



SSC for Beginners Guidebook

100 CONCEPTS BOOK



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English Language

Important Pairings

Not only	but also
Not because	but because
Either	or
Neither	nor
Both	and
Whether	or
Hardly/ scarcely	When / before
Rarely/ barely	when
If	, (comma)/ then
No sooner	than
Other	than
Between	and
Although/ though	, (comma)/ yet
Else	but
What with	and
Rather	than
Lest	should (modal)
Reason	why/ that
Such	as (relative pronoun)
Such	that (conjunction)

Example:

- **Though** Rahul is rich **but** he is unpopular among the young generation. (**Incorrect**)
- **Though** Rahul is rich, he is unpopular among the young generation (**Correct**)
- **Though** Rahul is rich **yet** he is unpopular among the young generation. (**Correct**)

Apostrophe

(i) The possessive case of Noun denotes possession, ownership, authorship, or origin.

We can make a noun in a possessive case just by adding an apostrophe ('') and "s" at the end.
In simple words 'We show the possession just by adding an 's' to a Noun.'

Example- Ram's shop, Mohan's book, Divy kant's notes, Children's play. Etc.

(ii) If a Proper Noun (singular) is ending in "s" then you can just add an apostrophe ('') to show possession.

Similarly, If there is a plural Noun ending with "s" then we only use an apostrophe ('') to show possession.

(Generally, we ignore adding "s" just to avoid too much hissing.)

Example:

- James's pen. (**Incorrect**)
James' pen (**Correct**)
- Girls' Hostel. (**Incorrect**)
Girls' Hostel. (**Correct**)

(iii) We do not use apostrophe ('s) consecutively. (one after the other)

Example:

- My father's friend's marriage. (incorrect)
- Marriage of my father's friend. (correct)

(iv) Usually ('s) apostrophe is not used with "non-Living things" Unless the non-living thing is personified, or related to measurement or nature.

Example:

- Chair's handle is broken. (**incorrect**)
- Handle of the chair is broken (**correct**)
- The baby slept in a chair's leap. (**correct**) - (because chair is personified in the sentence)

(v) If there are more than one noun joined with the conjunction 'and' –

- a) Using 's with all of them will represent individual possession.
- b) Using 's with the last noun only will represent joint possession.

Example:

- **Sheela's and Rohit's fathers are** meeting today.
(*Fathers of both Sheela and Rohit*)
- **Sheela and Rohit's father is** going to the meeting.
(*Same father: both are siblings*)

Preposition

1. Simple Preposition

When a preposition consists of one word is called single or simple preposition.

For example: in, at, to, for, of

2. Double Preposition

When a preposition consists of more than one word, it is called double preposition.

For example: into, upto, within

3. Compound Preposition

Compound preposition consists of two or more words.

For example: in front of, from across, according to

4. Participle Preposition

Participle preposition consists of words that end in "ing".

For example: concerning, regarding, considering

5. Disguised Preposition

'by' can be changed into 'be', 'on' into 'a', and 'of' can be changed into 'o'

For example: 5 O'clock

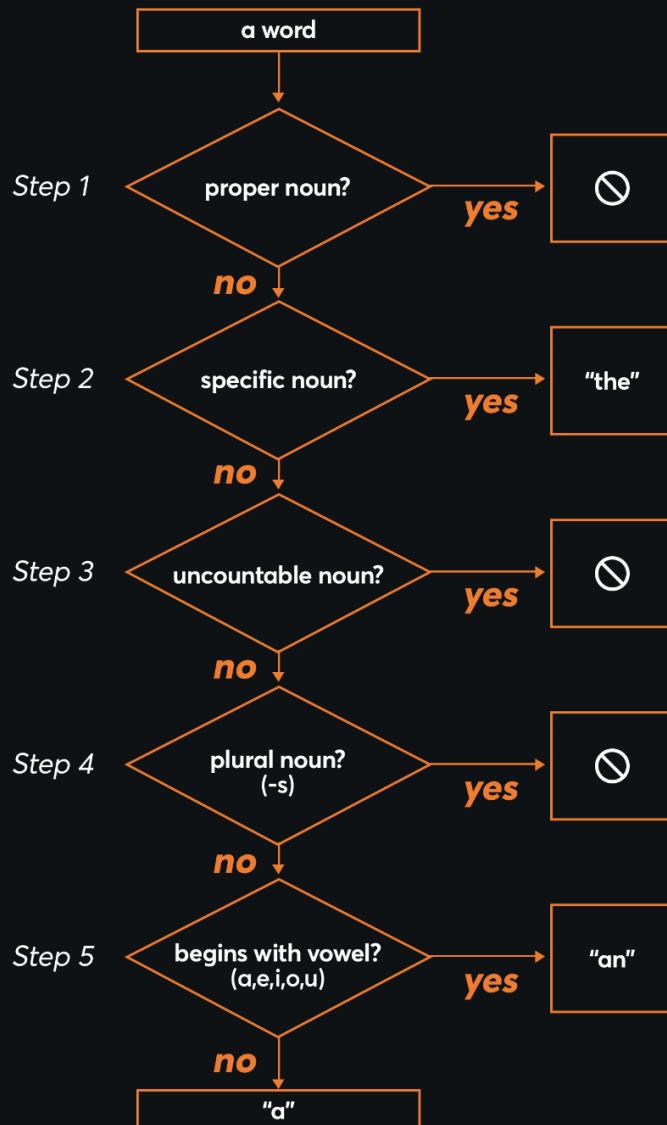
6. Phrase Preposition

Group of words used with the force of a single preposition is called phrase preposition.

For example: according to, by means of, owing to

Articles

Flowchart Approach for Choosing Articles



Pronoun

You must mug up the five cases of it first.

Subjective/ Nominative Case of Pronoun	Objective Case of Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun	Reflexive / Emphatic Pronoun
I	me	my	mine	myself
We	us	our	ours	ourselves
They	them	their	theirs	themselves
He	him	his	his	himself
She	her	her	hers	herself
It	it	its	its	itself
one	one	one's	one's	oneself
You	you	your	yours	yourself/ yourselves
Thou	thee	thy	thine	thyself

Important Outcomes of the table:

1. Possessive adjective + Noun = Possessive pronoun

Example: My + Book = Mine

2. Never use a noun after a possessive pronoun.

Example: Mine book (**incorrect**)/ My book (**correct**)

3. Subjective case (also known as Nominative case) is used as a 'Subject' in a sentence.

Example: You and I in this company are better than others.

4. After 'prepositions' or 'verbs', always comes the 'objective case' of pronouns.

Example: Between you and me, neither is invited.

Logical Reasoning

Alphabet Positioning

Alphabets	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
Positional Value	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Positional Value	1	25	24	23	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	15	14
Alphabets	Z	Y	X	W	V	U	T	S	R	Q	P	O	N

Memory Tip

"EJOTY" will help you to find nearby letters quickly. This follows the pattern of multiple of 5"

E	J	O	T	Y
5	10	15	20	25

Letters	Trick to remember	Positional value
B	Bittu	B-2
D	Duffer 	D-4
ZF	FIX-SIX	F-6
G		G-7

H



H- 8

I



I-9

K



K-11

Kings 11

L



L-12

Lunch at 12

N



N - 14

14 November

Q



Q-17

Seven teens in Queue

R



R-18

T



T-20

U		U-21
V	UV radiation - ultraviolet radiation U - 21, V - 22	V - 22
W		W-23
X		X-24
Y		Y - 25

Reverse Position Value of Alphabets

If you remember the positional value of alphabet series then you can also find their reverse order positional value simply by subtracting the forward positional value by 27 like given below.

The positional values of E = 5

Positional value of E in reverse order = $27 - 5 = 22$.

Similarly,

A - 27 = 26

B - 27 = 25

C - 27 = 24

Alphabets	Reverse positional value
A(1)	$27 - 1 = 26(Z)$
B(2)	$27 - 2 = 25(Y)$
C(3)	$27 - 3 = 24(X)$
D(4)	$27 - 4 = 23(W)$
E(5)	$27 - 5 = 22(V)$
F(6)	$27 - 6 = 21(U)$
G(7)	$27 - 7 = 20(T)$
H(8)	$27 - 8 = 19 (S)$
I(9)	$27 - 9 = 18(R)$
J(10)	$27 - 10 = 17(Q)$
K(11)	$27 - 11 = 16 (P)$
L(12)	$27 - 12 = 15(O)$
M(13)	$27 - 13 = 14(N)$
N(14)	$27 - 14 = 13(M)$
O(15)	$27 - 15 = 12(L)$
P(16)	$27 - 16 = 11(K)$

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Q(17)	27 - 17 = 10(J)
R(18)	27 - 18 = 9(I)
S(19)	27 - 19 = 8(H)
T(20)	27 - 20 = 7(G)
U(21)	27 - 21 = 6(F)
V(22)	27 - 22 = 5(E)
W(23)	27 - 23 = 4(D)
X(24)	27 - 24 = 3(C)
Y(25)	27 - 25 = 2(B)
Z(26)	27 - 26 = 1(A)

Country, Capital and Currencies

Country	Capital	Currency
Bangladesh	Dhaka	Taka
Austria	Vienna	Euro
Algeria	Algiers	Dinar
Belgium	City of Brussels	Euro
Brazil	Brasília	Real
Canada	Ottawa	Dollar
China	Beijing	Yuan
Cuba	Havana	Peso
Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Riel
Cyprus	Nicosia	Euro
Denmark	Copenhagen	Krone
Egypt	Cairo	Pound
Ethiopia	Addis Ababa	Birr
Ecuador	Quito	US Dollar
France	Paris	Euro
Fiji	Suva	Dollar

Germany	Berlin	Euro
Indonesia	Jakarta	Rupiah
Iran	Tehran	Rial
Iraq	Baghdad	Dinar
Israel	Jerusalem	Shekel
Japan	Tokyo	Yen

Animals and their Babies

Name	Male	Female	Baby	Group of Animals
Alligator	Bull	Cow	Hatchling	congregation
Antelope	Buck	Doe	Calf	Herd
Baboon	Male	Female	Infant	Troop
Bear	Boar	Sow	Cub	Sleuth
Bee	Drone	Queen	Larva	Hive, bike
Bird	Cock	Hen	Chick	Dissimulation
Butterfly	Male	Female	Caterpillar, larva	Swarm
Camel	Bull	Cow	Calf	Flock
Cat	Tomcat	Queen	Kitten	Clutter
Chicken	Rooster	Hen	Chick	Flock
Crow	Cock	Hen	Chick	Murder
Deer	Buck	Doe	Fawn	Herd
Dog	Dog	Bitch	Pup	Litter
Dolphin	Bull	Cow	Pup, calf	Herd
Elephant	Bull	Cow	Calf	Parade
Fox	Reynard	Vixen	Kit	Skulk
Giraffe	Bull	Doe	Calf	Herd, corps
Goat	Buck	Doe	Kid	Herd, tribe
Hamster	Buck	Doe	Pup	Horde
Heron	Cock	Hen	Chick	Sedge
Horse	Stallion	Mare	Foal	Stable
Human	Man	Woman	Baby, Infant	Clan, crowd

Kangaroo	Buck	Doe	Joey	Troop
Leopard	Leopard	Leopardess	Cub	Leap
Lion	Lion	Lioness	Cub	Pride
Monkey	Male	Female	Infant	Troop
Mosquito	Male	Female	Inymph	Swarm
Mouse	Buck	Doe	Pup, pinkie	Horde
Panda	Boar	Sow	Cub	
Penguin	Male	Female	Chick	Rookery
Pig	Boar	Sow	Piglet	Drove
Rabbit	Buck	Doe	Kitten	Colony, drove
Rat	Buck	Doe	Pup	Horde
Shark	Bull	Female	Pup	School
Sheep	Buck	Ewe	Lamb	Drift, drove
Snake	Male	Female	Snakelet, neonate	Bed, nest
Spider	Male	Female	Spiderling	
Swan	Cob	Pen	Cygnet, flapper	Bevy, game
Tiger	Tiger	Tigress	Cub	Ambush
Whale	Bull	Cow	Calf	Gam
Wolf	Dog	Bitch	Pup, whelp	Pack, rou
Zebra	Stallion	Mare	Colt, foal	Herd, crossing

Games

Game	Place of Playing	No. of players
Tennis	Court	2/4
Wrestling	Arena	2
Boxing	Ring	2
Race	Track	-
Badminton	Court	2/4
Polo	ground	4

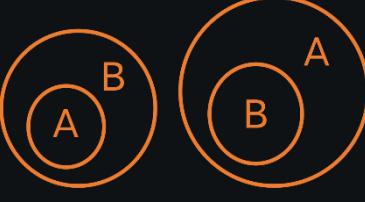
Basketball	Court	5
Volleyball	Court	6

Syllogism

Syllogism is a part of logical reasoning. It consists of some statements and you need to derive conclusions from the given statements. The given statements and conclusions may seem to be illogical. But we MUST assume the given statements to be 100% true.

All A are B :	Some A are B :
	
Some A are not B :	No A are B :
	

The definite and possible diagrams are shown together for better understanding:

All A are B:  Define  Possible	Some A are B :  Define  Possible
Some A are not B :  Define   Possible	No A is B :  Define  Possible

Alphabet Test

1. 'A' Preceded by 'B' → B A
2. 'A' Followed by 'B' → A B
3. 'A' Precedes 'B' → A B
4. 'A' Follows 'B' → B A
5. Vowel → A, E, I, O, U
6. Consonant → B, C, D, F, G, H, J, K, L, M, N, P, Q, R, S, T, V, W, X, Y, Z.
7. Prime Numbers → A number which is not divisible by any number except 1.

Example: 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, etc.

8. Even Numbers → A number which is divisible by 2.

Example: 0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, etc.

9. Odd Numbers → A number which is not divisible by 2.

Example: 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, etc.

Hour Hand	12 hours = 360° 1 hours = 30° 1 minute = 0.5°
Minute Hand	60 minutes = 360° 1 minute = 6°
Second Hand	60 Seconds = 360° 1 Second = 6°

Number Series

A series of numbers are given in a certain similarity between them and one number is missing, aspirants have to find out that missing number.

The most common operation used are:

Addition/Subtraction with the constant numbers:

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Example:

21, 26, 22, 27, 23, ?

$21 + 5 = 26$,

$26 - 4 = 22$,

$22 + 5 = 27$,

$27 - 4 = 23$,

Similarly,

$23 + 5 = 28$.

Hence, the next number is 28.

$n^3 + n$	n^3	$n^3 - n$	n	$n^2 - n$	n^2	$n^3 + n$
30	27	24	3	6	9	12
68	64	60	4	12	16	20
130	125	120	5	20	16	30
222	216	210	6	30	25	42
350	343	336	7	42	36	56
520	512	504	8	56	49	72
738	729	720	9	72	81	90
1010	1000	990	10	90	100	110
1342	1331	1320	11	110	121	132
1740	1728	1716	12	132	144	156

$n^3 + 1$	n^3	$n^3 - 1$	n	$n^2 - 1$	n^2	$n^3 + 1$
28	27	26	3	8	9	10
65	64	63	4	15	16	17
126	125	124	5	24	25	26
217	216	215	6	35	36	37
344	343	342	7	48	49	50
513	512	512	8	63	64	65
730	729	728	9	80	81	82

1001	1000	999	10	99	100	101
1332	1331	1330	11	120	121	122
1729	1728	1727	12	143	144	145

Letter Series

In this section, A series of letters are given in a certain similarity between them and one letter is missing. You have to find out the similarities between the series and choose the next letter from the given alternatives.

Example:

Z, A, C, G, O, ?

Z + 1 = A,

A + 2 = C,

C + 4 = G,

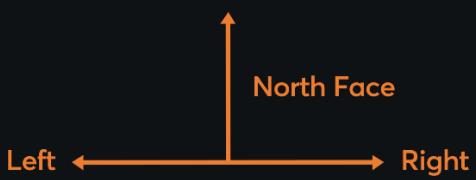
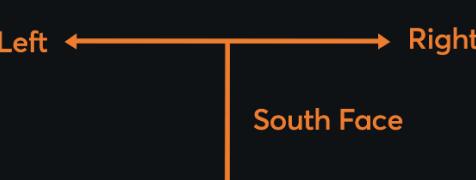
G + 8 = O,

Similarly,

O + 16 = E.

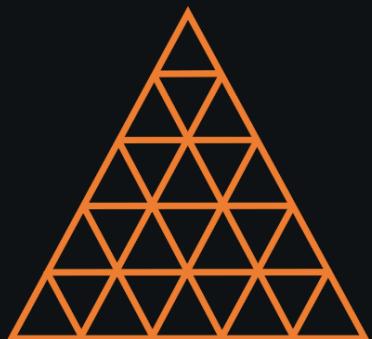
Hence, the next letter is E.

Seating Arrangement

When people face North then the left/right direction is:	
When people face South then the left/right direction is:	
<p><i>Note: People are facing North in the following diagrams.</i></p>	

When A is second to the left of B:	
When A is second to the right of B:	
When A is 2 places away from B:	
When A is two places to the right of B or B is two places to the left of A:	
When there are two people between A and B:	

Counting Triangles



$$\text{Total triangles} = n(n + 2)(2n + 1) \div 8$$



$$\text{Total triangles} = n(n + 2)(2n + 1) \div 8$$

Here, n = Number of diagonally arranged small triangles.



$$\text{Total triangles} = (1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n)$$

Here, n = Total number of small triangles

In ΔABC the total number of small triangles (n) = 7

$$\text{Total triangles} = 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 + 6 + 7$$

$$\text{Total triangles} = 28$$

Counting Squares



Number of Row is not equals to Number of Column ($R \neq C$).

Then,

$$\text{Total Squares} = R \times C + (R - 1)(C - 1) + (R - 2)(C - 2) + \dots + (R - n)(C - n)$$

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Here, R = Number of Rows and C = Number of Column.

In given question,

1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		

Number of Row (R) = 4

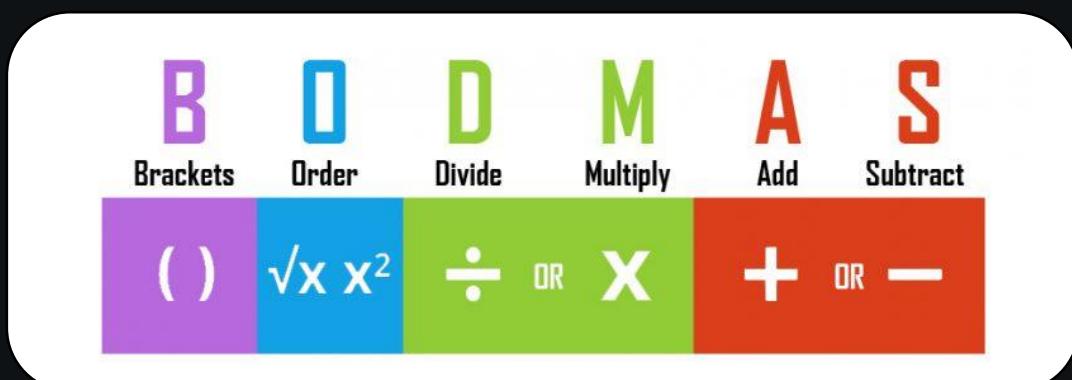
Number of Column (C) = 3

Total squares = $4 \times 3 + (4 - 1)(3 - 1) + (4 - 2)(3 - 2) + (4 - 3)(3 - 3)$

Total squares = $4 \times 3 + 3 \times 2 + 2 \times 1 + 1 \times 0$

Total squares = $12 + 6 + 2 + 0$

Total squares = 20



If + means \times , - means \div , \times means $-$ and \div means $+$, then find the value of $18 + 32 - 4 \times 8 \div 3$.

B	Brackets in order (), {}, []	ब्रैकेट (), {}, [] क्रम में
O	of	का
D	Division (\div)	विभाजन (\div)
M	Multiplication (\times)	गुणा (\times)
A	Addition (+)	जोड़ (+)
S	Subtraction (-)	घटाव (-)

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Given that: -

$$18 + 32 - 4 \times 8 \div 3$$

Symbol	+	-	\times	\div
Meaning	\times	\div	-	+

$$18 \times 32 \div 4 - 8 + 3$$

Applying BODMAS rule: -

$$= 18 \times 8 - 8 + 3$$

$$= 144 - 8 + 3$$

$$= 147 - 8$$

$$= 139$$

Quantitative Aptitude

Squares of two-digit numbers

We know that

$$(a - b)(a + b) = a^2 - b^2$$

We can write as

$$a^2 = (a - b)(a + b) + b^2$$

Let us take the number 57

Here a will be 57 and lets us take 3 (always take the difference between number and nearest 10's digit) as b

$$(57)^2 = (57 - 3)(57 + 3) + (9)^2$$

$$(57)^2 = (54)(60) + (9)^2$$

$$(57)^2 = 3240 + 9$$

$$(57)^2 = 3249$$

Example 2:

Let us take the number 66

Here a = 66, b = 4

$$(66)^2 = (66 - 4)(66 + 4) + (4)^2$$

$$(66)^2 = (62)(70) + (4)^2$$

$$(66)^2 = 4340 + (4)^2$$

$$(66)^2 = 4340 + 16$$

$$(66)^2 = 4356$$

Multiplication of numbers close to 100

Multiply 94 by 113

Here, 94 is 6 less than 100 and 113 is 13 more than 100

So,

$$94 \quad (-6)$$

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113 (+13)

107 -(78)

$$107 \times 100 - 78$$

Here, $78 = -6 \times 13$

$$107 = 94 + 13 \text{ or } 113 - 6$$

$$\text{Now, } 10700 - 78 = 10622$$

Digit Sum Method

It is the method which is used to verify the answer. It is very helpful when we are attempting any question from its options

Find the digit sum of 264527736

Digit sum of the given number will be

$$2 + 6 + 4 + 5 + 2 + 7 + 7 + 3 + 6$$

$$\Rightarrow 42$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 2 = 8$$

So, digit sum of given number will be 8

Example. Check whether 45262 multiplied by 36531 is 1653466122

A. Here, first we will check the digit sum of number then digit sum of product

Digit sum of 45262

$$\Rightarrow 4 + 5 + 2 + 6 + 2 = 19$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 9 = 10$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 0 = 1$$

Digit sum of 36531

$$\Rightarrow 3 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 1 = 18$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 8 = 9$$

Digit sum of 45262 \times Digit sum of 36531

$$\Rightarrow 1 \times 9 = 9$$

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Now Let's find the digit sum of 1653466122

$$\Rightarrow 1 + 6 + 5 + 3 + 4 + 6 + 6 + 1 + 2 + 2$$

$$\Rightarrow 36$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 + 6 = 9$$

As the digit sum is same so we can say that it will be product of given numbers

Tree method of Compound Interest

Rs.9200 is invested at compound interest at the rate of 25% per annum for 2 years. What will be the interest earned after the end of the 2 years period?

A. Here, rate of interest = 25%

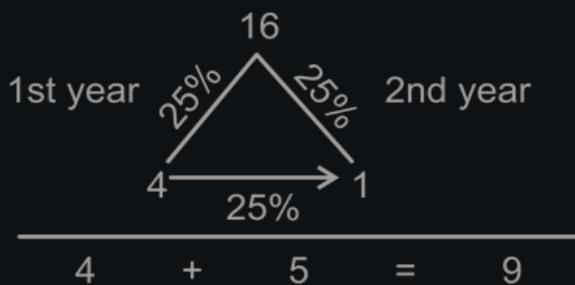
$$25\% = 1/4$$

Time = 2 year

$$\text{So, Principal} = (4)^2 = 16$$

Best way to solve these types of questions is explained below,

Let, Principle be Rs 16



Hence, If principle = 16, then C.I = 9

$$\therefore \text{principle} = 1, \text{then } C.I = \frac{9}{16}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\therefore \text{principle} = 9200, \text{then } C.I &= \frac{9}{16} \times 9200 \\ &= 5175\end{aligned}$$

Tricks to Solve Algebra Questions

1. If $x + 1/x = a$

then $x^2 + 1/x^2 = a^2 - 2$

$$x^3 + 1/x^3 = (a)^3 - 3a$$

$$x^5 + 1/x^5 = (x^3 + 1/x^3)(x^2 + 1/x^2) - (x + 1/x)$$

$$x^5 + 1/x^5 = ((a)^3 - 3a)^3(a^2 - 2)^2 - (a)$$

2. If $x^n + 1/x^n = a$

$$\text{then } x^n - 1/x^n = \sqrt{((a)^2 - 4)}$$

Vice - versa is also possible

Find Highest and Lowest Fractions

5/6, 3/5, 4/7, 5/8

The best way to find the highest and lowest fractions or to arrange in ascending or descending order is explained below

Take two fractions at a time

Taking 5/6 and 3/5

Multiplying 6 and 3, 5 and 5

$$6 \times 3 = 18$$

$$5 \times 5 = 25$$

$$18 < 25$$

So,

$$3/5 < 5/6$$

Similarly taking 5/6 and 4/7

$$5 \times 7 = 35$$

$$6 \times 4 = 24$$

$$24 < 35$$

$$\text{So, } 4/7 < 5/6$$

Similarly, $5/8 < 5/6$

The order will be $3/5 < 4/7 < 5/8 < 5/6$.

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Important Percentage Conversions

$1/2 = 50\%$	$3/5 = 60\%$	$5/7 = 71(3/7)\%$	$8/9 = 88(8/9)\%$
$1/3 = 33(1/3)\%$	$2/3 = 66(2/3)\%$	$5/8 = 62(1/2)\%$	$9/10 = 90\%$
$1/4 = 25\%$	$3/4 = 75\%$	$4/9 = 44(4/9)\%$	$4/11 = 36(4/11)\%$
$1/5 = 20\%$	$2/5 = 40\%$	$7/9 = 77(7/9)\%$	
$1/6 = 16(2/3)\%$	$5/6 = 83(1/3)\%$	$7/10 = 70\%$	
$1/7 = 14(2/7)\%$	$2/7 = 28(4/7)\%$	$3/11 = 27(3/11)\%$	
$1/8 = 12(1/2)\%$	$3/8 = 37(1/2)\%$	$4/5 = 80\%$	
$1/9 = 11(1/9)\%$	$2/9 = 22(2/9)\%$	$4/7 = 57(1/7)\%$	
$1/10 = 10\%$	$3/10 = 30\%$	$6/7 = 85(5/7)\%$	
$1/11 = 9(1/11)\%$	$2/11 = 18(2/11)\%$	$7/8 = 87(1/2)\%$	
$1/12 = 8(1/3)\%$	$3/7 = 42(6/7)\%$	$5/9 = 55(5/9)\%$	

General Awareness

Important Topics for all upcoming SSC Exams -

Polity

There are 6 fundamental rights recognized by the Indian constitution.

1. Right to Equality - Article 14 Article 15 Article 16 Article 17 Article 18	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Equality before law and equal protection of law.Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.End of UntouchabilityAbolition of titles
2. Right to Freedom Article 19 Article 20 Article 21 Article 21A Article 22	<ul style="list-style-type: none">It guarantees the citizens of India the following six fundamental freedoms -<ol style="list-style-type: none">Freedom of speech & expressionFreedom of AssemblyFreedom of form AssociationFreedom of MovementFreedom of Residence & SettlementFreedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade of businessProtection in respect of conviction for offences.Protection of life and personal liberty.Right to Education to all children of the age of 6-14 years.Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
3. Right Against Exploitation Article 23 Article 24	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour are prohibited.No child below the age of 14 can be employed.
4. Right to Freedom of Religion Article 25	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.

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Article 26 Article 27 Article 28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom to manage religious affairs. Prohibits taxes on religious grounds. Freedom as to attendance at religious ceremonies in certain educational institutions.
5. Cultural and Educational rights Article 29 Article 30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protection of interests of minorities. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies Article 32	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The right to move the Supreme Court in case of their violation (called the soul & heart of the constitution by BR Ambedkar).

Sources of the Indian Constitution

UK	Cabinet System, Parliamentary Government, Bicameral Parliament, CAG Office and Single Citizenship
USA	Written Constitution, Vice-President as the Ex-officio Chairman of Upper House, Fundamental Rights and Preamble
Erstwhile USSR	Fundamental Duties
Australia	Concurrent List and Joint sitting of two Houses
Germany	Suspension of fundamental rights during the Emergency
Canada	Distribution of powers between the centre and the states and placing Residuary Powers with the centre
Ireland	Concept of Directive Principles of State Policy and method of election of the President
South Africa	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha

Physics – Quantities and Measurements

Some Important Quantities and their units.

Quantity	Units (SI)
Length	Metre
Time	Second
Mass	Kilogram
Area	Square metre
Volume	Cubic metre
Velocity	Metre/second
Acceleration	Metre/second square
Density	Kilogram/metre/cube
Momentum	Kilogram/metre second
Work	Joule
Energy	Joule
Force	Newton
Pressure	Pascal or Newton/sq.metre
Frequency	Hertz
Power	Watt
Weight	Newton or Kilogram
Impulse	Newton-second
Angular velocity	Radian/second
Viscosity	Poise
Surface tension	Newton/square Metre
Heat	Joule
Temperature	Kelvin
Absolute temperature	Kelvin
Resistance	Ohm
Electric current	Ampere
Electromotive force	Volt
Electrical conductivity	Ohm/metre
Electric energy	Kilowatt hour
Electric power	Kilowatt or watt
Magnetic intensity	orsted
Charge	Coulomb
Magnetic induction	Gauss
Luminous flux	Candela
Intensity of sound	Decibel
Power of lens	Dioptrē
Depth of sea	Fathom

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Biology

(Vitamins): - It was first discovered by FG Hopkin. However, the term vitamin was coined by C Funk. these are divided into two groups -

- 1) **Fat Soluble Vitamins** - Vitamin - **A, D, and K**
- 2) **Water Soluble Vitamins** - Vitamin **B** and **C**

Vitamins	Chemical Name	Deficiency Diseases	Sources
Vitamin - A	Retinol	Night Blindness, hyperkeratosis, Keratomalacia	Orange, green vegetables, carrots, pumpkin, squash and spinach.
Vitamin - D	Calciferol	Rickets and osteomalacia	Fish, eggs, mushrooms.
Vitamin - E	Tocopherols	Infertility	Many fruits and vegetables.
Vitamin - K	Phyllo-quinone	Non-clotting of blood	Green vegetables.
Vitamin B1	Thiamine	Beriberi	Peas, nuts, breads, fruits
Vitamin - B2	Riboflavin	Cracking of skin, cracking of tongue, reddish eye	Dairy products, bananas, popcorn and green beans.
Vitamin - B3	Niacin and nicotinic acid	Pellagra, glossitis	Meat, broccoli and avocado.
Vitamin - B5	Pantothenic acid	Premature greying of hair(Achromotrichia)	Meat, fish, eggs, many vegetables, mushrooms.
Vitamin - B6	Pyridoxine	Dermatitis, anaemia, mental disorder	Meat, vegetables, tree nuts and bananas.
Vitamin - B7	Biotin	Dermatitis, anaemia and enteritis	Raw egg yolk, peanuts and vegetables.
Vitamin - B9	Folic acid, folinic acid	Megaloblastic anaemia and birth defects	Leafy vegetables, pasta, bread, cereal
Vitamin - B12	Cyanocobalamin (contains cobalt)	Pernicious anaemia	Meat and other animal products
Vitamin - C	Ascorbic acid	Scurvy	Peppers, citrus fruits

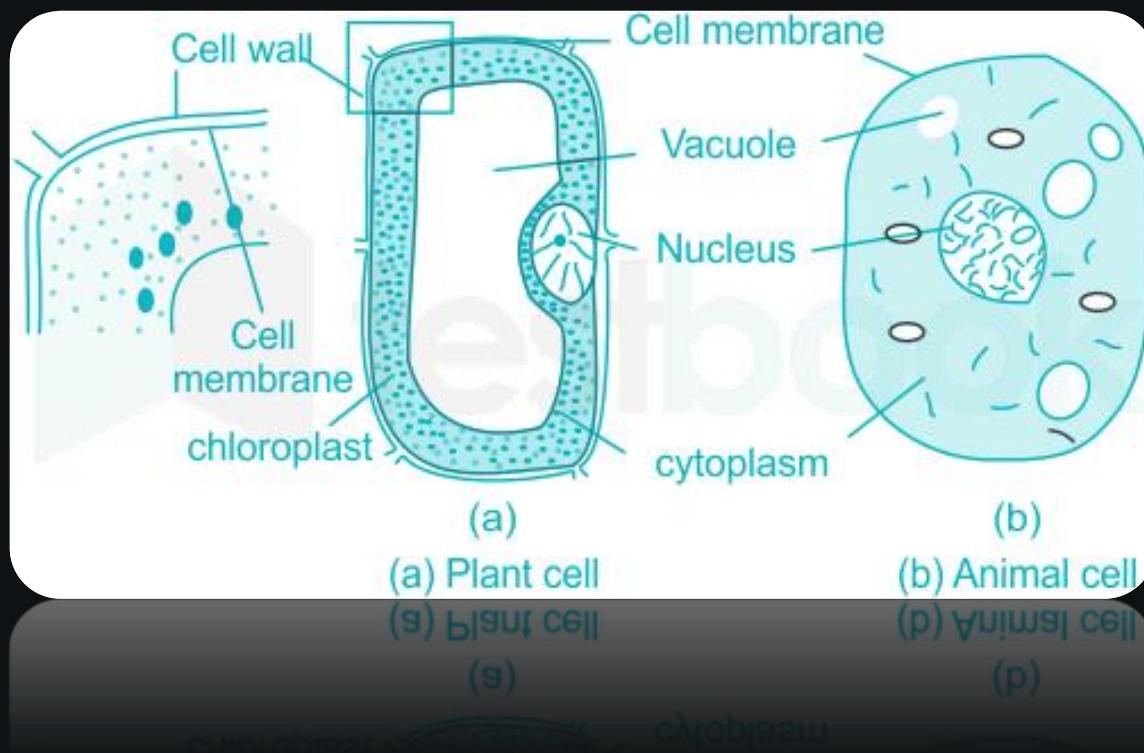
Trick to remember fat-soluble vitamins- KEDA

- K-Vitamin K
- E- vitamin E
- D-vitamin D
- A-vitamin A

Some common communicable diseases are:

Name of Disease	Mode of Spread
Cholera	Food and water
Typhoid	Food and water
Hepatitis (Jaundice)	Food and water
Influenza (Flu)	Air to air
Tuberculosis (T.B.)	Air to air
Malaria	Mosquito
Tetanus	Bite or wound exposed to dust or Iron
Polio	Food and water
Swine Flu	Air to Air

Difference between Plant Cell and Animal Cell



Geography

(Rivers): - In India the rivers are divided into two main groups

- 1) Himalayan river (Northern India)
- 2) Peninsular river (Southern India)

Himalayan Rivers

River	Length (km.)	Source	Falls into	Tributaries
Indus	2880	Near Mansarovar lake	Arabian Sea	Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Beas and Sutlej
Ganga	2525	Gangotri glacier	Bay of Bengal	Yamuna, Chambal, Ghagra, Son, Damodar, Gandak & Kosi
Brahmaputra	2900	Kailash range	Bay of Bengal	Dihag, Dibang, Lohir, Tista & Manas

Peninsular Rivers

Rivers	Length (km.)	Source	Falls into	Tributaries
Mahanadi	857	Foothills of Dandakaranya	Bay of Bengal	Hasdeo, Ib, Mand
Godavari	1465	Nashik	Bay of Bengal	Wardha, Indravati
Krishna	1400	Mahabaleshwar	Bay of Bengal	Bhima, Tungbhadrā, Malaprabha, Musi & Koyana
Cauvery	800	Brahmagiri range	Bay of Bengal	Hemavati and Amaravati
Mahi	583	Vindhya range	Arabian Sea	Anas, Som and Panam
Narmada	1312	Amarkantak	Arabian Sea	Hiran, Tawa and Banjar
Tapi	724	Betul district (MP)	Arabian Sea	Purna and Betul
Luni	495	Aravaliies	Arabian Sea	Jojiri and Sukri

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Highest Peaks of India

Highest Peak	Height (in m)	State
Mt K2	8611	Pok (India)
Kanchenjunga	8598	Sikkim
Nanda Devi	7817	Uttrakhand
Saltoro Kangri	7742	Jammu and Kashmir
Kangto	7090	Arunachal Pradesh
Reo Purgyil	6816	Himachal Pradesh
Saramati	3841	Nagaland
Sandakphu	3636	West Bengal
Khayang	3114	Manipur
Anamudi	2695	Kerala
Dodda Betta	2636	Tamil Nadu

Static GK

Indian Awards

Mahatma Gandhi Peace Prize	Gandhian Values
Bharat Ratna	Highest Civilian Award
Padma Vibhushan	Second Civilian Award
Padma Bhushan	Third Civilian Award
Padma Shri	Fourth Civilian Award
Param Vir Chakra	Highest Military Decoration
Maha Vir Chakra	Second Highest Military Decoration
Vir Chakra	Bravery in the Battlefield during War
Ashok Chakra	Highest Peacetime Military Decoration
Kirti Chakra	Conspicuous Gallantry during Peacetime

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Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Exceptional Sporting Performance
Dhyan Chand Award	Lifetime Achievement Award in Sports
Dronacharya Award	Sports Coaching
Arjuna Award	Excellent Performance by Sports Persons
National Film Award	Cinema
Sahitya Akademi Award	Literature Award
Shanti Swaroop Bhatnagar Award	Outstanding Research in Science

International Award

Nobel Prize	Peace, Literature, Medicine, Physics, Chemistry and Economics
Oscar Awards	Excellence in the field of Cinema
Grammy Award	Music
Pulitzer Award	Journalism
Man Booker Prize	English Novel
Ramon Magsaysay Award	Awarded to Asian persons for various categories

First in India

The First President of Indian Republic	Dr. Rajendra Prashad
The First Prime Minister of free India	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
The First Indian to win Nobel Prize	Rabindranath Tagore
The First President of Indian National Congress	W.C. Banerjee
The First Muslim President of Indian National Congress	Badruddin Tayyabji
The First Muslim President of India	Dr. Zakir Hussain
The First British Governor General of India	Lord William Bentinck
The First British viceroy of India	Lord Canning
The First Governor General of Free India	Lord Mountbatten
The First and the last Indian to be Governor General of	C. Rajgopalchari

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free India	James Hickey
The First man who introduced printing press in India	Satyendra Nath Tagore
The First Indian to join the I.C.S.	Rakesh Sharma
India's first man in space	Moraji Desai
The First Prime Minister of India who resigned without completing the full term	General Cariappa
The First Indian Commander in chief of India	Gen. Maharaja Rajendra Singhji
The First Chief of the Army staff	S.P. Sinha
The First Indian member of the viceroy's executive council	Dr. Zakir Hussain
The First President of India who died while in office	Charan Singh
The First Prime Minister of India who did not face the Parliament	S.H.F.J. Manekshaw
The First field Marshal of India	C.V. Raman
The First Indian to get Nobel Prize in Physics	Dr. Radhakrishnan
The First Indian to receive Bharat Ratna Award	Mihir Sen
The First Indian to cross English Channel	Sri Shankar Kurup
The First Person to receive Jnanpith Award	Ganesh Vasudeva Mavalankar
The First speaker of the Lok Sabha	Abul Kalam Azad
The First Vice-President of India	Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
The First Education Minister	S. Mukherjee
The First Home Minister of India	Vice Admiral R. D. Katan
The First Indian Air Chief Marshal	Sir Senegal Rau
The First Indian Naval Chief Marshal	Major Somnath Sharma
The First Judge of International Court of Justice	Sherpa Ang Dorje
The First Person to receive Paramveer Chakra	Sukumar Sen
The First Person to reach Mount Everest without Oxygen	Acharya Vinoba Bhave
The First Chief election commissioner	
The First Person to receive Magsaysay award	

The First Person of Indian origin to receive Nobel Prize in Medicine	Hargovind Khurana
The First Chinese traveller to visit India	Fahien
The First Person to receive Bharat Ratna	Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan

Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full Form
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
ASEAN	Association of South - East Asian Nations
BC	Before Christ
B ED	Bachelor of Education
BP	Blood Pressure
BSF	Border Security Force
CA	Chartered Accountant
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
DM	District Magistrate
DTP	Desktop Publishing
EMI	Equated Monthly Instalment
EVM	Electronic Voting Machine
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FIR	First Information Report
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
HIV	Human Immuno - Deficiency Virus
IAF	Indian Air Force
IAS	Indian Administrative Service

IFS	Indian Foreign Service
IPS	Indian Police Service
IQ	Intelligence Quotient
IST	Indian Standard Time
LOC	Line of Control
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MBA	Master of Business Administration
MBBS	Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery
NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
NCC	National Cadet Corps
OBC	Other Backward Class
OS	Operating System
OPD	Outpatient Department
NRI	Non-Resident Indian
PAN	Permanent Account Number
Ph D	Doctor of Philosophy
PIN	Postal Index Number
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
TB	Tuberculosis
TDS	Tax Deduction at Source
UGC	University Grants Commission
UN	United Nations
UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
VIP	Very Important Person
VRS	Voluntary Retirement Scheme
WHO	World Health Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization

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Modern India

Indian National Movement

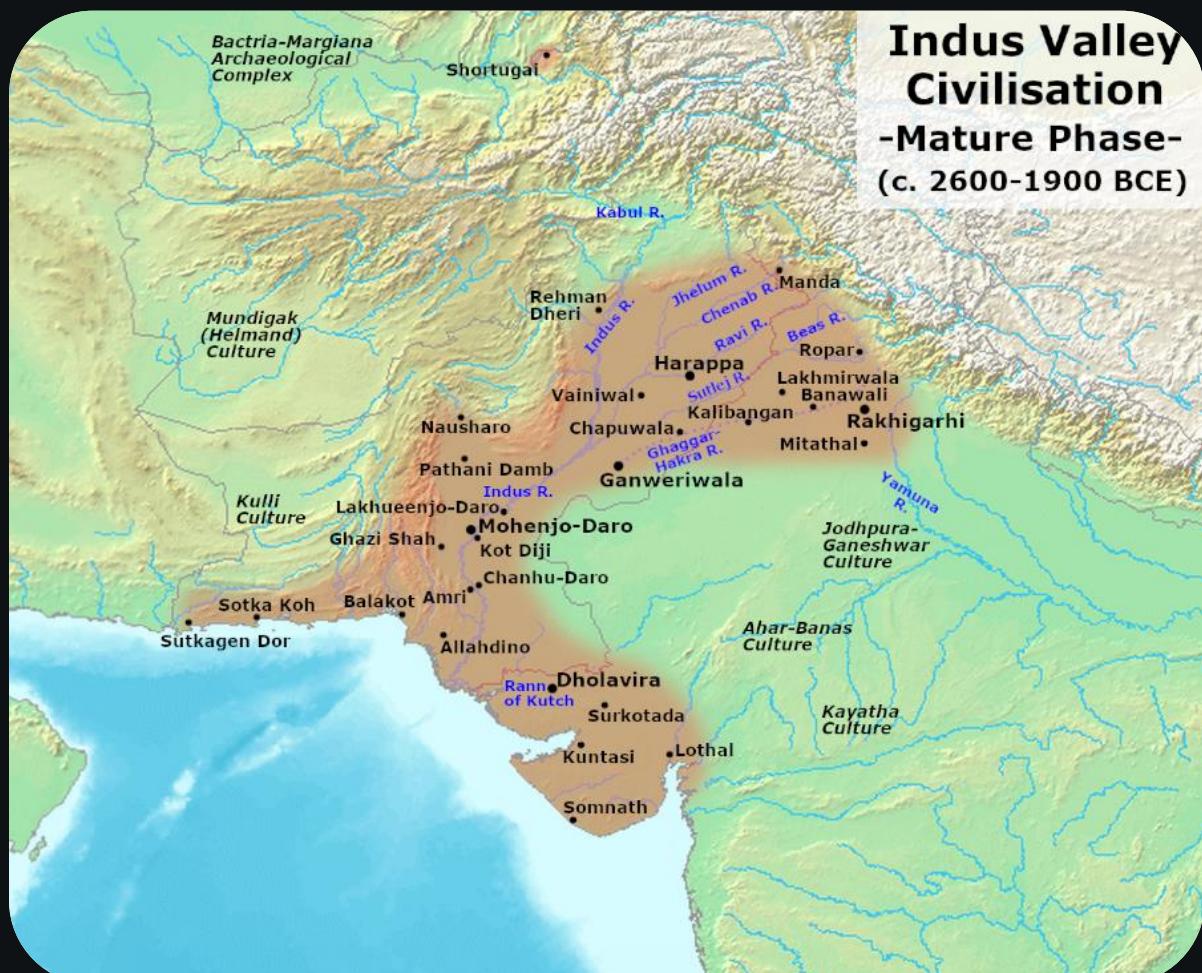
Indian National Congress (INC)	1885
Partition of Bengal	1905
Swadeshi and Boycott	1905
Muslim League	1906
Surat Split	1907
Home Rule Movement	1916
Lucknow Pact	1916
Rowlatt Act	1919
Jallianwala Bagh Massacre	1919
Khilafat Movement	1920-22
Non-Cooperation	1920-22
Chauri-Chaura Incidence	1922
Swaraj Party	1923
Simon Commission	1927
Lahore Session	1929
Dandi March	1930
First Round Table Conference	1930
Second Round Table Conference	1931
Third Round Table Conference	1932
Demand for Pakistan	1940
Cripps Mission	1940
Quit India Movement	1942
Indian National Army	1943

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Cabinet Mission	1946
Interim Government	1946
Mountbatten Plan	1947
Indian Independence Act	1947

Indus Valley Civilization



Chemistry

Common and chemicals name of some compounds

Common Name	Chemical name	Chemical formula
Dry Ice	Solid Carbon Dioxide	CO ₂
Slaked Lime	Calcium Hydroxide	Ca(OH) ₂
Bleaching Powder	Calcium Oxychloride	CaOCl ₂
Nausadar	Ammonium Chloride	NH ₄ Cl
Caustic Soda	Sodium Hydroxide	NaOH
Rock Salt	Sodium Chloride	NaCl
Caustic Potash	Potassium Hydroxide	KOH
Potash Alum	Potassium Aluminium Sulphate	K ₂ SO ₄ .Al ₂ (SO ₄) ₃ .24H ₂ O
Epsom	Magnesium Sulphate	MgSO ₄ .7H ₂ O
Quick Lime	Calcium Oxide	CaO
Plaster of Paris	Calcium Sulphate	(CaSO ₄).1/2H ₂ O
Gypsum	Calcium Sulphate	CaSO ₄ .2H ₂ O
Green Vitriol	Ferrous Sulphate	FeSO ₄ .7H ₂ O
Mohr's Salt	Ammonium Ferrous Sulphate	FeSO ₄ (NH ₄) ₂ SO ₄ .6H ₂ O
Blue Vitriol	Copper Sulphate	CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O
White Vitriol	Zinc Sulphate	ZnSO ₄ .7H ₂ O
Marsh Gas	Methane	CH ₄
Vinegar	Acetic Acid	CH ₃ COOH
Potash Ash	Potassium Carbonate	K ₂ CO ₃
Hypo	Sodium Thiosulphate	Na ₂ S ₂ O ₃ .5H ₂ O
Baking Powder	Sodium Bicarbonate	NaHCO ₃
Washing Soda	Sodium Carbonate	Na ₂ CO ₃ .10H ₂ O
Magnesia	Magnesium Oxide	MgO
Chalk (Marble)	Calcium Carbonate	CaCO ₃

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Lunar Caustic	Silver Nitrate	<chem>AgNO3</chem>
Laughing Gas	Nitrous Oxide	<chem>N2O</chem>
Chloroform	Trichloromethane	<chem>CHCl3</chem>
Vermelium	Mercuric Sulphide	<chem>HgS</chem>
Borax	Borax	<chem>Na2B4O7.10H2O</chem>
Alcohol	Ethyl Alcohol	<chem>C2H5OH</chem>
Sugar	Sucrose	<chem>C12H22O11</chem>
Heavy Water	Deuterium Oxide	<chem>D2O</chem>
Globar's Salt	Sodium Sulphate	<chem>Na2SO4.10H2O</chem>
T.N.T.	TriNitrotoluene	<chem>C6H2CH3(NO2)3</chem>
Calomel	Mercurous Chloride	<chem>HgCl</chem>
Sand	Silicon Oxide	<chem>SiO2</chem>

Alloys and Their Uses

Alloy	Composition	Uses
Brass	Copper(70%) + Zinc(30%)	In making utensils
Bronze	Copper(90%) + Tin(10%)	In making coins, bell, utensil
Gun Metal	Copper(88%) + Tin(10%) + Zinc(2%)	In making guns, barrels, gears and bearings
German Silver		
Solder	Copper(60%) + Zinc(20%) + Nickel(20%)	In making utensils
Bell Metal	Lead(50%) + Tin(50%)	For soldering
Muntz Metal	Copper(80%) + Tin(20%)	For casting bells, statues
Magnalium	Copper(60%) + Zinc(40%) + trace of iron	In making coins
Duralumin		
Type metal	Aluminium(95%) + Magnesium(5%)	For frame of aeroplane
Stainless Steel	Aluminium(94%) + Copper + Magnesium and Manganese	For making utensils
	Lead(80%) + Antimony(15%) + Tin(5%)	

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Babbitt Metal	Iron(75%) + Chromium(15%) + Nickel(10%) + Carbon(0.5%) Tin(89%) + Antimony(9%) + Cu(2%) Nickel + Chromium	In the printing industry For making utensils and surgical instruments In making bearings, in large marine diesel engines.
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Days & Celebrations

Date	Known as
10th January	World Hindi Day
3rd March	World Wildlife Day
22nd March	World Water Day
8th May	World Red Cross Day
21st June	International Yoga Day
8th September	International Literacy Day
2nd October	International Non-violence Day
11th October	International Girl Child Day
24th October	United Nations Day
3rd December	World Disabled Day
8th March	International Women's Day
7th April	World Health Day
1st May	International Labour Day
23rd May	World Biodiversity Day
5th June	World Environment Day
11th July	World Population Day
27th September	World Tourism Day
16th October	World Food Day
1st December	World AIDS Day
10th December	Human Right Day

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9th January	Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas
12th January	Youth Day
15th January	Army Day
25th January	National Voters Day
26th January	Republic Day
28th February	National Science Day
9th August	Quit India Day
20th August	Sadbhavana Diwas
29th August	National Sports Day
2nd October	Gandhi Jayanti
20th October	National Solidarity Day
7th December	Armed Forces Flag Day
23rd December	Kisan Diwas
24th January	Rashtriya Balika Diwas (National Girl child Day)
30th January	Martyr's Day
5th April	National Maritime Day
15th August	Independence Day
5th September	Teacher's Day
8th October	Indian Air Force Day
14th November	Children Day
16th December	Vijay Diwas

Important Cups and Trophies

Sports	Cups and Trophy
Cricket	Irani Trophy, Dilip Trophy, Ranji Trophy, Cooch - Bihar Trophy
Football	Durand Cup, Santosh Trophy, Subroto Mukherjee Cup
Hockey	Azlan Shah Cup, Nehru Trophy, Dhyan Chand Trophy

Golf	Ryder Cup, Walker Cup
Table Tennis	Jayalaxmi Cup(women), Swaythling Cup(men)
Lawn Tennis	Davis Cup, Australian open, French Open, Wimbledon, US Open
Badminton	Thomas Cup(men), Uber Cup(men)
Boxing	Aspy Adajania Trophy
Rowing	Wellington Trophy
Bridge	Ruia Trophy
Polo	Winchester Cup, Radha Mohan Cup

Important Lakes of India

Name of Lake	State
Chilka Lake	Odisha
Kolleru Lake	Andhra Pradesh
Loktak Lake	Manipur
Lonar Lake	Maharashtra
Pangong Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
Sambhar Lake	Rajasthan
Tso Moriri Lake	Jammu and Kashmir
Vembanad Lake	Kerala
Wular and Dal Lakes	Jammu and Kashmir

SSC Exam Guide

About SSC CHSL

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for various posts such as Postal Assistant, Lower Divisional Clerks, Court Clerk, Sorting Assistants, Data Entry Operators, etc. in the Indian Administrative Systems. The recruitment is through the conduct of the National Level Combined High Secondary Level (10+2) exam, commonly referred to as SSC CHSL Exam. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC CHSL Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC CHSL Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC CHSL Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC CHSL Eligibility criteria is as below -

Age Limit

SSC CHSL Recruitment Age Limit for Various Posts as of 01st January 2021 must be-

Minimum Age - 18 years

Maximum Age - 27 years

Note - Candidates should have not been born earlier than 02.01.1994 and later than 01.01.2003.

Educational Qualification

You have to fulfill the qualification requirements laid down by the (SSC CHSL) in its notification. We have mentioned the post-wise educational qualification for SSC CHSL below –

SSC CHSL Posts	Educational Qualification
LDC/JSA	Candidates must have passed 12th Standard or equivalent examination
PA/SA	Candidates must have passed 12th Standard or equivalent examination
DEO	12th pass in Science stream with Mathematics as a subject
DEO (C&AG)	12th pass in Science stream with Mathematics as a subject

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Number of Attempts

Although there is no well-defined number of attempts provided by the commission, the age criteria have been well established by the recruiting board. Hence, a candidate can only apply for the SSC CHSL Recruitment for various posts within the given age limit.

SSC CHSL Selection Process

The SSC CHSL Selection process is conducted in three stages-

- Computer-based Written Examination (Tier -I)
- Descriptive Paper (Tier-II)
- Typing Test/Skill Test (Tier-III) Examination for the post of DEO, PA/SA, LDC, and Court Clerk

About SSC CGL

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for the post of Non-technical Group 'B' and Group 'C' non gazetted positions in different departments/ ministries/ organizations of the Government of India. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the Combined Graduate Level Examination (CGL) commonly referred to as SSC CGL Exam. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC CGL Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC CGL Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC CGL Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC CGL Eligibility criteria is as below -

Age Limit

The SSC CGL age limit for different age groups and various Group B and Group C posts has been divided into two broad categories

- Age Limit for different Departments
- Age limit for different Posts
- Age Limit as per Birth Year

To Know More Click [here](#)

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Age Limit for different Departments

The table here covers the SSC CGL Age Limit prescribed by various departments of the Government of India.

Sr No	SSC CGL Age Limit	Departments
1.	18-27 years	Central Govt. Offices/ Ministries are other than CSCS cadres, CBDT, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Date. Gen Border Road Organisation (MoD)
2.	18-30 years	Department of Post, Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations
3.	20-30 years	Central Secretariat Service, Ministry of Railway, Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, Central Bureau of Investigation
4.	Up to 30 years	Directorate of Enforcement, Department of Revenue, Indian Audit & Accounts, Department under CAG, CBDT, CBIC, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations, Offices under C&AG, National Investigation Agency (NIA), Registrar General of India
5.	Up to 32 years	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation

Age limit for different Posts

The age criteria for different posts have been defined in the table below.

Name of Post	Ministry/ Department/ Office/ Cadre	Age Limit
Assistant Audit Officer	Indian Audit & Accounts Department under C&AG	18-30 years
Assistant Accounts Officer	Indian Audit & Accounts Department under C&AG	18-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Central Secretariat Service	20-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Intelligence Bureau	18-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Ministry of Railway	20-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Ministry of External Affairs	20-30 years

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Assistant Section Officer	AFHQ	20-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	18-30 years
Assistant	Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations	20-30 years
Assistant Section Officer	Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations	18-30 years
Inspector of Income Tax	CBDT	18-30 years
Inspector, (CGST & Central Excise)	CBIC	18-30 years
Inspector (Preventive Officer)	CBIC	18-30 years
Inspector (Examiner)	CBIC	18-30 years
Assistant Enforcement Officer	Directorate of Enforcement, Department of Revenue	18-30 years
Sub Inspector	Central Bureau of Investigation	20-30 years
Inspector Posts	Department of Post	18-30 years
Inspector	Central Bureau of Narcotics	18-30 years
Assistant/ Superintendent	Indian Coast Guard	18-30 years
Assistant	Other Ministries/ Departments/ Organizations	18-30 years
Assistant	National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)	18-30 years
Research Assistant	National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)	18-30 years
Divisional Accountant	Offices under C&AG	18-30 years
Sub Inspector	National Investigation Agency (NIA)	18-30 years
Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)	M/o Statistics & Programme Implementation.	18-32 years
Statistical Investigator Grade-II	Registrar General of India	18-30 years

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Auditor	Offices under C&AG	18-27 years
Auditor	Other Ministry/ Departments	18-27 years
Auditor	Offices under CGDA	18-27 years
Accountant	Offices under C&AG	18-27 years
Accountant/ Junior Accountant	Other Ministry/ Departments	18-27 years
Senior Secretariat Assistant/ Upper Division Clerks	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	18-27 years
Senior Secretariat Assistant/ Upper Division Clerks	Central Govt. Offices/ Ministries other than CSCS cadres.	18-27 years
Tax Assistant	CBDT	18-27 years
Tax Assistant	CBIC	18-27 years
Sub-Inspector	Central Bureau of Narcotics	18-27 years

Educational Qualification

You have to fulfill the qualification requirements laid down by the Commission in its notification. We have mentioned the post-wise educational qualification for SSC CGL below -

Post	Educational Qualification
Junior Statistical Officer (JSO)	Bachelor's Degree in any subject from a recognized University or Institute with at least 60% Marks in Mathematics at 12th standard level (or) Bachelor's Degree in any subject with Statistics as one of the subjects at degree level.
Assistant Audit Officer/ Assistant Accounts Officer (AAO)	Desirable Qualification: Chartered Accountant or Cost & Management Accountant or Company Secretary or Masters in Commerce or Masters in Business Studies or Masters in Business Administration (Finance) or Masters in Business Economics. Essential Qualifications: Bachelor's Degree in any subject from a recognized University
Statistical Investigator Grade-II	Bachelor's Degree in any subject with Statistics as one of the subjects from a recognized University or Institute. The candidates must have studied Statistics as a subject in all the three years of the graduation course.

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Other Post	Bachelor's Degree in any discipline from a recognized University or equivalent
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Nationality

Nationality is one of the important criteria You need to check before you apply. To be eligible for the exam You need to be-

- A Citizen of India (or)
- A Citizen of Nepal (or)
- A Citizen of Bhutan (or)
- A Tibetan refugee who came over to India, before the 1st January 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India.
- A person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam with the intention of permanently settling in India.

Number of Attempts

Although there is no well-defined number of attempts provided by the commission, the age criteria have been well established by the recruiting board. Hence, a candidate can only apply for the SSC CGL Recruitment for various posts within the given age limit.

SSC CGL Selection Process

The SSC CGL Selection Process is based on four stages -

- Tier-I (Computer Based Exam)
- Tier-II (Computer Based Exam)
- Tier-III (Descriptive Exam)
- Tier-IV Data Entry Skill Test/Computer Proficiency Test/DV.

About SSC GD Constable

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for the post of General Duty Constable. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the SSC GD Constable Selection Process. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC GD Constable Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

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SSC GD Constable Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC GD Constable Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC GD Constable Eligibility criteria is as below -

Age Limit

SSC GD Constable Recruitment Age Limit For Various Posts as of 01st August 2021 must be-

Minimum Age - 18 years

Maximum Age - 23 years

Education Qualification

This table shows the minimum educational qualification required for the post of SSC GD Constable:

Educational Qualification	Candidates should have cleared /passed Matriculation or 10th pass from a recognized Board/University.
	Candidates who have not acquired the essential qualification as per the prescribed dates will not be eligible for the exam.

Nationality

The candidates must fulfill the nationality criteria mentioned in the table below -

Specification	Parameters
Nationality	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A Citizen of India• The candidate must also possess a domicile/ PRC against his/her state/ UT.

Note: The date of birth and name should be as recorded in the matriculation/secondary examination certificate.

Number of Attempts

There is no maximum number of attempts specified in the SSC GD Constable recruitment notification. In case any changes occur this year we will notify you about it. But we can expect as long as a candidate fulfills all the eligibility criteria he/she can appear for the exam.

SSC GD Constable Selection Process

The SSC GD Constable Selection Process is based on two stages -

- Computer Based Exam
- Physical Standards Test /Physical Efficiency Test
- Medical Test

About SSC MTS

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates to fill non-gazetted, non-ministerial General Central Service Group 'C' positions in various Central Government Ministries, Departments, and Offices throughout the country. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the SSC MTS exam. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC MTS Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC CGL Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC MTS Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC MTS Eligibility criteria is as below -

Age Limit

SSC MTS Recruitment Age Limit For Various Posts must be-

Minimum Age - 18 years

Maximum Age - 27 years

Note:

- It is necessary to remember that if he/she has a minimum of 40 percent disability in case of physically handicapped, the applicant must get the advantage of reservation.
- A concession to an employee of the Central Government would be given either in the PH category or in the employee category of the central government.

Nationality

The candidates appearing for the SSC MTS 2022 must be a domicile of India.

- A candidate must be a resident of India or

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- A candidate must be subject to Nepal or
- He or she must be a subject of Bhutan or
- A refugee from Tibet who came to India before the 1st January 1962, with the intention of settling permanently in India, India
- A person of Indian descent who, with the intention of permanently settling in India, has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia, and Vietnam.

Educational Qualification

The candidates must possess the minimum qualification in order to be eligible for the SSC MTS 2022.

- The candidates must have a minimum of the matriculation or equivalent examination degree from a recognized board.
- All degrees/diplomas/certificates awarded by universities set up by an Act of Parliament or State Legislature by Open and Distance Learning modes of education.
- Candidates who have not yet acquired but will be acquiring the educational qualification and provide documentary evidence from the Board in support thereof are also eligible.

SSC MTS Selection Process

The SSC MTS Selection Process is based on two stages -

- Paper-I Computer Based Objective type test
- Paper-II Descriptive test
- Candidates qualifying both the stages will be called for Document Verification.

About SSC Stenographer

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for the post of Stenographer. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the SSC Stenographer Selection Process. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC Stenographer Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC Stenographer Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC Stenographer Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification,

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and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC Stenographer Eligibility criteria are as below -

Age Limit

SSC Stenographer Recruitment Age Limit must be-

For Group C Posts

Minimum Age - 18 years

Maximum Age - 30 years

For Group D Posts

Minimum Age - 18 years

Maximum Age - 27 years

Eligibility for Ex-Servicemen (ESM)

The Eligibility criteria for ex-servicemen aspiring to apply for SSC Stenographer are explained as below:

1. A candidate who has served as a combatant or non-combatant in the Army, Navy, and Air Force of the Nation.
2. A candidate who has been released after completing his/her specific period of engagement, or at his own request, or inefficiency and has been given a gratuity and is a pension holder in the Indian Territorial Army.
3. Candidates of the Army Postal Service who have served as a part of the Regular Army and retired from the Army Postal Service, or released from the Army Postal service on medical issues and are disability pensioners.
4. Personnel, who have served in Army Postal Service for more than six months prior to April 14, 1987.
5. The Gallantry award winners of the Armed Forces.
6. A Candidate who is relieved of his services on the medical issues with the pension for medical disability.

Educational Qualification:

Candidates must fulfill the following minimum education qualification in order to apply for SSC Stenographer -

- A candidate must have passed the 10+2 (12th) exam/HSC (Intermediate exams) or its equivalent degree from a recognized University or Board.

- The candidates which qualify for the Computer Based Examination and the Skill Test will have to produce all the relevant certificates in original such as Marksheets, Provisional Certificates, etc. for completion of 12th standard or equivalent examination as proof.
- The candidature of the candidates will be canceled by the commission if they fail to produce the documents.

Nationality:

The candidates applying for SSC Stenographer exam should also fulfill the eligibility criteria for nationality. The eligibility criteria are mentioned below:

- The candidate should be an Indian Citizen or
- The candidate should be a citizen of Nepal/Bhutan or
- The candidate should be a Tibetan refugee who had come over to India before 1 January 1962 or
- The candidate should be an Indian origin migrated from Pakistan, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, East African countries of Kenya, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia, and Vietnam, etc having the intention to permanently settle in India.

SSC Stenographer Selection Process

The SSC Stenographer Selection Process is based on two stages -

- Computer Based Exam
- Skill Test

About SSC JE

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for the post of Junior Engineer. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the SSC Junior Engineer Selection Process. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC Junior Engineer Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC Junior Engineer Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC Junior Engineer Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC Engineer Eligibility criteria are as below -

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Age Limit

SSC Junior Engineer Recruitment Age Limit must be-

S No	Organization	Post	Age limit
1	Border Road Organization	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 30 years
2	Border Road Organization	Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical)	Up to 30 years
3	Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 32 years
4	Central Public Works Department (CPWD)	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	Up to 32 years
5	Central Water and Power Research Station	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 30 years
6	Central Water and Power Research Station	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	Up to 30 years
7	Central Water and Power Research Station	Junior Engineer (Mechanical)	Up to 30 years
8	Central Water Commission	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 32 years
9	Central Water Commission	Junior Engineer (Mechanical)	Up to 32 years
10	DIRECTORATE OF QUALITY ASSURANCE (NAVAL)	Junior Engineer (Mechanical)	Up to 30 years
11	DIRECTORATE OF QUALITY ASSURANCE (NAVAL)	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	Up to 30 years
12	Farakka Barrage Project	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 30 years
13	Farakka Barrage Project	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	Up to 30 years
14	Farakka Barrage Project	Junior Engineer (Mechanical)	Up to 30 years
15	MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES (MES)	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 30 years
16	MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES (MES)	Junior Engineer (Electrical and Mechanical)	Up to 30 years

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17	National Technical Research Organization (NTRO)	Junior Engineer (Civil)	Up to 30 years
18	National Technical Research Organization (NTRO)	Junior Engineer (Electrical)	Up to 30 years
19	National Technical Research Organization (NTRO)	Junior Engineer (Mechanical)	Up to 30 years

Educational Qualification

Candidates must ensure that their educational qualification or experience matches the following SSC JE Eligibility criteria.

Post	Educational and Other Qualification
Junior Engineer (Civil), Central Water Commission	Degree or Diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognized University or Institute
Junior Engineer (Mechanical) in Central Water Commission	Degree or Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University or Institute
Junior Engineer (Civil), CPWD	Diploma in Civil Engineering from recognized University or Institute
Junior Engineer (Electrical), CPWD	Three years Diploma or equivalent in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University or Institute.
Junior Engineer (Civil), MES	Degree in Civil Engineering from a recognized University; OR (I) Three years diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognized Institute or University or Board; and (II) Two years of experience in Planning, Execution and Maintenance of Civil Engineering works
Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical), MES	Degree in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University; OR (I) Three years diploma in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering from a recognized Institute or University or Board;

	<p>and</p> <p>(II) Two years' experience in Planning, Execution and Maintenance of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering works.</p>
Junior Engineer (Civil), Farakka Barrage Project	Three years Diploma in Civil engineering from a recognized Institute/ University/ Board or equivalent;
Junior Engineer (Electrical), Farakka Barrage Project	Diploma in Electrical Engineering from a recognized University or Institute or Board.
Junior Engineer (Mechanical), Farakka Barrage Project.	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University or Institute or Board.
Junior Engineer (Civil), Border Roads Organization, Ministry of Defence.	<p>Degree in Civil Engineering from a recognized University/ Institute</p> <p>or</p> <p>(a) Three years Diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognized University/ Institute/ Board; and</p> <p>(b) Two years working experience in Planning/Execution/ Maintenance of Civil Engineering works.</p>
Junior Engineer (Electrical & Mechanical), Border Roads Organization, Ministry of Defence.	<p>Degree in Electrical & Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University/ Institute</p> <p>or</p> <p>(a) Three years Diploma in Electrical/Automobile/Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University/ Institute/ Board; and</p> <p>(b) Two years of working experience in Planning/Execution/ Maintenance of Electrical or Mechanical Engineering works.</p>
Junior Engineer (Civil), Central Water Power Research Station.	Diploma in Civil Engineering from a recognized University
Junior Engineer (Electrical), Central Water Power Research Station	Diploma in Electrical Engineering from a recognized University

Junior Engineer (Mechanical), Central Water Power Research Station.	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University.
Junior Engineer (Mechanical), Directorate of Quality Assurance, Naval.	Degree in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University; or (a) Three years Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from a recognized University or Institution; and (b) Two years of experience in the respective fields.
Junior Engineer (Electrical), Directorate of Quality Assurance, Naval.	Degree in Electrical Engineering from a recognized University; or (a) Three years Diploma in Electrical Engineering from a recognized University or Institution; and (b) Two years' experience in the respective fields
Junior Engineer (Civil), National Technical Research Organization	Diploma in Civil Engineering from recognized University/ Institution.
Junior Engineer (Electrical), National Technical Research Organization.	Diploma in Electrical Engineering from recognized University/ Institution.
Junior Engineer (Mechanical) National Technical Research Organization	Diploma in Mechanical Engineering from recognized University/ Institution

Nationality

- A candidate must be either:
- a citizen of India, or
- a subject of Nepal, or
- a subject of Bhutan, or
- a Tibetan refugee who came over to India before the 1st January 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- a person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia, and Vietnam with the intention of permanently setting in.

SSC Junior Engineer Selection Process

The SSC JE selection process has 2 stages:

- Computer-Based Examination (Paper I and Paper II)
- Document Verification

Note -

- Paper I is an objective type test while Paper II is a descriptive one.
- Candidates qualifying the Paper I will only be invited for Paper II.
- The score of both the exams will be considered to identify candidates to be called for document verification.

About SSC CPO

The State Selection Commission (SSC) recruits eligible candidates for the post of Central Police Officer. The selection of eligible candidates is made through the conduct of the SSC Central Police Officer Selection Process. The Commission releases an official notification on its website, announcing the important details of the recruitment.

In this guide, we will mention the details pertaining to SSC Central Police Officer Eligibility criteria and the selection process in detail.

SSC CPO Eligibility Criteria

The Eligibility criteria are an important aspect of any competitive exam. The SSC CPO Eligibility criteria are in the terms of Age Limit, Nationality, minimum educational qualification, and a number of attempts. Candidates are required to fulfill these criteria in order to be eligible for applying for recruitment. The SSC CPO Eligibility criteria are as below -

Age Limit (as of 01.01.2021)

SSC CPO Recruitment Age Limit as on 01st January, 2021 must be-

- **Minimum Age** - 20 years
- **Maximum Age** - 25 years

Education Qualification

- Educational Qualification for all posts is a Bachelor's degree from a recognized university or equivalent.

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- Candidates who earned their degrees or diplomas through open or distance learning are eligible to take the exam.
- The programs in Engineering, Medicine, Dental, Nursing, Pharmacy, Architecture, and Physiotherapy, etc are not permitted to be offered under Open and Distance Learning mode.
- Candidates must have obtained the educational qualification by January 1 2021, in order to be eligible.
- For the post of Sub Inspector in Delhi Police (only) - Male candidates must possess a valid Driving License for LMV (Motorcycle and Car) as on the date fixed for Physical Endurance and Standard Tests. Otherwise, they will not be allowed to undergo Physical Endurance and Standard Tests.
- Candidates who do not have a valid LMV (Motorcycle and Car) driver's licence are eligible for all other CAPF positions.

Nationality

A candidate must be either:

- A citizen of India
- A subject of Nepal
- A subject of Bhutan
- A Tibetan refugee who came over to India, before the 1st January 1962 with the intention of permanently settling in India,
- A person of Indian origin who has migrated from Pakistan, Burma, Sri Lanka, East African Countries of Kenya, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania (Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar), Zambia, Malawi, Zaire, Ethiopia and Vietnam with the intention of permanently settling in India.
- A candidate belonging to categories (b), (c), (d) and (e) above shall be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been issued by the Government of India.

SSC CPO Selection Process

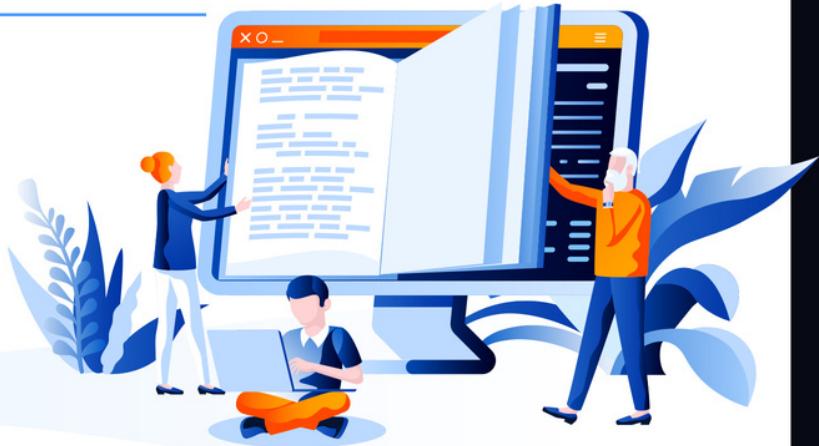
The SSC CPO selection has the following stages.

- Paper 1 Written Exam
- Physical Endurance Test (PET)/ Physical Standard Test (PST)
- Paper 2 written exam
- Medical Examination
- Document Verification Process

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