Bicycle Day?

- (1) June 2
(2) June 3
(3) June 1
(4) June 4

203. Who recently won the Belgrade Open title 2021?

- (1) Alex Molcan
(2) Novak Djokovic
(3) Roger Federer
(4) Andy Murray

204. The International Day of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression' is observed each year on _____.

- (1) June 2
(2) June 3
(3) June 1
(4) June 4

205. Who has been appointed as the Vice Chief of the Indian Air force?

- (1) Vivek Ram Chaudhari
(2) Ballabha Radha Krishna
(3) RJ Duckworth
(4) Ramanath Chaudhari

206. Which of the following states ranked the second position in the sustainable development goals (SDG) index?

- (1) Himachal Pradesh
(2) Tamil Nadu
(3) Kerala
(4) Both A and B

207. Which of the following institution has recently hosted Asia's first International Memory Studies Workshop?

- (1) Indian Institute of Technology Madras
- (2) Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad
- (3) Indian Institute of Technology Cuttack
- (4) Indian Institute of Technology Mumbai

208. Recently, Who has won the International Booker prize 2021?

- (1) Ruskind Bond
- (2) Marieke Lucas Rijneveld
- (3) David Grossman
- (4) David Diop

209. World's first CO₂-neutral cement plant will open in _____ by 2030.

- (1) Germany
- (2) Switzerland
- (3) Sweden
- (4) Italy

210. Which of the following group recently joined with the energy investment program of Bill Gates to boost green technology?

- (1) BRICS
- (2) SAARC
- (3) OPEC
- (4) EU

Answer keys

201. (4) 202. (2) 203. (2) 204. (4) 205. (1)
206. (4) 207. (1) 208. (4) 209. (3) 210. (4)

211. Which among the following is the theme for 2021 World Environment Day?

- (1) Time for Nature
- (2) Air pollution
- (3) Beating plastic pollution
- (4) Reimagine. Recreate. Restore.

212. The book '1232 km: The Long Journey Home' is authored by:

- (1) Vikram Seth
- (2) Vinod Kapri
- (3) Arundhati Roy
- (4) Aravind Adiga

213. Which of the following movie has won the best film award on environment conservation at the 67th National Films Awards 2021?

- (1) Water Burial
- (2) Mother Earth
- (3) Capital
- (4) NEFA

214. World Food Safety Day (WSFD) is observed annually on _____.

- (1) June 10

- (2) June 5
- (3) June 7
- (4) June 6

215. Which country has been named as the host of the International Hockey Federation (FIH) Hockey5s World Cup?

- (1) Japan
- (2) China
- (3) Oman
- (4) UAE

216. Who has been recently elected as the president of UN General Assembly?

- (1) Abdulla Shahid
- (2) Amitabh Kanth
- (3) Rajiv Mehrishi
- (4) Amit Shah

217. Who has been awarded the PEN Pinter prize 2021?

- (1) George Orwell
- (2) Ernest Hemingway
- (3) Tsitsi Dangarembga
- (4) Roald Dahl

218. Who conferred with the Asia Pacific Productivity Champion award 2021?

- (1) R S Sodhi
- (2) Mukesh Jain
- (3) Abhishek Kumar
- (4) Adar Poonawalla

219. Cricketer Suresh Raina released his autobiography recently. What is its name?

- (1) Conquer
- (2) Believe
- (3) No Spin
- (4) Thrown Out

220. The 47th G7 Summit was held in which place?

- (1) Glasgow
- (2) London
- (3) Edinburgh
- (4) Cornwall

Answer keys

211. (4) 212. (2) 213. (1) 214. (3) 215. (3)
216. (1) 217. (3) 218. (1) 219. (2) 220. (4)

221. Who was sworn in as Israel's new prime minister?

- (1) Benjamin Netanyahu
- (2) Yair Lapid
- (3) Naftali Bennett
- (4) Mickey Levy

222. Novak Djokovic won his 19th Grand Slam title by winning the French Open 2021. How many times has he won the French Open?

- (1) One
- (2) Two
- (3) Three
- (4) Four

223. The first consignment of GI-certified Jardalu mangoes has recently exported to the UK. Which of the following state is associated with Jardalu mangoes?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Odisha
- (3) Assam
- (4) Goa

224. Minister for road transport and highways and micro, small, and medium enterprises, Nitin Gadkari has said that the Centre's target is to reduce road accident deaths by 50 percent by _____.

- (1) 2022
- (2) 2021
- (3) 2024
- (4) 2023

225. Who won the women's singles title of French open 2021?

- (1) Iga Swiatek
- (2) Bethanie Mattek
- (3) Desirae Krawczyk
- (4) Barbora Krejčíková

226. Which of the following has recently launched The 'Report it, don't share it' campaign?

- (1) Whatsapp
- (2) Facebook
- (3) Telegram
- (4) Instagram

227. Which of the following is often referred as the 'Banana City of India'?

- (1) Jalgaon
- (2) Jabalpur
- (3) Pune
- (4) Nagpur

228. Who won the French Grand Prix in 2021?

- (1) Max Verstappen
- (2) Lewis Hamilton
- (3) Sergio Perez
- (4) Sebastian Vettel

229. Ebrahim Raisi has been elected as the new president of which nation?

- (1) Iran
- (2) Iraq
- (3) UAE
- (4) Saudi Arabia

230. 'It's a wonderful Life' is a book authored by who among the following?

- (1) Dr. Vipin Gupta
- (2) Dr. Vipul Gupta
- (3) Dr. Vipin Sharma
- (4) None of these

Answer keys

221. (3) 222. (2) 223. (1) 224. (3) 225. (4)
226. (2) 227. (1) 228. (1) 229. (1) 230. (4)

231. Swimmer Kaylee McKeown breaks a 100-meter backstroke world record. She belongs to _____.

- (1) England
- (2) Germany
- (3) South Africa
- (4) Australia

232. What is the theme of this year's International Day Against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking?

- (1) Health for Justice. Justice for Health
- (2) Share Drug Facts to Save Lives
- (3) Make Everyday No Drug Day
- (4) Commit to Quit

233. Which city was judged the best in India Smart Cities Awards 2020?

- (1) Indore
- (2) Surat
- (3) Both A and B
- (4) Bhubaneswar

234. Which Indian wrestler won the 53 kg gold at the Poland Open recently?

- (1) Sakshi Malik
- (2) Babita Kumari
- (3) Vinesh Phogat
- (4) Divya Kakran

235. Who became IAF's first woman fighter pilot from J&K?

- (1) Mawya Sudan
- (2) Maya Chaudary
- (3) Mawya Bajwa
- (4) Maya Pandit

236. Who won the formula one Styrian Grand Prix 2021?

- (1) Sergio Perez
- (2) Valtteri Bottas
- (3) Lewis Hamilton
- (4) Max Verstappen

237. NATRAX, Asia's longest and the world's fifth high-speed test track was inaugurated in _____.

- (1) Indore, Madhya Pradesh

- (2) Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh
(3) Agra, Uttar Pradesh
(4) Surat, Gujarat

238. Which of the following is the capital of Malta?

- (1) Port Louis
(2) Nicosia
(3) Valletta
(4) Palermo

239. As of 1 July 2021, Who among the following has named as the world's youngest chess grandmaster?

- (1) Abhimanyu Mishra
(2) Sergey Karjakin
(3) Abhishesk Mishra
(4) Abhinand Mishra

240. Who is the author of the memoir 'Home in the World'?

- (1) Amartya Sen
(2) Rakesh Sharma
(3) Abhijit Banerjee
(4) Rajnath Singh

Answer keys

231. (4) 232. (2) 233. (3) 234. (3) 235. (1)
236. (4) 237. (1) 238. (3) 239. (1) 240. (1)

241. Who won the Gelfand Challenge Chess Title recently?

- (1) D. Gukesh
(2) Abhimanyu Mishra
(3) Sergey Karjakin
(4) Abhishesk Mishra

242. Which one of the following ranks represents the position of India in the Global Startup Ecosystem Index 2021?

- (1) 20
(2) 11
(3) 15
(4) 44

243. International Day of Cooperatives is celebrated every year on:

- (1) 3rd July
(2) 4th July
(3) 2nd July
(4) First Saturday of July

244. Who among the following has been named as India's flag-bearer for Tokyo Paralympics?

- (1) Deepa Malik
(2) Mariyappan Thangavelu
(3) Devendra Jhajharia
(4) Varun Singh Bhati

245. Who is the author of the book "Nathuram Godse: The True Story of Gandhi's Assassin"?

- (1) Dhanaj Kulkarni
(2) Dhaval Kulkarni
(3) Anita Desai
(4) Ankit Tiwari

246. Who won the Austrian Grand Prix 2021?

- (1) Max Verstappen
(2) Lewis Hamilton
(3) Lando Norris
(4) Valtteri Bottas

247. Who became the first Indian female swimmer to qualify for Tokyo Olympics?

- (1) Mana Patel
(2) Shikha Tandon
(3) Kenisha Gupta
(4) Shivani Kataria

248. World Zoonoses Day is observed on July 6 every year to commemorate the scientific achievement of administering the first vaccination against _____.

- (1) Polio
(2) Rabies
(3) Malaria
(4) Small Pox

249. Who became the highest leading run-scorer in women's international cricket?

- (1) Mithali Raj
(2) Charlotte Edward
(3) Jhulan Goswami
(4) Stafanie Taylor

250. The centre has recently decided to set up a separate ministry of _____.

- (1) Banking
(2) Corporation
(3) Cooperation
(4) Artificial Intelligence

Answer keys

241. (1) 242. (1) 243. (4) 244. (2) 245. (2)
246. (1) 247. (1) 248. (2) 249. (1) 250. (3)

251. Who won the RSL Lithuanian International Badminton crown recently?

- (1) Malvika Bansod
(2) Rachael Darragh
(3) B. Sai Praneeth
(4) Lin Dan

252. Based on the recent portfolio changes of the cabinet, which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (1) Narayan Tatu Rane - Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise.

- (2) Dr. Virendra Kumar - Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
 (3) Giriraj Singh - Ministry of Rural Development.
 (4) Ramchandra Prasad Singh - Ministry of Panchayati Raj

253. Which of the following portfolio is associated with the union minister Kiren Rijju?
 (1) Ministry of Food Processing Industries.
 (2) Ministry of Law and Justice
 (3) Ministry of Steel
 (4) Ministry of MSME

254. After the recent reshuffling of portfolios in the cabinet, Which of the following portfolios are given to Piyush Goyal?
 (1) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 (2) Ministry of Consumer Affairs
 (3) Ministry of Food and Public Distribution
 (4) All of the above

255. Who among the following minister takes the additional charge as the Union Minister of the brand new Ministry of Cooperation?
 (1) Amit Shah
 (2) Piyush Goyal
 (3) Dharmendra Pradhan
 (4) Mansukh Mandaviya

256. Who has been recently honored with Humboldt Research Award 2021?
 (1) Kaushik Basu
 (2) Amartya Sen
 (3) Abhijit Banerjee
 (4) Raghu Ram Rajan

257. According to the UN agency, the high temperatures in Antarctica are a result of a large high-pressure system creating by _____.
 (1) Polar Vortex
 (2) Doldrums
 (3) Fohn conditions
 (4) Jet streams

258. 'The Light of Asia': Jairam Ramesh's new book is a biography of an epic bio-poem on _____.
 (1) Mahatma Gandhi
 (2) Gautama Buddha
 (3) Mother Teresa
 (4) Mahavira

259. Who is the author of a new book titled Lady Doctors: The Untold Stories of India's First Women in Medicine?
 (1) Anitha Desai
 (2) Arundhati Roy
 (3) Kavitha Rao
 (4) Sunitha Rao

260. Recently, Journalist Palagummi Sainath has been awarded the Fukuoka Grand Prize for 2021. Which of the following nation is associated with the establishment of this award?
 (1) China
 (2) Thailand
 (3) Singapore
 (4) Japan

Answer keys

251. (1) 252. (4) 253. (2) 254. (4) 255. (1)
 256. (1) 257. (3) 258. (2) 259. (3) 260. (4)

261. The government has recently appointed a 25-member development council for the development of _____
 (1) Chemicals industry
 (2) Vaccines industry
 (3) Steels industry
 (4) Cement industry

262. Who will become the second Indian-born woman to fly into space?
 (1) Mana Patel
 (2) Sumita Bandla
 (3) Sirisha Bandla
 (4) Niharika Rao

263. Kanchan Ugursandi finished the world's first solo motorcycle expedition covering 18 passes of _____.
 (1) Satpura ranges
 (2) Vindhya ranges
 (3) Himalayan ranges
 (4) Aravalli ranges

264. Defence Ministry has implemented _____, an integrated system for automation of sanction and disbursement of defence pension.
 (1) SPARSH
 (2) SAMARTH
 (3) SPARK
 (4) SPLENDOR

265. Who has become the first Indian jury member for shooting at Tokyo Olympics
 (1) Abhishek Verma
 (2) Abhinav Bindra
 (3) Pawan Singh
 (4) Gagan Narang

266. China has reclassified which of the following from endangered to vulnerable status?
 (1) Giant pandas
 (2) Red Fox
 (3) Giant Asian Squirrel
 (4) Phoenix Hen

267. Which young Indian Grandmaster has emerged champion in the Masters' section of the Serbia Open Chess Championship?

- (1) Vidit Gujrathi
- (2) Nihal Sarin
- (3) Adhiban Baskaran
- (4) Srinath narayanan

268. Journalist and playwright _____ has been selected for the Bahrain Keraleeya Samajam (BKS)'s Literary Award for 2021.

- (1) N N Pillai
- (2) A.M. Rathnam
- (3) Thilakan
- (4) T Kannatham

269. Whom did Ashleigh Barty beat in order to win her maiden Wimbledon title?

- (1) Karolina Pliskova
- (2) T Martincova
- (3) Elina Svitolina
- (4) Iga Świątek

270. Recently, KVIC has secured its trademark registrations in which among the following nations?

- (1) Bhutan
- (2) UAE
- (3) Mexico
- (4) All of the above

Answer keys

261. (4) 262. (3) 263. (3) 264. (1) 265. (3)
266. (1) 267. (2) 268. (1) 269. (1) 270. (4)

271. Which famous actor has recently introduced her book named the 'Pregnancy Bible'?

- (1) Priyanka Chopra
- (2) Genelia D'Souza
- (3) Kareena Kapoor Khan
- (4) Aishwarya Rai

272. World Population Day is observed on 11 July to draw people's attention towards overpopulation. What is the theme of World Population day 2021?

- (1) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on sustainability
- (2) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on government's actions
- (3) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on fertility
- (4) impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on family planning

273. Minister for Road Transport and Highways Nitin Gadkari recently inaugurated country's first LNG facility plant at which place?

- (1) Pune
- (2) Nagpur
- (3) Mumbai

(4) Ahmedabad

274. Schools in which one of the following states ranked last in terms of gender parity in senior classes according to UDISE Report?

- (1) Bihar
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Maharashtra
- (4) Rajasthan

275. Who won the Copa America 2021 football tournament?

- (1) Brazil
- (2) Argentina
- (3) Colombia
- (4) Chile

276. Novak Djokovic has won how many Wimbledon titles as of 2021?

- (1) Four
- (2) Five
- (3) Six
- (4) Seven

277. Who won the Wimbledon 2021 Boys' singles title?

- (1) Siddhant J Banthia
- (2) Adil Kalyanpur
- (3) Samir Banerjee
- (4) Dhruv Sunish

278. Who was adjudged the player of UEFA EURO 2020?

- (1) Gianluigi Donnarumma
- (2) Harry Kane
- (3) Giorgio Chiellini
- (4) Kylian Mbappé

279. Who is the author of the book "The Ramayana of Shri Guru Gobind Singh"?

- (1) Baljit Kaur Tulsi
- (2) KTS Tulsi
- (3) Meira Kumar
- (4) Sumitra Mahajan

280. India's first cryptogamic garden was inaugurated in which state?

- (1) Uttarakhand
- (2) Uttar Pradesh
- (3) Gujarat
- (4) Maharashtra

Answer keys

271. (3) 272. (3) 273. (2) 274. (4) 275. (2)
276. (3) 277. (3) 278. (1) 279. (1) 280. (1)

281. External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar unveiled a statue of Mahatma Gandhi in _____.

- (1) Italy

- (2) France
- (3) Germany
- (4) Georgia

282. Who is the author of the book 'A Kashmiri Century - Portrait Of A Society In Flux'?

- (1) Khem Lata Wakhlu
- (2) Anitha Desai
- (3) Amit Tripathi
- (4) Arjun Bhatt

283. Who became the first Indian to judge Gymnastics at the Olympics?

- (1) Deepak Kabra
- (2) Dipa Karmakar
- (3) Ashish Kumar
- (4) Kalpana Debnath

284. Which country will host the World Badminton Championships in 2026?

- (1) Canada
- (2) China
- (3) USA
- (4) India

285. Which of the following country recently unveiled one of the world's largest 60 megawatt-peak solar photovoltaic farms?

- (1) China
- (2) Japan
- (3) India
- (4) Singapore

286. Babar Azam recently became the fastest batsman to score 14 ODI centuries surpassing Hashim Amla, Virat Kohli. He achieved this feat in how many innings?

- (1) 76
- (2) 81
- (3) 84
- (4) 98

287. July 15 is celebrated as Youth Skills Day all around the world. When was this day first observed?

- (1) 2015
- (2) 2016
- (3) 2017
- (4) 2018

288. Recently, the Union Minister of Sports launched Team India's official cheer song 'Hindustani Way' for the upcoming Tokyo Olympics. India is sending how many athletes to the Tokyo Olympics 2020?

- (1) 115
- (2) 126
- (3) 234
- (4) 334

289. The Prime Minister of India recently inaugurated an International Cooperation and Convention Centre named 'Rudrakash'. It was constructed with the assistance of which of the following countries?

- (1) Israel
- (2) France
- (3) Russia
- (4) Japan

290. India, Sri Lanka and which one of the following countries held Joint Exercise TTX-2021 On Maritime Security?

- (1) Bangladesh
- (2) Maldives
- (3) Myanmar
- (4) Indonesia

Answer keys

281. (4) 282. (1) 283. (1) 284. (4) 285. (4)
286. (2) 287. (1) 288. (2) 289. (4) 290. (2)

291. Which one of the following railway stations was renamed as Banaras?

- (1) Varanasi Junction
- (2) Shahjahanpur
- (3) Basti
- (4) Manduadih

292. Navy of which of the following countries handed over first two MH-60R multi role helicopters to India, recently?

- (1) Russia
- (2) Japan
- (3) France
- (4) United States

293. Google announced its second Google Cloud Region in which one of the following places in India?

- (1) Mumbai
- (2) Delhi NCR
- (3) Bengaluru
- (4) Hyderabad

294. According to a recent WWF-UNEP report, what percent of India's tiger ranges outside protected areas?

- (1) 30%
- (2) 35%
- (3) 40%
- (4) 45%

295. Which one of the following institutions recently developed AI algorithm called 'NBDriver' to spot cancer-causing mutations?

- (1) IIT Delhi
- (2) IIT Bombay
- (3) IIT Kharagpur
- (4) IIT Madras

296. Who among the following wrote the book 'The India Story'?

- (1) Dr. Raghuram Rajan
- (2) Dr. D. Subbarao
- (3) Dr. Bimal Jalan
- (4) Dr. Y V Reddy

297. Who won the British Grand Prix 2021?

- (1) Max Verstappen
- (2) Lewis Hamilton
- (3) Charles Leclerc
- (4) Sebastin Vettel

298. Who among the following will be conferred with Mohun Bagan Ratna posthumously?

- (1) Sumit Banerjee
- (2) Amit Banerjee
- (3) Shibaji Banerjee
- (4) Sangeet Banerjee

299. Who will receive the Olympic Laurel at the Tokyo Games?

- (1) Kip Keino
- (2) Muhammed Ul Haq
- (3) Abdul Hassan
- (4) Muhammad Yunus

300. Who became the second woman to win Palme d'Or at Cannes Film Festival?

- (1) Renate Reinsve
- (2) Leos Carax
- (3) Julia Ducournau
- (4) Andria Jermand

Answer keys

291. (4) 292. (4) 293. (2) 294. (2) 295. (4)
296. (3) 297. (2) 298. (3) 299. (4) 300. (3)

301. _____ and _____ are among the Indian awardees of the prestigious Equator Prize for 2021.

- (1) Aadhimalai Pazhangudiyinar Producer Company Limited and Snehakunja Trust
- (2) Rural Health Care Foundation and Salaam Baalak Trust- Mumba
- (3) Sir Ratan Tata Trust and Sir Dorabji Tata Trust
- (4) Rural Health Care Foundation and Aadhimalai Pazhangudiyinar Producer Company Limited

302. Who bagged the prestigious Oeil d'Or award (golden eye) for 'Best Documentary' presented at the Cannes Film Festival 2021?

- (1) Pamir Kapadia
- (2) Payal Kapadia
- (3) Anjali Tripathi
- (4) Lavanya Tripathi

303. Who is the author of the book "RSS: Building India Through SEWA"?

- (1) Narendra Modi
- (2) Amit Shah
- (3) Ramesh Pokriyal
- (4) Sudhanshu Mittal

304. Who was sworn in as the Governor of Mizoram?

- (1) Kambhampati Hari Babu
- (2) Banwarilal Purohit
- (3) P. Sreedaran
- (4) Najma Heptulla

305. Who has been appointed as the Deputy Leader of Rajya Sabha?

- (1) Thambi Durai
- (2) Keshav Prasad Maurya
- (3) Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi
- (4) Dinesh Sharma

306. Which of the following nation has handed over the first two Sikorsky MH-60R multi-role helicopters to the Indian Navy?

- (1) UK
- (2) USA
- (3) Israel
- (4) UAE

307. According to the Nature Index 2021 Materials Science, Which Indian Institute was included in the '50 Rising Institutions' list?

- (1) Indira Gandhi Centre for Advanced Scientific Research
- (2) Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research
- (3) Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru technological university

308. Which country appointed Ariel Henry as its new prime minister after the president's assassination?

- (1) Sudan
- (2) Algeria
- (3) Haiti
- (4) Malawi

309. Pedro Castillo is the new elected president of _____.

- (1) Cuba
- (2) Peru
- (3) Argentina
- (4) Chile

310. Which of the following institution developed the Oxygen rationing device – AMLEX?

- (1) IIT Kharagpur
- (2) IIT Madras
- (3) IIT Delhi
- (4) IIT Ropar

Answer keys

301. (1) 302. (2) 303. (4) 304. (1) 305. (3)
306. (2) 307. (2) 308. (3) 309. (2) 310. (4)

311. Which of the following nation has unveiled the 600 kph superfast maglev train recently?

- (1) China
- (2) Japan
- (3) India
- (4) South Korea

312. 'Mustafa Kemal Atatürk 2021' is a joint military exercise between _____ and _____.

- (1) Turkey and Armenia
- (2) Tajikistan and Armenia
- (3) Turkey and Azerbaijan
- (4) Azerbaijan and Tajikistan

313. Recently, Vice President released a book 'Palleku Pattabhishekam'. Which one of the following sectors is associated with this book?

- (1) Energy Sector
- (2) Rural India and Agriculture
- (3) Mining
- (4) Export Development

314. Who is the author of the book 'Bank with a Soul: Equitas'?

- (1) Duvvuri Subbarao
- (2) C K Garyali
- (3) Yalamanchili Sivaji
- (4) NV Ramana

315. Para shooter Rubina Francis created a world record at the ongoing Para Sport Cup in Peru. She belongs to _____.

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Kerala

316. India successfully flight-tested the New Generation Akash Missile (Akash-NG) off the Odisha coast. Akash is a _____ with an intercept range of 30 km.

- (1) Surface-to-Air missile
- (2) Surface-to-Surface missile
- (3) Air-to-Air missile
- (4) All of the above

317. Which of the following city will host the 2032 Olympics?

- (1) Brisbane
- (2) Sydney
- (3) Canberra
- (4) Perth

318. National Broadcasting Day is observed annually in India on _____.

- (1) July 23
- (2) July 25
- (3) July 24
- (4) July 21

319. What is the maximum range of indigenously developed low weight, fire and forget Man-Portable Anti-Tank Guided Missile that launched by DRDO?

- (1) 2.5 Km
- (2) 1.5 Km
- (3) 3.5 Km
- (4) 4.5 Km

320. Who inaugurated the World Universities Summit 2021?

- (1) Narendra Modi
- (2) Amit Shah
- (3) Rajnath Singh
- (4) M. Venkaiah Naidu

Answer keys

311. (1) 312. (3) 313. (2) 314. (2) 315. (3)
316. (1) 317. (1) 318. (1) 319. (1) 320. (4)

321. Recently, Who has been named as the AIFF men's Footballer of the Year?

- (1) Sandesh Jhingan
- (2) Suresh Singh Wangjam
- (3) Sunil Chhetri
- (4) Jeje Lalpekhlua

322. Which of the following edition of G20 Summit 2021 under the Italian Presidency is slated to revolve around its primary theme of "People, Planet" and Prosperity"?

- (1) 14
- (2) 13
- (3) 17
- (4) 16

323. Which of the following country is the first & only country in the Council of Europe to have withdrawn from the Istanbul Convention?

- (1) Armenia
- (2) Belgium
- (3) Turkey
- (4) Georgia

324. Who recently bagged the Kuvempu Rashtriya Puraskar 2020?

- (1) Ajeet Cour
- (2) Gurbhachan Singh Bhullar
- (3) Jeelani Bano
- (4) Rajendra Kishore Panda

325. India and Maldives have recently inked a pact in which of the following projects?

- (1) Energy driven Projects
- (2) Sustainable Development Goals Projects
- (3) Biofuel generation Projects
- (4) Community projects

326. Recently, at which event did Russia invite India for the first time?

- (1) SCO Plus meet
- (2) NSG meet
- (3) Troika Plus meet
- (4) Global Nuclear Meet

327. Which one of the following towns has recently been stripped of its UNESCO World Heritage status?

- (1) Damascus
- (2) Ankara
- (3) Liverpool
- (4) Ahmedabad

328. AFC Women's Asian Cup 2022 is to be held in Mumbai and _____.

- (1) Delhi
- (2) Panaji
- (3) Bhubaneswar
- (4) Pune

329. Recently, Who won the first-ever skateboarding competition at the Tokyo Olympic Games?

- (1) Yuto Horigome
- (2) Kelvin Hoefler
- (3) Jagger Eaton
- (4) Masashi Abe

330. The Kakatiya Rudreshwara (Ramappa) Temple, Telangana has been inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Tag. This engineering marvel is India's _____ World Heritage Site.

- (1) 40th
- (2) 36th
- (3) 50th
- (4) 39th

Answer keys

321. (1) 322. (4) 323. (3) 324. (4) 325. (4)
326. (3) 327. (3) 328. (4) 329. (1) 330. (4)

331. Who has been named as the differently-abled sportsman of the year 2019?

- (1) Pramod Bhagat
- (2) Ralph Braun
- (3) John Hockenberry
- (4) Marlee Matlin

332. Who is the author of the book titled -'An Ordinary Life: Portrait of an Indian Generation'?

- (1) Ashok Srivastava

- (2) Ashok Lavasa
- (3) Rajiv Kumar
- (4) Amitab Kant

333. Kargil Vijay Diwas is observed every year on _____.

- (1) July 30
- (2) July 25
- (3) July 26
- (4) July 27

334. Who won first ever women's street skateboarding gold in Tokyo Olympics 2020?

- (1) Nishiya Momiji
- (2) Rayssa Leal
- (3) Funa Nakayama
- (4) Yuto Horigome

335. Najib Makita has been recently appointed as the Prime Minister of which country?

- (1) Israel
- (2) Palestine
- (3) Lebanon
- (4) Afghanistan

336. Which among the following is the first Green SEZ to achieve the IGBC Green Cities Platinum Rating?

- (1) Cochin SEZ
- (2) Madras SEZ
- (3) Noida SEZ
- (4) Kandla SEZ

337. Which Naval ship is to participate in the Exercise Cutlass Express 2021 along the East Coast of Africa?

- (1) INS Talwar
- (2) INS Viraat
- (3) INS Ranjit
- (4) INS Vikrant

338. Which became the smallest country to win Summer Olympic gold medal?

- (1) Vatican city
- (2) France
- (3) Italy
- (4) Bermuda

339. When do we observe World Nature Conservation Day?

- (1) 25th July
- (2) 8th March
- (3) 5th June
- (4) 28th July

340. What is the name of the typhoon which recently made landfall in East China?

- (1) Typhoon I-La
- (2) Typhoon In-Fa
- (3) Typhoon Noro
- (4) Typhoon Ambe

Answer keys

331. (1) 332. (2) 333. (3) 334. (1) 335. (3)
336. (4) 337. (1) 338. (4) 339. (4) 340. (2)

341. With which organisation did BIAL signed a Mou, to create 'Airport in a Box' platform?

- (1) TATA Group
- (2) Adani Group
- (3) IBM
- (4) Wipro

342. Which country recently joined International Solar Alliance, an initiative of India?

- (1) USA
- (2) Russia
- (3) Israel
- (4) Sweden

343. Who has been crowned as Miss India USA 2021?

- (1) Vaidehi Dongre
- (2) Arshi Lalani
- (3) Aga Khan
- (4) Mira Kasari

344. NASA's Europa Clipper to fly with which heavy Rocket?

- (1) Boeing Heavy Rocket
- (2) Blue Origin's Heavy Rocket
- (3) SpaceX's Falcon Heavy Rocket
- (4) SolarCity Heavy Rocket

345. CBSE partner ups with _____ to launch AI for All initiative.

- (1) Intel
- (2) Google
- (3) Facebook
- (4) IBM

346. Which among the following countries is not a part of the BRICS Civil Forum 2021?

- (1) Brazil
- (2) Russia
- (3) South Korea
- (4) China

347. Anand Radhakrishnan has recently won the prestigious Will Eisner Award. The award is related to which field?

- (1) Theatre Artist
- (2) Sports Industry
- (3) Journalism
- (4) Comic Industry

348. When is World Ranger Day celebrated?

- (1) 31st July
- (2) 30th July
- (3) 1st August
- (4) 29th July

349. Who is the author of 'In An Ideal World', that is to be released in 2022?

- (1) Aravind Adiga
- (2) Anita Desai
- (3) Kunal Basu
- (4) Amitav Ghosh

350. Guido Bellido was named the Prime Minister of _____ recently.

- (1) Columbia
- (2) Venezuela
- (3) Peru
- (4) Chile

Answer keys

341. (3) 342. (4) 343. (1) 344. (3) 345. (1)
346. (3) 347. (4) 348. (1) 349. (3) 350. (3)



Watch

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)

Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM

 SUBSCRIBE



SUSHMITA MA'AM

ADITYA SIR



Oliveboard

RAILWAYS CBT-2

SELECTION BATCH

100+ Hrs of Live Learning

Full-Length Mock Tests

Special Focus on Gen. Science

Get 50% Off
Use Code: **SUCCESS**

View Details

The advertisement features a blue and orange color scheme. At the top left is the Oliveboard logo. The main title 'RAILWAYS CBT-2' is in large, bold, blue and orange letters. Below it, 'SELECTION BATCH' is in white text on a blue background. To the right, three blue boxes with orange icons list the course features: '100+ Hrs of Live Learning', 'Full-Length Mock Tests', and 'Special Focus on Gen. Science'. Below these is a yellow box with 'Get 50% Off' and 'Use Code: SUCCESS'. At the bottom right is a red button with 'View Details'. The background of the ad shows a blue train on a bridge over a blue archway.

170+ Static GK Questions

1. In which year were the Asian Game held in India?

Ans -: 1978

2. The objective of Green Highways Policy 2015 is to

Ans -: Safeguard the NGOs who work for greening the roads

3. Who among the following served as the first Home Minister of independent India?

Ans -: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

4. Rupee 1 and 2 coins are now made of

Ans -: Steel and brass

5. Which one of the following was declared as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO in 1985 for its unique natural environment?

Ans -: Manas Wildlife Sanctuary, Assam

6. The first woman to become the Chief

Minister of an Indian State.

Ans -: Sucheta Kriplani

7. National Unity Day (Rashtriya Ekta Divas) is observed on

Ans -: 31st October

8. The cricketer to hit 6 sixes in an over in World Cup T-20 was

Ans -: Yuvraj Singh

9. 2018 FIFA World Cup was hosted by

Ans -: Russia

10. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is located in which state?

Ans -: Tamil Nadu

11. Who designed prevailing National flag of India?

Ans -: Pingali Venkayya

12. For which contribution Mohammad Yunus of Bangladesh was given noble peace prize 2006?

Ans -: His efforts for economic and social Development

13. In which country is Canton Tower situated?

Ans -: China

14. Where is Sihra Vanabelagola situated?

Ans -: Karnataka

15. Which of the following is capital of Arunachal Pradesh?

Ans -: Itanagar

16. In which of the year for the first time Commonwealth Game was hosted by India?

Ans -: In 2010

17. Who wrote the Malvikagnimitram?

Ans -: Kalidas

18. By which material the first wheel was made of-

Ans -: Wood

19. Who is the Chief election commissioner of India?

Ans -: Sunil Arora

20. In given languages, which language use ideographs?

Ans -: Japanese

21. Who is the father of Geometry?

Ans -: Euclid

22. Which of them was the famous psychologist?

Ans -: Sigmund Freud

23. Who was the "Time person of the year 2020"?

Ans -: Joe Biden and Kamala Harris

24. Who among the following has won an Oscar for movie direction?

Ans -: Satyajit Ray

25. India's livestock disease monitoring and forecasting system is named as-

Ans -: Biosafety laboratory

26. Indian armed forces conducted operation Meghdoot at

Ans -: Siachen

27. Money can be transferred using mobile phones through the service called

Ans -: IMPS

28. Indian Super League (ISL) is associated with which sport

Ans -: Football

29. Name the boxer whose nickname is "The Real Deal"?

Ans -: Evander Holyfield

30. Who is a hacker?

Ans -: Person who uses computer to gain unauthorized access to data

31. World Tuberculosis Day is celebrated on

Ans -: 24th March

32. What is the capital of Lebanon?

Ans -: Beirut

33. In the acronym BRICS, the letter 'B' stands for

Ans -: Brazil

34. What was the name of Maharana Pratap's horse?

Ans -: Chetak

35. Kuchipudi originated from

Ans -: Andhra Pradesh

36. The famous Nek Chand's Rock Garden is located in

Ans -: Chandigarh

37. National Science Day falls on

Ans -: 28th February

38. After 9/11 tragedy, the rebuilt World Trade Center complex in New York is called

Ans -: One World Trade Center

39. 'Maharatna' refers to a group of

Ans -: Emerging small and medium enterprises.

40. The periodicity of the Commonwealth games is

Ans -: 4 years

41. Sachin Tendulkar made his test debut in 1989 at

Ans -: Karachi, Pakistan

42. Cricket World Cup 2023 is scheduled to be hosted by

Ans -: India

43. 'Ganga Action Plan' initiated by the Union Government aims at

Ans -: Reduction of pollution on Ganga river.

44. International Maritime Organisation is concerned with

Ans -: Sea pollution.

45. Indian Institute of science is situated at-

Ans -: Bangalore

46. Robert Galbraith is known by which name?

Ans -: J.K. Rowling

47. Which of the following game has been removed from Olympic?

Ans -: Baseball

48. Where is the head office of ONGC?

Ans -: Delhi

49. Who has received the Dronacharya Award in Badminton?

Ans -: Gaurav Khanna

51. Real currency belongs to which country?

Ans -: Brazil

52. World environment day is observed on-

Ans -: 5th June

53. Cricket World Cup 2015 was hosted by-

Ans -: New Zealand and Australia

54. The world heritage site Bhimbetka is famous for.

Ans -: For rock Shelter

55. When did the noble peace price, was given to Kailash Satyarthi and Malala YusufZai?

Ans -: 2014

56. "World No Tobacco" day is observed on-

Ans -: 31st May

57. 103rd Indian Science Congress was held in-

Ans -: Mysore

58. Who won 1st Olympic medal in badminton from India?

Ans -: Saia Nehwal

59. This statement. "That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind" is said by -

Ans -: Neil Armstrong

60. Who was the 1st lady president of Indian national congress before independence?

Ans -: Anni Besant

61. Who among these did not get Bharat Ratna?

Ans -: Ans -: R. Rehman

62. In which of the following city the world heritage site Victoria Memorial Hall is situated?

Ans -: Calcutta

63. Now, BRICS development Bank is named as _____.

Ans -: New Development Bank

64. Which state has largest forest area in India?

Ans -: Madhya Pradesh

65. Which of the following state has largest mangrove area of India?

Ans -: West Bengal

66. Which day is observed as the constitution day in India?

Ans -: 26th November

67. What denotes learned and shared beliefs and behaviours?

Ans -: Group

68. One of the best preserved Buddhist caves, Karla is in which of the following states?

Ans -: Maharashtra

69. Euro is the currency of

Ans -: Euro Zone

70. Who is PV Sindhu?

Ans -: Indian Badminton Champion

71. "Wings of Fire" book is written by-

Ans -: Dr. Ans -: P.J. Abdul Kalam

72. The game Jallikattu is famous in..... State.

Ans -: Tamil Nadu

73. The oath of the president is administered by-

Ans -: Chief Justice of India

74. The headquarter of UNO is in

Ans -: New York

75. National good governance day is observed in India on-

Ans -: December 25

76. The headquarters of ISRO is located at

Ans -: Bengaluru

77. Rupee sign '₹' is a

Ans -: A combination of Roman and Devanagari letters

78. Shimla Agreement 1972 between India and Pakistan was signed in

Ans -: Barne's Court

79. Thomas cup belongs to which sport?

Ans -: Badminton

80. Who was the first recipient of Dada Saheb Phalke Award?

Ans -: Devika Rani

81. Who is the first-ever Indian women to win doubles major World championship of at International Tennis Federation?

Ans -: Sania Mirza

82. India's border is longest with which nation-

Ans -: Bangladesh

83. Which of the following is second largest river of India?

Ans -: Godavari

84. Cricketer Virat Kohli was honoured with Arjuna Award in the year_____.

Ans -: 2013

85. 'Grand Slam' refers to winning certain major tennis tournaments in a single calendar year. The name of the tournaments are

Ans -: Australian Open, French Open, US Open and Wimbledon

86. India's livestock disease monitoring and forecasting system is named as

Ans -: Bio Safety Laboratory

87. Which of the following names in Nilanjala Sudeshna, an Indian-American author popularly known as?

Ans -: JhumpaLahiri

88. When is Earth Day celebrated?

Ans -: April 22nd

89. Who created the comic strip Calvin & Hobbes?

Ans -: Bill Watterson

90. Who was Charles Correa?

Ans -: A Renowned Architect

91. In honour of which Indian Nuclear Physicist was the Atomic Energy Establishment at Bombay renamed?

Ans -: Homi J. Bhabha

92. Who was the first football player from the Indian subcontinent to play for a European Club?

Ans -: Mohammad Salim

93. Who wrote 'The autobiography of an Unknown Indian'?

Ans -: R.K. Narayan

94. What is The Laccadive Sea otherwise known as?

Ans -: Mannar Sea

95. Where is the Shore Temple located?

Ans -: Mahabalipuram

96. Name India's first satellite.

Ans -: Aryabhata

97. Who is popularly known as the Father of White Revolution in India?

Ans -: Dr. Verghese Kurien

98. What do the terms Geocentric and Heliocentric refer to?

Ans -: Laws governing the motion of planetary bodies around Earth and sun.

99. In which year was the economic liberalisation in India initiated?

Ans -: 1991

100. What does the Victoria Memorial Monument serve as?

Ans -: An Art Gallery

101. Who was Confucius?

Ans -: A Chinese Philosopher

102. Article 368 is related to.....?

Ans -: Constitutional amendment

103. In how many ways the Constitutional amendment in India can take place?

Ans -: 3

104. Which of the following provisions can be passed with the simple majority of the Parliament?

Ans -: Fundamental Rights

105. What kind of majority is needed in the parliament for Rescheduling of the constituencies?

Ans -: General majority of Parliament

106. In which of the following case, a special majority is used in the Parliament?

Ans -: Acquisition and Termination of Citizenship

107. If there are 545 members in the Lok Sabha, five members are absent, 50 do not participate in the voting, and how many members will be required to pass a bill from the effective majority in Lok Sabha?

Ans -: 245

108. How can the Supreme Court judge and CAG be removed?

Ans -: Full majority + voting by 2/3 members present

109. Which of the following Constitution amended the age of voting from 21 to 18?

Ans -: 61st

110. Which of the following is not matched correctly?

Ans -: Constitution (45th Amendment) Act: 1985

111. The process of Constitutional amendment in India is taken from.....?

Ans -: South Africa

112. Which of the following geographical term related with the "piece of sub-continental land that is surrounded by water"?

Ans: Island

113. Which of the following geographical term related with a body of land surrounded by water on three sides?

Ans -: Peninsula

114. Which of the following geographical term related with a naturally formed, narrow, typically navigable waterway that connects two larger bodies of water?

Ans -: Strait

115. Which of the following is suitable definition of 'Archipelago'?

Ans -: A chain or set of islands grouped together.

116. Which of the following is the largest Archipelago in the world?

Ans -: Indonesia

117. Which of the following is the world's largest peninsula?

Ans -: Arabia

118. Which of the following passes cuts through the Pir Panjal range and links Manali and Leh by road?

Ans -: Rohtas Pass

119. Which of the following pass has been created by the Indus River?

Ans -: Banihal Pass

120. Which passes make way to the land route between Kailash and the Manasarovar?

Ans -: Mana Pass

121. Which of the following pass link the Srinagar to Leh?

Ans -: Zoji La Pass

122. Which of the following is the longest Railway tunnel in the world?

Ans -: Gotthard Base Tunnel

123. Who among the following is a first female locopilot (train driver) of the Indian Railways in India?

Ans -: Surekha Shankar Yadav (Surekha Yadav)

124. Which of the following is the highest railway system in the world?

Ans -: Qingzang Railway, China

125. Which of the following Railways line runs parallel to the Arabian Sea, offering views along the coast?

Ans -: Konkan Railway

126. Which of the following railway station has the world's longest railway platform in India?

Ans -: Gorakhpur Railway Station

127. Which of the following is the world's busiest metro system?

Ans -: Tokyo Subway, Japan

128. Which of the following is the busiest suburban railway network in India?

Ans -: Mumbai Suburban Railway

129. Who among the following is known as the father of Indian Railways?

Ans -: Lord Dalhousie

130. Which of the following is the longest train route in the Indian Subcontinent?

Ans -: Vivek Express – Dibrugarh to Kanyakumari

131. Which is the India's first double Decker train?

Ans -: Ahmedabad Mumbai Central Double Decker Express

132. Which among the following Kavya of Sanskrit, deal with court intrigues & access to power of Chandragupta Maurya?

Ans -: Mudrarakshasha

133. On which of the following systems of Hindu Philosophy, Shankaracharya wrote commentary in 9th century AD?

Ans -: Uttarmimansa

134. The eighth-century tripartite power struggle was among which of the following?

Ans -: Chalukyas, Pallavas and Pandyas

135. Which among the following is not correct?

Ans -: Capital of the Videha Kingdom – Mithila

136. Which king started the organization of Kumbh fair at Allahabad?

Ans -: Harshavardhana

137. Upnishads are books on:

Ans -: Philosophy

138. Who was the first Indian ruler who had territory outside India?

Ans -: Kanishka

139. Which of the following statement is wrong?

Ans -: Ashoka the great Mauryan king died in 332 BC

140. Where were the hymns of Rigveda composed?

Ans -: Punjab

141. Which among the following is a place in Larkana district of Sind province in Pakistan?

Ans -: Mohenjo-Daro

142. Who was the main male God worshipped by Indus people?

Ans -: Lord Vishnu

143. Which empire lasted the longest among the following?

Ans -: The Rashtrakutas

144. Which of the following statement is wrong?

Ans -: Dharmapala was the founder of Pala dynasty.

145. Who was the ruler of the kingdom between the rivers Jhelum and Chenab?

Ans -: King Porus

146. Who was the last Hindu emperor of northern India?

Ans -: Harsha

147. Which among the following is not a correct pair?

Ans -: Elephanta Caves – Mauya Era

148. Who told that Indian National Congress represents only microscopic minorities?

Ans -: Lord Dufferin

149. Who started the English weekly 'New India'?

Ans -: Madan Mohan Malviya

150. When was congress split?

Ans -: At Surat session in 1906

151. India qualified for the Soccer World Cup in 1950 but were refused permission to take part; why?

Ans -: The players were not permitted to play in bare feet.

152. The word 'anserine' relates to which type of birds?

Ans -: Geese

153. What year was Inheritance Tax introduced in the UK?

Ans -: 1986

154. What is the art of Japanese flower arranging called?

Ans -: Ikebana

155. Which artist sculpted the lions at the foot of London's Nelson's Column?

Ans -: Sir Edwin Henry

156. In 1983 which film did Barbra Streisand co-write, direct, produce and star in?

Ans -: Yentl

157. If an object is hastate what shape is it?

Ans -: Triangular

158. Which country had the first Women's Institute, in 1897?

Ans -: Canada

159. Haldi is the Indian name for which spice?

Ans -: Coriander

160. Which US organization's headquarters is situated in Langley, Virginia?

Ans -: CIA

161. How many stars are there on the flag of China?

Ans -: 5

162. What is the currency of Mongolia?

Ans -: Tugrik

163. In which country is there a natural gas pit nicknamed the 'Door to Hell' that has been on fire since 1971?

Ans -: Turkmenistan

164. In 2013 which two airlines merged to become the world's largest airline?

Ans -: American Airlines and US Airlines

165. Jaktogos went on sale in 2013. What are they?

Ans -: A jacket covered in pockets allowing passengers to pack everything into their coat.

166. Which celebrity was carried by their minders along the Great Wall of China?

Ans -: Justin Bieber

167. In 1976, Saigon changed its name to ...?

Ans -: Ho Chi Minh City

168. Which country has more lakes than the rest of the world combined?

Ans -: Canada

169. Which country has the world's highest waterfall?

Ans -: Venezuela

170. Persepolis FC is a football club of which country?

Ans -: Iran

171. In which country will you find Mount Kilimanjaro?

Ans -: Tanzania

General Science – Physics

Q1) Blades of a windmill possess _____, hence they are turned by a fast wind.

Ans -: Potential Energy

Q2) A dark-skinned man experiences _____, as compared to a fair skinned man.

Ans -: Less heat & Less cold

Q3) What device is used to break/complete an electronic circuit?

Ans -: Switch

Q4) What is the temperature at which both the Fahrenheit and the centigrade scales have the

same value?

Ans -: -40°

Q5) Acceleration acts always in the direction of the _____.

Ans -: Net force

Q6) The principle used in working of an atom bomb is _____.

Ans -: Nuclear Fission

Q7) What is the unit used to measure the depth of sea?

Ans -: Fathom

Q8) Astigmatism can be corrected by _____.

Ans -: Cylindrical lenses

Q9) Lambert's Law is related to _____.

Ans -: Illumination

Q10) In a Battery, which energy is converted into Electrical energy?

Ans -: Chemical Energy

Q11) The longitudinal mechanical waves of less than 20Hz are called _____.

Ans -: Infrasonic

Q12) Distance of stars are measured in _____?

Ans -: Light Years

Q13) Albert Einstein was awarded the Noble prize for _____.

Ans -: Photoelectric Effect

Q14) Electric Motor converts the Electric energy into _____.

Ans -: Electric energy to Mechanical energy

Q15) Robert Koch has invented the _____.

Ans -: Electron microscope

Q16) Force of attraction between the molecules of different substances is called _____.

Ans -: Adhesive Force

Q17) Electrons in Good conductors are _____.

Ans -: loosely bound

Q18) One barrel of oil = _____ litres. (approximately)

Ans -: 159

Q19) If a bar magnet is cut length wise into 3 parts, what will the total number of poles be?

Ans -: 6

Q20) If the body is hollow, then its centre of gravity lies?

Ans -: Outside the material

Q21) If the temperature inside a room is increased, the relative humidity will _____.

Ans -: Decrease

Q22) In summer, the mirages are seen due to the phenomenon of ____.

Ans -: Total Internal Reflection

Q23) In the visible spectrum which colour has the longest wavelength?

Ans -: Red

Q24) In which medium sound travels faster?

Ans -: Solid

Q25) Insects can move on the surface of water without sinking due to ____.

Ans -: Surface tension of water

Q26) The Laws of Electrolysis were proposed by –

Ans -: M Faraday

Q27) Light travels in a ____.

Ans -: Straight line

Q28) What is used as a cooling agent in most of the world's commercial nuclear power plants?

Ans -: Water

Q29) Nature of sound wave is ____?

Ans -: Longitudinal

Q30) 1 fermi unit is equal to –

Ans -: 10^{-15}m

Q31) How many basic S.I. units are there?

Ans -: Seven

Q32) What is the principle on which a transformer works?

Ans -: Mutual Induction

Q33) The distance between Earth and Sun is termed as –

Ans -: 1 Astronomical unit

Q34) Potential energy of your body is minimum when you ____.

Ans -: Lie down on ground

Q35) What is the freezing point (temperature) of Pure water?

Ans -: 32 F

Q36) What is the unit of measurement of an Angle?

Ans -: Radian

Q37) Radio waves of constant amplitude can be generated with an ____.

Ans -: Oscillator

Q38) Hooke's law is related to

Ans -: Elasticity

Q39) Sudden fall in barometer is indication of ____.

Ans -: Storm

Q40) Water moving up a straw is an example of ____.

Ans -: Capillary Action

Q41) The blue colour of the clear sky is due to ____.

Ans -: Dispersion of Light

Q42) What is a magnetic field's direction within a magnet?

Ans -: From South to North

Q43) The experiment demonstrating the existence of electromagnetic wave was first conducted by

Ans -: Heinrich Hertz

Q44) The filament string in an electric bulb is made of which metal?

Ans -: Tungsten

Q45) Drag is the ____ force exerted by fluids.

Ans -: Friction

Q46) The hydraulic brake used in automobiles is a direct application of ____.

Ans -: Pascal's Law

Q47) The image formed by convex lens in a simple microscope is ____.

Ans -: Virtual & Erect

Q48) What kind of mirror is used in motor vehicles near the driver's seat?

Ans -: Convex Mirror

Q49) _____ & _____ are present in the nucleus of an atom.

Ans -: Neutrons and protons

Q50) The size of atomic nucleus is of the order of ____.

Ans -: 10^{-15} m

Q51) From the moon's surface, Astronauts see a Black Sky. This is because of ____.

Ans -: Absence of Atmosphere on Moon

Q52) The specific resistance of a wire varies with its ____.

Ans -: Material

Q53) The speed of light will be decreased with the rise in the temperature of the medium. True or False.

Ans -: False. (It remains unchanged)

Q54) Which is the strongest force in the nature?

Ans -: Nuclear Force

Q55) Which device is used to measure the temperature of the sun?

Ans -: Pyrometer

Q56) Which phenomenon occurs when light passes from a denser to rarer medium?

Ans -: Total Internal reflection

Q57) Which substances do not allow flow of charge through them?

Ans -: Insulators

Q58) The value of which quantity remains same in all system of units?

Ans -: Specific Gravity

Q59) What is the speed of sound in air?

Ans -: 332m/sec

Q60) The working of the quartz crystal in the watch is based on which effect?

Ans -: Piezoelectric Effect

Q61) Permanent magnets are made of ____.

Ans -: Steel

Q62) During a fog, the visibility is reduced. This is because of which phenomenon?

Ans -: Scattering of light

Q63) Weightlessness experienced in a spaceship is due to ____.

Ans -: Absence of Gravity

Q64) Which device is used to find submerged objects?

Ans -: SONAR

Q65) What converts the alternating current into direct current?

Ans -: Rectifier

Q66) Which element is used as a moderator in nuclear reactors?

Ans -: Graphite

Q67) Which device converts light energy into electric energy?

Ans -: Photoelectric cell

Q68) The unit of power of lens is called ____.

Ans -: Dioptre

Q69) What is the unit of Radioactivity?

Ans -: Curie

Q70) An object has to attain the velocity of _____ to escape from earth's atmosphere?

Ans -: 11.2 km/sec

Q71) What is the measuring unit of length of light waves?

Ans -: Angstrom

Q72) A short duration wave is known as –

Ans -: Pulse

Q73) When did Einstein propose that matter can be converted into energy?

Ans -: 1905

Q74) What is the SI unit of luminous intensity?

Ans -: Candela

Q75) What is the unit of magnetic flux?

Ans -: Maxwell

Q76) What is the unit of specific resistance?

Ans -: Ohm-metre

Q77) The wavelength of visible spectrum ranges from _____.

Ans -: 390-700 nanometres

Q78) A Washing machine works on the principle of –

Ans -: Centrifugation

Q79) When a ball is thrown upward, what happens to its Acceleration?

Ans -: It remains Constant

Q80) Magnifying glass is made of which type of lens?

Ans -: Convex lens

Q81) What colour will a red glass appear if it is heated in dark room?

Ans -: Green

Q82) What happens to the surface tension of the water when a detergent is added to it?

Ans -: Decreases

Q83) The value of 'g' (acceleration due to gravity) is maximum at _____?

Ans -: at poles

Q84) Which instrument is used to measure altitudes in aircrafts?

Ans -: Altimeter

Q85) Which instrument is used to measure change in volume of substances ?

Ans -: Dilatometer

Q86) Which instrument is used to measure depth of ocean ?

Ans -: Fathometer

Q87) The power of electric circuit is measured with a _____.

Ans -: Wattmeter

Q88) Which instrument is used to measure the scattering of light by particles suspended in a liquid?

Ans -: Nephelometer

Q89) Which is more elastic – Steel or Rubber?

Ans -: Steel

Q90) Which is the only natural magnet?

Ans -: Magnetite

Q91) What Principle is used in the designing of ships and submarines?

Ans -: Archimedes Principle

Q92) Nuclear Fissions are initiated by _____.

Ans -: Neutrons

Q93) The wire in an electric heater is made up of _____.

Ans -: Nichrome

Q94) During Sonography which types of Waves are used?

Ans -: Ultrasonic waves

Q95) Diode Bulb was discovered by _____.

Ans -: Sir J. S. Fleming

Q96) Who gave the first experimental value of G?

Ans -: Cavendish

Q97) Who had showed that the electric and magnetic waves are equal in vacuum?

Ans -: James Clerk Maxwell

Q98) What is the escape velocity of Moon?

Ans -: 2.38 Km/s

Q99) Why does a liquid drop tend to assume a spherical shape?

Ans -: To minimize surface tension

Q100) Resistance of a Conductor is inversely proportional to it's _____.

Ans -: Cross Sectional Area

General Science – Chemistry

Q1) What is used in nuclear reactor as a moderator. It is also known as Heavy Water?

Ans -: Deuterium Oxide (D₂O)

Q2) Which Metal is in liquid state at room temperature?

Ans -: Gallium

Q3) _____ elements are non-metal.

Ans -: Electro-negative

Q4) What is known as Artificial Silk.

Ans -: Rayon

Q5) Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) is also known as –

Ans -: Laughing Gas

Q6) Which compound is used to prepare water proof clothes?

Ans -: Calcium hydride

Q7) Which Nobel Gas is also known as 'Stranger Gas'?

Ans -: Xenon

Q8) Which Acid is known as 'Oil of Vitriol'?

Ans -: Sulphuric acid

Q9) For making of parachute, which polymeric substance used?

Ans -: Viscose

Q10) Acid rain is caused when the air is polluted by _____ Gases.

Ans -: Nitrous Oxide & Sulphur dioxide

Q11) All noble gases are _____ & _____.

Ans -: Colourless and Odourless

Q12) _____ is used as a Water Purifier.

Ans -: Alum

Q13) Aluminium is extracted from which ore?

Ans -: Bauxite

Q14) The _____ Process is used to synthesized Ammonia (NH₃)?

Ans -: Haber's Process

Q15) Which compound/acid commonly known as Aspirin?

Ans -: Acetylsalicylic Acid

Q16) _____ gas used to fill Balloons.

Ans -: Helium

Q17) _____ is also known as Baryta Water?

Ans -: Barium Hydroxide

Q18) Best sources for Vitamin D are -

Ans -: Sunlight & Fish liver

Q19) Which gas is the chief component of Bio-gas?

Ans -: Methane

Q20) _____ is the purest form of Carbon found in Nature.

Ans -: Diamond

Q21) The Chemical name of 'Washing Soda' is -

Ans -: Sodium Carbonate

Q22) What is the Chemical name of Chromic Acid?

Ans -: Chromium trioxide

Q23) Chemical name of Picric Acid is -

Ans -: Tri Nitro Phenol

Q24) In Photography, which chemical used as a fixer.

Ans -: Sodium thiosulphate

Q25) What are used to control the chain reaction in a nuclear reactor?

Ans -: Cadmium rods

Q26) In sunlight, Chloroform is converted into _____, a poisonous gas.

Ans -: Phosgene

Q27) Which Vitamin contains Cobalt?

Ans -: Vitamin B12

Q28) _____ is one of the most common preservatives used in food processing industry?

Ans -: Benzoic Acid

Q29) Which compounds are responsible for permanent hardness of water?

Ans -: Sulphates and Chlorides of Calcium and Magnesium

Q30) The temporary hardness of water is caused of because of which compounds?

Ans -: Bicarbonates of Calcium and Magnesium

Q31) Copper is extracted from which ore?

Ans -: Copper Pyrite

Q32) When there is _____, Dead organisms are transformed into petroleum and natural

gas.

Ans -: Absence of air

Q33) Deuterium is _____ of Hydrogen.

Ans -: Isotope

Q34) the weight of iron is _____, when it is undergoing the process of 'rusting'.

Ans -: Increases

Q35) Efficiency of the catalyst depends on its -

Ans -: Molecular State

Q36) Egg shell is made up of _____.

Ans -: Calcium Carbonate

Q37) Which Vitamins are Fat Soluble?

Ans -: A, D, E & K

Q38) Which was the First organic compound synthesized in a lab and it was done by whom?

Ans -: Urea by Friedrich Wöhler

Q39) Fuse wire is made up of _____.

Ans -: Lead and Tin

Q40) _____ is used to coat Galvanised Iron.

Ans -: Zinc

Q41. Which Gases are used by sea divers for under water breathing?

Ans -: Oxygen & Helium

Q42. _____ & _____ gases are helpful for ripening of raw fruits.

Ans -: Ethylene & Acetylene

Q43. The _____ found in an ore is known as Gangue.

Ans -: Impurities

Q44. Iron is extracted from which ore?

Ans -: Hematite

Q45. Kerosene is a mixture of _____.

Ans -: Aliphatic hydrocarbons

Q46. Which Element is used for making of Lead pencil.

Ans -: Graphite

Q47. The lightest metal is _____.

Ans -: Lithium

Q48. _____ is the main ore of Mercury.

Ans -: Cinnabar

Q49. Which Metal is found in the highest proportion in earth's crust?

Ans -: Aluminium

Q50. Mine explosions are mostly caused by mixing of Air & _____.

Ans -: Methane

Q51. What is the compound used to in Nail polish remover?

Ans -: Acetone

Q52. Natural rubber is a polymer derived from _____.

Ans -: Isoprene

Q53. The coating on non-stick cookware is of _____.

Ans -: polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) – TEFLON

Q54. The Nuclear Fusion on the Sun's surface result into formation of _____ Atoms.

Ans -: Helium

Q55. Organic Compounds are only soluble in _____.

Ans -: Non-polar solvents

Q56. _____ is also known as "FOOL'S GOLD".

Ans -: Iron Pyrite

Q57. In an Oxidation process _____ happens.

Ans -: Loss of electrons

Q58. Oxides of metals are _____.

Ans -: Alkaline

Q59. Ozone is _____ in nature.

Ans -: Diamagnetic

Q60. The chemical composition of paper is that of a _____.

Ans -: Cellulose

Q61. Paraffin wax is _____.

Ans -: Saturated hydrocarbon

Q62. In which type of Rocks is Petroleum (Fossil Fuel) is found?

Ans -: Sedimentary Rocks

Q63. _____ is also called White Gold.

Ans -: Platinum

Q64. Which is the purest form of Iron?

Ans -: Wrought Iron

Q65. Which Ore is used to extract Radium?

Ans -: Pitchblende

Q66. Solder is an alloy of _____.

Ans -: Tin and Lead

Q67. Which Radioactive Isotope is used in Cancer treatment?

Ans -: Cobalt – 60

Q68. _____ is the element common to all acids.

Ans -: Hydrogen

Q69. _____ is created by Alloying Iron and Chromium.

Ans -: Stainless Steel

Q70. The lustre of a metal is due to _____.

Ans -: Presence of free electrons

Q71. Which Mineral element is found in chlorophyll?

Ans -: Magnesium

Q72. The most abundant element in the earth's crust is –

Ans -: Oxygen

Q73. The term 'catalysis' was coined by _____.

Ans -: Jöns Jakob Berzelius

Q74. Which element is the primary reason for radioactivity found in human body?

Ans -: Potassium – 40

Q75. Germanium, an ultrapure metal is purified by which method?

Ans -: Zone refining

Q76. Tooth enamel is made up of _____.

Ans -: hydroxyapatite, a mineral compound of calcium and phosphate

Q77. Which gas is filled inside a Tube light?

Ans -: Mercury Vapour & Argon

Q78. _____ is an aqueous solution of Acetic acid.

Ans -: Vinegar

Q79. Which Vitamins are Water Soluble?

Ans -: Vitamin B complex & Vitamin C

Q80. Silver turns black (Tarnish) because of its reaction with _____.

Ans -: Sulphur

Q81. Melting of ice can be prevented with the use of –

Ans -: Gelatin

Q82. A Bee Sting contains which Acid?

Ans -: Methanoic Acid

Q83. An Orange contains _____ Acid.

Ans -: Citric Acid

Q84. Etching of glass is done with the help of _____.

Ans -: Hydrofluoric acid (HF)

Q85. Which acid is used in soft drinks?

Ans -: Carbonic acid (H_2CO_3)

Q86. Silver Iodide is used as a 'seed' agent for making of –

Ans -: Artificial Rain

Q87. _____ is used as a catalyst for the synthesis of Sulphuric Acid by Contact Process.

Ans -: Platinum (Pt)

Q88. Vanaspati Ghee is synthesized with the help of which catalyst?

Ans -: Nickle (Ni)

Q89. Swelling of bread takes place because of -

Ans -: Carbon dioxide

Q90. Cigarette lighters contain ____ Gas.

Ans -: Butane

Q91. Which gas is used in fire extinguisher?

Ans -: Carbon dioxide

Q92. ____ is termed as 'Metal of Future'.

Ans -: Titanium

Q93. Safety matches are prepared using -

Ans -: Red Phosphorous

Q94. A Photoelectric cell contains ____ metal.

Ans -: Selenium

Q95. Zinc Phosphide is used as?

Ans -: Rat Poison

Q96. Which is the hardest substance found in human body?

Ans -: Tooth Enamel

Q97. Ozone is an ____ of Oxygen.

Ans -: Allotrope

Q98. Which Metal is naturally Anti-Bacterial?

Ans -: Copper

Q99. Which was the first element to be produced after Big Bang?

Ans -: Hydrogen

Q100. If you pour a handful of salt into a glass of water, the water level will ____.

Ans -: Go Down

General Science – Biology

Q1. Alcoholic drink contains ____.

Ans -: Ethyl Alcohol

Q2. Glucose is stored in the form of ____ by Animals.

Ans -: Glycogen

Q3. Ascariasis is caused by ____.

Ans -: Round Worm

Q4. BCG vaccination (Bacillus Calmette Guerin) gives immunity from ____.

Ans -: Tuberculosis

Q5. Blood groups were discovered by -

Ans -: Karl Landsteiner

Q6. The first successful heart transplant in India was performed by -

Ans -: Dr. Panangipalli Venugopal

Q7. The oral polio vaccine was discovered by -

Ans -: Jonas Salk

Q8. Companion cells are unique to ____.

Ans -: Angiosperms

Q9. DNA stands for ____.

Ans -: Deoxyribonucleic Acid

Q10. Dog bite can cause rabies. Bite of which other animal can also cause rabies?

Ans -: Bat

Q11. Endocrine glands are also known as ____.

Ans -: Ductless Glands

Q12. The Small Pox vaccine was discovered by -

Ans -: Edward Jenner

Q13. Deficiency of iodine leads to ____.

Ans -: Enlargement of Thyroid Gland

Q14. First vaccine produced by bio-technology was used against which virus?

Ans -: Hepatitis-B

Q15. Turmeric is obtained from ____ of a Plant.

Ans -: Stem

Q16. Genes are made by ____.

Ans -: Polynucleotides

Q17. Haematopoiesis occurs in ____.

Ans -: Bone marrow

Q18. Leprosy is also known as ____.

Ans -: Hansen's Disease

Q19. A human skull has ____ number of bones.

Ans -: 22 Bones

Q20. Deposition of which acid in the muscles leads to a feeling of fatigue in Humans?

Ans -: Lactic Acid

Q21. RBC's count in the blood is increased when a person is having ____.

Ans: Polycythaemia

Q22. Where are the Lachrymal glands situated in the human body?

Ans: Eye Orbit

Q23. The red, blue and purple colours seen in plants is because of the ____ pigment.

Ans: Anthocyanin

Q24. Which part of the human brain controls Motor skills of the body?

Ans: Frontal Lobes

Q25. What is the name the hormone that regulates the amount of glucose in the blood .

Ans: Insulin

Q26. Name the gas used for making vegetable ghee?

Ans: Hydrogen

Q27. Which is the largest gland in the human body?

Ans: Liver

Q28. The smallest functional unit of a kidney is the ?

Ans: Nephron

Q29. James D. Watson, a Nobel Prize winning scientist is expert in the field of ____.

Ans: Genetics

Q30. Polio is caused by a ____.

Ans: Virus

Q31. The flow of energy in the Energy Pyramid is always ____.

Ans: Upwards

Q32. Saliva helps in the digestion of ____.

Ans: Starch

Q33. Which Parent's chromosome is used for sex determination test?

Ans: Father

Q34. The bio-gas used for cooking is a mixture of ____.

Ans: Methane & Carbon dioxide

Q35. The yellow colour of the human faeces is a result of the pigment called ____.

Ans: Urobilin

Q36. Which air pollutant causes the most serious health hazards?

Ans: Sulphur dioxide

Q37. Vitamin K is required for the synthesis of _____.

Ans: Prothrombin

Q38. Which compound is used in anti-malarial drug?

Ans: Chloroquine

Q39. Dental cavities are caused because of the deficiency of?

Ans: Fluorine

Q40. What is the process of filtering blood through an artificial kidney called?

Ans: Dialysis

Q41. Which is the first vaccine injected into a newly born baby?

Ans: BCG

Q42. Food poisoning is caused by _____.

Ans: Clostridium botulinum

Q43. Which hormone is used as an oral contraceptive?

Ans: Progesterone

Q44. The longest and largest bone in the human body is?

Ans: Femur

Q45. Which metal is present in haemoglobin?

Ans: Iron

Q46. What is the total number of Chromosomes found in the human gene?

Ans: 46

Q47. The PH value of human blood is?

Ans: 7.40

Q48. The plants, which grow under water stress conditions are called?

Ans: Xerophytes

Q49. During photosynthesis, Solar Energy is converted to _____.

Ans: Chemical energy

Q50. Which is the smallest bone in the human body?

Ans: Stapes

Q51. The study of Trees is called?

Ans: Dendrology

Q52. Who proposed the Theory of natural selection?

Ans: Charles Darwin

Q53. Turpentine oil is obtained from _____.

Ans: Resin from Pines

Q54. Upper most layer of skin is called?

Ans: Epidermis

Q55. Which is the only element found in Chlorophyll?

Ans: Magnesium

Q56. What are Bryophytes ?

Ans: Amphibious Plants

Q57. Which component of the Cell is called it's 'Kitchen'?

Ans: Chloroplast

Q58. What is known as 'Suicidal bags of cell'?

Ans: Lysosomes

Q59. What is systolic and diastolic pressure in a healthy man?

Ans: 120mm & 80mm

Q60. Dermatology is the study of?

Ans: Human Skin

Q61. Which chemical is popularly used in Rat poison?

Ans: White Phosphorus

Q62. What is the Dental formula of man?

Ans: 2123/2123

Q62. What is the name of first cloned sheep?

Ans: Dolly

Q64. _____ is the normal cholesterol level in human blood.

Ans: 180-200 mg/dL

Q65. A _____ is the smallest structural and functional unit of nervous system.

Ans: Neuron

Q66. 99% percentage of water is lost during transpiration, True or False?

Ans: TRUE

Q67. Which enzyme is present in all members of the animal kingdom except Protozoa?

Ans: Amylase

Q68. Zika virus is carried by _____ Mosquito.

Ans: Aedes

Q69. Tomato contains which acid?

Ans: Oxalic Acid

Q70. Which animal respire without having blood in them?

Ans: Hydra

Q71. Which cells acting as phagocytes are present in the liver?

Ans: Kupffer cells

Q72. Which cell organelles function as the power house of a living cell?

Ans: Mitochondria

Q73. A bite of a mad dog causes –

Ans: Hydrophobia

Q74. Which disease is known as 'silent killer'?

Ans: High Blood pressure

Q75. Human saliva contains the enzyme known as _____.

Ans: Ptyalin

Q76. Which gland disappears during old age?

Ans: Thymus

Q77. The insect responsible for the spread of Kala-azar is –

Ans: Sand Fly

Q78. _____ is known as the strongest natural fibre.

Ans: Silk

Q79. Which is known as graveyard of RBC's ?

Ans: Spleen

Q80. The gland known as master gland in human body is the _____.

Ans: Pituitary gland

Q81. The process of cell division is known as –

Ans: Mitosis

Q82. Which part of the Plant body acts as the carrier of food and other substances to all its parts?

Ans: Phloem

Q83. Which is the sweetest sugar?

Ans: Fructose

Q84. The hearing function is associated with which part of the Human Brain?

Ans: Temporal Lobe

Q85. Which major chemical compound is found in human kidney stones?

Ans: Calcium oxalate

Q86. Which metal is present in Insulin?

Ans: Zinc

Q87. Thirst, hunger and sleep are controlled by which part of the brain?

Ans: Hypothalamus

Q88. Alcohol affects which part of human brain?

Ans: Cerebellum

Q89. Which part of human brain is the regulating centre for swallowing and vomiting?

Ans: Medulla Oblongata

Q90. Which part of the Human Eye changes its size based on the amount of light?

Ans: Pupil

Q91. ____ is the plant which yields biodiesel or biofuel.

Ans: Jatropha Curcas

Q92. The part of the human eye which regulates the quantum of light entering is –

Ans: Iris

Q93. Which salt is found in bone in largest amount?

Ans: Calcium Phosphate

Q94. What is the name of the test done to diagnose cancer?

Ans: Biopsy Test

Q95. The vitamin which is considered to be a hormone is –

Ans: Vitamin D

Q96. Intake of which vitamin is recommended to improve blood coagulation?

Ans: Vitamin K

Q97. Who explained about the blood circulation for the first time?

Ans: William Harvey

Q98. Alexander Fleming invented _____.

Ans: Penicillin

Q99. Who is credited for producing first man-made Gene in a lab?

Ans: Dr. Hargobind Khurana

Q100. Xerophthalmia is a disease caused by lack of which vitamin?

Ans: Vitamin A



Watch
TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)

Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM

SUBSCRIBE



SUSHMITA MA'AM

ADITYA SIR

GENERAL SCIENCE

Fundamental units:-

There are different systems of measurements present and international science community has accepted SI unit as the international system of measurement. It includes seven fundamental units.

Sl. No.	Quantity name	Fundamental Unit	Symbol
1	Mass	kilogram	kg
2	Length	meter	m
3	Time	second	s
4	Electric current	ampere	A
5	Temperature	Kelvin	K
6	Luminous intensity	candela	Cd
7	Quantity of matter	mole	Mol

Force:-

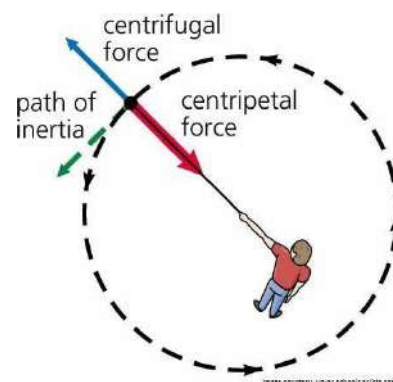
Force is anything which causes a change in the position of a static object or change in the velocity of a dynamic object. Unit of force is Newton. For studying force and its effect on bodies, we can make use of Newton's laws of motion.

Newton's Laws of Motion:-

- **Newton's 1st Law of Motion:** It states an object continues its uniform motion or stays at its original position unless it is acted by a force. This theory also gives us the concept of Inertia
- **Newton's 2nd Law of Motion:** It states applied force is directly proportional to the mass of the object and its acceleration. This law gives us the famous equation, $F=ma$
- **Newton's 3rd Law of Motion:** It states for every action there will be an equal and opposite reaction. Application of this theory is seen during rowing a boat.

Circular Motion:-

In circulation motion two forces come into play, Centripetal and Centrifugal forces. As shown in the image, centripetal force acts towards the centre and centrifugal force acts away from the centre. Normally during a circular motion, both the forces are equal in magnitude and acts in opposite direction, hence cancels each other. When the person releases the object during the circular motion, it moves in the path of inertia with a force equals to centrifugal force.



Planetary Motion:-

- Geocentric theory was proposed by Ptolemy
- Copernicus proposed heliocentric theory
- Kepler laid the foundation of modern astronomy

Kepler's Laws of Planetary Motion:-

- **Law of orbits:** All planets revolve around the sun in elliptical orbits, with sun situated at one of the foci.
- **Law of areas:** Line that joins a planet to sun, sweeps equal areas in equal intervals of time.
- **Law of Periods:** Square of the time period of revolution of a planet is proportional to the cube of the semi-major axis of the ellipse traced out by the planet.

Work:-

With force we do different types of works, and in physics, Work done by a force in displacing an object is calculated by taking the scalar product of force and displacement. That mean, $Work=F.d=Fdcos\theta$, where 'θ' is the angle between force and displacement. Rate of doing work is called **Power** and its unit is **Joules/second**, it is also represented as **Watt**. Horse Power (HP) is another unit of measurement of work done. **1 HP = 746 Watts**

Energy:-

It is the ability to do work and its unit is **Joule**. There are normally two types of energies.

1. **Kinetic Energy:** An object gets this energy, because of its motion. And it is calculated as, kinetic Energy $= (mv^2)/2$, where 'm' is the mass of the object and 'v' velocity
2. **Potential Energy:** An objects gains potential energy, because of its position, and it is calculated as, Potential Energy $= mgh$, where 'm' is mass of the object; 'g' is acceleration due to gravity and 'h' is the height from the ground

Pressure:-

It is the force applied per unit area and its unit is Pascal. Atmospheric pressure is the force exerted by the atmospheric gases per unit area, and Barometer is used to measure it. As per **Pascal's Law**, pressure at any point at the same height of a confined incompressible liquid will be same. And this principle is used in **hydraulic lifts**.

Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation:-

This law states that there is a force acting between any two bodies having mass, and this force is directly proportional to the masses of bodies and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them. Hence Gravitational force, $F = (Gm_1m_2)/(r^2)$, where 'G' is the gravitational constant, m_1 and m_2 are the masses of two bodies and 'r' is the distance between the bodies. In the same way there is a force acting between us and Earth, and that force is force of gravity. And acceleration due to this gravity is 'g' which is equal to $9.8m/s^2$. In planetary motion, the gravitational force between the sun and the planet acts as the centripetal force of revolution.

Heat:-

Heat is a form of energy and like other forms of energy, this too can be transferred from one form to another. Specific heat is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a substance of unit mass by one degree. Since substances differ in their basic composition, their specific heats will be different.

Electricity and Ohm's Law:-

A flow of electron is electricity and the most important condition to have electricity is 'potential difference'. **Ohm's Law** in this regard states that the potential difference across an ideal conductor is proportional to the current passing through it. And thus we got the famous equation of $V=IR$, where 'V' is the potential difference in volts, 'I' is the current passing through it measured in Amperes, and 'R' is the resistance in the conductor measured in 'ohms'. Based on the ability to conduct electricity, materials are generally classified as metals and non-metals.

Magnetism:-

Magnetic field is the region around a magnet, where a magnetic substance experiences a force. Every magnet has two poles, North and South. Force between two magnetic poles is calculated using **Coulomb's Law**, which states this force is directly proportional to the product of their pole strength and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them

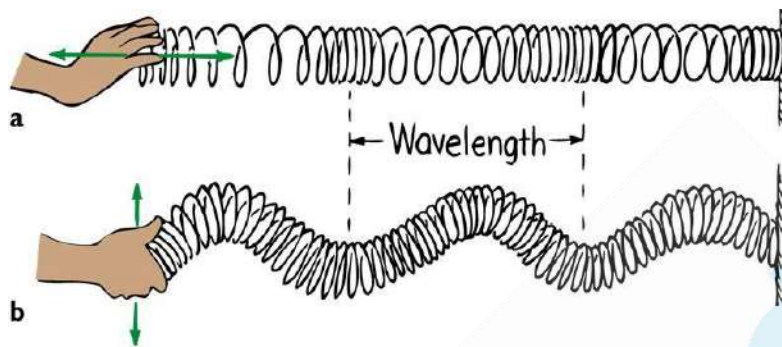
Waves:-

They are the propagation of energy. There are two types of waves, mechanical and electromagnetic waves.

1. **Mechanical wave:** They need a medium to travel. Ripple created in water, when you throw a stone is example for mechanical wave. They are also known as 'elastic waves', because their propagation depends on the elastic properties of the medium.
2. **Electromagnetic Wave:** They don't need a medium to travel, which means they can travel even in vacuum. Sun light is one example for electromagnetic waves.

In another classification wave is classified into two, transform and longitudinal.

1. **Transform waves:** here direction of propagation of wave is perpendicular to the direction of vibration of particles. Example is light waves. In the given figure, transform waves are shown as 'b'
2. **Longitudinal waves:** Here direction of propagation is in the direction of vibration of particles. Example is sound wave. In the given figure, transform waves are shown as 'a'.



Copyright © 2006 Paul G. Hewitt, printed courtesy of Pearson Education Inc., publishing as Addison Wesley.

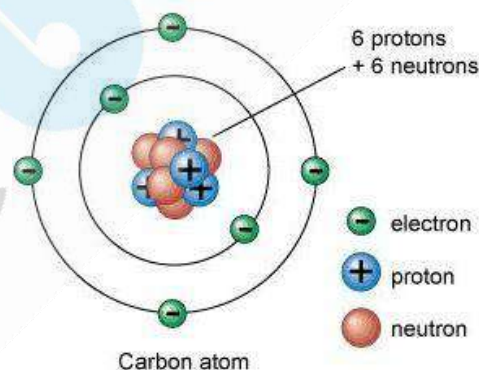
Doppler Effect: It is the change in frequency of a wave (sound or light) due to the motion of the source or observer.

Light:-

Sir Isaac Newton had described light as a particle, but it was Young's double slit experiment which showed that light has a wave nature. But later Albert Einstein described light to have dual nature, which means light acts as both particle as well as wave. Properties of light include, reflection, refraction, diffraction and interference.

Atomic Concept:-

Atom is the smallest component of a matter and the major constituents of an atom includes, Proton, Neutron and Electron. Proton is positively charged, Electron is negatively charged and Neutron is neutral. An atom is electrically neutral. Atom has a **nucleus** at the centre where mass of the atom is concentrated. Nucleus has both neutrons and protons. Negatively charged electrons revolve around the positively charged nucleus in fixed path, called **orbits**. Orbits are named K, L, M, etc.



- Atomic Number (Z) = Number of electrons in an atom = Number of protons
- Mass Number (A) = Number of proton + Number of neutrons
- Isotopes: Atoms of same element having same atomic number but different mass number. They differ in the number of neutrons.
- Isobars: Atoms of different elements having same mass number, but different atomic number.

Molecule:-

Two or more atoms combine together and form molecule. Molecules of different elements combine to form different chemicals. Example is water. The force with which atoms are held together in a chemical is called chemical bond. There are different types of chemical bonds, namely ionic bond, covalent bond, co-ordinate bond etc.

Periodic Table:-

It is the arrangement of different elements in the order of their atomic number. First element in the periodic table is hydrogen, which is also the lightest element. Dmitri Mendeleev is referred as the **father of the periodic table**.

Common Name	Chemical Name
Bleaching powder	Calcium hypochlorite
Blue vitriol	Copper sulphate
Bone ash	Calcium Phosphate
Caustic soda	Sodium hydroxide
Chloroform	Trichloromethane
Common salt	Sodium chloride
Dry ice	Solid carbon dioxide
Hypo	Sodium thiosulphate
Laughing gas	Nitrous oxide
Lime water	Calcium hydroxide
Limestone	Calcium carbonate
Quick lime	Calcium oxide
TNT	Trinitrotulene
Washing soda	Sodium carbonate
Water glass	Sodium silicate
Baking powder	Sodium bicarbonate

Metals and Non-metals:-

Elements can be classified in different ways and one way classifying it is into metals and non-metals.

1. **Metals:** Metallic properties include; good conductors of heat and electricity, high melting and boiling point, high tensile strength and density.
2. **Non-Metals:** Non-metallic properties include; bad conductors of heat and electricity, low melting and boiling point, low tensile strength and density.

Acid, Base, and Neutral:-

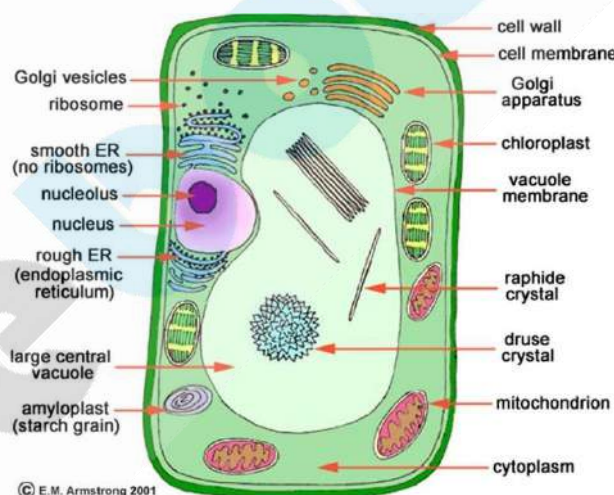
All substances can be divided into three categories acidic, basic or neutral. Special type of substances, known as **indicators** are used to check whether a substance is acidic or basic. And with the help of **pH scale**, we check how acidic or basic a substance is. If pH of a substance is equals to seven, then that substance is neutral, if its pH is less than seven it's acidic, and if the pH value is more than seven then it is basic in nature.

Name of Acid	Found in
Tartaric acid	Tamarind
Citric acid	Citrus fruits
Formic acid	Ant's sting
Acetic acid	Vinegar
Lactic acid	Curd
Sodium hydroxide/ Potassium hydroxide	Soap
Magnesium hydroxide	Milk of magnesia
Ammonium hydroxide	Window cleaner

CELL

Robert Hook invented cell in 1665. A cell is the smallest basic structural and functional unit of any living organism. Important organelles of a cell are given below:

1. Mitochondria: generates energy needed for the cell and hence known as the power house of the cell
2. Ribosome: produces some important proteins and is also known as the factory of protein
3. Lysosome: Destroys excess or worn-out organelles of the cell, so they are also known as the suicide bag of the cell.
4. Chromosomes: They are the physical carriers of the hereditary traits
5. Pseudopodia in amoeba help capture food and movement, it changes shape

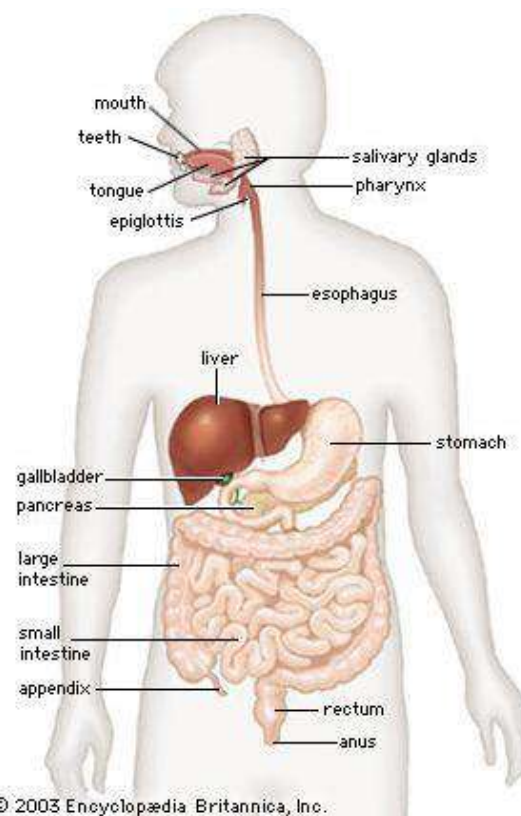


Many cells together forms tissue. Tissues together form an organ and organs together form an organ system. And organ systems together form an organism.

- A white blood cell (WBC) in human blood is a single cell which can change its shape
- Egg of a hen represents a single cell and is big enough to be seen by the unaided eye
- Egg of ostrich is the largest cell
- Prokaryotic cell: Cells having nuclear material without nuclear membrane. Example, bacteria
- Eukaryotic cell: Cells having well organised nucleus with a nuclear membrane. Example, animal cell

Nutrients:-

The components of food, which are needed by our body for its proper functioning are called **nutrients**. The major nutrients are carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins and minerals. Carbohydrates and fats provide energy, proteins are required for the growth and repair of our body and vitamins help in protecting our body. There



different types of vitamins, namely vitamin A, vitamin C, vitamin D etc. If the food that you are consuming doesn't have enough nutrients, it will lead to deficiency diseases.

Digestion: we need energy for doing work and the source of this energy is the food that we eat. This food has many complex ingredients and the first step involves the process of breaking down the complex components of the food into smaller components, which are easily absorbable by the body. This is called digestion. Different components of the food are digested at different parts of the body, and absorbed. Components of human digestive system are shown in the diagram above.

Respiration: the simpler components of the food, taken in during the process of digestion is used in cells to provide energy for various life processes and this is called respiration. So release of energy is the output of respiration. Respiration can be of two types,

1. **Aerobic respiration:** respiration using oxygen
2. **Anaerobic respiration:** respiration without using oxygen

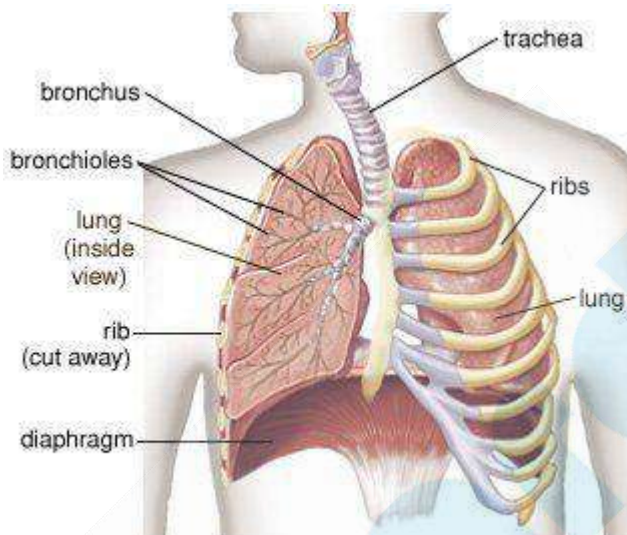
Organisms require oxygen for aerobic respiration and during this process oxygen is converted into carbon dioxide. So these organisms should make it sure that a continuous intake of oxygen and removal of carbon dioxide (result of respiration) is taking place. And breathing is the process which ensures it. Human respiratory system (components of the same has shown in the figure) helps to maintain this continuous flow of oxygen to different cells.

Anatomy

- Liver is the largest visceral organ, and it secretes bile juice which is later stored in gall bladder.
- There are mainly two types of blood vessels, Arteries and Veins. Arteries carry oxygenated blood from the heart except the pulmonary artery and veins carry de-oxygenated blood to heart except the pulmonary vein.
- Cerebrum is the largest part of the brain.

Important Laws and Theories:-

1. **Boyles's Law:** it states that at constant temperature, volume of a given mass of gas is inversely proportional to the pressure of the gas.
2. **Charles's Law:** it states that at constant temperature, volume of a given mass of gas is directly proportional to the temperature measured in Kelvin.
3. **Avogadro's Law:** it states that equal volumes of all gases under similar pressure and temperature conditions, contain equal number of molecules.
4. **Archimede's Principle:** it states that the body immersed in a fluid is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the displaced fluid.



© 2013 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rice	Oryza sativa
Potato	Solanumtubersum
Onion	Allium cepa
Bamboo	Bamboosaaridinarifolia
Banana	Musa paradisicum
Banyan	Ficusbenghalensis
Mango	Mangiferaindica
Tiger	Pantheratigris
Scorpion	Archinidascorpionida
Lion	Pantheraleo
Kangaroo	Macropusmacropodidae
Horse	Eqquscaballus
Cat	Feliscatus
Cobra	Elapidaenaja
Camel	Cameluscamelidae
Cheetah	Acinonyxjubatus
Chimpanzee	Pan troglodytes
Dog	Cannisfamiliaris

Some facts about Human Body	
Largest bone in the body	Femur
Smallest bone in the body	Stapes
Largest white blood cell	Monocytes
Smallest white blood cell	Lymphocyte
pH of blood	7.4
Normal Blood Pressure	120/80 mm Hg
Largest endocrine gland	Thyroid gland
Normal heart beat	72 beats per minute
Largest gland	Liver
Universal blood donor	O
Universal blood recipient	AB

5. **Bernoulli's Principle:** it states that for an inviscid flow of a non-conducting fluid, an increase in the speed of the fluid occurs simultaneously with a decrease in pressure or a decrease in the fluid's potential energy.

Different branches of Science:-

1. **Genetics:** Study of the phenomena of Heredity
2. **Cytology:** Study of cells
3. **Cardiology:** Study of the functions and the diseases of heart
4. **Astronomy:** Study of Heavenly bodies
5. **Ornithology:** Study of Birds

Components of Blood	
Plasma	Fluid part of the blood
Red Blood Cells (RBC)	Contains haemoglobin, which binds with oxygen and transports it to all the parts of the body
White Blood Cells (WBC)	Fight germs that enter our body
Platelets	Helps in blood clotting

Branches of Science:-

1. **Virology:** Study of Viruses
2. **Pisciculture:** The Breeding, Rearing, and Transplantation of Fish
3. **Sericulture:** Production of Raw Silk by rearing of Silk Worms
4. **Bacteriology:** Study of bacteria and the diseases caused by them
5. **Anthropology:** Study of the origin and development of mankind
6. **Neurology:** Study of the Nervous system, its functions and its disorders
7. **Etiology:** Study of causes of Diseases
8. **Otology:** Study of Ears and their diseases
9. **Osteology:** Study of bones
10. **Dermatology:** Study of skin

Vitamin	Deficiency disease
A	Night blindness
B1	Beriberi
B2	Ariboflavinosis
B3	Pellagra
B5	Paresthesia
B6	Peripheral neuropathy
B7	Dermatitis
B9	Megaloblast and birth defects in pregnant ladies
B12	Megaloblastic anemia
C	Scurvy
D	Rickets and Osteomalacia
E	anemia
K	Bleeding diathesis

A list of Scientific instruments:-

1. **Anemometer:** to measure the speed, direction and pressure of the wind
2. **Barometer:** to measure the atmospheric pressure
3. **Thermometer:** to measure the temperature
4. **Endoscope:** to examine the internal parts of the body
5. **Lactometer:** to measure the relative density of the milk
6. **Rain Gauge:** To measure rainfall
7. **Microscope:** for magnified view of very small objects
8. **Gramophone:** for reproducing recorded sound
9. **Seismograph:** for recording the intensity and the origin of earthquake
10. **Hygrometer:** to measure the humidity of air

Watch
TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)
Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM

SUBSCRIBE

SUSHMITA MA'AM
ADITYA SIR

INDIAN POLITY

Constitution is the fundamental law of the land. It contains a set of rules, according to which the state is governed.

Constituent Assembly:-

- It was **M N Roy**, who put forward the idea of the Constituent Assembly for the first time.
- In 1935, the Indian National Congress, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
- The concept of Constituent Assembly was included in **August offer of 1940, Cripps proposal of 1942** and the **Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946**.
- In November 1946, Constituent Assembly was constituted as per the Cabinet Mission Plan. Constituent Assembly was a partly elected and partly nominated body.
- **Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha**, the oldest member of the Assembly was elected as the temporary President and later **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** was elected as the President. **Sir B N Rau** was appointed as the Constitutional advisor to the Assembly.
- In December 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the '**Objective Resolution**' in the Assembly. Its modified version forms the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- To deal with the different tasks of Constitution making, Constituent Assembly appointed different committees.

Name of the important Committee	Chairman
Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
Drafting Committee	Dr. B R Ambedkar
Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	G V Mavalankar

Enactment of the Constitution:-

- The Constitution Assembly adopted the Constitution of India on 26th November 1949
- Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950.
- Indian National Congress celebrated Purna Swaraj day on 26th January 1930. To commemorate this incident, Constituent Assembly chose 26th January as the date of enactment of the Constitution.

Salient Features of the Constitution of India:-

- I. Longhiest written Constitution
- II. Drawn various sources: The Constitution of India has borrowed many of its features from the various Constitutions of the world

Sl.No.	Source	Features Borrowed
1	Govt. of India Act - 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of Governor, Public Service Commissions
2	British Constitution	Rule of Law, Parliamentary form of Govt., Single Citizenship, Bicameralism, Legislative procedure, Cabinet System, Prerogative writ
3	US Constitution	Judicial review, Fundamental rights, Office of Vice-President, Independence of Judiciary, Impeachment of the President, Removal of Supreme Court and High Court judges
4	Canadian Constitution	Federation with a strong centre, Vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
5	Australian Constitution	Concurrent List, Joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament
6	French Constitution	Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity, Republic
7	Japanese Constitution	Procedure established by Law
8	Soviet Constitution	Fundamental duties, Ideals of Justice (Social, Economic and Political) in Preamble
9	South African Constitution	Election of members of Rajya Sabha, Procedure for amendment of the constitution

10	Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency
11	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy, Method of election of President, Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha

- III. Federal Structure: This refers to the existence of more than one level of Government. For example, in our country, we have Central Govt. and State Governments.
- IV. Parliamentary Form of Government
- V. Integrated and Independent Judiciary
- VI. Fundamental Rights: These are a set of rights given to citizen, which are fundamental in nature. This is to protect citizen from the absolute exercise of power by the State. There are 6 basic Fundamental Rights and they are
- Right to Equality**
 - Right to Freedom**
 - Right against exploitation**
 - Right to Freedom of Religion**
 - Cultural and Educational Rights**
 - Right to Constitutional Remedies**
- VII. Directive Principles of State Policy
- VIII. Fundamental Duties: These were added as per the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. There are eleven Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution.
- IX. Secularism: This means, the State is not promoting any one religion
- X. Emergency Provisions: There are 3 types of emergencies
- National Emergency (As per Art. 352)
 - President's Rule (As per Art. 356 & 365) and
 - Financial Emergency (As per Art 360)

Preamble of the Indian Constitution:-

- Based on the '**Objective Resolution**' drafted by **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words (Socialist, Secular, and Integrity)
- Key concepts in Preamble: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic, Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity

Schedules of the Indian Constitution:-

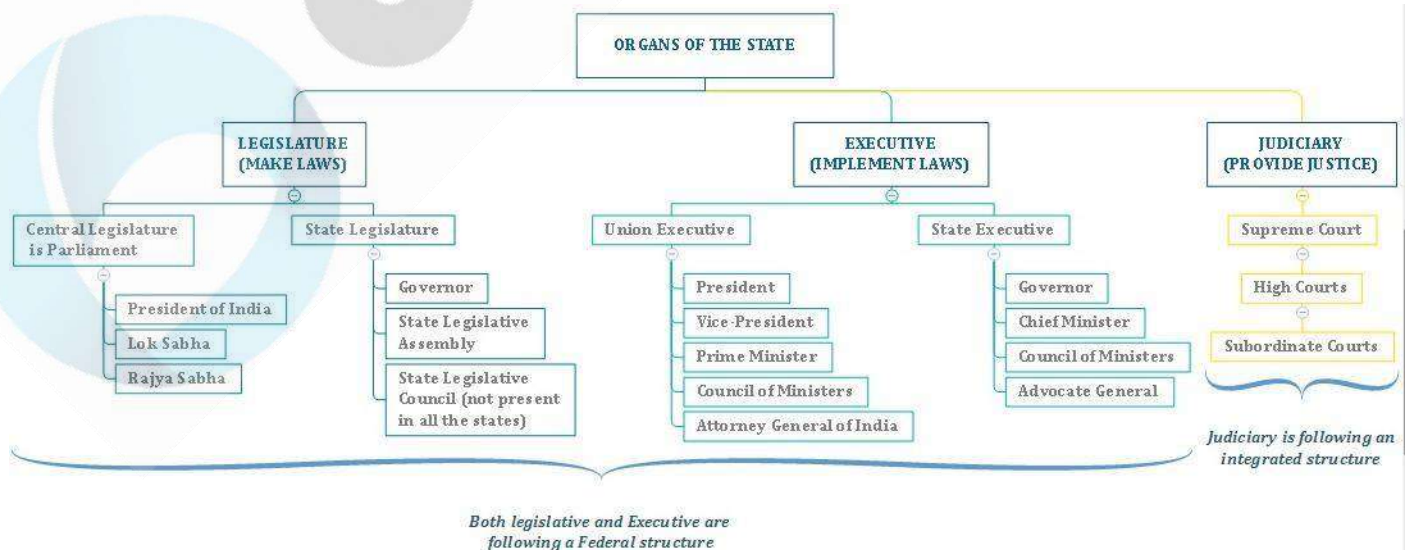
1 st Schedule	List of States & Union Territories
2 nd Schedule	Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances and so on of President, Governors, Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts, Comptroller and Auditor General of India
3 rd Schedule	Forms of Oath and affirmation
4 th Schedule	Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha to the states and Union Territories
5 th Schedule	Provisions relating to the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes
6 th Schedule	Provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
7 th Schedule	Division of powers between the Union and the states in terms of Union, State and Concurrent lists
8 th Schedule	Languages recognised by the Constitution
9 th Schedule	Acts and orders related to land tenure, land tax, railway, industries
10 th Schedule	Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection
11 th Schedule	Provisions of Panchayati Raj
12 th Schedule	Provisions of Municipal Corporations

Parts of the Indian Constitution:-

Parts of Indian Constitution		
Parts	Articles Covered	Subject Matter
I	1 to 4	Union and its Territories
II	5 to 11	Citizenship
III	12 to 35	Fundamental Rights
IV	36 to 51	Directive Principles of State Policy
IV - A	51 - A	Fundamental Duties
V	52 to 151	The Union Government
VI	152 to 237	The State Governments
VIII	239 to 242	The Union Territories
IX	243 to 243 - O	The Panchayats
IX - A	243 - P to 243 - ZG	The Municipalities
IX - B	243 - ZH to 243 - ZT	The Co-operative Societies
X	244 to 244 - A	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas
XI	245 to 263	Relations between the Union and the States
XII	264 to 300 - A	Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits
XIII	301 to 307	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India
XIV	308 to 323	Services under the Union and the States
XIV - A	323 - A to 323 - B	Tribunals
XV	324 to 329 - A	Elections
XVI	330 to 342	Special Provisions relating to Certain Classes
XVII	343 to 351	Official Language
XVIII	352 to 360	Emergency Provisions
XIX	361 to 367	Miscellaneous
XX	368	Amendment of the Constitution
XXI	369 to 392	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions
XXII	393 to 395	Short title, Commencement, Authoritative Text in Hindi and Repeals

Organs of the State

- There are 3 organs of the State; Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary
 - Legislature: They are responsible for making new laws
 - Executive: They implement the laws
 - Judiciary: This include all the court system in the country and they provide justice



Union Executive

- It consists of the President of India, Vice-President, Prime Minister, Council of Ministers, and Attorney General of India

I. President of India

- President of India is the head of the State as well as part of both Union Executive and the Parliament
- Qualification for election as President:
 1. Should be a citizen of India
 2. Should have completed 35 years of age
 3. Should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha
 4. Shouldn't hold any office of profit
- **Election:** Indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of;
 1. the elected members of both the houses of Parliament
 2. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states and,
 3. the elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry
- **Term of Office** is 5 years
- **Impeachment:** It is the process of removing the President from his office. And impeachment can be initiated only in the case of '**violation of the Constitution**'
- **Important Powers and Functions of the President:**
 1. All executive actions of the Govt. of India are taken in his name and he is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces
 2. Appoints the Council of ministers, Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Chief Election Commissioner, Chairman and other members of Finance Commission, Chief Justice and other judges of Supreme Court and High Court.
 3. Nominates 12 members to Rajya Sabha from literature, Art, Science, and Social Service; and 2 members to Lok Sabha from Anglo Indian community
 4. President can promulgate ordinance when the Parliament is not in session
 5. Money bill can be introduced in the Parliament only with his prior recommendation
 6. President of India also enjoys 3 types of **Veto Power** over the bills passed by the Parliament. They are,
 - a. Absolute Veto
 - b. Suspensive Veto and
 - c. Pocket Veto.
 7. President also has 5 types of pardoning powers.
 - a. Pardon
 - b. Commutation
 - c. Remission
 - d. Reprieve
- First President of independent India was Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Mr. Ram Nath Kovind is the 14th and the current President of India

II. Vice-President of India

- Qualification for election as Vice-President:
 1. Should be a citizen of India
 2. Should have completed 35 years of age
 3. Should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha
 4. Shouldn't hold any office of profit
- **Election:** Indirectly elected by an electoral college consisting of;
 1. Both the elected and nominated members of the Parliament
 2. It doesn't include the members of the State legislative assemblies
- **Term of Office** is 5 years

➤ **Important Powers and Functions of the Vice-President:**

1. Acts as the **ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha**
2. Acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President
3. Draws his salary in his capacity as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

➤ **Mr. Venkaiah Naidu** is the 13th and the current Vice-President of India

III. Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers

- Prime Minister (PM) is the leader of the party that enjoys a majority in Lok Sabha
- President is the nominal executive head and PM is the real executive head
- PM is appointed by the President of India and all other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of PM
- President acts on the aid and advice of the council of ministers
- As per the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act of 2003, total strength of the council of ministers should not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
- **Principle of collective Responsibility:** This is the foundational principle of Parliamentary form of Govt. This means council of ministers is collectively responsible to the parliament for all their acts.

IV. Attorney General of India

- He is appointed by the President of India and he is also the first law officer of the Govt. of India.
- **Qualification:** Should be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court
- Advices Govt. of India on all legal matters
- He can participate in the proceedings of the Parliament but can't vote

Union Legislature or Parliament

- It consists of the two houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and the President of India.

V. Lok Sabha

- Also known as House of people
- Max. Strength=552; Elected representatives from different states=530; Elected representatives from different Union Territories=20; Nomination (Nominated by the President of India) from Anglo Indian Community=2. Except the two nominated members, all other members of Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people. A Lok Sabha member is elected for a maximum of 5 years.
- **Speaker** is the presiding officer during the Lok Sabha sessions. And Speaker is elected from the members of the Lok Sabha itself.
- **Speaker Pro Tem:** In the very first session of the newly elected Lok Sabha, the eldest member of LS act as the Speaker Pro Tem. Once the actual speaker is elected, the office of the Speaker Pro Tem automatically cease to exist. Speaker Pro Tem is appointed by the President of India.
- **Important Powers and Function:-**
 1. No confidence motion can be initiated and passed in Lok Sabha
 2. Money and Finance Bill can be introduced only in Lok Sabha
 3. Lok Sabha in a special sitting can disapprove the continuance in force of a national emergency proclaimed by the President. In such case, the president shall revoke the national emergency

- **G V Mavalankar** is known as the **Father of Lok Sabha (conferred by Jawaharlal Nehru)** and he was also the 1st Speaker of Lok Sabha
- **Meira Kumar** was the **1st Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha**
- Indian constitution is the longest written constitution in the world
- 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 is also known as the **mini constitution**
- The offices of the leader of the Houses and the leader of the opposition are not mentioned in the constitution of India

VI. Rajya Sabha

- Also known as Council of State
- Max. Strength=250; Representatives of different states and union territories=238; Nomination (Nominated by the President of India) of eminent scholars from Art, Literature, Science and Social Science=12. No member of Rajya Sabha is directly elected. A Rajya Sabha member is elected for a maximum of 6 years
- **Chairman** is the presiding officer during the Rajya Sabha sessions. And Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- **Important Powers and Function:-**
 1. It is a permanent house and not subject to dissolution. One third members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year.
 2. If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a special majority, in national interest Parliament will be empowered to make a law on the subject specified in the resolution, for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
 3. If Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a special majority that it is necessary in the national interest to create one or more All India Services, then Parliament will be empowered to create by law such a service.

State Executive

- It consists of Governor, state Council of Ministers, and Advocate General

VII. Governor

- He is the nominal head of the state (real power lies with Chief Minister and state council of ministers) and he is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers for a term of 5 years, but he can be removed from the post before the completion of his tenure.
- A person may act as the Governor of two or more states.
- **Important Powers and Functions:-**
 1. Appoints Chief Minister (CM) and other Council of Ministers (on the advice of the CM). Also appoints Advocate General, Chairman and members of the State Public Service Commission, Judges of District Courts.
 2. Acts on the aid and advice of state council of ministers headed by CM.
 3. Governor summons and prorogues the sessions of both the houses of the State Legislature.
 4. Governor has power to reserve certain bills for the consideration of the President.
 5. He can promulgate ordinances, when the state legislature is not in session.
 6. Money bill can be introduced in state legislative assembly only on the prior recommendation of the Governor.
 7. Governor can send a report to the President of India informing him that the State's Constitutional functioning has been compromised and recommending the president to impose '**President's rule**' in the state.

VIII. Chief Minister and State Council of Ministers

- CM is appointed by the Governor and Council of ministers are also appointed by the Governor on the advice of CM
- If a non-elected member is appointed as Minister, he/she has to become the member of the state Legislature within 6 months.
- Principal of collective responsibility is followed.

IX. Advocate General

- He is appointed by the Governor and he is also the first law officer of a state
- **Qualification:** Should be qualified to be appointed as a judge of the High Court
- Advices State Govt. on all legal matters
- He can participate in the proceedings of the state legislature, but can't vote

State Legislature

- It consists of the State Legislative Assembly, State Legislative Council and the Governor

X. State Legislative Assembly

- Total strength can't be more than 500. Members are directly elected by the people on the basis of Adult Franchise
- Governor can nominate one member of Anglo Indian community to the Assembly, if this community is not adequately represented in the house
- Formed for a maximum of 5 years, but can be dissolved before the tenure itself
- May be dissolved by the President in case of Constitutional emergency under Art. 356 of the constitution
- Only 2 Union Territories (**Puducherry** and **Delhi**) in India are entitled (by law) to have an elected legislative assembly
- Presiding officer is the Speaker, who is elected from among the members

XI. State Legislative Council

- At present Legislative Council is present only in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir.
- Consists of not more than 1/3rd of the total strength of the Legislative Assembly of the state and not less than 40. Members are elected as well as nominated
- It is a permanent house and can't be dissolved
- Presiding officer is the Chairman, who is elected from among the members

Judiciary

An integrated structure is followed in judiciary. This includes all the Court systems present in the country. It is a mechanism for the resolution of disputes. They also interpret and apply the law in the name of the State.

Supreme Court of India

- At present, Supreme Court (SC) of India comprises the **Chief Justice and 33 other judges (total 34)**. SC Judges retire at the age of 65 years.
- **Removal:** Can be removed (On the ground of proved **misbehaviour** and **incapacity**) only by an order of the President passed after an address in each house of the Parliament supported by a special majority
- The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is of five folds. **Original, Writ, Appellate, Advisory and Revisory**

Justice M. Fathima Beevi

- She was the 1st female judge to be appointed to the Supreme Court of India (1989) and the first Muslim woman to be appointed to any higher judiciary.
- She is the 1st woman judge of a Supreme Court of a nation in India and Asia.

High Court

- High Court stands at the head of a State's Judicial Administration
- Each High Court comprises of a Chief Justice and such other judges as the President may time to time, appoint. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the President after the consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- Judges hold office until the age of 62 years and are removable in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- High Court enjoys three fold jurisdiction. Original, Appellate, and Writ jurisdiction
- **Calcutta High Court** (established in 1862) is India's oldest High Court

ECONOMICS

Economics can be defined in simple terms as the branch of science which studies the economic activities of mankind. Relation between economics and economy is that of theory and practice, or in other words, we may say that economy is economics at play in a certain region. Here we will discuss economics under three main headings, General economics, Socio-Economic development and Indian economy at a glance.

1. General Economics

Types of Economic Systems:-

There are mainly three types of economic systems.

1. **Capitalistic Economy:** In this system all the means of production, and distribution are privately owned and this is a profit oriented system
2. **State Economy:** Characteristic feature of this system is the social ownership of means of production and distribution. There are two main varieties in this too, Socialist economy and Communisteconomy.
3. **Mixed Economy:** Here some of the means of production and distribution are socially owned and some are privately owned. It is actually a mix of the first two types of systems. **India** falls under this category.

All the economic activities in a country, can be classified into three sectors.

1. **Primary Sector:** Includes all those economic activities, where there is the direct use of natural resources. For example agriculture, mining, fishing, etc. all comes under this sector. 49% of Indian population is employed under the Primary sector and its contribution to National Income is around 19%. Making per capita income of people employed here, very low.
2. **Secondary Sector:** Also known as 'manufacturing sector', and this includes all those activities, where direct use out of the primary sector is involved. All industries make this sector and hence also known as industrial sector.
3. **Tertiary Sector:** Includes all 'service' related economic activities, like banking, education, tourism etc. Hence this sector is also known as 'service sector'. Around 27% of our population is employed here, and its contribution to National Income is 49%, making the per capita income of people employed here, much more than that of the people employed in primary sector.

Planning in India:-

Planning may be defined as a process of realising a well-defined goals by optimum utilisation of the available resources. In India we are following five year plans, adopted from the 'nation planning concept of Soviet Union'. First five year plan rolled out in 1951, for a period of 1951-56 and presently we are in the 12th five year plan (2012-17). To look into all aspect of planning a national level body, **Planning Commission** was formed in 1950, through a cabinet resolution. But in the early 2015, this institution has been scrapped and another institution, **NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog** was setup. NITI will act as a think tank and hope to adopt a bottom-top approach.

National Income:-

There are various ways of measuring National income of a country and these measures include, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Gross National Product (GNP), Net Domestic Product (NDP), and Net National Product (NNP).

1. **Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** It is the monetary value of all final goods and services **produced inside a country** within a specific time period (normally one financial year). Here income from abroad, is not included.
2. **Gross National Production (GNP):** Here we include net income from abroad (NIFA) as well as the monetary value of all final goods and services produced within a country. In another terms,
GNP = GDP + NIFA
3. **Net Domestic Product (NDP):** GDP calculation considers only the monetary value of total output of the economy and does not include the money spent by the economy on the wear and tear of machinery. So we have NDP which includes the above said depreciation. Hence **NDP = GDP – Depreciation**. Depreciation is also known as 'capital allowance'.

4. **Net National Product (NNP):** NDP considers depreciation, but doesn't include net income from abroad. On the other hand, NNP considers both depreciation and net income from abroad. Hence we can write, **NNP = NDP + NIFA or NNP = (GDP - Depreciation) + NIFA or NNP = GNP + NIFA**

An increase in GDP of a country, indicates the economic growth in the country, which normally implies increased per capita income and hence increased standard of living. It is assumed that, with economic development of a country, Human development also happens, and we measure this human development using an index called human development index (HDI).

Human Development Index (HDI):-

For measuring the growth of a country, we can make use of GDP, and similarly to measure the development of humans, we use HDI. There are three pillars for HDI and they are,

1. Standard of living: measured using real per capita income
2. Knowledge: measured using the data from the school enrolment and educational attainment among the adults
3. Life expectancy: to be calculated at the time of birth.

HDI value ranges between '0' to '1'. HDI was first time used in the **Human Development Report** of 1990, by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This index was developed by a group of economists, headed by Mahbub Ul Haq and Inge Kaul.

Inflation:-

It is a sustained rise in general price level over a period of time. There can be 2 causes of inflation,

1. **Cost Push inflation/ Supply shock inflation:** Inflation is due to the supply side constraints like, high labour wages, bad monsoon causing shortage of agricultural products etc.
2. **Demand Pull inflation:** There is more money with people and their demand increased. But since supply is not increasing, prices of goods and services increase, causing inflation.

To contain cost push inflation, we will have to improve our productivity, and other measures needed to be taken to solve the supply side constraints like improving infrastructure facilities. Both Government and RBI (central bank), take measures to control demand pull inflation. Govt. takes measures under its Fiscal policy, while RBI takes measures under its monetary policy. Inflation can be calculated using WPI (Whole Sale Price Index) or CPI (Consumer Price Index). RBI takes measures based on CPI based inflation figures.

Fiscal Policy:-

This includes the measures taken by the Govt. to control inflation and it mostly includes changes in different direct and indirect taxes along with policy guidelines. Government announces its tax regime during budget. All taxes can be normally classified into two.

1. **Direct Taxes:** here burden of paying tax falls on the same person on whom it is levied. Examples include, Income tax, corporate tax, Securities transaction tax etc.
2. **Indirect Tax:** here burden of paying tax can be shifted to someone else. Normally it is paid by the final consumer. Examples include, Excise duty, Customs duty, and Service tax.

When Govt. increases taxes, money with people decreases, and their demand will decrease, which in turn decreases the prices of goods and services. And that is how Govt. tries to control cost push inflation. But its effect cannot be seen immediately.

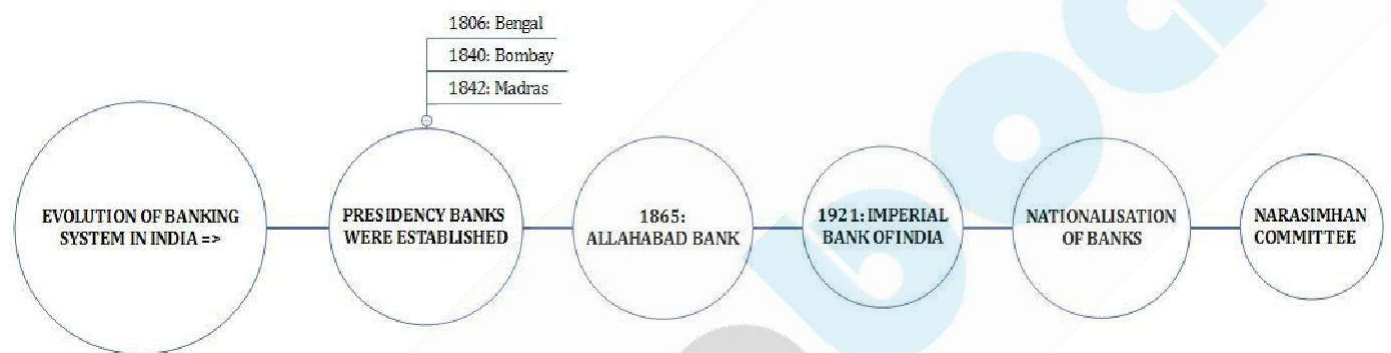
Monetary Policy:-

This includes the measures taken by RBI to control inflation. Monetary Policy tools of RBI includes Reserve Ratios (Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio), Bank Rate, and Liquidity Adjustment Facilities (Repo and Reverse-Repo). Repo rate is the policy rate of the Central Bank of India.

1. **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** Every bank is supposed to keep certain minimum cash reserves with RBI and this amount is decided by RBI. A high CRR reduces the cash for lending and a low CRR increase the cash for lending. So during inflation, RBI can increase CRR and contain inflation.

2. **Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR):** Under SLR, bank is supposed to maintain a certain portion of its deposits with RBI in the form of cash, gold or other RBI approved securities.
3. **Bank rate:** It is the rate at which RBI lends money to the commercial banks for their liquidity requirement. When RBI increases Bank rate, commercial bank will increase their lending rate (interest rate on different loans) and as a result loans will become costlier. Now people postpone their plan of taking a loan and buying some commodity. In other words, this increase in Bank rate reduces the demand, and which in turn will reduce the prices. When prices of goods and services decrease, because of decrease in demand, this situation is also bad for the economy. To solve this issue, RBI will decrease the Bank rate, as a result commercial banks will decrease the lending rate and since loans now became cheaper, people will take loan and purchase different commodities. This boosts demand for goods and services, and as a result prices of goods and services increases.
4. **Repo and Reverse Repo:** Repo is a swap deal involving the immediate sale of securities and simultaneous purchase of the same at a future date, at a predetermined price by the commercial banks to RBI. Reverse Repo is just the opposite.

Banking System in India



I. Pre-independence India

To cater the credit need of traders, British first set up 3 Presidency Banks in India. Bengal presidency bank in 1806, Bombay presidency bank in 1840 and Madras presidency bank in 1842. These were the first banks to be established in India. Later in 1861 these three banks got the right to print currency. Allahabad bank which was established in 1865, was the first bank whose board of directors were Indians.

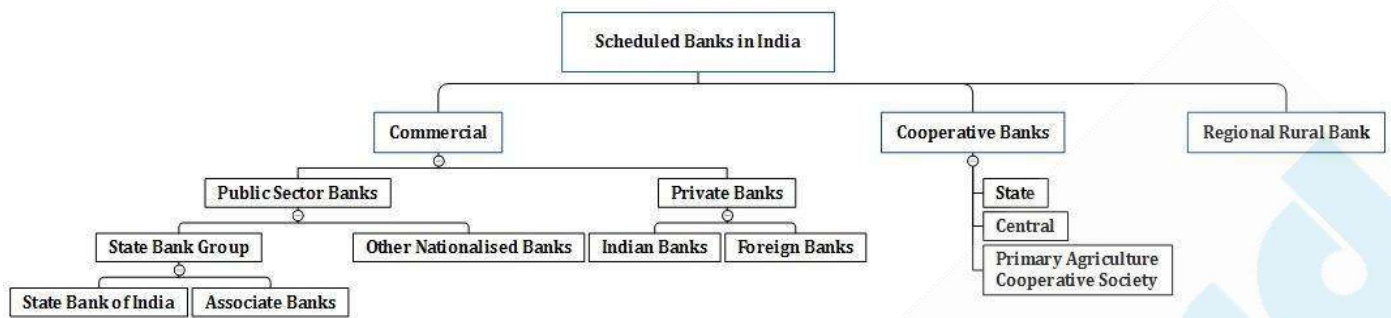
In 1921, all the three presidency banks were merged to form one Imperial Bank of India, which later became State Bank of India in 1955. In the aftermath of 1929's great depression, British decided to regulate all the banks present in India, and as a first step they came up with RBI Act in 1934.

II. Post-independence India

Keeping consistent economic growth in mind, independent India started its Five year plans. But because of the nexus between banks and business houses, banks didn't provide credits to different programmes, which had a negative impact on Indian economy. Understanding the situation, Govt. decided to go for the Nationalisation of Banks in 1969 and 1980. In the first round of Nationalisation, 14 banks were nationalised and in the second round, 6 banks. These banks now under Govt. control started giving loans to priority sectors like agriculture, weaker sections etc.

Govt. also introduced many schemes for facilitating financial inclusion. Cooperative banks, establishment of RRBs, and NABARD etc. were steps taken in that direction. But by late 1980s, many problems crippled the working of these banks, and Govt. appointed Narasimhan committee in 1991. Recommendations of this committee include, reduction in CRR and SLR, deregulation of interest rate, introduction of private and foreign banks and many more. Almost all the recommendations of this committee were implemented and we saw a rejuvenated Indian banking system. New bank licences were given in three rounds; 1993, 2001, and 2013. In 2013 Bharatiya Mahila Bank was also set up by the Govt. of India.

Structure of Scheduled Banks in India:-



Subsidy:-

It is a form of financial aid given to an economic activity. Subsidies form a major portion of total Govt. expenditure. Subsidies are of two types:

1. **Merit Subsidies:** This includes all those subsidies, which benefit the whole society. For example, subsidies given for education, health etc.
2. **Non-Merit Subsidies:** Here only a targeted group is benefited. Example, Fertilizer subsidy (meant for farmers)

Normally merit subsidy should be more than Non-merit subsidy. But in our country reality is just the opposite.

If we take the three main subsidy areas, they are Food, Fertilizer and Fuel. Out of these, Food Subsidy tops the list, followed by Fertilizer subsidy and Fuel subsidy. Approximately 2.5 Lakh crore is the budget outlay (2015-16) for these three subsidy.

Finance Commission:-

It is a constitutional body, set up by the Article 280 of the Indian constitution. They advise Govt. of India, on the matters relate to tax sharing with the states. In 2015, 14th Finance Commission headed by Y V Reddy, submitted its report and recommended for a 42% vertical tax devolution from the central pool of taxes.

The 15th Finance Commission (Chair: Mr N. K. Singh) was required to submit two reports. The first report, consisting of recommendations for the financial year 2020-21, was tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2020. The share of states in the centre's taxes is recommended to be decreased from 42% during the 2015-20 period to 41% for 2020-21. The 1% decrease is to provide for the newly formed union territories of Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh from the resources of the central government.

Goods and Services Tax (GST):-

GST is an Indirect Tax which replaced many Indirect Taxes in India. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29th March 2017 & it came into effect on 1st July 2017. Goods & Services Tax Law is a comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax that is levied on every value addition. There are 3 taxes applicable under this system: CGST, SGST & IGST.

2. Socio-Economic Development

We will discuss about some of the socio-economic problems faced by India, including poverty, unemployment, Illiteracy, and Poor healthcare.

Poverty

India has the largest single concentration of the poor in the world and every fourth person in India is poor. Directly and indirectly many issues are related to poverty, including lack of regular job at a minimum decent level, unemployment, hunger, lack of shelter, illiteracy, poor health, malnutrition, lack of clean water and sanitation facility.

Population under poverty is calculated based on the poverty line. And this poverty line can be calculated in 2 ways; Income method or Consumption method.



oliveboard

RAILWAYS CBT-2 SELECTION BATCH

- 100+ Hrs of Live Learning
- Full-Length Mock Tests
- Special Focus on Gen. Science

Get 50% Off
Use Code: **SUCCESS**

View Details

The advertisement features a blue and orange color scheme. At the bottom, there is a stylized illustration of a blue train with yellow lights crossing a blue bridge with white arches. The Oliveboard logo is in the top left corner, and a circular seal is in the top right corner.

- **Poverty line based on income level:** A person is considered poor if his or her income level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfil basic needs. What is necessary to satisfy basic needs is different at different times and in different countries. Therefore, poverty line may vary with time and place. Each country uses an imaginary line that is considered appropriate for its existing level of development and its accepted minimum social norms.
- **Poverty line based on calorie requirement:** A person is considered poor if his or her consumption level falls below a given minimum level. The accepted average calorie requirement in India is **2400 calories per person per day in rural areas and 2100 calories per person per day in urban areas**. The monetary expenditure per capita needed for buying these calorie requirements in terms of food grains etc. is calculated and poverty line is set. For example, for the year 2000, the poverty line for a person was fixed at Rs 328 per month for the rural areas and Rs 454 for the urban areas.
- National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), conduct sample surveys nationwide and update the poverty line periodically (normally every five years).
- For making comparisons between developing countries, many international organisations like the World Bank use a uniform standard for the poverty line: minimum availability of the equivalent of \$1 per person per day.

Causes of Poverty

1. Low level of economic development under the British administration: British policies ruined traditional handicrafts and discouraged development of industries.
2. The failure at both the fronts: promotion of economic growth and population control perpetuated the cycle of poverty. Public and the private sector industries could provide job only for some people.
3. One of the major reasons for high income inequality is the unequal distribution of land and other resources. Benefits of **Green revolution** were limited to some parts of India
4. Small farmers need money to buy agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizer, pesticides etc. Since poor people hardly have any savings, they borrow. Unable to repay because of poverty, they become victims of indebtedness. So the high level of indebtedness is both the cause and effect of poverty.

Green Revolution

After independence, as a result of high population and comparatively low agricultural output, India faced severe shortage of food grains. As short term measure we started importing essential food grains from US under PL480. This was followed by severe famine of early 1960s along with huge expenditure in Sino-India and Indo-Pak wars.

As a remedy to the above mentioned problems, India introduced Green revolution in late 1960s, majorly in the states of Punjab and Haryana. Major components of Green Revolution are,

1. High Yield Varieties of seeds
2. Chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides
3. Irrigation
4. Short duration and photo-insensitive varieties of seed
5. Mechanisation

Green revolution led India to become a Food surplus country and a major exporter of a variety of Agricultural products.

Anti-Poverty Measures

The current anti-poverty strategy of the government is based broadly on two planks:

1. **Promotion of economic growth:** Economic growth widens opportunities and provides the resources needed to invest in human development. This also encourages people to send their children, including the girl child, to schools in the hope of getting better economic returns from investing in education. However, the poor may not be able to take direct advantage from the opportunities created by economic growth. The higher growth rates after 1980s have helped significantly in the reduction of poverty.
2. **Targeted anti-poverty programmes:** Low growth in agriculture has effected poor people live in villages, who are dependent on agriculture. In these circumstances, there is a clear need for targeted anti-poverty programmes.
 - a. **National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA):** provides 100 days assured employment every year to every rural household in 200 districts. One third of the proposed jobs would be reserved for women. Under the programme if an applicant is not provided employment within fifteen days he/she will be entitled to a daily unemployment allowance.

- b. **National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)**: The programme is open to all rural poor who are in need of wage employment and desire to do manual unskilled work. It is implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme and food grains are provided free of cost to the states. Once the NREGA is in force, the NFWP will be subsumed within this programme.
- c. **Prime Minister Rozgar Yojana (PMRY)**: The aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities for educated unemployed youth in rural areas and small towns.
- d. **Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)**: Aim of the programme is to create self-employment opportunities in rural areas and small towns.
- e. **Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)**: Aims at bringing the assisted poor families above the poverty line by organising them into self-help groups through a mix of bank credit and government subsidy.
- f. **Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY)**: Under this scheme, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water and rural electrification.

Unemployment

- Unemployment is said to exist when people who are willing to work at the going wages cannot find jobs. The workforce population includes people from 15 years to 59 years.
- In case of India we have unemployment in rural and urban areas. However, the nature of unemployment differs in rural and urban areas.



Disguised unemployment is a kind of unemployment in which some people look like being employed but are actually not employed fully. This situation is also known as **Hidden Unemployment**. In such a situation more people are engaged in a work than required.

Unemployment leads to,

1. Wastage of manpower resource: People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability
2. Tends to increase economic overload: their dependency on the working population increases
3. Quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected
4. Decline in health status and rising withdrawal from the school system

Hence, unemployment has detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy. Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. It also wastes the resource, which could have been gainfully employed. If people cannot be used as a resource they naturally appear as a liability to the economy.

New Government initiatives like Skill India, Start up India, Stand up India, and many such programmes aim to solve the problem of unemployment.

Illiteracy

Education contributes towards the growth of society. It enhances the national income, cultural richness and increases the efficiency of governance. There is a provision made for providing universal access, retention and

quality in elementary education with a special emphasis on girls. The literacy rates have increased from 18% in 1951 to 65% in 2001.

Literacy is not only a right, it is also needed if the citizen are to perform their duties and enjoy their rights properly. However, a vast difference is noticed across different sections of population.

1. Literacy among males is nearly 50% higher than females
2. It is about 50% higher in urban areas as compared to the rural areas.
3. Literacy rates vary from 96% in some district of Kerala to a below 30% in some parts of Madhya Pradesh.

The primary school system has expanded to over 5, 00,000 villages in India. Unfortunately, this huge expansion of schools has been diluted by the poor quality of schooling and high dropout rates.

Steps taken for promoting education:-

1. Increase in the number of primary schools
2. **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan:** For providing elementary education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 by 2010. Goal is to achieve universalisation of elementary education. Along with it, bridge courses and back-to-school camps have been initiated to increase the enrolment in elementary education
3. Mid-day meal scheme has been implemented to encourage attendance and retention of children and improve their nutritional status
4. The strategy focuses on increasing access, quality, and adoption of states-specific curriculum modification, and networking on the use of information technology.
5. Focus on distant education, convergence of formal, non-formal, distant and IT education institutions
6. Setting of schools like Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district
7. Vocational streams have been developed to equip large number of high school students with occupations related to knowledge and skills

New Education Policy 2020 Highlights:

The draft was prepared by a panel of experts led by former Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) chief K Kasturirangan. The NEP 2020 aims at making "India a global knowledge superpower".

- Use of schools/ school complexes beyond school hours and public library spaces for adult education courses which will be ICT-equipped when possible and for other community engagement and enrichment activities
- By 2025, at least 50% of learners through the school and higher education system shall have exposure to vocational education.
- A 10-day bagless period sometime during Grades 6-8 to intern with local vocational experts such as carpenters, gardeners, potters, artists, etc.
- NIOS will develop high-quality modules to teach Indian Sign Language, and to teach other basic subjects using Indian Sign Language.
- Pre-school sections covering at least one year of early childhood care and education will be added to Kendriya Vidyalayas and other primary schools around the nation, particularly in disadvantaged areas.
- Under the aegis of the Ministry of Defence, State Governments may encourage opening NCC wings in their secondary and higher secondary schools, including those located in tribal dominated areas.
- Free boarding facilities will be built - matching the standard of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas particularly for students who from socio-economically disadvantaged backgrounds.
- A dedicated unit for the purpose of orchestrating the building of digital infrastructure, digital content and capacity building will be created in the MHRD to look after the e-education needs of both school and higher education.
- A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree .Stringent action will be taken against substandard stand-alone Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs).
- By 2040, all higher education institutions (HEIs) shall aim to become multidisciplinary institutions, each of which will aim to have 3,000 or more students
- The undergraduate degree courses will be of either 3 or 4- year duration, with multiple exit options. A certificate course after completing 1 year in a discipline or field, including vocational and professional areas, or a diploma after 2 years of study, or a Bachelor's degree after a 3-year programme. The 4-year multidisciplinary Bachelor's programme, however, shall be the preferred option.
- An Academic Bank of Credit (ABC) shall be established which would digitally store the academic credits earned.
- New Education Policy 2020 aims at promotion India as a global study destination providing premium education at affordable costs. An International Students Office at each institution hosting foreign students

will be set up.

- The HRD Ministry has been renamed as Education Ministry.
- High performing Indian universities will be encouraged to set up campuses in other countries. Selected universities like those from among the top 100 universities in the world will be facilitated to operate in India.

Poor Healthcare

The health of a person helps him to realise his potential and the ability to fight illness. An unhealthy person becomes a liability for an organization. High poverty negatively impacted our overall health. We witnessed very high infant mortality, maternal mortality, child death, nutritional deficiency and stunted growth. Women and children are facing the most worrying health problems.

- **Neonatal mortality rate:** It is the number of neonates dying before reaching 28 days of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.
- **Infant mortality rate:** It is the number of deaths of infants under one year old per 1,000 live births. This rate is often used as an indicator of the level of health in a country
- **Child mortality rate:** The under-5 mortality rate is the number of children who die by the age of five, per thousand live births per year
- **Maternal mortality rate:** It is the annual number of female deaths per 100,000 live births from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy or its management (excluding accidental or incidental causes)
- **Birth rate:** It is the total number of live births per 1,000 of a population in a year
- **Death rate:** It is a measure of the number of deaths in a particular population per unit of time

But implementation of schemes like **National health mission, integrated child development scheme, mission Indradhanush** and many others, has shown some good results. Almost all the health indicators have shown continued progress. Our **National health policy**, aims at improving the accessibility of health care, family welfare and nutritional service with a special focus on the under-privileged segment of population. The measures adopted as part of this policy have increased the life expectancy; Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down; Crude birth rates have dropped and death rates also came down. Increase in longevity of life is an indicator of good quality of life marked by self-confidence. Reduction in infant mortality involves the protection of children from infection, ensuring nutrition along with other and childcare.

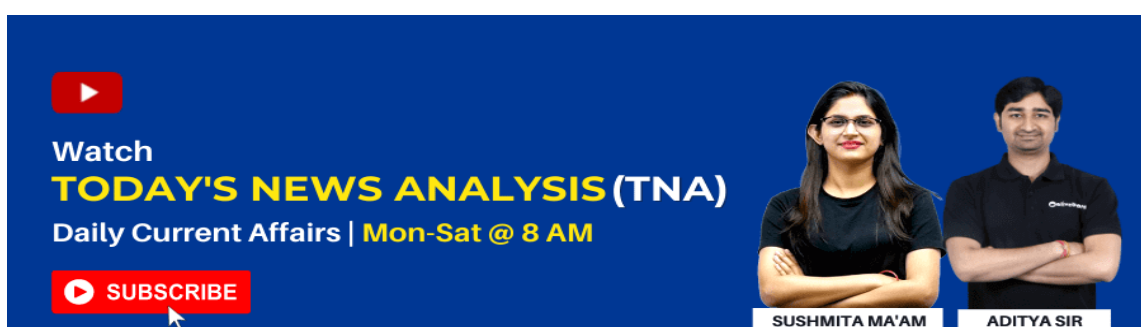
Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) or Ayushman Bharat Yojana highlights:

- Launched in September by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the Ayushman Bharat Yojana aims to cater to 50 crore beneficiaries. It has a provision for a health cover of Rs.5 lakh for families living below the poverty line. The health cover itself is totally free with the annual premiums being footed by the central and state governments in a 60: 40 ratio.
- Beneficiaries for the scheme are picked up from the Socio Economic Caste Census of 2011. These 10 crore beneficiary families comprise of 8 crore families from the rural areas and 2 crore families residing in urban India.
- The scheme provides those in need to get secondary healthcare benefits provided by specialists like cardiologists and urologists. Moreover, advanced medical treatment like that for cancer, cardiac surgery and other is also covered.


Removing the burden of out-of-pocket expenses, PMJAY aims to make the entire process of paying for healthcare cashless. Additionally, PMJAY beneficiaries can avail treatment throughout India.



3. Indian Economy at a Glance

Indian farmers follow subsistence agriculture with rudimentary methods, and it is mostly dependent on monsoon. But introduction of Green revolution revamped the agricultural sector with higher productivity, making India surplus in food grain production. Currently we are aiming for a second green revolution which is



Watch
TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)
Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM

 **SUBSCRIBE**

 
SUSHMITA MA'AM ADITYA SIR

composed of sustainable farming practices. Govt. has also introduced the **Agriculture Produce Market Committee (APMC)** act to regularise the farm markets (mandis) and tackle the menace of middle men. 49% of Indian population is employed under the Primary sector and its contribution to National Income is around 19%. Making per capita income of people employed here, very low.

Post-independence, Industrial sector was considered as the prime moving force of the economy and thus Public Sector Enterprises were given more attention. And it was expected that the effect of the growth will trickle down further. By late 1970s and 1980s, PSUs became highly underperforming due to inefficiency, political interference, lack of competition and a very large work force. This led to Govt. investing more in PSUs without getting return, which led to major financial setbacks by 1990. To handle this crisis, we introduced LPG reforms and the New Industrial Policy. These initiatives de-regulated many important sectors and opened up those for the private sector to bring in more competition and efficiency. This sector still lacks skilled man power and initiatives like skill India aims at imparting vocational trainings and thus bring in the extra workforce from the agricultural sector to the manufacturing sector.

LPG reforms led to a rise in service sector and later India became one of the leading exporters of services in the world. Major components of service sector are IT service, banking services, tourism, healthcare services, education, etc. Around 27% of our population is employed here, and its contribution to National Income is 49%, making the per capita income of people employed here, much more than that of the people employed in primary sector. This sector requires highly skilled work force, and hence concentrated in certain urban centres.



100+ Free Mock Tests

- Exam specific Full Length Test
- Sectional Test
- Topic Test
- GK Test

Start Now



INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

A. PHYSIOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS OF INDIA

The main physiographic features of India includes, the Himalayan Mountain, Northern Plains, Indian Desert, Peninsular Plateau, Coastal Plains, and Islands.

THE HIMALAYAN MOUNTAIN

This young fold mountain ranges from north till north-eastern borders of India. Himalayas Consists of three parallel longitudinal ranges; **Greater or Inner Himalayas or the Himadri, Middle Himalayas or Lesser Himalayas or Himachal, and Outer Himalaya or Shiwalik.**

1. **Himadri:** This is the northern most range and most continuous of all the three ranges. It is also home to loftiest peaks including **Mt. Everest.**
2. **Himachal:** It is composed of highly compressed and altered rocks. **Pir Panjal, Dhauladhar, and Mahabharat** are very famous ranges present here. It is also famous for many valleys including Kashmir, and Kulu valley. This region is also known for hill stations.
3. **Shiwalik:** It is composed of unconsolidated sediments brought down by Himalayan Rivers. The longitudinal valleys lying between Himachal and Shiwalik is known as **Duns.** Dehra Dun, Kotli Dun and Patli Duns are some of the well-known Duns.

The eastern most extension of Himalaya is known as **Purvachal** and it consists of Naga, Manipur and Mizo hills.



oliveboard

RAILWAYS CBT-2

SELECTION BATCH

-  100+ Hrs of Live Learning
-  Full-Length Mock Tests
-  Special Focus on Gen. Science

Get 50% Off
Use Code: **SUCCESS**

View Details



THE NORTHERN PLAIN

Northern Plain was formed as a result of the alluvial deposition by the three main Himalayan Rivers Ganga, Indus & Brahmaputra and its tributaries. Because of the presence of fertile soil, availability of water, and moderate climate, these areas are best suited for agriculture and hence highly populated. Longitudinally northern plain is divided into four regions.

1. **Bhabar:** This is the northern most region of the plain. Rivers in this region have pebble sized rocks and as a result, the water level above the rocks in rivers is very low. So normally it looks like rivers disappear in this region.
2. **Terai:** This is just below Bhabar, and the rivers that disappear in Bhabar region, reappear in Terai region. This region is a swampy and marshy land.
3. **Bhanger:** This region lie just above the flood plains of the rivers and has old alluvial soil.
4. **Khadar:** This is the flood plains of rivers, where new alluvial deposits are seen.

INDIAN DESERT

Also known as **Thar Desert**, is lying in the north-western part of India. This area receives very less rain fall and the presence of sand makes it an arid region with very low vegetation. **Luni River** is the most important river of this region. The crescent shaped sand dunes seen in this region are known as **Barchans**.

THE PENINSULAR PLATEAU

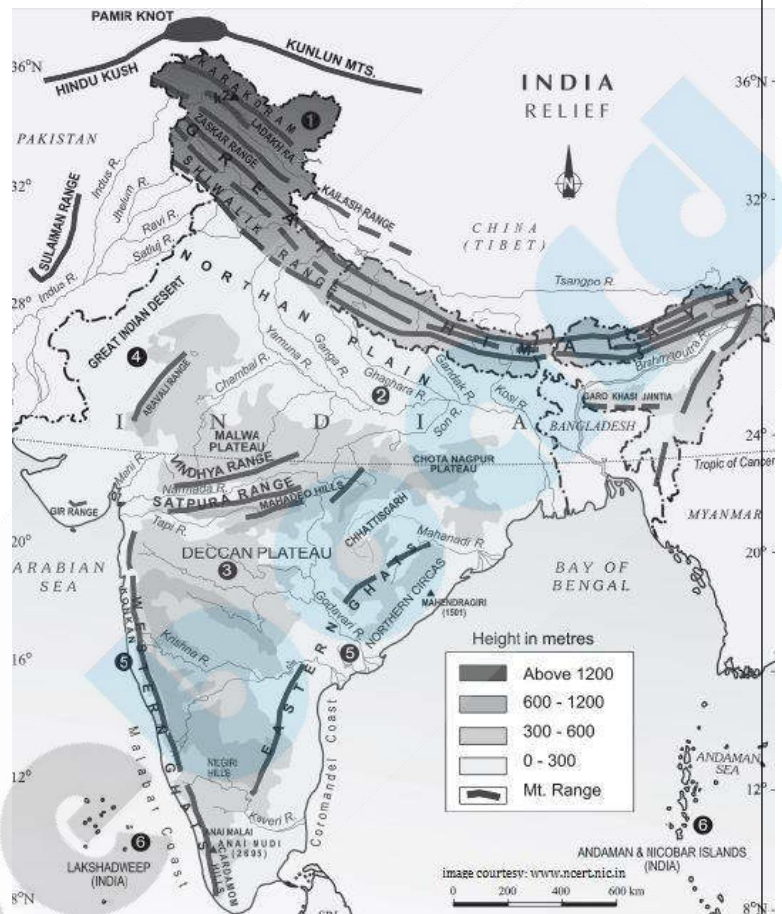
Plateau is a table top land. Indian Plateau is divided into two based on the position of River Narmada. Part of plateau lying north of Narmada is called **Central Highlands** and part lying south of Narmada is known as **Deccan Plateau**.

1. **Central Highlands:** In south it is bounded by Vindhyan range and north-west by Aravalis. The further westward extension gradually merges with the Thar Desert. Its eastern extension is known as the **Bundelkhand** and **Baghelkhand**.
2. **Deccan Plateau:** This triangular land mass, in south west is bounded by Western Ghats and in South-East by Eastern Ghats. **Anai Mudi** is the highest peak in Western Ghats and **Mahendragiri** in Eastern Ghats. Western Ghat is more continuous and hence only with the help of a natural pass, anyone can cross it. On the other side, Eastern Ghat is discontinuous and can be easily crossed.

COASTAL PLAINS

India has Western Coastal Plain (between Western Ghats and Arabian Sea) and Eastern Coastal Plain (between Eastern Ghats and Bay of Bengal).

1. **Western Coastal Plain:** It is divided into three sections. Northern most part of the coast is called the **Konkan**, the Central stretch is called the **Kannad Plain** while the Southern most part is known as **Malabar Coast**.
2. **Eastern Coastal Plain:** It is divided into two parts. Northern part is known as **Northern Circar** and the southern part is called **Coromandel Coast**.



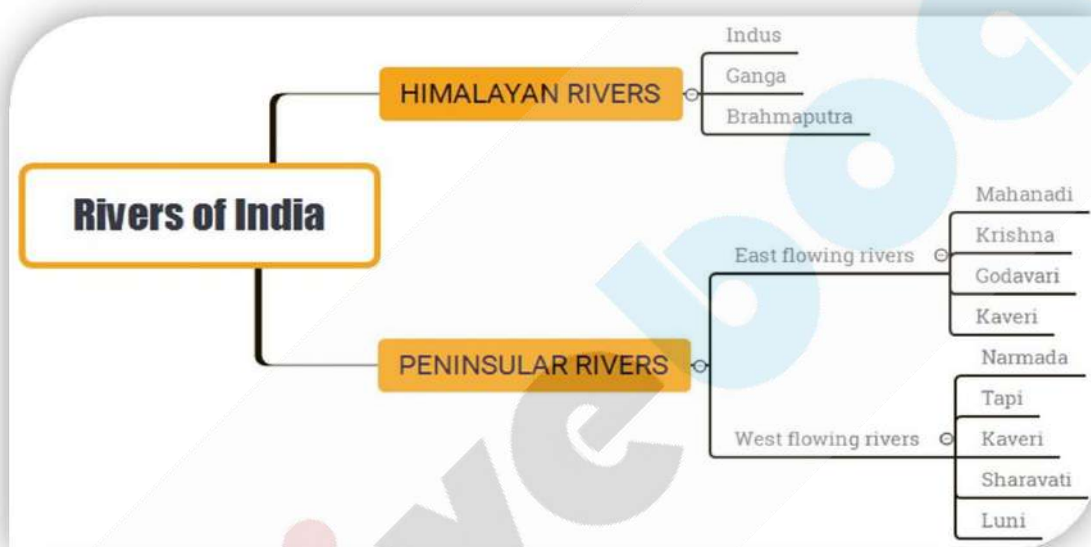
ISLANDS

India has two main groups of Islands; Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman and Nicobar groups of Islands.

1. **Lakshadweep Islands:** It is composed of small coral islands and its administrative capital is **Kavaratti Island**. **Pitti Island**, which is a bird sanctuary is situated here. **In India, Lakshadweep stands first in both coconut production and per capita availability of fish.**
2. **Andaman and Nicobar Islands:** Andaman and Nicobar groups of Island is separated by **Ten degree channel**. Its administrative capital is Port Blair and India's only active volcano is located in **Barren Island**. It is believed that these Islands are an elevated portion of submarine mountains.

B. RIVERS OF INDIA

Himalayan Rivers



Indus:-

- **Origin:** Near Mansarovar lake
- **Tributaries:** Satluj, Ravi, Beas, Chenab, Jhelum. At **Mithankot** these tributaries join the main Indus River.
- **Indus water treaty:** Treaty between India and Pakistan for sharing Indus water

Ganga:-

- **Originates** from Gangotri glaciers
- **Tributaries:** Yamuna, Chambal, Son, Kosi, Ghaghra, Gandhak
- Headwaters of Ganga, Bhagirathi and Alaknantha meet at Devaprayag
- Yamuna joins with Ganga at Allahabad
- Ganga flows east till Farakka in West Bengal and then takes a right turn and flows to Bangladesh. There Ganga meets Brahmaputra and from then onwards known as **Meghna** and finally joins Bay of Bengal. But these rivers form deltas at river mouth and they are known as **Sunderban Delta (world's largest and fastest growing delta).**

Brahmaputra:-

- **Origin:** East of Mansarovar lake (Kailash ranges of Himalayas at an elevation of 5300 M)
- Flows eastward parallel to Himalaya. Since these regions are dry, river water level is low.

- When it reaches **Namcha Barwa**, river takes a 'U' turn and enters India in Arunachal Pradesh. Here it is called **Dihang**. Later Dibang, Lohit and many other tributaries join the many river and from then onwards it is Brahmaputra.
- After flowing through some of the North Eastern states, Brahmaputra finally enters Bangladesh and then meets Ganga and finally joins Bay of Bengal.
- Inside Indian Territory it flows through areas of very high rain fall and hence the water level in the river is very high. River carries large amount of silt in this region and that is why we can't build a dam across Brahmaputra River.

Brahmaputra is known as the **Tsang Po** in Tibet and **Jamuna** in Bangladesh. **Sunderban** delta area is the home of **Royal Bengal Tiger**.

Peninsular Rivers

East flowing rivers

River Godavari:-

- Largest Peninsular river and also known as '**Dakshin Ganga**'
- Rises from the part of Western Ghats in Nasik district of Maharashtra
- Main tributaries: Purna, Wardha, Manjra, Pranhita, Wainganga, and Penganga
- Flows through Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh. Finally drains to Bay of Bengal.

Mahanadi:-

- Origin:** from the highlands of Chhattisgarh
- Tributaries:** Ong, Jonk, Telen, Hasdeo, and Mand
- Flows through Chhattisgarh and Odisha. And finally drains to Bay of Bengal

River Krishna:-

- Origin:** From Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra.
- Tributaries:** Tungabhadra, Bhima, Dindi, Halia, and Panchganga
- Flows through Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana & Andhra Pradesh and finally drains to Bay of Bengal

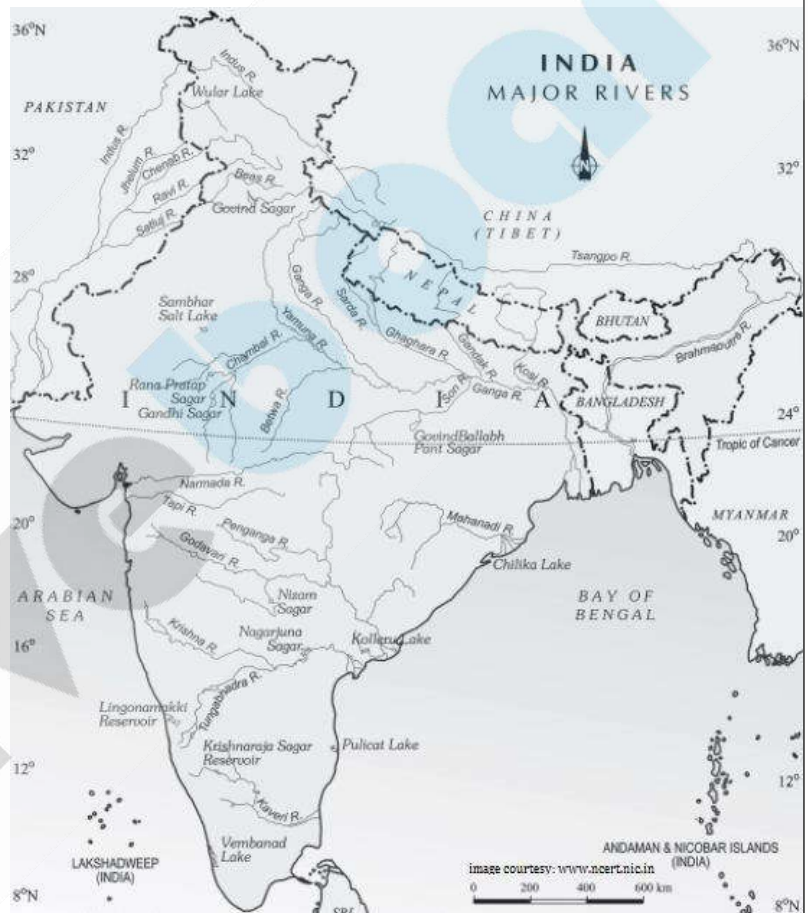
Kaveri:-

- Origin:** At Talakaveri, Kodagu in Western Ghats
- Tributaries:** Shimsha, Hemavati, Arkavati, Kabini, Bhavani River, and Amravati River.
- Flows through Karnataka and Tamil Nadu and emptying into Bay of Bengal

West flowing rivers

Narmada:-

- Rises from Amarkantak hills in Madhya Pradesh and is also known as life line of Madhya Pradesh
- Flows westward through rift valley and empties into Arabian Sea.
- Tributaries: Kolar, Hiran, Shakkar, and Tawa



Tapi/ Tapti:-

- Originates from the Satpura ranges of Madhya Pradesh and flows westward through rift valley
- Flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat
- Main tributaries: Arunavati, Gomai, and Panzara

Sharavati:-

- Originates at Ambuthirtha in Karnataka
- Flows westward within Karnataka and finally joins Arabian Sea
- **Jog water falls** are formed by Sharavati

River Luni:-

- Origin: Pushkar valley of Aravalli range
- Flows west, through Thar desert and finally joins the marshy land of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat
- Tributaries: Jowai, Sukri and Jojari

C. CLIMATE

Climate is the sum total of weather conditions over a large area for a long period of time. Climate of India is described as the '**Monsoon type**'. Because of the presence of coastal area peninsular India doesn't experience much variation in temperature. Four main seasons can be identified in India.

1. Hot Weather Season (Summer):-

- During this time of the year, because of the apparent movement of the Sun, sunrays fall directly over tropic of cancer and as a result temperature increases gradually. By May end or June starting, temperature of North Indian states increases up to 45-48 degree Celsius.
- North Indian states also experience a very hot and dry local wind during summer season. They are called **loo**. They are very dangerous and if we are exposed to it, it may even prove to be fatal.
- By the end of May, some areas receive localised thunderstorms and slight rainfall. They are also known as **Kaal Baisakhi**.

2. Advancing Monsoon (Rainy Season):-

- **South West Monsoon** winds causes precipitation. Since these winds pass over Indian Ocean, it carries very large amount of moisture and this later results in heavy rainfall. Sometimes Monsoon experiences wet and dry spells.

3. Retreating Monsoon (The Transition Season):-

- This is a transition season between Monsoon and Winter, and experienced during October-November months
- **October Heat** (high temperature and high humidity) is the most important speciality of this season.

4. The Cold Weather Season (Winter Season)

- During this season, because of the apparent shift of the sun towards southern hemisphere, we will experience a Cold Weather Season.
- Because of the Western disturbance during this season, North-Western states of India receive some amount of rainfall, known as **Mahawat**. And this rain helps Rabi crops.
- Tamil Nadu coast receives some amount of rainfall during this season.

D. SOIL

There are mainly six types of Soils seen in India. They are Alluvial soil, Black soil, Red soil, Laterite soil, Desert soil, and Mountain soil.

1. **Alluvial Soil:** This soil is found mainly in Northern plains and Coastal plains of peninsular India. It is highly fertile and best suited for agricultural activity.
2. **Black Soil:** They are originated from the basalt rock which are volcanic in origin. They are clay in character and as a result they can hold moisture for a long time, and this helps crops to sustain even

GEOGRAPHY

UNIVERSE

- The Universe includes planets, stars, galaxies, the contents of intergalactic space, the smallest subatomic particles, and all matter and energy. Estimated age of the universe is about 13.82 billion years. The study of universe is known as **Cosmology**.
- **The Big Bang theory** is the most accepted explanation about the origin of universe. As per this theory, all matter was condensed into one point. Later this point exploded and started expanding and thus we have the present universe.

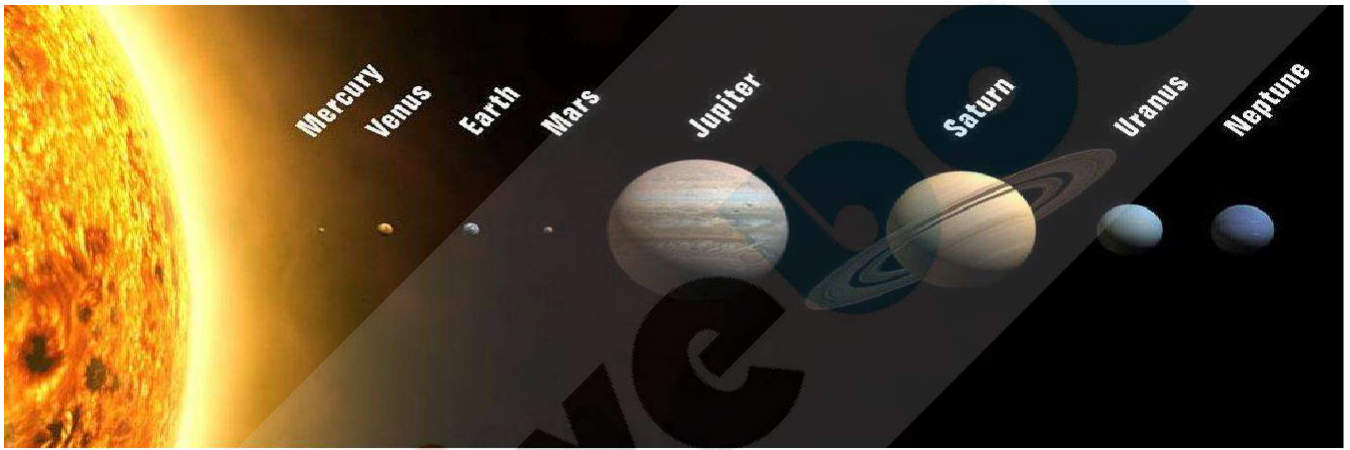
Galaxy:-

A galaxy is a huge system of billions of stars, and clouds of dust and gases. There are millions of such galaxies that make the Universe.

- Our solar system is a part of a galaxy called **Milky Way** or **Akash Ganga**.

Solar system

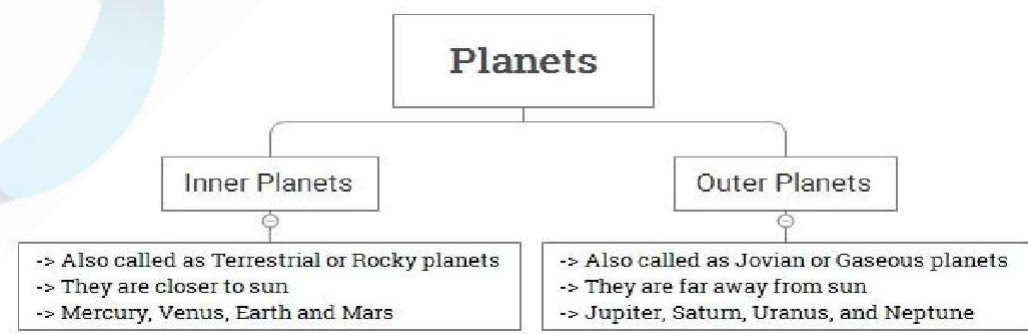
The sun, the eight planets along with their respective satellites, the asteroids and meteoroids, the comets, the interplanetary dust and the electrically charged gases called plasma, together make up the solar system.



The Sun: The Sun is at the centre of the solar system and it is the nearest star to the sun.

- One **Astronomical Unit** (The average distance between the Sun and the Earth) = 150 million km
- Nuclear Fusion reaction is going on inside the Sun. In this process, two hydrogen atoms combine to form a helium atom. The energy released during this process is emitted and the solar energy which reaches our planet is part of that energy.
- Time taken by sunlight to reach the Earth = 8 min and 20 sec.

Planets: All the 8 planets (Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune) of the solar system move around the sun in a fixed path. These paths are also called as **orbits**



Mercury

- Also known as swiftest planet
- Nearest planet to Sun
- Smallest planet
- It has no atmosphere
- It doesn't have any moon

Venus

- Also known as **evening** or **morning** star
- It is also called **Earth's twin**
- Hottest planet, because of the presence of carbon dioxide in its atmosphere
 - Nearest planet to earth; Also doesn't have any moons

Mars

- Also known as **Red planet**
- It has two moons, **Phobos** and **Deimos**

Jupiter

- Biggest planet
- It has fastest rotational velocity; has 79 known moons identified by scientists
- Its satellite, **Ganymede** is the largest and heaviest of all satellites in the solar system

Saturn

- It is surrounded by a set of seven rings which are made up of primordial dust and ice particles
- Its planet **Titan**, is the only satellite in solar system with an Earth like atmosphere;
- It has 82 moons identified by scientists.

Uranus

- Also known as **Green planet**

Neptune

- Coldest planet; Farthest planet from sun

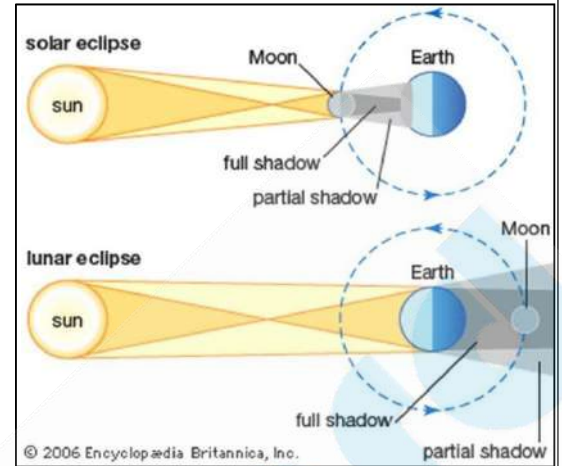
Earth: Conditions favourable for life are probably found only on the earth.

- Two-third of earth's surface is covered by water and hence it appears blue from outer space. That is why earth is also known as **Blue planet**.
- **Moon** is the only natural satellite.
- Earth is slightly flattened at the poles and hence its shape is also described as **Geoid**.

Earth's statistics	
Age	About 4.5 billion years
Distance from sun	150 million km
Water Area	71% of total surface area
Rotational time period	23 hrs 56 min 4 sec
Revolutionary time period	365 days 5hr
Equinox (Dates when days & nights are equal)	March 21 (Vernal equinox) September 23 (Autumnal equinox)
Summer solstice (Longest day in northern hemisphere)	21st June
Winter solstice (Longest day in southern hemisphere)	22nd December
Tilt of Earth's imaginary axis	23.5°
Escape velocity (It is the minimum speed needed for an object to "break free" from the gravitational attraction of earth)	11.2 km/s

Moon: It is earth's only natural satellite.

- **Neil Armstrong and Edwin Adrin** were the first human being to set foot on the moon's surface in 1969. And the landing spot was later called "**The Sea of Tranquility**"
- **Lunar Eclipse:** Takes place when moon passes through the shadow of the Earth, i.e. the earth is in between moon and sun. A partial eclipse occurs when only a part of the moon passes through the shadow
- **Solar Eclipse:** This eclipse happens when the moon passes between the sun and the earth, and the moon fully or partially blocks the Sun.
- **Blue Moon:** It is a rare celestial phenomenon marked by the occurrence of the second full moon within one month.
- Since moon's rotational and revolutional time periods are same, we see only one side of moon always.



Asteroids: Apart from the stars, planets, and satellites, there are numerous tiny bodies which also move around the sun. These bodies are called asteroids. They are found between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Largest asteroid is **Ceres**.

Meteoroids: They are the small pieces of rocks which move around the sun.

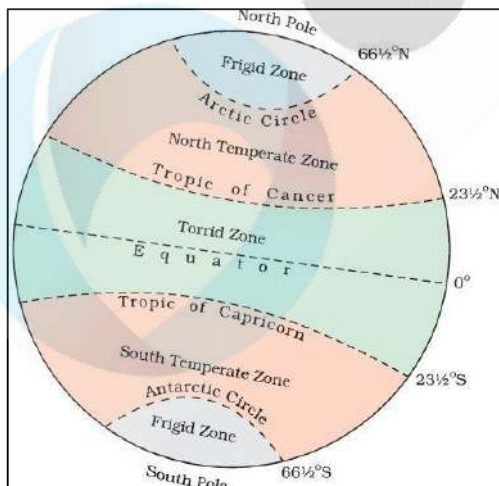
- Sometimes these meteoroids come near the earth and tend to drop upon it. During this process due to friction with the air they get heated up and burn. It causes a flash of light, called **meteor shower**.
- Sometimes, a meteor without being completely burnt, falls on the earth and they are called **meteorites**.

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

Latitudes and Longitudes:-

They are imaginary lines drawn on the surface of the earth. And these lines make it easier to locate any place on the surface of the earth.

- **Equator:** Imaginary line which divides earth into two equal halves, northern and southern hemispheres. Equator is the reference latitude and hence it is the 0° latitude
- **Parallels of latitudes:** These are parallel circles drawn from the equator up to poles. Parallels divide the earth into various heat zones. The different zones have different types of climate and vegetation.
- **Meridians of Longitudes:** These are the imaginary lines, drawn from pole (North Pole) to pole (South Pole). Naturally, there is no reference longitude, hence we have fixed a longitude passing via the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, in London. And this reference longitude is also called **Greenwich meridian** or **Prime meridian**. Prime meridian divides earth into eastern and western hemisphere



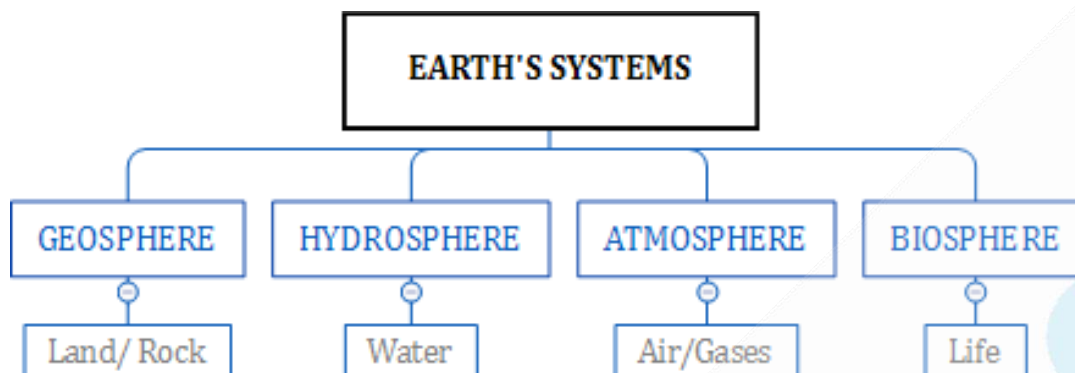
Heat Zones

Important latitudes	
Equator	0°
Tropic of cancer	23.5° N
Tropic of Capricorn	23.5° S
Arctic circle	66.5° N
Antarctic circle	66.5° S
North pole	90° N
South pole	90° S

Important longitudes	
Prime Meridian	0°
Indian Standard Time (IST)	82.5° E
International Date Line	180°

Earth System

Earth has four main systems that interact and they are geosphere, hydrosphere, atmosphere and biosphere



A. GEOSPHERE

Continents



Highest and Lowest Points			
Continent	Rank (by Area)	Highest Point	Lowest Point
Asia	1	Mt. Everest	Dead Sea
Africa	2	Mt. Kilimanjaro	Lake Assal
North America	3	Mt. McKinley	Death Valley
South America	4	Mt. Aconcagua	Laguna del Carbon
Antarctica	5	Mt. Vinson Massif	Bentley Subglacial Trench
Europe	6	Mt. Elbrus	Caspian Sea
Australia	7	Mt. Puncak Jaya	Lake Eyre

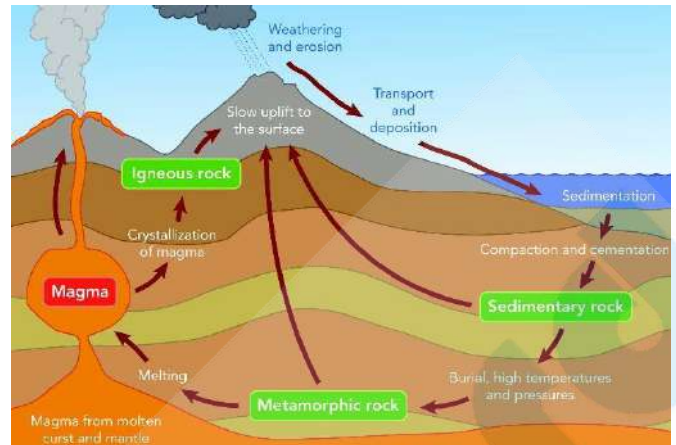
Rocks

Various kinds of rocks found on earth's crust are grouped under three families i.e. igneous rocks, Sedimentary rocks, and metamorphic rock.

1. **Igneous Rocks:** When the molten magma present inside earth comes to the surface as a result of volcanic activity, it cools and forms Igneous Rocks. Granite and Basalt are examples for this type of rocks.

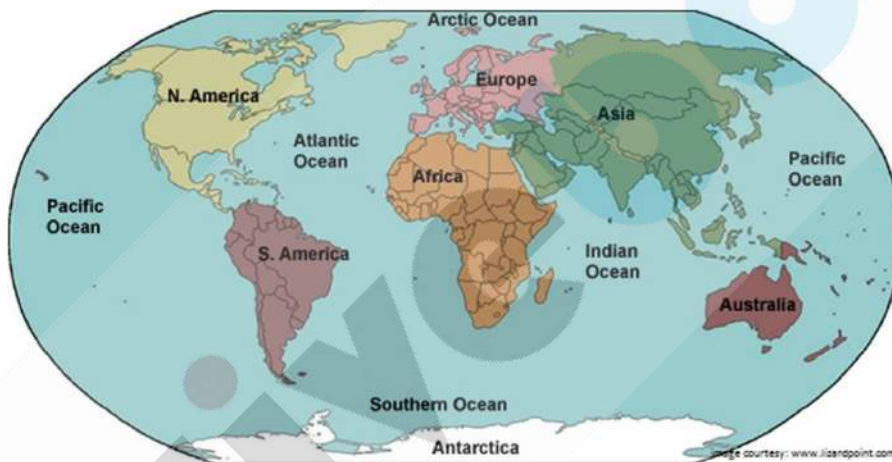
2. **Sedimentary Rocks:** They are formed as a result of weathering, erosion, deposition and compaction of igneous rocks and other materials, through agents like wind, water, ice, and chemicals. Gypsum, Gravel etc. are examples for these kinds of rocks.
3. **Metamorphic Rocks:** These types of rocks are formed from igneous or metamorphic rocks, under great pressure and heat.

But under very high temperature they are melted and they become part of magma. Later during volcanic activity this magma will again rise to the surface, cool down and solidify, forming igneous rocks. This complete cycle or the conversion of one type of rock into the other is known as **Rock cycle**.



B. HYDROSPHERE

Oceans



Oceans and their features

Ocean	Rank (by Size)	Features
Pacific Ocean	1	Spread over 1/3 rd of the earth's surface Circular in shape - Mariana Trench is the deepest point
Atlantic Ocean	2	S' Shaped - From commercial point of view, this is the busiest ocean - Deepest point is Puerto Rico Trench
Indian Ocean	3	Trangular shaped - Only ocean named after a country - Deepest point is Java Trench
Antarctic Ocean	4	Also known as Southern Ocean – Deepest point is South Sandwich Trench
Arctic Ocean	5	Located within Arctic circle and surrounds North Pole - Berring Strait connects Pacific and Arctic oceans - Molloy Hole is the deepest point.

Bermuda Triangle: It is a vaguely defined triangular region of Atlantic Ocean, where many aircrafts and ships have said to be disappeared under mysterious circumstances. But some of this is inaccurate and there are many other place on earth where more number of ships and other vessels disappear.



Tides: It is the periodic rises and falls of large bodies of water caused by the gravitational interaction between earth, moon and sun. Based on the position of the three celestial bodies, tides can be of two types, **Spring tide** and **Neap tide**

1. **Spring Tide:** It occurs on new moon and full moon days. They are large because the gravitational pulls of the moon and sun are in the same direction. Spring tide occurs on full moon and new moon days
2. **Neap Tide:** Normally there is a seven day interval between the spring tide and neap tide. In this case the gravitational pull of the sun is in right angle to that of the moon. During the Neap tides, high tide is lower and low tide is higher than usual. Neap tide occurs on the first and third quarters moons

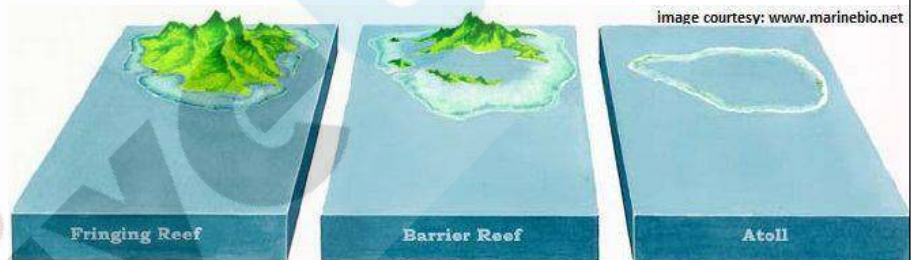


Highest tide in the world occur in the Bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, Canada

- **Strait:** It is a narrow channel of water that connects two large bodies of water. Strait of Hormuz, Palk Strait etc. are examples for a strait.
- **Isthmus:** It is a narrow strip of land connecting two large land areas usually with waterbodies on either side. Isthmus of Panama is an example for an Isthmus

Coral Reefs

Coral reefs are formed as a result of the deposition of skeletons and secretion of microscopic marine organisms known as Coral Polyps. They live in colonies and are mainly of three kinds. **Barrier reef**, **Fringing reef**, and **Atolls**.



C. ATMOSPHERE

Atmosphere is the gaseous layer, surrounding earth. It is earth's gravity which is holding these gases close to earth. Since force of gravity (earth's pull) decreases from the surface, the concentration of gases also decreases with the increase in altitude from the surface. As a result atmospheric pressure is maximum on the surface of the earth and decreases with increasing altitude. Barometer is used to measure atmospheric pressure.

Based on the gaseous composition and temperature profile, earth's atmosphere is divided into 5 layers.

1. **Troposphere:** This layer is closest to the surface of earth. In this layer, with increase in altitude, temperature decreases. Almost all weather phenomenon happens in this layer. There is a small region between troposphere and stratosphere where temperature does not change and this region is known as **Tropopause**.
2. **Stratosphere:** With increase in altitude, temperature also increases in this layer. Presence of **Ozone layer** is the most important speciality of this layer. **Stratopause** is present between Stratosphere and Mesosphere and here temperature doesn't change.



3. **Mesosphere:** Again with increase in altitude, temperature decreases and in Mesopause, temperature is constant.
4. **Thermosphere:** Temperature in this layer increases with increase in altitude. Another speciality of thermosphere is **Ionosphere**. It is a layer of charged particle. We make use of Ionosphere in radio communication. Thermopause is also present.
5. **Exosphere:** Last of the five layers. Outer boundary of exosphere is not defined, it slowly merges with the outer space.

Global Warming

Global Warming is the increase in Earth's average surface temperature due to effect of **greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, water vapour, CFCs and Nitrous oxide)**.

After receiving sun's radiation, earth will be heated up and earth will also start emitting radiation which is known as **terrestrial radiation**. But the greenhouse gases present in atmosphere reflects this radiation and thus not allow this radiation to escape into outer space. And this process increases Earth's average surface temperature.

Effect of global warming: Increase in pollution increases the greenhouse gases present in the atmosphere and this in turn causes global warming. As a result of this phenomenon agricultural productivity will decrease, increase in the frequency of occurrence of natural calamity, and abnormal weather changes.

Ozone Depletion

Ozone layer present in Stratosphere, is protecting earth from harmful ultra-violet radiation from sun, by not allowing it to reach earth's surface.

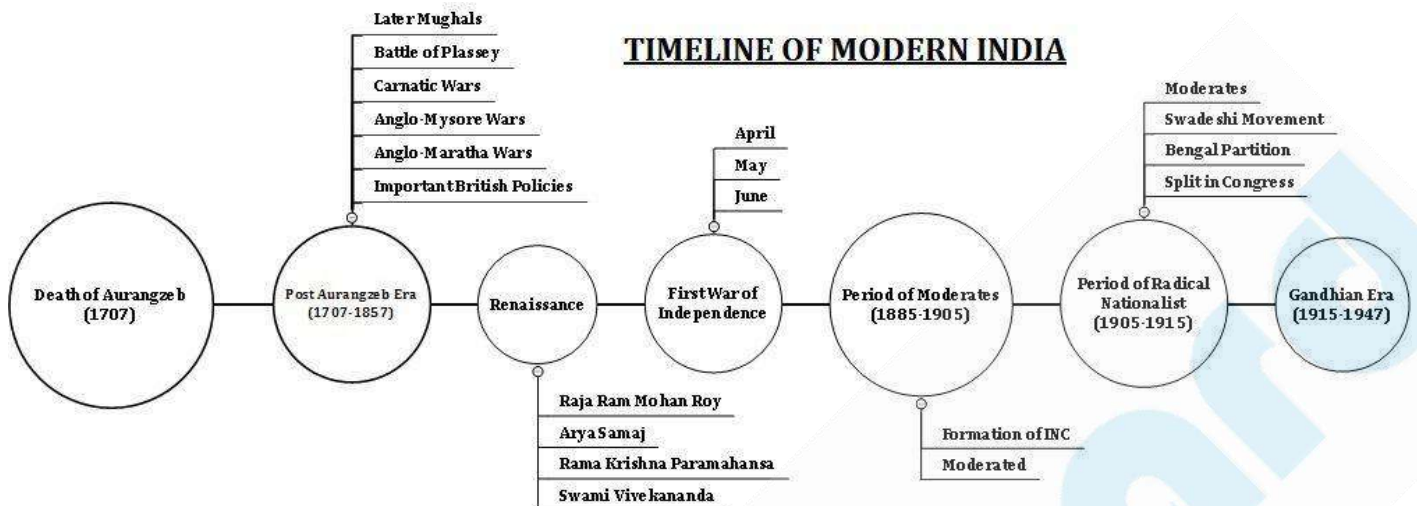
But chemicals like **Chlorofluorocarbons (CFC)** is destroying Ozone layer and causing many health issues.

Montreal Protocol is related to the restriction over the usage and release of CFCs and **Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)**

D. BIOSPHERE

It is the narrow zone where all other earth systems meet and interact with each other. It is the biological component of the Earth Systems and it contains and supports living organisms. Even though geosphere constitute 82% of the total mass and biosphere is **0.0007 percent** of the volume of the planet, which has a 6371 kilometer radius. Without the biosphere, life on earth wouldn't have originated.

MODERN INDIA



POST AURANGZEB ERA (1707-1857)

After the death of Aurangzeb in 1707, Mughal Empire declined. Later Mughals (Mughal rulers after Aurangzeb) were weak and didn't have good administrative skills. As a result many rulers came in power in quick succession with a very few exceptions and many parts of the empire started declaring independence. These areas though now controlled by local rulers, they symbolically considered Mughal ruler as their supreme head.

Important Later Mughal Rulers:-

1. Bahadur Shah (1707-12)

- Also known as Muazzam and he followed a pacifist policy
- Assumed the title of Shah Alam I and made peace with Guru Gobind Singh
- Released Shahu and Granted Sardesh Mukhi to Marathas

2. Jahandar Shah (1712-12)

- Came into power with the help of Zulfikar Kahn
- Abolished Jiziya and later was defeated by Farrukh Siyar

3. Farrukh Siyar (1713-19)

- Came into power with the help of **Sayyid Brothers** (Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan)
- During his time, Banda Bahadur was captured and executed
- He was killed by Sayyid brothers

4. Mohammad Shah (1719-48)

- His real name was Roshan Akthar, but was nick named as '**Rangeela**'
- Nadir Shah** invaded India when he was ruling and took away **Koh-i-noor** and **Peacock throne**
- In 1722, his Wazir, Nizam-ul-mulk quit the job and marched to the Deccan to found the state of Hyderabad

5. Ahmed Shah Bahadur (1748-54)

- He was a very weak ruler and couldn't control his vast army, territorial disintegration continued in his time and by the end Empire reduced in size
- Ahmed Shah Abdali marched towards Delhi

6. Alamgir (1754-59)

- During his reign, Delhi was plundered by Ahmed Shah Abdali and Marathas

7. Shah Alam II (1759-1806)

- Battle of Buxar** was fought during his reign.

8. Akbar Shah II (1806-37)

- During his time, Mughal ruler became a mere pensioner of British.
- He sent Raja Ram Mohan Roy to England and later Ram Mohan Roy died in England.

9. Bahadur Shah II (1837-58)

- Last Mughal ruler
- He was the leader of revolt of 1857.
- He was later captured and exiled to Rangoon. He died in Rangoon prison in 1862.

British East India Company (1st Phase):-

They got a charter from queen of England in 1600, giving them the sole right to trade with the east. And in the first decade of 17th century, they reached India for trade. Trade with proved highly profitable to them and to increase profit margin further, they started asking for more and more concession from the rulers. They succeeded in getting a royal Farman from Mughal, which gave them the right to trade duty free. In the initial years, their main centre of activity was Bengal. Royal Farman only exempted only company from paying duty and not the employees, who were involved in personal trade. But misusing the provisions, the employees of the company also started evading duty, which later led to building tension between company and the local ruler.

Other than British East India Company, there were other companies too. All these company traded same things, and because of this competition prices of different commodities increased, which in turn decreased the profit margin. And these companies were fighting among each other, to stay on top of the business. To protect the stock from the attack of other company, they started fortifying their company premises. And this was another reason for the escalation of tension between the local rulers and the trading company.

Battle of Plassey:-

During the reign of later Mughal rulers, different areas in their territory started claiming independence and Bengal was one such area. After the death of Alivardi Khan of Bengal in 1756, **Siraj-ud-daulah** became the next Nawab of Bengal in 1756. Siraj-ud-Daulah, asked company to stop fortification, stop involving in political affairs of Bengal and also asked employees, who were involved in personal trades to pay duty. When company refused to do that, Nawab captured and imprisoned British company officials. This later led to the famous battle of Plassey in 1757.

Company army under **Robert Clive** won this war. Though for a few years, they appointed puppet rulers, later took control of administration completely by 1773, thus starting British rule in India.

Carnatic Wars

Between 1740 and 1760, European wars in which England and France were opponents brought them into conflict in India also. And this led to a series of three wars known as Carnatic Wars. The third Carnatic war ended when the war in Europe ended in 1763, with the treaty of Paris. But as per the terms and conditions of the treaty, French factories in India could no longer be fortified.

Anglo-Mysore Wars

Mysore rulers, initially **Hyder Ali** and later **Tipu Sultan**, were acting against the British interest and they were close to French. With French help, they even modernised their army. All this led to a series of four wars between Mysore and British East India Company, known as **Anglo-Mysore Wars**.

- 1st Anglo-Mysore War (1767-69): ended with **Treaty of Madras**
- 2nd Anglo-Mysore War (1780-84): Hyder Ali died, but Tipu continued war which later ended with **Treaty of Mangalore**
- 3rd Anglo-Mysore War (1789-92): Ended with **Treaty of Seringapatam**
- 4th Anglo-Mysore War (1799): Death of Tipu Sultan. Later the Mysore area was brought under Wodeyar dynasty (the real rulers of Mysore)

Anglo-Maratha Wars

Three wars were fought between Maratha and English.

- 1st Anglo-Maratha War: Ended with **Treaty of Salbai**
- 2nd Anglo-Maratha War: Result was a decisive British victory

- 3rd Anglo-Maratha War: Formal end of the Maratha empire and firm establishment of the British East India Company

Important British Policies in India:-

When British started conquering places in India, they also started imposing new policies here. Important policies are discussed below.

1. Subsidiary Alliance:-

- Introduced by Wellesley in 1798
- Using this policy they tried to capture territories even without war
- It was a military alliance and under it, Indian states had to pay an amount to British, for maintaining an army for them in the state. And in return British would protect them from any internal or external threat.
- But if the Indian state fail to pay, British would annex a part of Indian state's territory
- First state to sign subsidiary alliance with British was the state of Hyderabad.

2. Doctrine of Lapse:-

- Also known as Doctrine without any morality.
- It was introduced in 1848 by Lord Dalhousie
- It gave British, the right to annex any Indian state to its territory, if the ruler of that state dies without a natural successor

British felt that investment in land had to be encouraged and agriculture had to be improved. For this, they introduced 3 systems Zamindari, Ryotwari, and Mahalwari systems

Land Tenure System	Location	Features
Permanent Settlement (1793)	Bengal, Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced by Cornwallis • Tax amount was fixed permanently and not to be increased in the future • Zamindars collected tax • Very exploitative and British didn't implement in any other parts of India
Ryotwari (1820)	Madras, Bombay, Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Thomas Munro • Company directly collected tax from farmers
Mahalwari (1822)	Gangetic valley, Punjab, North-west provinces and some part of central India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced by Holt Mackenzie • Village headman was made responsible for tax collection

REVOLT OF 1857

V. D. Savarkar in 1907 wrote a book on 'Indian war of independence' and mentioned revolt of 1857 as the **First war of independence**.

Causes of Revolt:-

1. Economic Causes:-

- All sections of the society was negatively affected by British economic policies
- **Peasants:** Huge taxation, money lenders, and complex judiciary led to the exploitation of this group. Disguised unemployment was very high here.
- **Artisans:** British economic policy was aimed at de-industrialisation in India. And in this process many artisans lost their job and they had to move to agriculture sector or to some other areas, where already unemployment was pretty high. When they shifted, situation worsened.

2. Socio Cultural Changes:-

- The British believed that Indian society had to be reformed.

- Laws were passed to stop the practice of sati and to encourage the remarriage of widows.
- English-language education was actively promoted.
- After 1830, the Company allowed Christian missionaries to function freely in its domain and even own land and property.
- In 1850s, a new law was passed to make conversion to Christianity easier. This law allowed an Indian who had converted to Christianity to inherit the property of his ancestors.
- Many Indians began to feel that the British were destroying their religion, their social customs and their traditional way of life. There were of course other Indians who wanted to change existing social practices.

3. Military Causes:-

- Racial brutality/ Maltreatment of Indian military personals by British officers
- Discrimination in pay and promotion
- Bad service conditions: caste and other rituals were prohibited in Army

4. Political Causes:-

- Kings, queens, peasants, landlords, tribals, and soldiers were all affected in different ways by the British policies. Since the mid-eighteenth century, nawabs and rajas had seen their power erode. They had gradually lost their authority and honour
- Many ruling families tried to negotiate with the Company to protect their interests. For example, Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi wanted the Company to recognise her adopted son as the heir to the kingdom after the death of her husband and Nana Saheb, the adopted son of Peshwa Baji Rao II, pleaded that he be given his father's pension when the latter died
- Awadh was one of the last territories to be annexed. In 1801, a subsidiary alliance was imposed on Awadh, and in 1856 it was taken over. Governor-General Dalhousie declared that the territory was being misgoverned and British rule was needed to ensure proper administration
- In 1849, Governor-General Dalhousie announced that after the death of Bahadur Shah Zafar, the family of the king would be shifted out of the Red Fort and given another place in Delhi to reside in.
- In 1856, Governor-General Canning decided that Bahadur Shah Zafar would be the last Mughal king and after his death none of his descendants would be recognised as kings – they would just be called princes

5. Immediate Cause:-

- A rumour spread that the newly introduced Enfield rifle's cartridge was manufactured using cow and pig fat and usage of this cow and pig fat was against the religious ideologies of Hindus and Muslims.

A Mutiny Becomes a Popular Rebellion:-

- A very large number of people begin to believe that they have a common enemy and rise up against the enemy at the same time. Such a situation developed in the northern parts of India in 1857.
- After a hundred years of conquest and administration, the English East India Company faced a massive rebellion that started in May 1857 and threatened the Company's very presence in India. Sepoys mutinied in several places beginning from Meerut and a large number of people from different sections of society rose up in rebellion.

From Meerut to Delhi:-

On 29 March 1857, a young soldier, Mangal Pandey, was hanged to death for attacking his officers in Barrackpore



On 9th May 1857 some sepoys of the regiment at Meerut refused to do the army drill using the new cartridges, which were suspected of being coated with the fat of cows and pigs. Eighty-five sepoys were dismissed from service and sentenced to ten years in jail for disobeying their officers.



On 10 May, the soldiers marched to the jail in Meerut and released the imprisoned sepoys. They attacked and killed British officers. They captured guns and ammunition and set fire to the buildings and properties of the British and declared war on the **firangis**.



The sepoys of Meerut rode all night of 10 May to reach Delhi in the early hours next morning. The emperor was not quite willing to challenge the mighty British power but the soldiers persisted. They forced their way into the palace and proclaimed Bahadur Shah Zafar as their leader.

- Bahadur Shah Zafar wrote letters to all the chiefs and rulers of the country to come forward and organise a confederacy of Indian states to fight the British. Threatened by the expansion of British rule, many of the smaller rulers felt that if the Mughal emperor could rule again, they too would be able to rule their own territories once more, under Mughal authority. The British had not expected this to happen.

The rebellion spreads:-

After the British were routed from Delhi, there was no uprising for almost a week. It took that much time for news to travel. Then, a spurt of mutinies began. Regiment after regiment mutinied. People of the towns and villages also rose up in rebellion and rallied around local leaders, zamindars and chiefs who were prepared to establish their authority and fight the British.

- **Nana Saheb**, the adopted son of the late Peshwa Baji Rao who lived near **Kanpur**, gathered armed forces and expelled the British garrison from the city. He proclaimed himself Peshwa and declared that he was a governor under Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar.
- In **Lucknow**, **Birjis Qadr**, the son of the deposed **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah**, was proclaimed the new Nawab. He too acknowledged the suzerainty of Bahadur Shah Zafar. His mother **Begum Hazrat Mahal** took an active part in organising the uprising against the British.
- In **Jhansi**, **Rani Lakshmibai** joined the rebel sepoys and fought the British along with **Tantia Tope**, the general of Nana Saheb.

The British were defeated in a number of battles. This convinced the people that the rule of the British had collapsed for good and gave them the confidence to take the plunge and join the rebellion. A situation of widespread popular rebellion developed in the region of Awadh in particular.

Many new leaders came up. For example,

1. **Ahmadullah Shah**, a maulvi from Faizabad, prophesied that the rule of the British would come to an end soon. He caught the imagination of the people and raised a huge force of supporters.
2. **Bakht Khan**, a soldier from Bareilly, took charge of a large force of fighters who came to Delhi. He became a key military leader of the rebellion.
3. In Bihar, an old zamindar, **Kunwar Singh**, joined the rebel Sepoys and battled with the British for many months.

The company fights back:-

The Company decided to repress the revolt with all its might. It brought reinforcements from England, passed new laws so that the rebels could be convicted with ease, and then moved into the storm centres of the revolt.

- **Delhi** was recaptured from the rebel forces in September 1857. The last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar was tried in court and sentenced to life imprisonment. His sons were shot dead before his eyes. He and his wife **Begum Zinat Mahal** were sent to prison in **Rangoon** in October 1858. Bahadur Shah Zafar died in the Rangoon jail in November 1862.
- Lucknow was taken in March 1858.
- Rani Lakshmibai was defeated and killed in June 1858.

- Tantia Tope escaped to the jungles of central India and continued to fight a guerrilla war with the support of many tribal and peasant leaders. He was captured, tried and killed in April 1859.

Aftermath:-

After the revolt of 1857, British introduced many changes and some of them are discussed below:

1. The British Parliament passed a new Act in 1858 and **transferred the powers of the East India Company to the British Crown.**
 - A member of the British Cabinet was appointed Secretary of State for India and made responsible for all matters related to the governance of India.
 - He was given a council to advise him, called the **India Council.**
 - The Governor-General of India was given the title of **Viceroy**, that is, a personal representative of the Crown.
2. All ruling chiefs of the country were assured that their territory would never be annexed in future. They were allowed to pass on their kingdoms to their heirs, including adopted sons. However, they were made to acknowledge the British Queen as their Sovereign Paramount. Thus the Indian rulers were to hold their kingdoms as subordinates of the British Crown.
3. It was decided that the proportion of Indian soldiers in the army would be reduced and the number of European soldiers would be increased. It was also decided that instead of recruiting soldiers from Awadh, Bihar, central India and south India, more soldiers would be recruited from among the Gurkhas, Sikhs and Pathans.
4. The land and property of Muslims was confiscated on a large scale and they were treated with suspicion and hostility. The British believed that they were responsible for the rebellion in a big way.
5. The British decided to respect the customary religious and social practices of the people in India.
6. Policies were made to protect landlords and Zamindars and give them security of rights over their lands.

Thus a new phase of history began after 1857.

RENAISSANCE

This includes the reforms happened in Indian society in the 19th century. Raja Ram Mohan Roy is considered as the **Father of Indian Renaissance.**

All the educated Indians of early 19th century, believed that British rule was good for India and hence they never went against British. Only after the First War of Independence, they realised that they were wrong and decided to act against British. But for mass resistance against British was possible only when there is a common uniting factor i.e. '**Nationalism**'. But the socio-religious and other practices present during that time didn't allow that. Hence they decided to modernise the society by going for socio-religious reforms. And this is what happened during renaissance.

Social Reforms and Reformers:-

Raja Ram Mohan Roy

- Started **Atmiya Sabha** in 1814 and **Brahma Sabha** in 1828. Also established Vedanta college in 1825
- Succeeded in persuading Lord Bentick to abolish '**Sati**' in 1829
- Wrote '**A gift to Monotheists**'

Arya Samaj

- Set up in 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati in Bombay
- Opposed untouchability, child marriage, and caste discrimination

Ram Krishna Paramhansa

- Was a supporter of Advaita

- Socio-religious reformer from Bengal
- Thought of attaining salvation through yoga, meditation, and devotion.
- He said, all religions are different roads to the same destination.

Swami Vivekananda

- He was a disciple of Rama Krishna Paramahansa
- Attended the World Parliament of Religions held at Chicago in 1893
- Started Rama Krishna Math in 1887 and Rama Krishna Mission in 1897
- Sister Nivedita was his disciple.

Sree Narayana Guru

- Established Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam (SNDP) in 1902
- He gave the slogan of "One Caste, One Religion and One God for mankind"

E. V. Ramasamy Naicker

- Took steps to uplift lower caste and started '**Self-respect movement**'
- He believed that old manuscripts were the root cause of all social injustice and hence he asked to '**Burn Manusmriti**'

Theosophical Society

- Formed in 1875 by Madam Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott in USA
- Head Quarter was later shifted to Adyar, Madras.
- Annie Besant was a very famous theosophist

PERIOD OF MODERATES (1885-1905)

In 1885, 72 men met in Bombay under A O Hume and this was the 1st All India Organization known as **Indian National Congress (INC)**. **W. C. Banerjee** presided over INC's founding session. Promotion and consolidation of Nation making & the Establishment of secular and democratic nation, were the primary objectives of INC.

Important INC Sessions:-

Year	Place	President
1885	Bombay	W. C. Banerjee
1886	Kolkata	Dadabhai Naoroji (1st president from minority)
1887	Madras	Badruddin Tyabji (1st Muslim president)
1888	Allahabad	George Yule (1st English president)
1905	Banaras	G K Gokhale
1906	Kolkata	Dadabhai Naoroji
1907	Surat	Rashbihari Ghosh (split in congress)
1916	Lucknow	A C Mazumdar (reunion of moderates & extremists)
1917	Kolkata	Annie Besant (1st woman president)
1920	Nagpur	Lala Lajpat Rai (1st constitution for congress was drafted under the direction of M K Gandhi)
1922	Gaya	D C Das
1924	Belgaum	M K Gandhi
1925	Kanpur	Sarojini Naidu (1st Indian woman president)
1929	Lahore	Jawaharlal Nehru (Poorna Swaraj declaration)
1931	Karachi	Vallabhbhai Patel (Passing of resolution on Fundamental Rights)
1936	Lucknow	Jawaharlal Nehru
1937	Faizpur	Jawaharlal Nehru
1938	Haripura	Subhas Chandra Bose
1939	Tripuri	Subhas Chandra Bose (resigned) Rajendra Prasad replaced Bose
1947	Meerut	J B Kripalani

Important Events:-

- Drain of wealth theory was proposed, which showed how British is destroying India by taking our wealth to England.
- Indian Council Act of 1892, didn't give enough powers to Indian and in protest of this, INC came up with the slogan of '**No taxation without representation**'.
- Moderates adopted methods like, Petition, Prayer, and Protest (**3Ps**) to get their demand done

PERIOD OF RADICAL NATIONALISTS (1905-15)

Important Events:-

- A group of people in INC was not convinced by the way INC protested, later this group formed extremists.
- **Bengal Partition:** In 1905 British announced their plan of dividing Bengal. Official explanation said, it was for administrative convenience but other understood that it was part of Britain's divide and rule policy. In protest of this Swadeshi movement started in 1905. And later in October 1905, when partition took place, people went for hartal, tied rakhi, and sang 'Vande mataram' to show their unity. And as a part of Swadeshi movement, people boycott British goods and English education. And India witnessed a revival of vernacular literary activity.
- **Split in Congress:** Extremists wanted to extend Swadeshi Movement throughout India and continue boycotting British goods. But moderates in INC, rejected this proposal which led to the Split in INC in its 1907 Surat session. After split most of the extremist leaders were arrested on the charges of sedition. But after the suppression of extremists, **1st phase of Revolutionary Terrorism** emerged in India.
- **1909:** Morley-Minto reform

Reasons for the rise of Revolutionary Terrorism:-

1. Realisation of the true nature of the British rule
2. Growth of education
3. Reaction against westernisation
4. International development
5. Failure of moderates and extremists

First revolutionary act started in Maharashtra, among the Chitpavan Brahmins. They felt that they lost their ruling power because of British and adopted a revolutionary terrorist way under the leadership of **Tilak**. He published two journals **Kesari**(in Marathi) and **Maratha**(in English).

Other acts of Revolutionary Terrorism include,

1. Chapekar brothers tried to kill Rand, a British officer, but instead killed Lt. Ayerst
2. V D Savarkar in 1904, started Abhinav Bharat, to provide physical training to youngsters
3. In 1902, Anusilan Samiti by Pramod Mitra was started
4. Formation of Ghadar party in USA.

GANDHIAN ERA (1915-47)

After coming from South Africa in 1915, he started Sabarmati Ashram. His resistance against British administration started with Champaran Satyagraha, Ahmedabad Textile Mill works strike, and Kheda Satyagraha. And success of all these Satyagraha showed his ability to lead masses.

Formation of Muslim League and Reunification of Moderates & Extremists:-

After Bengal partition, Muslim leaders had gone to Shimla to meet Governor General and ask for some concessions including a separate electorate for Muslims. After their return to Dacca, they formed **Muslim League**. League and INC worked separately.

In 1916, Lucknow session of INC, two important things happened.

1. Lucknow Pact: INC and League decided to put forward joint demands before British, for Constitutional reforms. They demanded an expansion of Legislative council and to include more Indians in Viceroy's executive council.
2. Reunification of Moderates and Extremists: Annie Besant played a huge role in this process. Issues based on which split occur, became irrelevant by that time and moderate leaders who refused reunification (G K Gokhale and Firozshah Mehta) died. Moreover they realised that it was actually British who benefited from the split.

Jallianwala Bagh massacre:-

1916 Lucknow session of INC supported British during World War II, because they believed that British would give independence to India after WWII. But British introduced harsh measures like Rowlatt Act in 1919. Due to violence in Punjab province, two Sikh leaders were arrested in March 1919, and after a few days, on 13th April 1919, a large crowd assembled in the Jallianwala bagh. Some people were protesting and others were celebrating Baisakhi Festival. Hearing this news General Dyer ordered to fire on the crowd to suppress the protest and many died there itself. In protest Rabindranath Tagore, returned his Knighthood.

Home Rule Movement:-

Two main leaders were Tilak and Annie Besant. M K Gandhi never took part in this movement. Aim of this movement was to put pressure on British to grant self-rule in India during WWI. Their method of agitation included Processions, meetings, pamphlet distribution and reading them in gatherings etc. But Home Rule Movement died within one year itself, because of the severe suppression by British and the movement lost its leaders (Annie was under house arrest and Tilak had to go to England regarding a case)

Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement:-

After WWII, Turkey ruler was removed from power and British and other countries took control of Turkey. But **Caliph** (ruler of Turkey) was considered as the leader of Muslim religion. And after this incident, Muslims all over the world started protesting, and in India this protest was known as Khilafat Movement. In India this was started by Ali brothers. M K Gandhi proposed that they should use Satyagraha form of protest and they could include other demands of INC and could protest together under a common umbrella known as **Non-Cooperation Movement (NCM)**.

Gandhi said as a result of NCM, we would achieve 3 main objectives

1. Swaraj within one year
2. Khilafat issue will be resolved and
3. Punjab issue will also be resolved

NCM was launched on 1st August 1920 and the same day Tilak died. Gandhi had decided to go for agitation in two phases, (1) NCM and (2) Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM).

So the first phase of peaceful agitation was launched on 1st Aug 1920 and as part of that Indian decided to do following things.

1. Boycott British goods, Schools, and Colleges
2. Masses resigned from British Govt. jobs
3. Constructive programmes were also part of NCM. For example
 - a. Promotion of Hindu-Muslim unity
 - b. Abolition of untouchability
 - c. Promotion of Khadi

First phase was a huge success and Gandhi was about to go for 2nd phase (CDM) at **Bardoli** in February 1922. It was at that time **Chauri-Chaura Incident** occur and Gandhi suspended CDM. Taking the moral responsibility, Gandhi went to jail for 6 years.

Revolutionary Terrorism II:-

Some people thought that Gandhi's method failed, hence we should go along revolutionary path to get what we need. In 1924, at Kanpur, Sachin Sanyal, Ram Prasad Bismil and many others assembled and formed **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**. Their aim was to overthrow British through revolution. They planned and executed Kakori robbery in 1925. Understanding the threat from HRA, British arrested many people and hanged some leaders.

After a few years, in 1928, many revolutionists assembled in Feroz Shah Kotla and pledged to revive HRA and changed the name of the organisation to **HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)**. HSRA's aims were,

1. Establish a united state of secular republic of India
2. They stood for egalitarian society
3. Decided to give up individual heroic actions (which they had to change within a few months)

In 1927, British appointed Simon commission to recommend to the Govt. whether India was ready for further Constitutional Reforms and on what lines. There was not a single Indian in that commission, and hence all over India protest was going on. During one such protest in Lahore, Lala Lajpat Rai died during a lathi charge.

To take revenge, HSRA decided to move away from their decision of not to go for heroic action. A team of Bhagat Singh, Azad and Raj Guru, killed Saunders (ASP of Lahore). British started arresting innocent people and People started saying against revolutionaries, that they were coward that's why hiding and we were suffering for their actions. HSRA decided to go open, get public attention and make a point that they were not coward and whatever they were doing is for the same public. And this led to the Bomb attack in the Central Legislative Assembly by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt. Bombs were made just to make noise and not to kill anyone and they said this was '**to make deaf hear**'.

Under Lahore Conspiracy Case (an umbrella case), British arrested many people and hanged Bhagat Singh, Raj Guru and Sukh Dev on **23rd March 1931**. Other revolutionaries were also suppressed, arrested, or killed (including Chandra Sekhar Azad).

Nehru Committee:-

Indians protested Simon Commission at two levels.

1. By Anti-Simon agitation
2. By forming Nehru Committee: under Motilal Nehru they drafted a constitution.

In 1928, Kolkata session, INC wanted to discuss and ratify the Nehru Committee Report. Some of the recommendations of certain communal parties couldn't be included in this report and they boycott session. From here communal issues started strengthening and it finally ended with the partition of India.

Civil Disobedience Movement (CDM) and Round Table Conference (RTC):-

In 1929, Lahore session of INC, which was presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, declared two things.

1. INC's aim is Poorna Swaraj: also decided to celebrate January 26th as independence day
2. To get Poorna Swaraj, INC decided to launch CDM: as part of CDM, they 1st decided to boycott Round Table Conference

INC gave the responsibility of launching CDM to M K Gandhi. Gandhi wrote a letter to Lord Irwin, with his famous **11 point demand** and also informed that he was going to launch CDM with a Salt march from Sabarmati to Dandi (**Dandi March**). Many arrested during this protest.

1st Round Table Conference (RTC) in 1930, in the absence of INC, was a failure and understanding that no settlement was possible in the absence of INC, they decided to act friendly towards INC, and as a first step, released all the prisoners including Gandhi 1931. An agreement was reached between INC and Irwin with

Gandhi Irwin Pact of 1931. Gandhi has asked Irwin to suspend the death sentence of 3 revolutionaries (Raj Guru, Sukh Dev, and Bhagat Singh) but Irwin didn't agree for that. There was a mass protest against Gandhi because people believed that Gandhi didn't try enough to save those 3 revolutionaries. Gandhi suspended CDM and went to attend **2nd Round Table Conference**. But 2nd RTC was a failure and he relaunched CDM in 1932. British arrested everyone and suppressed completely.

In August 1932, British Prime Minister announced **communal awards**, also known as **Ramsay Macdonald award**. Under this British, depressed classes were granted separate electorates. But Gandhi was totally against this, and with B R Ambedkar, he signed an agreement known as **Poona Pact of 1932**, which promised some special treatment to depressed classes. In 3rd RTC, also INC didn't participate. In 1934, Gandhi withdrew CDM and resigned Congress saying, he could serve congress much more from outside. And started working for the backward class, whom he called '**harijan**'.

British released **white paper**, which had the gist of all the 3 RTCs, and later with some modification, released it as **Government of India Act of 1935**. Provincial autonomy was given under this and after winning the elections, Indians themselves started ruling different provinces. But later when British declared that India supported British in World War II, in a protest, the members of the provincial legislative assemblies resigned.

There were no main all India movement during 1934-41 because Gandhi supported British against Nazism. Because he thought Nazism and Fascism were greater threat than imperialism and capitalism.

In 1940 INC's Wardha session, they demanded two things

1. Declare British war aims
2. Genuine transfer of power to Indians

They were of the view that if British fulfil the above demands, India could support British in WWII. As a British response, **Lord Linlithgow proposed August Offer of 1940**. Provisions of August offer is shown below.

1. Dominion status the aim of British Govt. in India
2. Formation of Constituent assembly after WWII
3. Any such Constitution prepared by this Constituent assembly won't be accepted by British if it doesn't have minority support.

But INC rejected August Offer. To fight against the suspension of Press freedom, **Individual Satyagraha** was started. This was a limited protest.

By early 1942, Japan was about to attack British in India and capture it. To get Indian support, British sent **Cripps Mission** to India in 1942. Cripps Proposal included:

1. Dominion status to India
2. A Constituent assembly after WWII
3. Any province in India which rejects the newly drafted constitution, can have a separate constitution and union. This was supposed to be a blue print for Pakistan.

INC rejected Cripps Proposal also. Gandhi described these proposals as "**post-dated cheque on a failing bank**".

And after the failure of Cripps Mission, we went for **Quit India Movement**. Reasons for Quit India Movement included,

1. Failure of Cripps Mission
2. War time miseries
3. Scarcity and inflation
4. Racial attitude of British
5. Defence of India against Japan

It was during this time, Gandhi gave the slogan of "**Do or Die**". But one day before the launch of this movement, all the leaders were arrested and imprisoned, as a result a leaderless mass started violence, and this was actually

the most violent agitation after the 1857's first war of independence. And within a few months British succeeded in suppressing this movement completely.

Indian National Army (INA) also known as **Azad hind Fauj** was started by Mohan Singh in 1942 to help Japan. But because of the problems between Mohan Singh and Japanese Army officials, INA didn't get a major role.

After a difference of opinion with INC, Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from INC in 1939 and formed **Forward Block** and met world leaders to gain support for India. At Singapore in 1943 he revived INA. It had an exclusive women regiment named Rani Jhansi Regiment headed by Captain Lakshmi Swami Nathan (also known as Capt. Lakshmi Saigal). Bose sought Gandhi's blessings and called M K Gandhi as "**Father of the Nation**". But INA's campaign through Imphal was a failure and Japan was also started losing war. Captured INA members were undergoing trials at Red Fort, when another mutiny known as **Royal Indian Naval Mutiny** started on 18th February 1946. This was an expression of a lot many grievances and ill feelings. Local people also supported mutiny, but on the request of Muhammad Ali Jinnah and S V Patel, they surrendered.

After WWII, by 1946 British proposed **Cabinet Mission Plan**. The mandate was to prepare modalities of transfer of power. They consulted with different communities and then came up with the recommendations. Main recommendations included:

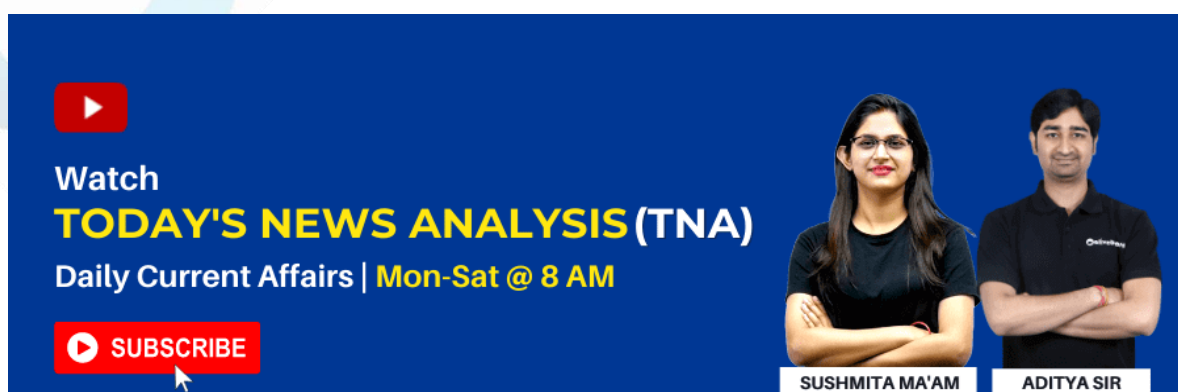
1. Religion can't be the basis for partition
2. Provinces were to be divided into three groups. A, B, and C
3. Provinces to have full autonomy
4. A common central Govt. to look after defence, external affairs, and communication
5. Three tier legislature and executive
6. A constitutional assembly to be formed comprising British India and the Indian states
7. An interim Govt. to be formed till the constitution was drafted.

After a few days, Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission plan and announced **Direct Action Day agitation** on 16th August 1946 to get Pakistan through violent action. Violence started in many parts of India. On 9th December 1946, the first session of Constituent assembly was held and Rajendra Prasad was chosen as the president of the assembly and Jawaharlal Nehru became the Prime Minister of the interim government.



Clement Attlee announced in February 1947 that, by June 1948, British would leave India. If by that no consensus was arrived at then transfer of power to many centres else to one centre. But later, after having many discussions Lord Mountbatten understood that other than partition, there was no other solution. By June 1947, Mountbatten came up with his very famous **June 3rd Plan**, which said


1. Transfer of power would take place by 15th August
2. Boundary commission was to be headed by **Radcliffe**
3. Sindh assembly members were to decide whether to join India or Pakistan.
4. People of North-West Frontier Provinces and Assam could decide whether to join India or Pakistan through a referendum.

And thus on 15th August 1947, India got long fought independence.



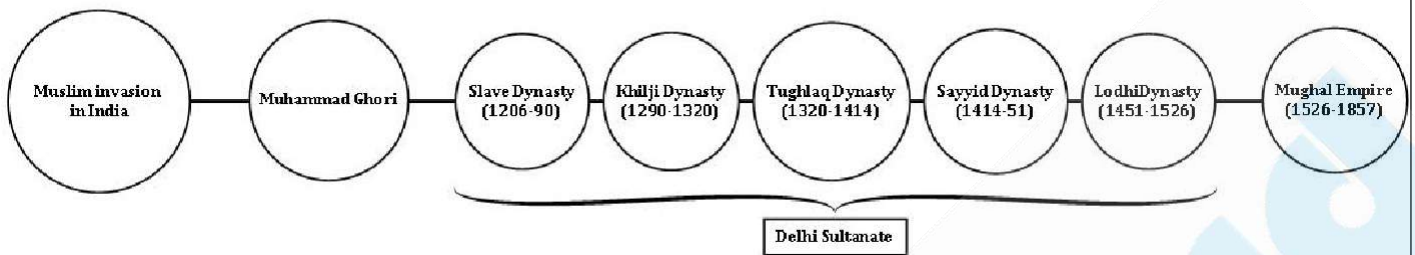
Watch
TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)
Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM


SUSHMITA MA'AM ADITYA SIR

MEDIEVAL INDIA

TIMELINE OF MEDIEVAL INDIA



Muslim Invasion in India

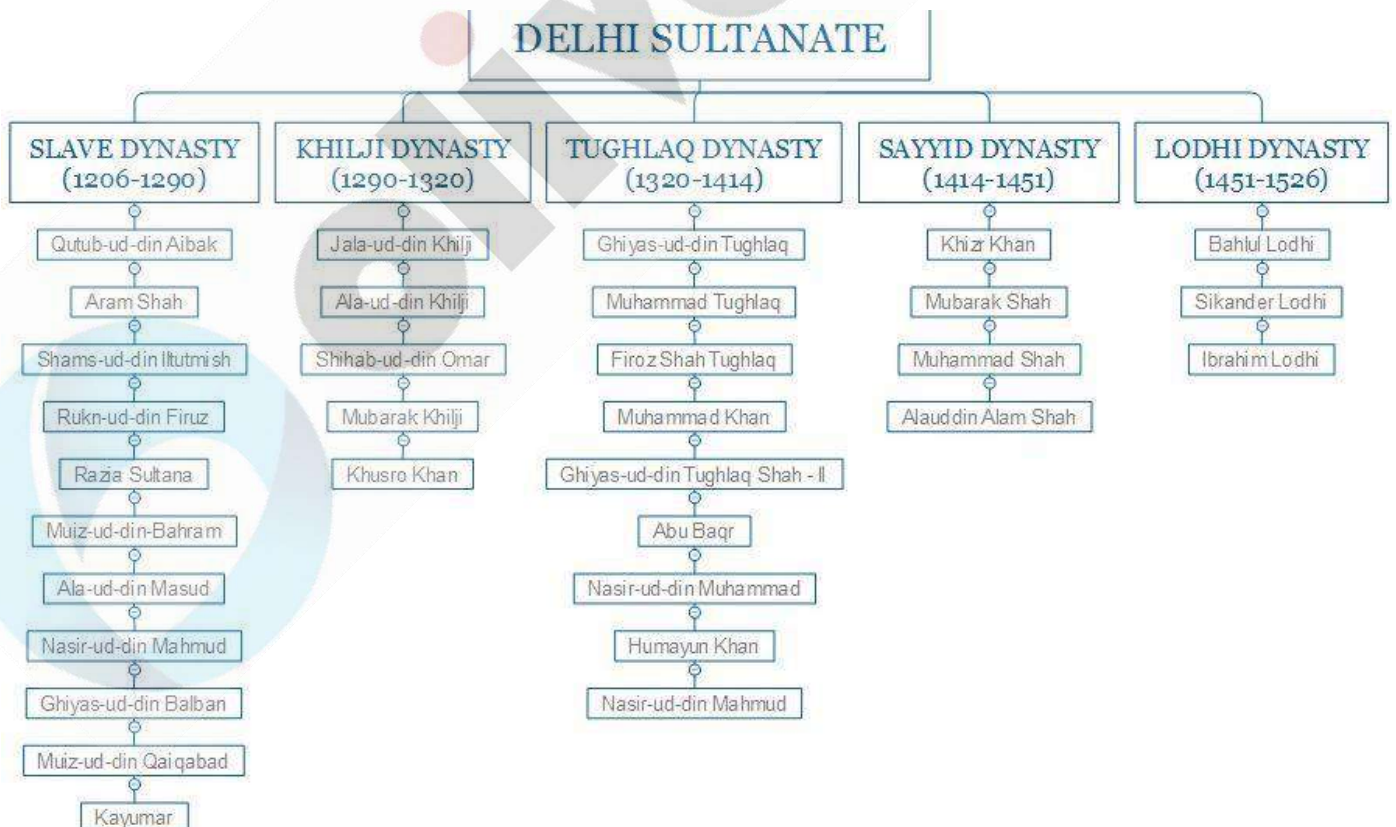
During the early medieval period, there was no single prominent ruler. India was actually ruled by more than hundred rulers. Then happened Islamic invasion and most important of them was Muhammad of Ghori. He invaded India in 1175 AD. After the conquest of Multan and Punjab, he advanced towards Delhi. Here he fought with Rajput rulers.

1. **First Battle of Tarain (1191 AD):** Ghori was defeated in this battle by Prithvi Raj Chauhan
2. **Second Battle of Tarain (1192 AD):** Prithvi Raj Chauhan was defeated in this battle by Ghori.

And 2nd battle of Tarain laid the foundation of Islamic rule in India. After the death of Muhammad Ghori in 1206, Delhi region came under the control of his trusted general, Qutub-ud-din Aibak (who was earlier a Turkish slave) and from 1206 starts Slave Dynasty.

DELHI SULTANATE

Delhi Sultanate includes, the rule of 5 important dynasties; Slave dynasty, Khilji dynasty, Tughlaq dynasty, Sayyid dynasty, Sayyid dynasty, Lodhi dynasty.



Slave Dynasty/ Mamluk Dynasty

After the death of Muhammad Ghori, Delhi came under the control of his general **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**, and thus started the rule of the Slave Dynasty in India. Aibak ruled from his capital **Lahore**. He was a great builder and started the construction of **Qutub Minar**. But in 1210 AD, he died of injuries received in a polo match and it was **Iltutmish** who completed Qutub Minar.

Iltutmish was the real founder of Slave Dynasty. He was a great expansionist and consolidated territories. He ruled from Delhi and successfully protected Delhi during the Mongol invasion under Genghis Khan. He set up a group of forty nobles known as **Chalisa** or **Turkan-i-Chihalgani**. After Iltutmish, **Razia Sultana**, was the next main ruler. Later **Nasir-ud-din Mahmud** became Sultan. But during his tenure, the main power remained in the hands of Balban.

After the death of Mahmud, Balban took over and consolidated the administrative set up of the empire and completed the work started by Iltutmish. Slave dynasty rulers conquered southern territories, but never crossed Vindhyan range. Last of Slave Dynasty ruler was killed by Jalal-ud-din Khilji.

Qutub-ud-din Aibak (1206-10)

- He was also known as **Lakh baksh**, because of his generosity
- Built Qutub Minar, in the memory of **Khwaja Qutub-ud-din Bhaktiyar Kaki**
- Constructed two famous mosques: **Quwat-ul-Islam** at **Delhi** and **Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra** at **Ajmer**

Shams-ud-din Iltutmish (1211-36)

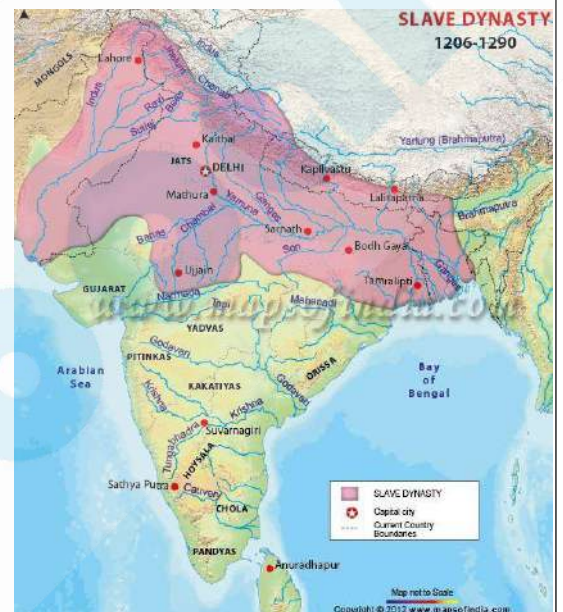
- Introduced '**Iqta system**'
- Introduced two types of coins: **Tanka** and **Jital**

Razia Begum/ Razia Sultana (1236-40)

- **First and Only** Muslim lady ruler who ever adorned the throne of Delhi

Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1266-86)

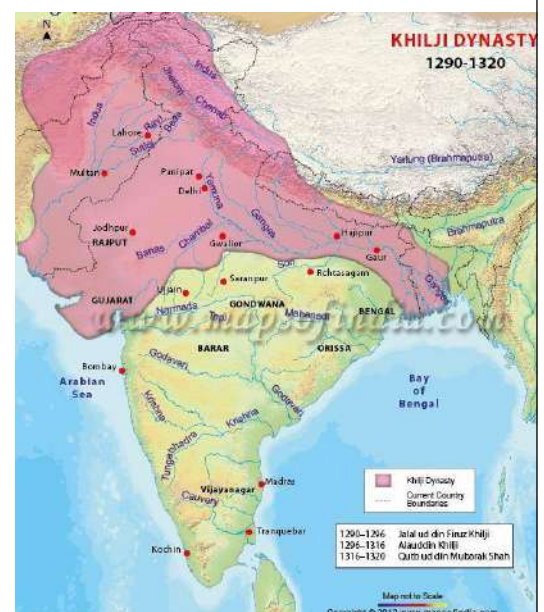
- Proposed the **Divine theory of Kingship**
- Abolished Turkan-i-Chihalgani
- Took the title of **Zil-i-Ilahi (Shadow of God)**
- Introduced **Sijda (Prostration before the monarch)** and **Paibos (Kissing the feet of monarch)**



Khilji Dynasty

Jalal-ud-din Khilji, the founder of Khilji Dynasty was a weak ruler and he adopted a lenient policy towards Mongol.

But his successor **Ala-ud-din Khilji** was an expansionist and during his time, empire expanded both northward and southward. He defeated Yadava Dynasty rule and crossed Vindhyan range. Mongols (who tried to invade India) were successfully repulsed. After his death, the other rulers were inefficient and Khilji dynasty came to an end by 1320



Ala-ud-din Khilji(1296-1316 AD)

- Separated religion from politics and proclaimed “**Kingship knows no kinship**”
- Constructed ‘**Alai Darwaja**’, the entrance gate of Qutub Minar and built the palace, **HazarSitun**

Tughlaq Dynasty

After the death of Ala-ud-din Khilji, **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq** ascended the throne and founded the Tughlaq dynasty. Ghiyas-ud-din expanded his territory south upto Madurai and also decided to annex Gujrat and Bengal, which became independent during the decline of Khiljis. But in an accident Ghiyas-ud-din died and his son Muhammad-bin Tughlaq became the next ruler.

Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was well educated and introduced many welfare measures but they just remained as experiments (failed experiments). He shifted his capital from Delhi to **Devagiri**, and renamed it as **Dauladabad**. During the second half of his rule, revolt started at different parts of the empire and finally resulted in the disintegration of Tughlaq dynasty.

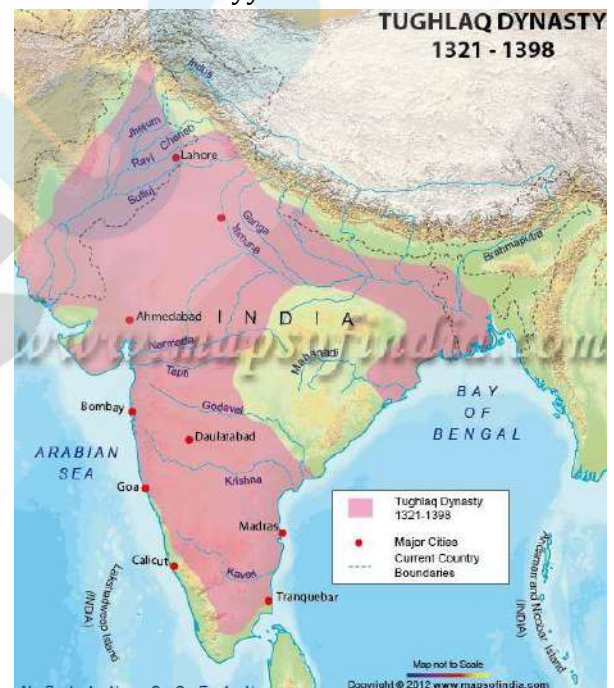
Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the most famous of last Tughlaq rulers. He did not try to expand his territory, but was involved in the welfare activities. After his death Tughlaq dynasty virtually came to an end. During the last days of Tughlaq, Timur invaded India and captured Delhi. He appointed Khizr Khan Sayyid to administer these areas and thus started Sayyid Dynasty in India.

Muhammad-bin Tughlaq

- His real name was **Jauna Khan**
- Transfer of capital from Delhi to Dauladabad and then back to Delhi
- Qarachil and Khurasan were very famous expeditions of Jauna Khan
- Separate department for agriculture known as **Diwan-i-kohi** was created
- Introduced token currency by replacing silver by bronze due to global shortage of silver
- **Ibn Battuta** (Moroccan traveller) visited during his reign

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- Built cities of **Kotla, Hissar, and Ferozabad**
- A new department, **Diwan-i-Khairat** was set up.



Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1450 AD)

First ruler was Khizr Khan Sayyid. Sayyids ruled for 37 years and the last ruler, Ala-ud-din Alam Shah gave power to Bahlul Lodhi.

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526)

Lodhis were the 1st Afghan rulers in India. Their 1st ruler, **Bahlul Lodhi** introduced the **Afghan theory of Kingship** (king is just like other ministers but prime one) and gave huge respect to nobles. But later rulers, **Sikander Lodhi** and **Ibrahim Lodhi** rejected Afghan theory of kingship, and tried to control nobles.



Nobles conspired against Ibrahim Lodhi and invited Babar to invade India. **Ibrahim Khan Lodhi** was killed by **Babar in 1526** during **1st battle of Panipat**

Sikander Lodhi (1489-1517 AD)

- Shifted his capital from Delhi to Agra
- Introduced a new system of land measurement, called **Gaz-i-sikandari (Sikander's yard)**

Sultanate Architecture	
Qutub-ud-din Aibak	Kuwwatul-Islam Delhi Dhai Din Ka Jhopara Kutbminar-Ajmer Delhi
Ala-ud-din Khilji	Siri Fort Mahal- Hazari-I Sitaan Alai -Darwaza Alai Minar
Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq	Tuglaqabad (Fort city)
Muhammad-bin Tughlaq	Jahan- Panah (Fort city) Sat Pullia
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	Firoz Shah Kotla Jamima Masjid Kusak-i- Sikar Reconstructed Hauz-I –Khas and Katbminar
Sikander Lodhi	Founded Agra
Sher Shah Suri	Old Fort Qila-i- Kuhng Sher Shah's Torib - Sasaram

Amir Khusrau:

- He was a Persian poet and he had associated with many Delhi Sultanate rulers during 1253-1325. He was a very versatile person, he was a soldier, diplomat, shrewd in court matters and a great poet in Persian, Arabic, and Urdu.
- He is also known as **Tuti-i-Hind** or the 'Parrot of India'
- His major works include, **Tarikh-i-Alai, Khamsah, Tughlaqnama**, and **Miftahul Futuh**

Sultanate Literature	Al Beruni	Qanun-i-Maudis Jawahir fil-Jawahir Kitab-ul-Hind
	Ibn-Batuta	Kitab-ul-Rehla

Sultanate Literature	Chand Bardai	Prithviraj Raso
	Feroz Shah Tughlaq	Futuh-i-Firozshahi
	Hasan Nizami	Tajul Maasir
	Minhas-us-Siraj	Tabaqat-i-Nasiri
	Malik Muhammad Jayasi	Padmavat

MUGHAL EMPIRE

Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur (1526-1530):

Battle of Khanwa, 1527: Babur decided to take on Rana Sanga of Chittor, who as ruler of Mewar, had a strong influence over Rajasthan and Malwa. Babur selected Khanwa, near Agra, as a favourable site for this inevitable encounter. With strategic positioning of forces and effective use of artillery, Babur defeated Rana Sanga's forces.

First Battle of Panipat, 21 April 1526: Babur then turned towards the Lodigoverned Punjab. After several invasions, he defeated the formidable forces of Ibrahim Lodi with a numerically inferior army at Panipat.

Babur, the founder of Mughal Empire, was a scholar of Persian and Arabic. Babur's memoirs *Tuziuk-i-Baburi* (Baburnama) is considered a world classic.

Humayun (1530-1540 & 1555-1556):

Battle of Chausa (1539): This battle was won by Sher Khan due to his superior political and military skills. Humayun suffered a defeat in which 7000 Mughal nobles and soldiers were killed and Humayun himself had to flee.

Battle of Kanauj (1540): This battle was won by Sher Khan and Humayun's army was completely routed, and he became a prince without a kingdom.



Sher Shah and Sur Dynasty:

- From the time Humayun abandoned the throne in the Battle of Kanauj to his regaining of power in 1555 Delhi was ruled by Sher Shah of the Sur Dynasty.
- Born in the family of a Jagirdar and named as Farid, he received the title of Sher Khan after killing a tiger (sher in Hindi). When he ascended the throne, he was called Sher Shah.
- Through his ability and efficiency, he emerged as the chief of Afghans in India
- Sher Shah was succeeded by his second son Islam Shah who ruled till 1553. His death at a young age led to a state of confusion about succession. Humayun used this opportunity to regain Delhi and Agra from the Sur rulers.

Emperor Akbar (1556–1605):

At the age of 13 years, Akbar became the Mughal emperor. For the initial few years, Maham Anga helped him in administration and this is known as Petticoat Government, but later started ruling all by himself. Akbar was known for four of his great policies.

1. Religious Policy:-

- Respected all religion and abolished **Jizya**, a tax imposed on non-Muslims.
- In 1572 he also constructed Ibadat Khana, at Fatehpur Sikri, for religious discussions.
- Proclaimed Din-i-Ilahi in 1582

2. Rajput Policy:-

- Through discussions he solved problems with Rajput.
- Some of them even entered in matrimonial alliance.

3. Expansionist Policy-

- From 1556-1605, he was continuously involved in territorial expansion.

4. Administration:-

- Considered as the real founder of Mughal administration, Art, Culture etc.
- Introduced Jagirdari system - collection of the revenue of an estate and the power of governing it were bestowed upon an official of the state.
- Also introduced Mahalwari system- Mahal refers to an estate with many cultivators. The term Mahal referred to the fiscal unit / revenue division into which the whole land was divided by Akbar.

Oliveboard

RAILWAYS CBT-2

SELECTION BATCH

- 100+ Hrs of Live Learning
- Full-Length Mock Tests
- Special Focus on Gen. Science

Get 50% Off
Use Code: **SUCCESS**

View Details

In his last days there were some problems between Akbar and his son Salim (also known as Jahangir).

After the death of Akbar, his son Jahangir (original name was Salim) became the next ruler. It was during his reign, Guru Arjan Dev was executed by Mughal Army for providing shelter to Khusrau, (his son) who revolted against him. In 1611 Salim married Mehr-ul-Nisa (also known by the name Nur Jahan). Jahangir was not an able ruler like his father. Most of the administrative activities were done by his wife. After his death in 1627, his son Khuram (also known by the name 'Shah Jahan') became the next ruler.

Shah Jahan's ruling period is known as the Golden age of Medieval India because of

1. Very high economic prosperity and
2. Development in art and culture

He ruled from his capital Shah Jahanabad, which had Jama Masjid, Red Fort and famous Chandini Chowk. In 1612, he married Arjumand Banu Begum, who became famous as Mumtaz Mahal later. He also built a Peacock Throne and he is also known as '**architect king**'. In 1658 he was imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb and finally died in 1666.

In 1658 Aurangzeb came in power by imprisoning his father Shah Jahan. The religious and Rajput policies of Akbar were reversed by him. In 1678 he reintroduced Jizya (a tax on Non-Muslim) and went against Rajput using military. Maratha region also revolted during this time under Shivaji. He was an expansionist and it was under his reign Mughal Empire reached its peak in terms of area. After his death in 1707, other rulers (later Mughals) were not that efficient and powerful. As a result a lot of people came into power in continuous succession and territorial disintegration also happened during this time.

Akbar (1556-1605)

- Akbar built **Buland Darwaza, Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri, Agra Fort, Lahore Palace, Fatehpur Sikri, Allahabad Fort**
- **Gems of Akbar's court:** Birbal, Tansen, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan, Mullah do Pyaza, Todar Mal, Abul Fazl, Faizi and Man Singh

Jahangir (1605-27)

- Married **Nur Jahan** (also known as Meh-un-Nisa)
- **Guru Arjan Dev** was executed at Jahangir's order
- Wrote **Tuzuk-i-Jahangir**

Shah Jahan (1627-1658)

- Also known as architect king
- He built Taj Mahal in agra, Moti Masjid, Red Fort, Jama Masjid and also **Musamman Burz** (here he spent his last years in captivity)
- He laid the Shalimar Gardens in Lahore

Aurangzeb (1658-1707)

- Assumed the title of Alamgir
- Jizya was reintroduced
- 9th Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur was executed during his reign
- Moti Masjid was built by him
- Compiled Fatwa-i-Alamgri and ended the celebration of Navroz festival

THE MARATHA AGE

Maratha presence was there in medieval history, but most of them split and they were in different groups, sometime fighting against each other and sometimes on the same side. As a result a unity was absent. Shivaji born in 1627, obtained Jagir of Poona from his father.

Shivaji now started raiding territories of Bhaminis (especially Bijapur ruler) and Mughals. Shivaji also killed Afzal Khan, who was deputed by Adil Shah (Bijapur ruler) to kill Shivaji.

In 1664 as part of territorial expansion Shivaji attacked Surat, a very important Mughal port, but was defeated by the army sent by Aurangzeb under Jaisingh in 1665. This defeat resulted in **Treaty of Purandhar (1665)**. He continued his territorial expansion and captured southern areas up to Tanjore. Later he died in 1680.

Shivaji's Administration:-

1. **Ashtapradhan:** there were eight most important ministers and most powerful of them was known as Peshwa
2. **Chauth and Sardeshmukhi:** They were taxes levied on territories outside Maratha, to avoid frequent raid or attack by Marathas.

Sambaji (Shivaji's elder son) and Shahuji (Sambaji's son) were imprisoned by Aurangzeb and hence Raja Ram (Shivaji's younger son) became the next ruler. He took Marathas to a new height, but in 1700 he died and from then till 1707, Tarabai (Raja Ram's wife) ruled. Later when Shahuji was released by Bahadur Shah, he went to Tarabai asking for his state which she rejected and this led to the battle of Khed and Shahuji won this war. Balaji Viswanath (the 1st Peshwa) helped Shahuji in war and eventually Shahuji succeeded Raja Ram.

From here onwards, power would start shifting to Peshwa, even though ruler was also there. Important Peshwas are listed down.

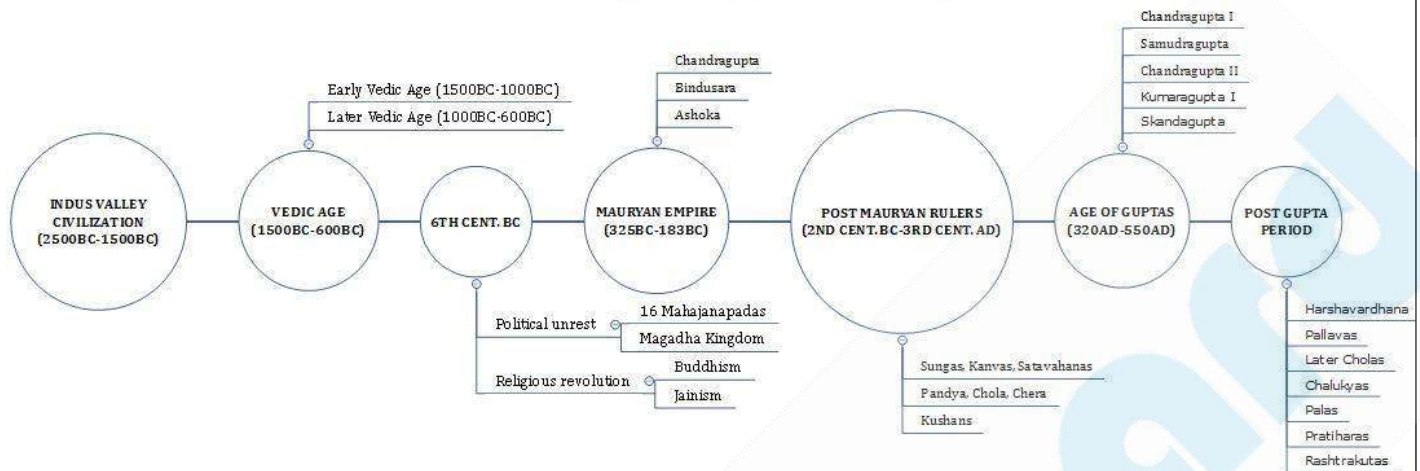
1. Balaji Vishwanath (1713-20)
2. Baji Rao I (1720-40)
3. Balaji Baji Rao (1740-61)

After the defeat in the Third battle of Panipat in 1761, against Ahmad Shah Abdali, Maratha power decreased drastically and their decline started. Maratha Empire almost came to an end after the defeat in the third Anglo-Maratha wars.

HISTORY

ANCIENT INDIA

TIMELINE OF ANCIENT INDIA



INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION (2500BC - 1500BC)

The Proto-History of India begins with Indus Valley Civilization. It is also known as Harappan Civilization because Harappa was the first site to be excavated. Indus Valley Civilization was basically an urban civilization. People for the first time in the history started living in urban areas. These were very well planned cities with wide roads and well developed drainage system. Houses were built of baked bricks and studies also show that these cities traded with other contemporary civilizations like Mesopotamia. Major sites of Indus Valley Civilization include Harappa, Ganeriwala, and Mohenjo-daro in modern-day Pakistan, and Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Rupar, and Lothal in modern-day India.

The civilisation that appeared in the northwestern part of India and Pakistan in third millennium BCE is collectively called the Indus Civilisation. Since Harappa was the first site to be identified in this civilisation, it is also known as Harappan Civilisation.

- Beginnings of the Neolithic villages in this region go back to about 7000 BCE at the Neolithic site of Mehrgarh.
- The Indus valley site of Harappa was first visited by Charles Mason in 1826, and Amri by Alexander Burnes in 1831.
- Sir John Marshal played an important role in the development of archaeology in India. Later in the 1940s, Mortimer Wheeler excavated the Harappan sites.

Planned Towns:

- Harappans used baked and unbaked bricks, and stones for construction. The towns had a grid pattern and drainages were systematically built.
- The site of Mohenjo-Daro had a planned town, built on a platform. It has two distinct areas. One is identified as a citadel and another as the lower town.
- In Mohenjo-Daro, a building has been identified as a warehouse (used as Granaries).

Animal Domestication:

- Pastoralism was also practised by the Harappans. They domesticated sheep, goat and fowl.
- They had knowledge of various other animals including buffalo, pig and elephant. But horse was not known to them.

Metal, Tools and Weapons:

The Harappan civilisation belongs to the Bronze Age civilisation and Harappans knew how to make copper bronze tools.

- The Harappans used chert blades, copper objects, and bone and ivory tools. The tools of points, chisels, needles, fishhooks, razors, weighing pans, mirror and antimony rods were made of copper.
- The chert blades made out of Rohrichert was used by the Harappans. Their weapons include arrowheads, spearhead, celt and axe. They did not have the knowledge of iron.

Arts and Amusement:

- “Priest king” of steatite, dancing girl of copper (both from MohenjoDaro), and stone sculptures from Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Dholavira are the important objects of art.

Decline:


- The Indus Valley Civilisation declined from about 1900 BCE. Changes in climate, decline of the trade with the Mesopotamia, and the drying of the river and water resources due to continuous drought are some of the reasons attributed by historians for the decline.

Invasions, floods and shifting of the river course are also cited as reasons for the ruin of Indus civilisation. In course of time, the people shifted to the southern and eastern directions from the Indus region.

VEDIC AGE (1500BC-600BC)

Vedic age refers to the time when Vedic Sanskrit texts were composed. There are four Vedas, namely Rig, Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda.


- **Rig Vedic** Samhita is the earliest text that relates to the Early Vedic period. The Early Vedic culture is placed between 1500 BCE and 1000 BCE. The political, social and economic aspects of life of this period are reflected in the Rig Vedic hymns.
- The **Sama Veda** was composed in musical notes which are considered to constitute the basis of Indian music.
- The **Yajur Veda** has rituals and hymns.
- The **Atharva Veda** contains charms and magical spells



100+ Free Mock Tests

- Exam specific Full Length Test
- Sectional Test
- Topic Test
- GK Test

[Start Now](#)



Early Vedic Period (1500BC-1000BC):-

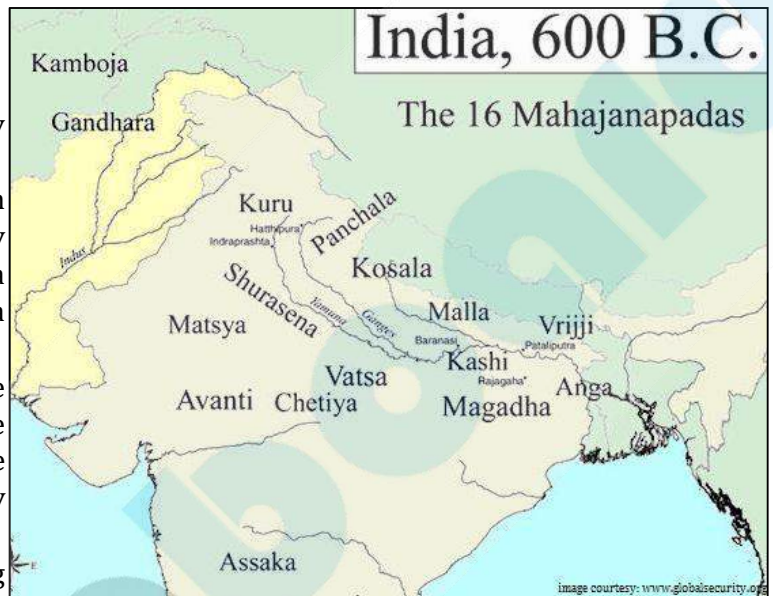
- Settled in the North-Western part of India, especially in and around the river Indus and its tributaries
- Primarily they were Pastoralist.
- Divided into many clans and each clan had a leader (**King**), who was elected by the clan members and also this position was not hereditary.
- Patriarchal society, women were given equal status and there were only three varnas (Brahmana, Kshatriya, and Vaishya).
- Nature worship (For example Rain god 'Varuna', Thunder god 'Indra' etc.) for material gains cattle were considered wealth
- The term for war in the Rig Veda was gavishthi which means search for cows (which is the contemporary term (goshti) for factions as well).

Later Vedic Period (1000BC-600BC):-

- Socio-Political situations of the society totally changed
- Post of King became hereditary, women lost their status in the society and they started following four fold Varna System (Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra).
- Inter Varna marriages led to the creation of new castes which led to caste proliferation by 6th century BC and there was a religious revolution in 6th century BC.
- For the first time they started using **Iron** and as a result they started moving towards the eastern parts of the country, cutting down the forest.

*The terms 'Syama' or 'Krishna ayas' are used to refer to iron in the later Vedic texts.

During this time many battles were fought between different tribes and finally by Sixth Century BC, sixteen tribes became more powerful than any other and they were called **16 Mahajanapadas**.



* Mahajanapada	Capital
Anga	Champa
Magadha	Earlier Rajgriha, later Patliputra
Malla	Capitals at Kusinara and Pawa
Vajji	Vaishali
Kosala	Sravasti
Kashi	Varanasi
Chedi	Shuktimati

Kuru	Indraprastha
Vatsa	Kaushambi
Panchala	Ahichhatra(Uttara Panchala) and Kampilya(Dakshina Panchala)
Matsya	Viratanagara
Sursena	Mathura
Avanti	Ujjaini and Mahishmati
Ashmaka	Potana
Kamboja	Capital at Rajapura in modern-day Kashmir
Gandhara	Taxila

6TH CENTURY BC

Two important things happened in 6th century BC, Political Unrest and Religious Revolution.

A. Political Unrest:-

The 16 Powerful clans (16 Mahajanapadas) fought among each other and finally Magadha Kingdom emerged victorious. They established itself as the centre of political activity in northern India.

Magadha Empire

Many dynasties ruled Magadha Empire and the most important ones are discussed below.

1. Haryanka Dynasty:-

- Important rulers: Bimbisara, Ajatasatru, and Udayin
- Capital was **Rajgir**
- First Buddhist council took place in 483BC at Rajgir, when Ajatasatru was ruling.

2. Sisunaga Dynasty:-

- Important rulers: Sisunaga, Kalashoka
- Capital was shifted from Rajgir to **Vaishali**
- Second Buddhist council took place in 383BC at Vaishali

3. Nanda Dynasty:-

- Important rulers: Mahapadma Nanda and Dhana Nanda
- Alexander tried to invade India in 326BC, during Dhana Nanda's rule
- Dhana Nanda was replaced by **Chandragupta Maurya** with the help of **Chanakya**(also known as Kautilya)

B. Religious Revolution

By 6th Century BC, caste system became highly complicated and lower caste people faced all socio-economic problems while higher caste people led a safe and dignified life. These lower caste people were ready to move to some other religion where there were no such discriminations. And it was during this time new religions like Buddhism, Jainism and many other religions emerged. They acted as an alternative to the present caste system and many people started following these new religions where they could lead a life with dignity.

Buddhism

- Founder: **Siddhartha** (also known as **Buddha**) (563BC-483BC), born at Lumbini garden near Kapilavastu, in Sakya territory. Left palace at the age of 29 and started travelling in search of truth.
- At the age of 35, he was sitting under a Banyan tree at modern **Bodh Gaya**, after taking a bath in the stream of river Niranjana, modern **Lilajan**, and obtained enlightenment and became known as **Buddha**.
- Delivered the first sermon at **Sarnath**, and this is called '**Dharmachakrapracartan**' or '**Turning of the wheel of law**'
- Taught his followers **Four Noble Truths**
 - a. The world is full of sorrows
 - b. Desire is the root cause of sorrow
 - c. The desire if conquered, all sorrows can be removed
 - d. Desire can be removed by following the **Eight Fold Path**
- Eight fold Path is right understanding, right speech, right livelihood, right mindfulness, right thought, right action, right effort, right concentration
- Buddhism was totally against 'Varna System'
- Buddha died in Kushinagara (capital of Malla Mahajanapada) in 483BC.
- After his death, four Buddhist councils were held

Council	Year	Place	King	President of Council	Important Features
1	483 BC	Rajgir	Ajatasatru	Mahakassapa	Two important literary works were published. 1. Sutta Pitaka : Deals with life history of Buddha 2. Vinaya Pitaka : Deals with monastic discipline
2	383 BC	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabakami	
3	250 BC	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Moggliputta Tissa	One important literary work was published: 1. Abhidhamma Pitaka : Deals with mystic Concept beyond knowledge
4	First Century AD	Kundalawana (Kashmir)	Kanishka	Vasumitra	Buddhism split into two. 1. Hinayana: Sect of Buddhism which does not believe in idol worship 2. Mahayana: believes in worshiping images/idol of Buddha

Jainism

- According to Jain tradition, there were 24 Tirthankaras (religious teachers). **Rishabha** was the first Tirthankara and **Vardhamana Mahavira** was the 24th Tirthankara.
- Mahavira, born in 540BC at **Kundagrama** near Vaishali, and left his home at the age of 30.
- At the age of 42, he attained the highest spiritual knowledge called **Kevala-Jnana**
- As per Jainism, way to Nirvana also known as **Three Ratnatraya** involves, **Right faith, Right knowledge, and Right conduct.**
- Five cardinal principles of Jainism are, **Ahimsa, Non-lying, Non-Stealing, Non-Possession, and Brahmacharya.**
- Later divided into two sects. **Swethambaras** and **Digambaras**

Jain Councils:

1. **First Council:** held at Pataliputra by Sthulabahu in the beginning of the third century BC.
2. **Second Council:** Held at Valabhi in the early 6th century AD, under the leadership of Devaradhi Kshamasramana and resulted in final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas.

MAURYAN EMPIRE (325BC – 185BC)

Last Nanda Dynasty ruler, Dhana Nanda was replaced by **Chandragupta Maurya** with the help of **Chanakya** (Also known as Kautilya), and from then started Mauryan Empire.

1. Chandragupta Maurya

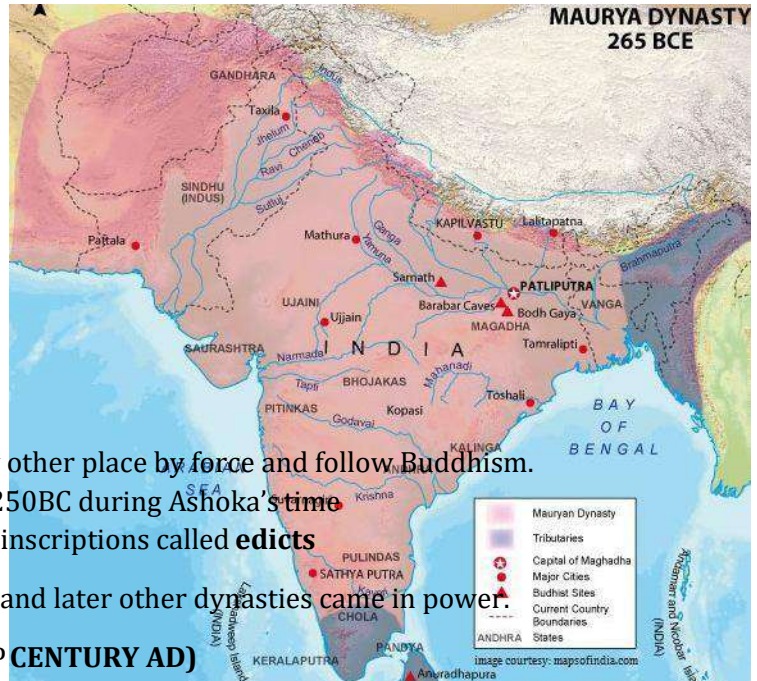
- **Megasthenese** was a Greek ambassador sent to his court by **Seleucus Nicator**
- **'Indica'** was written by Megasthenese.
- Chandragupta Maurya went for territorial expansion and followed Jainism
- His Prime Minister, Chanakya wrote the famous book **Arthashastra**

2. Bindusara

- Also known as **'Amitragatha'**
- Followed **'Ajivikaism'**, another religion started in 6th Century BC

3. Ashoka

- Fought **Kalinga war in 261BC**, but after seeing the devastation caused, he decided not capture any other place by force and follow Buddhism.
- **3rd Buddhist Council** was held in 250BC during Ashoka's time
- To propagate Buddhism, he issued inscriptions called **edicts**



Brihadratha was the last ruler of Mauryan Empire and later other dynasties came in power.

POST MAURYAN RULERS (2ND CENTURY BC - 3RD CENTURY AD)

Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73BC)

- Established by Pushyamitra Sung, who was a Brahmin
- **Patanjali's Yogasutras** was composed during this time
- **Bharhut stupa** is the most famous monument of the Sunga period
- **Devabhuti** was the last ruler

Kanva Dynasty (73BC-30BC)

- Established by **Vasudeva**
- Rulers were very weak and dynasty came to an end very soon

Satavahana Dynasty (60BC-225AD)

- Founder: **Simuka**
- Their capital was **Pratisthan**
- Greatest Satavahana ruler **Gautamiputra Satakarni**, defeated a Saka ruler who ruled Saurashtra
- Many Chaityas and Viharas were cut out from rocks during this time

Sangam Literature:-

South India was under the rule of three great dynasties, Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras. We get information about these dynasties from the literary works of that age known as **Sangam Literature**. **Ettuthogai, and Pattupattu** are the most important works of this time.

Pandyas

- First mentioned by Greek traveller Megasthenese
- Capital was Madurai
- Was known for pearls
- Had trade with Roman Empire

Cheras

- Chera Dynasty had ruled in two different time-periods.
- The first Chera Dynasty had ruled in Sangam Era while
- second Chera Dynasty had ruled from the 9th century AD onwards.
- We get to know about the first Chera Dynasty through Sangam Text. The area ruled by Cheras included Cochin, North Travancore and Southern Malabar.
- Their capital was Vanchi Muthur in Kizhanthur-Kandallur and Karur Vanchi. The capital of later Cheras was Kulashekarapuram and Mahodayapuram.

Cholas

- Capital was Uraiyur
- Cotton trade was the main source of wealth
- **Karikala** was the greatest king; Cholas were wiped out by attack of Pallavas

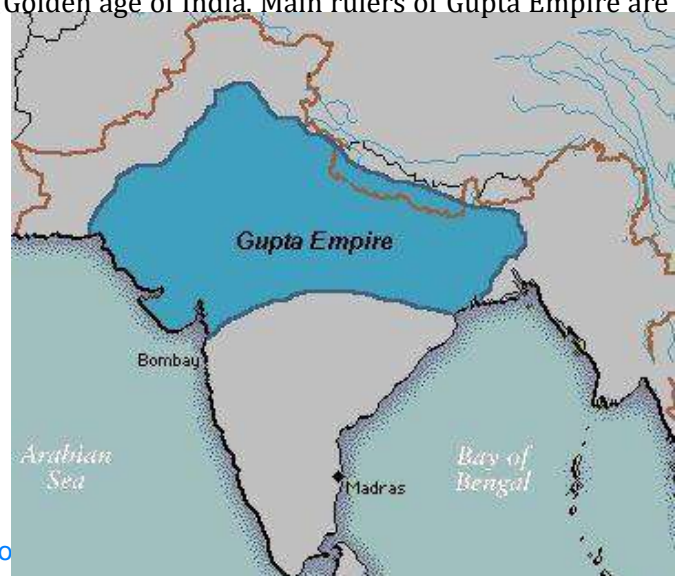
Kushans

- They came to India from Central Asia. After establishing their empire in India, they even controlled the famous Silk Route which started connecting China to Iran and West Asia.
- Founder: Kadphises I
- Greatest of Kushan ruler was **Kanishka**. He defeated a Saka ruler and started an era in 78 AD, known as **Saka Era**
- Fourth Buddhist Council was held during Kanishka's rule.
- Kanishka followed Mahayana form of Buddhism.

AGE OF GUPTAS (240AD-550AD)

Sri Gupta was the founder of Guptas, who ruled from **Pataliputra**. Art, Literature and science flourished during Gupta period and hence this period is also known as the Golden age of India. Main rulers of Gupta Empire are discussed below.

- 1. Chandragupta I (320AD-335AD)**
 - Assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja
 - Married a Licchavi prince named Kumaradevi and obtained large territory
- 2. Samudragupta (335AD-375AD)**
 - Historian V.A. Smith has regarded him as 'Indian Napoleon' and 'Kavi Raja'
 - Performed **Ashvamedha Yagna** and gained more territory and power
- 3. Chandragupta II (375AD-415AD)**
 - Known by the name '**Vikramaditya**'



- His capital was **Pataliputra**
- **Fa-hien**, the Chinese traveller visited India during this time and he has written about the socio-economic and political situation that was present in India.
- Vikramaditya's achievements are inscribed in Mehrauli's iron pillar

4. **Kumaragupta I (415AD-455AD)**

- **Nalanda** Buddhist University was built during this time.
- Hunas tried to invade, but they were successfully resisted

5. **Skandagupta (455AD-467AD)**

- **Eran inscription** (510AD) is the first reference of practice of **Sati** in India..
- He also performed Ashvamedha Yagna

As a result of continued invasion of Hunas, Gupta's power deteriorated and later Gupta rulers were very weak

Why is Guptan period considered as the Golden age:-

Because in literature, science, economy and many more areas, greater development was seen during Gupta Era.

Literature

Greater contribution to Sanskrit was made by,

1. **Kalidasa:** He wrote the following books
 - Abhijnanashakuntalam
 - Malavikagnimitram
 - Kumarasambhavam
 - Raghuvamsa
 - Meghadutam
2. **Visakhadatta:** wrote the following books
 - Mudrarakshasa
 - Devichandraguptam
3. **Vishnushraman:** wrote the following books
 - Panchatantra

Science and Technology

1. **Aryabhatta:** An astronomer and mathematician.
 - Wrote **Aryabhatiya**
 - Calculated the value of '**pi**' and contributed a lot to **trigonometry**
2. **Varahamihira:** An astronomer as well as an astrologer
 - Wrote **Panchasiddhanta**
3. **Brahmagupta:**
 - Wrote Brahmasiddhanta, in which he discussed about gravity

Economy

1. More trade was happening through silk route
2. Trade with west declined and trade with east flourished
3. Guptas issued large number of gold coins with less intrinsic value

POST GUPTA PERIOD

I. Harshavardhana (606AD-647AD)

- He belonged to Pushybhuti dynasty and his capital was **Kanauj**
- Xuanzang, the Chinese traveller visited India during this time and wrote about the socio-economic condition of India in his book.

Toward the end of his stay, Xuanzang had the heady experience of being quarreled over by two kings -- the King of Assam and the illustrious King Harsha (reigned 607-647 C.E.) who was one of the last of the great Buddhist rulers

- Harsha was a devout Saiva but later he became an ardent Hinayana Buddhist. Hiuen Tsang converted him to Mahayana Buddhism.
- Harsha's court poet **Banabhatta** wrote **Harshacharita**
- **Pulakesin II** (a Chalukya ruler) defeated Harsha in the battle of Narmada, when Harsha tried expand his territory beyond River Narmada

II. Pallava (560AD-900AD)

- Capital was **Kanchipuram**
- **Narasimhavarman I**, a Pallava king killed Pulikesin II (a Chalukyan king) and conquered Vatapi (Chalukyan capital) and assumed the title of **Vatapikonda**
- Narasimhavarman I was also known as **Mamallan** and he founded Mahabalipuram or Mamallapuram
- Narasimhavarman II built a Kailash temple at Kanchi.

III. Chola Empire (9th century – 12th century)

- Also known as Later Cholas and their capital was Tanjore
- Rajaraja Chola built Brihadeswara Temple, world's first granite temple at Tanjore
- Rajendra Chola conquered area up to the banks of Ganga and assumed the title of 'Gangaikonda'
- Rajendra Chola's reigning period is known as the 'Golden Age of Cholas'

IV. Chalukya (543AD-757AD)

- Capital was Vatapi
- Greatest of its kings, Pulakesin II, defeated Harshavardhana but was later defeated by Narasimhavarman-I, a Pallava King

V. Pala

- Founder of Pala empire was **Gopala** in 750AD
- Dharmapala, a Pala ruler, revived Nalanda University and also founded the **Vikramshila University**

VI. Pratihara

- Since their origin is from Gujarat of Rajasthan, they are also known as Gurjara Pratiharas
- Bhoja was the greatest ruler of this dynasty.
- Also known as life line of Madhya Pradesh

VII. Rashtrakuta

- Founder was Dantidurga and their capital was Malkand
- One of the greatest Rashtrakuta rulers, **Krishna I** built the **Rock cut temple of Shiva at Ellora** in 9th century.



Watch

TODAY'S NEWS ANALYSIS (TNA)

Daily Current Affairs | Mon-Sat @ 8 AM

 **SUBSCRIBE**



SUSHMITA MA'AM

ADITYA SIR

Important Abbreviations

ADB – Asian Development Bank
AIDS – Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CAPS – Compressed Air Petrol System
CONCOR – Container Corporation of India Limited
COFMOW – Central Organisation For Modernisation of Workshops
IRPSM - Indian Railways Projects Sanctions & Management
RSPB - Railway Sports Promotion Board
SAARC - southwest autism research & resource center
IRCTC - Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited
RITES - Rail India Technical and Economic Service
PCDO - Periodical Demi Official Letter
MACP - Modified Assured Career Progress
LARGESS - Liberalised Active Retirement Scheme for Guaranteed Employment for Safety Staff
TWTC - Thermit Welding Training Centre
IRCON - Indian Railway Construction Company Limited
UNESCO - The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
POIS - Passenger Operating Information System
FOIS - Freight Operating Information System
KRCL - Konkan Railway Corporation Limited
PSAMS - Private Siding Approval & Monitoring System
LRSBB - Landmark Railway Structure - Buildings & Bridges
PMIS - Project Management and Information System
RORACS - Rail-Road Crossing GAD Approval System
PREM - Participation of Railway Employee in Management
IRCEP – Indian Railways Civil Engineering Portal
CRIS – Centre for Railway Information Systems
MRTS – Mass Rapid Transit System
UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund
FAQ – Frequently Ask Question
TMS – Track Management System
ISRO – Indian Space Research Organisation
VSM – Vishist Sewa Medal
AVSM – Ati Vishist Sewa Medal
ASHA – Accredited Social Health Activist
BCCI – Board of Control for Cricket in India
BHEL – Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited
CBDT – Central Board of Direct Taxes
CCTV – Closed Circuit Tele Vision
CRISIL – Credit Rating Information Services of India Limited
DPT – Diptheria, Pertussis & Tetanus
ELSS – Equity Link Saving Scheme
FSSAI – Food Safety & Standard Authority of India
FICCI – Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry
HTML – Hyper Text Markup Language
ICICI – Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India

IFFCO – Indian Farmers Fertilizers Corporation Limited
IIT – Indian Institute of Technology
MNREGA – Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
PIL – Public Interest Litigation
SEBI – Security and Exchange Board of India
TTE – Travel ticket Examiner

Government Schemes Related Abbreviations

1. UDAY - UDAY stands for Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana.

It was launched by the Government of India on 20th November 2015.

The scheme was formulated for the financial and operational turnaround of DISCOMs and to ensure a sustainable permanent solution to the problem.

2. UJALA

UJALA as the name suggests, has something to do with Light. Union Government's UJALA is not 4 bundo wala. It stands for Unnat Jyoti by Affordable LEDs for All.

It was launched in 2015 with a target of substituting 77 crore incandescent lamps with LED bulbs. The objective is to promote efficient lighting, enhance awareness on using efficient equipment that will reduce electricity bills, and preserve the environment.

3. PMMY

PMMY stands for Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana. Do you think this is it? The answer here is NO. This abbreviation contains another abbreviation in it! MUDRA stands for Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd.

PMMY was launched on April 8, 2015 for providing loans up to Rs.10 lakhs to the non-corporate, non-farm small/micro-enterprises.

Attempt a FREE RRB NTPC mock here

4. HRIDAY

India is famous for its Heritage and we must preserve it. For the same, Government comes up with National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana.

The scheme was launched on 21st January 2015 to bring together urban planning, economic growth, and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner & preserving the heritage character of the City.

5. PM-KISAN Yojana

On the face of it, you can understand that it has something to do with farmers. PM-KISAN stands for Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi.

The scheme provides Rs 6,000 per annum to all small and marginal farmers owning up to 5 acres of land payable in three instalments.

6. AMRUT

AMRUT stands for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation. It was launched in 2015 to provide basic civic amenities like water supply, sewerage, urban transport, parks as to improve the quality of life for all.

Abbreviations related to Important National and International Organizations

1. WIPO

WIPO stands for World Intellectual Property Organization.

It is the global forum for intellectual property services, policy, information and cooperation.

2. DRDO

Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO), an agency under the Ministry of Defence. It was formed in 1958 to achieve self-reliance in critical defence technologies and systems.

3. BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional multilateral organisation.

It was formed in 1997 and consists of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand.

Attempt a FREE RRB NTPC mock here

4. ASEAN

India is an Asian Country but is it a member of ASEAN? The Association of Southeast Asian Nations or ASEAN was established on 8 August 1967. It consists of 10 member states but India is not one of them.

5. NABARD

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) came into existence on 12 July 1982. It was formed to promote sustainable and equitable agriculture and rural development.

6. BRICS

BRICS is an acronym for the grouping of the world's leading emerging economies, namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

The first BRIC Summit took place in 2009 and South Africa was invited to join BRIC in December 2010.

7. UNESCO

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) seeks to build peace through international cooperation in Education, the Sciences and Culture.

8. FIEO

Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO). This Apex body was set up jointly by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India and private trade and industry in the year 1965.

Attempt a FREE RRB NTPC mock here

9. ILO

International Labour Organization is the only tripartite U.N. agency. It was formed in 1919 to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.

10. CSIR

Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR), formed in 1942, is the largest research and development organisation in India.

11. UNEP

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), formed in 1972, is the leading global environmental authority that sets the global environmental agenda. Its Headquarters is located at Nairobi, Kenya.

Other Important Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
CLSS	Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme
WMO	World Meteorological Organisation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
APEC	Asia Pacific Economic Co-operation
DIPAM	Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
REIT	Real Estate Investment Trust
PRASAD	Pilgrimage Rejuvenation & Spiritual Augmentation Drive
PRAGATI	Pro Active Governance And Timely Implementation
SANKALP	Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion program
NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
BIS	Bureau of Indian Standards
FICCI	Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organisation
PMKSY	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMFBY	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
IRDAI	Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
SEBI	Securities and Exchange Board of India
IRENA	International Renewable Energy Agency
UDAN	Udey Desh ka Aam Nagrik
PMBJP	Pradhan Mantri Bhartiya Janaushadhi Pariyojana
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade

Important Days

04-Jan: World Braille Day
 10-Jan: World Hindi Day
 12-Jan: National Youth Day
 15-Jan: Indian Army Day
 26-Jan: India's Republic Day, International Customs Day
 27-Jan: International Day of Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
 30-Jan: Martyrs' Day

02-Feb: World Wetlands Day
 04-Feb: World Cancer Day
 11-Feb: International Day of Women and Girls in Science
 13-Feb: World Radio Day
 28-Feb: National Science Day

01-Mar: Zero Discrimination Day
 03-Mar: World Wildlife Day
 08-Mar: International Women's Day
 20-Mar: International Day of Happiness
 21-Mar: International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination

21-Mar: World Poetry Day

21-Mar: World Down Syndrome Day

22-Mar: World Water Day

23-Mar: World Meteorological Day

24-Mar: World Tuberculosis Day

06-Apr: International Day of Sport for Development and Peace

07-Apr: World Health Day

22-Apr: International Mother Earth Day

24-Apr: International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace

25-Apr: World Malaria Day

03-May: World Press Freedom Day

11 May: (second Saturday of May) World Migratory Bird Day

21-May: World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development

22-May: International Day for Biological Diversity

29-May: International Day of UN Peacekeepers

31-May: World No-Tobacco Day

05-Jun: World Environment Day

12-Jun: World Day Against Child Labour

14-Jun: World Blood Donor Day

20-Jun: World Refugee Day

21-Jun: International Day of Yoga

27-Jun: Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises Day

11-Jul: World Population Day

15-Jul: World Youth Skills Day

28-Jul: World Hepatitis Day

30-Jul: World Day against Trafficking in Persons

09-Aug: International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples

12-Aug: International Youth Day

19-Aug: World Humanitarian Day

23-Aug: International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and Its Abolition

29-Aug: International Day against Nuclear Tests

15-Sep International Day of Democracy

16-Sep International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer

21-Sep International Day of Peace

26-Sep International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons

27-Sep World Tourism Day

28-Sep World Rabies Day

02-Oct: International Day of Non-Violence

05-Oct: World Teachers' Day

7 October: (first Monday in October) World Habitat Day

09-Oct: World Post Day

10-Oct: World Mental Health Day

11-Oct: International Day of the Girl Child
20 October: (every five years) World Statistics Day
24-Oct: United Nations Day
24-Oct: World Development Information Day

05-Nov: World Tsunami Awareness Day
10-Nov: World Science Day for Peace and Development
14-Nov: World Diabetes Day, Children's Day (India)
20-Nov: World Children's Day
21-Nov: World Television Day
25-Nov: International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women

01-Dec World AIDS Day
02-Dec International Day for the Abolition of Slavery
03-Dec International Day of Persons with Disabilities
05-Dec International Volunteer Day for Economic and Social Development
05-Dec World Soil Day
07-Dec International Civil Aviation Day
09-Dec International Anti-Corruption Day
10-Dec Human Rights Day
11-Dec International Mountain Day

Sobriquets

Pink City – Jaipur
Sorrow of Bengal – River Damodar
Spice Garden of India – Kerala
Blue Mountain – Nilgiri Hills
City of Golden Temple– Amritsar
City of Places – Kolkata
Gate Way of India – Mumbai
Land of Five Rivers – Punjab
Queen of the Arabian Sea – Kochi
Venice of the East – Kochi
City of Garden Bangalore
City of Seven Hills – Rome
Dark Continent – Africa
Land of the Kangaroo – Australia
Land of Mid Night Sun – Norway
Land of Rising Sun – Japan
Land of White Elephant – Thailand
Sikh Man of Europe – Turkey

First In India

Actress to win Padmshri Award – Nargis Dutt

Bharat Ratna Award – C. Rajgopala chari, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Dr. C.V. Raman 1954
First British Governor General of free India – Lord Louis Mountbatten
First Captain of Test Cricket – C.K. Naidu
First Century in Test Cricket – Lala Amarnath
First Commander in Chief – K.M.Kariappa
First Deputy Prime Minister of India – Vallabh Bhai Patel
First Elected President – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
First Home Minister of India – Vallabh Bhai Patel
First Man to Swim Across English Channel – Mihir Sen
First Miss Universe – Susmita Sen
First Miss World – Reita Faria
First Nobel Prize Winner – Ravindra Naath Tagore
First Oscar Winner – Bhanu Athaiya
First Women Chief Minister – Sucheta Kripalani
First Women Governor – Sarojani Naidu
First Women Judge Of Supreme Court – Meera Saheb Fatima Beebi
First Women to climb Mount Everest – Bachendri Pal
First Women to win Individual Olympic medal – Karnam Malleswari
First Women to go in space – Dr. Kalpana Chawla

Books And Authors

A Mid Summer Night Dreams – William Shakespeare
Adventure of Sherlock homes – Sir Arthur Conan Doyle
Akbar Nama – Abul Fazal
Dev Das – Sharad Chandra Chatterjee
Discovery of India – Jawahar Lal Nehru
Arthshashtra – Kautilya
Constitution of India – Dr. B.R.Ambedkar
PanchaTantra – Vishnu Sharma
A Tale of two city – Charles DICKENS
Gullivar Travels – Jonathan Swift
Adventure of Robenson CRUSOE – Daniel DAFOE
Godaan – Munshi Prem Chand
Alice in Wonder Land – Lewis Carroll
Kadambari Bana Bhatt
The jungle Book – Rudyard KIPLING
Shakuntalam – Kalidas

UN and other Important World Organizations: List of the major organizations

1. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Established in: 1865

Headquarters: Geneva

Purpose: Sets international regulations for radio telegraph, telephone and space radio communications.

2. International Labour Organisation (ILO)

Established in: 1919

Headquarters: Geneva

Purpose: To improve conditions and living standards of workers.

3. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Established in: 1945

Headquarters: Washington DC

Purpose: Promotes international monetary cooperation.

4. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

Established in: 1945

Headquarters: New York

Purpose: To promote children's welfare all over the world.

5. Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO)

Established in: 1945

Headquarters: Rome

Purpose: To improve the living conditions of the rural population.

6. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)

Established in: 1946

Headquarters: Paris

Purpose: To promote collaboration among nations through education science and culture.

7. World Health Organisation (WHO)

Established in: 1948

Headquarters: Geneva

Purpose: Attainment of highest possible level of health by all people.

8. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Established in: 1957

Headquarters: Vienna

Purpose: To promote peaceful uses of atomic energy.

9. International Development Association (IDA)

Established in: 1960

Headquarters: Washington DC

Purpose: An affiliate of the World Bank, it aims to help underdeveloped countries raise living standards.

10. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Established in: 1965

Headquarters: New York

Purpose: Helps developing countries increase the wealth producing capabilities of their natural and human resources.

11. United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)

Established in: 1972

Headquarters: Nairobi (Kenya)

Purpose: Promotes international cooperation in human environment.

12. World Trade Organisation (WTO)

Established in: 1995

Headquarters: Geneva

Purpose: Setting rules for world trade to reduce traffic.

13. United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Established in: 1997

Headquarters: Vienna (Kenya)

Purpose: To prevent illicit trafficking and abuse of drug, crime prevention.

14. UN Women

Established in: 2010

Headquarters: New York

Purpose: To enable member states to achieve gender equality and women empowerment.

15. World Tourism Organization (WTO)

Established in: 1974

Headquarters: Madrid, Spain

Responsible for the promotion of responsible, sustainable and universally accessible tourism.

16. World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO)

Established in: 14 July 1967

Headquarters: Geneva, Switzerland

Its main aim is to encourage creative activity, to promote the protection of intellectual property throughout the world

17. European Union (EU)

Headquarters location: Brussels, Belgium

Founded in: 1993, Maastricht, Netherlands

It allows the free flow of goods and people, except for random spot checks for crime and drugs. The EU transmits state-of-the-art technologies to it.

18. Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Headquarters: Jakarta, Indonesia

Established in: 8 August 1967

It is a regional grouping that promotes economic, political, and security cooperation among its ten members

19. Group of Twenty (G20)

Year established: 1999

Member countries: 20 (19 individual countries and the European Union)

Mission: To convene officials from the world's largest economies, both advanced and developing, to jointly address global economic concerns and coordinate economic policies

20. International Criminal Court (ICC)

Year established: 2002 (when the Rome Statute, the treaty that created the ICC, came into force.)

Member countries: 123 (The United States signed but did not ratify the Rome Statute, which means it is not a full member. Burundi was a member but withdrew in 2017.)

International tribunal sits in The Hague, Netherlands

Mission: To investigate and try those charged with genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes of aggression.

State, Capital, Chief Ministers, and Governor (Updated)

STATE	CAPITAL	CHIEF MINISTER	GOVERNOR
Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	Y. S. Jaganmohan Reddy	Biswa Bhusan Harichandan
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pema Khandu	Brigadier BD Mishra (retd)
Assam	Dispur	Shri Himanta Biswa Sarma	Jagdish Mukhi
Bihar	Patna	Nitish Kumar	Phagu Chauhan
Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Bhupesh Baghel	Anusuiya Uikey
Goa	Panaji	Pramod Sawant	Shri P.S. Sreedharan Pillai
Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar	Vijaybhai R. Rupani	Acharya Devvrat
Haryana	Chandigarh	Manohar Lal Khattar	Shri Bandaru Dattatraya
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Jai Ram Thakur	Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar
Jharkhand	Ranchi	Hemant Soren	Shri Ramesh Bais
Karnataka	Bengaluru	Sri Basavaraj Bommai	Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot
Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pinarayi Vijayan	Arif Mohammed Khan
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Shivraj Singh Chauhan	Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel
Maharashtra	Mumbai	Uddhav Thackrey	Bhagat Singh Koshyari
Manipur	Imphal	N Biren Singh	Shri La. Ganesan
Meghalaya	Shillong	Conrad Sangma	Satya Pal Malik
Mizoram	Aizawl	Pu Zoramthanga	Dr. Kambhampati Haribabu
Nagaland	Kohima	Neiphiu Rio	RN Ravi
Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Naveen Patnaik	Ganeshi Lal

Punjab	Chandigarh	Amarinder Singh	V P Singh Badnore
Rajasthan	Jaipur	Ashok Gehlot	Kalraj Mishra
Sikkim	Gangtok	Prem Singh Tamang (PS Golay)	Ganga Prasad
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Shri M. K. Stalin	Banwarilal Purohit
Telangana	Hyderabad	K. Chandrasekhar Rao	Tamilisai Soundararajan
Tripura	Agartala	Biplab Kumar Deb	Shri Satyadeo Narain Arya
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Yogi Adityanath	Anandiben Patel
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Shri Pushkar Singh Dhami	Baby Rani Maurya
West Bengal	Kolkata	Mamata Banerjee	Jagdeep Dhankhar

List of Union Territories and Their Lt. Governors and Administrators

UT	Lt. Governor & Administrator
Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	Admiral D K Joshi (Lieutenant Governor)
Chandigarh (UT)	V.P. Singh Badnore (Administrator)
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu (UT)	Praful Patel (Administrator)
Delhi (NCT)	Anil Baijal (Lieutenant Governor)
Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	Manoj Sinha (Lieutenant Governor)

Lakshadweep (UT)	Praful Patel (Administrator)
Puducherry (UT)	Dr. TAMILISAI Soundararajan (Addl. Charge) (Lieutenant Governor)
Ladakh (UT)	Radha Krishna Mathur (Lieutenant Governor)

Memory based RRB NTPC 2020 GA Questions

Q. Which disease is caused due to the deficiency of Vitamin D?

Ans. Knock knee, Rickets

Q. Where is Cl placed in the period table?

Ans. Group 17

Q. What is heavy water?

Ans. D2O

Q. CEO of Nokia?

Ans. Pekka Lundmark

Q. Who is the Chairman of BAFTA?

Ans. Krishnendu Majumdar

Q. Who is the governor of Rajasthan?

Q. Where is the headquarter of UNDP?

Ans: New York

Q. Who received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 2020?

Ans: Paul Milgrom & Robert B William

Ans: Paul Milgrom & Robert B William

Q. Where is Bharatpur?

Ans: Rajasthan

Q. What is the study of universe called?

Ans: Cosmology/Astronomy

Q. Battle of Pallassey was fought in the year?

Ans. 1757

Q. Jaliwanwala Bagh massacre took place in the year?

Ans. 13 April 1919

Q. What is the full form of NIU?

Ans. Network Interface Unit

Q. Where is the headquarter of BARC?

Ans. Mumbai

Q. What is the full form of FICCI?

Ans. Federation of Indian Chambers Commerce and Industry

Q. Where is the headquarter of UNSC?

Ans. New York

Q. Which city is called the City of Saffron?

Ans. J&K

Q. Who is the CEO of Paytm?

Ans. Vijay Shekhar Sharma

Q. Which film received the maximum award in Film Fare award 2020?

Ans: Gully Boy

Q. Karl Landsteiner got a Nobel prize for?

Ans: Physiology or Medicine

Q. G20 summit was held at?

Ans: Japan

Q. Where is NDA is located?

Ans: Khadakwasla, Pune, Maharashtra

Q. Which is the tallest Buddha statue located?
Ans: Sichuan, People's Republic of China

Q. Who discovered the Nucleus?
Ans: Ernest Rutherford's

Q. Moplah revolt occurred at?
Ans: Malabar region of Kerala

Q. Who is the Governor of MP?

Q. Sun's which layer is visible to us?
Ans: Photosphere

Q. Who first calculated National Income in India?
Ans: Dadabhai Naoroji

Q. The currency of Japan is?
Ans: Japanese Yen

Q. Gol Gumbaz is located at?
Ans: Vijayapura
Q. What is the salary of the Vice President of India?
Ans: ₹400,000 per month.

Q. Who is the head of DRDO?
Ans: Satish Reddy

Q. Who was the Viceroy when was Bengal Divided?
Ans: Lord Curzon

Q. Which is India's First National Park?
Ans: Jim Corbett National Park

Q. Surat is situated on the bank of which river?
Ans: Tapti

Q. When was the 2nd battle of Panipat fought?
Ans: 5 November 1556

Q. Where was the commonwealth youth game held in 2020?
Ans: Edinburgh, Scotland

Q. Environment day theme?
Ans: Biodiversity

Q. Where is the Gobi Desert?
Ans: Mongolia

Q. Bank Of Baroda is merged with which bank?
Ans: Vijaya Bank

Q. Who won the US Open 2020 (Men)?
Ans: Dominic Thiem

Q. What is the unit of distance?
Ans – Meter

Q. Who is current the CJI?

Q. What is the density of the earth?
Ans: 5.51 g/cm^3

Q. What is the density of the moon?
Ans: 3.34 g/cm^3

Q. Where is Saddle Peak or Saddle Hill located?
Ans: Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Q. Diseases caused by the Virus?
Ans: Choose either of AIDS, COVID-19, smallpox, the common cold, measles, mumps, rubella, chicken pox, hepatitis, polio, rabies, Ebola and Hanta fever from the given options.

Q. Measurement of substance?
Ans: Mole

Q. What is the brain of the computer?
Ans: CPU

Q. Swaraj Mera Janamsidh Adhikar Ha is said by?
Ans: Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Q. When was Chandrayan 2 was launched?

Ans: 2019

Q. Election Commission operates under which article?

Ans: Article 324-329 Part 15 of the constitution.

Q. What will be the effect on Mass when you travel to the moon?

Ans: No effect

Q. International Mother Earth day is observed on?

Ans: 22 April

Q. Who is the author of Raj Tarangini?

Ans: Kalhana

Q. If your weight on earth is 60kg. What will be your weight on the moon?

Ans: The weight on the moon will become 1/6th of the original weight i.e 10 kg

Q. Where is mukurthi national park?

Ans: Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu

Q. Where is women's day celebrated?

Ans: 8 March

Q. When is Ozone Day observed?

Ans: 16 September

Q. When was CPCB established?

Ans: 1974

Q. Light year is an unit of ____.

Ans: Distance

Q. Gyanpeeth 2019 was awarded to?

Ans: Akkitham Achuthan Namboothiri

Q. Rukmini Devi Arundale is associated with which dance form?

Ans: Bharatanatyam

Q. International Mother Earth day is observed on?

Ans: 22 April

Q. When was jnanpith award given to Amitav Ghosh?

Ans: Dec 2018

Q. What is the formula of urea?

Ans: $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$

Q. What is the rank of India in the Global Hunger Index?

Ans: 94

Q. Which state has the longest seashore?

Ans: Gujarat

Q. Sericulture is?

Ans: Silk cultivation

Q. Who is the CM of Himachal Pradesh?

Q. Where was IPL 2020 final held?

Ans: Dubai International Cricket Stadium, Dubai

Q. Who is the Chairman of UNSC?

Ans: Shailaja Tripathi

Q. Deputy CM of Haryana?

Q. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant is situated in?

Ans: Tirunelveli TN

Q. What is the strength of Lok Sabha?Ans: 552

Q. Small pores on leaves used for gas exchange is called?

Ans: Stomata

Q. Census in INDIA started in?

Ans: 1881

Q. Which gas is called Laughing gas?Ans: Nitrous Oxide (N_2O)

Q. Satluj river enters India through which pass?

Ans: Shipkila Pass

Q. Full form of MICR?

Ans: Magnetic Ink Character Reader

Q. CEO of Microsoft?

Ans: Satya Nadella

Q. What is the formula for lime water?

Ans: Ca(OH)_2

Q. What is the full form of HTTP?

Ans: HyperText Transfer Protocol

Q. Governor of Telangana?

Q. Father of Babur?

Ans: Umar Mirza

Q. CM of Telangana?

Ans: K. Chandrashekhara Rao

Q. Who is the PM of Japan?

Q. Full form of GST?

Ans: Goods and Services Tax

Q. GST is which type of tax?

Ans: Indirect

Q. First actor to portray fictional British secret agent James Bond?

Ans: Sean Connery

Q. Where is Sukreshawar Temple situated?

Ans: Assam

Q. Pirpanjal Tunnel is name after

Ans: Atal Bihar Vajpayee

Q. Largest Freshwater Lake In the world?

Ans: Lake Baikal

Q. Earth Day Theme For 2020

Ans: Climate Action

Q. ICC headquarters?

Ans: Dubai, United Arab Emirates

Q. What is the tag of Indian Bank?

Ans: Your Own Bank

Q. Which organ secretes bile juice?

Ans: Liver

Q. Who is the head of UNO?

Ans: António Guterres

Q. Who established Congress?

Ans: Allan Octavian Hume

Q. What was discovered by Robert Hook?

Ans: Dead Cells

Q. Which blood group is the universal acceptor?

Ans: AB+

Q. Which country topped the Human Development Index?

Ans: Norway

Q. Who is the governor of RBI?

Ans: Shaktikanta Das

Q. Question on ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate) – Energy Currency of the cell

Q. Godfather of Adarsh Gram Yojana?

Ans: JP Narayan

Q. What is the capital of Bhutan?

Ans: Thimphu

Q. Question on Sanyasi Rebellion?

Q. In which year Sanchi Stupa was included in UNESCO's world heritage site?

Ans: 1989

Q. When is constitution day celebrated?

Ans: Friday, 26 November

Q. Which is India's First Tiger Reserve?
Ans: Jim Corbett

Q. Full form of PMKVY?
Ans: Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Q. Who gave the Theory of Relativity?
Ans: Albert Einstein

Q. Question-related to atom?

Q. Question-related to the lens?

Q. Launch Vehicle of Chandrayan-II
Ans: GSLV MK III M I

Q. Who is the father of the Indian constitution?
Ans: B R Ambedkar

Q. Governor of RBI during the time of Demonetisation?
Ans: Urjit Patel

Q. In which congress session Gandhiji was President?
Ans: In 1924, Belgaum session

Q. Where is UNESCO HQ?
Ans: Paris, France

Q. Which is the winning team of IPL 2020?
Ans: Mumbai Indians

Q. What is Python (Related to computer)?
Ans: Programming language

Q. Jataka Kathas is related to which religion?
Ans: Buddhism

Q. Childhood name of Mahavira?
Ans: Vardhamana,

Q. Mahabodhi is in which state?
Ans: Bihar,

Q. Who wrote the book Mrichchhakatika?
Ans: Sudrak

Q. Asia's first nuclear reactor?
Ans: Apsara (Mumbai),

Q. Nipah virus was spread in?
Ans: Kerala,

Q. 15th chairman of Finance commission?
Ans: N.K. Singh,

Q. Which brain part controls the reaction system?
Ans: Limbic System,

Q. Capital of South Africa?-
Ans: Cape Town

Q. Author of republic book?-
Ans: Plato,

Q. Commonwealth game 2020?-
Ans: England,

Q. Battle of Buxar? -
Ans: 1764,

Q. Zoila pass in which state?-
Ans: Ladakh,

Q. Headquarters of OECD is in?-
Ans: Paris,

Q. CEO of Dream 11?-
Ans: Harsh Jain

Q. UNESCO headquarters?-
Ans: Paris,

Q. Best actor award 2020?-
Ans: Ranbeer Singh,

Q. Which CJI was nominated to R.S? -
Ans: Ranjan Gogoi,

Q. Gandhiji presided over which congress convention meeting?
Ans: 1924,

Q. Founder of Das Dynasty?
Ans: Kuttub-uddin Aibak

Q. CEO of IBM?
Ans: Arvind Krishna,

Q. Capital of Manipur?-
Ans: Imphal,

Q. The great revolution in the computer? -
Ans: 1960,

Q. One kilobyte carries how many bytes?-
Ans: 1024,

Q. Big Bang theory is related to?
Ans: Cosmology,

Q. Capital of Indonesia?-
Ans: Jakarta,

Q. Did yojana include in the Guinness Book of World Record?-
Ans: Sambhal Yojana,

Q. Bengal Division took place in?
Ans: 1905,

Q. Dada Bhai Naoroji composed which paper?-
Ans: Rast Software,

Q. Femina Miss India 2019?-
Ans: Suman Rao,

Q. Author of every child matters?-
Ans: "Kailash Satyarthi",

Q. Does the first fort build by the British in India?
Ans: Fort St. George

Q. Mangalyan was launched by?-
Ans: PSLV-C25,

Q. Which is the secondary pollutant?-
Ans: Ozone,

Q. Australian Open,2019?-
Ans: Novac Djokovic,

Q. Cresco graph was invented by?
Ans: Jagdish Chandra Basu,

Q. Longest Coastline?-
Ans: Gujarat,

Q. Unit of lens power?-
Ans: Diopter,

Q. Recipient of Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Puruskar?-
Ans: Rohit Sharma,

Q. Unit of Force?-
Ans: Newton,

Q. Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana?-
Ans: 2015,

Q. Etymology is the study of ?-
Ans: Origins of words,

Q. Taj Mahal construction completed?-
Ans: 1632,

Q. Nobel Prize is given in how many fields?-
Ans: 6

Q. Which Gas is found in marshy land?
Ans: Methane,

Q. Indian Human right Day?-
Ans: 10 December,

Q. Gandhi Bharat Chhodo Abhiyan was launched on?-
Ans: 8 August 1942

Q. Which color has the maximum refraction Index?-
Ans: Blue,

Q. Capital of Tripura?-
Ans: Agartala,

Q. Bhangra dance?

Ans: Punjab,

Q. Magnetic Effect of electricity?

Ans: Faraday,

Q. Cycle racing track is called?

Ans: Velodrome,

Q. Which team won ICC women cricket world cup, 2020?-

Ans: Australia,

Q. Fossils Age is found using?-

Ans: C-14,

Q. Hawa Mahal is in which city?-

Ans: Jaipur,

Q. Ghadar Party was formed in?

Ans: 1913,

Q. The scientific name of the banyan tree?Ans: Ficus benghalensis

Q. Olympic 2020 was to be held in?-Ans: Japan,

Q. Capital of Manipur?-

Ans: Imphal,

Q. Maximum literacy rate?-

Ans: Kerala,

Q. SAARC full form?

Ans: South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation

Q. Cleanest city in India?-

Ans: Indore,

Q. Operation Green is associated with?-

Ans: Onion, Tomato, Potato,

Q. Andhra Pradesh classic dance-

Ans: Kuchipudi,

Q. Bharat Ratna-

Ans: 1954,

Q. Chowk powder is-

Ans: Calcium carbonate,

Q. Environment Day?-

Ans: 05th June,

Q. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan? -

Ans: 2014,

Q. Nucleus was discovered by?

Ans: Robert brown, etc.

Q. What is the name of Upper/Lower Jaw Bone?

Ans: lower jaw (mandible),The upper jaw (maxilla)

Q. Which watercom rail bridge connects Assam and Arunachal Pradesh?

Ans: Bogibeel Bridge

Q. Who is the present finance commission chairman of India?

Ans: N K Singh

Q. Which is the 29th state of India?

Ans: Telangana

Q. What is a trackball on a computer?

Ans: a trackball is a pointing input device

Q. The writer of Revolution Book 2020?

Ans: Chetan Bhagat

Q. Arrow missile is launched by which country

Ans: Israel

Q. Which company created M.S Office 2000

Ans: Microsoft

Q. Which state will organize Khelo Games?
Ans: Haryana

Q. In which year Battle of Ghagra was fought between Afghanistan and Babur
Ans: 1529,

Q. Atal tunnel length?
Ans: 0.02 km,

Q. Indonesia Capital?-
Ans: Jakarta,

Q. the pH of Human Blood?-

Q. 1998 Pokhran Test?-
Ans: Operation Shakti,

Q. Last gold by Indian hockey team?-Ans:
1980,

Q. ADB headquarters?-
Ans: manila,

Q. Laughing Gas?-
Ans: N₂O,

Q. Total UNESCO world heritage sites?-
Ans: 1121

Q. All India Muslim League formed in?-
Ans: 1906,

Q. RBI ACT?-
Ans: 1934

Q. INC 1924 session?-
Ans: Belgaum,

Q. UNESCO headquarters?-
Ans: Paris,

1857 Revolt?-
Ans: Meerut,

Q. National Technology Day?
Ans. 11th May

Q. Where is Sardar Sarovar Dam?-
Ans: Narmada

Q. Gandhi Sagar Dam?
Ans: Madhya Pradesh- Chambal,

Q. Longest Road Tunnel?
Ans: Shyama Prasad Tunnel,

Q. URL full form?
Ans: Uniform resource locator,

Q. The Godavari originates from?
Ans: Nasik,

Q. Pradhan Mantri Suraksha bima yojana launched on.?
Ans: 2015,

Q. Sanchi Stupa?
Ans: Ashok, etc.

Q. Where Olympic Games in 2021 going to be held?-
Ans: Tokyo (Japan)

Q. Who is the author of "Origin of Species"?-
Ans: Charles Darwin

Q. Where is the headquarter of UNICEF situated?-
Ans: New York

Q. Non-Cooperation Movement started in?-
Ans: 1920

Q. Tansen Maqbara-
Ans: Gwalior

Q. In which year, the First Nuclear test of India happened?
Ans: 18th May 1974

Q. Full form of WCCB?-
Ans: Wildlife Crime Control Bureau

Q. Non-permanent member of UNSC-
Ans: 10 members

Q. When was Gandhi Irwin Pact sanctioned? -
Ans: 1931

Q. Asian football Cup in 2023?
Ans: China

Q. Full form of NEFT-
Ans: National Electronic Fund Transfer

Q. Which cities are joined by Golden Quadrilateral? -
Ans: Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkatta

Q. CM of Bihar-
Ans: Nitish Kumar

Q. Which app breaks the record of 50 million downloads in 13 days? -
Ans: Aarogya Setu

Q. Brand Ambassador of Puma-
Ans: Kareena Kapoor

Q. First Muslim President of INC-
Ans: Badruddin Tyabji

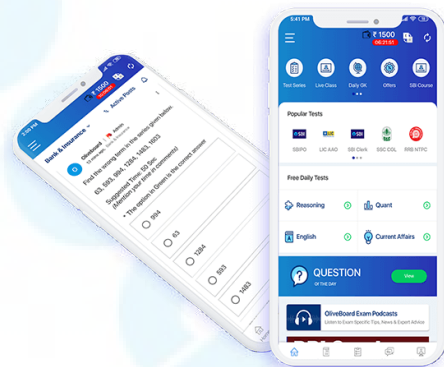
Q. Air Pollution effect which organ system-
Ans: Respiratory system

** Utmost care has been taken while preparing the responses of the questions. Get in touch with us in case you notice mistakes.*

DOWNLOAD THE [OLIVEBOARD APP](#) FOR ON-THE-GO EXAM PREPARATION

- Video Lessons, Textual Lessons & Notes
- Topic Tests covering all topics with detailed solutions
- Sectional Tests for QA, DI, EL, LR
- All India Mock Tests for performance analysis and all India percentile
- General Knowledge (GK) Tests

[Free videos, free mock tests and free GK tests to evaluate course content before signing up!](#)



FREE Ebooks

[Download Now](#)

Current Affairs

[Explore Now](#)

FREE MOCK TESTS + TOPIC TESTS + SECTIONAL TESTS

For Banking, Insurance, SSC & Railways Exams

[Web](#)

[APP](#)

BLOG

Your one-stop destination
for all exam related
information & preparation
resources.

[Explore Now](#)

FORUM

Interact with peers & experts,
exchange scores
& improve your preparation.

[Explore Now](#)



www.OliveBoard.in