

Indian History

1. The archeological site of Koldihwa is located at:

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c)

- Koldihwa is a site in Uttar Pradesh
- It is situated in the valleys of Belan River
- The evidences of rice and fragmentary bones were found here
- It is one of the Neolithic sites
- Other Neolithic sites

Place	Current state	Age	Evidence
Burza-hom	J a m m u Kashmir	Neolithic	Evidence of pit dwelling has been found here
Gufkral	J a m m u Kashmir	Neolithic	Bone tools
Chirond	Bihar	Neolithic	Bone tools
Piklihal	karnataka	Neolithic	Ash mounds

2. Where is the archaeological site Inamgaon situated?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Gujrat
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d)

- Inamgaon is located in Pune district of Maharashtra
- It is a post Harappan Site
- The site is on the Ghod River which is a tributary of Bhima River
- The pottery found here is Black Painted Red Ware
- It was inhabited from about 1500 BCE to 600 BCE.

- People were engaged heavily in agriculture, (although only subsistence), fishing, and animal rearing.

- Evidence of the production of wheat, barley, rice, millets, peas, and sesame have been found.

3. 'Microliths' were used by early humans.

- (a) coins
- (b) stone tools
- (c) clothes
- (d) earthen pots

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b)

- The stone tools are named as Microliths
- These are of length from 1cm to 5 cm
- These are shaped like blades and are made of stones such as - chert, chalcedony, agate
- They were used by humans from around 35,000 to 3,000 years ago

4. In which of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization was 'The Great Bath' found?

- (a) Mohenjodaro
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Dholavira
- (d) Kalibanga

SSC MTS/Havaladar-06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a)

- Mohenjodaro
- Located in present-day Pakistan
- Discovered in 1922 by Rakhal Das Banerjee.
- It literally means 'Mound of the dead'.
- Major Findings: A Great bath, The idol of Mother Goddess, bronze dancer, idol of Pashupatinath, Seal of Pashupati, 3 cylindrical-shaped seals similar to Mesopotamian ones, Terracotta toys

5. Which of the following varnas was responsible for protecting people and administering justice in ancient India as per rules laid down by the Dharmasutras and Dharma-

shastras?

- (a) Vaishya
- (b) Shudra
- (c) Kshatriya
- (d) Brahmana

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c)

- Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts.
 - Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts.
 - Vaishyas expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade.
 - Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three “higher” varnas.
- 6. The Vedas , Upanishads, Puranas and Dharmasutras are all written in which language?**
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) Prakrit
 - (c) Pali
 - (d) Sanskrit

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans (d)

- The Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas and Dharmasutras are all written in Sanskrit
 - The four Vedas: Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, and Atharvaveda
 - The four Vedas are collectively called ‘Samhita’.
 - Other related information:
 - Upanishads are also called Vedanta.
 - Upanishad means “sitting near”.
 - It is a symbol of education gained by sitting at the feet of a guru.
 - The total number of Upanishads are 108.
 - Moksha is first discussed in the Upanishads.
 - Yajnavalkya and Gargi dialogue has been mentioned in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad.
 - The statement ‘Tamaso Ma Jyotirgamaya’ is taken from this Upanishad. Its literal meaning is – from darkness to light.
- 7. The ancient name of which of the following rivers is Vipasha?**
- (a) Beas
 - (b) Chenab
 - (c) Satluj

(d) Ravi

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a)

Vedic Name	Modern Name
Askini	Chenab
Parushni	Ravi
Vipasa	Vyas
Hiranyani	Indus
Shatudri	Sutlej
Vitasta	Jhelum
Sindhu	Indus

8. The river Indus was called-----by the Iranians and the Greeks about 2500 years ago.

- (a) Vitasta
- (c) Vipasa
- (b) Karnali
- (d) Hindos

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

Vedic Name	Modern Name
Askini	Chenab
Parushni	Ravi
Vipasa	Vyas
Hiranyani/Hindos	Indus
Shatudri	Sutlej
Vitasta	Jhelum
Sindhu	Indus

9. Which is the oldest Veda among the four Vedas?

- (a) Rigveda
- (b) Samaveda
- (c) Yajurveda
- (d) Atharavaveda

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

10. In how many Varna people were divided in Ancient India?

- (a) 2
- (b) 6
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (c)

- There were four Varnas.

- Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts.
- Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts.
- Vaishyas expected to engage in agriculture, pastoralism and trade.
- Shudras were assigned only one occupation – that of serving the three “higher” varnas.

11. Rajagriha was the first capital of which Mahajanapada?

- (a) Avanti
- (b) Kosal
- (c) Kuru
- (d) Magadha

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

12. Teachings of Mahavira, which were written about 1500 years ago, are currently present at which place?

- (a) Mumbai, Maharashtra
- (b) Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Valabhi, Gujarat
- (d) Kolkata, West Bengal

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Jain literature is found in Prakrit and Sanskrit languages, although later some Jains wrote Jain literature in Kannada language as well.
- The teachings of Mahavira and his followers were transmitted orally for several centuries.
- They were written down in the form in which they are presently available at a place called Valabhi, in Gujarat, about 1500 years ago.
- ‘Acharanga Sutra’ is a major Jain text in which information about the rules of conduct of Jain monks is found.
- In ‘Bhagwati Sutra’, information about the life of Mahavira and 16 Mahajanapadas is found.
- Bhadrabahu composed ‘Kalpasutra’ in Sanskrit, in which the life characters of Jain Tirthankaras (autobiographies of Parshvanatha and Mahavira) have been mainly described.

13. Which is the oldest stupa of the Buddhist period?

- (a) Dhamek Stupa
- (b) Mahabodhi

- (c) Sanchi Stupa
- (d) Saffron Stupa

SSC MTS/Havaldar 04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Sanchi stupa is the oldest stupa of Buddhist Period
- It is in Raichur District of Madhya Pradesh
- It was constructed by Ashoka in 3rd century BCE
- Sanchi stupa was discovered in 1818 by General Taylor.
- Sanchi was included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO in 1989.
- Other important sites of Buddhist Period

Site	Location
Jaggayyapeta	Kakinada, Andhra Pradesh
Chaukhandi	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
Amravati	Maharashtra
Nagarjunakonda	Andhra Pradesh

14. Was the book in which all the rules made for the Buddhist sangha was written down in.

- (a) Sutta Pitaka
- (b) Abhidhamma Pitaka
- (c) Milindpanh
- (d) Vinayapitaka

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

15. Which is the most important work of the Hinayana school?

- (a) Panchatantra
- (b) Mahavastu
- (c) Ashtadhyayi
- (d) Zend Avesta

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans (b)

- The Mahavastu text belongs to Hinayana School
- It belongs to Vinaya Pitaka
- Other information about Hinayana School
- In Hinayana, Buddha is worshiped as a great man.
- It depicts Mahatma Buddha in the form of symbols.
- Hinayana stresses on one's own efforts.
- Its motto is the attainment of the qualified position.

16. The concept of 'The Four Noble Truths' belongs to which of the following religions?

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Sikhism
- (c) Hinduism
- (d) Buddhism

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Buddha's doctrine can be best explained in the form of
 1. Ariya-Sacchani (four noble truths)
 2. Ashtangika-Marga (Eight Fold Path)
 3. Middle Path
 4. Social Code of Conduct
 5. Attainment of Nibbana/Nirvana
- Four Noble Truths are as follows
 1. Dukha: The world is full of sorrows
 2. Samudaya: Desire is the root cause of all suffering
 3. Nirodha: Sorrow can be conquered by conquering desire
 4. Ashtangika Marga: Desire can be conquered by following the eightfold path

17. Who was the last Tirthankara of Jains?

- (a) Chandraprabhu
- (b) Rishabhath
- (c) Vardhaman Mahavira
- (d) Padmaprabha

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Jainism is a very old religion in India. It is as old as Vedic religion
- Jainism has a succession of Tirthankaras
- There were a total of 24 Tirthankaras, the last of whom was Vardhamana Mahavira.
- Tirthankara is a Sanskrit word meaning 'ford maker', i.e., one who is able to cross the river, beyond the perpetual flow of worldly life.
- The first Tirthankar is considered to be Rishabhath or Rishabhdev.
- The 23rd Tirthankara was Parshvanath who was born in Varanasi.
- Mahavir Jain was the 24th and last Tirthankara

18. At which Buddhist site in India did Gautam Buddha first preach the Dhamma?

- (a) Bodhgaya
- (b) Barabar Caves
- (c) Kushinagar

(d) Sarnath

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans.(d):

- Some important events of Buddha Life

First Sermon	Sarnath near Varanasi. Dharmachakra Pravartana / Dhammachakkappavattana (turning of the wheel of law)
First woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni in Buddhism	Mahapajapati Gotami
First Disciples	Kaundinya and four others
Mahaparinirvana (death) in	Kushinagar (U.P.) in 483 BCE at the age of 80.

19. The Mahayana sect belongs to which religion?

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Sikhism
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Mahayana
- The Mahayana sect belongs to Buddhism
- Features of Mahayana Sect
- The Mahayana Buddha is worshiped as a deity.
- Buddha's idol is worshiped in Mahayana.
- Mahayana emphasizes the transmigration of qualities.
- The concept of Bodhisattva is present in it.

20. Which of the following sites is associated with the birth of Gautama Buddha?

- (a) Sarnath
- (b) Lumbini
- (c) Kushinagar
- (d) Bodh Gaya

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Brief information about Gautam Buddha

Birth	563 BCE Lumbini, Kapilvastu (in Nepal)
Mother and Father	Mahamaya (daughter of Koliya clan); Shuddhodana (Chief of the Sakya Gana)
Childhood Name	Siddhartha

Wife and Son	Yashodhara and son Rahul
Horse Name	Kanthak
Death	483 BCE Kushinagar (Uttar Pradesh)

21. Which warrior defeated the last Nanda ruler Ghanananda with the help of Kautilya in 322 BC?

- (a) Kalashok
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Akber
- (d) Chandragupta Maurya

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- In ancient times, Magadha was an important and powerful Mahajanpada. Dhanananda, the last Mauryan ruler was removed from the throne by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta Maurya ended the Nanda dynasty with the help of Chanakya and established the Maurya dynasty.
- Pataliputra was made the capital.
- Greek writers called Pataliputra as 'Palibothra'.

22. Which of the following pillars represent rock-cut columns?

- (a) Akaminian pillar
- (b) Gothic pillar
- (c) Mauryan pillar
- (d) Persian pillar

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- James Prinsep was the first person to decipher Ashokan inscriptions
- Ashoka was the first emperor to put his decree on inscription in public places and along trade routes
- These are:
 1. Major Rock Inscriptions
 2. Minor Rock Inscriptions
 3. Minor Pillar Inscriptions
 4. Major Pillar Inscriptions
 5. Cave Inscriptions
- Mauryan pillars were cut of single stone
- They represent rock cut columns

23. Who among the following ascended the throne of the Mauryan Empire after the death of Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Ashoka

- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Dasharatha
- (d) Chandragupta -II

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Bindusara was the son of Chandragupta Maurya
- He ruled from 297 BCE to 273 BCE.
- He is also called 'Amitraghat' (destroyer of enemies) or 'Amitrachets'.
- Dymachus was the Greek ambassador coming to his court, who was sent by Antiochus I, the ruler of Syria.
- Ptolemy II, the ruler of Egypt, sent an ambassador named Dionysius to the court of Bindusara.
- He appointed his son Ashoka as the governor of Ujjain.
- He was a follower of the Ajivika sect.

24. According to the inscriptions of Ashoka, which of the following was not a provincial center in the Magadha Empire?

- (a) Tosali
- (b) Ujjaini
- (c) Indraprastha
- (d) Takshashila

SSC MTS- 02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. c

- In ancient times, Magadha was an important and powerful Mahajanpada. Dhanananda, the last Mauryan ruler was removed from the throne by Chandragupta Maurya.
- Chandragupta Maurya ended the Nanda dynasty with the help of Chanakya and established the Maurya dynasty.
- Pataliputra was made the capital.
- The Mauryan Empire was divided into four provinces
- The name of the four provincial capitals were
 1. Tosali (in the east)
 2. Ujjain in the west
 3. Suvarnagiri (in the south)
 4. Taxila (in the north)

25. Which foreign invader handed over his territory to Chandragupta Maurya?

- (a) Menander
- (b) Gondophares
- (c) Seleucus Nicator
- (d) Demosthenes

Ans. (c)

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

- Chandragupta came across Seleucus Nicator while expanding his territory
- In the war between Chandragupta Maurya and Seleucus Nicator, Seleucus was defeated in 305 BCE.
- The two rulers reconciled with a peace treaty
- He married Helena, daughter of Seleucus Nicator

26. Who among the following was a Saka ruler in India (130-150 AD)?

- (a) Pandukal
- (b) Bindusara
- (c) Rudradaman
- (d) Chashtana

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Rudradaman I (AD 130-150)
- He was a Saka ruler, who ruled over Ujjain.
- The information about his rule comes from the Junagarh inscription
- He got the Sudarshan lake in Gujarat revived.

27. Who among the following was a famous ruler of the Pandya dynasty of South India?

- (a) Karikaal
- (b) Ashok
- (c) Nedunj Cheliyan II
- (d) Nizam Shah

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The expansion of Pandyas was south of the Kaveri River. It included modern Madurai and Tinnevely districts and parts of Travancore.
- The Vengi River was considered the lifeline of the Pandya kingdom
- 'Madurai' was the capital of the Pandya kingdom.
- 'Fish' was their royal emblem.
- According to Megasthenes, the Pandya kingdom was famous for pearls.
- The description of the Pandya kingdom is given as 'Mabar'.
- Nedunchezhiyan was the most famous Pandya ruler.

28. Dantidurga, in the mid-eighth century, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual known as _____.

- (a) Prayer meeting
- (b) Horse riding
- (c) Supporting alliance
- (d) Hiranya Garbha

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Dantidurga is considered the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- He defeated Kirtivarman, the ruler of the Chalukya dynasty.
- He performed a ritual known as Hiranya Garbha
- He assumed the title of 'Maharajadhiraj' and 'Parama Bhattacharya'.

29. Aihole was the capital of.....

- (a) Cholas
- (b) Pallavas
- (c) Chalukyas
- (d) Pandyas

Ans. (c)

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

- Chalukyas ruled Western Deccan from the 6th to the 12th century CE.
- The capital was Vatapi (present day Badami).
- Initially, Aihole in Karnataka was the capital of the Chalukya rulers but later Pulakeshin I made Vatapi the capital here.
- The expansion of his empire was between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

30. Rani Rudrama Devi was a famous ruler of the _____ dynasty.

- (a) Pandya
- (b) Kakatiya
- (c) Chola
- (d) Chera

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Kakatiyas was a South Indian dynasty between 12th and 14th century
- It ruled most of eastern Deccan region comprising present day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, and parts of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha
- Their capital was Orugallu, now known as Warangal.
- Ganapati Deva significantly expanded Kakatiya lands during the 1230s
- Ganapati Deva was succeeded by Rudramma Devi

- Marco Polo, who visited India made note of Rudramma Devi's rule
- Alauddin Khalji invaded Kakatiya kingdom in 1303 AD.
- Finally in 1323, Muhammed bin Tughlaq defeated Prataparudra Deva and annexed their kingdom

31. Where was the first capital of Chalukyas?

- (a) Madras
- (b) Aihole
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Kanchipuram

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans : (b)

32. Ravikirti was the court poet of which Chalukya ruler?

- (a) Bhima II
- (b) Kirtivarman II
- (c) Pulakeshin II
- (d) Vikramaditya II

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Pulakeshin II was the most powerful ruler of the Chalukya dynasty of Badami.
- He built a fort of Badami and ruled from there
- He defeated Harshavardhana and assumed the title of 'Parameshwar'.
- He also assumed the title of 'Dakshinapatheshwar'.
- The description of the war between Pulakeshin II and Harshvardhan in the south of the Narmada coast is found in Ravikirti's 'Aihole inscription'.
- Ravikirti was the court poet of the Chalukya ruler Pulakeshin II.
- Pulakeshin II defeated the Pallava ruler Mahendrarvarman

33. The Chalukya Dynasty ruled in Vatapi which is in the modern day Indian state of.....

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Chalukyas ruled Western Deccan from the 6th to the 12th century CE.
- The capital was Vatapi (present day Badami).

- It is in present day Karnataka
- Initially, Aihole in Karnataka was the capital of the Chalukya rulers but later Pulakeshin I made Vatapi the capital here.
- The expansion of his empire was between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

34. What were the two major cities under control of the Chahamanas?

- (a) Delhi and Ajmer
- (b) Lahore and Amritsar
- (c) Alwar and Ujjain
- (d) Panipat and Kurukshetra

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Chauhans declared their independence in the 1101 century at Ajmer
- They were the feudatories of the Pratiharas.
- They shifted their capital to Delhi.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was the most important ruler of this dynasty

35. Temples of Khajuraho were built during which dynasty?

- (a) Nanda dynasty
- (b) Chandela dynasty
- (c) Vijayanagara dynasty
- (d) Maurya dynasty

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Temples of Khajuraho were built by Chandelas
- These are in Madhya Pradesh
- These are located in the Vindhya Mountain range.
- They got the status of UNESCO's World Heritage Site in 1986.
- About Chandelas
- The Chandela Empire ruled central India from the tenth to the fourteenth centuries.
- Chandela were well known for their interest in art and architecture.

36. Who was the best-known Chahawana or Chauhan ruler who defeated sultan Muhammad Gori in 1191 A.D.?

- (a) Ajayrāja
- (b) Arnoraja
- (c) Prithviraja III
- (d) Vighararaja

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (c)

- The battle was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in 1191.
- Prithviraj Chauhan became extremely angry after Muhammad Ghori captured the fort of Bhind and this led to the Tarain War.
- Under the leadership of Prithviraj Chauhan and his allies, the Rajputs defeated the Ghurids (a Turkish tribe) led by Muhammad Ghori.

37. Who among the following was greatest ruler of Pratihara Dynasty?

- (a) Nagabhatta
- (b) Ramabhadra
- (c) Mihir Bhoja
- (d) Samantasena

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Mihir Bhoja was the greatest ruler of Pratihara dynasty
- He established its capital at Kannauj after defeating Devpal, the ruler of Pala dynasty and Krishna III, the ruler of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- He was a follower of Vaishnavism and assumed the title of 'Adivaraha'.

38. In which state is the brick temple of Bhitargaon located?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh.
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Odisha

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Bhitargaon Temple
- It is in Uttar Pradesh
- It is a Hindu Temple
- It was built during Gupta Era in 6th Century
- It is one of the earliest surviving brick temples of India.
- The walls are decorated with Shiva and Vishnu

39. Which Indian state is home to Buddhist cave temples these are known as Barabar Caves?

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Sikkim

SSC MTS- 15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Barabar caves comprise the Lomas Rishi Cave, Sudama Caves, Vishwakarma Caves and Karan Chaupar Caves.
- Barabar hill caves are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves.
- These belongs to Mauryan Times
- Barabar Caves are situated in Bihar
- Barabar hill caves are Buddhist caves

40. Dilwara Temples at Mount Abu, Rajasthan is an example of..... Temple architecture.

- (a) Buddhist
- (b) Dravidian
- (c) Jain
- (d) Mughal

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Some temples of Jainism

Temple Name	State
Dilwara Temple	Mount Abu, Rajasthan Built by Vimal Shah, Chalukya King
Sammed Peak	Jharkhand
Gommateshwara Bahubali Statue	Shravanabelagola, Karnataka Maha Mastakabhisheka festival is held here at an interval of 12 years.
Sri Digambar Jain Lal Mandir	Chandni Chowk (Delhi)
Palitana Temples	Gujarat

41. Shri Brahmapurishwar Temple is located in which state of India?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Rajasthan
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Brahmapureswarar temple is located in Tirupattur, Trichy.
- It is in Tamil Nadu
- It is dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- The main deity is a Swayambu Lingam.
- The deity is known as Brahmapureswarar

42. The ancient Neemrana stepwell is located in which of the following districts of Rajasthan?

- (a) Bikaner

- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Alwar
- (d) Ajmer

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Ans. c

- The Neemrana Stepwell was built by Thakur Janak Singh.
- It is also known as Rani Ki Baoli
- It belongs to 18th century
- It was built to create employment during the famine
- It is in Alwar district of Rajasthan

43. Where is the famous rust-resistant iron pillar located?

- (a) Mysore
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Hyderabad
- (d) Kolkata

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Mehrauli Iron Pillar was originally located on a hill near the Beas River.
- It was erected by Chandragupta Vikramaditya
- It was erected originally at Vishnupada (Udayagiri), M.P. but was transported to Delhi later.
- It belongs to the 3rd to 4th century CE by king Chandra (probably Chandragupta II).

44. Which of the following Jyotirlingas is in Maharashtra ?

- (a) Mahakaleshwar
- (b) Baidyanath
- (c) Grishneshwar
- (d) Malikarjuna

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) 12 Jyotirling in India

Kedarnath Temple	Rudraprayag
Trimbakeshwar Temple	Nashik
Grishneshwar Jyotirlinga	Aurangabad
Kashi Vishavanath	Varanasi
Somnath Temple	Patan
Mahakaleshwar Temple	Ujjain
Bhimashankar Temple	Pune
Ramanathaswamy Temple	Rameshwaram

Nageshwar Jyotirlinga	Dwarka
Baidyanath Dham	Deoghar
Omkareshwar Temple	Khandwa
Mallikarjuna Temple	Srisailem

45. Charupallam, the village of the Incline' is located near which temple?

- (a) Jagannath Puri
- (b) Tirupati Temple
- (c) Rajarajeshwara Temple
- (d) Konark Temple

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Charupallam is a 'Village of the Incline'.
- This village is located near the famous Rajarajeshwara temple of Thanjavur.
- The Rajarajeshwara temple is profoundly known for its tall shikhara.

46. Kapaleeswarar Temple in Tamil Nadu is dedicated to which Indian God?

- (a) Vishnu
- (b) Durga
- (c) Brahma
- (d) Shiva

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- The Kapaleeshwarar Temple is a Hindu temple dedicated to the god Shiva
- It is located in Mylapore, Chennai
- The temple was built around the 7th century CE

47. Ajanta and Ellora caves are located in which state of India?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

Ajanta and Ellora Caves	Maharashtra
Barabar caves	Bihar
Bagh Caves	Madhya Pradesh
Junagadh Caves	Gujarat
Mandapeshwar Caves	Mumbai, Maharashtra
Udaygiri, Khandagiri Caves	Odisha

Karle Caves	Maharashtra
Kanheri caves	Maharashtra
Bhaja Caves	Mumbai, Maharashtra

48. Which of the following Gupta kings established Nalanda University?

- (a) Skandagupta
- (b) Chandragupta II
- (c) Chandragupta I
- (d) Kumaragupta I

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Kumaragupta I was the son of Chandragupta II.
- Evidences of His reign:
 1. Vilsad inscription
 2. Mandsaur inscription (composed by Vatsabhathi)
 3. Karamdanda inscription
- He assumed the titles of 'Shakraditya' and 'Mahendraditya'.
- The most important work of Kumaragupta I was the establishment of Nalanda University during his reign.
- Silver coins were introduced in Central India during his reign.

49. Which of the following Buddhist universities is located in Bihar, India?

- (a) Nalanda University
- (b) Vallabhi University
- (c) Nabadwip University
- (d) Sompuri University

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

Nalanda university	Bihar
Vallabhi university	Gujarat
Nabadwip university	West Bengal
Sompuri University	Bangladesh

50. In which state is Sanchi Stupa located?

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Bihar

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Sanchi Stupa
- Oldest Stupa

- In Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh
- Discovered in 1818 by General Taylor
- Sanchi was included in the list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO in 1989.

51. The Ravan Phadi cave in _____ is an example of the early Chalukya style architecture which is known for its distinct sculptural style.

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Ravan Phadi cave is located in Aihole
- It is in Karnataka
- This site was constructed by Chalukya dynasty which ruled the region from the 6th to the 12th centuries

52. Bagh caves, which has 9 Buddhist caves, was developed around 6th century AD situated on the Bagh river in.....

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Bagh caves are located near Gwalior in Madhya Pradesh
- It represent the paintings of the Gupta era
- The Bagh Caves are a group of nine rock-cut monuments

53. Rambhar Stupa, the place where Lord Buddha was cremated, is located in which state of India?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Ramabhar Stupa is in Uttar Pradesh
- It was built over Buddha's ashes
- Buddha was cremated here by the ancient Malla people
- Ramabhar Stupa, also called a Mukutbandhan-Chaitya, is the cremation place of Buddha.

54. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple was constructed by _____

- (a) Chandelas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Pallavas
- (d) Hoysalas

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Khajuraho's temples are known for their extensive erotic sculptures
- Patronized by Chandela kings of Bundelkhand (10th and 11th century).
- These 22 temples
- These are regarded as one of the world's greatest artistic wonders.
- The finest among them is Shaivite temple known as Kandariya Mahadev, built around 10th century by King Ganda of Chandelas

55. Which dynasty had developed the Gandhara School of Art in ancient India?

- (a) Kushana Dynasty
- (b) Gupta Dynasty
- (c) Mauryan Dynasty
- (d) Chola Dynasty

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Gandhara school of Art flourished during the Kushan dynasty
- They used Grey/bluish grey sandstone
- Buddhism was the main inspiration behind many of the sculptures
- Gandhara sculptures used Less ornaments on Buddha
- Buddha has been depicted with wavy hair
- Large forehead and eyes appear to be closed
- The seated Buddha is always shown cross-legged
- century AD by the Pallava king Narasimharman I.

56. Which of the following temple is built by Rastrakutas Dynasty?

- (a) Kailash Temple
- (b) Adi Kumbeswarar
- (c) Brihadeshwara Temple
- (d) Chennakeshava Temple

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

Kailash Temple	Krishna I of the Rashtrakuta Dynasty
Adi Kumbeswarar Temple	Chola Dynasty
Brihadeshwara Temple	Chola Dynasty
Chennakeshwara Temple	Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana

57. Temple for Goddess Nishumbhasudini was built by _____.

- (a) Pallavas
- (b) Cholas
- (c) Gupta Dynasty
- (d) Muttraiyar

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Vijayalaya belonged to the Chola family of Uraiyur.
- He defeated Mutharaiyar, the ruler of the Kaveri Delta.
- He built the town of Thanjavur and constructed a temple for the goddess Nishumbhasudini.
- His successors built the Chola empire.

58. The Chaiturgarh Fort in Korba, Chhattisgarh is home to a famous and unique temple. Which is that temple ?

- (a) Adi Shankaracharya temple
- (b) Varaha Murthy temple
- (c) Yudhistira temple
- (d) Mahishasur Mardini temple

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The famous Mahishasur Mardini temple is situated in Chaiturgarh Fort in Korba, Chhattisgarh.
- It is an example of Indian rock-cut architecture
- It dates from the late 7th century, of the Pallava dynasty.
- It is a rock-cut cave temple located on a hill, near a lighthouse, along with other caves in Mamallapuram.

59. Meenakshi Temple is located in which state?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Tamil Nadu

(d) Karnataka

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. c

- The Meenakshi temple is a Hindu Temple
- It is located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu
- It has the tallest gopuram in the world.
- It is dedicated to Meenakshi Devi and Shiva.

60. Who composed the collection of stories, Panchatantra?

- (a) Jai Dev
- (b) Vishnu Sharma
- (c) Rumi
- (d) Amar Singh

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) :

61. Two epic works, Raghuvansh And “Kumarasambhavam” are written by.....

- (a) Valmiki
- (b) Ramdas
- (c) Shivanand
- (d) Kalidasa

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- ‘Raghuvamsha’ and ‘Kumarasambhava’ are works of Kalidas.
- Raghuvamsha: is one of the great court epic poems written in Sanskrit by Kalidasa about the 5th century CE.
- Kumarasambhavam talks about the birth of Kartikeya, the son of Shiva and Parvati.

62. With reference to early Indian history, who among the following was famous in the field of medicine?

- (a) Banabhatta
- (b) Visakhadatta
- (c) Harisena
- (d) Charaka

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

63. Who wrote the ‘Amuktamalyada’ ?

- (a) Krishnadevaraya
- (b) Brahmadeva Raya
- (c) Bukka Raya
- (d) Harihara Raya

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Amuktamalyada

- It is a Telugu epic poem
- It was composed by Krishnadevaraya in the early 16th century.
- It describes the story of wedding of the Hindu Lord Ranganayaka

64. Which of the following is an ancient book written by Banabhatta?

- (a) Kadambari
- (b) Mrichchhakatika
- (c) Meghadutam
- (d) Gitagovinda

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Banabhatta
- Banabhatta was the court poet of emperor Harsha Varadhana
- He was a great poet of the 7th century
- He wrote books like Kadambari, Harsha Charita, Chandikasataka, Parvatiparinaya etc.

65. Which of the following books was not written by King Harshavardhana?

- (a) Naganand
- (b) Priyadarshika
- (c) Ratnawali
- (d) Amuktamalyad

SSC MTS- 08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

Naganand	Harshavardhan
Priyadarshika	Harshavardhan
Ratnawali	Harshavardhan
Amuktamalyad	Composed by Krishnadevaraya

66. Which of the following books is written by Varahamihira?

- (a) Kumarasambhava
- (b) Shakuntala
- (c) Brihat Samhita
- (d) Ritusambara

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Varahamihira wrote the famous book, Brihat Samhita.
- He was in gupta age
- He is known for authoring the Pancha-Siddhantika

67. In which of the following states of India is Transhah Atash Behram located in the city of Udvada?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Chattisgarh
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Gujarat

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The Udvada Atash Behram is also known as the Iran Shah
- It is a temple in Udvada, Gujarat
- It is one of the eight fire temples of the Zoroastrian religion
- The Atash Bahram, meaning “Victorious Fire”
- The current temple was built in 1742 by Dinshaw Dorabjee Mistry from Bombay.

68. The iron implement site of Hastinapur was found in which of the following present states of India?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Excavations at Hastinapur were carried out in the early 1950s
- It was done by B. B. Lal
- The iron implements were found there
- It is in present state of Hastinapur

69. With reference to the famous monasteries of India, which of the following pairs is incorrect?

- (a) Tawang-Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Key-Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Rumtek-Sikkim
- (d) Ghum-Jammu and Kashmir

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

Tawanag	Arunachal Pradesh
Rumtek	Sikkim
Ghum	Darejeeling
Key Gompa	Himachal Pradesh

70. The famous Lingaraja temple is located in which city?

- (a) Bhopal
- (b) Bhubaneswar
- (c) Kolkata
- (d) Ujjain

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Lingaraj Temple was built in 11th century AD
- It is dedicated to Lord Shiva
- It is considered as the largest temple of the city Bhubaneswar (Odisha).
- It was built by the Somvanshi King Yayati I.
- It is built in red stone

71. The World famous Borobudur Temple is situated in:

- (a) Vietnam
- (b) Indonesia
- (c) Cambodia
- (d) Japan

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The temple of Borobudur is in Indonesia
- It is a Mahayana Buddhist temple
- It dates back to the 8th and 9th centuries
- It belongs to the reign of the Syailendra Dynasty.

Medieval History

72. Which of the following Indian rulers was defeated by Mahmud Ghazni in his first attack in the year 1000 AD?

- (a) Chandra Pala
- (b) Anand Pala
- (c) Jaya Pala
- (d) Sukh Pala

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Mahmud Ghaznavi came to India from the city of Kandahar in Afghanistan.
- He invaded India almost 17 times from 1000 AD to 1027 AD
- His main objective was to loot wealth and propagating Islam.
- In 1001 AD, he defeated the Hindu ruler Jayapala near Peshawar

73. The First Battle of Tarain was fought in the year _____.

- (a) 1213
- (b) 1157
- (c) 1204
- (d) 1191

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans : (d)

74. Al-Biruni from Uzbekistan, travelled to India in which century?

- (a) 11th century
- (b) 14th century
- (c) 7th century
- (d) 17th century

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a)

- Al-Biruni was came to India in the 11th century
- He was From Uzbekistan
- He came with Mahmud of Ghazni.
- He wrote a book called Kitab-ul-Hind
- The book provides information about the social and cultural status of contemporary India.
- Al-Biruni was the first Muslim scholar to

study Puranas.

- He also wrote Tahqiq-e-Hind in Arabic language.

75. Who was the scholar entrusted by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni to write an account of subcontinent?

- (a) Malik Jayasi
- (b) Al-Biruni
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Shah Latif

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Al-Biruni was came to India in the 11th century
- He was From Uzbekistan
- He came with Mahmud of Ghazni.
- He wrote a book called Kitab-ul-Hind
- The book provides information about the social and cultural status of contemporary India.
- Al-Biruni was the first Muslim scholar to study Puranas.
- He also wrote Tahqiq-e-Hind in Arabic language.

76. Which battle took place between Muhammad Gori and Prithviraj Chauhan?

- (a) Battle of Tarain
- (b) Battle of Khanwa
- (c) Battle of Plassey
- (d) Battle of Buxar

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

77. Balban served as the Naib of which of the following Sultans of Delhi?

- (a) Razia
- (b) Nasiruddin Mahmood.
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Aibak

SSC MTS 20/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. b

- Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287 AD)
- In 1265, Ghiyasuddin Balban became the ruler

er.

- He initiated the rule of Sijdah and Paibos
- He also started celebrating the Iranian festival of Nowruz.
- He was the Naib of Nasiruddin Mahmood
- He adopted the policy of “Iron and Blood” to strengthen the governance system.
- He conferred upon himself the title of Ilahi (Divine) district.
- Balban was given the title of Ulugh Khan.
- The famous Persian poet Amir Khusro resided in Balban’s court.

78. When was the first battle of Tarain fought?

- (a) 1215
- (b) 1208
- (c) 1182
- (d) 1191

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Muhammad Gauri captured the fort of Bathinda in 1189 AD
- Bathinda was under the control of Prithviraj Chauhan at that time.
- Prithviraj Chauhan became extremely angry after Muhammad Ghori captured the fort of Bhind and this led to the Tarain War.
- The battle was fought between Prithviraj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghori in 1191.

79. In which of the following years was the Delhi Sultanate established?

- (a) 1342
- (b) 1290
- (c) 1453
- (d) 1206

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Major Dynasties of the Delhi Sultanate - (1206-1526)
 1. Mamluk dynasty (1206–1290)
 2. Khilji dynasty (1290–1320)
 3. Tughlaq dynasty (1320–1414)
 4. Sayyid dynasty (1414–1451)
 5. Lodi dynasty (1451–1526)

80. In which year did the Mongols under the leadership of Genghis Khan invade Transoxiana in north-eastern Iran?

- (a) 1208
- (b) 1213
- (c) 1205

(d) 1219

SSC MTS/Havaladar-07/07/2022 (Shift-IIT)

Ans. (d)

- In the year 1219, the leader of the Mongols, Chengiz Khan, started his march towards Central Asia.
- He defeated Jalal-ud-din Mangabarni
- Mangabarni escaped from the Mongols and sought asylum from Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish refused to provide him shelter in order to save his empire from Mongols.
- This diplomatic policy of Iltutmish helped him to save his empire from Chengiz Khan.

81. Which of the following dynasty was founded by Qutb ud-din Aibak?

- (a) Chera Dynasty
- (b) Nanda Dynasty
- (c) Shunga Dynasty
- (d) Slave Dynasty

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

82. Who among the following was the founder of Khilji dynasty?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Nasiruddin Khusro Shah
- (c) Qutubuddin Mubarak Shah
- (d) Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Jalal-ud-din Khilji (1290 – 1296 AD)
- Jalal-ud-din Khilji was the founder of the Khilji dynasty.
- He was the first ruler of the Delhi Sultanate who was largely secular and tolerant of all religions.
- His reign came to an end when he was murdered by his nephew and son-in-law, Alauddin Khilji.

83. Which of the following is the correct chronological order of the rulers of the Tughlaq dynasty, who ruled Delhi from the year 1320 to 1414?

- (a) Muhammad Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Muhammad Tughlaq
- (c) Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Muhammad Tughlaq, Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (d) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad Tugh-

laq. Firoz Shah Tughlaq

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

1. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq - (1320-1325)
2. Muhammad bin Tughlaq-(1325-1351)
3. Firoz Shah Tughluq (1351–1388)

- Other related information
- The Tughlaq dynasty belonged to the Turkic ethnic group.
- They ruled in Delhi from 1320 to 1414 CE
- Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq was the first ruler of this dynasty

84. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq changed his capital from Delhi to:

- (a) Agra
- (b) Lahore
- (c) Munger
- (d) Daulatabad

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

85. Who among the following was the last ruler of Lodi dynasty of Delhi?

- (a) Ibrahim Lodi
- (b) Sikandar Lodi
- (c) Barbak Shah
- (d) Bahlul Lodi

Ans. (a)

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

- The Lodi dynasty ruled from 1451 to 1526 CE
- It was the first Afghan dynasty to rule Delhi Sultanate.
- The prominent rulers of this dynasty were Bahlul Lodi, Sikandar Lodi, and Ibrahim Lodi.
- After the death of Sikandar Shah, his two sons Ibrahim and Jalal both became rulers of Agra and Jaunpur respectively.
- Later, Ibrahim Lodi killed Jalal and became the rightful heir of his father.
- He was the last Sultan of the Lodi dynasty.

86. Moth Ki Masjid was built in the reign of

- (a) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- (b) Sikandar Lodi
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Alauddin Khalji

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Moth ki Masjid is located in Delhi
- It was built in 1505 by Wazir Miya Bhoiya
- He was Prime Minister during the reign of Sikandar Lodi
- The masjid is known for its Indo-Islamic architecture.

87. Who among the following was popularly known as the Parrot of India

- (a) Tansen
- (b) Ibn Battuta
- (c) Amir Khusrau
- (d) Ziauddin Barani

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Amir Khusro was a Sufi poet
- He served in the royal courts from Balban to Muhammad Tughluq.
- He was a disciple of the famous Sufi saint Sheikh Nizamuddin Auliya.
- Amir Khusro is called 'Parrot of India' or 'Tuti-e-Hind'.
- Amir Khusro is often considered the first poet of Urdu.
- Amir Khusro is called the 'Father of the Sitar'.

88. Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192 AD?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Babar
- (c) Iltutmish
- (d) Mohammed Ghori

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. d

- The second battle of Tarain took place in 1192 AD
- The united army of Rajput rulers under the command of Prithviraj Chauhan was defeated by Muhammad Ghori.
- Prithviraj Chauhan was captured and later put to death.
- Qutub-ud-din Aibak was appointed as a commander by Muhammad Ghori.

89. Who captured Badaun (1197-98 AD) and appointed Iltutmish as the first Muslim governor there?

- (a) Muhammad Ghori
- (b) Qutubuddin Aibak
- (c) Maharana Pratap
- (d) Prithviraj Chauhan

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Qutubuddin Aibak (1206–1210 AD)
- He was the founder of the Slave dynasty.
- He was a slave and commander of Muhammad Ghori.
- He died in 1210 AD while playing polo.
- His mausoleum is located in Lahore, Pakistan.
- He was called 'Lakshbaksh' meaning 'giver of lakhs'.
- He captured Badaun and appointed Iltutmish as the first Muslim governor there

90. Ruler of Slave dynasty Ghiyasuddin Balban adopted the title of.....

- (a) Noor-al-Din (Light of Faith)
- (b) Noormahal (Palace of Lights)
- (c) Zil-e-Ilahi (Shadow of God)
- (d) Jahanpanah (Protector of the world)

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c)

- Ghiyasuddin Balban (1266-1287 AD)
- In 1265, Ghiyasuddin Balban became the ruler.
- He initiated the rule of Sijdah and Paibos
- He also started celebrating the Iranian festival of Nowruz.
- He adopted the policy of "Iron and Blood" to strengthen the governance system.
- He conferred upon himself the title of Ilahi (Divine), Zil-e-Ilahi (Shadow of God)

91. Which Delhi Sultan planned for a Mongol region for the first time in the Sultanate?

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
- (c) Muhammad Tughlaq
- (d) Bahlol Lodi

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c)

92. During the reign of Iltutmish, special slaves were bought for military service, known as _____.

- (a) Samant
- (b) Bandagan
- (c) Iqtadar
- (d) Muktis

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

Iltutmish (1211-1236 AD)

- Earlier he was the governor of Badaun.
- Delhi was his capital.
- Iltutmish is called the "Slave of Slaves" as he was a slave of Qutub-ud-din Aibak, who himself was a slave of Mohammad Ghori.
- He formed the Turkan-e-Chahalgani, also known as the Forty.
- Special slaves were purchased for him known as Bandagan

93. In which monument of Khilji dynasty of Delhi, red sandstone has been used?

- (a) Victoria Memorial
- (b) Alai-Darwaza
- (c) Moti Masjid
- (d) Char Minar

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

Moti Masjid	White Marble
Char Minar	Granite and lime mortar.
Alai Darwaza	Red Sandstone
Victoria Memorial	White Makrana Marble

94. Hauz-e-Sultani is a _____

- (a) Tower
- (b) Large reservoir
- (c) Palace
- (d) Masjid

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Hauz-i-Sultani is famous reservoir
- It is known by the name of King's reservoir.
- It was built in 1230 C.E. It is said that Iltutmish built this water tank at that place where Prophet Muhammad asked him to construct in his dreams.

95. The Tomb of a sufi saint is called.

- (a) Cul-de-Sac
- (b) Eidgah
- (c) Dargah
- (d) Khankah

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Dargah is a shrine of Sufi Saint
- Some famous Dargah in India

Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah	Delhi
Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki Dargah	Delhi

Haji Ali Dargah	Mumbai
Shaikh Muinuddin Sijzi (chishti) Dargah	Ajmer
Charar-e-Sharief (or Sharif)	SriNagar

96. Ajmer Sharif is the shrine of which of the following Sufi saints?

- (a) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
- (b) Mohammad Ghori
- (c) Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti
- (d) Bhaktiyar Khilji

SSC MTS/Havaldar 08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Chisti Order of Sufism was established in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chishti
- He settled in Ajmer
- His fame grew more after his death
- His grave was visited by the then Sultan Muhammad Tughlaq
- Ajmer sharif belongs to him

97. The Dargah of Sheikh Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki is located in:

- (a) Ajmer
- (b) Ajodhan
- (c) Delhi
- (d) Agra

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

98. Which city was the capital of the Vijayanagara kingdom?

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Kanchi
- (c) Hampi
- (d) Kalyani

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Harihara and Bukka founded the Vijayanagar City in 1336 A.D.
- It was on the southern banks of Tungabhadra.
- They made Hampi the capital city.
- Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:
 1. Sangama
 2. Saluva
 3. Tuluva
 4. Aravidu

99. Which of the following was built by Muhammed Quli Qutub Shah?

- (a) Buland Darwaza

- (b) Gol Gumbad
- (c) Charminar
- (d) Jama Masjid

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

100. Who among the following is regarded as the founder of Aurangabad city?

- (a) Nizam Shah
- (b) Qutub Shah
- (c) Bahlul Lodi
- (d) Malik Ambar

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- The city was founded by Malik Ambar
- It was in 1610.
- After the fall of the Nizam Shahi dynasty in 1633, the city came under Mughal rule.
- It was later renamed Aurangabad after it became the headquarters of Aurangzeb during his viceroyalty over the Deccan.

101. In which Indian state is Gol Gumbaz located?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Kerala

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The name "Gol Gumbaz" is derived from "Gola Gombadh"
- It is located in Bijapur, Karnataka
- It was designed by himself
- It is Muhammad Adil Shah of Iran
- The Gol Gumbaz is made of decorated plasterwork and dark Grey basalt
- The height of the building rises to over 200 feet with the drum and the dome

102. Who among the following was the first Mughal Emperor in India?

- (a) Aurangzeb
- (b) Babur
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Akbar

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Babur is the founder of the Mughal Empire in India.
- He was a descendant of Timur (on his father's side) and Genghis Khan (on his Mother's

- side).
- His original name was Zahiruddin Muham-mad.
- He was born in 1483
- In 1494 at the age of 11, Babur became the ruler of Farghana
- He was the founder and first ruler of Mughal Empire in India

103. Who among the following was the son of Mughal emperor Shahjahan?

- (a) Sikandar Lodi
- (b) Jahangir
- (c) Humayun
- (d) Aurangzeb

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Aurangzeb imprisoned his father
- He made himself the Padshah in 1658 by defeating his elder brother Dara Sikoh at the Battle of Samudragarh in 1658.
- But his actual coronation was conducted in 1659.
- 'Aurangzeb is known as 'Zinda Pir' or living saint because of his simple life.

104. Match the following

Term	Definition
A. Sadar	1. Military Commanders
B. Fauzdars	2. Town Police Commanders
C. Kotwal	3. Minister in charge of religious and charitable
(a) A-1, B-2, C-3	
(b) A-1, B-3, C-2	
(c) A-3, B-1, C-2	
(d) A-2, B-1, C-3	

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. c

- Sadar is a Minister in charge of religious and charitable endowments. This position was often referred to as "Sadr-us-Sudur" or "Sadr-i-Sadur," which means the chief of the religious office.
- Fauzdars are Military commanders
- Kotwal are Town police commanders. They were responsible for maintaining public order, safety, and security within urban areas.

105. Which of the following cities was the first planned city of the Mughals?

- (a) Mirzapur

- (b) Lucknow
- (c) Lahore
- (d) Fatehpur Sikri

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The first planned city of the Mughals was Fatehpur Sikri.
- Fatehpur Sikri was founded by Emperor Akbar in 1569
- It served as the capital of the Mughal Empire from 1571 to 1585.
- It is home to several iconic structures including the Buland Darwaza, Jama Masjid, Tomb of Shaikh Salim Chishti, Panch Mahal, and the Diwan-i-Khas.

106. Who introduced 'Charbagh' architecture in India?

- (a) Mughals
- (b) Rajputs
- (c) Mauryas
- (d) Marathas

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The 'Charbagh' architecture was introduced in India by the Mughals
- It was characterized by the division of gardens into four parts by walkways
- It shows the Persian influence on Mughal architecture
- Examples of this style are:
 1. Taj Mahal in Agra
 2. Humayun's Tomb in Delhi
 3. Shalimar Bagh in Srinagar

107. Who among the following is NOT associated to the Mughal empire?

- (a) Kamran Mirza
- (b) Sher Shah Suri
- (c) Shah Alam II
- (d) Dara Sikoh

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Sher Shah Suri was not associated to the Mughal empire
- He was the founder of the Sur Dynasty.
- His original name was Farid.
- He was given the title Sher Khan for his bravery under the Afghan Rule of Bihar.

108. Who among the following sat on the throne of the Mughal dynasty in India af-

ter Akbar?

- (a) Jahangir
- (b) Aurangzeb
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Shersha Suri

SSC MTS 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Prince Salim was the son of Akbar and Harka Bai.
- He was born in 1569 AD
- In 1605, Prince Salim succeeded with the title Jahangir after the death of Akbar.
- Jahangir married Mehrunnisa
- Later he gave her the titles, Noor Mahal (light of the palace) Noor Jahan (light of the world).
- Jahangir made Lahore as its capital city.

109. Jahangir was married to whom?

- (a) Mehr-un-nissa
- (b) Hazrat Mahal
- (c) Jodha Bai
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-IT)

Ans. (a)

110. Who was the first garden-tomb of the Indian subcontinent?

- (a) Aurangzeb's tomb
- (b) Taj Mahal
- (c) Humayun's Tomb
- (d) Qutub Shani Tomb

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Humayun's Tomb was the first garden tomb of the Indian subcontinent
- It was commissioned by Empress Bega Begum (Haji Begum)
- She was the widow of Emperor Humayun, in 1569-70 AD.
- It is considered the precursor to the Taj Mahal

111. Sarai Noormahal is a centrally protected monument of India. In which state of India is it located?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Punjab
- (d) West Bengal

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/07/2022 (Shift-11)

Ans. (c)

- Sarai Noormahal is in Punjab.
- It is located in the district of Kapurthala in

Punjab.

- It is a historical sarai (inn) built during the Mughal period.
- It served as a resting place or inn for travelers and merchants passing through the region.
- It is recognized as a centrally protected monument of India.

112. Which Mughal ruler built the Moti Masjid of Delhi?

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Shah Jahan

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The Moti Masjid in Delhi was built by Emperor Aurangzeb.
- The Moti Masjid is located within the Red Fort complex in Delhi.
- The mosque is constructed with white marble
- The Moti Masjid was a private mosque for the emperor's use within the Red Fort complex.

113. Name the author of the book 'Ain-i-Akbari'?

- (a) Abdul Rahim Khan-1-Khan
- (b) Dara Shikoh
- (c) Todar Mal
- (d) Abul Fazl

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Ain-i Akbari was written by Abu'l-Fazl ibn Mubarak
- It was written in 16th century in the court of Akbar
- The book gives a detailed explanation of Mughal Administration at that time

114. 'Akbarnama' and 'Ain-i-Akbari' are written by

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Ziauddin Barani
- (c) Abul Fazal
- (d) Abdul Qadir Badayuni

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Akbarnama and Ain i AKbari both are written by Abul Fazal
- He was a court scholar of Akbar
- Akbarnama is a biographical account of Ak-

bar's life and reign.

- Ain -i- Akbari is the third volumen of Akbar-nama
- It is detailed administrative and statistical book about the Mughal Empire.

115. The Battle of Karnal in 1739 was fought between Nader Shah and whom among the following?

- (a) Akbar Shah
- (b) Bahadur Shah Zafar
- (c) Aurangzeb
- (d) Muhammad Shah

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- The Battle of Karnal was fought between Nadir Shah and Muhammad Shah
- The Battle of Karnal took place near Karnal-Date:
- It happened on 24 February 1739.
- Nadir Shah's forces defeated the Mughal army led by Muhammad Shah.
- Muhammad Shah surrendered to Nadir Shah

116. Who was the Iranian ruler who attacked the city of Delhi in 1739 and looted a huge amount of wealth?

- (a) Ahmed Shah Abdali
- (b) Ahmed Shah Qajar
- (c) Abbas-I
- (d) Nadir Shah

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Nadir Shah was a powerful Iranian ruler and military commander
- He reigned from 1736 to 1747
- In 1739, Nadir Shah imprisoned the Mughal Emperor
- He looted Delhi.
- The decisive battle took place near Karnal in February 1739
- Nadir Shah's forces decisively defeated the Mughal army led by Muhammad Shah.

117. Who was the fifth guru in Sikhism?

- (a) Guru Angad
- (b) Guru Ram Das
- (c) Guru Arjan Dev
- (d) Guru Har Rai

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Guru Arjun Dev was the fifth Guru of Sikh-

ism.

- He compiled the 'Adi Granth', the scripture of the Sikhs.
- He completed the construction of the Golden Temple, in Amritsar.
- Established the city of Tarn Taran Sahib near Goindwal Sahib.
- He helped Khushro, the rebellious son of Jahangir.
- He became the first great martyr in Sikh history when Emperor Jahangir ordered his execution.
- Thus, he was honored as Shaheed-ke-Sartaj

118. The Hemkund Sahib Gurudwara is located in the state of:

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Punjab

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Hemkund Sahib is located in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand
- It is situated at an elevation of approximately 4,632 meters
- It is the highest Gurdwara
- Some famous Gurudwaras
- 1. Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) ,Amritsar, Punjab
- 2. Akal Takht, Amritsar, Punjab
- 3. Takht Sri Patna Sahib, Patna
- 4. Takht Sri Hazur Sahib, Nanded
- 5. Gurdwara Bangla Sahib, New Delhi

119. Where was the first Sikh Guru, Guru Nanak Dev, born in 1469?

- (a) Jalandhar
- (b) Talwandi
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Beas

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Guru Nanak Dev was born in Talwandi in 1469.
- He established Sikhism by introducing the concept of one God.
- He insisted on the equality of women and rejected the authority of the Vedas.
- He was a contemporary of Mughal emperor

- Babur.
- He died in Kartarpur in 1539.

- Sajjangarh Palace is in Udaipur, Rajasthan built by Maharana Sajjan Singh of Udaipur.

120. Who built the Hawa Mahal situated in Jaipur?

- (a) Rawal Jaisal
- (b) Sawai Pratap Singh
- (c) Chitrangad Mori
- (d) Rawal Ratan Singh

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- Hawa Mahal is also known as the “Palace of Winds,”
- It was built by Maharaja Sawai Pratap Singh in 1799
- It was designed by Lal Chand Ustad.
- The design of the Hawa Mahal was inspired by the Khetri Mahal in Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan.
- It has 953 small windows (jharokhas)

121. Twenty five percent of the land revenue collected by Marathas in the Deccan was called

- (a) Chauth
- (b) Bhoga
- (c) Byaga
- (d) Sardeshmukhi

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Twenty five percent of the land revenue collected by Marathas in the Deccan was called chauth
- Bhoga typically refers to an offering or tribute.
- Byaga wa local or regional tax
- Sardeshmukhi was an additional 10% tax levied on top of the Chauth.

122. is a palace in Jaipur, built by Sawai Pratap Singh.

- (a) Lal Igarh Palace
- (b) Umaid Bhavan.
- (c) Hawa Mahal
- (d) Sajjangarh Palace

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Hawa Mahal is a palace in Jaipur built by Sawai Pratap Singh
- Lallgarh Bahvan is in Bikaner, Rajasthan and built by Maharaja Ganga Singh of Bikaner
- Umaid Bhavan Palace is in Jodhpur built by Maharaja Umaid Singh of Jodhpur

Modern History

Modern History

1. Who among the following built the first European fort in India in the year 1503?

- (a) Dutch
- (b) British
- (c) French
- (d) Portuguese

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- » The first European fort in India was built by the Portuguese in the year 1503
- » The Portuguese constructed Fort St. Angelo
- » It was also known as Kannur Fort, in 1503.
- » It is located in the state of Kerala.
- » The fort was built to protect Portuguese interests in the region

2. English East India company acquired Diwani of Bengal in

- (a) 1770
- (b) 1765
- (c) 1760
- (d) 1755

SSC MTS-10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- » The English East India Company acquired the Diwani of Bengal in 1765
- » The Battle of Buxar was fought in 1764
- » It was a decisive battle between the British East India Company and a coalition of Indian rulers, including the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh, and the Mughal Emperor.
- » The Treaty of Allahabad was signed in 1765 between the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II and Robert Clive of the British East India Company.
- » Under this treaty, the Mughal Emperor granted the East India Company the Diwani rights

3. Who among the following led the Battle of Buxar on behalf of British East India company?

- (a) Hector Munro

(b) John William Fortes cue

(c) Charles Stuart

(d) Robert Clive

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- » Battle of Buxar
- » The Battle of Buxar was fought on 22nd October 1764
- » It was led on behalf of the British East India Company by Hector Munro
- » He commanded the British forces against a coalition of Indian rulers comprising the Nawab of Bengal, the Nawab of Awadh, and the Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.
- » The British were victorious in this battle

4. In which of the following years was the third Battle of Panipat fought?

- (a) 1751
- (b) 1786
- (c) 1707
- (d) 1761

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS/Havaladar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The third battle of Panipat took place on January 14, 1761.
- The battle was fought between the Maratha Empire, led by Sadashivrao Bhau, and Ahmad Shah Abdali
- The battle resulted in a decisive victory for Ahmad Shah Durrani and his Afghan forces.

5. Baji Rao I or Baji Rao Ballal was the son of-

- (a) Raghunath Rao
- (b) Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath
- (c) Madhav Rao
- (d) Shivaji

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-11)

Ans. (b)

- Bajirao Peshwa I
- He was the eldest son of Balaji Vishwanath

- He was known for his guerrilla tactics after Shivaji.
- Balaji's son Peshwa Baji Rao I further expanded the empire
- During the tenure of Peshwa Balaji Baji Rao, the son of Baji Rao I, the Maratha empire was at its largest

6. **In the 18th century, the British fought _____ wars with the Mysore rulers.**

- (a) Six
- (b) Three
- (c) Four
- (d) Two

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- In the 18th century, the British fought four wars with the Mysore rulers.
- 1st Anglo Mysore War- 1767–69
- 2nd Anglo Mysore war- 1780–84
- 3rd Anglo Mysore war 1790–92
- 4th Anglo Mysore war 1799

7. **Who was defeated by the Britishers at the Battle of Srirangapatna in 1799 ?**

- (a) Najeeb Jung
- (b) Tipu Sultan
- (c) Siraj ud-Daulah
- (d) Peshwa

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- At the Battle of Srirangapatna in 1799, Tipu Sultan was defeated by the British.
- This decisive battle took place during the Fourth Anglo-Mysore War in 1799.
- The defeat of Tipu Sultan and the capture of Srirangapatna marked the end of Mysore Rule

8. **Who was made the Nawab of Bengal following the Battle of Plassey?**

- (a) Mir Jafar
- (b) Alivardi Khan
- (c) Sirajuddaulah
- (d) Mir Qasim

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- War of Plassey took place on June 23, 1757
- It was fought between Siraj-ud-daulah (Nawab of Bengal) Vs British East India Company.
- English army led by Robert Clive

- Mir Jafar and Diwan Raidurlabh betrayed the Nawab

- Mir Jafar became the Nawab of Bengal

9. **Who became the Nawab of Bengal after Alivardi Khan ?**

- (a) Sarfaraaz Khan
- (b) Shuj-ud-din Muhammad Khan
- (c) Siraj-ud-Daulah
- (d) Mir Zafar

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c) :

- After Alivardi Khan, the Nawab of Bengal was Siraj-ud-Daulah.
- He ruled in 1756
- He had conflicts with the Britishers
- His defeat at the Battle of Plassey in 1757 leads to British control over Bengal

10. **The treaty of Lahore was Signed in 1846 between the British empire and _____.**

- (a) Maharani Chand Kaur
- (b) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (c) Maharaja Duleep Singh
- (d) Maharaja Kharaka Singh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The English invaded Punjab & after the Treaty of Lahore signed on March 9, 1846 AD.
- It was signed by Duleep Singh
- As per the Treaty, The Sikhs ceded all the territory south of the Sutlej River to the British.
- In return, the British accepted Dilip Singh as Maharaja and Lal Singh as Wazir.

11. **When was the Permanent Settlement introduced by the East India Company?**

- (a) 1793
- (b) 1765
- (c) 1776
- (d) 1765

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-11)

Ans. (a)

- The Permanent Settlement is also known as the Zamindari System,
- It was introduced by the East India Company in 1793
- It was introduced in Bengal
- Lord Cornwallis was the mastermind behind this

12. **The Ryotwari System of revenue collection was implemented in which province of**

British India?

- (a) Northern India
- (b) South India
- (c) West India
- (d) East India

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The Ryotwari System of revenue collection was implemented in South India
- It was a land revenue settlement system
- The British government directly settled the land revenue with individual peasant cultivators or ryots.
- There was no intermediary landlord or zamindar involved.

13. Shirts, trousers, skirts etc were brought to India in the eighteenth century by whom?

- (a) Europeans
- (b) Mongols
- (c) Afghans
- (d) Turks

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Western clothing such as shirts, trousers, skirts, etc were introduced to India by Europeans.
- They influenced the Indian clothing
- The European clothes were very popular among elite and urban people

14. The Ryotwari Settlement, in which cultivators had to pay annual taxes directly to the government, was primarily introduced in which of the following provinces ?

- (a) Madras and Bombay
- (b) Central Province
- (c) Assam and Bengal
- (d) Punjab

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- The Ryotwari Settlement was a land revenue system
- individual cultivators were known as ryots
- They were responsible for paying annual land revenue directly to the government
- It was primarily introduced in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by the British administration.
- It was first implemented by Sir Thomas Munro

15. Where was the first jute mill set up at Kolkata in 1859?

- (a) Sreerampur
- (b) Mesra
- (c) Howrah
- (d) Rishra

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The first jute mill in Kolkata was set up in Rishra in 1859
- The first jute mill was founded by George Acland and John Marshall

16 . Who devised the Mahalwari Settlement?

- (a) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Edmund Burke
- (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Warren Hastings

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)

Ans. (a)

- The Mahalwari Settlement was devised by Holt Mackenzie
- It was introduced in North-Western India
- It was a land revenue settlement system
- Under the Mahalwari System, the village communities or 'mahals' were collectively responsible for the payment of land revenue

17. Who introduced Ryotwari System in India?

- (a) Lord Irwin
- (b) Holt Mackenzie
- (c) Lord Cornwallis and Alexander Reed
- (d) Alexander Reed and Thomas Munro

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

The Ryotwari System in India was introduced by Alexander Reed and Thomas Munro

It was implemented in South India

It was introduced in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and parts of Maharashtra

Thomas Munro played a significant role in the implementation of the Ryotwari System.

18. By whom was the first women's university established in India?

- (a) Ashutosh Mukherjee
- (b) Dhondo keshav kārve
- (c) Syed Ahmad khan
- (d) William Hunter

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The first women's university established in India was founded by Dhondo Keshav Karve
- Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey (SNDT) Women's University was established in 1916 by Dhondo Keshav Karve in Pune
- It was dedicated solely to women's education.

19. **The Hindu College was established in Banaras in _____.**

- (a) 1784
- (b) 1786
- (c) 1791
- (d) 1785

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The Hindu College was established in Banaras in 1791
- It was founded by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya.
- It offered both traditional Indian subjects, such as Sanskrit and Hindu philosophy, and modern subjects, such as science and mathematics.

20. **Which Education Commission had argued that European education would uplift the moral character of Indians?**

- (a) Linlithgow commission
- (b) Ramsay Macdonald Award
- (c) Wood's dispatch
- (d) Irwin report

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Wood's Despatch had argued that European education would uplift the moral character of Indians
- The Wood's Despatch is also known as the "Magna Carta of English Education in India"
- It was an educational dispatch sent by Sir Charles Wood to Lord Dalhousie in 1854.
- The despatch focuses on the importance of primary education in the vernacular languages.

21. **The Vernacular Press Act was enacted during the reign of which viceroy of India?**

- (a) Lord Lytton
- (b) Lord Hastings
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Ripon

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The Vernacular Press Act was enacted during the tenure of Lord Lytton
- It was introduced to control and suppress the Indian press
- There was no provision for repeal
- The act was repealed by Lord Ripon

22. **In which year were the Arms Act and Vernacular Press Act Passed?**

- (a) 1879
- (b) 1878
- (c) 1877
- (d) 1876

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The Arms Act and the Vernacular Press Act were passed in 1878
- The Arms Act was to control the possession of firearms
- The Vernacular Press Act was passed to curb the growing influence of the Indian press
- These were introduced by Lord Lytton

23. **In which year did the Sepoy Mutiny end?**

- (a) 1874
- (b) 1862
- (c) 1888
- (d) 1858

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The Sepoy Mutiny, or the Indian Rebellion of 1857, officially ended in 1858.
- Key rebel leaders were captured, executed, or exiled
- Many sepoys were killed
- In 1858 the administration of India came under the British Crown

24. **Who was the Mughal emperor during the 1857 revolt in India?**

- (a) Shah Alam II
- (b) Alamgir II
- (c) Bahadur Shah II
- (d) Akbar Shah II

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

25. **Who was the organizer of revolt of 1857 in Bihar ?**

- (a) Bahadur Shah
- (b) Nana Sahib
- (c) Maulvi Ahmadullah
- (d) Kunwar Singh

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

26. **After the Revolt of 1857, which of the following changes was not made in India by the British Government?**

- (a) Secretary of state for India was appointed
- (b) Proportion of Indian Soldiers in the British my were increased.
- (c) Power of the East India Company was handed over to the British Crown.
- (d) Governer-General of India became Vice-roy of India

Ans. (b)

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

After the Revolt of 1857, several significant changes were implemented by the British government:

1. Appointment of Secretary of State
2. The Governor-General of India was redesignated as the Viceroy of India
3. The powers of the East India Company were transferred to the British government.
4. There was no increase in the proportion of Indian soldiers in the British army

27. **Which freedom fighter of India led the famous revolt of 1857 (sepoy mutiny) at Lucknow?**

- (a) Begum Hazart Mahal
- (b) Alluri Sita
- (c) Rani Laxmi Bai
- (d) Kasturba Gandhi

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

Begum Hazarat Mahal was from Lucknow

Other leaders of 1857 rebellion

Center of rebellion	Rebel Leader
Delhi	General Bakht Khan / Bahadur Shah Zafar
Kanpur	maternal grandfather
Jhansi	Rani Lakshmi Bai
Lucknow	Begum Hazrat Mahal
Gwalior	Tatya Tope, Laxmi Bai
Jagdishpur (Bihar)	Kunwar Singh

Faizabad	Maulvi Ahmadullah
Bareilly	Khan Bahadur
Allahabad (Prayagraj)	Liaquat Ali

28. **Whose proclamation of November 1, 1858 declared that there after India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State?**

- (a) King Louis'
- (b) King Philips'
- (c) Queen Victoria's
- (d) Queen Elizabeth's

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- Queen Victoria's proclamation came in November 1, 1858
- She declared that there after India would be governed by and in the name of the British Monarch through a Secretary of State
- The East India Company was abolished
- Administration of India was handed over to the British Crown
- 'Court of Directors' and 'Board of Control' were abolished
- 15-member council was established

29. **Where was Mangal Pandey hanged on 29 March 1857 ?**

- (a) Meerut
- (b) Barrakpore
- (c) Agra
- (d) Delhi

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- A soldier Mangal Pandey attacked and killed his adjutant.
- It took place on On 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore
- Mangal Pandey was hanged on 29 March 1857 at Barrackpore

30. **With whom is the 'Patharughat Uprising' associated?**

- (a) Lawyers uprising
- (b) Soldiers uprising
- (c) Teachers uprising
- (d) Peasants' uprising

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The Patharughat Uprising was a peasants uprising
- It took place in Assam
- It occurred on January 28, 1894
- The uprising was against the oppressive tax policies imposed by the British

31. In which of the following peasant uprisings, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel took part?

- (a) Eka Movement
- (b) Tebhaga Movement
- (c) Kisan Sabha
- (d) Bardoli Satyagraha

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Leaders of some Notable Peasant Uprisings

Eka Movement	Madari Pasi
Tebhaga Movement	Krishna Vinodi Rai and Avani Lahiri.
Bardoli Satyagraha	VallabhBhai Patel
Kheda Satyagraha	M.K.Gandhi

32. Alluri Sitaram Raju was a tribal freedom fighter from _____ state of India.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Bihar

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Alluri Sitaram Raju was a tribal freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh
- He led Rampa Rebellion from 1922–24
- The Reasons for the rebellion were -
- Exploitation by landlords
- Violation of forest laws and forced labor.
- Led by - Alluri Sitarama Raju, a non-tribal leader.
- Guerrilla warfare strategy was used.

33. Lala Lajpat Rai was an active member of which organization?

- (a) Brahmo Sabha
- (b) Prarthana Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Brahmo Samaj

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Lala Lajpat Rai was an active member of Arya Samaj
- He helped in the establishment of Dayanand

Anglo-Vedic (DAV)

- He also played an active role in Hindu Mahasabha
- He founded Indian Home Rule League of America

34. What was the name of Swami Vivekananda's Guru?

- (a) Ramana Maharishi
- (b) Paramhansa Yogananda
- (c) Adi Shankaracharya
- (d) Ramkrishna Paramahansa

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Ramkrishna Paramahansa was the spiritual guru of Swami Vivekananda.
- Following his guru's teachings, Swami Vivekananda established the Ramakrishna Mission in 1897
- The idea was to promote the spiritual and social ideals of Ramkrishna Paramahansa.

35. Which of the following movements started in Bengal?

- (a) Arya Samaj
- (b) Prarthana Samaj
- (c) Ramakrishna Mission
- (d) Satyashodhak Samaj

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (C)

- Ramakrishna Mission was established in 1897 in Bengal
- It was established by Vivekananda (guru Ramakrishna Paramahansa)
- He emphasized the ideal of salvation through social service and selfless action.

36. The Begums of Bhopal founded a primary school for girls in the early twentieth century at _____.

- (a) Aligarh
- (b) Pune
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Lahore

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Begums of Bhopal founded a primary school for girls in Aligarh
- This initiative aimed to promote education among girls,

37. Which of the following institutions was founded by M.G. Ranade and G.V. Joshi?

- (a) Abhinav Bharat Presidency Association
- (b) Poona Sarvajanik Sabha
- (c) The Bombay Presidency Association
- (d) Indian National Congress

SSC MTS/Havaldar 01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was founded in 1870 in Pune
- It was founded by M.G. Ranade, S.H. Chip-lunkar, Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi
- It started as an elected body of 95 members
- Other facts
- Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi was also known as Sarvajanik Kaka

38. **Who was the founder of Dharma Sabha?**

- (a) Radhakanta Deb
- (b) Dadoba Pandurang
- (c) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Radhakant Deb was the founder of Dharam Sabha
- It was founded in 1830 in Kolkata
- He held the title of "Raja" and was known for his philanthropic activities.
- He was a member of British India Association

39. **Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seeker's Society) in _____.**

- (a) 1898
- (b) 1873
- (c) 1865
- (d) 1852

SSC MTS 14/10/2021 (Shift-1)

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

Jyotiba Phule founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seeker's Society) in 1873

It was an Anti-Brahmin movement

The aim was to oppose casteism, untouchability, rituals and idol worship.

They Campaign against idol worship and the caste system.

'Gulamgiri' Book was written by Jyotiba Phule

40. **The Veda Samaj of Madras was inspired _____.**

- (a) Deoband Movement
- (b) Brahmo Samaj

- (c) Wahabi Movement
- (d) Arya Samaj

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The Veda Samaj of Madras was inspired by the Brahmo Samaj
- The Veda Samaj was founded in 1864 by Keshab Chandra Sen
- It was inspired by the ideas and principles of the Brahmo Samaj, particularly those propagated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Debendranath Tagore.

41. **Who started the temple entry movement in 1927 ?**

- (a) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (b) Annie Besant
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Mahadev Govind Ranade

SSC MTS/Havaldar 04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Bhimrao Ambdekar started temple entry movement in 1927
- It was started to allow lower class to enter temple
- From 1927 to 1935, he led three temple entry movements
- Other temple entry movements in India
- The Vaikom Satyagraha by Ramaswamy Periyar
- Aruvippuram Movement by Sri Narayana Guru

42. **Who was the founder of widow Remarriage Association (1861)?**

- (a) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) R.G. Bhandarkar
- (c) Atmarama Pandurang
- (d) Mahadev Govind Ranade

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-111)

Ans. (d):

- Mahadev Govind Ranade was the founder of widow Remarriage Association in 1861
- He was one of the founding members of Indian National Congress
- Ranade was married to Ramabai Ranade, who was a social reformer too
- Other facts
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded Brahama Samaj
- Atmarama Pandurang founded Prarthana Sa-

maj
43. In 1867, Keshab Chandra Sen helped Atmaram Pandurang in establishing the Prarthana Samaj in _____.

- (a) Pune
- (b) Bombay
- (c) Calcutta
- (d) Chennai

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The Prarthana Samaj was established in Bombay by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang in 1876
- The other members of this Samaj were R.C. Bhandarkar and Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade.

- The aims of Prarthana Samaj were

1. Disapproval of caste system
2. Women education
3. Widow remarriage

44. When was India National Congress established?

- (a) 1880
- (b) 1885
- (c) 1890
- (d) 1895

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Indian National Congress was established at Bombay
- It was on 28-30 December 1885.
- The founder was Allan Octavian Hume
- The Viceroy was Lord Dufferin in 1885
- It was called as 'Principle of Safety Valve' - Lala Lajpat Rai in his magazine 'Young India'.

45. Who was the President of Congress during Belgaum Summit of Congress in 1924 ?

- (a) K.L. Nehru
- (b) Charu Majumdar
- (c) J.L. Nehru
- (d) M.K. Gandhi

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The Belgaum session of the Indian National Congress was held in December 1924.
- It was presided over by M K Gandhi
- It was the only session to be presided over by Gandhi

46. Subhas Chandra Bose was elected Presi-

dent of the Haripura Congress Session in _____.

- (a) 1938
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1936
- (d) 1940

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

47. In which Congress Session, was the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' adopted?

- (a) Karachi Session
- (b) Surat Session
- (c) Kanpur Session
- (d) Lahore Session

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- In Lahore Session of 1929, the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' was adopted
- The President of the session was Jawaharlal Nehru.
- The Nehru Report was rejected during this session.
- Word 'Swaraj' was included in the Congress constitution
- Purna Swaraj was set as the goal of the national movement.
- Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tricolor flag as a symbol of Indian independence

48. Who was the first women president of the Indian national congress?

- (a) Asaf Ali
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Annie Besant
- (d) Usha Mehta

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Annie Besant was the first woman to become the president of the Indian National Congress.
- She was elected to the president post in 1917.
- Besant joined the Theosophical Society in 1889
- In 1893, she moved to India to continue her work with the Theosophical Society
- In 1916, Besant launched the Home Rule Movement in India

49. The first session of the Indian National congress was held in _____.

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Bombay

- (c) Lahore
- (d) Surat

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- First Session of Congress was held in Bombay
- It took place at the Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College in Bombay.
- The First President was Womesh Chandra Banerjee
- The session was attended by 72 delegates.
- Due to plague it was shifted from Pune to Bombay.

50. Which of the following parties supported the move for partition of Bengal?

- (a) Gadar Party
- (b) Forward Bloc
- (c) All India Muslim League
- (d) Communist Party of India.

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- All India Muslim League supported the move for partition of Bengal
- The All India Muslim League was founded in 1906
- It believed that partition of Bengal was really in favour of Muslims
- Other related facts :-
- Gadar Party: The Gadar Party was founded in United States and Canada
- Forward Bloc: The Forward Bloc was founded by Subhas Chandra Bose in 1939
- Communist Party of India: The Communist Party of India, founded in 1925

51. Moved by the Swadeshi Movement, painted his famous image of Bharat Mata portraying her as an ascetic figure.

- (a) Satyendranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Joytirindranath Tagore
- (d) Dwijendranath Tagore

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Abanindranath Tagore painted his famous image of Bharat Mata portraying her as an ascetic figure.
- Abanindranath created the 'Indian Society of Oriental Art'

- About Bharat Mata painting:
- The painting was completed in 1905.
- The painting depicted Bharat Mata
- She is portrayed as having four hands, carrying important elements in each of her hands.

52. In which year the Congress and the Muslim League signed the historic Lucknow pact?

- (a) 1915
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1916
- (d) 1917

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Lucknow Pact was between the Indian National Congress and the All India Muslim League
- It happened in 1916 during the session held in Lucknow.
- It was a step towards the Hindu-Muslim unity
- Some Key Provisions:

1. Separate Electorates for Muslims
2. Joint Demands
3. Extremist and Moderate were one now

53. The All India Muslim League was formed in Dhaka in the year _____

- (a) 1904
- (b) 1906
- (c) 1908
- (d) 1902

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The All India Muslim League was formed in Dhaka in the year 1906
- It was founded under the Leadership of Aga Khan, the Nawab of Dhaka
- The initial goal was to safeguard the political rights and interests of Muslims in India.
- AIML demanded a separate nation for Muslims by Muhammad Ali Jinnah in 1940
- Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah (Aga Khan) was the first president of Muslim League

54. Which city was the capital of British India up to 1911 ?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Patliputra

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Calcutta was the capital of British India until 1911.
- The British decided to move the capital to Delhi
- The reason was to better administer the country
- Delhi was chosen due to its central location
- The decision to shift the capital was announced during the Delhi Durbar of 1911

55. Which of the following events occurred as a consequence of the jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919)?

- (a) Hunger strike to settle the dispute between mill owners and workers.
- (b) Any king could personally sign a separate agreement with the British
- (c) Popularization of charkha and khadi by Congress volunteers.
- (d) Appointment of Hunter Commission by the British Government

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre took place on 13 April 1919 in Amritsar.
- The consequences of the massacre were as follows:
 1. Appointment of Hunter Commission by the British Government
 2. Many leader abandon their titles and loyalty to the British
 3. Rabindranath Tagore gave up his knighthood and Gandhiji relinquished his title 'Kaiser-e-hind'

56. Where was the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association established in 1928?

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Amritsar
- (d) Lucknow

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) was established in 1928 in Delhi.
- The founder of Hindustan Republican Association were Sachindra Nath Sanyal, Chandrashekhar Azad and Ram Prasad Bismil

- HRA believed in the direct overthrow of the British government through armed rebellion.
- The name of HRA was changed to the "Hindustan Socialist Republican Association" by Bhagat Singh.

57. Members of which National Association were led by Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh?

- (a) Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- (b) Indian National Congress
- (c) Rashtiya Sewa Sangh
- (d) Communist Party of India

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Chandra Shekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh were leaders and members of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association
- This was formed in 1928 by merging the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)
- The main aim was an armed revolution to uproot the British Rule

58. When did Mahatma Gandhi establish 'All India Harijan sevak Sangh'?

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1928
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1936

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Mahatma Gandhi established the 'All India Harijan Sevak Sangh' in 1932.
- The organization was founded with the aim of working for the welfare and upliftment of the Dalits
- They are referred to as Harijans (children of God).

59. Which Indian founded the Natal Indian Congress (NIC)?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Govind Ranade
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

60. 26 January was chosen as the date of inauguration of the Constitution because on this date in 1930, the Indian National Congress had promulgated-

- (a) Quit India Movement
- (b) Poorna Swaraj Movement
- (c) Khilafat Movement
- (d) Salt Satyagraha

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- 26 January was chosen as the date of inauguration of the Constitution because on this date in 1930, the Indian National Congress had promulgated Poorna Swaraj Movement
- The resolution declared that January 26th would be celebrated every year as Independence Day
- After India gained independence in 1947, the Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on January 26, 1950,
- January 26th is celebrated annually in India as Republic Day

61. Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa in _____

- (a) January 1912
- (b) January 1913
- (c) January 1915
- (d) January 1914

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Mahatma Gandhi returned to India from South Africa in January 1915
- Mahatma Gandhi arrived in South Africa in 1893 as a young lawyer
- He successfully fought against the discriminatory laws of South Africa
- Gandhi returned to India on January 9, 1915, after spending over 20 years in South Africa.

62. In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha for the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat. The satyagraha was for the demand of:

- (a) relaxation in revenue collection
- (b) improvement in irrigation facilities
- (c) better quality seeds
- (d) a health centre

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- In 1917, Mahatma Gandhi organised a satyagraha for the peasants of Kheda district of Gujarat.
- The movement was initially started by the peasants themselves with the help of a local

leader, Mohanlal Pandya.

- Their demand was the non-payment of the revenue due the backdrop of crop failure
- Kheda Satyagraha was the first time when Gandhi adopted a non-cooperation movement in India.

63. In which year did Mahatma Gandhi organize a Satyagraha in kheda district of Gujarat in support of farmers?

- (a) 1916
- (b) 1920
- (c) 1919
- (d) 1918

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi organized a Satyagraha in kheda district of Gujarat in support of farmers
- The Reason was that government collect land revenue, despite the destruction of the entire crop
- 'Gujarat Sabha' made an important contribution in this Satyagraha.

64. In which city Mahatma Gandhi did successfully lead Millworker's strike in 1918 A.D.?

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Madras
- (c) Ahmedabad
- (d) Calcutta

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : c

- Mahatma Gandhi did successfully lead Millworker's strike in 1918 A.D. in Ahmedabad
- He used Satyagraha and hunger strike this time
- The reason behind the strike was plague bonus
- The owners wanted to withdraw the plague bonus to the workers
- The workers were demanding a hike of 35% in their wages
- In the end, the workers were granted the wage hike they wanted.

65. Khilafat Committee was formed by Ali brothers in.....

- (a) Bombay in 1919
- (b) Madras in 1920
- (c) Kolkata in 1919

(d) Lucknow in 1919

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

66. When did the Non-Cooperation Movement end?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1922
- (d) 1920

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The Non-Cooperation Movement ended in 1922
- In February 1922, at Chauri Chaura, Uttar Pradesh, 23 policemen were brutally killed by the violent mob
- There was a conflict between the mob and the policemen of the Thana.
- Gandhi was not happy with the news as it was a silent protest according to him
- He immediately announced the withdrawal of the movement.

67. Which year Simon Commission came to India?

- (a) 1919
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1928
- (d) 1932

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (c)

- Simon Commission came to India 1928
- Lord Birkenhead was responsible for setting up the Commission.
- Indians were not happy with the commission and protest against it
- It was welcomed with the slogan, 'Simon Go Back.'
- The commission faced anger due to following
 1. All British Members
 2. Not a single Indian

68. With whom did Chittaranjan Das establish the Swaraj party in 1923 to contest elections?

- (a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Motilal Nehru

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The Swaraj party was established in January 1923
- It was formed after the failure of the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- The founders of the party were Chittaranjan Das and Motilal Nehru
- Swaraj Party was given recognition in September 1923 on a special session presided by Maulana Azad
- Chittaranjan Das resigned as the President of the Congress to form the Swaraj Party.
- The leaders of the Swaraj Party advocated entry into the Legislative Council and were called pro-change.

69. Swaraj Party was formed by.....

- (a) CR. Das and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) CR. Das and Motilal Nehru
- (c) Motilal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

70. Indian Statutory Commission 1928 was headed by.....

- (a) Daniel Radcliffe
- (b) Viceroy Lord Irwin
- (c) Sir John Simon
- (d) Viceroy Lord Chelmsford

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- The Indian Statutory Commission is commonly known as the Simon Commission
- It was headed by Sir John Simon.
- Parties who boycotted the Commission- Congress, Muslim League
- Parties who supported the commission- Justice Party in the South

71. Poona Pact, 1932, was signed between.....

- (a) Dr. BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi and Viceroy Irwin
- (c) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi and McDonald

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Poona Pact was signed in 1932 between Dr. BR Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi
- British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald

announced the separate electorate for Depressed classes

- Gandhi opposed the idea
- The Poona pact ended the issue as Ambedkar agreed for Joint electorate

72. Which among the following founded the Depressed Classes Association.

- (a) Babu Jagjivan Ram
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Dr. BR Ambedkar
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The Depressed Classes Association was founded by Dr. BR Ambedkar
- He founded the Depressed Classes Association in 1930.
- He aimed to provide a platform for the Dalits to voice their grievances

Other organisations by B R Ambedkar

- Bahishkrit Hitakarini Sabha (1924)
- Independent Labour Party (ILP) (1936)
- People's Education Society (1945)

73. When did the Quit India Movement Start?

- (a) 1930
- (b) 1942
- (c) 1932
- (d) 1940

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

74. Which of the following Governor General of Bengal had declared the practice of sati illegal?

- (a) William Bentinck
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Charles Cornwallis
- (d) Charles Canning

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- William Bentinck had declared the practice of sati illegal
- He was the first Governor-General of India
- He was involved in Suppression of Thuggee, infanticide and child sacrifices.
- He introduced English Education Act of 1835

75. Who among the following formulated a policy which came to be known as the Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Lord Canning

(b) Lord William Bentinck

(c) Lord Dalhousie

(d) Lord Alanbaro

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS/Havaladar-05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Lord Dalhousie introduced Doctrine of Lapse
- He was Governor General from 1848-56
- He introduced Railways and Services of Telegraph between Calcutta - Agra
- He introduced the Postal system (1853).
- Woods Dispatch (1854). Came in his tenure

76. Which British Governor abolished the diarchy system in Bengal?

- (a) John Shore
- (b) Warren Hastings
- (c) Robert Clive
- (d) William Bentinck

SSC MTS/Havaladar-11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Warren Hastings abolished the diarchy system in Bengal
- He was Governor General from 1772-1785
- Asiatic Society of Bengal was established in 1784 under his tenure
- Warren Hastings was impeached by the British Parliament for the autocratic actions taken by him.

77. Governor General Lord Dalhousie had said about the princely state of..... as "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"

- (a) Ahom
- (b) Mysore
- (c) Maratha
- (d) Awadh

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Governor General Lord Dalhousie had said about the Awadh that it is "a cherry that will drop into our mouth one day"
- Awadh has Lucknow as its capital
- It was the last state to sign Subsidiary alliance
- Lord Dalhousie annexed Awadh in 1856 under the pretext of misgovernance

78. Which of the following Acts was enacted in British India in the year 1878?

- (a) Indian Contract Act

- (b) Transfer of Property Act
- (c) Vernacular Press Act
- (d) East India Stock Dividend Redemption Act.

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Vernacular Press Act was enacted in British India in the year 1878
- The aim was to curb Indian Press
- Indians had to obtain a licence before publication
- There were penalties for publishing Offensive material
- It was later repealed by lord Ripon

79. Who gave the 'Doctrine of Lapse'?

- (a) Lord Cornwallis
- (b) Lord Betting
- (c) Lord Dalhousie
- (d) Lord Canning

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. c

- Doctrine of Lapse was given by Lord Dalhousie
- According to this policy, in absence of an heir for any princely state under the direct or indirect control of the East India Company, the state would be annexed by the company.
- This led to a lot of unrest among the Indian princes.
- This was one of the causes of the Indian Revolt of 1857.

80. Which of the following princely states was annexed by the British under the pretext of 'misgovernment of the Nawab'?

- (a) Udaipur
- (b) Awadh
- (c) Nagpur
- (d) Satara

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Awadh was annexed by the British under the pretext of 'misgovernment of the Nawab'
- It was done on 11 February, 1856
- It was one of the reasons of revolution of 1857
- Lord Canning stopped The Doctrine of Lapse

81. To which of the following event Lord Curzon is related?

- (a) Partition of Bengal

- (b) Setting up of Durand Commission
- (c) Bhutan War
- (d) Introduction to system of Budget

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Lord Curzon is associated with the Partition of Bengal in 1905
- Durand Commission was set up in 1893 formed during the term of Lord Lansdowne
- Bhutan War started in 1865 under Lord John Lawrence
- Introduction to system of Budget was in tenure of Lord Canning

82. In which order were the states annexed by Britishers under Doctrine of Lapse?

- (a) Nagpur-Satara-Jhansi
- (b) Udaipur-Jhansi-Nagpur
- (c) Jhansi-Satara-Nagpur d
- (d) Satara-Udaipur-Jhansi

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

States were annexed under the doctrine of Lapse in the following sequence

- Satara in 1848
- Jaipur and Sambalpur in 1849
- Baghat in 1850, Udaipur in 1852
- Jhansi in 1853
- Nagpur in 1854
- Oudh in 1856.

83. Who gave the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it?"

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Badruddin Tyabji
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Vipin Chandra Pal

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. c

- Tilak gave the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"
- He is also known as Lokmanya Tilak.
- He founded the Deccan Education Society (1884)
- He is being stated as the 'father of Indian unrest'.
- He popularised the Ganesh Chaturthi festival

84. Who raised the slogan "Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it"?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi

- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d)

- Bal Gangadhar Tilak raised the slogan “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”
- He founded two newspapers Kesari and Marattha

Other facts

- Books by Tilak
- 1. “Gita Rahasya” (The Secret of the Gita)
- 2. “The Arctic Home in the Vedas”

85. Who among the following personalities, known by the affectionate moniker ‘Nightingale of India’, Passed away in February 2022?

- (a) Lata Mangeshkar
- (b) Tarla Joshi
- (c) Abhilasha Patil
- (d) Saroj Khan

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Sarojini Naidu is known as the nightingale of India
- Naidu was elected as the first Indian woman president of the Indian National Congress in 1925 (Kanpur Session)
- Sarojini Naidu was arrested during the “Quit India” movement
- India celebrates her birth anniversary as National Women’s Day

86. Who among the following was called as ‘Ajatashatru’ by Gandhiji?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad was called as ‘Ajatashatru’ by Gandhiji
- Prasad was the President of the Indian National Congress in 1934, 1939, and again in 1947
- Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly
- Rajendra Prasad was elected as the first President of India.

87. Who is the author of the book titled, “Why I Am an Atheist”?

- (a) Jyotiba Phule
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

SSC MTS 27/10/2021 (Shift-III)

Ans. c

- Bhagat Singh is the author of the book titled, “Why I Am an Atheist”
- It was written in 1930
- He was hanged on March 23, 1931, at the Lahore Jail

Other facts

- Raja Ram Mohan Roy wrote Tulfat-ul-Muwahhidin or A Gift to Monotheists
- Jyotiba Phule wrote Gulamgiri

88. Which of the following books is written by Rajendra Prasad?

- (a) India Divided
- (b) An Autobiography: Towards Freedom
- (c) The Discovery of India
- (d) Glimpses of World History

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

India Divided	Rajendra Prasad
An Autobiography: Towards Freedom	J L Nehru
The Discovery of India	J L Nehru
Glimpses of World History	J L Nehru

89. Who is the author of a book named “Anand Math”?

- (a) Panini
- (b) Sarojini Naidu
- (c) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

90. Who is the writer of the book ‘Thoughts on Pakistan’?

- (a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Dr. B R Ambedkar was the author of the book Thoughts on Pakistan

- Other books by him
 1. Bahishkrut Bharat (India Ostracized)
 2. The Annihilation of Caste
 3. Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah
 4. Mr. Gandhi and Emancipation of Untouchables
 5. Who were the Shudras

91. For which community, the magazine Rast Goftar was started for the purpose of socio-religious reforms?

- (a) Muslim
- (b) Hindu
- (c) Sikh
- (d) Persian

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Rast Goftar was for Persian Community
- It means "The Truth Teller"
- It was started in Bombay in 1851 by Dadabhai Naoroji and his associate, Kharshedji Cama.
- It was published in the Gujarati language.

92. Whose autobiography is 'My Experiment with Truth'?

- (a) Vipin Chandra Pal
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

SSC MTS 27/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- My Experiments with truth is an autobiography is Mahatma Gandhi
- His autobiography was published in the weekly journal "Navajivan" from 1925 to 1929
- It was later published as a book.
- Organisation by Mahatma Gandhi
- Indian National Trade Union Congress.
- Workers Welfare Association.
- Majoor Mahajan.
- All India Trade Union Congress

93. Hind Swaraj' was written by _____.

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Hind Swaraj was written by Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi
- It was published in 1909

- The swaraj for Gandhi was to gain political independence from the rule
- By hind Swaraj Gandhi Influenced many leaders and people
- It laid foundation for his future campaign

94. Who is the author of the book named "My Experiment with Truth".

- (a) Harbans Singh
- (b) Satyajit Ray
- (c) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (d) M.K. Gandhi

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- My Experiments with truth is an autobiography is Mahatma Gandhi
- His autobiography was published in the weekly journal "Navajivan" from 1925 to 1929
- It was later published as a book.

Organisation by Mahatma Gandhi

- Indian National Trade Union Congress.
- Workers Welfare Association.
- Majoor Mahajan.
- All India Trade Union Congress

95. "Nil Darpan" was written by Dinbandhu Mitra to portray the oppression faced by peasants to grow indigo in:

- (a) Madras
- (b) Assam
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Bengal

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Nil Darpan" is a significant play written by Dinabandhu Mitra
- It was published in 1860-61
- It portray the oppression faced by peasants to grow indigo in Bengal
- The peasants in Bengal were forced to grow Indigo on their land by Britishers

96. Who started the magazine 'Kesari' ?

- (a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- (b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (c) Dadabhai Naoroji
- (d) Bipin Chandra Pal

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The Kesari Magazine was written by Lala Lajpat Rai
- Other books by Lala Lajpat Rai

1. The Story of My Deportation
2. Arya Samaj
3. The United States of America: A Hindu's Impression
4. The Problem of National Education in India
5. Unhappy India

97. Who built the Sheesh Mahal in Patiala ?

- (a) Yadavindra singh
- (b) Baba Ala Singh Sidhu
- (c) Maharaja Narinder Singh
- (d) Bhalindra Singh

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Sheesh Mahal in Patiala was built by Maharaja Narinder Singh
- The Sheesh Mahal is located within the Qila Mubarak complex in Patiala
- It belongs to Maharaja Yadavindra Singh

Other facts

- Baba Ala Singh Sidhu was the founder of the Phulkian dynasty
- He was the first Maharaja of the princely state of Patiala in Punjab, I

98. In which year did India give shelter to the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan spiritual leader?

- (a) 1962
- (b) 1957
- (c) 1960
- (d) 1959

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d) : In 1959, the 14th Dalai Lama fled Tibet and sought refuge in India.

- India granted asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees.
 - The action was done due to the Tibetan Uprising against Chinese occupation
 - Facts about Dalai Lama
1. The Dalai Lama belongs to the Gelugpa tradition of Tibetan Buddhism
 2. There are in total 14 Dalai Lamas in the history of Tibetan Buddhism
 3. The 14th and current Dalai Lama is Tenzin Gyatso.

99. In which years was the communist party formed in India?

- (a) 1925
- (b) 1922
- (c) 1927
- (d) 1930

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The communist party was formed in the year 1925
- In 1920, M.N. Roy and his associates founded the first Communist Party of India in Tashkent.
- The Communist Party of India was officially formed on 26th December 1925.
- The party was established at Kanpur
- The founding members included S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaikat Usmani, and others who were influenced by Marxist ideologies

100. 18th Century freedom fighter Veerapandiya Kattabomman was from which present state?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Veerapandiya Kattabomman was from Tamil Nadu
- He was born on 3 January 1760
- Kattabomman did not accept the conditions of the British
- He waged a war against them.
- This is often called the First Polygar War of 1799.
- He was publicly hanged at Kayatharu on 16 October 1799.

101. In which year was the Battle of Saragarhi fought?

- (a) 1880
- (b) 1870
- (c) 1897
- (d) 1890

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- The Battle of Saragarhi was fought on September 12, 1897
- It was between Sikh soldiers of the British Indian Army and Pashtun Orakzai tribesmen
- 21 soldiers of the British Indian Army defended against an estimated 10,000 to 12,000 Pashtun tribesmen.
- The Sikh soldiers were led by Havildar Ishar

Singh

- It is commemorated annually on September 12 as Saragarhi Day in India.

102. On 15 August 1947, India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Indian national flag over the _____ of the Red Fort.

- (a) Kashmir Gate
- (b) Ajmeri Gate
- (d) Lahori Gate
- (c) Delhi Gate

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- On 15 August 1947, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, hoisted the Indian national flag over the Lahori Gate of the Red Fort in Delhi.
- It was the main residence of the Mughal emperors
- Ajmeri Gate in Delhi was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan
- Delhi Gate was built by the Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan

103. Which event in Bengal, India in 1770 resulted in the death of one-third of the population?

- (a) Genocide
- (b) Slavery
- (c) Famine
- (d) Chemical explosion

SSC MTS 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The Famine in Bengal in 1770 has resulted in the death of one third of the population
- After the Battle of Plassey and battle of Buxar, Bengal was under the administration of the British East India Company
- The immediate cause of famine was a drought that led to the failure of rice crops
- The failure of staple food of the region was a reason of distress for all
- The british policies in turn exacerbated the situation
- 10 million people died due to starvation and hunger

104. Which of the following became a union territory of India in 1954 after about 280 years of French rule?

- (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

(b) Daman and Diu

(c) Puducherry

(d) Lakshadweep

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Puducherry became a union territory of India in 1954 after about 280 years of French rule
- On 1st November 1954, Puducherry became a Union Territory after french left their possession over it
- Puducherry became an integral part of India after the French Parliament ratified the Treaty with India in 1963
- Every year, the 1st July is marked as the foundation day of Puducherry

105. The Khurda Uprising took place in the year:

- (a) 1817
- (b) 1822
- (c) 1917
- (d) 1875

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The khudra uprising took place in 1817
- It is also known as Paika Rebellion
- It was led by Baxi Jagbandhu
- Other facts :- Khond rebellion :-
 - Led by - Chakra Bisoi
 - Spread - from Orissa to Bengal and Central India.
- Santhal Rebellion (1855-56) :-
 - Leader - Sidhu and Kanhu
 - Spread - from Bhagalpur to the hills of Rajmahal.

1. Which of the following reforms led to the implementation of the Government of India Act of 1919?

- (a) Montague-Chelmsford Reforms
- (b) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (c) anti-slavery reforms
- (d) Young Bengal

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Government of India Act of 1919, also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, was based on the reforms outlined in the 1918 Montagu-Chelmsford Report.
 - This reform aimed to give more autonomy to Indian provinces while maintaining British control over key areas such as foreign affairs and defence.
- 2. The Charter Act of 1813 extended the East India Company's rule in India to another.....years.**

- (a) 20
- (b) 5
- (c) 15
- (d) 10

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Charter Act of 1813 extended the East India Company's rule in India to another 20 years.
 - Their trade monopoly was ended except for the trade in tea, opium, and with China.
 - This act is significant because it defined the constitutional standing of British Indian territory for the first time.
- 3. The Constituent Assembly was recognised by Section.....of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.**

- (a) 6(2)
- (b) 12(2)
- (c) 10(1)
- (d) 8(1)

SSC MTS-10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The Constituent Assembly was recognized by Section 8(1) of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
- According to the plan, members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies in 1946 elected by limited delegates would be elected to the Constituent Assembly by one transferable vote.

4. 'The Nehru Report was prepared by Motilal Nehru along with eight other Congress leaders.

When was the Drafting Committee formed?

- (a) 17 October, 1945
- (b) 14 August, 1948
- (d) 9 November, 1946
- (c) 29 August, 1947

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The Nehru Report was prepared by a committee of nine members, led by Motilal Nehru. The Drafting Committee was formed on 9 November 1946.
- Some of the notable members of this Committee were: Motilal Nehru (Chairman), Sir Ali Imam, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Subash Chandra Bose. M.R. Jayakar and Annie Besant joined the Committee later.

5. When did the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly take place?

- (a) December 1946
- (b) August 1945
- (c) January 1950
- (d) July 1948

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December, 1946 in the Constitution Hall which is now known as

the Central Hall of Parliament House.

- The Constituent Assembly took almost three years (two years, eleven months and seventeen days to be precise) to complete its historic task of drafting the Constitution for Independent India.
- 6. In which year did the Government of India pass the Disabilities Act?**
- (a) 1995
 - (b) 1993
 - (c) 1997
 - (d) 1992

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The Disabilities Act was passed by the Parliament on Dec. 12, 1995 and notified on Feb. 7, 1996. The Act fixes responsibility of the Central and State Governments, local bodies to provide services, facilities to people with disabilities to provide equal opportunities for participating as productive citizens of the country.
- 7. Who headed the Provincial Constitution Committee?**
- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel
 - (c) V.P Menon
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The Provincial Constitution Committee held its first meeting on 5 May 1947, during which Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was unanimously elected as Chairman.
 - This committee was set up to discuss and provide for a model Provincial Constitution, which would determine the system and form of government at the provincial level.
- 8. Who was appointed as Assembly's Constitutional Adviser in 1946 during the framing of Indian Constitution?**
- (a) BN Rao
 - (b) BR Ambedkar
 - (c) Gopalaswami Ayyangar
 - (d) KM Munshi

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Sir Benegal Narsing Rau (1887-1953) or Sir B. N. Rau was an advisor to the Constituent

Assembly. His role was to advise the Assembly on the overall structure of the democratic framework of the Indian constitution.

9. What is the source of directive principles of state policy?

- (a) Instrument of instructions from Government of India Act 1935.
- (b) Instrument of instructions from Government of India Act 1909
- (c) Instrument of instructions from Government of India Act 1919
- (d) Instrument of instructions from Government of India Act 1947

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The instrument of instructions contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 has been incorporated in the constitution of India in the year 1950 as Directive Principles of State Policy.
 - The main reason behind this policy is to create a welfare State.
- 10. Which of the following features in the Indian constitution was derived from the Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR)?**
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Five Year Plan
 - (c) Preamble
 - (d) Concurrent list

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Five-year planning was the part of the economic development of India that was borrowed from the USSR.
 - The idea of five-year plans is simple- The Government of India prepares a document with all its income and expenditure for five years.
- 11. In the Indian Constitution, the Principle of Liberty is borrowed from which of the following countries?**
- (a) UK
 - (b) Japan
 - (c) France
 - (d) Germany

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Indian Preamble borrowed its ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity from the

French Constitution.

- The Indian state came to be recognized as the 'Republic of India' in the lineage of the Constitution of France.

12. The Cabinet system of the Indian Constitution is taken from Constitution.

- (a) France
- (b) South Africa
- (c) Australia
- (d) United Kingdom

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The cabinet system of the Indian constitution is taken from the British constitution.
- The British system of government, which is part of the unwritten British constitution, was adopted and adapted to the Indian constitution.
- In the system, the prime minister and the government are jointly accountable to the parliament, so the government is accountable to the people.

13. Inspired by the Constitution of which of the following nations, India has added the feature of 'Directive Principles' in its Constitution?

- (a) Russia
- (b) Ireland
- (d) United States of America
- (c) Germany

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans: (b)

- The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy was borrowed from the Ireland Constitution.
- The Directive Principles of State Policy are a set of guidelines outlined in the Constitution of India, aimed at promoting the welfare of the citizens.
- These principles, enshrined in Part IV of the Constitution, are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be enforced through courts.

14. The concept of liberty, equality and fraternity (contained in the Preamble of the Constitution of India) is taken from the Constitution of which country?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Canada
- (c) Germany

(d) France

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The Indian Preamble borrowed its ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity from the French Constitution.
- The Indian state came to be recognized as the 'Republic of India' in the lineage of the Constitution of France.

15. Which of the following subjects comes under the State List of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Port
- (c) Agriculture
- (b) Railways
- (d) Banking

SSC MTS-10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

- The Indian Constitution categorizes subjects into three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List.
- Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases is the subject that comes under the State List of the Indian Constitution.

16. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions related to the Union List?

- (a) Tenth Schedule
- (b) Ninth Schedule
- (c) Fourth Schedule
- (d) Seventh Schedule

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The seventh schedule under Article 246 of the constitution deals with the division of powers between the union and the states.
- It contains three lists- Union List, State List and Concurrent List.

17. Which schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the allocation of seats in the Council of States?

- (a) Fifth
- (b) Fourth
- (c) Eighth
- (d) Sixth

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The 4th Schedule of the Indian Constitution

plays a crucial role in the allocation of seats for each state and union territory in the Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Parliament. This schedule ensures a proportional representation of the diverse demographic and geographical expanse of India, reflecting the federal structure of the nation.

● **Allocation of seats in the Council of States**

1. Andhra Pradesh	11
2. Telangana	7
3. Assam	7
4. Bihar	16
5. Jharkhand	6
6. Goa	1
7. Gujarat	11
8. Haryana	5
9. Kerala	9
10. Madhya Pradesh	11
11. Chhattisgarh	5
12. Tamil Nadu	18
13. Maharashtra	19
14. Karnataka	12
15. Odisha	10
16. Punjab	7
17. Rajasthan	10
18. Uttar Pradesh	31
19. Uttarakhand	3
20. West Bengal	16
21. Nagaland	1
22. Himachal Pradesh	3
23. Manipur	1
24. Tripura	1
25. Meghalaya	1
26. Sikkim	1
27. Mizoram	1
28. Arunachal Pradesh	1
29. Delhi	3
30. Puducherry	1
31. Jammu and Kashmir	4
Total	233

18. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution does NOT exercise its control to the tribal areas of which of the following state?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Tripura
- (c) Assam
- (d) Meghalaya

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution does NOT exercise its control to the tribal areas of Manipur.
- Sixth Schedule: Provisions as to administration and control of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram

19. Which of the Indian Constitution the provisions on Panchayati Raj Institutions?

- (a) Tenth Schedule
- (b) Eleventh Schedule
- (c) Ninth Schedule
- (d) Twelfth Schedule

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The 11th Schedule contains provisions defining the powers, authorities and duties of Panchayats. This schedule was added by Amendment Act 73 of 1992. It has 29 matters.
- It includes the following 29 functional items that fall under the purview of panchayats:
 - Agriculture, including agricultural extension.
 - Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation, and soil conservation.
 - Minor irrigation, water management, and watershed development.
 - Animal husbandry, dairying, and poultry.
 - Fisheries.
 - Social forestry and farm forestry.
 - The minor forest produces.
 - Small-scale industries, including food processing industries.
 - Khadi, village, and cottage industries.
 - Rural Housing.
 - Drinking water.
 - Fuel and fodder.
 - Roads, culverts, bridges, ferries, waterways, and other means of communication.
 - Rural electrification, including the distribution of electricity.
 - Non-conventional energy sources.
 - Poverty alleviation program.
 - Education, including primary and secondary schools.
 - Technical training and vocational education.
 - Adult and non-formal education.
 - Libraries.
 - Cultural activities.
 - Markets and fairs.

- Health and sanitation including hospitals, primary health centers, and dispensaries.
- Family welfare.
- Women and child development.
- Social welfare, including the welfare of the handicapped and mentally retarded.
- The welfare of the weaker sections, in particular, of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.
- Public Distribution System.
- Maintenance of community assets.

20. Which schedule of the Indian constitution deals with languages recognized by constitution?

- (a) First schedule
- (b) Second schedule
- (c) Eighth schedule
- (d) Tenth schedule

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

The Schedules are an integral part of the Indian Constitution, which initially had eight schedules and subsequently increased to twelve through various constitutional amendments.

The 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the official languages in India. 22 official languages have been mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

21. How many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 14
- (b) 12
- (c) 11
- (d) 13

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The Schedules are an integral part of the Indian Constitution, which initially had eight schedules and subsequently increased to twelve through various constitutional amendments.

SCHEDULE	WHAT IT CONTAINS
First Schedule	List of States and Union territories and their respective territories

Second Schedule	Provisions relating to emoluments, allowances and privileges of President, Governor of States, Judges of Supreme Court and High Court etc.
Third Schedule	Forms of Oaths or affirmations
Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Council of States
Fifth Schedule	Provisions as to administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
Sixth Schedule	Provisions as to administration and control of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
Seventh Schedule	The three lists namely Union List, State List and Concurrent List dealing with subject-matter of legislations
Eighth Schedule	Languages
Ninth Schedule	Validation of certain acts and regulations i.e. list of Acts under Article 31B
Tenth Schedule	Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection
Eleventh Schedule	Matters in respect of which schemes for economic development and social justice are to be implemented by Panchayats i.e. powers and responsibilities of Panchayats
Twelfth Schedule	Matters in respect of which Municipalities have been endowed powers and authority to enable them to function as institution of self-government i.e. powers and responsibility of Municipalities

22. The Subject of Sports comes under which list of Indian Constitution?

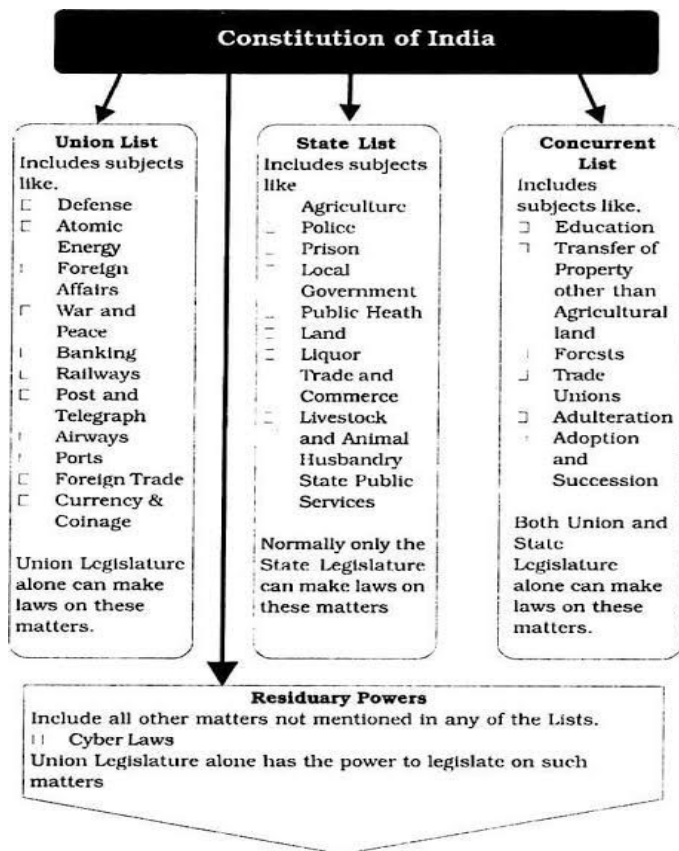
- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Residuary list
- (d) Concurrent list

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

The seventh schedule under Article 246 of the

constitution deals with the division of powers between the union and the states. It contains three lists- Union List, State List and Concurrent List.



(c) Article 130

(d) Article 100

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans : (a)

Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the Money Bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:

- The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
- The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
- The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
- The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;
- Declaration of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or increasing the amount of any such expenditure;
- The receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money, or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a state; or
- Any matter incidental to any of the matters specified above.

25. Which of the following Articles is related to Jammu & Kashmir state of India?

- (a) Article 378
- (b) Article 374
- (c) Article 370
- (d) Article 366

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Article 370 is a constitutional provision that gave Jammu and Kashmir its special status. The provision was incorporated in Part XXI of the Constitution: Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.

26. Article _____ of the Constitution of India deals with freedom to manage religious affairs.

- (a) 21
- (b) 26
- (c) 51
- (d) 56

- The Subject of Sports comes under the State list of Indian Constitution.

23. Which Article of the Constitution of India declares that laws inconsistent with Part III before the commencement of the Constitution of India, 1950, are void?

- (a) 10
- (b) 17
- (c) 13
- (d) 19

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- According to Article 13 of Constitution of India 1950, All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

24. Which Article of the Constitution deals with money bills ?

- (a) Article 110
- (b) Article 120

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

Article 26: Freedom to manage religious affairs

Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall

have the right—

- (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
- (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
- (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
- (d) to administer such property in accordance with law.

27. In the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, _____ assures the dignity of the individual.

- (a) Equality
- (b) Freedom
- (c) brotherhood
- (d) Justice

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.
- EQUALITY of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all
- JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political.
- LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.

28. Which section of the Indian Constitution has often been referred to as its ‘conscience’?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The section on Fundamental Rights has often been referred to as the ‘conscience’ of the Indian Constitution. Fundamental Rights, protect citizens against the arbitrary and absolute exercise of power by the State.

29. Which of the following parts of the Constitution of India deals with citizenship?

- (a) Part VI
- (b) Part VIII
- (c) Part II
- (d) Part XII

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans: (c)

- Citizenship in India is governed by Articles 5 – 11 (Part II) of the Constitution. The Citizenship Act, 1955 is the legislation dealing with citizenship.
- The Citizenship Act, 1955 was passed in India on December 30, 1955. It specifies five ways to acquire citizenship: birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and territorial incorporation. Since its inception, the act has been amended six times, in 1986, 1992, 2003, 2005, 2015, and 2019.

30. Which type of Citizenship is provided by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Single citizenship
- (b) Regional citizenship
- (c) Dual citizenship
- (d) Temporary citizenship

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Constitution of India provides for a single citizenship for the whole of India.
- Every person who was at the commencement of the Constitution (26 January 1950) domiciled in the territory of India, and (a) who was born in India, or (b) either of whose parents was born in India, or (c) who has been ordinarily resident in India for not less than five years, became a citizen of India.
- The Citizenship Act, 1955 deals with matters relating to acquisition, determination

31. Articles 23-24 of the Indian Constitution are related to which of the following fundamental rights?

- (a) Right to freedom
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Right against exploitation
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution are related to the Right against Exploitation.
- Article 23 prohibits the practices of human

trafficking and forced labour and Article 24 provides for the prohibition of child labour.

32. In which of the following articles, “Laws which are inconsistent with or abridging the fundamental rights” are mentioned?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 12
- (c) Article 13
- (d) Article 15

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

Article 13, Constitution of India 1950

- All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.
- The main object of Article 13 is to secure the paramountcy of the Constitution especially about fundamental rights. “Article 13”, in fact, provides for the judicial review of all laws, whether past or future.

33. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution deals with “Right to Constitutional Remedies”.

- (a) 32-35
- (b) 22-25
- (c) 28-33
- (d) 25-30

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Article 32 of the Indian Constitution is a fundamental right that guarantees the right to constitutional remedies. It is considered one of the most crucial provisions in the Constitution as it empowers individuals to seek protection and enforcement of their fundamental rights directly from the Supreme Court of India.

34. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with discrimination against any Indian citizen on various grounds?

- (a) Article 11
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 13
- (d) Article 15

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Article 15 protects the citizens against vari-

ous forms of discrimination based on religion and gender. The Constitution of India guarantees various rights to its citizens, including no discrimination on account of religion, race, caste, or place of birth.

35. According to the Indian Constitution, which of the following is enforceable in the court?

- (a) Directive Principles
- (b) Introduction
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Fundamental rights

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The fundamental rights are enforceable in the High Courts and the Supreme Court. In writ petitions before these courts, a person or a citizen can seek enforcement of fundamental rights and redress for their breach.

36. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education (RTE) Act is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted in the year ____.

- (a) 2009
- (b) 2012
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2007

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, **2002** inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

37. Which article of the Indian constitution guarantees the protection of life and personal freedom?

- (a) Article 21A
- (b) Article 20
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 22

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to protection of life and personal liberty. It ensures certain safeguards against arbitrary deprivation of life

and liberty.

- In the landmark judgment **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)**, the Supreme Court held that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 is not limited to mere animal existence but includes the right to live with dignity. The court emphasized that the procedure established by law must be fair, just, and reasonable, and it cannot be arbitrary, oppressive, or unreasonable.

38. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with discrimination against any Indian citizen on various grounds?

- (a) Article 11
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 13
- (d) Article 15

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Article 15 protects the citizens against various forms of discrimination based on religion and gender. The Constitution of India guarantees various rights to its citizens, including no discrimination on account of religion, race, caste, or place of birth.

39. Which part of the Indian Constitution enlists the Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Part-IV
- (b) Part-V
- (c) Part-III
- (d) Part-II

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- Fundamental rights are present in Part III of the constitution from article 12 to article 35. Part III of the Constitution is described as the Magna Carta of India.
- Right to equality, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment.
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association or union, movement, residence, and right to practice any profession or occupation (some of these rights are subject to security of the State, friendly relations with foreign countries, public order, decency or morality).

- Right against exploitation, prohibiting all forms of forced labour, child labour and traffic in human beings.
- Right to freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.
- Right of any section of citizens to conserve their culture, language or script, and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice; and
- Right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

40. Which of the following writs provides a remedy for a person who has been unlawfully held in prison?

- (a) Certiorari
- (b) Habeas Corpus
- (c) Mandamus
- (d) Prohibition

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The writ of habeas corpus is a judicial procedure that serves as a corrective remedy for someone who has been wrongfully jailed.
- The term habeas corpus is derived from the Latin phrase “to bring or present the corpse before the court.”
- **Example:** An individual has been detained without a warrant by a police officer. All efforts by the individual’s relatives to find out where the person was ended in failure. Because he was unlawfully imprisoned by a police officer, his family can submit a petition of habeas corpus in court on his behalf.

41. Which of the following rights is Guaranteed in Article 25 of the Constitution?

- (a) Right to religious freedom
- (b) Right to equality
- (c) Cultural and educational rights
- (d) Right to constitutional remedies

SSC MTS 08.08.2019 (Shift -II)

Ans. (a)

- Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to freedom of religion. It encompasses various aspects related to the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion.
- The freedom of religion under this article is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed in the interest of public order, morality, and

health.

42. Right to Education was added as fundamental right in the Indian Constitution in _____

- (a) 2004
- (b) 1997
- (c) 1986
- (d) 2002

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- In 2002, by the 86th amendment to the Indian constitution, the Right to Education was recognised as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. It also inserted Article 21A which made Right to Education fundamental with respect to children between 6-14 years.

43. Which article of the Indian constitution that a person shall not be punished more than once for the same crime?

- (a) Article-28
- (b) Article-21A
- (c) Article-20
- (d) Article-18

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Article 20(2) prohibits a person from being prosecuted and punished for the same offense more than once. This principle of double jeopardy prevents individuals from being subjected to multiple trials or punishments for the same offense. Once a person has been acquitted or convicted and punished for a particular offence, they cannot be tried or punished again for the same offence.

44. Right against exploitation is given in which article of the Indian constitution ?

- (a) Article 23, 24
- (b) Article 15, 16
- (c) Article 30, 31
- (d) Article 32

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution are related to the Right against Exploitation.
- Article 23 prohibits the practices of human trafficking and forced labour and Article 24 provides for the prohibition of child labour.

45. Under which article each citizen of India has been given the right to health?

- (a) Article-19
- (b) Article-20
- (c) Article-21A
- (d) Article-21

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to protection of life and personal liberty. It ensures certain safeguards against arbitrary deprivation of life and liberty.
- Right to Health is a part and parcel of Right to Life and therefore right to health is a fundamental right guaranteed to every citizen of India under Article 21 of the Constitution of India.

46. Forming of Association in India is _____

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Legal Right
- (c) Natural Right
- (d) Constitutional Right

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Article 19(1) (c) of the Constitution of India declares that all citizens will have the right to form associations and unions. However the State may by law impose reasonable restrictions on this right in the interest of public order or morality or the sovereignty and integrity of India. Hence, the answer is Fundamental right.
- T.K. Rangarajan v. State of Tamil Nadu: Right to form association does not carry the right to strike.

47. Which of the following is NOT related to fundamental rights?

- (a) Right to form association
- (b) Right to education
- (c) Right of life
- (d) Right to property

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The right to property is not a fundamental right of Indian citizens, as it was removed from the Constitution by the 44th Amendment in 1978. Instead, Article 300-A of the Constitution now makes it a constitutional right.

48. Fundamental Rights are enumerated in which part of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Part I
- (b) Part II
- (c) Part III
- (d) Part IV

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- Article 12 to 35 contained in Part III of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights. These are: Right to equality, including equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment.

49. Which of the following articles is related to Right to Freedom of Religion in the Indian Constitution? (a) Article 20

- (b) Article 30
- (c) Article 15
- (d) Article 25

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to freedom of religion. It encompasses various aspects related to the freedom to profess, practice, and propagate religion. The freedom of religion under this article is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed in the interest of public order, morality, and health.

50. How many types of writs can be issued in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) One
- (b) Five
- (c) Seven
- (d) Eleven

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Supreme Court can issue five types of writs under Article 32:

- Habeas Corpus: To ensure the release of a person who has been unlawfully detained.
- Mandamus: To direct a public official or authority to perform a duty they are legally bound to perform.
- Prohibition: To prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.
- Certiorari: To quash an order passed by a lower court, tribunal, or authority.
- Quo Warranto: To inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office.

51. Which of the following committees recommended the inclusion of fundamental duties in the Constitution?

- (a) Swarn Singh Committee
- (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (c) Sarkaria Commission
- (d) B.N. Patil Committee

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the **Swaran Singh Committee**.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).
- The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.

52. The total number of fundamental duties provided by the Constitution of India is:

- (a) 32
- (b) 11
- (c) 29
- (d) 19

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- **Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).**
- The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.

53. Which of the following articles of the Indian is related to “Fundamental Constitution Duties”?

- (a) 54-A
- (b) 51-A
- (c) 55-A
- (d) 61-A

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).
- The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.

54. As of July 2020, how many fundamental duties are meant for a citizen of India?

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 10
- (d) 16

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-T)

Ans. (a):

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).
- The fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying their rights, they have also to be quite conscious of duties they

owe to their country, their society and to their fellow-citizens.

55. Which article in the Indian Constitution states about Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Article 31A
- (b) Article 21A
- (c) Article 15A
- (d) Article 51A

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. **All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).**

56. Which of the following committees recommended inclusion of fundamental duties?

- (a) Tarapore Committee
- (b) Radha Krishnan Committee
- (c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (d) Swaran Singh Committee

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- The idea of Fundamental Duties is inspired from the Constitution of Russia.
- These were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
- Originally 10 in number, one more duty was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. **All the eleven duties are listed in Article 51-A of the Constitution (the sole Article in Part-IV-A).**

57. Which of the following articles mentions a uniform civil code throughout India?

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 39
- (d) Article 44

SSC MTS (Shift-1) 15/05/2023

Ans. (d):

- Uniform Civil Code (UCC) comes under Ar-

Article 44 of the Indian constitution which refers to directive principles of state policy. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) states that the state shall undertake to offer a unified set of laws to its citizens within the Indian boundaries.

58. What is the purpose of Article 44 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) To ensure a uniform civil code for citizens throughout the territory of India
- (b) To protect every monument or place of artistic or historical interest
- (c) To protect and improve the environment and to protect the forests and wildlife of the country.
- (d) Separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Uniform Civil Code (UCC) comes under Article 44 of the Indian constitution which refers to directive principles of state policy. The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) states that the state shall undertake to offer a unified set of laws to its citizens within the Indian boundaries.

59. The Directive Principles are broadly classified into three broad categories. Which of the following is not a part of this classification?

- (a) Socialist
- (b) Gandhian
- (c) Authoritarian
- (d) Liberal

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) DPSP have not been classified by the COI but on the basis of their ideological source and objectives, they are usually classified into the following three types-

- Socialist Principles
- Gandhian Principles
- Liberal and Intellectual Principles

60. Which of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?

- (a) Separation of the judiciary from the executive
- (b) Uniform Civil Code
- (c) Conservation of monuments
- (d) Residence in any part of India

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are certain guidelines enshrined in Articles 36-51 which are contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, 1950 (COI) to manage the governance of India.

- **Article 50** - The State shall take steps to separate judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.
- **Article 44** - The state shall strive to establish for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.
- **Article 49** - The State shall protect every monument or place of artistic or historic interest.

Hence, Residence in any part of India is not a Directive Principle of State Policy.

61. Which of the Article of Indian Constitution tells about the election of President?

- (a) Article 51A
- (b) Article 54
- (c) Article 51
- (d) Article 53

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The election of the President of India is governed by Article 54 of the Indian Constitution. According to this article, the President is elected by the members of the Electoral College, which consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

62. Who is the nominal executive authority of India?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Attorney General

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The President is the head of state and exercises executive powers, although most of these powers are exercised on the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
- The President of India has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment for offenses under the central

government's jurisdiction. This power is derived from Article 72 of the Constitution of India.

63. As per Article 274 of constitution, whose prior recommendation is required to the Bills affecting taxation?

- (a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Union Finance Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- According to Article 274 of the Indian Constitution, prior recommendation from the President is required for Bills that affect taxation.
- Bills related to taxation usually require prior recommendation by the President of India before being introduced in the Parliament.

64. Who among the following takes part in the election of the President of India?

- (a) Elected Members of both the Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies of the states
- (b) Elected and nominated members of both the houses of Parliament
- (c) Elected members of both the houses of Parliament only
- (d) Elected and nominated members of both the houses of Parliament Assemblies of the states and Legislative

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

Article 54 provides: "The President shall be elected by the members of the electoral college consisting of-

- the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and
- the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States"
- The term "State" in Article 54 does not include a Union Territory. The Constitution (Seventieth Amendment) Act, 1992 has inserted a nation at the end of Article 54 to the effect that "in this Article and in article 55 State" includes the National Capital Territory of Delhi and the union Territory of Pondicherry. It may be noticed that only elected members of the Houses of Parliament that of the Legislative Assemblies of the States are

the members of the Electoral College. The Nominated Members do not take part in the election of the President.

65. Who appoints Governor of the state in India?

- (a) PMO
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Cabinet Committee on Appointments

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Governor of a State is appointed by the President for a term of five years and holds office during his pleasure. Only Indian citizens above 35 years of age are eligible for appointment to this office. Executive power of the State is vested in the Governor.

66. Who among the following has the power to promulgate ordinance?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) Defence Minister

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- According to the Constitution of India, the President has the power to promulgate an ordinance under Article 123. This article states that the President can issue an ordinance when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session. The ordinance then remains in force for up to six weeks, after which it lapses.

67. Under which article the President declares 'President's Rule' in India?

- (a) Article 100
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 401
- (d) Article 90

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (b)

- The President of India can overtake the legislative and executive power of the state by imposing an emergency in a state in case of "failure of constitutional machinery." **Article 356** states that "*if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of the State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the*

provisions of this Constitution, the President may proclaim an emergency in a state."

68. Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Lok Sabha speaker
- (c) Vice President
- (d) President

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Appointment of acting Chief Justice is to be made by the President under Article 126 of the Constitution. Vacancy in the office of the Chief Justice must be filled whatever the period of vacancy. In such an eventuality, the senior most available Judge of the Supreme Court will be appointed to perform the duties of the office of the Chief Justice of India.

69. Who among the following was the prime minister of India in 1978

- (a) Gulzari Lal Nanda
- (b) Charan Singh
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) Morarji Desai

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Shri Morarji Desai served as Prime Minister of India for 2 years from 1977 to 1979. The Forty-fourth Amendment of the Constitution of India was enacted during his tenure as Prime Minister. Shri Morarji Desai passed away at the age of 99 in Mumbai, making him the world's oldest former head of government.

70. Which of the following Prime Minister has served a term of 13 days?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Charan Singh
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee served as Prime Minister of India for 13 days in 1996 and two incomplete terms from 1998 to 2004. He is known for his valuable contribution to India's economic growth.

71. A time period is given to the Rajya Sabha on the recommendation of the money bill after it is passed by Lok Sabha.

- (a) 8
- (b) 10
- (c) 14
- (d) 21

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- As per the provisions of article 109 of the Constitution, the Rajya Sabha has limited powers with respect to Money Bills. A Money Bill after having been passed by the Lok Sabha, and sent to Rajya Sabha for its recommendations, has to be returned to Lok Sabha by the Rajya Sabha, within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt, with or without recommendations.

72. As of 11 August 2022, who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Jagdeep Dhankhar
- (b) Amit Shah
- (c) Narendra Modi
- (d) Adhir Ranjan Chaudhary

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- As of August 11, 2022, the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is Jagdeep Dhankhar.
- Under Article 64 of the Indian Constitution The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha). The only provision in the Constitution is with regard to the Vice-President's function as the Chairperson of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

73. Who is the Speaker November 2022 of the Lok Sabha till

- (a) Om Birla
- (b) Amit Shah
- (c) Draupadi Murmu
- (d) Narendra Modi

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The Speaker of Lok Sabha as of November 2022 is Om Birla. Om Birla is an Indian politician and a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).

74. Lok Sabha has a fixed term of years and can be dissolved by the President at any time.

- (a) 8
- (b) 5

(c) 12

(d) 10

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Article 83(2) of the Constitution stipulates that the House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as dissolution of the House.

75. Who is the 17th Lok Sabha Speaker?

- (a) Meira Kumar
- (b) Somnath Chatterjee
- (c) Om Birla
- (d) Sumitra Mahajan

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- The 17th Lok Sabha is the current lower house of the Indian Parliament, which was elected in the 2019 Indian general election. The Speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha is Om Birla. He is a member of the Bharatiya Janata Party and was elected as the Speaker on June 19, 2019.

76. Who has the final authority for making law in India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Governor

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) :

- In the Indian Constitution, the Parliament of India has the ultimate authority to make, amend, and repealed laws. The Parliament is a bicameral institution consisting of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States).
- The law proposals which are passed by the parliament should be approved by the President.

77. Which article of the Constitution of India provides for a Governor for each state?

- (a) Article 157
- (b) Article 156
- (c) Article 173
- (d) Article 153

Ans. (d)

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

- According to Article 153, There shall be a Governor for each State. Provided that nothing in this Article shall prevent the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more States.
- The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (**Article 155**).

78. Which of the following States Legislature there are two houses?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Out of India's 28 states, 22 have a unicameral legislature, meaning they have a single legislative assembly. The remaining 6 states have a bicameral legislature, which means they have two chambers, a legislative assembly and a legislative council.
- At present, only six states have a bicameral system: Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir.

79. Who was the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Sucheta Kriplani
- (c) Sarojini Naidu
- (d) Mamta Banerjee

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Sucheta Kripalani (née Majumdar; 25 June 1908 – 1 December 1974) was an Indian freedom fighter and politician. She was India's first female Chief Minister, serving as the head of the Uttar Pradesh government from 1963 to 1967.

80. Which is the largest court of appeal in India?

- (a) High Court
- (b) District Court
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Consumer Court

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The Supreme court in its capacity acts as the prime resolver of Federal disputes between central or state or between two or more states. It is the guardian of Fundamental Rights and interpreter of the constitution. It also acts as the highest court of appeal in India.

81. Who was the first Chief Justice of Independent India?

- (a) B.K. Mukherjee
- (b) S.R. Das
- (c) M. Patanjali Sastri
- (d) Harilal J. Kania

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Hiralal J. Kania was the Chief Justice of Independent India. He was appointed to the position on January 15, 1950, and served until his retirement on October 5, 1951.

82. Who among the following became the first Chief Justice of India?

- (a) Hiralal Jekisundas Kania
- (b) Meharchand Mahajan
- (c) M. Patanjali Shastri
- (d) Bijan Kumar Mukherjee

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The first Chief Justice of India, Hon'ble Justice Harilal J. Kania with other Judges of the Supreme Court on the dais and the Chief Justices of all High Courts on the inaugural sitting of the Supreme Court on 28 January 1950.

83. Decisions given by the supreme court of India are binding on _____.

- (a) Territories of a state.
- (b) All states and union territories except Jammu and Kashmir
- (c) Only district courts
- (d) All courts in India

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Article 141 of the constitution of India provides that the orders of the Supreme Court shall be binding on the other courts within the territory of India. The law declared has to be construed as a principle of law that emanates from a judgment, or an interpretation of law or judgment by the Supreme Court, upon which the case is decided.

- Article 141 does not carve out an exception or proviso which allows the Supreme Court to make an observation regarding what shall not be treated as a precedent.

84. Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with 'The union and its territories'?

- (a) Part-I
- (b) Part-II
- (c) Part-III
- (d) Part-IV

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Part I of the Indian Constitution deals with "The Union and its Territories". Articles 1–4 cover this topic.

• **Article 1**

- Defines the name and territory of the Union. It states that India's territory comprises the territories of the states, union territories, and other territories that may be acquired.

• **Article 2**

- Empowers Parliament to form new states and alter areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.

• **Article 3**

- Allows Parliament to increase, diminish, or alter the boundaries of any state.

• **Article 4**

- Enables Parliament to make provisions for amending the First and Fourth Schedules to give effect to the provisions of Article 2 or 3.

85. The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to the Panchayats are vested in _____

- (a) State Election Commission
- (b) State Home Ministry
- (c) Governor of the state
- (d) Election Commission of India

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

• **Article 243K in Constitution of India**

- The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

86. The percentage of eligible voters who cast their votes in an election is termed as

- (a) Veto
- (b) Turnout
- (c) Quorum
- (d) Constituency

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Voter turnout statistics are commonly used to gauge the level of involvement in elections. The percentage of eligible voters who cast ballots is known as turnout. In India, voter turnout has either increased or stayed steady over the past 50 years.

87. The election in a political parliamentary/ assembly constituency to fill the vacancy arising during the tenure of the government?

- (a) By-election
- (b) Council-election
- (c) Micro election
- (d) Tri-election

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- A by-election, also spelled as bypoll in India, is an election used to fill a post in the office that has become vacant during general elections.

88. Who conducts the elections for both the Houses of Parliament in India?

- (a) Election Commission
- (b) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift -III)

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Under Article 324(1) of the Constitution of India, the Election Commission of India, inter alia, is vested with the power of superintendence, direction and control of conducting the elections to the offices of the President and Vice-President of India.
- Article 324 also vests in the Commission the powers of superintendence, direction and control of the elections to both Houses of Parliament

89. In which form of government rulers are elected by the people?

- (a) Autocratic

- (b) Democratic
- (c) Aristocratic
- (d) Monarchic

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Democracy is the government of the people, by the people, and for the people. In a democracy, leaders are elected by their people.
- A republic is a form of government where the citizens have the supreme power and they exercise that power by voting and electing representatives to make decisions and govern.

90. The Vijay Kelkar Committee was formed to study and evaluate _____.

- (a) The public-private partnership model
- (b) Status of sugar mills
- (c) Privatization of Air India
- (d) Poverty in India

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The Vijay Kelkar panel was appointed to study the various measures for the revival of the PPP model. The panel was appointed by the Union Finance Ministry in the Union Budget 2015-16.

91. Which among the following have been constituted under Article 280 of the constitution?

- (a) Advocate General
- (b) Central Vigilance Commission
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) National Commission for Women

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift -III)

Ans. (c):

- The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under article 280 of the Constitution, mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves.

92. Which of the following is NOT a Constitutional body?

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) NITI Aayog
- (c) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (d) Election commission

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The NITI Aayog is neither a Constitutional Body (i.e. not created by the Constitution) nor a Statutory Body (i.e. not created by an Act of Parliament).
- The NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India (GoI), playing a pivotal role in shaping the strategic long-term policies and programs for the country.

93. Which party government announced the formation of a second backward classes commission in 1978?

- (a) Indian National Congress Party
- (b) Bharatiya Janata Party
- (c) Janata Party
- (d) United Democratic Party

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

The second backward class committee was appointed on 1st Jan 1979 by the government of India. It was established by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai with a mandate to identify the socially or educationally backward classes of India.

94. The Inter-State Council was set up by the recommendation of which committee?

- (a) Sarkaria Committee
- (b) Y V Reddy Committee
- (c) TSR Subramanyam committee
- (d) Chandrababu Naidu committee

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Inter-State Council (ISC) was established in 1990 by a presidential order, following the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed in 1983 by the Union Government under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria.

95. How many members are there in the Indian Monetary Policy Committee?

- (a) 6
- (b) 5
- (c) 21
- (d) 3

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Monetary Policy Committee in 2024

- The committee has six members: Das, Shashanka Bhide, Ashima Goyal, Jayanth R Varma, Rajiv Ranjan, and Michael Debabrata Patra. They have been members since October 2020.

96. In the night of _____ 1975, Indira Gandhi recommended President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed to impose emergency.

- (a) 1 July
- (b) 1 June
- (c) 22 May
- (d) 25 June

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The period of emergency lasted for around 21 months, starting from midnight of **25th June 1975** till its withdrawal on 21st March 1977.
- President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed declared the National Emergency by invoking Article 352 of the Indian Constitution and citing internal disturbances in the country as the sole reason for declaring an emergency.

97. Which one of the following cannot be the ground for proclamation of Emergency under the Constitution of India?

- (a) War
- (b) Armed rebellion
- (c) External aggression
- (d) Internal disturbance

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (d)

- Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed was the President of India during the State of Emergency (1975-77). It was declared during the time of the Indira Gandhi Government on the grounds of 'internal Disturbance'.

98. Article 21-A was introduced by which Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (a) 93rd
- (b) 85th
- (c) 73rd
- (d) 86th

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right

in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine.

99. Which part has been added in the Indian Constitution by the 74th amendment act 1992 ?

- (a) IX A
- (b) IX
- (c) IX C
- (d) IX B

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 (74th CAA) came into effect on 1 June 1993, introduced Part IX A (the Municipalities) which deals with the issues relating to municipalities. The Act provided constitutional status to the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs).

100. According to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, what is the tenure of the panchayat?

- (a) 4 years (b) 3 years
- (c) 6 years (d) 5 years

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- The 73rd Amendment Act aims to provide a three tier system in the Local Self Government constituted through elections held regularly every five years. The Act also provides reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Women.

101. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, which gives every child aged 6-14 the fundamental right for education, was assented to in which year?

- (a) 2001 (b) 1975
- (c) 2009 (d) 1947

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between the age of 6 to 14 years in India under Article 21A.

102. Which part has been added to the Indian Constitution by the 73rd constitutional

Amendment Act?

- (a) Part IX
- (b) Part IX-B
- (c) Part IX-A
- (d) Part X

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- The 73rd Amendment 1992 added a new Part IX to the constitution titled "The Panchayats" covering provisions from Article 243 to 243(O); and a new Eleventh Schedule covering 29 subjects within the functions of the Panchayats.

103. Article 149 of the Indian constitution deals with the

- (a) Duties and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (b) Qualifications required for appointment as Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (c) Appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (d) Tenure of office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- Article 149 of the Constitution provides that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall exercise such powers and perform such duties in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament.

104. Who among the following has the right to participate in the proceedings of both the Houses of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Attorney General of India
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) Election Commissioner

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- **Article 76 in Constitution of India**
- **The Attorney-General for India**
- The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.
- It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other

duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

- In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.
- The Attorney General of India has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament, i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. The Attorney General of India can be a member of any committee of the Parliament.

105. When was the Indian National Flag adopted?

- (a) 12 July, 1947 (b) 12 August, 1947
(c) 22 August, 1947 (d) 22 July, 1947

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour of India saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel with 24 equally spaced spokes which represents the Ashoka Chakra.
- The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947.



(width) of the National Flag shall be ?

- (a) 3:1
(b) 4:1
(c) 4:2
(d) 3:2

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The Flag Code of India, 2002 was amended recently, and National Flag made of polyester or machine made flag have also been allowed.
- Now, the National Flag shall be made of hand-spun, hand-woven or machine-made cotton/polyester/wool/silk/khadi bunting, as per the amended flag code.
- The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape. The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the Flag shall be 3:2.

107. When was the national anthem adopted in its Hindi Version?

- (a) 24 January 1950
(b) 26 January 1950
(c) 2 October 1948
(d) 15 August 1947

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The song Jana-gana-mana, composed originally in Bangla by Rabindranath Tagore, was adopted in its Hindi version by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on January 24, 1950.

106. The ratio of the length to the height

Economics

1. Which of the following is true?

- (a) Gross Domestic Product - Depreciation = Net Domestic Product
- (b) Gross Domestic Product - Gross National Product = Depreciation
- (c) Gross Domestic Product + Depreciation = Net Domestic Product
- (d) Gross Domestic Product + Depreciation = Gross National Product

SSC MTS/Havaladar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Net domestic product is obtained by deducting the amount of depreciation from gross domestic product.
- 'Net Domestic Product' is obtained after adjusting or deducting the total amount of wear and tear that occurs while producing goods and services.
- It is also commonly referred to as Net GDP.
- $NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

2. Which of the following methods is used to calculate national income by summing the total expenditure on final goods and services in an economy?

- (a) Expenditure Method
- (b) Output/Product Method
- (c) Value Added Method
- (d) Income Method

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Expenditure Method is used to calculate national income by summing the total expenditure on final goods and services in an economy
- We can calculate NI through Expenditure method as:
- $Y = C + I + G + (X - M)$,
- where $Y = \text{GDP at Market Price}$,
- $C = \text{Private Sector's Expenditure on final consumer goods}$,

- $G = \text{Govt's expenditure on final consumer goods}$,
- $I = \text{Investment or Capital Formation}$,
- $X = \text{Exports}$,
- $I = \text{Imports}$,
- $X - M = \text{Net Exports}$

3. GDP in economics, the letter D represents

- (a) Domestic
- (b) Development
- (c) Depreciation
- (d) Destruction.

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS - 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product
 - The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in an economic system during a given time period is called 'Gross Domestic Product'.
 - It includes all final goods and services—those are produced by the economic agents located in that country regardless of their ownership and that are not resold in any form.
- ## 4. If we sum the gross value added of all the firms of the economy in a year, we get a measure of the value of aggregate amount of goods and services produced by the economy in a year. Such an estimate is called _____.

- (a) Net national product
- (b) Gross domestic Product
- (c) Net value added
- (d) National Income at factor price.

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in an economic system during a given time period is called 'Gross Domestic Product'.

- It includes all final goods and services—those are produced by the economic agents located in that country regardless of their ownership and that are not resold in any form.
- For example a car manufactured in India by a German company will be included in India's GDP whereas a car manufactured in Germany by Tata will not be included in India's GDP.
- Final goods and services are included in the calculation of GDP and intermediate products are not included during this.

5. Which is the parameter for economic development?

- (a) Per capita monetary income
- (b) National Income
- (c) Per capita rural income
- (d) Population

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans: (a)

- Per capita income is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region.
- Per capita income can be used to determine the average per-person income for an area and to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of the population.
- Per capita income for a nation is calculated by dividing the country's national income by its population.
- It is the parameter for economic development

6. What is the income of all the residents of the country called?

- (a) Per capita income
- (b) Average income
- (c) Total income
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : c

- The income of all the residents of a country is typically referred to as total income
- The income is the total income earned by all residents of a country, including individuals, businesses, and government entities, within a specific period (usually a year).
- It represents the aggregate of all wages, profits, rents, and taxes minus subsidies.

7. While calculating GDP, which among the following is not included?

- (a) Final Goods
- (b) Final Services
- (c) Intermediate Goods
- (d) None Of These

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans (c)

- GDP does not include intermediate goods
- GDP is the sum total of all the final goods and services produced in a country
- Intermediate goods will lead to doubling the counting
- So these are excluded

8. Which among the following is included in the gross domestic product?

- (a) Sale of used goods.
- (b) Bartered goods and services
- (c) Sales of final goods
- (d) Transfer payments

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- Gross domestic product is the measure of the value of final goods and services produced by a country for a particular time
- It includes the total value of final goods and services
- The sale of used goods, such as second-hand cars or appliances, is not included in GDP because these goods were already counted in GDP
- Bartered goods and services, where goods are exchanged directly for other goods or services without involving money, are also not directly included in GDP

9. Why it is important to distinguish between final and intermediate goods/services in national income accounting?

- (a) Provides insight into the distribution of income among different sectors.
- (b) It helps track changes in consumer preferences and market demand.
- (c) It helps in more accurate measurement of economic growth and productivity.
- (d) It helps in determining the overall quality of goods and services produced.

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Intermediate goods are goods used in the production of final goods and services.

- If these are included in national income calculations would be double
- National income aims to measure the total value of final goods and services produced
- Intermediate goods are excluded.
- Excluding gives more accurate measurement of economic growth and productivity.

10. Which of the following is correct regarding the National Income?

I. Intermediate goods are not included in the calculation of national income..

II. Final goods are included in the calculation of national income.

- (a) Only II
- (b) Neither I Nor II
- (c) Only I
- (d) Both I and II

SSC MTS 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Intermediate goods are goods used in the production of final goods and services.
- If these are included in national income calculations would be double
- National income aims to measure the total value of final goods and services produced
- Intermediate goods are excluded.
- Excluding gives more accurate measurement of economic growth and productivity.

11. Letter D in GDP stands for _____ in economics.

- (a) Domestic
- (b) Development
- (c) Depreciation
- (d) Destruction

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- GDP means Gross Domestic Product
- The total monetary value of all final goods and services produced in an economic system during a given time period is called 'Gross Domestic Product'.
- It includes all final goods and services—those are produced by the economic agents located in that country regardless of their ownership and that are not resold in any form.

12. In an economy there could be _____ sector/sectors, which are dominant in terms of total production & employment.

- (a) only one
- (b) only two
- (c) one or more
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- In an economy there could be one or more sector/sectors, which are dominant in terms of total production & employment.
- For example, some economies might have a growing agricultural sector alongside a growing services sector.
- Others economies might be driven by a mix of manufacturing and services sectors
- Governments often promote sectors that drive economic growth, job creation, and sustainable development.

13. In which type of unemployment a person contributes less than his capacity?

- (a) Obstructive unemployment
- (b) Cyclical unemployment.
- (c) Compulsory unemployment
- (d) Disguised unemployment

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- In disguised unemployment a person contributes less than his capacity
- Disguised Unemployment is that in which more workers are employed than the number of people required to do any work
- Technically a person whose marginal productivity is zero, that is, he does not contribute anything extra to production
- This type of unemployment is normally seen in agriculture or the primary sector.

14. Which of the following types of unemployment is mostly found in urban areas?

- (a) Cyclical unemployment
- (b) Seasonal unemployment.
- (c) Open unemployment
- (d) Educated unemployment

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Educated unemployment is mostly found in urban areas
- When educated people do not find jobs it is called educated unemployment.

- A person getting employment at any time of a year or for a few months and remaining unemployed at other times is called 'seasonal unemployment'.
- In an economy, when the level of economic activity increases during an economic boom, the amount of employment increases, while on the contrary, in the event of an economic recession, employment decreases. This is called cyclical Unemployment

15. Agriculture and fishing activities belong to which sector?

- (a) Secondary Sector
- (b) Organised Sector
- (c) Primary Sector
- (d) Tertiary Sector

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Agriculture and fishing activities belong to Primary sector
- Primary sector is the sector of the economy that includes agriculture and activities related to agriculture
- Secondary sector of the economy in which the main emphasis is on manufacturing and industrial activities.
- The sector of the economy in which various types of services are produced is called 'Tertiary Sector'.

16. Expenditure that increases productive capacity are examples of what kind of expenditure?

- (a) Revenue expenditure
- (b) Production expenditure
- (c) Investment expenditure
- (d) Capital expenditure

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Investment expenditure refers to spending on assets that will be used for future productive activities. Expenditure that increases productive capacity are examples
- Other facts
- Revenue expenditure is the cost that is incurred in the day-to-day running of an organization. This includes salaries, rent, and utilities.

- Production expenditure is costs directly associated with the manufacturing of goods. This includes raw materials, labor.
- Capital expenditure (CapEx) involves the spending of money by an organization to acquire or upgrade physical assets such as property, industrial buildings, or equipment

17. Which among the following is included in the formal sources of credit?

- (a) Employers
- (b) Cooperatives
- (c) Moneylenders
- (d) Traders

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Employers are not considered formal sources of credit.
- Cooperatives are formal sources of credit. They are member-owned financial institutions that provide loans to their members
- Moneylenders are informal sources of credit. They operate outside the regulatory framework that governs formal financial institutions
- Traders are also considered informal sources of credit. They might provide goods on credit but do not offer structured financial services.

18. Based on economic activities, how many sectors are there in the Indian economy?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 2
- (d) 5

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Based on economic activities, there are major three sectors in the Indian economy
- These are
 - Primary Sector: Major agriculture and mining activities
 - Secondary Sector: Manufacturing activities
 - Tertiary Sector: Services
- Other two sectors are also there
 - Quaternary Sector: For example information technology, technical skills, management related skills, statisticians, software developers, research and researchers etc
 - Quinary Sector: For example: legal advisor, financial manager, scientist, researcher etc.

4. Taxation

19. GST is NOT applicable on which of the following goods or services?

- (a) Automobiles
- (b) Salon services
- (c) Restaurant services
- (d) Alcohol

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- GST is not applicable on Alcohol
- GST has been added to the constitution under the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act 2016.
- GST was implemented from July 1, 2017, and thereafter became the biggest tax reform in the country.
- The first country to impose GST was France in 1954.
- Petroleum, Alcoholic beverages and stamp duty are the major exceptions on which GST is not applied

20. How many members are there is GST council?

- (a) 33
- (b) 35
- (c) 25
- (d) 23

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- GST Council has 33 members
- The GST Council was established on 12 September 2016.
- To implement GST, the Constitutional (122nd Amendment) Bill was passed by both the Houses of the Parliament in 2016.
- The GST Council has been notified as a constitutional body to deal with issues related to GST.
- The Finance Minister of India is the chairman of the GST Council.

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

- (a) 20%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 60%
- (d) 40%

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift III)

Ans. (b)

- In a Regional Rural Bank, the share of the Government of India is 50%
- The Indian Government set up RRB on 2nd October 1975.
- These banks grant credit to the weaker section of rural areas mainly small and marginal farmers, small entrepreneurs, agriculture labourers.
- These banks are sponsored by the central government, state governments and a sponsor central bank collectively.
- Central government holds 50% share
- State governments holds 15% share
- Sponsor Bank holds 35% share

22. Which of the following statements best defines a microfinance institutions (MFI)?

- (a) Microfinance Institutions (MFI) investment companies that provide services. specifically to high net worth individuals.
- (b) Microfinance Institutions (MFI) are government agencies that regulate the microfinance sector.
- (c) Microfinance Institutions (MFI) are banks that provide loans only to large corporations.
- (d) Microfinance Institutions (MFI) are non-profit organisations that provide financial services to low-income individuals and small businesses.

SSC MTS/Havaldar 06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

23. What is the difference between a debit card and a credit card?

- (a) Debit cards are used for online transactions, while, credit cards are used for personal purchases.
- (b) Credit cards require a PIN, while debit cards require a signature.
- (c) Debit cards have higher interest rates than credit cards.
- (d) Money can be withdrawn directly from the bank account with a debit card, while a loan can be taken up to a certain limit with a credit card.

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) :

24. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The higher the cash reserve ratio, the lesser will be the liquidity in the banking system.

- (b) The lower the statutory liquidity ratio, the greater will be the liquidity in the banking system
- (c) An increase in the bank rate will reduce the money supply.
- (d) The lower the Cash Reserve Ratio, the less liquidity will be in the banking system

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Cash Reserve Ratio is a specified amount of bank deposits which banks are required to keep with the RBI in the form of reserves or balances.
- The higher the CRR with the RBI, the lower will be the liquidity in the system and vice versa.
- The lower the statutory liquidity ratio, the greater will be the liquidity in the banking system
- An increase in the bank rate will reduce the money supply.

25. In the Indian economy, the bank rate determined by _____.

- (a) Finance Ministry of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Securities and Exchange Board of India
- (d) State Bank of India

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- In the Indian economy, the bank rate is determined by RBI
- The rate at which RBI provides long term loans to commercial banks is called bank rate.
- Also known as the discount rate, bank rates are interest charged by the RBI for providing funds and loans to the banking system.
- An increase in bank rate increases the cost of borrowing by commercial banks which results in the reduction in credit volume to the banks and hence the supply of money declines.

26. Which laws of economics states that “bad money drives out good money from circulation”?

- (a) Baxter’s Law
- (b) Gauss’s Law
- (c) Ohm’s Law
- (d) Gresham’s Law

SSC MTS- 08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Gresham’s Law states that “bad money drives out good money from circulation.”
- This principle was given by Sir Thomas Gresham in the 16th century.
- Good money is considered more valuable
- Bad Money is considered less valuable
- People are more prone to spend the bad money
- They hoard or exchange the good money for its higher value
- The good money disappears from everyday transactions.

27. _____ by the Government of the country makes money acceptable as a medium of exchange.

- (a) Permission
- (b) Instructions
- (c) Authorisation
- (d) Ownership

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Authorisation by the Government of the country makes money acceptable as a medium of exchange
- The Government or central bank authorises some money as acceptable money
- This money is also known as legal tender as they are accepted everywhere in the country

28. Who among the following was NOT a Governor of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?

- (a) Manmohan Singh
- (b) Sunil Arora
- (c) Urjit Patel
- (d) Raghuram Rajan

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- List of Governors of RBI
- Sir Osborne A. Smith (1935-1937)
- Sir James Braid Taylor (1937-1943)
- Sir C. D. Deshmukh (1943-1949) was the third governor
- Sir Benegal Rama Rau (1949-1957)
- K. G. Ambegaonkar (1957)
- H. V. R. Iengar (1957-1962)
- P. C. Bhattacharya (1962-1967)
- L. K. Jha (1967-1970)
- B. N. Adarkar (1970)
- S. Jagannathan (1970-1975)
- N. C. Sen Gupta (1975)

- K. R. Puri (1975-1977)
- M. Narasimham (1977)
- I. G. Patel (1977-1982)
- Manmohan Singh (1982-1985)
- A. Ghosh (1985)
- R. N. Malhotra (1985-1990)
- S. Venkitaramanan (1990-1992)
- C. Rangarajan (1992-1997)
- Bimal Jalan (1997-2003)
- Y. V. Reddy (2003-2008)
- D. Subbarao (2008-2013)
- Raghuram Rajan (2013-2016)
- Urjit Patel (2016-2018)
- Shaktikanta Das (2018-present)

29. What are the deposits in the bank accounts that can be withdrawn on demand called?

- (a) Time deposits
- (b) Demand deposits
- (c) Withdrawal
- (d) Accumulations

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (b)

- The deposits in the bank accounts that can be withdrawn on demand called Demand deposits
- These are known as the current accounts
- They are highly liquid
- DD offers lower interest rates as compared to time deposits

30. What is a paper instructing the bank to pay a specific amount from one person's account to another person's account called?

- (a) Lease
- (b) Order
- (c) Cheque
- (d) Transfer

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- A cheque is a written document that orders a bank to pay a specific amount of money from the account holder's account to another person
- It is a payment instrument
- The drawer writes a cheque with the amount to be paid to the payee.
- The cheque is presented to the payee
- The payee's bank processes the cheque

- The drawer's bank verifies the cheque details, then transfers the specified amount to the payee's bank.

31. Who acts as Banker to the Indian Government?

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) World Bank
- (d) State Bank of India

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- RBI is the banker to the Indian Government
- Other functions of RBI are
- Monetary Management Authority
- Regulation and Supervision of the Banking and Non-Banking Financial Institutions.
- Regulation of Foreign Exchange Market, Government Securities Market and Money Market.
- Management of Foreign Exchange Reserves.
- Current Account and Capital Account Management.

32. Which of the following Motif is present on 2000 Rupee note of India Currency?

- (a) Mangalyaan
- (b) Sanchi Stupa
- (c) Sun Temple
- (d) Hampi with chariot

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- Motifs present on various Indian rupee note-
- 2000-Mangalyaan
- 500-Red fort
- 200-Stupa of Sanchi
- 100- Rani Ki Vav
- 50-Humphi
- 5- Tractor
- 10-Sun Temple, Konark
- 20- Ellora Caves

33. 'Rani ki vav' motif is present on which of the following currency notes?

- (a) 50 Rupee Note
- (b) 200 Rupee Note
- (c) 10 Rupee Note
- (d) 100 Rupee Note

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

34. Who decides repo rate, reverse repo rate and bank rate?

- (a) SEBI
- (b) NABARD
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) SBI

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- RBI decides repo rate, reverse repo rate and bank rate
- Current rates are
- Repo rate: 6.50%
- Reverse Repo Rate: 3.35%
- Bank rate: 6.75%

35. Who is the Chairman of the Monetary Policy Committee?

- (a) Finance Minister of India
- (b) President of India
- (c) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
- (d) Prime Minister of India

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. ©

- Monetary policy committee was established in the year 2016, under section 45ZB of the RBI Act, 1934.
- It is a six member body which has to hold at least 4 meetings in a year.
- Three of these members are from RBI and the other three members are appointed by the Central Government.
- It is headed by the RBI Governor.
- The central government set up this committee to determine the policy interest rate needed to achieve the inflation target.

36. Who is the founder of Indian Overseas Bank ?

- (a) M. Chidambaram Chettyar
- (b) V.G. Kale
- (c) Devkaran Nanjee
- (d) Rana Kapoor

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Indian Overseas Bank was established by M. Chidambaram Chettyar on 10 February 1937.
- It is headquartered in Chennai.
- It became a nationalized bank in 1969 when the Government of India nationalized 14 major private sector banks.
- Tagline is Good People to Grow With

37. Which among the following constitute money in the modern economy?

- a) Only currency - paper notes and coins
- (b) Only demand deposits
- (c) Both currency paper notes and coins and demand deposits
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (c)

- In the modern economy, money consists of both physical currency and demand deposits.
- Notes, Coins and DD these are used for day to day transactions
- These are tangible and used for exchange
- DD can be easily converted into cash

38. How many digits are there on a debit card?

- (a) 15
- (b) 16
- (c) 14
- (d) 17

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- 16 digits are there on a debit card
- The first digit of the debit card number identifies the industry of the card issuer.
- The first six digits identify the institution that issued the card.
- Digits 7 to 15 represent the individual account number linked to the cardholder's bank account.
- The 16th digit is used for verifying the validity of the card number

39. The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India is appointed for a term of _____ years.

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) Five
- (d) Two

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Central Board of Directors of Reserve Bank of India is appointed for a term of four years.
- The Reserve Bank of India is the apex bank of India
- RBI was established in April, 1935.
- The affairs of RBI are governed by a central board of directors, which are fourteen in number

40. Which of the following is an element of microfinance institutions (MFI) in India?

- (a) Loan interest rates
- (b) Investment in stock market
- (c) Availability of credit cords
- (d) Access to rural areas

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

41. Which one of the following is a major objective of microfinance institutions in India?

- (a) Promoting financial adjustment and poverty alleviation
- (b) Providing credit, especially to women entrepreneurs
- (c) Increasing shareholders profits
- (d) Encouraging large-scale industrialisation

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

42. Which of the following monetary policy tools is used to calculate money multiplier?

- (a) Cash reserve ratio
- (b) Reverse repo rate
- (c) Repo rate
- (d) Bank rate

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Cash reserve ratio is used to calculate money multiplier
- It is a specified amount of bank deposits which banks are required to keep with the RBI in the form of reserves or balances.
- The higher the CRR with the RBI, the lower will be the liquidity in the system and vice versa.

43. SLR is determined by the Reserve Bank of India. What is the full form of SLR?

- (a) State Leverage Return
- (b) Savings Lease Rate
- (c) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- (d) Safe Legal Range

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans : (c)

- SLR stands for Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- All financial institutions have to maintain a certain quantity of liquid assets with themselves at any point in time of their total time and demand liabilities.

- This is known as the Statutory Liquidity Ratio.
- The assets are kept in non-cash forms such as precious metals, bonds, etc.

44. Which institution issues currency notes in India?

- (a) PNB
- (b) SBI
- (c) RBI
- (d) ICICI

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. ©

- RBI issues currency notes in India
- Printing Press :- Nasik (Maharashtra)
:- Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)
- Mint :- Noida
:- Mumbai
:- Kolkata
:- Hyderabad

45. What is the meaning of Reverse Repo Rate?

- (a) The rate at which RBI borrows from foreign banks
- (b) the rate at which commercial banks borrow from foreign banks
- (c) The rate at which commercial banks borrow from foreign banks
- (d) The rate at which RBI borrows from commercial banks

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Reverse Repo Rate is the rate at which the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) borrows money from banks for the short term.
- It is employed by the RBI to maintain liquidity and check inflation in the economy.
- The Reverse Repo Rate helps the RBI get money from the banks when it needs.

46. In how many ways open market operation is conducted by RBI?

- (a) Four
- (b) Five
- (c) Three
- (d) Two

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- An open market operation is an instrument which involves buying/selling of securities like government bonds from or to the public and banks.
- 1. Sale of Securities
- The RBI sells government securities to control the flow of credit
- 2. Buying of Securities
- The RBI buys government securities to increase credit flow.
- This action increases the money supply

47. If RBI increases the repo rate, what could the impact on the Indian economy

- (a) Inflation will come down
- (b) Inflation will come up
- (c) Reversible repo rate will come down
- (d) Loan will become cheaper

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- If RBI increases the repo rate, Inflation will come down
- The repo rate is the interest rate at which a country's central bank loans money to commercial banks.
- The Reserve Bank of India (India's central bank) employs repo rates to control liquidity in the economy.
- The Repo rate is connected to the repurchase option' or repurchase agreement' in banking.

48. Which Central agency issues currency notes on behalf of Central Government ?

- (a) IRDA
- (b) SEBI
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) State Bank of India

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. C

- Reserve Bank of India issues currency notes on behalf of Central Government
- The Security Printing and Minting Corporation of India Limited (SPMCIL)
- Printing Press :- Nasik (Maharashtra)
:- Dewas (Madhya Pradesh)
- Mint :- Noida
:- Mumbai
:- Kolkata
:- Hyderabad

49. Where do the banks use the major portion of the deposits?

- (a) To pay the depositors
- (b) To extend loans
- (c) To create infrastructure
- (d) To pay the salaries

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (b)

- Banks use the majority of the deposits to extend loans to individuals, businesses etc
- Banks give loan to borrowers at interest rates higher than the interest rates they pay on deposits
- This way banks can earn a profit margin

50. How many languages are there on the language panel of Indian currency notes?

- (a) 12
- (b) 17
- (c) 15
- (d) 10

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. ©

- The language panel on Indian currency notes includes 15 languages.
- The languages on the Indian currency note are:
 1. Assamese
 2. Bengali
 3. Gujarati
 4. Kannada
 5. Kashmiri
 6. Konkani
 7. Malayalam
 8. Marathi
 9. Nepali
 10. Odia
 11. Punjabi
 12. Sanskrit
 13. Tamil
 14. Telugu
 15. Urdu

51. Where is the headquarter of Allahabad Bank situated?

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Hyderabad
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Kolkata

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Allahabad Bank has its headquarters in Kolkata

- It was founded in Allahabad in 1865
- It was nationalised by the government of India in 1969,
- The bank provided banking and financial services for 155 years
- It was merged with Indian Bank in 2020.

52. On which of the following notes the motif of Sanchi Stupa is present ?

- (a) 2000 Rupee Note
- (b) 100 Rupee Note
- (c) 500 Rupee Note
- (d) 200 Rupee Note

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

53. Where is the head office of Vijaya Bank situated?

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Bangalore
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Delhi

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Vijaya Bank was founded on 23 October, 1931.
- Its head office is in Bangalore.
- In 2019, Vijaya Bank and Dena Bank were merged into Bank of Baroda.

54. Where is the head office of Syndicate Bank situated ?

- (a) Bangalore
- (b) New Delhi
- (c) Manipal
- (d) Kolkata

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. c

- Syndicate Bank was founded in 1925 by T. M. A. Pai, Upendra Pai, and Vaman Kudva.
- It was established in Karnataka with a seed capital of ₹8000.
- The bank was initially named “Canara Industrial and Banking Syndicate Limited.”
- Syndicate Bank’s head office was situated in Manipal, Karnataka.

55. Banks keep a small proportion of their deposits in cash with themselves as provision to pay the _____ who might come to withdraw money.

- (a) Borrowers
- (b) Lenders

- (c) Other banks
- (d) Depositors

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Banks keep a small proportion of their deposits in cash with themselves as provision to pay the Depositors who might come to withdraw money.
- Banks do not keep all the deposited money as cash reserves.
- They keep a small proportion of deposits only
- It helps bank runs, where a large number of customers withdraw their money simultaneously when there are concerns about the bank’s solvency.

56. Which of the following is a working capital?

- (a) Building
- (b) Money
- (c) Machine
- (d) Tool

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Money is a working capital
- Working capital is used in the day-to-day operations of a business.
- It is calculated as current assets minus current liabilities.
- A building is a fixed asset
- A machine is a fixed asset

57. Which of the following is the oldest stock exchange in India?

- (a) BSE
- (b) DSE
- (c) CSE
- (d) NSE

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- Bombay Stock Exchange is the oldest stock exchange of India
- It was established in 1875
- The BSE introduced electronic trading in 1995 with the launch of BSE On-Line Trading (BOLT)
- The BSE introduced the Sensex in 1986

58. In July 2022, which of the following has notified the detailed framework for Social Stock Exchange (SSE)?

- (a) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

- (b) RBI
- (c) SEBI
- (d) NITI Aayog

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- SEBI has notified the detailed framework for Social Stock Exchange (SSE)
- The SSE is a platform designed for social enterprises,
- The regulatory structure aligns with the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) Principles for Financial Benchmarks.

59. Tax on import is an example of which among the following?

- (a) Foreign trade
- (b) Trade Barrier
- (c) Economic growth
- (d) Globalisation

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Tax on import is an example of Trade Barrier
- Tax on import is called tariff
- It is levied on the goods and products bought into the country from outside country
- Tariffs regulate the volume of trade in a country.

60. India's foreign reserves does NOT consist of which of the following?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Carbon Bonds
- (c) Reserve Tranche Position (RTP)
- (d) Special Drawing Rights (SDR)

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-111)

Ans. (b)

- Forex reserves or foreign exchange reserves (FX reserves) are assets that are held by a nation's central bank or monetary authority.
- It needs to be noted that most foreign exchange reserves are held in US dollars.
- India's Forex Reserve include:
 1. Foreign Currency Assets
 2. Gold reserves
 3. Special Drawing Rights
 4. Reserve Tranche position with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

61. In which five year plan emphasis was given on the development of industries and industrial base in India?

- (a) Third
- (b) Second
- (c) Fourth
- (d) First

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- In the second five year plan emphasis was given on the development of industries and industrial base in India
- In this plan, the Nehru-Mahalanobis model was adopted.
- The focus was on Heavy industries
- It could not be implemented fully due to the shortage of foreign exchange.

62. Pradhan Mantri kaushal Vikas Yojana was launched in 2015 under

- (a) Ministry of Rural Development
- (b) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
- (c) Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
- (d) Ministry of Finance

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PM-KVY) was launched in 2015
- It is a flagship scheme of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.
- It aims to encourage and promote skill development
- It provides free short-term skill training

63. Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched by the government to combat

- (a) Poverty
- (b) Unemployment
- (c) Population growth
- (d) Environmental degradation

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a):

- Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) was launched in December 2000.
- The primary objective of the scheme is to provide highly subsidized food to the poorest of the poor families.
- Under this scheme, eligible families are provided with 35 kilograms of food grains per month at a subsidized rate, which includes rice at ₹3 per kilogram and wheat at ₹2 per kilogram.
- The scheme aims to improve food security

64. The national family Welfare Scheme was started by the government of India in August

- (a) 1995
- (b) 2000
- (c) 2005
- (d) 2002

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The National Family Welfare Program was launched by the Government of India in August 1995.
- This scheme was introduced to address various aspects of family welfare
- It includes health, family planning, and reproductive health.

65. The period of second five year plan in India was:

- (a) 1961-66
- (b) 1951-56
- (c) 1969-74
- (d) 1956-61

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The period of second five year plan in India was 1956-61
- It is also known as the Mahalanobis Plan.
- It was focused upon rapid industrialization
- The target growth rate was 4.5% and the actual growth rate was 4.27%.

66. What is the maximum permissible loan limit under Mudra Scheme?

- (a) ₹50,000
- (b) 1 lakhs
- (c) 5 lakh
- (d) 10 lakhs

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The maximum permissible loan limit under Mudra Scheme is 10 lakhs
- The Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) provides loans to non-corporate, non-farm small/micro enterprises.
- The loans are classified into three categories:
 - a. Shishu: Loans up to ₹50,000.
 - b. Kishore: Loans above ₹50,000 and up to ₹5 lakh.

c. Tarun: Loans above ₹5 lakh and up to ₹10 lakh.

67. Which of the following programmes was launched in 1999?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National
- (b) Rural Employment Generation Programme Employment Guarantee Scheme
- (c) Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar yojana
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. c

- Swarnjayanti Gram Swarozgar yojana programmes was launched in 1999
- It was to provide self-employment to millions of villagers.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA) was launched in 2005.
- Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP) was launched in 1995
- Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) was launched in 2000.

68. Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana provides security insurance cover of the insured to

- (a) 2 lakhs
- (b) 5 lakhs
- (c) 8 lakhs
- (d) 4 lakhs

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans: (a)

- Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY) is a government-backed life insurance scheme in India.
- It provides a life insurance cover of ₹2 lakhs in case of death due to any reason.
- The policy is available to people in the age group of 18 to 50 years
- It has an annual premium of ₹330.

69. In which city did Prime Minister Narendra Modi launch the Ayushman Bharat health Infrastructure Mission?

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Kanpur
- (c) Varanasi
- (d) Noida

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. c

- Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission in Varanasi on October 25, 2021.
- The mission aims to strengthen the health infrastructure of the country, making it more resilient and capable of handling future pandemics.
- It includes initiatives to develop critical healthcare networks

70. Swarn Jayanti shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched by the Government of India in the year

- (a) 1997
- (b) 2004
- (c) 2010
- (d) 1990

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Swarn Jayanti shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) was launched by the Government of India in the year 1997
- This scheme was introduced to provide employment opportunities to the urban poor

71. According to the 2011 census, which of the following Union Territories of India has the lowest population density per square kilometre?

- (a) Chandigarh
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Andaman and Nicobar Islands

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Andaman and Nicobar Islands has the lowest population density per square kilometre
- Population density is defined as the number of people living per square kilometer.

Chandigarh	9,252 persons per sq km
Delhi	11,297 persons per sq km
Jammu and Kashmir	56 persons per sq km
Andaman and Nicobar	46 persons per sq km

72. According to the Census of India 2001, which Union Territory recorded the lowest population growth rate?

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Daman and Diu
- (c) Lakshadweep

(d) Chandigarh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans (c)

- The population growth rate in Lakshadweep during the decade from 2001 to 2011 was approximately 2.3%.
- Delhi grew during the 2001-2011 period with a growth rate of around 21.2%
- Daman and Diu had a population growth rate of about 14.2%
- Chandigarh had a higher growth rate of around 8.8%.

73. In the context of human geography, TFR means

- (a) Total Finance Rate
- (b) Total Fall rate
- (c) Total fertility Rate
- (d) Total Female Ratio

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- TFR stands for The Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- The average number of children a woman is expected to have during her lifetime based on current age-specific fertility rates is called total fertility rate
- According to the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-5), the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of India is approximately 2.0 children per woman.

74. In India, census is conducted at an interval of every.....

- (b) 7 years
- (a) 2 years
- (d) 5 years
- (c) 10 years

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. c

- In India, the census is recorded every 10 year
- It is held every decade to collect data on population in the country
- The first census of India was conducted in 1871
- After that the census was conducted every ten years, starting from 1951.

75. Sex ratio in India is determined on the basis of the number of women per population. in the

- (a) 100 Children's
- (b) 1000 Males
- (c) 500 Males
- (d) 100 Males

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Sex ratio in India is determined on the basis of the number of women per population in the 1000 males
- It helps to understand the gender balance in a country
- According to the 2011 Census, the sex ratio in India was 940 females for every 1000 males.
- In the 2001 census, the sex ratio was 933 females for every 1000 males.
- Other facts
- Kerala had the highest sex ratio with 1084 females per 1000 males.
- Haryana had the lowest sex ratio with 877 females per 1000 males.

76. According to the 2011 census, which state had the highest decadal growth between 2001-11?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Meghalaya

SSC MTS-10/05/2023

SSC (Shift-I) SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- According to the 2011 census, the state with the highest decadal growth rate between 2001-2011 was Meghalaya
- Meghalaya had the highest decadal growth rate of 27.95%
- Other state growth rate:
 1. Bihar: 25.42%
 2. Arunachal Pradesh: 26.03%
 3. Mizoram: 23.48%

77. According to the census of 2011, what is the sex ratio in India?

- (a) 843 women per thousand men
- (b) 743 women per thousand men
- (c) 643 women per thousand men
- (d) 943 women per thousand men

SSC MTS-10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- According to the 2011 Census of India, the

sex ratio in India is 943 women per 1000 men.

- Sex ratio is the number of women per 1000 males of the country
- The highest sex ratio shows improved status of women in terms of health and education

78. According to the 2011 census, which of the following Union Territories of India has the least population?

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Daman and Diu
- (c) Chandigarh
- (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- According to the 2011 census, Lakshadweep has the least population
- Lakshadweep population is approximately 64,473
- Daman and Diu population is approximately 242,911
- Chandigarh population is approximately 960,787
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli population is approximately 343,709

79. According to the 2011 census, what is the sex ratio of India (approximately)?

- (a) 940 women per 1000 men
- (b) 740 women per 100 men
- (c) 840 women per 1000 men
- (d) 640 women per 1000 men

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- According to the 2011 Census of India, the sex ratio in India is approximately 940 women per 1000 men.
- Sex ratio is the number of women per 1000 males of the country
- The highest sex ratio shows improved status of women in terms of health and education

80. Push and Pull factors are related to which component of the population?

- (a) Birth rate
- (b) Death rate
- (c) Age
- (d) Migration

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Push and Pull factors are related to migration
- Push factors are those which drive people

- away from their palace
- These are unemployment, lack of economic opportunities, political instability, environmental hazards
- Pull factors are those which attract people to other place
- These are better job opportunities, higher living standards, political stability, better health-care, and educational opportunities.

81. What is the literacy rate in India as per Census 2011 ?

- (a) 72.04%
- (b) 76.04%
- (c) 74.04%
- (d) 78.04%

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans: (c)

- The literacy rate in India as per Census 2011 is 74.04%
- The Male Literacy Rate was 82.14%
- The Female Literacy Rate was 65.46%

82. According to Census 2011, which of the following states has the highest density of population in India?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh.
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Bihar has the highest density of population in India
- The population density according to the 2011 Census:
- Bihar: 1,102 people per square kilometer
- West Bengal: 1,029 people per square kilometer
- Uttar Pradesh: 828 people per square kilometer
- Maharashtra: 365 people per square kilometer

83. Literacy rate in India is measured after which age?

- (a) 5 years and above
- (b) 7 years and above.
- (c) 9 years and above
- (d) 11 years and above.

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Literacy rate in India is measured after 7 years

and above

- Literacy rate is the ability to read and write in any language
- Other facts
- Male Literacy Rate: 82.14%
- Female Literacy Rate: 65.46%

84. According to the 2011 census, the only Indian state with a negative decadal population growth rate between 2001-2011 is

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Nagaland
- (d) Goa

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. c

- According to the 2011 census, Nagaland shows a negative decadal population growth rate between 2001-2011
- A negative growth rate indicates a decrease in population over the decade
- The growth rate was approximately -0.2%.
- Sikkim had a positive decadal growth rate of about 12.5%
- Uttarakhand experienced a growth rate of approximately 19.2%
- Goa had a growth rate of around 8.8%

85. According to the census of 2011, what is the total literacy rate in India (Approximately)?

- (a) 81%
- (b) 74%
- (c) 62%
- (d) 65%

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

86. According to the census of 2011, the percentage of urban population in India is

- (a) 31.16
- (b) 35.6
- (c) 21.6
- (d) 25.6

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- According to the census of 2011, the percentage of urban population in India is 31.16 million
- The total population of India as per the 2011 Census was 1.21 billion

- The urban population was approximately 377 million.
- This is around 31% of the total population

- (c) Kerala
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- According to the 2011 census, Kerala has the highest literacy rate
- The literacy rate is as follows:
- Kerala: 94.0%
- Tamil Nadu: 80.3%
- Karnataka: 75.6%
- Maharashtra: 82.9%

87. What is the sex ratio of India according to the 2011 census?

- (a) 843 women per 1000 men
- (b) 943 women per 1000 men
- (c) 643 women per 1000 men
- (d) 743 women per 1000 men

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The sex ratio is the number of females per thousand males in a country
- According to the 2011 Census of India, the sex ratio was 943 women per 1000 men.
- The sex ratio in the 2001 Census was 933 women per 1000 men.
- Other facts
- Five top performing states in terms of sex ratio
- Kerala (1,084 females)
- Tamil Nadu (996)
- Andhra Pradesh (993)
- Chhattisgarh (991)
- Odisha (979)

88. According to the 2011 census, which of the following states in India has the highest sex ratio?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans: a

- According to the 2011 census, the state in India with the highest sex ratio is Kerala.
- Kerala had the highest sex ratio in India with 1084 females per 1000 males
- Maharashtra has 929 females per 1000 males.
- Uttar Pradesh has 912 females per 1000 males.
- Madhya Pradesh has 931 females per 1000 males.

89. According to the 2011 census, which of the following states has the highest literacy rate?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Karnataka

90. Assam and most of the peninsular states have _____ population density?

- (a) High to highest
- (b) Moderate
- (c) Very low
- (d) Medium to high

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Assam and most of the peninsular states have moderate population density
- Assam has a population Density of approximately 398 people per square kilometer.
- Peninsular States has following population densities:
- Karnataka has approximately 319 people per square kilometer.
- Andhra Pradesh has approximately 308 people per square kilometer.
- Tamil Nadu has approximately 555 people per square kilometer.
- Kerala has approximately 860 people per square kilometer.

91. Why is population growth low in underdeveloped and technologically backward societies?

- (a) Because people migrate from underdeveloped countries
- (b) Because both the death rate and birth rate are high
- (c) Because in such countries government policies related to population growth are generally strict
- (d) Because both the death rate and birth rate are low.

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The population growth low in underdeveloped and technologically backward societies

because both the death rate and birth rate are high

- Reason for high birth rate are:
 - Limited access to family planning
 - Cultural norms favoring larger families
 - Lower levels of education
- Reasons for high Death Rate
 - Poor healthcare facilities
 - Inadequate sanitation
 - Lack of clean drinking water
 - Higher prevalence of diseases.

92. According to the 2011 census, which of the following is the most widely spoken language in India?

- (a) Telugu
- (b) Hindi
- (c) English
- (d) Marathi

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- According to the 2011 census, Hindi is the most widely spoken language in India
- Hindi is spoken by approximately 44.6% of the population
- Bengali is spoken by about 8.1% of the population.
- Telugu is spoken by around 7.2% of the population.
- Marathi is spoken by approximately 7% of the population

93. According to the Census 2011, what is the population density of India?

- (a) 372 per sq. km
- (b) 382 per sq. km.
- (c) 352 per sq. km
- (d) 362 per sq. km

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The population density of India is 382 per sq km
- As per the 2011 Census, the total population of India was approximately 1.21 billion
- The total geographical area of India is about 3.29 million square kilometers.
- Population Density= Total Population/ Total Area
- It is equal to 382

94. Who will be the beneficiaries under 'Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan

Scheme'?

- (a) Widows working in organised sector
- (b) Grade-D govt employees
- (c) People working in the unorganised sector.
- (d) People working in organised sector

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. c

- The beneficiaries under 'Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan Scheme are People working in the unorganised sector.
- It does not apply to individuals working in the organized sector, such as government employees
- Subscribers receive a fixed pension of ₹3,000 per month after reaching the age of 60.

95. Pricing Policy of Minimum Support Price follows which approach?

- (a) Cost plus approach
- (b) Investment plus approach
- (c) Land plus approach
- (d) Loan plus approach

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Pricing Policy of Minimum Support Price follows Cost plus approach
- The cost plus approach determines the MSP by adding cost of production of the crop and a reasonable margin.
- This way farmers receive a price that covers their cost of production and provides a profit margin.
- The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) recommends MSPs

96. Which among the following are the basic services provided under Smart Cities Plan?

- (a) Adequate water supply
- (b) Assured electric supply
- (c) Sanitation, including solid waste management
- (d) All are basic services

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

97. Which of the following scheme is aimed to track the entire education journey of students?

- (a) Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat
- (b) Saransh
- (c) Shala Asmita Yojana

(d) Saksham

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

98. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 aims to provide days of wage employment to every household to ensure livelihood security in rural areas.

- (a) 250 (b) 45
(c) 365 (d) 100

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

99. What is the maximum age for joining National Pension Scheme?

- (a) 35 years (c) 60 years
(b) 40 years (d) 70 years

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

100. 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana' is launched with an aim to achieve housing for all by the year

- (a) 2019
(b) 2020
(c) 2022
(d) 2024

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

101. What is the maximum amount of investment permissible per senior citizen under Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana?

- (a) ₹10 lakh
(b) 15 lakh
(c) ₹7 lakh
(d) ₹25 lakh

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)]

102. The Economic Survey of India is prepared under whose guidance?

- (a) Finance Commission
(b) Finance Minister
(c) RBI Governor
(d) Chief Economic Advisor

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

103. "Healthy States, Progressive India" Report has been published by which of the following institution?

- (a) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

(b) World Health Organization (WHO)

(c) United Nations

(d) NITI Aayog

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

104. A free-market economy is a crucial aspect of

- (a) Socialism
(b) Functionalist
(c) Capitalism
(d) Feudalism

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

105. The purpose of which sector is not just to earn profits?

- (a)
(b) Private Public
(c) Neither private nor public
(d) Both private and public

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):

106. Which of the following is included in the formal sources of credit?

- (a) Employers
(b) Co-operative
(c) Moneylenders
(d) Traders

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

Geography

Geog Solution

1. **What do you call one of the most famous constellations that we can see during summer time in the early part of the night?**

- (a) Cassiopeia
- (b) Ursa Minor
- (c) Orion
- (d) Ursa Major

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

● **URSA MAJOR**

- It is easiest to find in the northernmost part of the sky during the summer months. If we find the Ursa Major, we can learn to recognize that the handle is actually the head and neck of “Ursa Major”

2. **Which of these planets has no satellite?**

- (a) Uranus
- (b) Venus
- (c) Jupiter
- (d) Neptune

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b)

- Mercury and Venus are the only planets in our solar system that don't have natural satellites. This is because of their proximity to the sun and smaller mass.
- Mercury's gravity is so strong that any moon it had would likely crash into the planet or orbit the sun and eventually be pulled into it.

3. **Why is Earth called the blue planet?**

- (a) Because of two-thirds surface covered by water
- (b) Because of water laden clouds in the atmosphere
- (c) Because of pollution in the atmosphere
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I) Ans:[a]

- Earth is often referred to as the “blue planet” because when viewed from space, it appears predominantly blue in color due to the large

bodies of water that cover its surface. The oceans and seas reflect sunlight, giving Earth its distinct blue hue when seen from afar.

- This characteristic sets Earth apart from the other planets in our solar system, most of which do not have the same vast bodies of liquid water or a similar atmosphere that creates such a striking blue appearance.

4. **Movement of Earth on its axis is called**

- (a) Revolution
- (b) Rotation
- (c) Translation
- (d) Illumination

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. [b]

- The movement of the Earth on its axis is called rotation. The earth takes about 24 hours to complete one rotation around its axis. The period of rotation is known as the earth day. This is the daily motion of the earth.
- The Earth's axis is tilted at a 23.5° angle and is perpendicular to the plane of its orbit.

5. **What is the angle made by the axis of the Earth with its orbital plane?**

- (a) 11°
- (b) 33°
- (c) 66°
- (d) 15°

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The axis of the Earth makes an angle of 66.5° with its orbital plane or an angle of 23.5° with the normal to Earth's orbital plane.
- This tilt is responsible for the changing seasons as different parts of the Earth receive varying amounts of sunlight throughout the year.

6. **What is the shape of the orbit of earth going around the sun?**

- (a) Circular
- (b) Elliptical

- (c) Spherical
- (d) Irregular

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans.[b]

- The shape of the Earth's orbit around the sun is approximately elliptical.
- It's not a perfect circle, but rather a slightly elongated, oval shape. This means that Earth travels around the sun in a slightly oval-shaped path, with the sun located at one of the foci of the ellipse.

7. The movement of the Earth around the Sun in a fixed path or orbit is called _____

- (a) Revolution
- (b) Rotation
- (c) Translation
- (d) Illumination

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans.[a]

- The movement of the Earth around the Sun along a specific path or orbit is called a revolution.
- The Earth rotates from west to east or anti-clockwise at a speed of 29.29 to 30.29 kilometers per second. One round takes about a year, or 365,242 days, but the extra 6 hours and 9 minutes adds an extra day every four years, called a leap year.

8. How is the shape of Earth described?

- (a) Circular
- (b) Oval
- (c) Oblate Spheroid
- (d) Spherical

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- The Earth's shape is described as an oblate spheroid, which is a sphere-like object that is not perfectly spherical. It is slightly flattened at the poles and bulges at the equator. This is because the Earth's equatorial radius is not the same as its polar radius, and the Earth's rotation on its axis causes the bulging at the equator.
- Isaac Newton was the first to propose that the Earth is an oblate spheroid.

9. What is the name of the seventh most abundant element present in the earth's crust, whose name is derived from the medieval Latin word 'Kalium'?

- (a) Potassium
- (b) Aluminum
- (c) Calcium
- (d) Magnesium

SSC MTS/Havaladar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Potassium is the seventh most abundant element in the Earth's crust, making up 2.4% by mass. Its name comes from the medieval Latin word Kalium.
- There are deposits of billions of tonnes of potassium chloride throughout the world.

10. What is the topmost layer of the Earth's surface called?

- (a) Mantle
- (b) Core
- (c) Magma
- (d) Crust

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- **Crust:** The Earth's crust is the outermost shell, made up of hard rocks. It's generally divided into older, thicker continental crust and younger, denser oceanic crust.
- **Mantle:** The upper part of the mantle becomes solid and is part of the lithosphere. The outer mantle is semi solid, while the inner mantle is liquid.
- **Core:** The Earth's core has two layers, the inner and outer core. The inner core is solid, while the outer core is liquid.

11. 66 degrees north latitude marks what?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer
- (b) Tropic of Capricorn
- (c) Arctic Circle
- (d) Antarctic Circle

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-11)

Ans. ©

- The globe that we see is a representation of the earth. The needle passes through the balloon in an oblique manner, called its axis.
- An imaginary line passing through the earth divides the earth into equal parts. This line is called Equator.
- All the parallel circles from the equator to the poles are known as latitudes. Latitude is also measured in degrees.
- When we move away from the equator, the size of the line of latitude decreases. The four

important parallel lines of latitude are:

- Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N of equator)
- Tropic of Capricorn (23.5 °S of equator)
- Arctic Circle (66.3°N)
- Antarctic Circle (66.3°S)

12. On which day does the Summer Solstice occur in the Northern Hemisphere ?

- (a) 22nd December
- (b) 21st March
- (c) 23rd September
- (d) 21st June

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The summer solstice occurs on June 21 in the Northern Hemisphere and December 22 in the Southern Hemisphere each year. In the opposite hemisphere, the same dates are called the winter solstice.

13. Tides are caused by the gravitational pull of the _____.

- (a) Sun, Moon and other planets
- (b) Only Sun and Moon
- (c) Sun only
- (d) Moon only

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon and the Sun. The moon's closer proximity to Earth makes its gravitational impact more significant. Earth's rotation also influences tides.
- High tides occur where the ocean bulges due to the moon's gravitational pull. Low tides are areas of lower water levels between high tides. The movement from high to low tide is known as ebb tide.

14. What is the thickness of the crust (in km) on the ocean floors?

- (a) 5-10
- (b) 15-20
- (c) 25-30
- (d) 35-40

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The average thickness of the oceanic crust is around 6–7 kilometers, excluding the 4–5 kilometers of water. In comparison, the continental crust is about 40 kilometers thick.
- Oceanic crust is mainly composed of basalt, a type of igneous rock rich in magnesium and

iron.

- The topmost layer of the oceanic crust is around 500 meters thick and includes lavas made of basalt.

15. What does the 66 degrees south latitude mark?

- (a) Tropic of Cancer
- (b) Tropic of Capricorn
- (c) Arctic Circle
- (d) Antarctic Circle

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-11)

Ans. (d):

- The globe we see is an image of the Earth. The needle passes through the ball diagonally, which is called its axis. An imaginary line through the Earth divides the Earth into equal parts. This line is called the equator.
- All parallel circles from the equator to the poles are called degrees of latitude. The latitude is also measured in degrees.
- Latitude decreases as you move away from the equator.
- **The four important parallel latitudes are:**
 - Tropic of Cancer (23.5° S of the Equator)
 - Tropic of Capricorn (23.5° S of the Equator)
 - Arctic Circle (66.3° N)
 - Antarctica (66.3° S)

16. Which is the only continent through the Tropic of Cancer, the Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn Pass?

- (a) Australia
- (b) South America
- (c) Asia
- (d) Africa

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d)

- Africa is the second largest continent after Asia. The equator runs almost through the center of the continent. It is the only continent traversed by the equator, the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

17. Which of the following is not one of the three major types of rocks?

- (a) Igneous rock
- (b) Magnetic rock
- (c) Metamorphic rock
- (d) Sedimentary rock

SSC MTS- 02/05/2023 (Shift-D)

Ans. (b):

- The three major types of rocks are igneous, sedimentary, and metamorphic.
- Magnetite-bearing rocks are rocks that contain magnetite, a black, opaque, and magnetic mineral.
- These rocks often exhibit magnetic anomalies and are known to host valuable minerals such as Chromite, Nickel, Platinum Group of Elements (PGE), and gold.

18. The impression of the body part of a dead insect on hardened mud is an example of a/an _____.

- (a) sediment
- (b) artifact
- (c) compost
- (d) fossil

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Fossils are the preserved traces, impressions, and remains of ancient living things or organisms from a past geological age. When dead organisms are not fully decomposed, fossils are created.

19. Meena discusses an example of a sedimentary rock. Which of the following can it be?

- (a) Basalt
- (b) Granite
- (c) Sandstone
- (d) Marble

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

20. Sam talks about an example of an igneous rock. Which of the following can it be?

- (a) Sandstone
- (b) Basalt
- (c) Limestone
- (d) Marble

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- If Sam talks about an example of an igneous rock, it could be basalt.
- Igneous rocks form when magma or lava cools and solidifies. Magma can be produced by partial melting of existing rocks in either the mantle or crust of the planet.

21. The process of rock breakage by the action of air, water and climate is called _____.

- (a) Landslide

- (b) Weathering
- (c) Erosion
- (d) Soilfloration

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The process by which rocks break down into soil is called weathering. The process can be caused by wind, water, ice, and plants and animals..

22. The groundwater stored between layers of hard rock below the water table is called:

- (a) Glacier
- (b) Hot Spring
- (c) Geyser
- (d) Aquifer

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-T)

Ans. (b)

- The groundwater stored between layers of hard rock below the water table is called an aquifer. Aquifers are layers of permeable rock or soil that are able to store and transmit significant amounts of water.

23. The formation of river delta is the result of which process?

- (a) Corrosion
- (b) Deposition
- (c) Evaporation
- (d) Sedimentation

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- A river delta is a landform formed by the deposition of sediment carried by a river as the flow exits its mouth and enters slower moving or stagnant water.
- This occurs when a river enters an ocean, sea, estuary, lake, basin or (less often) another river that is unable to transport the supplied sediment.

24. The Ural Mountains in Russia are which type of mountains?

- (a) Old fold mountains
- (b) Young fold mountains
- (c) Block mountains
- (d) Volcanic mountains

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Urals are among the world's oldest relict mountain ranges, but for its age of 250 to 300 million years, the elevation of the mountains

is unusually high. Despite not being high, it looks high because it bounds the East European plain on the east.

- The Urals are extremely rich in mineral resources.

25. Which of the following pair of Tropical Grassland-Location is correct?

- (a) Campos-Venezuela
- (b) Lianos-Brazil
- (c) Savanna-Africa
- (d) Steppe-Greenland

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-11)

Ans. (c):

- 'Campos' - Brazil
- Lianos-Venezuela
- Savanna-Africa
- Steppe- Russia, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

26. Which winds are also known by the name of "Roaring Forties"?

- (a) Polar easterlies
- (b) Westerly winds
- (c) Polar winds
- (d) Trade winds

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The "Roaring Forties" winds are strong westerly winds that blow in the Southern Hemisphere, particularly between latitudes 40 and 50 degrees south. These winds are characterised by their strength and consistency.
- The name "Roaring Forties" is derived from the powerful and persistent nature of these westerlies, and they are especially notable in the southern parts of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. The Roaring Forties significantly shape the weather patterns and ocean currents in the Southern Hemisphere.

27. _____ is the world's largest tropical rainforest.

- (a) Congo
- (b) Prairies
- (c) Amazon
- (d) Daintree

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- The Amazon is the world's largest and best known tropical rainforest. As measured by primary forest extent, the Amazon rainforest

is more than three times larger than that of the Congo Basin, the world's second largest rainforest. The Amazon rainforest accounts for just over a third of tree cover across the tropics.

28. Taiga forests are found in which of the following countries?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) Australia
- (c) Russia
- (d) India

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. ©

- Taiga forest stretches across Canada, the USA.s Alaska, Sweden, Finland and Norway, Russia, northern Kazakhstan, northern Mongolia, and northern Japan.
- The taiga is a forest of the cold, subarctic region. The subarctic is an area of the Northern Hemisphere that lies just south of the Arctic Circle.

29. South China Sea is a part of which of the following oceans?

- (a) Arctic Ocean
- (b) Southern Ocean
- (c) Indian Ocean
- (d) Pacific Ocean

SSC MTS/Havaladar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The South China Sea encompasses a portion of the Pacific Ocean stretching roughly from Singapore and the Strait of Malacca in the southwest, to the Strait of Taiwan (between Taiwan and mainland China) in the northeast.

30. The oceanic crust mainly consists of _____ and _____.

- (a) Iron, Alumina
- (b) Silica, Magnesium
- (c) Magnesium, Alumina
- (d) Silica, Alumina

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The oceanic crust is made up of **silica and magnesium**, which is why it's also known as "sima" (si-silica and ma-magnesium). The oceanic crust is the uppermost layer of tectonic plates under the oceans, and is formed at spreading centers on oceanic ridges.

31. Which of the following oceans is the third largest in the world?

- (a) Atlantic ocean
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Arctic Ocean

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The Indian Ocean is the world's third largest ocean, covering 70–73.4 million square kilometers, or about 20% of the Earth's water.

32. Arabian Sea is an extension of which of the following oceans?

- (a) Arctic Ocean
- (b) Southern Ocean
- (c) Pacific Ocean
- (d) Indian Ocean

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- The Arabian Sea is an extension of the Indian Ocean located between the Arabian Peninsula and the Indian subcontinent.

33. Preet writes about an ocean that separates North America from Europe. Which ocean is this?

- (a) Atlantic Ocean
- (b) Pacific Ocean
- (c) Arctic Ocean
- (d) Indian Ocean

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The continents of North American and Europe are separated by the Atlantic Ocean. This is the second largest ocean on Earth, and it also separates South America from Africa. The Atlantic Ocean is quite expansive and goes across both the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.

34. What is the shape of the Pacific Ocean?

- (a) Almost Circular
- (b) S' shaped/S'
- (c) Almost Triangular
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans (c)

- The Pacific Ocean has a triangular shape. The Pacific Ocean covers almost one third of the world surface. Its shape is almost triangular with its peak north of the Bering Strait. Great

and deep sea.

35. Which of the following is a cold ocean current?

- (a) Gulf stream
- (b) Agulhas current
- (c) Labrador current
- (d) Alaska current

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The Labrador Current is a cold current. It is in the North Atlantic Ocean which flows from the Arctic Ocean south along the coast of Labrador and passes around Newfoundland, continuing south along the east coast of Canada near Nova Scotia.

36. What is the meaning of El Nino?

- (a) High air pressure
- (b) Low air pressure
- (c) hot water stream
- (d) Pressurized water stream

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- El-Nino is a warm ocean current that sometimes appears off the coast of Peru in South America during the month of December. It increases the surface temperature of the sea and affects the movement of monsoon winds in the Indian Ocean and causes a drought-like situation in the Indian sub-continent.

37. Where is the Great Barrier Reef located?

- (a) Australia
- (b) Bahrain
- (c) Peru
- (d) Mexico

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Great Barrier Reef is a site of remarkable diversity and beauty off the north-east coast of Australia. It has the world's largest collection of coral reefs, with 400 species of coral, 1,500 species of fish and 4,000 species of molluscs.

38. What is the thickness of the crust on the continental masses (in km.)?

- (a) 5
- (b) 15
- (c) 25
- (d) 35

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The continental crust of the Earth averages 35–40 kilometers in thickness, though it can range from 30–70 kilometers. The crust is thickest in the continental interior, at 40–45 kilometers, and thinnest at the ocean-continent margin, at 30 kilometers.

39. The Nile river is not a flowing river in which of the following countries?

- (a) Kenya
- (b) Egypt
- (c) Algeria
- (d) Tanzania

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Nile River basin made up of interconnected streams, lakes, and rivers threads its way through 11 African countries: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

40. Which of the following is the highest navigable lake in the world?

- (a) Huron
- (b) Titicaca
- (c) Superior
- (d) Como

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Lake Titicaca, straddling the border between Peru and Bolivia, is one of the most captivating natural wonders in South America. Known as the highest navigable lake in the world, it sits at an elevation of about 3,812 meters above sea level.

41. In which place does the water of the Nile River fall?

- (a) Lake Tanganyika
- (b) Indian Ocean
- (c) Mediterranean Sea
- (d) Lake Victoria

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- The Nile River flows over 6,800 kilometers (4,000 miles) before emptying into the Mediterranean Sea. For thousands of years, the river has provided a source of irrigation to transform the dry area around it into lush agricultural land. Today, the river continues to

be a vital freshwater resource for millions of northeast Africans who rely on it for irrigation, drinking water, fishing, and hydroelectric power.

42. In which type of farming, the land is used for growing food and fodder crops and rearing livestock?

- (a) Dairy farming
- (b) Mixed farming
- (c) Plantation farming
- (d) Commercial farming

SSC MTS- 02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- In mixed farming systems, farmers engage in both crop cultivation and animal husbandry on the same land. This integrated approach allows for greater diversity in agricultural production and often provides farmers with multiple sources of income. The combination of crops and livestock in mixed farming systems can also contribute to sustainable and resilient agricultural practices.

43. Which country is the largest producer of rice?

- (a) Brazil
- (b) China
- (c) Russia
- (d) Bangladesh

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- China is the world's largest producer of rice. India is the second-largest producer of rice after China.

44. Major plantations are found in the _____ region of the world.

- (a) Tropical
- (b) Grassland
- (c) Desert
- (d) Temperate

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Tropical regions are characterized by a hot and humid climate, which is ideal for the growth of various crops and plantations. Hence, major plantations are found in tropical regions.

45. India is separated from Sri Lanka by

- (a) Palk Strait
- (b) 9° Channel
- (c) 10° Channel

(d) Dover Strait

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

46. The Xinjiang region, which was seen in the news due to the collapse of a gold mine, is located in which country?

- (a) North Korea
- (b) Japan
- (c) South Korea
- (d) China

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Xinjiang is located in the northwest of China. It is the largest province-level division of China and the 8th-largest country subdivision in the world.

47. Petrapole Integrated Check Post is South Asia's biggest land port that exists between India and _____

- (a) Pakistan
- (b) Nepal
- (c) Bangladesh
- (d) Afghanistan

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c)

- The largest land Port in South Asia, Land port Petrapole is located along the international border between India and Bangladesh, at a distance of about 80 kms from the city of Kolkata.

48. On which of the following Islands India's only active volcano is situated?

- (a) Sound Island
- (b) Barren Island
- (c) Smith Island
- (d) Belle Island

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Barren Island, one of the most easterly of the Andaman Islands, is the only confirmed active volcano in India.
- Smith Island is an island of the Andaman Islands.
- Belle Island is an island of the Andaman Islands.
- Sound Island is an island of the Andaman Islands.

49. Eskimos" is related to which geographical region?

- (a) Savanna grasslands
- (b) Dry area
- (c) Tropical rain zone
- (d) Polar region

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Eskimos are the indigenous circumpolar peoples who have traditionally inhabited the northern circumpolar region from eastern Siberia (Russia) to Alaska (United States), Canada, and Greenland.

Indian Geography

Indian geography

1. What is the approximate area of India (in million km²)?

- (a) 2.78
- (b) 3.28
- (c) 4.35
- (d) 3.6

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- India has a unique culture and is one of the oldest and greatest civilizations of the world. India has achieved all-round socio-economic progress since its Independence. India covers an area of 32,87,263 sq. km, extending from the snow-covered Himalayan heights to the tropical rain forests of the south.

2. The Indian Standard Time is calculated from the clock tower of _____

- (a) Hamirpur
- (b) Rampur
- (c) Mirzapur
- (d) Sambalpur

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Indian Standard Time (IST) is calculated on the basis of 82.5 degrees east longitude from the clock tower which is in Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

3. From south to north, the land of India extends between 8°4' N and.....latitudes.

- (a) 6807 N
- (b) 37 6'N
- (c) 37°6'S
- (d) 8°4'S

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The land of India extends from approximately 8°4' N to 37°6' N latitudes. The latitude of the northernmost point of India, nearest to minutes, is 37° 6'. The latitude of the southernmost point of India, nearest to minutes, is

8°4'. The mainland of India extends between 68°7'E and 97°25'E longitudes.

4. In terms of total land area, what is India's rank in the world in the list of largest countries?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- India is the seventh largest country in the world by land area, with a total area of approximately 3.2 million square kilometers. It is the second most populous country in the world, with a population of over 1.4 billion people.

5. How many Countries share the international land border with India, as of 2022?

- (a) 7
- (b) 6
- (c) 5
- (d) 8

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- India shares its land borders with seven countries. Pakistan and Afghanistan in the north-west, China, Nepal, and Bhutan in the North and Myanmar and Bangladesh in the east. Towards the south, India has two neighbouring island countries - Sri Lanka and Maldives.

6. Which country shares the longest border with India.

- (a) Myanmar
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) China

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Bangladesh shares the longest border of all these nations. The length of the border be-

tween India and Bangladesh is 4096.7 kilometres. It is the world's fifth-longest land boundary.

7. Ladakh is situated between _____

- (a) Shivalik and Zaskar Mountains
- (b) Karakoram Range and Zaskar Mountain
- (c) Central Himalayas and Shivalik
- (d) Greater Himalayas and Shivalik

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Ladakh Range lies between Karakoram and Zaskar Range. It is bound by river Shyok on one side and river Indus on the other. It is one of the four ranges of Trans-Himalayas, the other three being the Karakoram, Zaskar, and Kailash.

8. The Dhauladhar Range is a part of which Himalayan Range?

- (a) Lesser Himalayas
- (b) Greater Himalayas
- (c) Shiwaliks
- (d) Purvanchal

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The Dhauladhar Range is indeed a part of the Lesser Himalayas. It stretches across the Indian state of Himachal Pradesh and is known for its stunning landscapes and scenic beauty. The range includes several peaks and is a popular destination for trekking and mountaineering.

9. Himalayas run through how many states in India?

- (a) 7
- (b) 8
- (c) 5
- (d) 10

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The Indian Himalayan Region is spread across 13 Indian States/Union Territories (namely Jammu and Kashmir, Ladakh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Assam and West Bengal), stretching across 2500 km.

10. Which among the following is the highest peak of west Bengal?

- (a) Sandakphu

- (b) Saramati
- (c) Deomali
- (d) Doddabetta

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Sandakphu is the highest peak in the state of West Bengal, India. It is the highest point of the Singalila Ridge in Darjeeling district on the West Bengal-Nepal border. The peak is located at the edge of the Singalila National Park and has a small village on the summit.

11. Which of the following hills is NOT located in Meghalaya?

- (a) Khasi
- (c) Jaintia
- (b) Garo
- (d) Javadi

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- The Javadi Hills are not located in Meghalaya. They are situated in the state of Tamil Nadu in southern India. The Khasi, Jaintia, and Garo Hills are all located in Meghalaya.

12. The Deccan plateau lies to the south of which of the following rivers?

- (a) Penna
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Kaveri

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/07/2022 (Shift-11)

Ans. (b):

- The Deccan Plateau in southern India is located between the Western Ghats and the Eastern Ghats. It is the peninsular region between these ranges that is south of the Narmada river.

13. The longitudinal valley lying between lesser Himalaya and the Shiwaliks are known as

- (a) Hana
- (c) Kangda
- (b) Sindh
- (d) Dun

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/07/2022 (Shift-11)

Ans. (d):

- The longitudinal valley lying between the lesser Himalayas and the Shiwaliks are known as Duns. They are formed due to deposits of the rivers which once accumulated in the region.

14. Which of the following passes are NOT

correctly matched with their location?

- (a) Zojila pass-Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Mana pass-Uttarakhand.
- (c) Shipki-La pass-Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Nathu-La pass-Sikkim

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- **Shipki La**
- It connects the Kinnaur and Tibet districts. Non-residents are not permitted to use this pass.
- It is mainly utilized for short-distance commerce between India and Tibet.

15. The stretch covering the coasts of Maharashtra and Goa is called the

- (a) Coromandel Coast
- (b) Kannad Plain
- (c) Malabar Coast
- (d) Konkan Coast

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Konkan (coastal Maharashtra) is a narrow coastal belt, about 720 km from north to south and about 50 km wide. This strip is sandwiched between the Arabian Sea to the west and the Western Ghats ranges to the east.

16. Surajkund lake is located in which of the following states ?

- (a) Haryana
- (c) Punjab
- (b) Gujrat
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Surajkund Lake is located in Haryana. Suraj Kund Lake is an artificial lake built against the backdrop of the Aravalli Hills in the Faridabad district of Haryana. According to history, the lake was built by the Tomari kings to store water.

17. In which of the following states of India the only floating park in the world is situated?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Assam

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Keibul Lamjao National Park is a nation-

al park in the Bishnupur district of the state of Manipur in India. It is an integral part of Loktak Lake and the only floating park in the world.

18. The largest inhabited riverine island is located on which river?

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Krishna

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Majuli is considered to be the largest inhabited riverine island in the world located on Brahmaputra river in Assam, India. It is India's first-ever island district which consists of 144 villages with a population more than 1,50,000.

19. The river Indus lies to the Great Indian Desert of the

- (a) West
- (b) North
- (c) East
- (d) South

SSC MTS 14/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The Indus River is a Trans-Himalayan, Antecedent River that originates in Western Tibet from Lake Mansarovar (Kailash Mountain Range) and drains into the Arabian Sea near Karachi (Pakistan).

20. Which is not in the three rivers of Indus water system, which has got India under the control of the Indus Water Treaty with Pakistan?

- (a) Ravi
- (b) Chenab
- (c) Beas
- (d) Satluj

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (b)

- The Chenab River originates from the confluence of two major streams, the Chandra and the Bhaga, near Tandi in Himachal Pradesh, India. The Chenab eventually merges with the Sutlej River in Pakistan before joining the Indus River.

21. Which of the following river falls in the Arabian Sea?

- (a) Indus
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Krishna

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- The Indus, which is one of the great rivers of the world, rises near Mansarovar in Tibet and flows through India, and thereafter through Pakistan, and finally falls in the Arabian Sea near Karachi. Its important tributaries flowing in Indian Territory are the Sutlej (originating in Tibet), the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab, and the Jhelum.

22. Which water treaty has been signed between. India and Pakistan in 1960?

- (a) Chenab
- (b) Beas
- (c) Indus
- (d) Jhelum

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- Indus Waters Treaty, treaty, signed on September 19, 1960, between India and Pakistan and brokered by the World Bank. The treaty fixed and delimited the rights and obligations of both countries concerning the use of the waters of the Indus River system.

23. Which of the following rivers originates in a spring at Verinag in the south-eastern part of Kashmir?

- (a) Beas
- (b) Jhelum
- (c) Chenab
- (d) Sutlej

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

The Jhelum River:

- The Jhelum (Vyeth in Kashmiri, Vetesta in Sanskrit, and Hydaspes in Greek) is the valley's principal stream.
- It is the largest and westernmost of Punjab's five rivers, flowing through the Jhelum District in Pakistan's Punjab province.
- It begins in the Verinag Spring in Anantnag, at the foot of the Pir Panjal range in the Kashmir Valley.
- It then passes through Srinagar and Wular Lake before entering Pakistan.

24. Bhagirathi river Originates from Gaumukh glacier. It joins Alaknanda at Devprayag to form a river.

- (a) Ravi
- (b) Saraswati
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Yamuna

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- The Alaknanda River originates at the confluence of the Satopanth and Bhagirath Kharak glaciers in Uttarakhand, near the Tibet border. The Bhagirathi River begins at Gaumukh, situated at the base of the Gangotri and Khatling glaciers in the Garhwal Himalayas. These rivers, both considered sacred, unite at Devprayag, located 70 km from Rishikesh, forming the Ganga.

25. Which of the following is a tributary of the river Ganga?

- (a) Sabarmati
- (b) Mahi
- (c) Ghagra
- (d) Bhima

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- It originates from Gangotri glacier near Gaumukh in Uttarkashi district in Uttarakhand. Tributaries of Ganges from the north: Yamuna, Ramganga, Karnali (Ghagra), Tapti, Gandak, Kosi. Tributaries of Ganges from the South: Chambal, Son, Betwa, Ken..

26. Which of the following is NOT a tributary of the river Ganga?

- (a) Son
- (b) Ramganga
- (c) Kali
- (d) Penganga

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- The Penganga river originates in the Ajantha ranges in Aurangabad district in Maharashtra. Penganga are the tributaries of Godavari river.
- The ten tributaries of the river Ganga include the Ramganga, Gomti, Ghaghara (Karnali), Gandak, Kosi, and Mahananda rivers which diverge from the left bank side of the Ganges and Yamuna, Tamsa, Son, and Punpun rivers

which diverge from the right bank side of the Ganges.

27. Which is a major tributary of Bhagirathi river?

- (a) Pindar
- (b) Dhauliganga
- (c) Kishanganga
- (d) Bhilangna

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- Bhilangna is the major tributary of Bhagirathi river, which is one of the two main tributaries of river Ganga. The Bhilangna river originates from the Khatling glacier in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand and meets Bhagirathi river at Old Tehri.

28. Ghaghara and Son are the tributaries of which river?

- (a) Chambal
- (b) Yamuna
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Brahmaputra

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- Tributaries of Ganges from the north: Yamuna, Ramganga, Karnali (Ghagra), Tapti, Gandak, Kosi. Tributaries of Ganges from the South: Chambal, Son, Betwa, Ken..

29. Which of the following is a snow-fed river?

- (a) Yamuna
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Kaveri
- (d) Narmada

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The Yamuna is a snow-fed river. The Yamuna River is the Longest Tributary of Ganga. The Yamuna is the main and the longest right bank tributary of river Ganga. It is a snow-fed, braided river that rises from the Yamunotri glacier near the Bandarpooch peak of the higher Himalaya.

30. Which river is also known as Tsangpo?

- (a) Gandak River
- (b) Brahmaputra River
- (c) Ganga River
- (d) Cauvery River

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- The Brahmaputra river is a Himalayan river which originates in Tibet. It is also known as the TsangPo river in Tibet. It has one of the largest river basins of South Asia.

31. 'Dhansiri' is the tributary of which of the following river?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Narmada
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Indus

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. ©

- The River Dhansiri originates from the Laisang peak in Peren district and flows through a distance of 352 km (219 miles) from south to north before joining the Brahmaputra on its south bank. It has a total catchment area of 1,220 km² (470 sq. miles).

32. Which of the following rivers does NOT drain into the sea?

- (a) Ganga
- (b) Mahanadi
- (c) Luni
- (d) Godavari

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The Luni or the Salt River (Lonari or Lavana-vari in Sanskrit) is named so because its water is brackish below Balotra.
- Luni is the only river basin of any significance in Western Rajasthan, which forms the bulk of the arid zone.
- Luni originates from western slopes of the Aravalli ranges at an elevation of 772 m near Ajmer flowing in South West direction and traversing a course of 511 km in Rajasthan, it finally flows into the Rann of Kachchh (it gets lost in the marsh).

33. Which of the following rivers is not a part of the Himalayan drainage system?

- (b) Indus
- (a) Godavari
- (c) Brahmaputra
- (d) Ganga

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Godavari flows into Bay of Bengal flowing through Andhra Pradesh and Telangana not through Himalayas. The Godavari River rises

from Trimbakeshwar in the Nashik district of Maharashtra about 80 km from the Arabian Sea at an elevation of 1,067 m.

34. Trimbakeshwar is the source of which of the following rivers?

- (a) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (b) Kaveri
- (d) Mahanadi

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- The origin of the Godavari River is in Brahmagiri Mountain at Trimbakeshwar in Nashik district of Maharashtra.
- It runs for a length of about 1,465 kilometers.
- It finally empties itself into the Bay of Bengal at Narasapuram in West Godavari district, Andhra Pradesh.

35. Which of the following rivers drains into the Bay of Bengal?

- (a) Krishna
- (c) Tapi
- (b) Sutlej
- (d) Narmada

Ans. (a):

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

36. Which of the following is the only large river in the Indian desert?

- (a) Kosi River
- (b) Luni River
- (c) Banas River
- (d) Betwa River

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans.(b):

37. In which Indian state will you find the river Muhuri?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Tripura

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

38. Which river of India falls into the bay of Bengal?

- (a) Narmada
- (b) Godavari
- (c) Mahi
- (d) Tapi

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- A number of large rivers—the Mahanadi, Godavari, Krishna, and Kaveri (Cauvery) on the west and the Ganges (Ganga) and Brahmaputra on the north flow into the Bay of Bengal.

39. Which of the following rivers originates in Amarkantak Hill in Madhya Pradesh ?

- (a) Periyar
- (c) Narmada
- (b) Ravi
- (d) Gomti

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

Narmada River:

- The origin of the river is a tiny reservoir named Narmada Kund, which is situated on the Amarkantak Hill in East Madhya Pradesh at an elevation of 1,057 m (3,467.8 ft).
- The river flows through Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat between Vindhya and Satpura hill ranges before falling into the Gulf of Cambay in the Arabian Sea about 10 km north of Bharuch, Gujarat.

40. Which of the following is the largest peninsular river in India?

- (a) Godavari
- (c) Krishna
- (b) Narmada
- (d) Mahanadi

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

Godavari River:

- It is India's second-longest river after the Ganga and the third-largest in India, drains about 10% of India's total geographical area.
- It is also called 'Dakshina Ganga', which translates into South Ganges River.

41. Most of the Himalayan rivers are of which type?

- (a) Perennial
- (b) Seasonal
- (c) Exotic
- (d) Episodic

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

42. Identify the city which is situated on the banks of the river Sarayu.

- (a) Ayodhya
- (b) Bhopal

- (c) Kanpur
- (d) Haridwar

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

43. The Almatti Dam of Karnataka is built over which of the following rivers?

- (a) Sutlej
- (b) Periyar
- (c) Kavery
- (d) Krishna

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Almatti Dam is a hydroelectric project on the Krishna River in northern Karnataka. It is also known as Lal Bahadur Shastri Dam. It was the subject of a dispute between three Indian states of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra over sharing of the water of the Krishna River.

44. Gobind Sagar (Bhakra Nangal project) is located in the city?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Himachal Pradesh
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS/Havaldar 04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- Govind Sagar (Bhakra Nangal Project) is located in Himachal Pradesh. It is a reservoir that stores up to 9.34 billion cubic meters of water. This reservoir is named Govind Sagar in honor of the 10th Guru of the Sikhs, Shri Guru Govind Singh ji.

45. Mawsynram is located on which hills of Meghalaya?

- (a) Garo
- (b) Jaintia
- (c) Diphu
- (d) Khasi

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Mawsynram is located at an altitude of about 1,400 metres (4,600 ft) and 15 km west of Cherrapunji, in the Khasi Hills of Meghalaya, India.
- The area receives about 12 metres of rain each year. The region is rich in vegetation and animals, and you can expect to be welcomed with unexpected rain at any time of year.

46. What is the duration of the south-west monsoon season (Rain) in India?

- (a) March to May
- (b) October and November
- (c) December to February
- (d) June to September

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (d)

- The period June to September is referred to as the 'Southwest Monsoon' period. Southwest Monsoon period is the principal rainy season for the Indian subcontinent.
- The Northeast Indian Monsoon season is typically defined by the calendar months of October to December (OND), when significant rainfall occurs in the southeastern part of peninsular India.

47. What is the duration of the cold weather season (winter) in India?

- (a) October and November
- (b) March to May
- (c) December to February
- (d) June to September

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- In India, the cold season, often called winter, generally occurs from December to February. This period is characterised by cooler temperatures and lower humidity levels across most parts of the country.
- The types of seasons in India are:
 - **Winter – December to February**
 - **Summer – March to June**
 - **Monsoon (Rainy) – June to September**
 - **Post-Monsoon (Autumn) – October to November**

48. What is the duration of the hot weather season (summer) in India?

- (a) March to May
- (b) October and November
- (c) December to February
- (d) June to September

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

49. Which of the following regions of northern plains is the most fertile ?

- (a) Khadar
- (b) Terai
- (c) Bhabar

(d) Bhangar

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Khadar is the most fertile region in the northern part of India. It is composed of newer alluvium and forms the flood plains along the river banks. A new layer of alluvium is deposited by river floods almost every year. This makes them the most fertile soils of Ganges.

50. Which of the following soil is found in the northern plains of India?

- (a) Black Soil
- (b) Dried Soil
- (c) Alluvial Soil
- (d) Laterite Soil

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- The northern plains have intense deposits of alluvial soil. Alluvial soil contains amounts of lime, potash, and phosphorus. Alluvial soil helps in the growth of crops such as paddy, sugarcane, wheat, rice, maize, and other pulses.

51. In which part of India Tropical evergreen forests are not found?

- (a) Eastern Ghats
- (b) Andaman and Nicobar
- (c) North eastern region
- (d) Western Ghats

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- The Tropical Evergreen forests of India are found in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Western Ghats, which fringe the Arabian Sea, the coastline of peninsular India and the greater Assam region in north-east India. Small remnants of evergreen forest are found in Odisha state. **They are not found in the Eastern Ghats.**

52. Trees like Mahogany, Rosewood and cinchona are found in which type of forest

- (a) Tropical Evergreen Forests
- (b) Mangrove Forests
- (c) Mountain Forests
- (d) Tropical deciduous forests

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Tropical evergreen forests are found in regions with high temperatures and heavy rain-

fall. Tropical evergreen forests are home to some commercially important trees like ebony, mahogany, rosewood, rubber, and cinchona.

53. Which of the following types of agriculture is known as Jhum in Assam?

- (a) Intensive Farming
- (b) Shifting Agriculture
- (c) Subsistence Farming
- (d) Plantation Agriculture

SSC MTS/Havaldar-11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Shifting Cultivation is also termed as Jhum Cultivation in North Eastern states of India like Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland etc. It is also known as slash and burn farming.

- It is practiced by tribal and is also known as Burn and Slash cultivation.

54. In which state of India, Shifting Cultivation is Known as Bringa?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a)

- Shifting cultivation is called by different names in different parts of the world. It is also practiced in the highlands of Manchuria, Korea and southwest China.

- It is known as *Jhum* or *Jum* in the hilly states of Northeast India, as *Podu*, *Dabi*, *Koman* or ***Bringa*** in Orissa, as *Kumari* in Western Ghats, as *Watra* in southeast Rajasthan, as *Penda*, *Bewar* or *Dahia* and *Deppa* or *Kumari* in the Bastar district of Madhya Pradesh.

55. Which of the following Crops is Called "Golden Fiber" of Bengal?

- (a) Maize
- (b) Soya
- (c) Rice
- (d) Jute

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Jute, also known as the golden fibre, for its golden and silky shine, is one of the most essential fibres produced in West Bengal. For several years, this product has been used to

make a wide variety of accessories.

56. Rice Cultivation requires abundant rainfall along with

- (a) Low temperature and low humidity
- (b) Low temperature and high humidity
- (c) High temperature and low humidity
- (d) High temperature and high humidity

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Rice requires a high temperature above 25 degree celsius and high humidity with annual rainfall above 100 cm to grow. Rice is grown in places where these conditions are present.
- A general rule is that a rice crop will need approximately 10 mm of water per day.

57. In which season is kharif Crop grown?

- (a) Spring
- (b) winter
- (c) autumn
- (d) rain

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Kharif crops are crops that are sown in the rainy season in India, which is usually from June to September. Paddy, maize, soyabean, groundnut and cotton are kharif crops.

58. Which of the following crops is an example of Kharif crops?

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Mustard
- (d) Barley

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Kharif (Autumn) crops are the crops which are cultivated from the month of June to October. The Kharif crops include rice, maize, sorghum, bajra, millet, arhar, soybean, groundnut, cotton etc.

59. Which state is the leading producer of Sugar in India, as of May 2022?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Telangana

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- Maharashtra is the leading sugarcane producing state in India. With an impressive produc-

tion of over 138 lakh metric tons in 2022–23, the state excels due to consistent perennial water availability.

60. Who is known as the father of the Blue Revolution in India?

- (a) Verghese Kurien
- (b) Sam Pitroda
- (c) Hiralal Chaudhuri
- (d) M.S. Swaminathan

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Hiralal Chaudhuri and Arun Krishnan are regarded as the Father of Blue revolution in India. Chaudhuri was the architect of induced breeding and spawn production of the economically important carp *Cirrhinus reba* in captivity.

61. Which of the following state of India is the main producer of Chromite?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Odisha is India's major and nearly only producer of chromite. Chromite is the only economically viable chromium ore, and it is an oxide of iron and chromium used in chrome plating and alloying for the creation of corrosion-resistant superalloys, nichrome, and stainless steel, among other materials.
- More than 96% of chromite resources are located in Odisha, mostly in Jajpur, Kendujhar and Dhenkanal districts. Minor deposits are scattered over Manipur, Nagaland, Karnataka, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh

62. Gua and Noamundi mines are located in which state of India.

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Assam

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Jharkhand has some of the oldest iron ore mines and most of the iron and steel plants are located around them. Most of the important

mines such as Noamundi and Gua are located in Poorbi and Pashchimi Singhbhum districts.

- In Odisha, iron ore occurs in a series of hill ranges in Sundergarh, Mayurbhanj and Jhar. The important mines are Gurumahisani, Sulaipet, Badampahar (Mayurbhaji), Kiruburu (Kendujhar) and Bonai (Sundergarh).

63. Tata Iron and steel company (TISCO) Stansted Steel Production in the year

- (a) 1910
- (b) 1914
- (c) 1911
- (d) 1916

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c)

- TISCO started pig iron production in 1911 and began producing steel in 1912. On the banks of the river Subarnarekha set up the factory and an industrial township – Jamshedpur.
- Tata Iron and Steel Company was founded by Jamshedji Tata and established by Dorabji Tata on 26 August 1907. Its largest plant is located in Jamshedpur, Jharkhand. TISC has been recognized as one of the largest steel manufacturers and suppliers of steel products.

64. What were the results of the development of the cotton textile industry in Britain in the 18th century?

- (a) Decline in textile production in India.
- (b) Decline in British textile Industries in India.
- (c) Increase in demand for Indian textile in Britain.
- (d) Increase in demand for textiles in India.

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Britain's cotton industry experienced rapid growth and advancements in textile machinery, particularly with the invention of the spinning jenny and the power loom. These technological innovations allowed for the mass production of cotton textiles, making them cheaper and more readily available in the global market.
- Cotton textiles made in England successfully defeated the competition from Indian textile goods in American, European, and African markets by the beginning of the nineteenth century.

65. Who among the following helped Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd. expand its work, ushering in the White Revolution?

- (a) Verghese Kurien
- (b) Azar Iqbal
- (c) Baba Amte
- (d) Sunderlal Bahuguna.

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The White Revolution is the achievement of Kaira district milk producers and co-operative union which owns and operates the Amul dairy. Verghese Kurien is renowned as 'Milkman of India' and the 'Father of the White Revolution' of the 1970s.
- The first farmers' integrated dairy cooperative was established in Anand town of Kaira District of Gujarat in 1946, to fight against the exploitation of farmers by the private traders. This cooperative is popularly known as AMUL (Anand Milk Union Limited).

66. The North-South corridor which is a part of the golden quadrilateral Highway, connects which of the following two cities of India?

- (a) Srinagar and Kanyakumari
- (b) Jammu and KanyaKumari
- (c) Leh and Chennai
- (d) Delhi and Chennai

SSC MTS/Havaladar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- North South (NS) Corridor connects Srinagar to Kanyakumari, covering a length of 3699 km, out of which 3100 km has already been completed; stretches of 499 km of length are under implementation till October 2012 and balance 100 kms is to be awarded.
- East-West Corridor This is a 3,300 kilometers (2,100 mi) corridor via NH 27 (Porbandar–Rajkot–Samakhiali–Radhanpur–Kota–Jhansi–Kanpur–Lucknow–Ayodhya–Muzaffarpur–Darbhanga–Supaul–Purnia–Kishanganj–Galgolia–Bijni–Guwahati–Nagaon–Dabaka–Silchar).

67. In which of the following states is Kandla port situated?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Gujarat

- (c) Odisha
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- Deendayal Port (**erstwhile Kandla Port**) was established in the year 1950 as a central government project and the Union government took over Kandla for its development as a Major Port. The Kandla Port was renamed as Deendayal Port in September, 2017. The port is located on the Gulf of Kutch in Gujarat.

68. National Waterway No.2 is located on which river?

- (a) Brahmaputra
- (b) Ganga
- (c) Cauvery
- (d) Mahanadi

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a)

- Brahmaputra from Dhubri to Sadiyawa was declared as National Waterway no. 2 vide National Waterway (Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of the Brahmaputra river) Act 1988 (40 of 1988). From Dhubri to Sadiya, the waterway extends for a distance of 891 Km.

69. Which of the following is not an example of agro-based industries?

- (a) Vegetable Oil Industry
- (b) Iron and Steel Industry
- (c) Leather Industry
- (d) Cotton Textiles

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Iron and steel industry is not an example of “agro-based industries” because it does not involve the processing or manufacturing of agricultural products. Industries that rely on agricultural products derived from plants and animals are known as agro-based industries.
- Agro-based industries are those that use agricultural products as raw materials, such as food processing, textiles, and sugar production.

70. With reference to the steel plants in India, which of the following pairs is correct?

- (a) Durgapur-Odisha
- (b) Salem-Tamil Nadu
- (c) Rourkela-West Bengal
- (d) Bokaro-Bihar

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Durgapur Steel Plant is one of the integrated steel plants of Steel Authority Limited, located in Durgapur, in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal.
- Rourkela Steel Plant (RSP), is located in Odisha. It was the first integrated steel plant in the public sector in India. It was set up with West German collaboration with an installed capacity of 1 million tonnes in the 1960s.
- Bokaro steel plant is placed in the district of Bokaro in the nation of Jharkhand. It was centered with the help of the Soviet Union or USSR.

71. The East-West corridor, which is a part of the Golden quadrilateral highway. Connects which of the following two cities of India?

- (a) Silchar and Porbandar
- (b) Ahmednagar and Imphal
- (c) Jaipur and Gangtok
- (d) Gandhi nagar and Silchar

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- East-West Corridor This is a 3,300 kilometers (2,100 mi) corridor via NH 27 (Porbandar–Rajkot–Samakhiali–Radhanpur–Kota–Jhansi–Kanpur–Lucknow–Ayodhya–Muzaffarpur–Darbhanga–Supaul–Purnia–Kishanganj–Galgolia–Bijni–Guwahati–Nagaon–Dabaka–Silchar).
- North South (NS) Corridor connects Srinagar to Kanyakumari, covering a length of 3699 km, out of which 3100 km has already been completed; stretches of 499 km of length are under implementation till October 2012 and balance 100 kms is to be awarded.

72. According to the information available till April 2022, which of the following trains of India runs the fastest (as per trial run)?

- (a) Howrah Rajdhani Express
- (b) Maharashtra Sampark Kranti express
- (c) Vande Bharat Express (Train 18).
- (d) Howrah Ranchi Shatabdi Express

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- The Vande Bharat Express is an electric multiple-unit train operated by the Indian Rail-

ways. It was designed by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) and manufactured by the Integral Coach Factory (ICF), located in Chennai.

- The Vande Bharat trains, built to run at a speed of 180 kmph, have been capped at 130 kmph for commercial operations due to track conditions, officials said, adding that the trains are unable to hit even this speed limit over most stretches in the network.

73. is the deepest landlocked and well protected port in India?

- (a) Mumbai port
- (c) Tuticorin port
- (b) Kandla port
- (d) Visakhapatnam port

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Visakhapatnam is the deepest landlocked and well-protected harbour. This port was originally planned as an outlet for the export of iron ore.
- It is often called “The Jewel of the East Coast”, situated in the state of Andhra Pradesh, located on the eastern shore of India. It is nestled among the hills of the Eastern Ghats and facing the Bay of Bengal to the east.

74. Which of the following ports is in Gujarat?

- (a) Paradip
- (c) Mormugao
- (b) Kandla
- (d) Panambur

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans, (b):

- Deendayal Port (**previously called Kandla port**) is situated in the Kandla Creek and is 90 kms from the mouth of the **Gulf Of Kachch in Gujarat**.
- It is a protected natural harbor. It is recognized as one of major ports in India.
- It was constructed in the 1950s as the chief seaport serving western India, after the partition of India from Pakistan left the port of Karachi in Pakistan.
- Deendayal Port(**previously called Kandla port**) is a hub for major imports like petroleum, chemicals and iron and also exports grains, salt and textiles.
- It remains India’s biggest state-owned cargo

handler by volume, but it has steadily lost market share to privately owned Mundra Port (India’s largest private port) 60km to the southwest.

Biology

1. is the study of ancient plants, like mosses, that grow in moist, humid environments.

- (a) Ethnobotany
- (b) Bryology
- (c) Palynology
- (d) Dendrology

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. [b]

- Bryology- The branch of botany concerned with the scientific study of bryophytes (mosses, liverworts and hornworts).

2. The branch of medical science that deals with kidneys is known as

- (a) Ophthalmology
- (b) Cardiology
- (c) Otorhinolaryngology
- (d) Nephrology

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-11)

Ans. [d]

- Nephrology-Branch of the medical science that deals with kidney function and kidney related disease.

3. The division of the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell into two daughter cells is known as

- (a) Birth
- (b) karyokinesis
- (c) Sepsis
- (d) Cytokinesis

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. d]

- The division of the cytoplasm of a eukaryotic cell into two daughter cells is known as Cytokinesis.
- It involves the division of the cell's cytoplasm and the formation of two separate cell membranes, resulting in the creation of two independent daughter cells. It is the final step in cell division.

4. Which of the following cell organ is known as suicide bag?

- (a) Golgi Apparatus

(b) Mitochondria

(c) Lysosome

(d) Endoplasmic reticulum

SSC MTS-02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Lysosomes (Gk. lysis- digestive, soma- body) are small vesicles which are bounded by a single membrane and contain hydrolytic enzymes in the form of minute crystalline granules.
- They contain about 50 enzymes .All the enzymes do not occur in the same lysosome but there are different sets of enzymes in different types of lysosomes.
- Lysosomes are also called suicide bags because of the presence of a large number of digestive enzymes or acid hydrolases in them.

5. Which cell organelle is also called the 'powerhouse of a cell'?

(a) Lysosome

(b) Mitochondria

(c) Golgi Apparatus

(d) Plastids

SSC MTS-16/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b)

- Mitochondria, a membrane bound organelle, often referred to as the powerhouse of the cell because it is responsible for the formation of the cell's main energy carrying molecule adenosine triphosphate (ATP), was first discovered.
- Mitochondria are the primary sites of energy release during aerobic respiration, they are known as the "power houses of the cell."
- In Eukaryotes mitochondria, which participates in oxidative phosphorylation and the Krebs cycle during aerobic respiration.

6. Which cell organelle has its own DNA and ribosome?

(a) Leucoplast

(b) Chromoplast

- (c) Vacuoles
- (d) Mitochondria

SSC MTS-19/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Mitochondria and chloroplast contain their own. DNA and ribosomes.
- Mitochondria have unique DNA that can independently multiply.
- DNA found in mitochondria. manufactures mRNA, tRNA, and rRNA on its own.
- It possesses its own ribosome.

7. Cells with a well organised nucleus with a nuclear membrane are named as:

- (a) Cheek cell
- (b) Prokaryotic cell
- (c) Eukaryotic cell
- (d) Auto Karyotic

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. [c]

- Cells with a well organised nucleus with a nuclear membrane are named as Eukaryotic cell
- Eukaryotic cells have a well-organised nucleus that is surrounded by a nuclear membrane.
- This nucleus has DNA in their nucleus.
- Eukaryotic cells are generally larger and more complex than prokaryotic cells, and they include all plant, animal fungal, and protist cells.

8. The flattened membrane-bound sacs present in the Golgi apparatus are known by what name?

- (a) Cristae
- (b) Stroma
- (c) Lamella
- (d) Cisternae

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023

(Shift-II)

Ans. [d]

- The flattened membrane-bbound sacs present in the Golgi apparatus are known as cisternae.
- Golgi complex is a complex cytoplasmic structure made up of smooth membrane sac-cules or cisternae, a network of tubules with vesicles and vacuoles.
- It takes part in membrane transformation, secretion, and production of complex biochemicals.
- It was first seen by George (1867) but is named after Italian scientist Camillo Golgi.

9. In the process of cell division, the formation of the phragmoplast between the two daughter nuclei occurs during

- (a) S Phase
- (b) Karyokinesis
- (c) G Phase
- (d) Cytokinesis

SSC MTS/Havaladar-05/09/2023

(Shift-III)

Ans. [d]

- In the process of cell division the formation of phragmoplast between the two daughter nuclei occurs during cytokinesis.
- Cytokinesis is the process in which the cell cytoplasm divides to form two daughters .
- In plant cells, during cytokinesis , phragmo-plast forms.it emerges from the spindle microtubules.
- It helps in forming the cell plate and leading to division of the cell into two.

10. Cells that have nuclear material without a nuclear membrane are called

- (a) Cheek cells
- (b) Prokaryotic cells
- (c) Onion cells
- (d) Eukaryotic cells

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Cells that have nuclear material without a nuclear membrane are called Prokaryotic cells
- Characteristics of Prokaryotic cells:
- These are primitive cells.They have less developed nucleus without nuclear membrane & nucleolus.
- Some prokaryotes such as bacteria have a region within the cell where the genetic material is freely suspended. This region is called the nucleoid.
- They all are single-celled microorganisms. The cell size ranges from 0.1 to 0.5 μm in diameter.
- The hereditary material can either be DNA or RNA. Prokaryotes reproduce by binary fission, a form of sexual reproduction.

e.g. Bacteria, archaea bacteria and cyanobacteria.

11. Which cell organelle helps in keeping the cell clean by digesting any external material and defective cell organelle?

- (a) Golgi Apparatus

- (b) Mitochondria
- (c) Plastids
- (d) Lysosome

SSC MTS-16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans: (d)

- Lysosome is cell organelle helps in keeping the cell clean by digesting any external material and defective cell organelle
- Lysosomes are involved with various cell processes.
- They break down excess or worn out cell parts.
- They may be used to destroy the invading/external material, viruses and bacteria for keeping the cell clean

12. Which of the following is NOT a feature of Eukaryotic cells?

- (a) Nucleus well organised
- (b) Mitochondria present
- (c) Chloroplast absent in plant cells
- (d) Nuclear membrane present

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Eukaryotic cells have a nucleus enclosed within the nuclear membrane and form large and complex organisms, Protozoa, fungi, plants and animals all have eukaryotic cells.
- Chloroplast which are responsible for photosynthesis are only present in plant cells which are a type of eukaryotic cell.

13. Skin is which of the following types of membrane?

- (a) Serous membrane
- (b) Cutaneous membrane
- (c) Synovial membrane
- (d) Mucous membrane

SSC MTS-14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans[b]

- The largest organ of the human body is skin,
- It is the outer covering of the body called epidermis.
- The skin is made up of several layers of epithelial tissue.
- The cutaneous membrane is the outermost layer of the body.
- Skin is made up of three layers-epidermis, dermis and subcutaneous tissue

14. Exchange of gases occurs through which part of the plant tissue?

- (a) Phloem
- (b) Stomata
- (c) Xylem
- (d) Midrib

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):

- The exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide in the leaf occurs through pores called stomata
- Normally stomata open when the light strikes the leaf in the morning and close during the night.

15. Which of the following is a complex substance that provides structural strength to plants?

- (a) Cellulose
- (b) Xylem
- (c) Phloem
- (d) Cytoplasm

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Cellulose is the complex substance that provides structural strength to plants.
- Cellulose is a polysaccharide that is the primary component of a plant's cell wall.
- It provides rigidity support and protection to plant cells.

16. In plants, phloem is responsible for the transportation of?

- (a) Food ingredient
- (b) Carbon dioxide
- (c) Water
- (d) Minerals

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans: (a)

- Phloem is the vascular plant tissue responsible for the transportation of food ingredient including the sugar produced by the photosynthesis
- Phloem is made up of four different types of cells: sieve tubes, Phloem parenchyma, Phloem fibres, and companion cells.
- Food is carried through the cell sieve tubes' numerous perforations in the wall and supplied to different organs

17. Which of the following cell organelle contains DNA apart from the nucleus?

- (a) Cytoplasm
- (b) Golgi Apparatus

(c) Mitochondria

(d) Ribosome

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c)

- The term mitochondria was coined by Carl Benda.
- He was a German microbiologist; he coined the term in 1898.
- Mitochondria and chloroplast contain their own DNA and ribosomes.
- Mitochondria have unique DNA that can independently multiply.
- DNA found in mitochondria. manufactures mRNA, tRNA, and rRNA on its own
- It possesses its own ribosome

18. Which process is sometimes called 'reduction. division' because it reduces the number of chromosomes to half the normal number to form sperm and egg?

- (a) Amitotic division
- (b) Cytokinesis
- (c) Karyokinesis
- (d) Meiosis

SSC MTS/Havaladar-06/09/2023

(Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Meiosis:
- A special kind of cell division called meiosis occurs in the germ cells of sexually reproducing organisms.
- By means of sexual gametes (eggs and sperm), which become the Zygote after fertilisation, sexual reproduction takes place.
- The female produces one ovum and three polar bodies, while the male produces four haploid sperms. Meiosis typically occurs in plants in an intermediary or sporic stage, that is, between fertilisation and the development of gametes.
- Meiosis is known as reduction division because it reduces the number of chromosomes in a cell by half, resulting in four haploid daughter cells.
- Meocytes are the name for meiotic cells.

19. What combination of paternal chromosomes results in a female?

- (a) ZX
- (b) XX
- (c) YZ

(d) XY

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- XX combination of paternal chromosomes results in a female.
- Out of these 23 pairs, 22 pairs are autosomes and only one pair is the 'Sex chromosome'
- Both males and females carry two sets of sex chromosomes.

20. Who among the following suggested that life must have developed from simple inorganic molecules?

- (a) Gregor Mendel
- (b) J.B.S. Haldane
- (c) Charles Darwin
- (d) Stanley L. Miller

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- J.B.S. Haldane suggested that life must have developed from simple inorganic molecules.
- According to Oparin's theory, life originated through the combination of chemicals in what is also referred to as primary abiogenesis or the artificial synthetic theory.
- The theory asserts that the first life forms emerged in the waters of oceans, emphasising the essential role of water in life's origin.

21. In which of the following period Ostriches were found in India?

- (a) Palaeolithic Period
- (b) Neolithic Period
- (c) Mesolithic Period
- (d) Megalithic Period

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Ostriches egg shells found at Pune, Maharashtra give evidence that Ostriches lived in India during the Palaeolithic period.
- The carbon dating of these eggshells indicates the age of at least 25000 years.

8 - Taxonomy

22. Five-kingdom classification was proposed by ____

- (a) Whittaker
- (b) Huxley
- (c) Linnaeus
- (d) Lamarck

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (a) Five Kingdom Classification

- American taxonomist R.H. Whittaker (1969) classified all living things into five kingdoms in order to create phylogenetic classification.
- The viruses have been excluded because they cross the boundary between living and non-living.
- Whittaker's five kingdoms are Monera, Protista, Plantae, Fungi and Animalia..

23. 'Amoeba' belongs to which of the following kingdoms?

- (a) Monera
- (b) Fungi
- (c) Protista
- (d) Animalia

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- According to Whittaker's classification, Amoeba and Euglena belong to kingdom Protista as they are unicellular eukaryotes.
- Protista The phylum protista has microscopic, unicellular animals and protozoa are the most primitive and simple animals on the earth's surface.

24. Which of the following classification do humans not fall under?

- (a) Vertebrata
- (b) Chordata
- (c) Hominidae
- (d) Peripheral

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Humans do not fall under Porifera.
- The organism of phylum porifera are non-motile they are aquatic mostly Marine rarely freshwater.
- John Ills in 1765 first organised sponges as animals.
- porifera is made up of two words Poros meaning hole and Ferre meaning bearing their body is Poreous

25. The mouth of Mollusca contains a file-like rasping organ for feeding which is called

- (a) chitinous
- (b) radula
- (c) parapodia
- (d) coelomate

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The mouth of Mollusca contains a file-like rasping organ for feeding which is called radula .
- In some molluscs like pila the buccal cavity contains a rasping organ ,radula with transverse rows of teeth .
- It helps them cut the grass.
- In molluscs the digestive tract is complete.
- Exchange of gases usually takes place through gills and pulmonary sac.

26. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a CHORDATES?

- (a) The central nervous system is dorsal, hollow and single
- (b) A posterior anal portion (tail) is present
- (c) The notochord is absent
- (d) The heart is abdominal

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans : (c)

- Characteristics of Chordates:
- Notochord necessarily and definitely in any phase of the life cycle of chordata and this Notochord is developed by mesoderm.
- In a particular phase of the life cycle of chordate a Dorsal Central Nervous System (CNS) is definitely found and in embryonic development it is prepared by ectoderm.
- Presence of Pharyngeal gill slits
- Presence of post anal tail.

27. Which one of the following is a ruminant animal?

- (a) Horse
- (b) Donkey
- (c) Hen
- (d) Cow

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- Cow is a ruminant animal.
- Ruminant refers to animals that have a unique digestive system, which allow them to ferment plant - based food before digestion.
- They have a complex digestive system.
- It has more than one stomach and that swallows food and then brings it back up again to continue chewing it.

28. Which of the following organisms has a 2-chambered heart?

- (a) Human beings
- (b) Sparrows

- (c) Monkey
(d) Fishes

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Fishes belong to class Pisces, which have two chambered hearts.
- The hearts of the animals of this class are bi-lobed (having two chambers) through which only impure blood is pumped out.
- While amphibians and reptiles have three chambered hearts and birds have four chambered hearts.
- Human beings have four chambered hearts.

29. Which type of reproduction occurs in hydra?

- (a) Fragmentation
(b) Budding
(c) Binary Fission
(d) Spore Formation

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- Hydra reproduce asexually by budding.
- The buds form from the body wall, grow into miniature adults and break away when mature.
- Both sexual and asexual (budding) reproduction is present.
- Both gonads and buds arise from the interstitial cells.
- The power of regeneration is also developed.

30. Which of the following fall under Phylum Cnidarian of the animal kingdom?

- (a) Sea urchins
(b) Earthworms
(c) Snails
(d) Corals

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Corals fall under phylum Cnidaria of the animal kingdom.
- The corals are the hard materials secreted by the tiny living polyps of some colonial coelenterates in sea.

31. Octopus is an example of _____ phylum.

- (a) Echinodermata.
(b) Hemichordata
(c) Arthropoda
(d) Mollusca

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans (d)

- Octopus is a soft-bodied, eight-limbed mollusc in the order octopoda, phylum Mollusca.
- Octopus is also known as devil fish.
- It is found at the bottom of the sea.
- it kills its Prey with their saliva.
- Octopus ejects an Inky fluid in the water and forms a screen for defence from its enemy.

32. Which reptile has four cardiac chambers ?

- (a) Turtle
(b) King cobra
(c) Chameleon
(d) Crocodile

SSC MTS-19/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Most Reptiles have 3 chambered hearts, two atria and a partially divided ventricle.
- But in crocodiles the heart is 4 chambered with two auricles and two ventricles.
- This prevents the mixing of oxygenated and deoxygenated blood and allows for more efficient oxygenation of the body

33. Which of the following is an example of the phylum Mammalia in the animal kingdom?

- (a) Rat
(b) Pigeon
(c) Crocodile
(d) Chicken

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Rat is an example of the phylum Mammalia in the animal kingdom
- Mammals are very common and as usual which are found and live everywhere in diverse environments.
- The mammalia has three subclasses-Prototheria, Metatheria and Eutheria.
- Some examples of mammals are humans, dogs, rats, cats, whales, and elephants.

34. Equus Caballus is the scientific name of

- (a) Horse
(b) Zebra
(c) Donkey
(d) Buffalo

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans: (a)

- Common name Scientific Name
- Horse Equus caballus
- Zebra Equus burchellii
- Donkey Equus asinus
- Buffalo Bubalus bubalis

35. The enzyme steapsin that converts fat into fatty acid and glycerol, is secreted by _____ .

- (a) Small intestine
- (b) Large intestine
- (c) Pancreas
- (d) Stomach

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- pancreatic lipase also known as steapsin, is secreted by pancreas.
- It is responsible for digestion of fats into acid and glycerol.
- The bile secreted by the liver helps in emulsifying fat and then breaking down of fat is done by the help of pancreatic lipases.
- Pancreas consists of two main parts: exocrine part and endocrine part.
- Exocrine part of pancreas secrete and alkaline pancreatic juice contains 3 Pro enzymes: trypsinogen chymotrypsinogen and procarboxypeptidase.
- it also contain pancreatic elastase, amylase, dnase rnase and pancreatic lipases

36. Which enzyme is present in the pancreatic juice responsible for protein digestion?

- (a) Trypsin
- (b) Pepsin
- (c) Amylase
- (d) Upase

SSC MTS-14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

- Trypsin is present in the pancreatic juice and responsible for protein digestion.
- Trypsin converts the protein and peptone into polypeptides and amino acids.
- Trypsin is an enzyme that starts the digestion of protein molecules of the small intestine by digesting long chains of amino acids into smaller pieces.
- Trypsin is the protein digestive enzyme in the pancreatic juice and hormone secreted by the pancreas is Insulin.
- There are two enzymes in saliva called amy-

lase and lipase. They mostly break down carbohydrates and fats.

37. At what pH value tooth start to decay?

- (a) 11.2
- (b) 6.5
- (c) 5.5
- (d) 7.5

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- tooth decay begins when the PH in the mouth falls around 5.5.
- This pH , the environment becomes acidic.
- it demineralized the tooth enamel which is a hard protective and Outer layer of the teeth.
- it is a process when the minerals are leached from The tooth hard tissue and leading to tooth decay

38. Pepsin digests _____ .

- (a) proteins in stomach
- (b) carbohydrates in mouth
- (c) fats in duodenum
- (d) minerals in ileum.

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

- Pepsin digest protein in the stomach.
- pepsin is secreted by the peptic cells of the gastric gland.
- pepsin converts protein into proteoses and peptones, which are further digested into amino acids in the small intestine.
- It is active in the acidic medium of the stomach.

39. The incisor tooth is meant for _____ .

- (a) Biting and Cutting
- (b) Chewing
- (c) Crushing
- (d) Churning

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- There are different four kinds of teeth in the human body:
- incisors: They are the front teeth that are flat with a sharp edge and are usually specialised for cutting and biting.
- Canines : They lie immediately behind the incisors and are usually used for cutting the food.
- Premolar and molars: They are broad from crushing teeth which helps in the crushing of

food.

40. The hardest part of a tooth is the _____ .

- (a) Gumline
- (b) Enamel
- (c) Pulp
- (d) Root

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Enamel is the uppermost part of teeth.
- Enamel is the hardest substance of the human body; it covers the dentin in the Crown.
- tooth decay begins when the PH in the mouth falls around 5.5.

41. Saliva has the enzyme _____ .

- (a) Pepsin
- (b) Ptyalin
- (c) Lipase
- (d) Gastrin

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b)

- Salivary amylase is present in Saliva.
- Salivary amylase breaks down carbohydrates into smaller molecules.
- It is also known as ptyalin.

42. In which part of the alimentary canal, the complete digestion of fat takes place ?

- (a) Large intestine
- (b) Small intestine
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Mouth

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The complete digestion of fat takes place in the small intestine.
- Digestion is a process in which the Polymers of carbohydrate fats proteins and nucleic acids are broken down into their monomers by the addition of water with the help of enzymes.
- These enzymes are known as hydrolases.
- hydrolysis are of 4 main types: carbohydrases, proteases lipases and nucleases
- Lipases play an important role in digestion of fat in the body. They hydrolyse fat into fatty acid and glycerol.
- The breakdown of fat is necessary for absorption and utilisation of fatty acids

43. Which one of the following binds with Haemoglobin irreversibly?

- (a) Methane

(b) Carbon monoxide

(c) Ethane

(d) Chlorine

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The substance that binds irreversibly with Haemoglobin is Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Carbon monoxide binds very strongly to the iron in haemoglobin, forming carboxyhaemoglobin. This binding is effectively irreversible and prevents haemoglobin from carrying oxygen, which can be lethal.
- Haemoglobin contains Four heme groups each capable of reversibly binding to one oxygen molecule. Oxygen binding to any of these sites causes conformational change in the protein, facilitating each of the other sites.
- Carbon monoxide reduces the oxygen carrying capacity of the blood.
- It binds with haemoglobin at the same site as oxygen but with a much higher affinity

44. At high altitude, RBCs of human blood will _____ .

- (a) increase in number
- (b) decrease in number
- (c) decrease in size
- (d) increase in size

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- At high altitude, RBC of human blood will increase in number because the hormone erythropoietin is continuously secreted leading to an increase in number of RBCs to maintain adequate oxygen supply to organs
- This condition is known as hypoxia .
- At high altitudes RBCs increase in number to enhance oxygen delivery

45. An erythrocyte lives for approximately _____ .

- (a) One week
- (b) Twelve months
- (c) Four months
- (d) Four years

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- RBC's (erythrocyte) average life span is 120 days or four months.
- Bone marrow is responsible for the manufacture of red blood cells.

- Production Of RBC is called Erythropoiesis and occurs in the bone marrow, stimulated by the hormone erythropoietin.
- Lifespan of RBCS is Approximately 120 days, after which they are removed by the spleen and liver.

46. Which component of blood fights against germs that enter the human body?

- (a) haemoglobin
- (b) red blood cells
- (c) platelets
- (d) white blood cells

SSC MTS-09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

Component	Function
White Blood Cells (WBCs)	Recognize foreign invaders (such as bacteria, viruses, parasites, and fungi). - Launch immune attacks against them. - Include lymphocytes (B-cells, T-cells, and natural killer cells) and other immune cell types

47. A large, muscular sheet called _____ forms the floor of the chest cavity.

- (a) Diaphragm
- (b) Larynx
- (c) Duodenum
- (d) Alveoli

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- A large, muscular sheet called diaphragm forms the floor of the chest cavity.
- There is a pair of lungs which lie in the thoracic cavity .
- The thoracic cavity is enclosed behind by the thoracic vertebrae , laterally by the ribs and ahead by the sternum.
- The thoracic cavity is closed below by the diaphragm.

48. Which organ is responsible for the removal of nitrogenous waste from the human body?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Lungs
- (d) Pancreas

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Kidney is responsible for the removal of nitrogenous waste from the human body.
- Kidneys are reddish brown bean shaped organs.
- It is situated between the levels of the last thoracic and third lumbar vertebra close to the dorsal inner wall of the abdominal cavity.
- Each kidney of an adult human measures 10-12 cm in length, 5-7 cm in width, 2-3 cm thickness with an average weight of 120-170 g.
- Kidney plays an important role in filtering blood and producing urine.
- It also helps in maintaining homeostasis and regulating the proper balance of water , salt and ions in our body.

49. Dialysis is advised to the patient in case of which human organ is damaged or not functioning properly?

- (a) kidney
- (b) liver
- (c) stomach
- (d) heart

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

- Malfunctioning of the kidneys can lead to accumulation of urea and other toxic substances, leading to kidney failure.
- Those patients' toxic urea can be removed from the blood by a process called haemodialysis.
- A dialyzing machine or an artificial kidney is connected to the patient's body.
- A dialyzing machine consists of a long cellulose tube surrounded by the dialysing fluid in a water bath.
- The patient's blood is drawn from an artery and pumped into the dialysing unit after filtering the blood is then pumped back to the body through a vein.
- Dialysis is the process in which there is removal of waste products and excess fluid artificially.

50. Dendrites and Axon are parts of which cell?

- (a) Neuron
- (b) Nephron
- (c) White blood cell
- (d) Red blood cell

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a)

- Neuron is the functional unit of the nervous system.
- It is the basic structural unit of the nervous system.
- Parts of the Neurons are:
- Nucleus – contains the cell's DNA
- Dendrites – receives messages from the other neuron cell
- Cell body – contains the nucleus and many organelles
- Cell membrane – the semipermeable membrane surrounding the cytoplasm of a cell
- Axon – long cable which transmits electrical impulses from the cell body out to the neurons. It is responsible for carrying signals to other neurons.
- Synapse – a junction between two nerve cells

51. Which organ is responsible for activity and hand-eye coordination in the human body?

- (a) Liver
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Brain
- (d) Heart

SSC MTS-16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans: (c)

- Brain is the organ responsible for activity and hand eye coordination in the human body.
- Cerebellum plays an important role in motor control.
- Cerebellum is the second largest part of the brain.
- The cerebellum controls and coordinates muscular voluntary movements and body equilibrium.
- It helps in maintaining posture and balance in the body.
- It is also responsible for eye movements and speech control.

52. Which of the following minerals is responsible for synthesis of thyroxine hormone?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Iodine
- (c) Calcium
- (d) Cobalt

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Iodine is required for formation of thyroxine

hormone.

- Thyroxine regulates the basal metabolic rate and body heat production.
- It stimulates protein synthesis and promotes growth.
- It is essential for the development of the skeletal and nervous system.
- Thyroxine plays an important role in maintaining blood pressure.
- It reduces serum cholesterol levels.
- Thyroxine hormone is an iodinated form of the amino acid tyrosine

53. The period of life when the body undergoes changes that lead to reproductive maturity is called ____.

- (a) Adolescence
- (b) Cloning
- (c) Budding
- (d) Maturation

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The period of life when the body undergoes changes that lead to reproductive maturity is called Adolescence.
- It typically begins around puberty, which occurs between ages 10 and 14 for most individuals.
- The changes during adolescence mark the onset of puberty, caused by hormones.
- Some physical changes are growth spurt in height and weight, development of secondary sexual characteristics such as breasts, pubic hair, facial hair and voice changes, maturation of reproductive organs and onset of menstruation in girls.

54. Which is the longest part of the digestive system in the human body?

- (a) pancreatic duct
- (b) small intestine
- (c) large intestine
- (d) gullet

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- The small intestine is the longest part of the digestive system in the human body.
- It is about 6.25 M long.
- it consist of three parts: duodenum, Jejunum and ileum
- Duodenum is the widest part of the small in-

testine; it is C shaped. The hepato pancreatic ampulla opens into the duodenum.

- Jejunum is the middle part of the small intestine and it is more vascular.
- ileum is the longest part of the small intestine; its wall is thinner than that of jejunum.

55. Germs entering the body through food are mainly killed in the region of the alimentary canal where pH may reach the level _____ .

- (a) 2
- (b) 7
- (c) 14
- (d) 0

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Germs entering the body through food are mainly killed in the region of the alimentary canal where pH may reach the level 2 .
- Alimentary Canal secrete gastric acid that helps break down food during digestion.

56. Cholesterol is synthesised in _____ .

- (a) Brunner's
- (b) Kidney
- (c) Liver
- (d) Stomach

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans (c)

- Cholesterol is synthesised in the liver.
- cholesterol is an important component of cell membrane which is a precursor for the synthesis of steroid hormones and bile acids.
- Cholesterol is a waxy substance secreted or synthesised by the liver which helps in the digestion of fat.
- About 80% of the body's total cholesterol synthesis takes place in the liver and intestine.
- It maintains the permeability of the cell, its excess causes high blood pressure, shortness of breath etc.

57. Gastric digestion takes place efficiently in _____ .

- (a) acidic medium
- (b) basic medium
- (c) neutral medium
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

- Digestion completed in five steps- Ingestion,

Digestion, Absorption, Assimilation and Excretion.

- Food remains in the stomach for about four hours.
- When food reaches the stomach, gastric juice is released from the pyloric glands. It is a light yellow coloured acidic liquid.
- Hydrochloric acid is released from the oxyntic cells of the stomach, which destroys the bacteria coming with the food and intensifies the action of enzymes.
- Hydrochloric acid makes the food medium acidic, due to which the ptyalin action of saliva gets destroyed.
- Hence gastric digestion takes place efficiently in acidic medium.

58. Pancreas has _____ .

- (a) only endocrine cells
- (b) only one type of cell, the same functioning both in an exocrine and endocrine fashion
- (c) two type of cells-exocrine and endocrine
- (d) only exocrine cells

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c)

- Pancreas is a soft , lobulated , pink gland about 60 grams.
- It consists of two parts: exocrine part and endocrine part.
- Exocrine : this part of pancreas secrete an alkaline pancreatic juice which contains sodium bicarbonate and three Pro enzymes: Trypsinogen chymotrypsinogen and procarboxypeptidase and digestive enzymes
 - One of these enzymes is lipase which helps in digestion of fats.
- Endocrine: this part of pancreas consists of group of ISLETS of langerhans Which produce glucagon hormone insulin and somatostatin hormone and help in regulating the blood sugar level in the body

59. Pulse beat is measured from.....

- (a) Artery
- (b) Nerve
- (c) Capillary
- (d) Vein

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Pulse beat or pulse rate is the measurement of heart rate.

- A heart beat consists of one systole (contraction phase) and one diastole (relaxation phase), which occur in a rhythmic manner.
- An adult human's heart beats between 70 and 75 times per minute on average (72 beats per minute). Arteries are blood vessels responsible for carrying oxygen rich blood.
- The heart pushes blood through the arteries, the arteries expand and contract with flow of the blood.

60. The life span of human WBC is normally _____ .

- (a) 3-5 days
- (b) 45-50 days
- (c) 100-110 days
- (d) 6-8 months

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The life span of human WBC is normally 3-5 days
- WBCs are Key components of the immune system, defending the body against infections and foreign invaders.
- Engage in phagocytosis, produce antibodies, and coordinate immune responses.
- Granulocytes:
 - Neutrophils: Phagocytize bacteria.
 - Eosinophils: Involved in allergic reactions and defence against parasitic infections.
 - Basophils: Release histamine and play a role in allergic responses.
- Agranulocytes:
 - Lymphocytes: Include T cells, B cells, and natural killer cells; play roles in cell-mediated and humoral immunity.
 - Monocytes: Transform into macrophages, engulfing and digesting pathogens.

61. Rh factor is named after a species of _____ .

- (a) Rat
- (b) Monkey
- (c) Whale
- (d) Snake

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans (b)

- A protein named rhesus antigen. which is present on the surface of red blood cells.
- It was discovered in 1940 by landsteiner and weiner in the blood of Rhesus monkey.

- If blood cells have this protein then we are Rh positive and If not then we are Rh negative.

62. Which chamber of the human heart receives abundant oxygenated blood from lungs?

- (a) Left ventricle
- (b) Left atrium
- (c) Right ventricle
- (d) Right atrium

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (b)

- Left Atrium of the human heart receives abundant oxygenated blood from lungs
- Blood enters the right atrium from the body.
- It then flows into the right ventricle.
- The right ventricle pumps the blood to the lungs for oxygenation.
- Oxygenated blood returns to the heart via the pulmonary veins into the left atrium.
- From the left atrium, blood flows into the left ventricle.
- The left ventricle pumps the oxygenated blood into the aorta, which distributes it to all parts of the body.

63. The growing 'voice box' in boys appears as a prominent bulge on the front of the throat, which is called _____ .

- (a) Corn
- (b) Adrenaline
- (c) Oesophagus
- (d) Adam's apple

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The growing 'voice box' in boys appears as a prominent bulge on the front of the throat, which is called Adam's apple.
- Until puberty there is little difference in the size of the larynx in men and women.
- It grows larger and becomes prominent in men due to male hormone testosterone.
- Larynx is a part of the respiratory system which helps in producing sound.
- It is made up of hyoid bone and some cartilages.

64. Which part of the human respiratory system provides space for the exchange of gases?

- (a) Bronchi
- (b) Trachea

- (c) Bronchioles
- (d) Alveoli

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- Alveoli of the human respiratory system provides space for the exchange of gases.
- Alveoli is also called air sacs where the actual gas-exchange takes place.
- It is part of the lung which is made up of about 300 million alveoli arranged into clusters of 15 and 20.
- Tiny structures surrounded by many blood vessels to ensure that gas exchange takes place rapidly and efficiently.
- The alveoli have very thin walls and consist of an extensive network of blood capillaries.
- There are three types of alveolar cells:
- Type I alveolar cells – epithelial cells that form the alveolar walls
- Type II alveolar cells – metabolically active, secrete surfactant, a phospholipid that lines the inner surface which prevents alveolar collapse
- Type II alveolar cells – large phagocytic cells that ingest foreign matter and act as an important defence mechanism

65. Lungs have a large number of alveoli for.....

- (a) having spongy texture and proper shape
- (b) more surface area for diffusion of gases
- (c) more space for increasing volume of inspired air
- (d) more nerve supply

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Lungs have a large number of alveoli for more surface area for diffusion of gases.
- Lungs have a large number of alveoli which serve to increase the surface area available for gas exchange.
- Lungs have 300 millions alveoli in each lung .
- This tiny sac-like structure is responsible for diffusion of the gases in and out of blood.

66. Glomerulus and Bowman's capsule are a part of which part of the body?

- (a) heart
- (b) kidney
- (c) lungs

- (d) liver

SSC MTS-14/08/2019 (Shift-D)

Ans (b)

- Nephrons are the structural & functional units of the kidney.
- Each nephron has 2 parts: Glomerulus & Renal tubule.
- Glomerulus: A tuft of capillaries formed by afferent arteriole (a fine branch of renal artery). Blood from glomerulus is carried away by efferent arterioles.
- Renal tubule: It begins with a double walled cup-like Bowman's capsule, which encloses the glomerulus.
- Glomerulus + Bowman's capsule = Malpighian body

67. In which part of the excretory system of the human body is it stored before passing urine?

- (a) Ureter
- (b) Bowman's capsule
- (c) Urethra
- (d) Bladder

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (d)

- In the human body urine is stored in the bladder before passing through urethra.
- Ureter is the tube that carries urine from the kidney to the urinary bladder.
- Urine is the excretory nitrogenous waste of the body
- Flow of urine in body :
- Kidneys → Ureters → Bladder → Urethra

68. What do you call the transparent front part of the eye?

- (a) Cornea
- (b) Retina
- (c) Pupil
- (d) Iris

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- The cornea is the transparent front part of the eye that bends light rays
- It covers the pupil , the iris and the anterior chamber (fluid-filled space inside the eye).
- The cornea is dome-shaped and projects from the sclera (the white part of the eye) at the corneoscleral junction.
- It can be transplanted from one person to an-

other, it does not have blood vessels.

69. Which part of the brain maintains posture and balance of the human body?

- (a) Cerebrum
- (b) Pons
- (c) Cerebellum
- (d) Medulla

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- Cerebellum plays an important role in motor control.
- Cerebellum is the second largest part of the brain.
- It consists of two cerebellar hemispheres and a central worm shaped part, the vermis.
- The cerebellum controls and coordinates muscular voluntary movements and body equilibrium.
- It helps in maintaining posture and balance in the body.
- It is also responsible for eye movements and speech control.

70. In human muscle cells, which chemical compound is formed by the fission of glucose in the absence of oxygen?

- (a) Lactic acid
- (b) Methanol
- (c) Carbon dioxide
- (d) Ethanol

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- In human cells, lactic acid is formed by the fission of glucose in the absence of oxygen.
- Muscle fatigue is the inability of a muscle to contract after repeated muscle contractions.
- This is due to lack of ATP and accumulation of lactic acid by anaerobic breakdown of glucose.

71. Which of the following diseases is caused by long-term deficiency of vitamin D?

- (a) Scurvy
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Chickenpox
- (d) Marasmus

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- Deficiency of vitamin D causes rickets.
- Rickets is a disease of bones that usually occurs in children.

- It causes softening and weakening of bone and causes deformities.
- It is caused by long term deficiency of vitamin D.

72. Cobalamin is the scientific name of Vitamin _____.

- (a) B1
- (b) C
- (c) B12
- (d) E

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- | Vitamin | Scientific name |
|---------------|------------------|
| • Vitamin B1 | Thiamine |
| • Vitamin B2 | Riboflavin |
| • Vitamin B3 | Niacin |
| • Vitamin B5 | Pantothenic acid |
| • Vitamin B6 | Pyridoxine |
| • Vitamin B7 | Biotin |
| • Vitamin B9 | Folic acid |
| • Vitamin B12 | Cobalamin. |

73. The disease Beri-Beri is caused due to the deficiency of which of the following?

- (a) Vitamin B₃
- (b) Vitamin B₁
- (c) Vitamin B₁₂
- (d) Vitamin E

SSC MTS-09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans: (b)

- | Vitamin | Deficiency |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Vitamin B ₃ | Pellagra |
| • Vitamin B ₁ | Beri-Beri |
| • Vitamin B ₁₂ | Megaloblastic anaemia |
| • Vitamin E | Impotence |

74. Which of the following is richest in Vitamin C?

- (a) Soya Milk
- (b) Apple
- (c) Amla
- (d) Carrot

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Amla is the richest in Vitamin C.
- It is also called ascorbic acid.
- Scurvy is caused by vitamin C deficiency.
- It is necessary for growth, development and repair of all body tissues.

75. Pellagra disease is caused by which of the following deficiency?

- (a) Vitamin B5
- (b) Vitamin B2
- (c) Riboflavin
- (d) Niacin

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d)

- Vitamin Disease
- (a) Vitamin B5 Paraesthesia
- (b) Vitamin B2 Ariboflavinosis
- (c) Riboflavin Ariboflavinosis
- (d) Niacin Pellagra

76. The commonly used Vitamin B Complex is constituted of how many vitamins?

- (a) 8
- (b) 12
- (c) 10
- (d) 6

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

77. Which vitamin is essential for a healthy immune system, low light vision and healthy skin?

- (a) Vitamin K
- (b) Vitamin B
- (c) Vitamin A
- (d) Vitamin B

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Vitamin A is found in Carrots, spinach, broccoli, milk, egg, liver and fish.
- Vitamin A plays an important role in vision, reproduction and growth, and the functioning of a healthy immune system
- It plays a key role in the development of white blood cells.
- It also helps in producing pigment called rhodopsin.

78. Which of the following contains the highest amount of ascorbic acid (Vitamin C)?

- (a) Dates
- (b) Guava
- (c) Peanut
- (d) Wheat

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Among the options provided, guava contains one of the highest natural concentrations of ascorbic acid among all fruits and vegetables.

- Guava is a tropical and subtropical fruit.
- Guava has a remarkable range of ascorbic acid content, typically ranging from 60 to 1000 mg per 100 grams of fruit.
- Ascorbic acid is a nutrient that is essential for the immune system, wound healing and collagen synthesis

79. A deficiency of vitamin A results in _____.

- (a) Pellagra
- (b) Rickets
- (c) Xerophthalmia
- (d) Colour blindness

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Xerophthalmia is an eye condition caused by vitamin A deficiency.
- When the body lacks sufficient vitamin A, it can lead to a constellation of ocular signs and symptoms.
- It plays a crucial role in vision because it's an essential component of the protein that absorbs light in the receptors of the retina.
- When there's a deficiency, it can result in dry eyes, night vision difficulty, and lesions on the eyeball's mucous membrane.
- Xerophthalmia can develop into night blindness or more serious damage to cornea

80. For immediate energy production in cells one should take _____.

- (a) Glucose
- (b) Vitamin K
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Roughage

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- For immediate energy production one should take glucose.
- Glucose is a simple carbohydrate.
- It serves as the primary source of energy for our cells through cellular respiration.
- It's readily available and quickly metabolised to produce ATP (adenosine triphosphate), which powers various cellular processes.

81. Beri Beri is caused by the deficiency of -

- (a) Vitamin B₃
- (b) Vitamin B₆
- (c) Vitamin B₁
- (d) Vitamin B₁₂

SSC MTS-02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c):

- Vitamin Deficiency Sources
- Thiamin (B1): Beriberi Whole grains, legumes, nuts, pork

82. Kwashiorkor is for children who get

_____.

- (a) Low-carbohydrate diet
- (b) Low-vitamin diet
- (c) Low-mineral diet
- (d) Low-protein diet.

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (d)

- Kwashiorkor is for children who are on a Low-protein diet.
- Kwashiorkor is a protein deficiency disease which is mainly caused due to deficiency of proteins
- This severe form of malnutrition leads to fluid retention, a swollen abdomen, and other symptoms.
- It's most common in developing countries, particularly among children aged 3 to 5 who have recently transitioned from breast-feeding to a diet lacking adequate protein.

83. Which of the following Vitamins is related to Osteoporosis?

- (a) Vitamin B
- (b) Vitamin A
- (c) Vitamin C
- (d) Vitamin D

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Osteoporosis is caused by the deficiency of vitamin D
- It is a condition characterised by reduced bone density, becoming weak, making bones fragile and prone to fractures.
- This disease is caused due to the deficiency of Ca & Vitamin D.
- It is often associated with ageing and hormonal changes.

84. Which of the following is not a bacterial disease?

- (a) Plague
- (b) Rabies
- (c) Cholera
- (d) Typhoid

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Rabies is caused by the rabies virus.
- It is transmitted through the bite of a infected Rabid dog, wolves and cats
- symptoms include saliva from mouth, severe headache, high fever and damage to brain and spinal cord.
- It is an infectious disease.

85. Hepatitis is caused by-

- (a) Protozoa
- (b) Bacteria
- (c) Virus
- (d) Fungus

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c)

- Hepatitis affects the liver of the human body.
- It is an inflammation of the liver caused by various factors, including viral infections (such as hepatitis A, B, or C), alcohol consumption, toxins, and autoimmune conditions.
- It is also known as jaundice.
- The liver plays a crucial role in metabolism, detoxification, and nutrient storage. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected.

86. Which disease is caused due to deficiency of iodine?

- (a) Rickets
- (b) Scurvy
- (c) Goitre
- (d) Growth retardation

SSC MTS-09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans : (c)

- Goitre diseases caused by the deficiency of Iodine.
- Iodine is essential for the synthesis of thyroxine hormone of thyroid gland.
- A goitre is a swelling in the neck caused by an enlarged thyroid gland.
- A goitre results from irregular growth of the thyroid gland.
- It can be associated with changes in thyroid function or hormone levels.
- Iodine is an essential component for thyroid hormone which is responsible for metabolism, growth and development.

87. In Goitre, there is swelling of the

- (a) Eyes
- (b) Jaw's
- (c) Stomach
- (d) Thyroid gland

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- A goitre is a swelling in the neck caused by an enlarged thyroid gland.
- A goitre results from irregular growth of the thyroid gland.
- It can be associated with changes in thyroid function or hormone levels.
- Iodine is an essential component for thyroid hormone which is responsible for metabolism, growth and development.

88. Anaemia is related to

- (a) iodine deficiency
- (b) calcium deficiency
- (c) iron deficiency
- (d) food poisoning

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (c)

- Anaemia is caused due to deficiency of Iron.
- Iron is essential for the production of haemoglobin in red blood cells.
- RBCs travel with iron and haemoglobin, which is a protein that helps carry oxygen through the bloodstream to organs all through the body
- Anaemia occurs when there is insufficient iron to support normal red blood cell function.
- Symptoms are fatigue, weakness, and paleness.

89. Which of the following is not a transitive disease?

- (a) Diabetes
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Chicken pox
- (d) Cholera

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Diabetes is not a transitive disease. Diabetes mellitus, is a group of metabolic disorders
- Prolonged hyperglycemia (high blood sugar level) leads to a complex disorder called diabetes mellitus
- It is associated with loss of glucose through

urine and formation of harmful compounds known as ketone bodies.

- Diabetic patients are successfully treated with insulin therapy.

90. Anthrax is caused by:

- (a) Virus
- (b) Bacteria
- (c) Fungus
- (d) Protozoa

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Anthrax is caused by bacteria.
- The bacterium responsible for anthrax is *Bacillus anthracis* (spore-forming bacterium)
- It can infect humans and animals, leading to various forms of the disease.
- It is contagious and can transmit through droplets of infected people.

91. Which of the following diseases is caused by severe deficiency of proteins ?

- (a) Kwashiorkor
- (b) Anaemia
- (c) Osteoporosis
- (d) Goitre

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Kwashiorkor disease is caused due to the deficiency of protein
- Kwashiorkor is for children who are on a Low-protein diet.
- This severe form of malnutrition leads to fluid retention, a swollen abdomen, and other symptoms.
- It's most common in developing countries, particularly among children aged 3 to 5 who have recently transitioned from breastfeeding to a diet lacking adequate protein.
- It leads to depigmentation, hair colour changes, nail thinning.

92. Kala Azar is caused by which organism?

- (a) *Escherichia coli*
- (b) *Azotobacter*
- (c) *Clostridium*
- (d) *Leishmania*

SSC MTS-14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans (d)

- Kala Azar is caused by *Leishmania donovani*.

- It is transmitted through the bite of a sand-fly.
- Symptoms- enlargement of liver , spleen , fever , jaundice.
- It is a contagious disease caused by a protozoa parasite.

93. Which of the following is NOT a Contagious disease?

- (a) Diabetes
- (b) Tuberculosis
- (c) Chickenpox
- (d) Cholera

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- Diabetes is not a contagious disease.
- Diabetes mellitus, is a group of metabolic disorders
- Prolonged hyperglycemia (high blood sugar level) leads to a complex disorder called diabetes mellitus
- It is associated with loss of glucose through urine and formation of harmful compounds known as ketone bodies.
- Diabetic patients are successfully treated with insulin therapy.

94. Soham is suffering from goitre. What deficiency is the most common cause of this condition?

- (a) Iron deficiency
- (b) Protein deficiency
- (c) Vitamin A deficiency
- (d) Iodine deficiency

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-T)

Ans. (d)

- A goitre is a swelling in the neck caused by an enlarged thyroid gland.
- A goitre results from irregular growth of the thyroid gland.
- It can be associated with changes in thyroid function or hormone levels.
- It is caused by the deficiency of iodine.
- Iodine is an essential component for thyroid hormone which is responsible for metabolism , growth and development.

95. Which mosquito carries the parasite of malaria?

- (a) Female anopheles
- (b) Male anopheles
- (c) Male aedes aegypti

(d) Female aedes aegypti

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans : (a)

- Malaria is caused by parasites of the Plasmodium genus.
- Malaria is a deadly disease caused by a parasite that spreads among people through the bite of Anopheles mosquito.
- It is a parasitic disease caused by different types of Plasmodium species.
- Plasmodium lives in the RBC of humans in its mature condition; it is called trophozoite.
- It is transmitted from one person to another by the bite of the infected female Anopheles mosquito.
- It not only affects the erythrocytes but also the spleen and other visceral organs.
- Incubation period of malaria is about 12 days.
- The early symptoms of malaria are headache, nausea and muscular pain.
- Quinine medicine used to treat malaria.

96. Minamata Convention is signed to tackle the issue of:

- (a) Nuclear radiations
- (b) Ozone gas
- (c) CFC and HFC
- (d) Mercury

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The Minamata Convention is signed to tackle the issue of Mercury.
- In 1956, Minamata disease was caused by Water pollution,
- It is a neurological disorder caused due to the excess amount of mercury in the body.
- The poisonous methylmercury enters the body by ingesting fish.
- It affects the Central nervous system.

97. Which disease among the following spreads when affected persons excreta gets mixed with drinking water?

- (a) Cancer
- (c) Tuberculosis
- (b) Cholera
- (d) Asthma

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- Cholera is a bacterial disease which is spread by house flies when they move from one place to another and contaminate the food.
- It is the water-borne disease caused by infected person excreta mixed with drinking water
- It is caused by vibrio cholerae
- It is transmitted through the contaminated food and water. The incubation period is 2-3 days.
- Symptoms- vomiting ,acute diarrhoea, muscular cramps.

98. What type of diseases are Typhoid and TB?

- (a) Bacterial
- (b) Viral
- (c) Protozoan
- (d) Fungal

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-11)

Ans. (a)

- Typhoid is caused by bacteria (Salmonella typhi).
- Symptoms - High fever, Headache, Stomach pain , Diarrhoea or constipation .
- It is a waterborne disease caused by contaminated food and water .
- Tuberculosis is a contagious disease. It is caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria. it is transmitted through the discharge from the infected person.
- symptoms- cough fever sputum containing blood.
- BCG is a vaccination for tuberculosis.

99. Which organism causes leishmaniasis?

- (a) Escherichia coli
- (b) Azotobacter
- (c) Clostridium
- (d) Leishmania

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Leishmaniasis is caused by the Leishmania parasite.
- It is transmitted through the bite of phlebotomine sandflies.
- Leishmaniasis affects the skin, mucous membranes, or internal organs.

100. Which of the following diseases is caused by a virus?

- (a) Tetanus
- (b) Leprosy
- (c) Rubella
- (d) Malaria

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

Disease microorganisms

Tetanus Bacteria (Clostridium tetani)

Leprosy Bacteria (Mycobacterium leprae)

Rubella Rubella Virus

Malaria Protozoa (plasmodium species)

101. Which of the following is a Communicable disease?

- (a) Measles
- (b) Asthma
- (c) Diabetes
- (d) Alzheimer

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Measles is a Communicable disease.
- It is caused by morbillivirus.
- It is a contagious virus that resides in the nose and throat of an infected person.
- Symptoms- High fever, cough, runny nose and red watery eyes.

102. Which of the following elements found in water is responsible for cancer?

- (a) Arsenic
- (b) Iron
- (c) Chlorine
- (d) Fluorine

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Arsenic element found in water is responsible for cancer.

103. Hepatitis is caused by-

- (a) Protozoa
- (b) Bacteria
- (c) Virus
- (d) Fungus

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans: (c)

- Hepatitis affects the liver of the human body.
- It is an inflammation of the liver caused by various factors, including viral infections (such as hepatitis A, B, or C), alcohol consumption, toxins, and autoimmune conditions.

- It is also known as jaundice.
- The liver plays a crucial role in metabolism, detoxification, and nutrient storage. When the liver is inflamed or damaged, its function can be affected.

104. Which of the following is NOT a water borne disease?

- (a) Hepatitis A
- (b) Measles
- (c) Cholera
- (d) Typhoid

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans : (b)

- Measles not a water borne disease.
- It is a Communicable disease.
- It is caused by morbillivirus.
- It is a contagious virus that resides in the nose and throat of an infected person.
- Symptoms- High fever, cough, runny nose and red watery eyes.

105. Which of the following is not an example of Thallophyta?

- (a) Marchantia
- (b) Spirogyra
- (c) Chara
- (d) Cladophora

Ans. (a)

SSC MTS- 08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

- Marchantia is not an example of Thallophyta
- Marchantia, which is a liverwort
- it is classified under bryophytes

106. Members of _____ group are commonly called red algae.

- (a) Chlorophyceae
- (b) Rhodophyceae
- (c) Phaeophyceae
- (d) Poaceae

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Members of the Rhodophyceae group are commonly called red algae.
- because of the predominance of the red pigment, r-phycoerythrin, in their body. This pigment absorbs blue light and reflects red light, giving these algae their distinctive red colour
- Chlorophyll a, r-phycoerythrin and r-phycoerythrin are the photosynthetic pigments.

- Asexual reproduction takes place by means of monospores, neutral spores and
- Tetraspores.
- The storage product is floridean starch.
- Sexual reproduction is oogamous.

107. Which of the following is not an example of Bryophyta ?

- (a) Funaria
- (b) Marchantia
- (c) Chara
- (d) Riccia

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Chara is not an example of Bryophyta, it is green algae. Chara is used as antimicrobial agents and treatment in Malaria
- Bryophytes include the various mosses (Funaria), Marchantia and liverworts

108. Pine is an example of:

- (a) Pteridophyta
- (b) Monocotyledon
- (c) Gymnosperms
- (d) Angiosperms

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans: (c)

- A pine tree is an example of Gymnosperms.
- It bears naked seeds which means ovules are not enclosed by any ovary wall.
- it does not bear flowers.
- It is heterosporous.
- The plant is monoecious

109. Which symbiotic bacteria is responsible for nitrogen fixation?

- (a) Rhizobium
- (b) Pseudomonas
- (c) Lactobacillus
- (d) Azotobacter

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a):

- Symbiotic bacteria responsible for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is Rhizobium/
- Symbiotic bacteria are those bacteria which live in mutually beneficial Association with other organisms.
- Rhizobium is an example of symbiotic bacteria belonging to the pea-family.
- Rhizobium has several species which form associations with nodulated roots of different legumes; the bacteria obtain shelter and food from the legume.
- It performs nitrogen fixation inside the nod-

ules.

110. In which of the following types of organisms autotrophic nutrition is found?

- (a) Fungi (b) Virus
(c) Protozoa (d) Bacteria

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- In bacteria autotrophic nutrition is found.
- They are the bacteria which are able to manufacture their organic food from inorganic raw material with the help of energy.
- Photosynthesis is found in bacteria, cyanobacteria and plants.
- There are two types of autotrophs in bacteria: chemoautotrophs and photoautotrophs

111. Which symbiotic bacteria are responsible for nitrogen determination?

- (a) Rhizobium
(b) Pseudomonas
(c) Lactobacillus
(d) Azotobacter

SSC MTS-02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Rhizobium is a genus of gram negative
- Symbiotic bacteria responsible for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen is Rhizobium
- Symbiotic bacteria are those bacteria which live in mutually beneficial Association with other organisms.
- Rhizobium is an example of symbiotic bacteria belonging to the pea-family.
- Rhizobium has several species which form associations with nodulated roots of different legumes; the bacteria obtain shelter and food from the legume.
- It performs nitrogen fixation inside the nodules.

112. Fungi can grow on any of the following items.

- I. Bread II. Pickles
III. Leather IV. Clothes

Choose the correct option.

- (a) I, II, and III
(b) I and II
(c) I and III
(d) I, II, III and IV

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Fungi can grow on bread pickles, leather

and clothes.

- These are heterotrophic eukaryotic organisms.
- They prefer to grow in warm and humid places.
- Most fungi are heterotrophic and absorb soluble organic matter from dead substrates and hence are called saprophytes.

113. Mosses, Lichens and small shrubs are found in which type of vegetation?

- (a) Mangrove
(b) Tundra
(c) Tropical Evergreen Forest
(d) Coral Reefs

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Mosses, lichens, and small shrubs are found in the tundra vegetation.
- The tundra biome is characterised by cold, harsh conditions
- This is found in the polar areas of Europe, Asia and North America.
- It includes -dwarf shrubs, grasses, mosses, and lichens.
- These vegetation have adapted to withstand this harsh environment.

114. Which of the following plants is Bryophyte?

- (a) Moss
(b) Algae
(c) Fern
(d) Cycas

SSC MTS-05/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans: (a)

- Bryophytes classified into 3 Classes
- i. Hepaticopsida (liverworts)- Examples Riccia, Marchantia, Porella and Riella
- ii. Anthocerotopsida(Hornworts) - Examples Anthoceros and Dendroceros
- iii. Bryopsida(Mosses) -Examples Funaria, Polytrichum and Sphagnum.

115. Plants with green and tender stems are called _____ .

- (a) Tress
(b) Shrubs
(c) Herbs
(d) Canopy

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Plants with green and tender stems are called herbs.
- Herbs are soft, short, stemmed plants with less wood or no wood.
- It may be classified on the basis of duration of life: Annual, Perennial, Biennial.
- Examples of herbs include grasses, ferns and certain types of flowering plants

116. The photosynthesis process takes place in the presence of:

- (a) Sulphur
- (b) Chlorophyll and Light of Sun
- (c) Nitrogen
- (d) Cadmium

SSC MTS-19/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- The photosynthesis process takes place in the presence of Chlorophyll and Light of Sun.
- During photosynthesis, chlorophyll containing cells of leaves, in the presence of sunlight, use carbon dioxide and water to synthesise carbohydrates.
- The carbohydrates finally get converted into starch.

117. Which of the following is an autotroph?

- (a) Animal
- (b) Plant
- (c) Fungi
- (d) Human

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Plant is an autotroph.
- They make their own food by the help of photosynthesis
- Example- Plants, Algae, Phytoplankton, some bacteria etc

118. Which of the following is known as the energy currency of the cell?

- (a) Adenosine Diphosphate
- (b) Adenosine Triphosphate
- (c) Glycine Triphosphate
- (d) Adenosine Phosphate

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Adenosine Triphosphate is known as the energy currency of the cell.
- ATP is a molecule that stores and transfers energy within cells.
- It consists of an adenine base, a ribose sugar, and three phosphate groups.

- When ATP is hydrolyzed (broken down) by enzymes, it releases energy, which powers various cellular processes.

119. Which process helps in the absorption and upward movement of water and minerals from roots to leaves ?

- (a) Sedimentation
- (b) Condensation
- (c) Accumulation
- (d) Evaporation

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Evaporation helps in the absorption and upward movement of water and minerals from roots to leaves.
- Evaporation occurs primarily through tiny pores called stomata on the surface of leaves.
- Absorbed water and minerals are transported from root to various parts of the plant through xylem.

120. What is Cryptogamae?

- (a) Plants having covered seeds
- (b) Flowering plants
- (c) Non-flowering plants
- (d) Plants having uncovered seeds

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Cryptogamae refers to a group of plants (or plant-like organisms) that reproduce by spores, without producing flowers or seeds
- Cryptogams are flowerless and seedless plants.
- They reproduce via spores rather than seeds.
- It means hidden reproduction

121. In 1873, who published the first picture of nerve tissue stained with the black reaction technique which described the entire nerve cell?

- (a) Paul Ehrlich
- (b) Gunter Blobel
- (c) Camillo Golgi
- (d) William Harvey

SSC MTS/Havaladar 01/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- Camillo Golgi in 1873 published the first picture of nerve tissue stained with the black reaction technique which described the entire nerve cell.

122. Who invented Penicillin ?

- (a) Galileo Galilei

- (b) Alexander Fleming
- (c) Evangelista Torricelli
- (d) Theodore H. Maiman

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- Alexander Fleming had invented Penicillin.

Chemistry

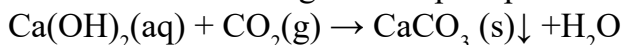
1. CO_2 turns lime water milky, due to the formation of _____.

- (a) Ca_2O_2
- (b) CaCO_3
- (c) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- (d) Ca_2O_2

Ans. (b)

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Calcium hydroxide reacts slowly with the carbon dioxide in air to form a thin layer of calcium carbonate forming a white precipitate.



2. What is the symbol of gold?

- (a) Mg
- (b) Hg
- (c) Ag
- (d) Au

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- The symbol of gold is Au.
- It comes from the Latin word “aurum,” which means “shining dawn

3. The formula for potassium permanganate is _____.

- (a) KMnO_4
- (b) KMn_2O_4
- (c) $\text{K}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_4$
- (d) $\text{K}_2\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_2$

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a)

The formula of potassium permanganate is KMnO_4

4. Which soft element of group I of periodic table on coming in contact with air becomes fade within a few seconds?

- (a) Francium
- (b) Barium
- (c) Strontium
- (d) Sodium

SSC MTS/Havaladar-04/09/2023 (Shift-

II)

Ans. (d):

Sodium is a soft element of group I of periodic table on coming in contact of air becomes fade within few seconds

5. The formula of quicklime is _____.

- (a) $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$
- (b) CaF_2
- (c) CaO
- (d) Ca_2CO_3

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The formula of quicklime is CaO .
- It is known as calcium oxide.
- It is an amorphous white solid that produces heat when dissolved in water.

6. What is the colour of copper sulphate?

- (a) Colourless
- (b) Blue
- (c) Black
- (d) Red

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The colour of copper sulphate is blue.
- When dissolved in water, copper sulphate forms a bright blue solution.
- It's commonly used as a fungicide in agriculture.
- Its chemical formula is $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$

7. Which of the following is not a metal ?

- (a) Copper
- (b) iron
- (c) Tin
- (d) Selenium

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- selenium is not a metal.
- It belongs to the nonmetal group.
- Nonmetals tend to gain electrons and form negative ions.
- Its atomic number is 34.

8. Which of the following gases causes expo-

sions in coal mines?

- (a) Carbon dioxide.
- (b) Nitrogen
- (c) Butane
- (d) Methane

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Methane causes explosions in Coal mines.
- It is also called marsh gas.
- When methane (CH_4) accumulates in underground coal mines and reaches a certain concentration, it becomes highly explosive.
- Proper ventilation and safety measures are crucial to prevent such incidents.

9. Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) used for cooking in homes is a combination of:

- (a) Methane and Butane
- (b) Methane and Propane
- (c) Hexane and Propane
- (d) Propane and Butane

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- LPG is a mixture of Butane and propane.
- It is liquified petroleum gas filled in cylinders, it is harmful and odourless gas.
- These hydrocarbons are commonly used as fuel for cooking, heating, and other applications.

10. Which of the following is not used in the manufacture of stainless steel?

- (a) Carbon
- (b) Sulphur
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Chromium

SSC MTS-16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans: (b) Sulphur is not used in the manufacture of Stainless steel.

Stainless steel contains elements are:

- Carbon (I) is present in small amounts, but it is not a major component of stainless steel.
- Chromium (II) is essential for stainless steel's corrosion resistance.
- Nickel (III) enhances its strength and durability.
- Manganese (IV) is also used in some stainless steel formulations.

11. Which of the following is an example of a mixture?

- (a) Glucose

(b) Brass

(c) CO_2

(d) NO_2

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- Brass is an example of a mixture.
- It is an alloy which consists of copper and zinc.
- It is more stronger and corrosion resistant than pure copper.

12. Gunmetal is made of which alloy?

- (a) Copper, Tin, Zinc
- (b) Copper, Lead, Silver
- (c) Copper, Zinc, Lead
- (d) Copper, Iron, nickel

SSC MTS-02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Gun metal is made up of Copper, Tin, Zinc .
- It is also called red brass.
- It is used in various applications like hydraulic casting , bearing , gear , plates etc.

13. Identify the alloy among the following of which lead is a component.

- (a) Alnico
- (b) Solder
- (c) Nickel
- (d) Constantan

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- Solder is an alloy primarily composed of lead and tin.
- It is commonly used for joining metals together, such as in electronics, plumbing, and other applications.

14. Cinnabar is an ore/mineral of

- (a) Lead
- (b) Manganese
- (c) Molybdenum
- (d) Mercury

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans : (d)

- Cinnabar is an ore/mineral of mercury.
- It is a bright red mineral composed of mercury sulphide (HgS).

15. Which of the following is not an example of inflammable material?

- (a) LPG
- (b) Petrol
- (c) Glass

(d) Alcohol

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The material that is not an example of an inflammable material is glass .
- Glass is a non-combustible material and does not catch fire, unlike LPG, petrol, and alcohol, which are all highly flammable.

16. According to the IUPAC nomenclature system, which functional group's characteristics are the presence of the -OH group, which are bent like water?

- (a) Amine
- (b) Carbonyl
- (c) Ester
- (d) Alcohol

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) :

- According to the IUPAC nomenclature system alcohol is the functional group in which OH is present.

17. What is the chemical name of vinegar?

- (a) Oxalic Acid
- (b) Laurie Acid
- (c) Malic Acid
- (d) Acetic Acid

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- The chemical name of vinegar is acetic acid.
- Vinegar typically contains about 5-8% acetic acid by volume, which gives it its characteristic sour taste and pungent smell

18. Which of the following pairs is not matched for natural source acid?

- (a) Orange-citric acid.
- (b) Vinegar-acetic acid
- (c) Curd-Lactic-acid
- (d) Tamarind Oxalic acid

SSC MTS/Havaldar-07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

- The pair that is not correctly matched for a natural source acid is
- Tamarind - Oxalic acid.
- Tamarind actually contains tartaric acid, not oxalic acid.

19. Generally which of the following is known as blood thinner?

- (a) Anticaking agent
- (b) Antibiotics
- (c) Antibodies

(d) Anticoagulants

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Anticoagulants are commonly known as blood thinners.
- They help prevent blood clots from forming or growing larger, which is crucial in managing conditions like deep vein thrombosis, pulmonary embolism, and certain types of heart disease.

20. The state of a material made after cooling a very low density gas to a very low temperature is called:

- (a) Solid
- (b) Plasma
- (c) Liquid
- (d) Bose-Einstein Condensate

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- The state of a material made after cooling a very low-density gas to a very low temperature is called Bose-Einstein Condensate.
- This state of matter occurs when particles, known as bosons, are cooled to temperatures very close to absolute zero.
- At such low temperatures, the particles occupy the lowest quantum state, behaving as a single quantum entity.

21. Intermolecular space is the least in

- (a) Water
- (b) Steam
- (c) Ice
- (d) All of them

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Intermolecular space is the least in Ice.
- In the solid state, such as ice, the molecules are closely packed together in a fixed, orderly arrangement, resulting in minimal intermolecular space.
- water (liquid) and steam (gas) have more intermolecular space due to the increased movement and separation of molecules.

1. What is the SI unit of momentum?

- (a) Ampere
- (b) Kilogram Metre/Second
- (c) Joule
- (d) Kilogram Metre

SSC MTS-13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- The SI unit of momentum is kilogram metre/second. Momentum is the quantity of motion possessed by an object. It is the property of a moving body that is equal to the product of the body's mass and velocity. Its unit is newton-second.
- Additional information :
- Ampere is the unit of electric current. Electric current is the rate of flow of charge through any cross section of a wire. It is represented by I . It is a vector quantity. One ampere of current represents one coulomb of electric charge. Current flows from positive point to negative point.
- Joule is the unit of energy or work. It is represented by J . Energy is the ability to do work. It is a physical quantity. Heat, light and motion are the different forms of energy. Work is the measure of displacement of an object or a point.
- Kilogram metre is the unit of measurement used to calculate mass of an object per unit length. It is used in scientific fields when measuring the density or weight of objects.

2. Which of the following is equivalent to coulomb per second?

- (a) Faraday
- (c) Volt
- (b) Ohm
- (d) Ampere

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Coulomb per second is equivalent to ampere.
- Ampere is also a unit of electric current. It is

represented by A .

- Electric current is the rate of flow of charge through any cross section of a wire. It is represented by I .
- Electric current is a vector quantity.,
- $I = q/t$, where q is the charge and t is the time period.
- Additional information:-
- Faraday is the unit of charge.
- It is the magnitude of the electromotive force or voltage induced in a conductor.
- Faraday constant is equal to one faraday per mole.
- Volt is the unit of potential difference. It is represented by V
- Potential difference is the difference in the amount of energy that charge carriers have between two points in a circuit.
- $V = IR$, where I is the current and R is the resistance.
- Ohm is the unit of resistance. In a resistance the current flowing through a conductor and the potential difference across it.
- Resistance is connected in series as well as parallel.
- $R = V/I$, where V is the potential difference and I is the current.

3. Which one of the following physical quantities has the same SI unit as work?

- a) Force
- (b) Power
- (c) Pressure
- (d) Energy

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Work is a measure of displacement of an object or a point. It is represented by W . The SI unit of work is joule.
- Energy is the ability to do work. It is a physical quantity. Heat, light, motion are the different forms of energy. It can neither be cre-

ated nor destroyed. The SI unit of energy is also joule.

- **ADDITIONAL INFORMATION :** -
- **Force :** Force is push or pull on an object. Force is an external agent which changes the body in state of rest or motion. The SI unit of force is newton. It is represented by F.
- $F = ma$, where m is the mass and a is the acceleration
- **Pressure :** Pressure is the force per unit area. The SI unit of pressure is Pascal.
- It is represented by P.
- $P = F/A$
- Where F is the force and A is the area.
- **Power :** Power is the rate of doing work. It is the amount of energy converted per unit time. The SI unit of power is watt. It is represented by P.
- $P = W/t$
- Where W is the work done and t is the time taken.

4. What is the formula of Pressure in Physics?

- (a) Mass/acceleration
- (b) Force/Area
- (c) Mass Acceleration
- (d) Force \times Area

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The formula of pressure = force/area.
- Pressure is the force applied perpendicular to the surface of an object per unit area over which that force is disturbed.
- The SI unit of pressure is pascal. One pascal is equal to one kilogram per metre per second square.
- Additional information:
 - Newton's second law of motion states that force equal mass time acceleration.
 - $F = ma$, where F is the force, m is the mass and a is the acceleration.
 - Acceleration is change in velocity per change in time. The SI unit of acceleration is metre per second square.
 - Force is the push or pull of an object.

5. 1 pound = _____ Ounces

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 12

(d) 20

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): 1 pound = 16 ounces

6. 1 Horse power is equal to Watts.

- (a) 628
- (b) 746
- (c) 735
- (d) 686

SSC MTS-05/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): 1 horse power is equal to 746 watt

7. 1 pound = _____ Ounces

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 12
- (d) 20

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): 1 pound = 16 ounces

8. The metre that measures the speed of the vehicle is called _____ .

- (a) Speedometer
- (b) Odometer
- (c) Chronometer
- (d) Barometer

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- A speedometer is a gauge that measures and displays the instantaneous speed of a vehicle.
- Charles Babbage is credited with creating an early type of a speedometer; the electric speedometer was invented by Joseph Belusic in 1888.

Additional information:-

- Odometer is used to measure the distance travelled by a vehicle.
- Odometer derives from two greek words measuring path and measure. Odometer reading help determine various maintenance mile-stones.
- A chronometer is a device that measures an accurate time. it determines time in terms of seconds or minutes.
- It can be used as a clock for determining the longitude of a vessel at sea.
- Barometer is used to measure air pressure in a certain environment. It is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
- There are two types of barometer: mercury and aneroid.

The average atmospheric pressure on the earth's

surface varies between 940 and 1040hPa.

9. Wind vane instrument is determines

- (a) relative Humidity
- (b) Wind speed
- (c) Heat
- (d) Direction of wind

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- Wind vane is used to find the direction of winds, it is usually installed.
- Additional information:
- Relative humidity is a measure of how much water vapour is in a water air mixture compared to the maximum amount possible.
- It is related to the temperature of the air.
- Wind speed is the rate at which air is moving horizontally past a given point.
- Wind speed is measured by an anemometer.
- Heat is the transfer of thermal energy from one physical system to another.
- It is also known as thermal energy.

10. Which of the following is the instrument used in submarines to view objects above sea level?

- (a) Odometer
- (b) Pyrheliometer
- (c) Hypsometer
- (d) Periscope

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

- Ans. (d) Periscope is an optical instrument. It is used in submarines.
- The officer used it to see the target. Thus in submarines, an instrument called a periscope is used to see objects above the sea level.
- Additional information:
- Pyrheliometer- it is a Sun radiation measuring instrument. It measures solar irradiance coming directly from the sun.
- The SI units of irradiance are watt per square metre.
- Hypsometer- it is Boiling point of a water measuring instrument. It is used to measure height.
- It uses two principles: trigonometry and atmospheric pressure. it measures the height of standing trees and elevation.
- Odometer is used to measure the distance travelled by a vehicle.

- Odometer derives from two greek words measuring path and measure. Odometer reading help determine various maintenance milestones.

11. Mechanical energy is the sum of potential energy and _____ energy.

- (a) kinetic
- (b) heat
- (c) electrical
- (d) chemical

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Mechanical energy is the sum of potential energy and kinetic energy.
- $ME = KE + PE$
- Additional information:
- Kinetic energy is a scalar quantity.
- Kinetic energy depends on mass and the velocity of an object.
- This means that when the velocity of an object doubles, its kinetic energy becomes four times that of its initial kinetic energy.
- The kinetic energy of the object also depends upon its mass.
- Potential energy is the stored energy in an object due to its position, properties and force acting on it.
- Chemical energy is the energy including atoms and molecules contained in bonds of chemical compounds.
- The total chemical energy of a molecule is the sum of potential energy stored in the bonds that hold the molecules together.
- Batteries, petroleum and natural gas are examples of chemical energy.

12. A force acts on an object which is free to move. If we know the magnitude of the force and the mass of the object, then Newton's 2nd law of motion enables us to determine the object's....

- (a) velocity
- (b) speed
- (c) acceleration
- (d) distance

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- Newton's second law of motion:- The rate of change of momentum is equal to the applied force.

- Written as, $F = m$
- $F = ma$
- Rate of change of velocity = a)
- $A =$ Therefore we can determine the acceleration

13. The combined effect of mass and velocity is taken into account by a physical quantity called ____ .

- (a) impulse
- (b) moment of force
- (c) momentum
- (d) Speed

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The combined effect of mass and velocity is taken into account by a physical quantity called momentum.
- $P = mv$ where, P = momentum m = mass of an object, v velocity of an object.
- Its unit is kg- m/second or Newton-second.
- Additional information:
- Impulse is the sudden force acting on an object for a short interval of time.
- Impulse increase or decrease of an object's momentum.
- Impulse is a vector quantity.
- Moment of force is the turning effect of force.
- Moment of force is the product of the force multiplied by the perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the point where the object will turn.
- Its unit is Newton metre. It is represented by Nm.
- Speed is the rate of change of position of an object in any direction.
- Speed is a scalar quantity.
- Its SI unit is m/s.
- It is represented by s .
- $s = d/t$, where d is the distance and t is the time.

14. What is the distance covered by an object in unit time called?

- (a) Force
- (b) Speed
- (c) Motion
- (d) Acceleration

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- The distance covered by an object in a unit of

time is called the speed of the object.

- The formula for speed can be written as the total distance covered. divided by the total time taken. To cover the distance
- $s = d/t$
- s = speed
- d = distance travelled
- t = time elapsed
- SI unit of speed is metre/sec
- Additional information:
- Force is push or pull on an object.
- Force is an external agent which changes the body in state of rest or motion.
- The SI unit of force is Newton.
- Force is represented by F .
- $F = ma$, where m is the mass and a is the acceleration.
- Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity.
- Its unit is m/s.
- Acceleration is a vector quantity. It has magnitude as well as direction.
- It is represented by a .
- $a = (v - u)/t$, where v is the final velocity and u is the initial velocity and t is the time.
- Motion is the change in position of an object with respect to its surroundings in a given interval of time.
- Motion changes with time of the orientation of a body.

15. An object is said to be in what kind of motion if its speed keeps changing while moving along a straight line?

- (a) Uniform motion
- (b) Non uniform motion
- (c) Periodic motion
- (d) Aperiodic motion

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- A body is said to be in a non-uniform motion if it travels unequal distances in equal intervals of time.
- The distance-time graph of the non-uniform motion is a curved line.
- Non-Uniform motion is also known as accelerated motion.
- Additional information:
- If an object travels equal distances in equal intervals of time, then it is said to be uniform motion.

- Uniform motion is a type of motion in which an object moves in a straight path at a constant speed.
- Periodic motion is the motion repeated in equal intervals of time.
- It is the interval of time after which the motion repeats itself.
- The SI unit of periodic motion is seconds.
- Aperiodic motion is opposite of periodic motion.
- Aperiodic motion not having periodic vibrations.
- This motion does not have a definite pattern and does not repeat.

16. Which type of friction is considered a self-adjusting force?

- (a) Centripetal Friction
- (b) Rolling Friction.
- (c) Kinetic Friction
- (d) Static Friction

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The force applied between two moving surfaces in the direction opposite to their relative motion is called friction force.
- The maximum friction force that acts between any two surfaces before they come into motion is called Static friction force (F_s). It is also called self adjusting force.
- Additional information:
- Centripetal friction supplies the centripetal force on an object on a circular path that keeps the object moving on path.
- Its SI unit is Newton. It is represented by N.
- Rolling friction is the positive force resisting the motion when a rolling body is on a surface.
- It is also known as rolling resistance.
- Kinetic friction is a force that acts between moving surfaces.
- The magnitude of the force depends on the coefficient of kinetic friction between the two kinds of material.

17. What is the time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation called?

- (a) Time period
- (b) Frequency
- (c) Amplitude
- (d) Vibration

Ans. (a)

- The time taken by the pendulum to complete one oscillation is called its time period. It is measured in seconds (sec) and denoted by T.
- Its frequency is equal to the number of wave cycles occurring in one second. It is measured in a unit called Hertz and denoted by n. ($n=1/T$).
- One oscillation is completed by a pendulum when it starts from the extreme position A and moves to the other extreme position B and then returns to A.
- The time to complete one oscillation is called the time period. The time period of oscillation remains constant.
- Additional information:
- Frequency refers to the number of waves that pass a fixed point in unit time.
- Frequency describes the number of vibrations during one unit of time by a body in periodic motion.
- Frequency is also defined as the reciprocal of time period. It is represented by f.
- $f = 1/T$, where T is the time period.
- The unit of frequency is Hertz.
- Amplitude is the maximum displacement moved by a point on a vibrating body. It is represented by A.
- The SI unit of amplitude is metre.
- Vibration is the mechanical oscillations of an object about an equilibrium point.
- Vibration refers in relation to the creation of sound.

18. The motions of a simple pendulum is an example of

- (a) Uniform motion
- (b) Non uniform motion
- (c) Periodic motion
- (d) Aperiodic motion.

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans : (c)

- A simple pendulum consists of a bob hanging by a string from a fixed support.
- It typically hangs vertically in its equilibrium position. When the bob is displaced from equilibrium and then released, it begins its back and forth vibration about its fixed equilibrium position.

- The motion is regular and repeating, an example of periodic motion.
- Periodic motion is the motion repeated in equal intervals of time.
- It is the interval of time after which the motion repeats itself.
- The SI unit of periodic motion is seconds.
- Additional information:
- Aperiodic motion is opposite of periodic motion.
- Aperiodic motion not having periodic vibrations.
- This motion does not have a definite pattern and does not repeat.
- If an object travels equal distances in equal intervals of time, then it is said to be uniform motion.
- Uniform motion is a type of motion in which an object moves in a straight path at a constant speed.
- A body is said to be in non-uniform motion when it moves with a variable speed in equal intervals of time at different distances.
- For example, a bicycle travels in traffic.

19. **An iron ball and wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in vacuum. The times taken by both of them to reach the ground are**

- (a) different
- (b) unequal
- (c) exactly equal
- (d) Exactly not equal

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- An iron ball and a wooden ball of the same radius are released from a height H in a vacuum then the time taken by both of them to reach the ground are exactly equal because the value of g (Acceleration due to gravity) does not depend on the size and mass of the body in a vacuum.
- Additional information:
- Acceleration due to gravity is also known as free fall acceleration.
- Acceleration due to gravity is represented by g .
- The value of $g = 9.8$ metre per second square.
- Acceleration due to gravity depends upon the mass of the earth and radius of the earth.

- It also depends on the mass of the planet, shape of the planet and distance between the centre of the planet.

20. **Which law is known as kepler's first law?**

- (a) Ellipse
- (b) Harmonise
- (c) Motion
- (d) Equal areas

SSC MTS-20/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Kepler's first law is known as the ellipse. Kepler's three laws of planetary motion in astronomy are as follows.
- The orbit of all the planets is long circular and the sun is at the centre (focus) of this orbit.
- Second law states that a line between the sun and the planet sweeps equal areas in equal time.
- The square of the time period of revolution of a planet around the sun in an elliptical orbit is directly proportional to the cube of its semi-major axis of orbit.
- Additional information:
- Ellipse is a closed curve consisting of points whose distance from each of two fixed points all add up to the same value.
- In an ellipse, reflection off its boundary of a line from one focus will pass through the other.
- Harmonise is to bring into consonance to provide harmony.
- Motion is the activity or process of continually changing position or moving from one place to another.
- There are several types of motion: transactional, uniform, non-uniform, periodic, aperiodic, circular and linear.

21. **The buoyancy force exerted on an object partially or completely submerged in a liquid medium (gas or liquid) is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced by that object. Which is that principle?**

- (a) Newton's second law of motion
- (b) Boyle's Principle
- (c) Archimedes's Principle
- (d) Charl's Principle

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The principle of Archimedes is the funda-

mental principle for fluid mechanics and according to the principle, the buoyancy force exerted on an object partially or completely submerged in a liquid medium (gas or liquid) is equal to the weight of the liquid displaced by that object

- $E = mg = \rho g V$
- E = Buoyancy force, ρ = density of liquid,
- g = gravitational acceleration
- V = Volume of liquid removed by object.
- Additional information:
- Newton's second law states that the acceleration of an object is directly related to the net force and inversely related to its mass.
- According to this law, the rate of change of momentum of a body is directly proportional to the net external force applied and this change in momentum is in the direction of force applied.
- $F = ma$, where m is the mass and a is the acceleration.
- Boyle's law was discovered by Robert A. Boyle in 1662. This law states that at a fixed temperature, the volume of gas is inversely proportional to the pressure exerted by the gas.
- Charles's law states that the volume of gas increases as the temperature increases.
- Charles's equation is given by, $PV = k$
- Charles's law is also known as law of volumes.

22. What is the melting point of ice at the sea-level at normal atmospheric pressure and at 45 degree latitude?

- (a) 256.14 K
- (b) 273.16 K
- (c) 245.18 K
- (d) 222.14 K

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The melting point of ice at the sea-level at normal atmospheric pressure and at 45 degree latitude is 273.16 K.
- Additional information:
- Atmospheric pressure is the force wielded on a face by the air above it as heaviness pulls it to earth.
- Atmospheric pressure is measured by a barometer.
- The SI unit of atmospheric pressure is Pascal.

It is represented by Pa.

- Melting point is defined as the point at which materials change from a solid to liquid.
- The temperature at which solid changes its state to liquid at atmospheric pressure.
- For example, melting of ice, melting of candles, melting of steel.

23. Which device is used to measure temperature?

- (a) Ammeter
- (b) Barometer
- (c) Manometer
- (d) Thermometer

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- A device called a thermometer is used to measure the temperature.
- It was first discovered by Galileo Galilei.
- He first invented a thermometer to measure air temperature and influenced him, A German physicist. Gabriel Fahrenheit. Invented a thermometer to take the body temperature.
- There are two types of thermometers- mercury thermometer and digital thermometer.
- Additional information:
- Barometer is used to measure air pressure in a certain environment. It is used to measure atmospheric pressure.
- There are two types of barometer: mercury and aneroid.
- Barometer was invented by an Italian Scientist Evangelista Torricelli.
- The average atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface varies between 940 and 1040 Pa.
- Ammeter is an instrument used to measure the current in a circuit.
- A manometer is a measuring instrument that measures the pressure of a fluid or gas in a confined space.
- The manometer was invented by a German Scientist named Otto Von Guericke in 1661.

24. What is the Steam Point on the Fahrenheit scale?

- (a) 32° F
- (b) 100° F
- (c) 212° F
- (d) 80° F

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c): Steam point of Fahrenheit scale is 212°F

- Additional information:
- Steam point is the temperature at which water vapour condenses at a pressure of one atmosphere.
- Steam point is also called the normal boiling point.
- The steam point of water is 373 Kelvin.
- Steam point was introduced in June 2020.
- Thermometer is used to measure steam points.

25. Two bodies are in Thermal equilibrium, if they are the same _____.

- (a) Temperature
- (b) Amount of heat
- (c) Mass
- (d) Velocity

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- When two objects are in thermal equilibrium they are said to have the same temperature.
- During the process of reaching thermal equilibrium, heat, which is a form of energy, is transferred between the objects.
- Additional information:
- Thermal equilibrium is the condition under which two substances in physical contact with each other exchange no heat energy.
- For example, when a cup of hot tea is put on the table and after a short period of time, the temperature of the tea is the same as the surroundings temperature.

26. When the speed of an object exceeds the speed of sound, it is said that it is moving from _____.

- (a) Sonic speed
- (b) Supersonic speed
- (c) Subsonic speed
- (d) I mach speed

SSC MTS-19/08/2019 (Shi

Ans. (b) When the speed of an object exceeds the speed of sound, it is said that it is moving from supersonic speed.

- Additional information:
- Mac number is the ratio of the speed of an object in a medium to the speed of sound in its medium under similar conditions of temperature and pressure.
- Mac number =
- If the value of the Mac number is greater than

one, the speed of the object is called supersonic speed.

- if the speed of the object exceeds the speed of sound in any medium, it is said that it is moving at supersonic speed.
- At sea level, supersonic speed is approximately 343.2m/s .
- It measured at about 768 miles per hour.
- If the value of the Mac number is more than five, the speed of the object in the medium is called the Hypersonic speed.

27. The loudness of sound is proportional to the _____ of the amplitude of the vibration producing the sound.

- (a) Cube Root
- (b) Cube
- (c) Square root
- (d) Square

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The loudness of sound is proportional to the square of the amplitude of the vibration producing the sound.
- loudness (amplitude)²
- The loudness of sound depends on its amplitude. The loudness of sound is measured in decibels.
- Additional information:
- Loudness of sound is called its volume.
- Loudness of sound is determined by the intensity or amount of energy in sound waves.
- As decibel levels get higher, sound waves have greater intensity and sound are louder.

28. Sound travels fastest in.....

- (a) petrol
- (b) steel
- (c) nitrogen
- (d) kerosene oil

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b): Sound travels fastest at a particular temperature. So, Sound travels fastest in steel.

- Additional information:
- Sound waves are mechanical waves because they need a material medium for propagation like air, water.
- The speed of sound depends on the properties of the medium through which it travels.
- The speed of sound in a medium depends on the temperature of the medium.

- The speed of sound decreases when we go from solid to gaseous state.
- The speed of sound depends on the elasticity of the medium.

29. A wooden bat can be classified as a/an _____ object.

- (a) translucent
- (b) opaque
- (c) lustrous
- (d) transparent

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- A wooden bat can be classified as an opaque object.
- Opaque objects are defined as the object which does not allow light to pass through it.
- For example, plastic, wood, stone etc.
- Additional information:
- A translucent material lets light pass through but objects on the other side can not be seen clearly.
- For example, wax paper, vegetable oil, sunglasses etc.
- Transparent objects are the material, which allow complete transmission of light.
- For example, water, clear glass windowpane, clean air etc.
- Lustrous materials are those materials that have a shiny surface.
- For example, metals are lustrous, some non metals like carbon in the form of diamond.

30. What is the reason that the sky is blue?

- (a) Being shorter in wavelength, blue is scattered easily.
- (b) Sky is made up of blue colour particles.
- (c) Blue colour has a longer wavelength.
- (d) Blue colour is more prominent in the sky.

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a): Sky is blue because being shorter in wavelength, blue is scattered easily.

- The blue colour of the sky is due to scattering of sunlight by the molecules present in the atmosphere.
- Additional information:
- The molecules of air and other fine particles in the atmosphere have size smaller than the wavelength of visible light.
- These are more effective in scattering light of shorter wavelengths at the blue end than light

of longer wavelengths at the red end.

- The red light has a wavelength about 1.8 times greater than blue light. Thus, when sunlight passes through the atmosphere, the fine particles in air scatter the blue colour (shorter wavelengths) more strongly than red.
- The scattered blue light enters our eyes and the sky looks blue.
- If the earth had no atmosphere, there would not have been any scattering. Then, the sky would have looked dark.
- The sky appears dark to passengers flying at very high altitudes, as scattering is not prominent at such heights.

31. The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is always _____-to/than the object.

- (a) Equal
- (b) Greater
- (c) Smaller
- (d) None of these

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans: (a) The size of the image formed by a plane mirror is always equal to the object.

- Additional information:
- A plane mirror always forms a virtual image (behind the mirror).
- The image and object are the same distance from a flat mirror, the image size is the same as the object size, and the image is erect or upright.
- A plane mirror is a mirror with a flat reflecting surface.
- It is used in flashlights and torchlights.
- The image formed by a plane mirror is always upright, virtual and the same size as the object.

32. The image formed by a plane mirror is always

- (a) Inverted
- (b) Erect
- (c) Tilted
- (d) Bent

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The image formed by a plane mirror is always Erect.

- Additional information:
- Plane mirror is the image of the same size as our face. It is used in flashlights and torch-

lights.

- A plane mirror is a mirror with a flat reflecting surface.
- The image and object are the same distance from a flat mirror, the image size is the same as the object size.

33. What are the objects like the sun that emit light of their own called?

- (a) Transparent objects
- (b) Opaque objects
- (c) Translucent objects
- (d) Luminous objects

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Objects that can emit light energy by themselves are known as luminous objects.
- Additional information:
- These objects can cause a sensation of light.
- The luminous objects are visible as they emit light on their own. The sun, flame in a lamp, tube light and electric bulb are examples.
- Transparent objects are the material, which allow complete transmission of light.
- For example, water, clear glass windowpane, clean air etc.
- Opaque objects are defined as the object which does not allow light to pass through it.
- For example, plastic, wood, stone etc.
- A translucent material lets light pass through but objects on the other side can not be seen clearly.
- For example, wax paper, vegetable oil, sunglasses etc.

34. Apart from the red and green wavelengths of sunlight, which other wavelength of sunlight is absorbed by water molecules in the ocean?

- (a) Orange
- (b) Blue
- (c) Violet
- (d) Yellow

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Apart from the red and green wavelengths of sunlight, violet light wavelengths of sunlight are absorbed by water molecules in the ocean.
- Additional information:
- Sunlight is the light that comes from the sun during the day. Sunlight is also called sun-

shine vitamin.

- The mean wavelength of light from the sun is 550 nm.
- Sunlight is absorbed by the chlorophyll present in the leaves.
- The green pigment found in most leaves absorbs sunlight. This process is called photosynthesis.

35. The image formed by a plane mirror is always _____?

- (a) Virtual and erect
- (b) real and erect
- (c) real and converted
- (d) Virtual and converted

SSC MTS-21/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans: (a) The image formed by a plane mirror is always virtual and erect.

- Additional information:
- A plane mirror is a flat plate of polished glass of silver and silver nitrate on one side.
- The reflection of a plane mirror is always virtual and perpendicular because the reflected ray is not found at any one point and appears to diverge.
- Plane mirror is used in torchlights and flashlights.

36. Which finger shows the direction of Fleming's left hand rule?

- (a) Index finger
- (b) Middle finger
- (c) Thumb finger
- (d) Ring finger

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) The middle finger shows the direction of current in Fleming's left hand rule.

- Additional information:
- Fleming's left hand rule states that with your forefinger pointing left to right and second finger pointing down, your left thumb will point towards you.
- Fleming's left hand rule was given by John Ambrose Fleming.

37. When electric current passes through a wire it behaves like a _____.

- (a) Fuse
- (b) Battery
- (c) Magnet
- (d) Element

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- An electric current always produces a magnetic field.
- Additional information:
- The magnetic field is produced whenever an electric charge is in motion.
- A wire carrying current and a loop or solenoid carrying current produces a magnetic field.
- The magnetic field is the area around a magnet in which the effect of magnetism is felt.
- Magnetic fields force moving electrically charged particles in a circular or helical path.

38. When do the magnets lose their properties?

- (a) On heating
- (b) On hammering
- (c) On dropping from some height
- (d) All options are correct

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- The magnets lose their properties on heating, on hammering, and on dropping from some height.
- On heating, On dropping, and On hammering- the magnetic domains of the magnet which were aligned in the same direction gain energy due to heat and lose their orientation, thus becoming recomposed.
- Heat will reduce the magnetic force of a magnet.
- Strong impacts or dropping of a magnet can cause its internal structure to change.
- When a magnet is hammered, the dipoles get disturbed, lose their orientation and thus magnetic moments no longer exist.

39. Who built the first laser?

- (a) Theodore H. Maiman
- (b) Henry Great Head
- (c) Benjamin Franklin
- (d) Issac Newton

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- A laser is a device that emits light through a process of optical amplification based on the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation.
- A laser is created when electrons in the atoms in optical materials like glass absorb the energy from an electric current.
- A laser produces a very narrow beam of light.

- The laser stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation".
- The first laser was built in 1960 by Theodore H. Maiman at Hughes Research Laboratories.

40. Who invented the Stethoscope?

- (a) David Bushnell
- (b) James Watt
- (c) James Harrison
- (d) Rene Laennec

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Stethoscope is a medical instrument used for listening to sounds produced within the body.
- In stethoscopes the sound of the patient's heartbeat reaches the doctor's ears by multiple reflections of sound.
- Stethoscope converts acoustic sound to electronic signals.
- It works on the principle of multiple reflection of sound.
- The stethoscope was invented in France in 1816 by Rene Laennec at the Necker-Enfants Malades Hospital in Paris.

41. Who invented Powerloom?

- (a) Henri Becquerel
- (b) Edmund Cartwright
- (c) Alexander Fleming
- (d) James Chadwick

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (b)

- A power loom is a mechanised loom, and was one of the key developments in the industrialization of weaving during the early Industrial Revolution.
- Powerloom is a kind of machinery that is worked with electric power for making a piece of fabric.
- The first power loom was designed in 1785 by Edmund Cartwright and first built that same year.
- Power Looms can produce threads of different quality with less waste.

42. Alessandro Volta is famous for the invention of.....

- (a) Battery
- (b) Electron
- (c) Television
- (d) Dynamite

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Alessandro Volta was an Italian physicist. He is credited as the inventor of the electric battery in 1800 AD
- A battery is an electrochemical cell that converts chemical energy into electrical energy.
- Batteries help to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
- It is an electrochemical device which can be charged with an electric current and discharged whenever needed.
- The unit of capacity of the battery is ampere hour.

43. What was invented by Samuel Colt?

- (a) Revolver
- (b) Refrigerator
- (c) Safety Razor
- (d) Penicillin.

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Samuel Colt was an American inventor, industrialist, and businessman who established Colt's Patent Fire-Arms Manufacturing Company (now Colt's Manufacturing Company) and made the mass production of revolvers commercially viable.
- The first practical revolving cylinder handgun invented by Samuel Colt is the Colt paterson revolver.

44. Who invented the lightning conductor?

- (a) Edward Priestly
- (b) Vint Cerf
- (c) Benjamin Franklin
- (d) John Dalton

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- A lightning rod or lightning conductor is a metal rod or conductor mounted on top of a building and electrically connected to the ground through a wire, to protect the building from being damaged by lightning.
- Lightning conductor is made up of copper.
- The phenomenon of lightning is that charges accumulated from the cloud and the earth are equals and opposite.
- In 1749, Benjamin Franklin invented the lightning rod.
- Gold is a very good conductor of electricity.

45. What was invented by Thomas Edison?

- (a) Electric motor
- (b) Electricity
- (c) Electric fan
- (d) Electric Bulb

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Thomas Alva Edison was an American inventor and businessman who has been described as America's greatest inventor.
- He developed many devices in fields such as mass communication, sound recording, and motion pictures.
- These inventions, which include the phonograph, the motion picture camera, and early versions of the electric light bulb (1879)
- Electric bulb is a small and simple light source that uses a wire filament to glow on the application of electricity.
- It is used to show an electronic device is on , to direct traffic, for heat and for many other purposes.

46. Which of the following was discovered by W.C. Roentgen?

- (a) Washing Soda.
- (b) X-rays
- (c) Telegraph
- (d) Submarine

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- An X-ray is a penetrating form of high- energy electromagnetic radiation.
- X-rays have a wavelength ranging from 10 picometers to 10 nanometers.
- The principle of X-ray is the reduction of energy caused by absorption.
- The temperature that emits X-rays varies from a few million to 100 million degrees Celsius.
- It is also referred to as Roentgen radiation.

47. What was invented by 'Zacharias Jansen'?

- (a) Telescope
- (b) Microscope
- (c) Stethoscope
- (d) Periscope

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans: (b)

- Zacharias Janssen invented the microscope in 1600. Zacharias Janssen invented the microscope in 1600.

- Microscope is an instrument that is used to magnify small objects.
- There are different types of microscopes: simple microscope, compound microscope, electron microscope, stereo microscope and scanning probe microscope.
- Microscopes are instruments designed to produce magnified visual or photographic images of small objects.
- The invention of the microscope allowed scientists and scholars to study the microscopic creatures in the world around them.

48. Heat is which component of habitat?

- (a) Biotic component
- (b) Abiotic component
- (c) Both Biotic and Abiotic component
- (d) Neither of the two components

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans (b)

- The place where organisms live is called habitat. Habitat means a dwelling place (a home).
- The habitat provides food, water, air, shelter and other needs to organisms.
- Abiotic components are physical conditions and non-living resources that affect living organisms in terms of growth, maintenance and reproduction.
- The non-living things such as rocks, soil, air, heat and water in the habitat constitute its abiotic components.
- Abiotic factors are atmosphere, chemical, sunlight, wind and water.

49. Which of the following energy is NOT from sea

- (a) Wave Energy
- (b) Geothermal Energy
- (c) Ocean Thermal Energy
- (d) Tidal Energy

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Geothermal Energy is not from the sea.
- Geothermal energy is heat within the earth.
- Geothermal power plants use steam to produce electricity.
- Principe Piero Ginori Conti invented geothermal energy.
- Geothermal energy draws fluids from underground reservoirs to the surface to produce heated material.

50. In physics, what is the Hubble constant?

- (a) Total energy of electromagnetic radiations
- (b) Electromagnetism in the blank space
- (c) Unit of measurement which explains the expansion of the universe
- (d) Speed of light in Vacuum

SSC MTS-16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- In physics, the Hubble constant is considered the first supervisory basis for the expansion of the universe and serves as one of the most evidence cited in support of the big bang model.
- Hubble constantly determines the age of the universe and its history.
- Hubble is a unit of measurement in constant physics which explains the expansion of the universe.
- The units of hubble constants are kilometres per second per megaparsec.
- Hubble constant is not a constant in the sense that it changes over time.

Static G.K.

1. **Ka Shad Mastich or victory dance of _____ tribe of Meghalaya is an ancient war dance performed during the major festival of the tribe.**

- (a) Khasi
- (b) Jaintia
- (c) Var
- (d) Bhai

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Ka Shad Mastich is the traditional war dance of the Khasi tribe of Meghalaya.
- This dance form is performed at major festivals and thus goes to express victory and martial valor.
- The steps of this dance are quite complicated with vibrant traditional dresses that signify the richness of the culture of the Khasi tribe.
- **Additional information:**
- Ka Shad Mastich dance is performed in reverence to the memory of one's ancestors who had fought for their motherland and people against the invaders.
- In Ka Shad Mastich war dance men usually carry swords to depict that they are the protectors, and women dance in a graceful manner from the inner circle.
- The Jaintia tribe is known for its own ethnic culture, rites, rituals, and dances, the notable one is Behdienkhlam.

2. **Buddha Purnima is celebrated on the full moon day in the hindu month of**

- (a) Baisakh
- (b) Jyeshtha
- (c) Bhadra
- (d) Asadh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- The full moon day of Baisakh is also celebrated as Buddha Purnima, the birthday, enlightenment, and death day of Gautama Buddha.

- This special day is celebrated by Buddhists with various rituals and ceremonies conducted within the Buddhist temples.

- On this auspicious day, the devotees also engage in some acts of kindness or charity.
- Buddha Purnima is also known as Vesak.

- **Additional information:**

- Jyeshtha: This is a month for the festivals of Vat Savitri and Ganga Dussehra.
- Bhadra: Famous for festivals like Raksha Bandhan and Krishna Janmashtami.
- Asadh: Popular for Rath Yatra and Guru Purnima.

3. **According to the sikh literature, the birth anniversary of Guru Nanak dev is celebrated on the full moon day of Lunar month of**

- (a) Kartik
- (b) Magh
- (c) Ashadh
- (d) Paush

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The birth anniversary of Guru Nanak Dev falls on the full moon day of the Kartik month of the lunar calendar, popularly known as Gurmurb.
- This day has further gained importance and is also called the Kartik Purnima in the Sikhism religion.
- Prayers, processions, community service, and several other host of religious activities are held on this particular day.

- **Additional information:**

- This day is also known as Guru Nanak Jayanti or Gurmurb.
- Guru Nanak Dev was born in 1469 AD at Rai Bhoi Ki Talwandi, now known as Nankana Sahib, in Pakistan.
- It normally falls in the months of October or November in the Gregorian calendar and is amongst the biggest festivals celebrated by

Sikhs.

4. 'Chapchar kut' is a festival of _____ state. It is celebrated during march after the completion of the most difficult task of Jhum Operation i.e. forest clearing (clearing the burning residues).

(a) Mizoram
(b) Chattisgarh
(c) Nagaland
(d) Jharkhand

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Chapchar Kut is one of the most famous festivals in Mizoram.
- The occasion is celebrated in March, after the end of the Jhum, or slash-and-burn, cultivation process, which signals the beginning of the new agricultural season.
- It comprises traditional dances, including the famous bamboo dance, Cheraw.
- This festival is celebrated in March, marking the end of the strenuous task of Jhum cultivation.
- **Additional information:**
- Famous festivals include Bastar Dussehra and Rajim Kumbh Mela are celebrated in Chhattisgarh.
- Festivals like Hornbill are celebrated in Nagaland.
- Festivals like Sarhul and Tusu are celebrated in Jharkhand.

5. is one of the most important festivals of kamakhya temple in Guwahati. It is held every year during the monsoon season (mid- june), when the temple is closed for three days for tantric rituals.

(a) Ambubachi
(b) Baishagu
(c) Me-dum-me-fee
(d) Bihu

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The Ambubachi is the primary festival celebrated at Kamakhya Temple.
- It is celebrated as the yearly menstruation of the goddess Kamakhya.
- Elaborate tantric rituals mark the festival, which draws thousands of devotees who seek blessings.

- The temple remains closed to all those three days and this embodies the goddess's retreat to solitude.

- **Additional information:**

- Baishagu is a Bodo festival characterized by traditional dances and agricultural rituals.
- Me-dum-me-fee is a major festival celebrated by the Ahoms in memory of their ancestors and cultural heritage.
- Bihu is related to the agricultural cycle, this is a major Assamese festival with lots of music and dance.

6. "Kharchi Puja" of Tripura is a Hindu festival in which _____ hindu gods including the earth are worshiped.

(a) 14
(b) 12
(c) 8
(d) 5

SSC MTS- 19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Kharchi Puja is the major Hindu festival in Tripura. During this festival, there is worship of the deity consisting of 14 gods along with the Earth goddess.
- This week-long festival is of great religious and cultural significance for the people of Tripura.
- These 14 gods together are known as Chaturdasa Devata and are the ancestral gods for the Tripuri community.

- **Additional information:**

- It is a time of propitiation, purification, and rejuvenation. The rituals and other celebrations continue all week in Kharchi Puja.
- Kharchi Puja reinforces the very strong umbilical cord that connects the people of Tripura to their spiritual and cultural roots through ancestral god worship and traditional ceremonies as people come together in this worship.

7. Who is known as a majestic Indian classical dancer to perform 'Maghi' dance in India at Salzburg Festival of year 2015?

(a) Kumari Kamla
(b) V. Satyanarayan Sarma
(c) Tanjore Balasaraswati
(d) Alarmel Valli

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Alarmel Valli is India's great classical dancer, acclaimed for her prowess in Bharatanatyam.
- Renowned for her excellence in Bharatanatyam, India's celebrated classical dancer Alarmel Valli in 2015 at the Salzburg Festival, enchanted international audiences with a performance of 'Maghi,' thus presenting her artistic excellence on the international stage.
- Her performances are noted for their delicate precision, grace, and deep emotion.
- **Additional information:**
- Kumari Kamala is a legendary dancer recognized for her skill in Odissi and other classical forms.
- V. Satyanarayan Sarma is a distinguished exponent of classical dance Kuchipudi.
- Tanjore Balasaraswati is a seminal dancer in Bharatanatyam and is also noted for her contributions to the dance form itself.

8. Which festival marks the victory of Goddess Durga over the demon king Mahishasura?

- (a) Janmashtami
- (b) Holi
- (c) Navratri
- (d) Diwali

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c):

- Navratri is one of the major festivals of Hindus. It symbolizes Goddess Durga's victory over the buffalo demon known as Mahishasura.
- It runs for nine nights with various forms of worship coupled with dance and music in this goddess's praise.
- Then it culminates into Dussehra, thus showing good's victory over evil.
- **Additional information:**
- Janmashtami is the birthday of Lord Krishna.
- Holi is the festival of colors, marking the beginning of spring and the victory of good over evil.
- Diwali is known as the festival of lights; it is celebrated because Lord Rama returned to Ayodhya after defeating Ravana, and it signifies the victory of light over darkness.

9. The four-day harvest festival Pongal is usually celebrated in _____.

- (a) South India
- (b) Eastern India
- (c) North India
- (d) North Eastern India

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Pongal is the major harvest festival celebrated with great pomp mainly in South India and more predominantly in Tamil Nadu.
- Pongal is celebrated over a period of four days wherein a special preparation known as Pongal is prepared from newly gathered rice.
- The festival encompasses many rituals related to decorating houses, worshipping the Sun God, and traditional games.
- **Additional information:**
- Eastern India: Characterized by festivals like Durga Puja and Chhath Puja.
- Festivals like Diwali and Holi are prevalent in North India.
- Festivals like Bihu and Hornbill are prominent in North Eastern India.

10. Gangaur is an Indian festival mainly celebrated in _____.

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Gangaur festival is most noted in Rajasthan and is dedicated to Goddess Gauri, a manifestation of Goddess Parvati, the consort of Lord Shiva.
- It represents the ecstasy of marital life and is celebrated with color processions, music, and dance.
- Women participate actively by worshipping for the well-being of their husbands and families.
- Other traditions are part of this festival, starting from preparing clay idols of Gangaur, which are painted and decorated before the commencement of the celebrations.
- **Additional information:**
- Festivals like Kullu Dussehra, Phulaich, and Minjar are celebrated.
- There are regional culture fairs and festivals in the state of Tripura such as Kharchi Puja.
- Arunachal Pradesh celebrates diversified fes-

tivals like Losar, Mopin, Si-Donyi, and Boori Boot.

11. Which of the following is an agricultural festival of Arunachal Pradesh celebrated by the Galo tribe?

- (a) Losar
- (b) Ugadi
- (c) Karma
- (d) Mopin

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- The main livelihood of the people of the Galo tribe of Arunachal Pradesh is agriculture and their main festival known as Mopin is associated with the planting of crops.
- The festival involves performances of calls to various deities to bless the farmer's harvest, other activities that are incorporated into the festival include food, songs, and dances.
- **Additional information:**
- Losar is a New Year festival of Tibet generally observed by Ladakh, The people of Tibet, and some parts of India like Sikkim.
- Ugadi is a festival celebrated in the states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, signifying a New Year for various communities in the region.
- Karma is a festival celebrated by the Khamti tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, which is basically a festival that stresses the worship of deities.

12. The festival of "Losar" is celebrated as New year in sikkim. It is celebrated on the first day of _____ lunar calendar.

- (a) Tibetan
- (b) Persian
- (c) Gregorian
- (d) Islamic

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- One of the biggest festivals celebrated in Sikkim is Losar, which is the Tibetan New Year.
- Losar comes on the first day of the Tibetan calendar and marks the commencement of the New Year.
- **Additional information:**
- The first day of spring is celebrated worldwide on the vernal equinox, also known as Persian New Year's Day, which takes place every year on March 21st.

- Gregorian: It is employed for the standard civil calendar by a high percentage of the world's population.
- Islamic: The Islamic New Year is determined by the Hijri lunar calendar. In other words, it may be called the Hijri or Arabic New Year and marks the beginning of the New Year with the arrival of the first day of Muharram.

13. Tusu is a harvest festival celebrated in Jharkhand during the winter on the last day of _____ month.

- (a) Phalgun
- (b) Paush
- (c) Magh
- (d) Chaitra

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Tusu is one of the mega harvest festivals celebrated with lots of passion mainly in Jharkhand. It is celebrated in the month that marks the end of winter.
- It falls on the last day of Paush of the Hindu calendar, which corresponds to the Makar Sankranti of the rest of India.
- Celebration of Goddess Tusu which involves traditional songs and dances along with a lot of cultural programs is what characterizes the festival.
- **Additional information:**
- Phalgun: It occurs mostly between February and March, including celebrations like Holi.
- Magh: Usually it takes place during January-February and is known for events like Magh Mela or Vasant Panchami.
- Chaitra: It happens in the March-April months and forms part of festivities like Chaitra Navratri and Ram Navami.

14. The Raja Parba festival of Orissa is related to the vibrant cultural tradition and agricultural life. It is held for three days in the month of _____.

- (a) July
- (b) June
- (c) August
- (d) September

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- Raja Parba is yet another name for Mithuna Sankranti. It celebrates womanhood, fertility,

and the agricultural way of life in Odisha.

- It is a three-day festival marking the onset of the monsoon when the Earth is undergoing menstruation and hence resting.
- The first day is called Pahili Raja, the second day is Mithuna Sankranti, and the third day is Bhu Daaha or Basi Raja.
- The women are exempted from doing any household work during this festival and they spend their time on the swings.

Additional information:

- July: there are numerous fests like Rath Yatra located particularly within the state of Odisha
- August also witnesses several celebrations such as Raksha Bandhan and Janmashtami across India
- September encompasses Ganesh Chaturthi celebrated primarily in Maharashtra among other states.

15. is a festival of sowing seeds in the fields. This is a major festival celebrated in Jharkhand.

- (a) Java
- (b) Bandana
- (c) Rohini
- (d) Karma

SSC MTS- 08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Rohini is a festival in Jharkhand that celebrates the planting of seeds in the fields.
- The farmers celebrate this festival but in this festival, there is no dance or song dedicated in particular.
- They perform some rituals to celebrate.
- A fruitful harvest and several rituals and customs are carried out during this festival.

Additional information:

- The unmarried tribal young ladies celebrate the Jawa celebration in East Java, Indonesia showcasing their own culture, art, and heritage of the Javanese people.
- In Jharkhand, Karma is one of the major tribal festivals and is observed through the sowing of seeds in the field. It is about celebrating the cycle of cause and effect in life.
- The Santhal community in Jharkhand celebrates Bandana (or Bandana) festival, to express gratitude for the good harvest.

16. Hornbill festival is related to which state of

India?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Kerala

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- The Hornbill Celebration is held in Nagaland (India).
- The Naga tribes (or peoples) celebrated this annually in December month as part of this celebration.
- It is recognized by a bird named Hornbill, of great social significance to the Naga people.
- This celebration includes traditional kind of music, dance, and food.

Additional information:

- The rich cultural diversity, greater historical background, and Chhath Puja of Bihar are well-known.
- Karnataka's two most broadly celebrated events are Mysuru Dasara and Hampi Utsav.
- In Kerala celebrated versatile festivals are Onam and Thrissur Pooram

17. Konark Dance festival is celebrated in which state of India?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Odissa
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Rajsthan.

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b):

- The Konark Dance Celebration is highly regarded in Odissa (or Odisha).
- The festival takes place at the Konark Sun temple known for its beautiful structure.
- Odissi, Bharatnatyam, Kathak, and Kuchipudi are among the conventional Indian old-fashioned dance structures performed by world-wide traditional entertainers at the festival.

Additional information:

- Bharatanatyam is a type of temple classical dance that is popular in Karnataka, which also has its own celebrations like the Hampi Festival.
- The reputation of Jharkhand state falls for its tribal and folk dances.
- Ghoomar and Kalbelia are two examples of folk music and dance found in Rajasthan.

18. In which of the following state Goncha festival is celebrated?

- (a) Chhattisgarh
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) :

- Odisha (formerly known as Orissa) is the location of the Goncha celebration.
- One of Odisha's many tribal communities, the Bonda, celebrates it as a traditional festival.
- Traditional dance, music, and other cultural activities make up the festival.
- Unlike the other states in the country, Goncha is specifically associated with Odisha.

Additional information:

- The most popular festivals in Chhattisgarh are named Bastar Dussehra festival and Madai festival
- In Jharkhand, there are a few celebrations, like the Karma, Sohrai, and Tusu celebrations
- Rajasthan's Pushkar Fair and Desert Festival are two beautiful well-known annual events known for their culture.

19. Onam is an annually celebrated hindu festival which originated in the _____ state of India?

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Manipur

SSC MTS/Havaldar 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- Onam is a Hindu festival celebrated in the Indian state of Kerala.
- Onam is a huge celebration in Kerala due to the legendary King Mahabali's return home is also associated with it.
- The festival includes various cultural elements like traditional dance forms (such as Kathakali), boat races, elaborate feasts (Onam Sadhya), and Pookalam (floral decorations).

Additional information:

- Mizoram has its own particular culture and celebrations named Chapchar Kut and Mim Kut
- Jharkhand is located on the Eastern side of India, and its cultural festivals include Sarhul

and Karma.

- Manipur, one more North Eastern side of India, celebrates Yaoshang and Lai Haraoba.

20. Yaoshang festival is celebrated in which state of India?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Tamil Nadu

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The Yaoshang Celebration is an important event or festival encouraging community bonding held in Manipur since it marks the beginning of the joyful spring season.
- Particularly in February and March, the festival is celebrated for around 5 days.
- It features traditional sports (Mukna- Manipuri wrestling), cultural programs, and the Thabal Chongba (a type of Manipuri dance).

Additional information:

- Rajasthan's most popular celebrations are known worldwide as Pushkar Camel Fair, Teej, and Gangaur.
- Among other festivals, Uttar Pradesh observes Diwali, Holi, Eid, and the Kumbh Mela.
- The state of Tamil Nadu in southern India observes several holidays, including Tamil New Year (Puthandu).

21. Which of the following options is correct?

- (a) He was called a scribe who could read, write and teach Arabic
- (b) Graffiti is a hanging rock painting
- (c) Gulfroshan is a festival of flowers
- (d) Aurang was a type of horse trading

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Gulfroshan is a festival of flowers; it is related to a Persian term for "flowering" or "blooming".
- 'He was called a scribe who could read, write and teach Arabic', statement is partially correct. A scribe in historical contexts often referred to someone who could read and write, but not necessarily teach Arabic specifically.

Additional information:

- The term "Aurang" means 'throne' or 'crown' in Persian origin and also refers to a warehouse where goods were stored or trad-

ed, not specifically related to horse trading in a historical context.

- Graffiti is a hanging rock painting in which Graffiti refers to drawings or writing that have been scratched, sprayed illicitly, or scribbled on a wall or other surface of a public place.

22. **Bathukumma and Bonalu are the traditional festivals of which state?**

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The famous Bathukumma and Bonalu both are the traditional festivals of Telangana state.
- Bathukumma festival is a festival related to the flowers and is celebrated specifically by women for life and prosperity.
- Bonalu festival is celebrated by the twin cities that are Hyderabad city and Secunderabad city in which worshipping takes place that is goddess Mahakali is worshipped.

● **Additional information:**

- Onam is one of the traditional festivals of Kerala state.
- Ugadi is one of the main festivals of Karnataka state.
- Pongal is one of the major festivals celebrated in Tamil Nadu.

23. **Which of the following state-festival pair is not correct?**

- (a) Gudi Padwa-Maharashtra
- (b) Baisakhi-Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Chhath Puja-Bihar
- (d) Durga Puja-West Bengal

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Baisakhi-Uttar Pradesh is a combination of state festivals that is not correct.
- The famous festival Baisakhi is the harvest festival which is celebrated in the state of Punjab.
- It is also famous as it is the founding day of the Khalsa by Sri Guru Govind Singh ji in 1699.
- On the contrary, Kumbh Mela, Diwali, etc are some of the festivals that are celebrated in Uttar Pradesh.

● **Additional information:**

- Gudi Padwa is one of the major festivals in Maharashtra.
- Chhath Puja is a significant and famous festival in Bihar.
- Durga Puja is a major and popular festival in West Bengal.

24. **Which of the following festivals is celebrated in Odisha?**

- (a) Bonalu
- (b) Chhappar fair
- (c) Bali Trutiya
- (d) Hornbill

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- The famous Bali Trutiya festival is celebrated in Odisha.
- It is also known as Bali Yatra and is celebrated in the city of Cuttack.
- It is celebrated in the month of November and also depicts the end of the rainy season.
- A grand fair is also there in this festival where various stalls sell different kinds of goods like handicrafts etc.

● **Additional information:**

- Bonalu is traditional festival of Telangana where worship of Goddess Mahakali takes place.
- The Chhappar fair is held in Rajasthan.
- The hornbill festival is celebrated in Nagaland showing the traditions of the Naga Tribe.

25. **Kumbh Mela is NOT held at:**

- (a) Allahabad
- (b) Ujjain
- (c) Puri
- (d) Haridwar

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- Kumbh Mela is the mela that is NOT held at Puri.
- Besides that, the world-famous Kumbh Mela is related to the 'Samudra Manthan' that is mentioned in ancient Hindu Mythology.
- This mela has a gathering of millions of people coming from all over the parts of the country.
- It is believed that taking a dip in holy water during this mela purifies the sins and provides the Miksha to an individual.

● **Additional information:**

- It is celebrated in Allahabad every 12 years in Prayagraj.
- It is celebrated in Ujjain every 12 years and also in Ardh Kumbh Mela once in 6 years.
- It is celebrated in Haridwar every 12 years and also in Ardh Kumbh Mela once in 6 years.

26. **Which of the following is a harvest festival of India?**

- (a) Darpka Teschi
- (b) Lohri
- (c) Teej
- (d) Bonalu

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- The famous festival of Lohri is a harvest festival in India.
- It depicts the end of winter and the beginning of the harvest season, specifically of sugarcane.
- People perform traditional dances like Bhangra and Gidda.
- Traditional food is prepared and enjoyed by the people of the community.

● **Additional information:**

- Darpka Teschi is celebrated by the Kuki tribe in Manipur and Mizoram.
- Teej is celebrated in different regions of India and on this day worship of Goddess Parvati takes place.
- Bonalu festival is celebrated in Telangana and worship of Goddess Mahakali takes place.

27. **The festival 'Anthurium' is celebrated in:**

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Manipur
- (d) Assam

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- The festival 'Anthurium' is celebrated in Mizoram state in India.
- This festival is related to a special occasion the blooming of a special flower and the name of that flower is Anthurium.
- This festival encourages various fields like the field of horticulture, gardening, etc.
- Seminars related to floriculture and gardening were also conducted during this festival.

● **Additional information:**

- The Lai Haraoba is the major festival celebrated in Manipur.
- The famous Hornbill festival is celebrated in Nagaland state.
- Bihu is one of the most important festivals that are celebrated in Assam state.

28. **The tenth day after _____ Navratri is celebrated as Dussehra or Vijayadashami.**

- (a) Sharad
- (b) Ashadha Gupta
- (c) Chaitra
- (d) Magha Gupta

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The 10th day after Sharad Navratri is celebrated as Dussehra or Vijayadashmi.
- The Sharad Navratri is the most famous festival that falls in the Ashwin month (September-October).
- It is celebrated in the form of Dussehra, which lasts for nine days as a victory of good over evil power. Level is celebrated to symbolize the victory of Lord Rama over Ravana and the victory of Goddess Durga over Mahishasura.
- This is the most widely celebrated festival in the world.

Additional Information:

- Ashadha Gupta Navratri comes in the month of Ashadha; it is not as popular as Sharad Navratri.
- Chaitra Navratri is an occasion that is observed in the month of Chaitra (March-April) and ends in Ram Navam.
- Magha Gupta Navratri comes in the month of Magha (January-February), and it is also categorized as the less important festival.

29. **_____, a festival of the Galo tribe of Arunachal Pradesh, is celebrated in April every year.**

- (a) Doljatra
- (b) Ali Ai Ligang
- (c) Mopin
- (d) Me Dum Me Phi

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Mopin is a festival of Arunachal Pradesh celebrated in April.

- Mopin is a major agricultural festival connected and includes such worshipping to commence good crops and to counter the detrimental presence of evil spirits.
- These include the typical dances, singing, and feasting of the preparation and the sharing of the local drink known as Apong, which is a localized brew of rice.
- Galo people performed the traditional mopin dance on this day.

Additional Information:

- Doljatra is a Hindu festivity similar in some measure to Holi festivity though widely celebrated in Bengal, Assam, and Orissa only.
- Ali Ai Ligang is an annual harvest festival of the Mising tribe from Assam localized mainly to agriculturists.
- Me Dum Me Phi celebrate their form of festival known as the Rongali Festival, which is usually associated with a definite place; therefore the name means the ahom of Assam celebrating the Rongali Festival of ancestral worship.

30. Which of the following festivals is held on a new moon day?

- (a) Mahavir Jayanti
- (b) Kali Puja
- (c) Dussehra
- (d) Holi

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Kali Puja is another important festival of the Bengalis, which is celebrated on the New Moon day of the Bengali month Kartik (October–November) in honor of the Goddess Kali.
- The festival honors Goddess Kali, who is believed to destroy evil.
- It is generally celebrated in conjunction with Diwali in several regions of India.
- Devotees performed in traditional attire and surroundings are energetic.
- **Additional information:**
- Mahavir Jayanti is the festival that celebrates the birth of Lord Mahavira, and this festival is mainly celebrated in March or April.
- Dussehra is the festival that signifies that evil power cannot win against the truth.
- Holi is celebrated on Poornima of Falgun month; it is a festival of colors.

31. Shambhu Maharaj was the famous guru of which of the following Kathak gharanas?

- (a) Banaras
- (b) Jaipur
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Raigarh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Shambhu Maharaj belonged to the Lucknow gharana.
- Known for his exceptional contributions to the classical dance style.
- They were awarded with Padma Shree in 1958.
- Lucknow Gharana is also named the Purab Gharana.

Additional Information:

- Banaras Gharana is characterized as the kind of dance that emphasizes the devotional and traditional, with a concentration on the rhythmic element.
- Jaipur Gharana is well known for its dance style that involves intense and stylized floor work.
- Raigarh gharana is popularly recognized for the synthesis of Kathak and dramatic choreography that was set up with the support of Raigarh Royal Court.

32. Natwari dance belongs to which dance style?

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Kathak
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Odissi

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Natwari Nritya is a related dance form of Kathak.
- It underlines the dynamics of Kathak dance; hence, it sharpens the foot movement, spins, and narration, which is the core of Kathak dance.
- Kathak evolved from the traditional storytelling dance.
- Kathak dancers wear traditional attire—long skirts for women and kurtas for men.

Additional Information:

- Kathakali is a traditional form of dance drama from the state of Kerala and is traditionally

characterized by heavy costumes, makeup, and complex hand movements.

- Kuchipudi hails from the place of Andhra Pradesh in India and is characterized by complex and elegant movements and narrated stories or epics.
- An Odissi is a classical dance form from the eastern Indian state of Odisha best known for its rounded and curvilinear movements, postures, and face and upper body gestures.

33. Roshan Kumari, Shovana Narayan, Maya Rao, and Kumudini Lakhia are famous _____ artists.

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Manipuri
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Odissi

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Roshan Kumari, Shovana Narayan, Maya Rao, and Kumudini Lakhia are all famous as Kathak dancers.
- They contributed significantly to the preservation and popularity of this traditional Indian dancing genre.
- Kathak is one of the nine major forms of Indian classical dance; it is mostly popular in the north of India.
- Kathak dancers wear traditional attire—long skirts for women and kurtas for men.
- **Additional information:**
- Manipuri is a classical dance form of the state of Manipur in northeastern India.
- Kuchipudi is a classical dance form of the state of Andhra Pradesh in southern India.
- Odissi is a classical dance form of the state of Odisha in eastern India.

34. The Rathwas, who are the inhabitants of _____ state, perform the Rathwa dance on the occasion of Holi (the festival of colors).

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)]

Ans. (b)

- The Rathwas perform the Rathwa dance.
- This festival, also known as the Kavant fes-

tival, is named after the place where the Holi carnival takes place.

- Rathwa dance is performed on the occasion of Holi, Rathwas are inhabitants of Gujarat.
- It is performed on the 10th day of Ashvin month.

• **Additional information:**

- Kuchipudi is an Indian classical dance form that originates from Andhra Pradesh.
- Bathukamma and Lambadi are the tribal dance forms of Telangana.
- Maharashtra also has its own cultural dances, such as Lavani and Tamasha.

35. was a great figure of the Kathak dance form, described by Rabindranath Tagore as 'Nritya Samragini' (Empress of Dance).

- (a) Sitara Devi
- (b) Mallika Sarabhai
- (c) Rukmini Devi Arundale
- (d) Mrinalini Sarabhai

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The great figure of the Kathak dance form described by Rabindranath Tagore as 'Nritya Samragini' (Empress of Dance) is Sitara Devi.
- They made significant contributions to the preservation and popularization of this classical Indian form of dance.
- Kathak is one of the nine major forms of Indian classical dance, it is mostly popular in the north of India.
- Sitara Devi coached numerous pupils who later became well-known Kathak dancers.

Additional information:

- Mallika Sarabhai is a contemporary dancer, and daughter of scientist Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.
- Rukmini Devi Arundale has contributed to the innovation of the Bharatnatyam.
- Mrinalini Sarabhai is also a classical dancer.

36. As of August 2021, how many classical dance styles in India were officially recognized by the Sangeet Natak Akademi?

- (a) 8
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) 7

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- As of August 2021, the Sangeet Natak Akademi officially recognized eight classical dance styles in India.
- Sangeet Natak Akademi is an Indian national academy for music, dance, and drama.
- It is also the first art academy of the Republic of India.
- It was set up by the Ministry of Education on May 31, 1952.

Additional information:

- Bharatanatyam, Kathakali, Kuchipudi, and Mohiniyattam are the dance forms that originated in south India.
- Manipuri and Sattriya originate from North-east India.
- Kathak and Odissi are the dance forms that originated in North India.

37. The Songi Mukhawate dance of _____ celebrates the victory of truth over falsehood. The dance gets its name from the two lion masks worn by the two dances representing Narsimha, a progeny of Lord Vishnu.

- (a) Gujarat
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Jharkhand

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- The Songi Mukhawate dance of Madhya Pradesh.
- The dance takes its name from the two lion masks worn by the dancers, representing Narasimha, a progeny of Lord Vishnu.
- Also, Madhya Pradesh has a wide range of dance styles, such as Jawara, Matki, Aada, Khada Nach, Phulpati, Grida Dance, Selalarki, and Selabhadoni.
- The Gond and Oraon tribes do the Karma dance, a popular Madhya Pradesh folk dance.

Additional information:

- Gujarat is famous for dances like Garba and Dandiya performed during the Navratri festival.
- Maharashtra is famous for Lavani and Tama-sha performed during Ganesh Chaturthi.
- Jharkhand is famous for dances like Sohrai

and Karam.

38. The Mukteshwar dance festival is organized from 14 to 16 January at Mukteshwar temple in the state of _____.

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- The Mukteshwar Dance Festival is celebrated from 14-16 January at Mukteshwar Temple in Odisha state, India.
- This carnival includes folk and classical dance forms such as 'Odissi' and performances at Mukteshwar Temple, which is a tenth-century Kalingan architectural masterpiece.
- The temple has architectural beauty and historical significance.
- The festival also contributes to the tourism industry in Bhubaneswar, thereby boosting the local economy and cultural tourism.

Additional information:

- Himachal Pradesh is famous for its natural beauty and incredible Himalayan location.
- Madhya Pradesh is famous for its cultural history and geographical location, it hosts the annual Khajuraho Dance Festival and the Traditional Tansen Music Festival.
- Uttarakhand is famous for its mountains and hills.

39. Identify the wrong pair of dance and related dance style among the following.

- (a) Kumkumdhara-Kuchipudi
- (b) Shruti Bandopadhyay, Manipuri
- (c) Trilochan Mohanta-CChau
- (d) Minakshi Chitra Ranjan, Bharatatyam

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

40. The Lebang Boomani dance is a harvest dance of _____ state.

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Assam
- (d) Tripura

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The Lebang Boomani dance is a harvest dance of Tripura.

- This traditional dance is performed by the Tripuri people to celebrate the harvest.
- Also characterized by its vibrant music and colorful attire.
- The dancers use the bamboo in their movements to show the dance.

Additional information:

- Mizoram is known for the Cheraw dance, also called the Bamboo Dance, done with bamboo.
- Meghalaya is famous for folk dances like Wangala, performed by the Garo tribe during the post-harvest festival.
- Assam traditional dance is Bihu, a dance that celebrates the Assamese New Year and is performed during the Bihu festival, marking the harvest season.

41. Mahari Dance and Gotipua Dance are related to which of the following states?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Odisha

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Mahari Dance and Gotipua Dance are related to Odisha.
- These traditional dance forms are an integral part of the cultural heritage.
- Mahari is a temple dance performed by women and Gotipua is performed by young boys dressed as females.
- Gotipua Dance is recognized for its forceful and powerful dances, which include acrobatic elements and precise footwork.

Additional information:

- Uttar Pradesh is famous for Kathak, a classical dance form that narrates stories.
- Bihar is known for dance forms like Jat-Jatin and Bidesia, which are folk dances reflecting rural life and social issues.
- Phag and Dhamal are the folk dances of Haryana, which are performed during festivals and celebrations.

42. Which of the following dance styles is not related to Chhattisgarh?

- (a) Panthi
- (b) Raut Nacha
- (c) Gedi

(d) Kajari

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The dance style that is not related to Chhattisgarh is Kajari.
- Kajari is an old traditional folk song and dance of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, not Chhattisgarh.
- Dance describes the longing for a maiden as a lover when the black monsoon comes in the summer.
- The Kajari tradition is passed down from generation to generation, with oral tradition playing an important role in maintaining it.

Additional information:

- Panthi, is a Chhattisgarh dance genre practiced by the Satnami people, sometimes incorporating spiritual elements.
- Raut Nacha is a traditional Yadav folk dance of Chhattisgarh to celebrate victories and express joy.
- Gedi is a signature dance of Chhattisgarh in which performers dance on bamboo stilts, usually during the monsoon season.

43. Kalamandalam Kalyanikutty Amma is known for creating the morphological structure and ornamentation of the _____ dance form.

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Bharatnatyam
- (c) Mohiniyattam
- (d) Kuchipudi

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Kalamandalam Kalyanikutty Amma is known for creating the morphological structure and ornamentation of the Mohiniyattam.
- She was among the pioneers who worked for the transformation of the Mohiniyattam.
- She had started her training at an early age.
- She has a unique and exceptional approach towards Mohiniyattam.

Additional information:

- Kathakali is a popular dance-drama of Kerala, wearing heavy and spectacular costumes and makeup, and not to be confused with Mohiniyattam.
- Bharatnatyam is a classical dance of Tamil Nadu that has its own independent style and organization distinct from Mohiniyattam.

- Kuchipudi is originally from Andhra Pradesh in south India, a traditional dance that is different from Mohiniyattam, though both are classical dances of South India.

44. The Panthi dance form is associated with _____ state of India.

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Punjab

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c):

- The Panthi dance form is associated with Chhattisgarh.
- Panthi is a traditional dance of Chhattisgarh performed by the Satnami community.
- Featuring spiritual themes and vibrant movements.
- It is one of the most important dance forms in the Chhattisgarh state and this dance song depicts the importance of human life with the spiritual message.

Additional Information:

- Lavani is performed in the festival in traditional attire.
- Kerala is famous for its classical dance forms such as Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.
- Punjab is remembered for folk dances like Gidda and Bhangra, celebrated during various festivals and events.

45. Which of the following dances is a folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir, India?

- (a) Rauf
- (b) Bihu
- (c) Bhangra
- (d) Kathak

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The folk dance of Jammu and Kashmir is Rauf.
- Rauf is a dance of the Jammu and Kashmir, which is performed mainly during all festive occasions.
- The dance reflects the vibrant and joyous spirit of Kashmiri culture.
- Performers usually dress in traditional Kashmiri costumes, which may include pherans (long robes) and turbans or hats.

Additional information:

- Bihu is a dance usually performed by the people of Assam during the Bihu festival, which is celebrated to mark the New Year and harvest festival.

- Bhangra is a dance that originated in Punjab; it is popular on occasions like harvest festivals.

- Kathak is an induced dance recognized from North India, particularly Uttar Pradesh, that entails rapid leg movements to tell a storyline.

46. Which folk dance of Rajasthan is also called 'Sapera dance'?

- (a) Kalbelia
- (b) Chari
- (c) Gair
- (d) Ghoomer

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The folk dance of Rajasthan that is also called the 'Sapera dance' is Kalbelia.
- The Kalbelia community is known for its expertise in snake charm.

- The dance movements mimic the graceful and sinuous motions of snakes.

- Kalbeliya is a folk dance from Rajasthan, performed by the Kalbeliya tribe.

Additional information:

- Chari is a dance performed with a pot on one's head, generally including balance and beautiful moves, and is related to the celebration of collecting water.

- Gair is a traditional dance done by both men and women, recognized for its vibrant and rhythmic motions, and is frequently seen at festivals such as Holi.

- Ghoomer is a traditional female dance style known for its delicate spinning moves. It is generally performed at weddings and festivals.

47. Who among the following has been honored as "Queen of Thumri"?

- (a) Siddheswari Devi
- (b) Annapurna Devi
- (c) Naina Devi
- (d) Girija Devi

SSC MTS- 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Girija Devi has been honored as the "Queen of Thumri," a form of semi-classical Indian

music.

- Girija Devi was a renowned Indian classical singer and one of the brightest stars of Seniya and Banaras Gharana, this is all because of her love for singing.
- Also known for her exceptional contribution to the Thumri genre.
- She has been trained by Pandit Ram Chatur Mallick and Pandit Laxman Prasad Jaipurwale.

Additional information:

- Siddheswari Devi is a well-known classical singer, known for Thumri and other semi-classical genres.
- Annapurna Devi is a distinguished Surbahar player.
- Naina Devi is an accomplished singer who contributed significantly to the popularization of Thumri, Dadra, and other light classical forms.

48. Gair dance is performed by the _____ community of Rajasthan.

- (a) Gujjar
- (b) Jat
- (c) Bheel
- (d) Gond

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- The Bheel community of Rajasthan performed the Gair dance.
- This traditional dance is typically performed during festivals like Holi.
- There are rhythmic and energetic movements, often involving both men and women.
- Gair Dance is one of the most popular and famous folk dancers from Rajasthan.

Additional information:

- Gujjar is a pastoral community known for its other cultural practices and traditions.
- The Jats are primarily an agricultural community with distinct dances and cultural traditions.
- Gond is an indigenous community found mainly in central India, with its own cultural heritage and unique dance forms.

49. Kargam folk dance is related to _____ state.

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Rajasthan

- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Assam

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Kargam is a traditional folk dance performed in Tamil Nadu.
- It is a part of religious festivals and celebrations, it is a popular folk dance in the Tamil Nadu state.
- This dance form originated in the village of Thanjavur, people of Thanjavur first started this dance in their village.
- Dancers balance pots (kargam) on their heads while performing intricate movements.

Additional information:

- Haryana is well known for folk dances like pagh.
- Rajasthan is famous for folk dances such as Ghoomar and Kalbelia.
- Assam is known for the Bihu dance, celebrated during the Bihu festival.

50. Which dance is performed by the women of Maharastra?

- (a) Ghoomar dance
- (b) Bihu dance
- (c) Lavani dance
- (d) Bhangra dance.

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Women from Maharashtra perform Lavani dance, a traditional dance genre.
- Lavani is performed by ladies with bright music and energetic motions.
- It first appeared in Maharashtra throughout the 18th and 19th centuries.
- During the Ganesh Chaturthi, Lavani is performed by the females.

Additional information:

- Ghoomar dance is a historical Rajasthani dance performed by ladies in colorful clothes.
- The Bihu dance is an Assamese traditional dance performed by both men and women at the Bihu festival.
- Bhangra is a folk dance Punjabi dance performed by both men and women at harvest season.

51. Rukmini Devi Arundale has won various awards in which dance style?

- (a) Bharatnatyam

- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Lavani

SSC MTS/Havaladar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Rukmini Devi Arundale has won various awards in the Bharatanatyam style of dance.
- Rukmini Devi Arundale was a prominent Bharatanatyam dancer.
- He presents this traditional South Indian dance in a modern form.
- His contributions led to a worldwide recognition of Bharatanatyam.
- He received many awards and honors.

Additional information:

- Kathakali: It is a traditional dance. It originated from Kerala. It showcases religious stories.
- Kathak: It is a North Indian dance form. In this dance, dancers present special poses of clapping and walking.
- Lavni: It is a popular dance in Maharashtra. It showcases women's strength and beauty, both.

52. Yakshagana is a famous folk dance of which of the following states?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Orissa

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS/Havaladar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):

- Yakshagana: a dance-drama of South India, closely identified with the state of Karnataka.
- Rich, colorful makeup and masks are some of the most distinguishing features of the art form.
- Yakshagana originated in the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Historically, the all-male troops patronized by the various Hindu temples used to perform in the natural open air.

Additional information:

- Kathakali and Mohiniattam are famous and popular classical dance forms in Kerala.
- Bharatnatyam is a classical dance form performed in temples in Tamil Nadu.
- Odissi is one of the oldest Indian classical dances that originated in the temples of Odisha, an eastern coastal state of India.

ha, an eastern coastal state of India.

53. Lacchu Maharaj is a famous Indian classical dancer and choreographer of _____.

- (a) Chhau
- (b) Odissi
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Kathak

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS: 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Lakshmi Narayan Singh was among the full names of Lachhu Maharaj.
- Although he was a film choreographer for Bollywood classics like Mughal-e-Azam (1960) and Pakeezah (1972), he did belong to a fabled lineage of the Kathak family in Lucknow.
- Kathak is a millennium-old classical dance heritage of North India, especially in Uttar Pradesh.
- The meaning of the word, Kathak, from Vedic Sanskrit, is derived from the verb Katha—to tell.

Additional Information:

- Odissi is one of the oldest Indian classical dances that originated in the temples of Odisha, an eastern coastal state of India.
- Chau, often referred to as Chhau, is a semi-classical Indian dance that has tribal, martial, and folkloric influences. It originated in Orissa, Jharkhand, and West Bengal.
- Kuchipudi originated in Andhra Pradesh and is performed with traditional silk clothes, jewelry, headpieces, and accessories.

54. 'Pung Cholom' is usually performed on religious auspicious occasions to the tune of songs and drums. It is popularly performed in which of the following states?

- (a) Manipur
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Kerala

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Pung cholom, a traditional dance form of Manipur, is done at religious and cultural events.
- It is typically accompanied by songs and other musical instruments and uses a drum known

as a pung.

- The dancing style is renowned for the synchronization of the musicians and dancers as well as its rhythmic beats.
- It signifies its cultural and religious importance in Manipur and represents its heritage.

Additional Information

- Kerala is famous for traditional classical dance forms like Kathakali and Mohiniyattam.
- The folk dances of Uttar Pradesh are Rasli-la, Charkula, and Nautanki; their themes are based on the mythological stories of Lord Krishna.
- A few of the people dancing from Maharashtra are Lavani, Tamasha, and Koli.

55. Identify this famous Indian classical dancer. She is a guru of both Bharatanatyam and Odissi dance styles. He received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 1987.

- (a) Shovana Narayan
- (b) Padma Subramaniam
- (c) Mrinalini Sarabhai
- (d) Sonal Mansingh

SSC MTS- 10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- The much-celebrated Indian classical dancer, Sonal Mansingh, is one of the honored and highly awarded in this respective art.
- She is trained in Bharatanatyam and Odissi, and she is a dedicated artist.
- Born in 1944 in Mumbai, she learned the art of dance from a tender age.
- She is honored with Padma Bhushan, and she has performed at numerous events and concerts.

Additional Information

- Shovana Narayana is a renowned Indian classical dancer specializing in the Kathak style of dance.
- Padma Subrahmanyam is another Indian classical dancer synonymous with the field of Bharatanatyam.
- Mrinalini Sarabhai is a Bharatnatyam and Kathakali dancer.

56. Which of the following dances is also known as Eka-harya, in which a dancer plays multiple roles in a single dance performance?

- (a) Bharatnatyam

- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Kuchipudi

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Bharatanatyam dance is also known as Eka-harya, in which a dancer plays many roles at a single time during a dance performance.
- Bharatnatyam is a famous dance form in Tamil Nadu.
- The choreography includes the three arts of Bhavan, Ragam, and Talam.
- It is based on Bharat muni Natyashastra.

Additional Information:

- Kathakali is a traditional Indian classical dance form, that originated in Kerala.
- Kathak is an Indian classical dance form. It originated from the princely state of Awadh, present-day Uttar Pradesh.
- Kuchipudi is an Indian classical dance form. It originated from Andhra Pradesh.

57. Odissi dance style is originally related to which state?

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- Odissi is a folk dance of Odisha.
- It is an elegant dance accompanied by musical verses and is much like Bharatnatyam gestures.
- The Udayagiri-Khandagiri cave has the earliest evidence of Odissi.
- Odissi dance is known for its graceful movements and facial expression.

Additional information:

- Kuchipudi is an Indian classical dance form. It originated from Andhra Pradesh.
- Kathakali is a traditional Indian classical dance form, that originated in Kerala.
- Bharatnatyam is a classical dance form performed in temples in Tamil Nadu.

58. Which of the following dance styles reflects the plight of women whose spouses go away from home?

- (a) Pyka
- (b) Birha

- (c) Matakai
- (d) Alkaap

SSC MTS/Havaldar: 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- The Biraha dance, and its derivative, the Bidesia, are popular forms of entertainment in rural Bihar.
- It depicts the anguish of women whose partners have abandoned the house.
- On the other hand, only men who play female characters can perform this type of dancing.
- It is performed by using local instruments like dhols and drums.
- **Additional Information**
- Matki dance is particularly popular in Madhya Pradesh, India, specifically in the Malwa region. Women perform this solo dance at special events.
- Alkap is a traditional village dance drama performed in Jharkhand's Rajmahal Hills, as well as West Bengal's Rajshahi, Murshidabad, and Malda.
- Paika, or martial folk dance, is popular in Odisha. Paika are long spears.

59. Is Madhavi Mudgal related to classical dance of India?

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Odissi
- (c) Satriya
- (d) Manipuri

SSC MTS/Havaldar: 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- Madhavi Mudgal is an Odissi classical dancer, but she has also learned Bharatanatyam and Kathak.
- Awards and honors she received include the Sanskriti Award in 1984, the Padma Shri Award in 1990, and the Orissa state Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in 2000.
- Odissi is a dance form that originated in the state of Odisha.
- Sonal Mansingh, Sujata Mohapatra, and Madhavi Mudgal are some of the prominent Odissi dancers in India.
- **Additional Information**
- The Manipuri is a classical dance from Manipur state, based on Vaishnavism, Shaktism, and Shaivism.
- Kathak is a major form of classical dance with

its roots in North India, and its origin could be stated in Uttar Pradesh State.

- This form of Sattriya dance is rooted in Assam and was introduced by Assamese Vaishnavite Mahapurusha Sankaradeva.

60. Who among the following was the first person to bring the concept of modern dance to India with his innovative approach and works?

- (a) Uday Shankar
- (b) Padma Subramaniam
- (c) Guru Bipin Singh
- (d) Kelucharan Mohapatra

SSC MTS/Havaldar-07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- The first person to bring the concept of modern dance to India with his innovative approach and works was Uday Shankar.
- He has done the blending of Western and Indian classical music.
- Uday Shankar, a renowned Indian dancer and choreographer, is recognized as the founder of modern dance in India.
- He received the Sangeet Natak Akademi scholarship in 1962 and the Padma Vibhushan award in 1971.
- **Additional Information**
- Indian traditional Bharata Natyam dancer Padma Subrahmanyam performs this style.
- Manipuri dance was directed, choreographed, and taught by Guru Bipin Singh.
- The twentieth-century renaissance and popularization of Odissi are attributed to the renowned Indian classical dancer, mentor, and exponent Kelucharan Mohapatra.

61. 'Kalbelia' dance style is related to which of the following states?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Uttarakhand
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Punjab

SSC MTS/Havaldar: 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The Kalbelia is a well-known Rajasthani traditional dance performed in traditional clothes.
- The Kalbelia culture is not complete without the traditional dance known as the Kalbelia dance.

- Since the Kalbelas are known for being traditional snake charmers, this dance is also known as the Sapera dance.
- Other Rajasthani folk dances include Kathputli, Bhavai, Gair, Kachhhi Ghodi, Chang/Dhamal, Ghoomar, and Terah Taali.
- **Additional Information**
- The Dalkhai is a well-known Odishan folk dance.
- Bhangra and Giddha are the traditional dance form of Punjab.
- Chholiya, Jhora, and Barada Nati are the dance forms of Uttarakhand.

62. *Bagurumba' is a _____ of the Bodo Community in Assam.

- (a) local sport
- (b) folk dance
- (c) painting style
- (d) ceremonial procession.

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Bagurumba is a group dance performed by the Bodo community.
- Bagurumba is a folk dance of the indigenous Bodo tribe in Assam and Northeast India.
- Bodo women dance Bagurumba with their colorful Dokhna, Jawamgara (Fasara) and Aronai.
- This dance is also called "Butterfly Dance" because of its butterfly-like movements.

Additional Information

- **State Dance from**
- Goa - Dekhnni , Fugdi
- Bihar - Bidesia , jat-Jatin
- Chhattisgarh - Pandwani ,Raut Nacha

63. 'Ponu Yoksi', a sword like instrument used during ceremonial dances performed by priests

- (a) Himachal Pradesh
- (b) Madhya Pradesh.
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- In Arunachal Pradesh, the ponu yoksi (a sword-like instrument) is used during ceremonial dances performed by the priests.
- When the player swings the sword, the thali starts ringing,

- which the priest uses to maintain the rhythm during the ceremonial dance.

Additional Information

Another instrument of Arunachal Pradesh

- 'Ame Bali is a heavy metal plate that is played with a stick to maintain the beat. o 'Kiring' is a musical instrument similar to 'Ghungru' in which metal beads are tied.
- 'Emul' is an instrument made of a group of star-shaped metal pieces that produce sound when they strike each other

64. ____ is a dance which combines speech, mime and pure dance.

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Bharatanatyam
- (c) Mohiniattam
- (d) Kuchipudi

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Kathakali is a traditional Indian classical dance that originated in Andhra Pradesh.
- It is one of the major forms of Indian classical dance.
- It is a dance-drama performance that has its roots in the ancient Hindu Sanskrit text Natya Shastra.
- Originating from Kerala, Kathakali is a classical dance-drama that depicts stories from Hindu epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata.
- Kathakali is known for its elaborate costumes and intricate makeup, which help in conveying various characters and emotions.

Additional Information

- Bharatanatyam is a classical dance form originating from Tamil Nadu, known for its stable upper torso, bent legs, and intricate footwork, as well as expressive hand gestures and facial expressions.
- Mohiniyattam is a classical dance of Kerala and is characterized by graceful, swaying movements and feminine style.
- Kuchipudi Siddhendra Yogi is credited with giving significant prominence and recognition to Kuchipudi, the classical dance form of Andhra Pradesh.

65. A 'Nattuvanar' conducts a ____ dance recital.

- (a) Kuchipudi

- (b) Odissi
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Bharatanatyam

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Bharatanatyam was performed by some families of Thanjavur district and these successors were known as 'Nattuvanar'.
- Bharatanatyam is the oldest and major classical dance of India which originated in Tamil Nadu.
- Bharatanatyam is a classical dance form from Tamil Nadu, known for its expressive and rhythmic movements.
- The Nattuvanar manages the rhythm, timing, and coordination of the performance, ensuring that the dance, music, and expressions are synchronized.

Additional Information

- Kuchipudi is a major classical dance of India that originated in a village in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh.
- Kathak is a classical dance form that originated in Uttar Pradesh in northern India, called Kathak or Kahanikar, to depict the epic stories from the Hindu scriptures, Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- Odissi, also called Orissa in old literature, is a major ancient Indian classical dance that originated in the Hindu temples of Odisha – the eastern coastal state of India.

66. Which of the following dance forms is derived from martial arts practices?

- (a) Chhau
- (b) Jhora
- (c) Bharatanatyam
- (d) Ghoomar

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Chhau is a traditional dance of India, especially from the regions of Jharkhand, West Bengal, and Odisha.
- It has its roots in martial arts and is characterized by vigorous movements, elaborate masks, and storytelling through dance.
- This dance includes elements of martial arts.
- Which contributes to its dynamic and energetic style.

Additional Information

- Jhoda is a traditional dance of the north-eastern state of Arunachal Pradesh, performed mainly during festivals.
- Bharatanatyam is a classical dance form of Tamil Nadu. It is known for its structured movements, expressive storytelling, and complex footwork.
- Ghoomar is a folk dance of Rajasthan performed by women in traditional attire.

67. Which of the following is the traditional theatre of Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Jatra
- (b) Swaang
- (c) Maach
- (d) Bhand Pather

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Bhand Pather is the traditional theater of Jammu and Kashmir.
- It combines elements of drama, dance, and music and is performed by a group of actors known as "Bhand".
- This form of theater is known for its satirical and humorous portrayal of social and political issues.
- It is an important part of the cultural heritage of the region.

Additional Information

- Jatra is a traditional form of theater popular in West Bengal, Odisha, and parts of Assam.
- Swang is a traditional theater of Haryana and Punjab.
- Maach (or "Maachha") is a traditional theater form from Madhya Pradesh.

68. Bhavai is a folk dance of which state?

- (a) Haryana
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- Bhavai is a folk dance form of Gujarat.
- This folk dance form is primarily performed by women, the basic characteristics being dynamic movements and vibrant costumes.
- It is in Bhavai that the dancers balance earthen pots on their heads while performing the dance, which consists of intricate footwork and spinning activities.

- Traditional music accompanies this dance form when performed at festivals, fairs, or even social gatherings, which truly mark the cultural richness of Gujarat.

• **Additional information:**

- Haryana is famous for its folk dances, like Ghoomar and Dhamal.
- Maharashtra has its folk dance forms, like Lavani and Tamasha.
- Rajasthan is known for its colorful folk dances like Ghoomar and Kalbelia.

69. Which of these is the famous art form of Karnataka that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques to create a unique experience?

- (a) Yakshagana
- (b) Kalaripayettu
- (c) Kathakali
- (d) Ottam Thullal

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Yakshagana is one of the oldest forms of theater in Karnataka.
- It combines in itself elements of dance, music, dialogue, costume, makeup, and stage techniques to blend into vibrant theater.
- Generally, a night performance is characterized by ornate costumes, expressive movements, and rich musical accompaniment.
- Drawn from Hindu epics and mythology, Yakshagana is an artistic performance that performs the dual task of entertainment and instructing its audience with moral and cultural values.
- **Additional information:**
- Kalaripayattu is an ancient and the most traditional form of martial art in Kerala.
- Kathakali is another classical dance drama of the State of Kerala, which has opulent attires and eloquent facial expressions.
- Ottam Thullal is another dance-drama form of Kerala that has incorporated farce with social critique.

70. Which of the following puppet dances is performed in Orissa?

- (a) Pavakoothu
- (b) Kandhei
- (c) Kathputli
- (d) Putul Nautch

Ans. (b)

- Kandhei is one of the folk forms of puppet theater and dance forms prominent in Odisha.
- It makes use of wooden puppets that are delicately designed and controlled by a puppeteer.
- The performance goes on themes based on folk tales, mythology, and sociology accompanied by music and speech narration.
- Kandhei represents the rich cultural heritage of Odisha and assumes the identity of an important constituent in the traditional art forms of the State.

• **Additional information:**

- Pavakoothu is a puppet performance that belongs to traditional enactments from Kerala. It consists mostly of big puppets, mainly made from jackfruit tree bark.
- Kathputli is a traditional form of puppet theater that hails from Rajasthan.
- Putul Nautch is a folk dance form with puppets from West Bengal.

71. Which of the following terms is associated with the 'Bharatnatyam' dance form?

- (a) Tillana
- (b) Mangalacharan
- (c) Tharijham
- (d) Batu nritya

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Tillana is associated with the 'Bharatnatyam' dance form.
- Bharatnatyam is a solo dance so it heavily leans on the abhinaya or mime of an individual also known as the nritya.
- The finale of the piece is a series of well-designed rhythmic lines reaching the climax.
- The performance ends with the Tillana which has its origin in the Tarana of Hindustani music.

• **Additional information:**

- Mangalacharan is a ceremonial and ritualistic aspect rather than a specific dance piece or style.
- Tharijham is related to the Kathak dance form specifically.
- Batu nritya is more closely related to Odissi dance form.

72. Lavani is a folk dance of which of the following states of India?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Jharkhand.
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Maharashtra

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Lavani dance is a folk dance of Maharashtra state of India.
- This dance form is usually performed by the women who are wearing ankle bells which are also known as ghunghroo.
- For this dance performance, the 9-yard-long saree is especially draped in the traditional way.
- It is performed on the specific rhythms that are on dholak beats.

● **Additional information:**

- One of the famous folk dances of Rajasthan is Ghoomar.
- Jhumair and Chhau are a few of the folk dances of Jharkhand.
- Dandiya and Garba are the most popular folk dance forms in Gujarat.

73. Which of the following dances is a folk dance of Goa?

- (a) Fagua
- (b) Fugadi
- (c) Bihu
- (d) Manch

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift II)

Ans. (b):

- Fugadi is a dance form of Goa.
- It is performed by the Goan people on the Goan music at the wedding.
- Dance is vibrant and performed on energetic songs.
- In the Goan Attire, people perform during festivals, weddings, and events.

● **Additional information:**

- On the occasion of Holi, fagua is performed in Uttar Pradesh. It is a kind of act based on the mythological themes.
- Bihu is a dance form of Assam, performed at the onset of the harvest season and during festivals.
- Manch is not a dance form; manch is a stage or platform on which dance is performed.

74. The famous dancer Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair is associated with which of the following dance forms?

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Manipuri
- (c) Odissi
- (d) Sattriya

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The famous dancer Chemancheri Kunhiraman Nair is associated with Kathakali.
- He is a master of this art and also a good teacher.
- He has portrayed both heroic and non-heroic roles in dance performances.
- He has been honored with so many awards, including Padma Shri.

● **Additional information:**

- Manipuri is a dance form of Manipur; its costumes are stiff and heavy with their jewelry.
- Odissi is a dance form of Orissa, known for its beautiful facial expressions and footsteps.
- Sattriya is a folk of Assam combining dance, drama, and acting in their traditional attire.

75. In which of the following states is "Hampi Dance Festival" celebrated?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Telangana

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The Hampi Dance Festival is celebrated in Karnataka.
- It is mainly celebrated in Vijayanagara, Karnataka, to pay homage to the empire.
- On this occasion, drama, dance, and music are performed by people.
- Karnataka is rich in culture and religion.

● **Additional information:**

- Onam is a traditional festival of Kerala, and their traditional kathakali dance is performed on this day.
- Pongal is the traditional festival of Tamil Nadu, and in temples, so many dance performances are organized.
- Bonalu is the traditional festival of Telangana

and is celebrated in the months of July and August.

76. Which of the following pairs correctly matches?

- (a) Kathak-Kerala
- (b) Kuchipudi-Odisha
- (c) Bharatanatyam-Tamil Nadu
- (d) Kathakali-Uttar Pradesh

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Bharatanatyam has roots in Tamil Nadu.
- Dancers wear silk costumes adorned with exquisite jewelry and headpieces.
- This traditional dance style focuses on intricate hand gestures known as mudras and expressive facial expressions.
- Mostly performed in the large temples of Tamil Nadu.

Additional information:

- Kuchipudi is a classical dance form from Andhra Pradesh, not Odisha; Orissi is a dance form from Odisha.
- Kathak is a North Indian dance form not linked to Kerala; Kathakali is a dance form of Kerala.
- Kathakali is not a dance form of Uttar Pradesh; it is of Kerala.

77. In which of the following is a reference to Indian dance forms found?

- (a) Abhang
- (b) Natya Shastra
- (c) Kama Sutra
- (d) Bramha Sutra

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Natya Shastra refers to the Indian dance form.
- Natya Shastra is written by Sage Bharata Muni.
- It is based on ancient dramas and dance performances of Indian classical music.
- It signifies the cultural and artistic history of India.

Additional information

- Abhang is a Marathi devotional poetry song associated with the Bhakti movement.
- Kama Sutra is a book focused on human love, sexuality, and relationships written by Vatsyayana.

- The Brahma Sutra is a book that deals with the reality and concepts of Brahmins, and it is the main textbook of Vedanta philosophy.

78. Pandit Ravi Shankar is known throughout the world for playing which of the following musical instruments?

- (a) Sitar
- (b) Sarod
- (c) Mohan Veena
- (d) Been

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Pandit Ravi Shankar is known throughout the world for playing Sitar.
- Ravi is known for the simplicity and quality of music he provided to the 1960s and 1970s Bollywood songs.
- He has released so many albums of songs.
- He popularized Indian classical music internationally.

Additional information:

- Mohan Veena, a unique veena, was created by Vishwa Mohan Bhatt.
- Been is played similarly to the flute, but its shape is different from the flute, played by blowing air into it.
- Sarod is considered to be derived from Rabaab, an ancient string instrument used in Central Asia.

79. Which of the following Carnatic musicians was the first to receive the Bharat Ratna?

- (a) M.S. Subbulakshmi
- (b) K.J. Yesudas
- (c) Shyama Shastri
- (d) Tyagaraja

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- M.S. Subbulakshmi is a Carnatic musician and was the first to receive the Bharat Ratna.
- She was trained by her mother when she was young.
- She gained international fame for her classical music performance.
- She is an inspiration for other musicians and is devoted to her singing.

Additional information:

- K.J. Yesudas is a singer from Kerala who has sung songs in many different languages of In-

dia.

- Shyama Shastri has composed so much devotional music, and he has inspired so many musicians.
- Tyagaraja is a Carnatic vocalist and has performed widely, and his compositions are masterpieces.

80. Manna Dey was a famous personality in the field of ____.

- (a) Politics
- (b) Science
- (c) Sports
- (d) Music

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Manna Dey was a famous personality in the field of music.
- He was the playback singer in Indian cinema.
- He received various awards like Padma Bhushan, Padma Shri, etc.
- He could sing a wide range of songs, from classical music to romantic tunes.

Additional information:

- PT Usha and Saina Nehwal are famous personalities who are the pride of India in sports.
- Rajiv Gandhi is a well-known entity for politicians working for public welfare.
- APJ Abdul Kalam, Homi J. Baba, and CV Raman were the greatest scientists and had worked in the fields of biology, chemistry, etc.

81. Which Indian music legend is given the credit for composing taals like. Trimukhi, Panchmukhi, Saptamukhi, and Nayamukhi?

- (a) Bade Ghulam Ali Khan
- (b) K.J. Yesudas
- (c) Pandit Jasraj
- (d) M. Balamuralikrishna

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- M. Balamuralikrishna is given credit for composing songs like. Trimukhi, Panchmukhi, Saptamukhi, and Nayamukhi.
- He is a legendary Carnatic vocalist from Andhra Pradesh.
- He has been awarded various achievements, including Padma Bhushan.
- He has also contributed to composing intri-

cate ragas and talas.

Additional information:

- K.J. Yesudas is a Kerala-based singer who has performed songs in a variety of Indian languages.
- Bade Ghulam Ali Khan was a Hindi classical performer from the Patiala Gharana known for his deep voice and emotional singing.
- Pandit Jasraj was a Hindustani classical performer renowned for his powerful voice.

82. Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to Gharana.

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Agra
- (c) Banaras
- (d) Kirana

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to Kirana Gharana.
- It is Hindustani classical music gharana known for its perfect pitch and purity of notes.
- Abdul Khan, Pandit Pran Nath also belongs to Kirana Gharana.
- It is considered for its meditative melodious alap and intricate taans and their emphasis on emotional expressions.

Additional information:

- The Delhi Gharana is one of the earliest Gharanas in Hindustani classical music.
- Agra Gharana is notable for its strong singing style and extended alaps.
- Thumri's singing style is well-known in the Banaras Gharana, which is distinguished by its lighter classical form.

83. Which of the following composers is famous as "Panchamada"?

- (a) Ravi
- (b) R.D. Burman
- (c) Nausad
- (d) Khayam

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- R.D. Burman is a composer famous as "Panchamada".
- He is an Indian music singer who has also blended Indian music with Western styles and recreated them.
- He is an inspiration and influences other mu-

sicians.

- He got Filmfare awards for this famous Bollywood music like “Sanam Teri Kasam” (1983), Masoom” (1984), etc.

Additional Information

- Ravi is known for the simplicity and quality of music he provided to the 1960s and 1970s Bollywood songs.
- Naushad uses classical ragas and traditional sounds in Bollywood music.
- Khayam contributes to the realm of ghazals and poetry lyrics; he is an Indian music director.

84. Gangubai Hangal was an Indian singer from the state of _____ khyal style of Hindustani classical music, known for her deep and powerful voice.

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Gangubai Hangal was an Indian singer from the state of Karnataka khayal style of Hindustani classical music, known for her deep and powerful voice.
- Initially, she took training from her mother.
- Her music and life have been documented in books also.
- She is awarded Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, and many more.
- She is involved in teaching and mentoring children.

Additional information:

- Mangalampalli Balamuralikrishna was also a composer and musician of Andhra Pradesh.
- One of the famous musicians of Tamil Nadu is M.S. Subbulakshmi, the first musician awarded by Bharat Ratna.
- K.J. Yesudas is a singer from Kerala who has sung songs in many different languages of India.

85. “Bombay Jayshree Ram Nath is a famous singer of _____.

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Jazz
- (c) Folk

(d) Hip-Hop

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Bombay Jayshree Ram Nath is a famous singer from Karnataka.
- She contributes to Carnatic music and is famous for her melodious voice.
- Sangeet Natak Akademi Award and Kalaimamani Award are her achievements.
- She has performed all over the world. She contributes to teaching and nurturing future generations.
- She conducts so many webinars and workshops for the students and promotes classical music learning.

Additional information:

- Jazz originated from African and American communities and is not related to Jayshree.
- The folk genre is related to the community’s cultural events, history, and rituals.
- Hip-hop is not related to the musical style.

86. Who among the following is the exponent of the classical musical instrument, Santoor?

- (a) Pandit Bhimsen Joshi
- (b) Pandit Shivkumar Sharma
- (c) Pandit Ravi Shankar
- (d) Pandit Kumar Gandharva

SSC MTS 20/10/2021 (Shift-III)

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- Pandit Shivkumar Sharma is the exponent of the Santoor in Indian classical music.
- He played a pivotal role in adapting the santoor for classical performances.
- Collaborated with flutist Hariprasad Chaurasia as the duo Shiv–Hari for film compositions.
- Pandit Shivkumar Sharma was Honored with the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan awards.

Additional information:

- Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belongs to the first Kirana Gharana school of Indian classical music.
- Pandit Ravi Shankar was a renowned sitar player who popularized Indian classical music worldwide.
- Pandit Kumar Gandharva is a converted famous Hindustani classical musician.

87. Ustad Bismillah Khan is related to which of the following musical instruments?

- (a) Flute
- (b) Violin
- (c) Veena
- (d) Shehnai

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Ustad Bismillah Khan used to play Shehnai.
- Ustad Bismillah Khan (1916 – 2006) (real name Qamaruddin Khan) was an Indian musician who is credited with popularizing the Shehnai.
- Shehnai is a musical instrument similar to the oboe (common in India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh).
- He performed on the first Independence Day of India in 1947 and was honored with awards such as the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award.

Additional information:

- The flute is primarily associated with Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia, a different stalwart of Indian classical music.
- The violin in Indian classical music is mostly associated with artists like L. Subramaniam and T. N. Krishna.
- The veena is closely connected with artists like Dr. S. Balachander and Chitti Babu in the realm of Indian classical music.

88. Which of the following is not related to Tabla?

- (a) Sandeep Das
- (b) Gyan Prakash Ghosh
- (c) Sabir Khan
- (d) Shakoor Khan

SSC MTS- 12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Shakoor Khan is an artist who is not related to Tabla, a musical instrument.
- He is a very renowned Sarangi player.
- He got his training from a very famous Ustad Zakir Hussain.
- He also has been awarded with Sangeet Natak Akademy Award

Additional information:

- Sandeep Das is a very famous tabla player who has played across the globe and has contributed to many Indian classical music.

- Famous inventor in the field of tabla Gyan Prakash Ghosh was another prominent tabla maestro highly appreciated for his proficiency in the manipulation of the instrument.
- Sabir Kahn is a well-known tabla artist and tabla-maker mostly memorable for his actions for the arts related to tabla and performances.

89. Kathakali flourished in south India in the seventeenth century under the patronage of

- (a) Prince of Karnataka
- (b) Prince of Tamil Nadu.
- (c) Prince of Punjab
- (d) Prince of Bengal

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Kathakali flourished in south India in the seventeenth century under the patronage of the Prince of Karnataka.
- Kathakali is also a classical dance-drama form of Keralite origin which has not restricted itself to computer graphics but has maneuvered its way into digital art as well through the internet.
- The makeup, "chutti" and costumes are very elaborate, with different colors of the makeup, and designs on the costume portraying different characters and emotions.

Additional information:

- Bharatnatyam is a dance form that flourishes under the patronage of the Prince of Tamil Nadu.
- The Prince of Punjab provides encouragement for the flourishing dance traditions of Bhangra and Giddha.
- Kathak is a dance form that flourishes under the patronage of the Prince of Bengal.

90. Pandit Birju Maharaj was awarded the Padma Vibhushan award for which style of classical dance?

- (a) Manipuri
- (b) Mohiniyattam
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Jhumar

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Pandit Birju Maharaj received the Padma Vibhushan award for Kathak classical dance.
- Kathak generally includes spins and amazing

fast footwork because of which the audience gets an attractive treat.

- There are aspects of the Mughal and Hindu eras in Kathak.

- **Additional information:**

- Nataraj Ramakrishna is a famous dancer specializing in Jhumar, which exists in the category of folk dances, and is originally from Punjab.
- An entire nation takes pride in Padma Bhushan Dr. Kanak Rele who is a popular Mohiniyattam Dancer.
- Manipuri dance is linked to Guru Bipin Singh, who is considered a great performer.

91. **Who is known as “The Mozart of Madras” in India?**

- (a) Udit Narayan
- (b) Arjit Singh
- (c) S.P. Balasubramanyam
- (d) A.R. Rehman

SSC MTS- 11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- A.R. Rehman is called “The Mozart of Madras” in India.
- He is a very well-established composer, singer, and music producer in the Bollywood industry.
- He has won so many awards for his brilliant work in his lifetime.
- Some of his major achievements are 2 Grammy awards, an Oscar award, a Golden Globe, etc.
- **Additional information:**
- Another name for Udit Narayan is “Voice of the Millennium” in India.
- Arjit Singh is known by the name “King of Melodies”.
- S.P. Balasubramanyam is known by the name of “Voice of the Generation” in India.

92. **Dr. Rajam is famous for playing**

- (a) Violin
- (b) Flute
- (c) Veena
- (d) Guitar

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- As for the performer’s profession, Dr. Rajam is a very famous instrumentalist, and this man can play the Violin.

- His father Lalgudi G. Jayaraman is also a very famous violinist and is complemented to be virtuoso of Carnatic music.
- He is virtually familiar with almost all types of music, including classical, fusion, and film among others.

- He is also a recipient of the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award.

- **Additional information:**

- Noted Indian musician Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia popularise the bamboo flute known as the bansuri.
- A notable veena artiste in the Carnatic style is Smt. E. Gayathri.
- One of the specialists in jazz and fusion guitar, John McLaughlin is popular all over the world.

93. **Pandit Kishan Maharaj was associated with which instrument?**

- (a) Sitar
- (b) Santoor
- (c) Tabla
- (d) Dholak

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

- Pandit Kishan Maharaj was associated with the instrument called Tabla.
- Pandit Kishan Maharaj, being born in a musical family was initiated into music by his father Pandit Banaras Kumar.
- He, after a period of illness at Bombay Hospital succumbed to death on April 5, 2008.
- He has received many awards such as the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award (1975), Padma Bhushan, etc

- **Additional information:**

- Pandit Ravi Shankar was one of the most famous and highly regarded Indian musicians playing the sitar, an Indian stringed instrument.
- The santoor is played by famous exponent Pandit Shrivikram Sharma.
- There is also the dholak which is another conventional Indian drum instrument for which Ustad Zakir Hussain has also played.

94. **Which among the following is not a stringed instrumentalist?**

- (a) Sitar
- (b) Sarod

- (c) Santoor
- (d) Tabla

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Tabla a percussion instrument, not a stringed instrument.
- Consists of two drums: the smaller one called 'Dayan' and the larger one called 'Bayan'.
- Played using fingers and palms to produce rhythmic patterns.
- Essential in Hindustani classical music for accompaniment.
- Invented in the 18th century, and attributed to Amir Khusro.
- Made of wood and animal skin, producing distinct tonal qualities.

Additional information:

- Sarod: A fretless, plucked string instrument.
- Santoor: A hammered dulcimer with numerous strings.
- Played by striking the strings with a pair of light wooden mallets, used mainly in Kashmiri and Hindustani classical music.

95. Which is the regional music of Goa?

- (a) Sohar
- (b) Pandavani
- (c) Mando
- (d) Lotia

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- Mando regional music of Goa.
- A blend of Indian and Western musical traditions.
- Characterized by its slow, lyrical, and graceful melody.
- Often sung in Konkani, the local language of Goa.
- Themes typically revolve around love, longing, and social issues.
- Integral to Goan culture and performed at weddings, festive occasions, and cultural events.
- Influenced by Portuguese colonization, reflecting a fusion of Goan and Portuguese cultures.

Additional information:

- Sohar: Traditional folk songs from Bihar.
- Pandavani: A narrative folk singing style from Chhattisgarh.

- Lotia: A traditional folk dance and song from Uttar Pradesh.

96. Which of the following musical instruments is a reed instrument?

- (a) Shehnai
- (b) Manjira
- (c) Tabla
- (d) Bansuri

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- It is a reed instrument, the Shehnai.
- It is made of wood, with a metal bell at the end.
- Used in North Indian classical music.
- Associated with auspicious events like weddings and religious ceremonies.
- This playing requires an advanced level of breath control as well as several different finger techniques.
- Popularised by Ustad Bismillah Khan.

Additional information:

- Manjira: A pair of small hand cymbals. Played with the fingers, used in devotional and folk music in India.
- Tabla: A double drum used in Indian classical music, played with the hands to produce a wide range of rhythms.
- Bansuri: A flute made of bamboo, used as an Indian classical music wind instrument. It has a smooth tone and its playing requires breath control.

97. 'Kajli painting' in which brushes are not used, is traditionally associated with which of the following states?

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Rajasthan

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Kajli painting has been a traditional art form from Rajasthan.
- What is unique to the style, however, is the fact that no brushes have been used; instead, it uses fingers and other tools to create the paintings.
- This involves the use of natural colors derived from minerals and plants.
- Those paintings very often depict local folk-

lore, mythology, and everyday life scenes.

- It is usually written on handmade paper or cloth.
- Kajli paintings reflect the vibrant life and art traditions of Rajasthan.

Additional information :

- Jharkhand-Madhubani Art: Known for its intricate designs and use of natural colors.
- Tamil Nadu-Tanjore Paintings: Notable for their rich colors and surface texture.
- Kerala-Murals: Famous for their depiction of Hindu mythological themes.

98. Kalighat paintings derives its name from its place of origin in the _____

- (a) Kanchipuram
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Kushinagar
- (d) Kathgodam

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans : (b)

- Kalighat paintings originated in Kolkata (formerly Calcutta), West Bengal.
- The art form developed in the 19th century.
- Common themes include Hindu deities, mythological scenes, and social commentary
- Painted on paper or cloth, using natural dyes and pigments.
- It reflects the socio-religious life of Bengal and the influences of local traditions.
- The paintings are characterized by their use of wash techniques and quick, fluid brushwork.
- Initially popular as temple and market art, it has evolved into a recognized folk art form.

Additional information:

- Kanchipuram: Renowned for its traditional silk-weaving industry.
- Kushinagar: Where it is believed Buddha achieved Parinirvana.
- Kathgodam is one of the important railway stations in Uttarakhand.

99. Which of the following styles of painting belongs to Maharashtra?

- (a) Miniature
- (b) Madhubani
- (c) Warli
- (d) Kalam

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (c)

- This painting belongs to the Warli of Maha-

ashtra in India.

- These are simple, geometric patterns: traditional tribal art.
- This work is normally done on mud walls using natural colors.
- Represents everyday life, nature, and social events.
- Uses a white pigment on an earthy background to ensure contrast.
- It is mainly created by the Warli tribe in Thane district of Maharashtra.

Additional information:

- Miniature: It refers to small-sized but very detailed paintings that are of Indian origin, particularly from different parts of the country.
- Madhubani: This style of painting is from the state of Bihar in India. It comprises bright colors and complex patterns of mythological and folk content.
- Kalam: A Folk Painting Art Tradition of Tamil Nadu, South India.

100. Which of the following is a traditional painting of Odisha?

- (a) Warli
- (b) Pattachitra
- (c) Sanjhi
- (d) Madhubani

Ans. (b)

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

- Pattachitra is a traditional painting style from Odisha, India.
- Painted on cloth (patta) or dried palm leaves.
- Depicts mythological, religious stories, and folklore, particularly relating to Lord Jagannath.
- Uses natural colors derived from minerals, conch shells, and other organic sources.
- Characterized by intricate borders, detailed patterns, and vibrant colors.
- Traditionally crafted by Chitrakar community artists in Odisha.
- Plays an important role in the cultural and religious life of Odisha, especially in festivals and rituals.
- Dates back to ancient times and continues to be a significant cultural heritage of Odisha.

Additional information:

- Warli: Tribal art form from Maharashtra.

- Sanjh: Paper-cutting art from Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.
 - Madhubani: Folk painting from Bihar.
- 101. Who made the painting 'My Mother'?**
- (a) Nandlal Bose
 - (b) Abanindranath Tagore
 - (c) Devendranath Tagore
 - (d) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- 'My Mother' was painted by Abanindranath Tagore, a remarkable artist and founder of the Bengal School of Art.
- He contributed greatly to modern Indian art and his paintings often dealt with India-related themes such as Bharat Mata and Krishna Leela.
- He became the Chancellor of Visva Bharati College in 1942.

Additional Information

- Nandalal Bose was a renowned Indian painter who is considered one of the leaders of the Bengal School. For instance, "Sati" – a painting of the Constitution of India.
- Debendranath Tagore is a philosopher and religious reformer; Debendranath is the father of Abanindranath Tagore.
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee was a famous Bengali writer, poet, and journalist who authored Anandamath whose text also bears the song Vande Mataram.

102. The painting "Damayanthi" was painted by _____

- (a) Raja Ravi Varma
- (b) Kalidas
- (c) Johann Zoffany
- (d) Abanindranath Tagore

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Raja Ravi Varma painted "Damayanthi".
- Raja Ravi Varma was related to the royal family of Travancore of present-day Kerala State, India.
- Raja Ravi Varma is a celebrated Indian painter and artist.
- For artistic and socially wider reasons, he is acknowledged as one of the greatest painters in the history of Indian art.

Additional information:

- Abanindranath Tagore: Founder of the Bengal School of Art.
- Notable works: "Meri Maa," "Bharat Mata," "Krishna Leela"
- Indian mythology, Indian themes, and nationalistic sentiments
- Educational Background, Studied at Government College of Art and Craft, Kolkata
- Family, Nephew of Rabindranath Tagore, a prominent poet and philosopher
- Heritage, Major influences on the development of modern Indian art; Guru of many prominent Indian artists

103. The 'Paitkar' paintings are unique cultural symbols of _____

- (a) Jharkhand
- (b) Chhattisgarh
- (c) Telangana
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a)

- Paitkar painting originated from Amadubi village located in the eastern part of Jharkhand.
- This village is called Paitkar village.
- The word Paitkar is derived from the local word Patekar or Pata artists of the region.
- These paintings have been made by Bengali painters.

Additional information:

- Bastar from Chhattisgarh is famous for its uniqueness.
- Cheriyal scroll paintings, the stories that depict stories from Indian mythology, especially the Puranas and Ramayana, are well-known in Telangana.
- Mysore paintings are classical South Indian paintings with elaborate details, muted colors, and the use of gold foil can be found in Karnataka.

104. Stitched clothes such as salwars, kurtas, topees, etc were brought to India by whom?

- (a) Mughals and Mongols
- (b) Afghans and Turks
- (c) Kushans, Shakas and Parthians.
- (d) Portuguese and Britishers.

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Kushans, Shakas, and Parthians These Cen-

tral Asian tribes were introduced with their clothing styles when they invaded and settled in the Indian subcontinent.

- Salwar and kurta are believed to have roots in the clothing styles brought by these groups.
- Various sculptures and carvings from the period depict people wearing stitched garments.
- These styles became part of daily use in many regions of India.

Additional information:

- While we see it channeled in royal and formal lady like never before; the same is not true for everyday tailored clothes.
- In terms of military uniforms and distinct styles of coats and hats, Afghan or Ottoman influences were stronger.
- Portuguese and the Britishers: They influenced Indian clothing far later than it was in ancient times.

105. The “Gho” is the traditional and national dress for men in _____.

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Cambodia
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) Vietnam

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Bhutan

- Gho is a distinctive traditional dress worn by Bhutanese men.
- Gho is a knee-length robe that is tied with a belt known as a “kera.”
- In Bhutan, wearing the Gho is a requirement in formal settings, including government offices and schools.
- Gho has been worn for centuries and reflects the historical continuity of Bhutanese dress.

Additional information:

- Thailand’s traditional dress for men includes the “Chong graben,”
- Cambodian men traditionally wear the “krama,” a type of scarf or shawl.
- In Vietnam, men traditionally wear the “ao dai,” a long tunic worn over pants.

106. Which region of India is famous for Patola print dupattas?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Gujarat

- Patola weaving is a traditional art form originating from Gujarat, specifically from the town of Patan.
- It is known for its intricate and vibrant double ikat patterns.
- The Patola technique involves a complex process of dyeing both the warp and weft threads before weaving.
- Patola dupattas are made from silk and are renowned for including geometric shapes and motifs inspired by nature.
- Patola dupattas have gained international acclaim for their craftsmanship and quality

Additional information:

- Jammu and Kashmir is known for its Pashmina shawls and Kashmiri embroidery.
- Karnataka is known for its rich silk weaving tradition, including Mysore silk sarees.
- Tamil Nadu is famous for Kanchipuram silk sarees.

107. Pochampally Ikat sarees and dress materials, famous for their traditional geometric patterns, belong to the state of.....

- (a) Telangana
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Kerala

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) Telangana

- Pochampally Ikat saris are made in the town of Pochampally situated in the Yadadri Bhuvanagiri district of Telangana.
- These are famous due to their complex geometric patterns and bright colors.
- Ikat is a form of resist dyeing where the threads are dyed before weaving to produce beautiful and crisp patterns.
- Pochampally Ikat is an integral part of the cultural and textile heritage of Telangana.
- It has received the Geographical Indication (GI) tag, recognizing its unique craftsmanship and regional significance.

Additional information:

- Tamil Nadu: Famous for its Kanjeevaram silk saris, known for their rich texture and vibrant colors.
- Karnataka: Known for its luxurious Mysore

silk saris, which are famous for their sheen and durability.

- Kerala: Famous for Kasavu saris, traditionally white or off-white with golden borders.

108. Who is the author of the book 'The Ramayana (Sita: An Illustrated Retelling of the Ramayana)'?

- (a) Ravinder Singh
- (b) Durjeya Dutta
- (c) Devdutt Patnaik
- (d) Amish Tripathi

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c)

- An Illustrated Retelling of the Ramayana,' which provides a unique and modern interpretation of the classic epic from Sita's perspective.
- Patnaik is known for his extensive work on Indian mythology and ancient texts, making him a prominent figure in contemporary retellings of these stories.
- The book is illustrated, combining Patnaik's narrative with visual representations to bring the story of Sita to life.
- He has authored several other books on Indian mythology, including 'Myth = Mithya' and 'Jaya: An Illustrated Retelling of the Mahabharata.'
- Patnaik's work is celebrated for making complex mythological texts accessible and engaging for modern readers.

Additional information:

- Ravinder Singh: His famous books include "I Too Had a Love Story" and "Can Love Happen Twice?". His writing often explores themes of love, relationships, and personal experiences.
- Durjoy Datta is Known for books like "Of Course I Love You" and "Till the Last Breath." His books are particularly popular among young readers and explore modern-day relationships and emotions.
- Amish Tripathi: Known for his mythological fiction. Author of the "Shiva Trilogy" and "Ram Chandra Series," including "The Immortals of Meluha."

109. Who has written the novel 'Untouchable'?

- (a) Premchand

(b) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

(c) R.C. Majumdar

(d) Mulk Raj Anand

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Mulk Raj Anand:

- Wrote the novel 'Untouchable' posted in 1935.
- It makes an area of expertise of a day inside the lifestyles of Bakha, an untouchable sweeper.
- The novel is considered a crucial work in Indian English literature and has contributed to social reform.
- Mulk Raj Anand is celebrated for his contributions to Indian literature and social activism.

Additional information:

- Premchand is famous for his Hindi and Urdu novels like 'Godaan' and 'Nirmala'.
- Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay is known for his novel 'Anandamath' and the song 'Vande Mataram'.
- R.C. Majumdar, Renowned historian, is Considered a prominent figure in the field of Indian historical research.

110. Who among the following is one of the co-authors of the book 'Cracking The Code: My Journey in Bollywood'?

- (a) Rajkumar Rao
- (b) Nawazuddin Siddiqui
- (c) Harshvardhan Kapoor
- (d) Ayushmann Khurrana

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Co-authored 'Cracking The Code: My Journey in Bollywood' with his wife, Tahira Kashyap.
- The book provides insights into Ayushmann's journey from being a radio jockey to becoming a successful actor in Bollywood.
- Shares personal anecdotes, struggles, and tips for aspiring actors.
- The book was published in 2015.
- Highlights key moments in Ayushmann's career, including his debut in 'Vicky Donor'.

Additional information:

- Rajkumar Rao is a renowned Bollywood actor known for films like 'Shahid', 'Newton', and 'Stree'.

- Nawazuddin Siddiqui is an acclaimed actor known for his work in films like 'Gangs of Wasseypur', 'The Lunchbox', and 'Manto'.
- Harshvardhan Kapoor, Son of actor Anil Kapoor, is known for his roles in 'Mirzya' and 'Bhavesh Joshi Superhero'.

111. 'Ace against Odds' is the title of whose autobiography?

- (a) Mirabai Chanu
- (b) Saina Nehwal
- (c) Mary Kom
- (d) Sania Mirza

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) Sania Mirza:

- 'Ace Against Odds' is the autobiography of Sania Mirza.
- This book was published in 2016.
- Details his adventure as an expert tennis player, which includes his struggles and triumphs.
- Her achievements were highlighted, such as prevailing Grand Slam titles and becoming world primary in doubles.
- Provides personal insight into his life, training, and experiences on and off the court.

Additional information:

- In India, Mirabai Chanu is best known for winning the silver medal in the 49 kg category at the 2020 Tokyo Olympics.
- Saina Nehwal was the first Indian to win a medal in badminton at the Olympics (bronze in 2012).
- Mary Kom, Indian boxer and Olympic medalist.

112. 'Wings of Fire: An Autobiography' is the title of which autobiography?

- (a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (b) Rajender Singh
- (c) E. Sreedharan
- (d) Satyabhama Das Biju

SSC MTS/Havaldar-08/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a)

- A.P.J. Abdul Kalam:
- 'Wings of Fire, An Autobiography' via A.P.J. Written via. Abdul Kalam.
- This ebook was published in 1999.
- Rameshwaram's adventure from a humble history to becoming a leading scientist and President of India.
- His enormous contributions to India's area

and missile programs consisting of the improvement of the SLV-III and Agni missiles have been highlighted.

Additional information:

- Rajendra Singh is known as the "Waterman of India" for his work in water conservation and management.
- E. Sreedharan is a renowned Indian engineer known for his role in the Konkan Railway and Delhi Metro projects.
- Satyabhama Das Biju, an Indian herpetologist known for discovering new species of amphibians, is Nicknamed the "Frogman of India" for his contributions to amphibian research and conservation.

113. Which of the following autobiographies does not correctly match the respective cricketer?

- (a) Straight from the heart - Kapil Dev
- (b) The Taste of My Life: From Cricket to Cancer and Back - Yuvraj Singh
- (c) Playing It My Way- V.V.S. Laxman
- (d) Cricket Delightful - Mushtaq Ali

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Ans. (c):

- 'Playing It My Way' is the autobiography of Sachin Tendulkar, not V.V.S. Laxman.
- The book details Tendulkar's cricketing journey from his early years to his retirement.
- It covers his record-breaking career, including his numerous centuries and milestones.
- Published in 2014, it became a bestseller and provided deep insights into Tendulkar's life and career.

Additional information:

- 'Straight from the Heart' is actually Kapil Dev's autobiography. This book tells about his career, which also includes leading India to victory in the 1983 Cricket World Cup.
- 'The Taste of My Life: From Cricket to Cancer and Back' is credited to Yuvraj Singh.
- 'Cricket Delightful' is actually the autobiography of Mushtaq Ali. The book covers his experiences and contributions to Indian cricket.

114. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Unfinished: A Memoir'?

- (a) Priyanka Chopra
- (b) Kareena Kapoor

(c) Alia Bhatt

(d) Deepika Padukone

SSC MTS/Havaladar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Priyanka Chopra:
- 'Unfinished: A Memoir' is authored by Priyanka Chopra.
- The book was published in February 2021.
- Chronicles Priyanka Chopra's journey from her early life in India to her success in Bollywood and Hollywood.
- Includes personal anecdotes, professional experiences, and insights into her struggles and achievements.

Additional information:

- Kareena Kapoor is best known for her autobiography 'The Style Diary of a Bollywood Diva', published in 2018.
- Alia Bhatt, As of now, Alia Bhatt has not authored a memoir.
- Deepika Padukone is known for her autobiography titled 'Deepika Padukone: The Untold Story', published in 2018.

115. Which of the following novels is one of the notable works of Vikram Seth?

- (a) Show Business
- (b) The Glass Palace
- (c) Ancient India
- (d) A Suitable Boy

SSC MTS-19/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- 'A Suitable Boy' is a highly acclaimed novel by Vikram Seth.
- The novel was published in 1993.
- It is a sprawling narrative set in post-independence India, focusing on the life and marriage of Lata Mehra, a young woman.
- At over 1,400 pages, it is one of the longest novels in the English language.

Additional information:

- Show Business, Written by Shashi Tharoor
- The Glass Palace: Written by Amitav Ghosh,
- Ancient India: Written by R.C. Majumdar.

116. "And then One Day: A Memoir is an autobiography of Which of the following Bollywood artists?

- (a) Priyanka Chopra
- (b) Karan Johar
- (c) Naseeruddin Shah

(d) Shahrukh Khan

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Naseeruddin Shah:

- "And Then One Day: A Memoir" is the autobiography of Naseeruddin Shah, a distinguished actor in Indian cinema.
- Shah is renowned for his work in both mainstream Bollywood and parallel cinema,
- The memoir offers a candid and insightful look into Shah's life,
- The book is praised for its honest and engaging narrative, reflecting Shah's reflective and introspective nature.

Additional information:

- Priyanka Chopra authored "Unfinished," which is her memoir.
- Karan Johar is known for his memoir "An Unsuitable Boy,"
- His book "SRK: Still Reading Khan" is a biography rather than a personal memoir.

117. Which famous Indian writer of the 21st century wrote the novel The Immortals of Meluha (Shiva Trilogy)?"

- (a) Shashi Tharoor
- (b) Durjeya Dutta
- (c) Ravinder Singh
- (d) Amish Tripathi

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) Amish Tripathi

- Amish Tripathi wrote "The Immortals of Meluha," which is the first book in the highly acclaimed Shiva Trilogy.
- The book and the entire trilogy became best-sellers in India, gaining immense popularity for their imaginative retelling of the story of Lord Shiva.
- The series is a work of mythological fiction that reimagines ancient Indian deities and legends, blending mythology with historical and fantasy elements.
- The success of the Shiva Trilogy established Tripathi as a prominent author in contemporary Indian literature, especially in the genre of mythological fiction.

Additional Information:

- Shashi Tharoor's notable literary works include "The Great Indian Novel," "Inglorious Empire," and "An Era of Darkness," which focus on Indian history and politics.

- Durjoy Datta's famous books include "Of Course I Love You!," "Till the Last Breath," and "The Boy Who Loved."
- Ravinder Singh's popular books include "I Too Had a Love Story," "Can Love Happen Twice?," and "Like It Happened Yesterday."

118. Malgudi Days is a collection of Short stories of.....

- (a) Amish Tripathi
- (b) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (c) R.K. Narayan
- (d) Chetan Bhagat

SSC MTS - 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c) R.K. Narayan

- R.K. Narayan, a celebrated Indian author, wrote "Malgudi Days," a collection of short stories set in the fictional town of Malgudi.
- "Malgudi Days" has had a significant cultural impact,
- depicting the everyday life and struggles of ordinary people in a relatable and charming manner.
- The collection has been adapted into a popular television series,
- further cementing its place in Indian literature and popular culture.

119. "The Race of My Life" is the autobiography of a famous Indian sportsman.....

- (a) Kapil Dev
- (b) Milkha Singh
- (c) Sania Mirza
- (d) Yuvraj Singh

Ans. (b):

SSC SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-1)

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

- Milkha Singh is a legendary Indian track and field sprinter, also known as "The Flying Sikh."
- His autobiography, "The Race of My Life," co-written with his daughter Sonia Sanwalka, chronicles his journey from a traumatic childhood to becoming one of India's most celebrated athletes.
- The book covers his achievements, including his memorable performance at the 1960 Rome Olympics and winning gold medals at the 1958 Asian Games and 1958 Common-

wealth Games.

- It is about their struggles and determination, which serve as inspiration for future generations of athletes.

Additional Information:

- Kapil Dev: He is known for leading India to its first World Cup victory in 1983.
- Sania Mirza: She has won multiple Grand Slam titles and is known for her contributions to Indian sports.
- Yuvraj Singh:
- His autobiography is "The Test of My Life." He played a crucial role in India's 2007 T20 World Cup and 2011 World Cup victories.

120. "I Too Had a Love Story" is a novel written by.

- (a) Arvind Adiga
- (b) Ruskin Bond
- (c) Ravinder Singh
- (d) Durjeya Dutta

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

I too Had a Love Story novel is written by Ravinder Singh.

- On the subject of personal love stories, Ravinder Singh pens I Too Had a Love Story.
- Singh's own experiences and emotional journey underlines this novel, with themes of romance and loss.
- The book cutely expresses the concerns of man's emotion as it plays through multiple states of his life.

• **Additional information:**

- Arvind Adiga: Known for his novel *The White Tiger*, which won the Man Booker Prize.
- Ruskin Bond: Known for his works such as *The Room on the Roof* and *A Flight of Pigeons*.
- Durjeya Dutta: Not known for writing *I Too Had a Love Story*.

121. What is the title of Anand Neelakantan's first novel?

- (a) The Immortals of Meluhha
- (b) Kadambari
- (c) Asura: Tale of the Vanquished
- (d) Uses of truth

SSC MTS-10/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (e):

The title of Anand Neelakantan first Novel is Asura: Tale of Vanquished

- The main character in the story is Ravana, who is presented as an antagonist in a retelling of Ramayana.
- Therefore, it provides an alternative view on this epic by emphasizing on the intricacies involved in the personalities.

- **Additional information:**

- Kadambari is not written by Anand Neelakantan.
- Uses of Truth is the book about the benefits of stating the truth and living the life of honesty.

122. **Galpaguchchha is a collection written by Rabindranath Tagore.**

- (a) English poetry
- (b) Devotional songs
- (c) short stories
- (d) Poems

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Ans.(c):

Galpaguchchha is a collection of short stories.

- They also depict various complexities involved in relationships between people. But despite these similarities between them, each story is unique because it highlights different aspects of life, society or culture.
- While editing his book, Tagore opted to present stories for 4 different purposes: entertainment, education, propaganda and reflection on contemporary realities.

- **Additional information:**

- English poetry is the poems collection but not the stories.
- Devotional songs and Poems are the part of the poems and not the stories which Galpaguchchha is about.

123. **Who is the author of the book Modi Government: New Surge of Communalism?**

- (a) M.J. Akbar
- (b) Sitaram Yechury
- (c) Pranab Mukherjee
- (d) Jaswant Singh

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b):

Modi Government: New Surge of Communalism is written by author Sitaram Yechury.

- Modi Government: New Surge of Commu-

nalism is authored by Sitaram Yechury.

- The book critiques the political climate under Prime Minister Narendra Modi, focusing on issues of communalism.

- **Additional information:**

- M.J. Akbar is the person behind the other books but not the current Prime Minister Narendra Modi.
- Pranab Mukherjee served in the cabinet during the time and he believed in true politics.

124. **Waiting for a Visa' is the autobiography of which of the following persons?**

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

Waiting for Visa autobiography was written by B. R. Ambedkar.

- Ambedkar's experiences in pursuing higher education abroad and his hardships are what this book is about.
- It also portrays his resolve as well as the obstacles he encountered since he was born a Dalit.

- **Additional information:**

- Subhas Chandra Bose: He played a key role in India's fight for independence, but didn't write this autobiography.
- Jawaharlal Nehru: He penned An Autobiography, not this book.

125. **Which author has written the famous novel 'The White Tiger'?**

Toward Freedom

- (a) Arundhati Roy
- (b) Jhumpa Lahiri
- (c) Arvind Adiga
- (d) Vikram Seth

SSC MTS/Havaldar-07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

The famous novel The White Tiger is written by Arvind Adiga

- Arvind Adiga is the author of The White Tiger.
- In essence, it gives a wryly humorous and critical account on social class disparities in India within its pages.

- **Additional information:**
- Jhumpa Lahiri has not written The White Tiger.
- Vikram Seth is known for one of the best fictitious books.

126. **Who is the author of the book 'Roads to Mussoorie'?**

- (a) Amish Tripathi
- (b) Kiran Desai
- (c) Ashwin Sanghi
- (d) Ruskin Bond

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

The Author of the book Roads to Mussoorie is Ruskin Bond.

- This collection of stories and essays contains reflections about both his life and experiences living in Mussoorie hills.
- In writing Bond captures the beauty of everyday activities that takes place throughout his home area which has become part of himself at some level.

- **Additional information:**

- Amish Tripathi did not write the Roads to Mussoorie.
- Kiran Desai is a well known author and has written many other beautiful novels.
- Ashwin Sanghi is the one of top notch writers.

127. **Who among the following is the author of the book 'Five Point Someone'?**

- (a) Chetan Bhagat
- (b) Ravinder Singh
- (c) Amish Tripathi
- (d) Durjoy Dutta

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

The book five point Someone was written by the author Chetan Bhagat.

- The book illustrates the lives of the Engineering students.
- This book shows the world of engineering and how it becomes an important part of life as their college ascends.

- **Additional information:**

- Ravinder Singh - Famous as I Also Had a Love Story.
- Amish Tripathi: Shivatrav is famous.
- Durjoy Dutta: He is known as the Lovely Boy.

128. **'Ace against Odds' is an autobiography**

by.....

- (a) Hima Das.
- (b) Sania Mirza
- (c) Dutee Chand
- (d) Mary Kom

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):

The Ace against Odds is an autobiography that is written by the author Sania Mirza.

- This autobiography from Sania Mirza is a story about the journey of a female Tennis Player.
- It talks about the struggles and advances of the female athlete over the years.
- The success from zero and building upto the glory is something to see.

- **Additional information:**

- Hima Das: Known for her achievements in sports, not this autobiography.
- Duti Chand: Known for his work in sports, not Ace Against Odds.
- Mary Kom: Known as Unbreakable, not Ace Against Odds.

129. **Which of the following books has been written**

- (a) Gitanjali
- (c) Chokher Bali
- (b) Gora
- (d) Nirmala

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

Gitanjali is the book that has been written.

- Gitanjali (Song Proposition) was written by Rabindranath Tagore, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1913 for his collection of poems.

- **Additional information:**

- Blonde: By Rabindranath Tagore, but not the answer here.
- Chokher Bali: Rabindranath Tagore, but no answer here.
- Nirmala: Munshi Premchand.

130. **Who among the following wrote 'India Wins freedom'?**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Jaswant Singh
- (b) Abul Kalam Azad
- (d) Rajendra Prasad

SSC MTS 18/04/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

The India Wins Freedom was written by the author Abul Kalam Azad.

- India gained independence and it was written by Abul Kalam Azad.
- The main leader of the Indian independence movement and the first minister of education in independent India.

● **Additional information:**

- Jawaharlal Nehru: He is known as The Discovery of India.
- Jaswant Singh Jinnah is famous for his book India, Partition, Independence.
- Rajendra Prasad is called the Dawn of Independence.

131. Which of the following is a book by former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi?

- (a) Discovery of India
- (b) Wings of Fire
- (c) My Experiments with Truth
- (d) My Truth

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

The author and Former Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi wrote the famous book My Truth.

- My Truth is a biography of Indira Gandhi.
- It offers insights into her life and political career as Prime Minister of India.
- Other options:
- Indian Inventions: It was written by the author and Former Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Agnipaksha: It was written by the author and Former President, Late APJ Abdul Kalam.
- My Experiment with Truth: It was written by the author Mahatma Gandhi.

132. The book entitled 'Playing it My Way' has been authored by

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) VVS Laxman
- (c) Saurav Ganguly
- (d) Chetan Chauhan

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans: (a)

- The book entitled 'Playing it My Way' has been authored by Sachin Tendulkar.
- Sachin Tendulkar is a legendary former crick-

eter widely regarded as one of the greatest batsmen.

- This book is an autobiography of Sachin Tendulkar.
- He made detailed mentions about his life, career, and struggles in his journey.

Additional information:

- Previous Indian cricketer VVS Laxman has done exquisite batting and critical innings for India.
- Previous Indian cricket player Sourav Ganguly is famous for his administration qualities and administrations to the team.
- Chetan Chauhan was a well-known intellectual and an Indian cricket player. He picked up a reputation through his introductory collaboration with Sunil Gavaskar.

133. "Malgudi Days" was written by.

- (a) Vijay Krishna Acharya
- (b) Rajat Arora
- (c) Mrinal Jha
- (d) RK Narayan

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans: (d)

- RK Narayan writes "Malgudi Days."
- This book is a collection of short stories set in a fictional town, Malgudi.
- His debut book presents readers with Swaminathan and his exploits in the made-up town of Malgudi.
- It's a coming-of-age tale that offers a glimpse into Indian society before freedom.

Additional information:

- Vijay Krishna Acharya is a director and screenwriter who has also worked in Bollywood.
- Rajat Arora is an author and works in Bollywood movies, which have made him well-known.
- Mrinal Jha is an Indian author and journalist and her novels are famous.

134. Who is the author of "The Inheritance of Loss"?

- (a) Sunjeev Sahota
- (b) Anne Enright
- (c) Shobha De
- (d) Kiran Desai

SSC MTS 18/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans: (d)

- Kiran Desai is the author of "The Inheritance

of Loss.”

- For this book, Kiren Desai won the Man Booker Award and the novel got famous.
- The novel is set within the northeastern Indian state of Sikkim in the 1980s and ranges over India and the UK.
- It tells the story of a resigned judge living in a disintegrating domain and his connections with his granddaughter, a cook, and others influenced by the socio-political turmoil of the time.

Additional information:

- Sunjeev Sahota is a British author who works on the themes of individuality and migration.
- Anne Enright is an Irish writer who writes short stories and won the Booker Prize for her novel *The Gathering*.
- Shobha De is an Indian columnist who writes on contemporary fiction.

135. Who is the author of book named “Godan”?

- (a) Munshi Premchand
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Durga Das
- (d) B.P. Singh

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Munshi Premchand is often regarded as one of the greatest authors. “Godan” is one of his most famous works which portrays the struggles of a poor farmer.
- Some of the other popular works are “Nirmala” and “Rangbhoomi”.
- **Additional information:**
- Rabindranath Tagore was famous worldwide as a writer, poet, and philosopher who also composed the national anthem of India “Jana Gana Mana”.
- Durga Das is a well-known Indian journalist as well as author. His notable works include “India from Curzon to Nehru and After”.
- B.P. Singh is a prominent author who served as Director General of the National Archives of India.

136. Who is the author of book named “Essays on Gita”?

- (a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- (b) Ayub Khan
- (c) Indira Gandhi

(d) Aurobindo Ghosh

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- *Essays on Gita* is a book written by Aurobindo Ghosh.
- Aurobindo Ghosh, along with participating in the struggle for freedom was also a yogi who focused on spirituality and opened an ashram named ‘shri aurobindo ashram’ in Pondicherry.
- “Essays on Gita” is a philosophical work in which Sri Aurobindo provides his interpretation and commentary on the Bhagavad Gita
- **Additional information:**
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak was an Indian nationalist leader and freedom fighter he was also an author who is known for his work like *‘The Arctic Home of the Vedas’*.
- Ayub Khan is the former President of Pakistan and military leader he also authored famous books like *‘Friends Not Masters’*.
- Indira Gandhi is the Former Prime Minister of India known for governance she authored *‘The Years of Challenge’*.

137. Who wrote the book ‘Five Point Someone’?

- (a) Gurucharan Das
- (b) Vidhu Vinod Chopra
- (c) Chetan Bhagat
- (d) Amish Tripathi

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Chetan Bhagat wrote the book ‘Five Point Someone’.
- Chetan Bhagat is a known author, screenwriter as well as a motivational speaker who played a key role in promoting English literature in India.
- His work mainly revolves around the issues of relationships, career aspirations, and societal pressure.
- **Additional information:**
- Gurucharan Das is a prominent author, his notable works include “India Unbound” and “The Difficulty of Being Good”.
- Vidhu Vinod Chopra is a renowned Indian filmmaker and producer, best known for directing films like “3 Idiots” and “Munna Bhai M.B.B.S.”

- Being a famous author Amish Tripathi is known for his works in the genre of mythological fiction

138. Who is the writer of the novel 'The White Tiger'?

- (a) R.K. Narayan
- (b) Aravind Adiga
- (c) Vikram Seth
- (d) Shashi Tharoor

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b)

- Aravind Adiga is an Indian author and journalist who won the Man Booker Prize for his debut novel '*The White Tiger*' known for its incisive critique of the social and economic disparities in contemporary India.
- 'The white Tiger' is a dark narrative that explores themes of class struggle, corruption, and the quest for personal freedom.
- **Additional information:**
- R.K. Narayanan was an eminent Indian writer some of his notable works include '*The Guide*' and '*Swami and Friends*'.
- Vikram Seth is a renowned author and poet some of his notable works include '*A Suitable Boy*' and '*The Golden Gate*'.
- Shashi Tharoor is an Indian author and politician, he authored a few books like '*The Great Indian Novel*' and '*India Shastra*'.

139. 'Freedom in Exile' is the autobiography

- (a) Nelson Mandela
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Jiddu Krishnamurthy
- (d) Dalai Lama

SSC MTS/Havaldar-11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The book recounts his life as a Tibetan spiritual leader in exile, reflecting on the Tibetan people's plight under Chinese rule.
- Dalai Lama's autobiography named 'Freedom in Exile' emphasizes his commitment to compassion amidst adversity and non-violence.
- It is based on his struggles throughout his life and inspires resilience in the face of oppression.

Additional information:

- Nelson Mandela's autobiography named 'Long walk to freedom' narrates his struggle

against apartheid.

- 'The Experiment with Truth' is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi based on his life and principles as a spiritual leader and freedom fighter.
- Jiddu Krishnamurti works focus on his philosophical and spiritual teachings.

140. Who among the following is the author of the book 'Imaginary Homelands'?

- (a) Salman Rushdie
- (b) Khushwant Singh
- (c) Ruskin Bond
- (d) Arvind Adiga

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- Salman Rushdie authored the book named 'Imaginary Homelands', reflecting about the complexities of culture, identity and politics in his literary works.
- He explores themes of belonging, displacement and the interconnectedness of culture around the world through his imaginative and unique style.
- The book reflects insights into the human experience and is based on the fluidity of identity in a globalized world.

Additional information:

- Ruskin Bond is an Indian author who captures the charm of nature and childhood in his stories set in the hills or poetry.
- Khushwant Singh works such as 'Train to Pakistan' reflects his candid writing style and social commentary.
- 'The white Tiger' authored by Arvind Adiga, which sheds light on the social issues and the complexities of modern India through his compelling narratives.

141. Which of the following books was written by James Mill, a Scottish economist, in 1817?

- (a) Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
- (b) A Passage to India
- (c) The History of British in India
- (d) The Great Mutiny

SSC MTS 05/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c)

- James Mill wrote the book named 'The History of British in India'.
- The book is based on the detailing about the

British colonial rule in India.

- His work provided insights into British policies and administration, its impact on India, published in 1817.
- During the 19th century, His historical account influenced perspectives on British imperialism in India.

Additional information:

- E.M. Forster wrote the book named 'A Passage to India' delves into cultural misunderstanding and clashes between India and the British.
- A significant India's struggle for independence against British rule denoted by the Indian Rebellion of 1857 reflected in the book 'The Great Mutiny'.
- The book named 'Poverty Un- British Rule in India' criticizes British economic exploitation in India.

142. The book 'War and Peace' is written by:

- (a) Leo Tolstoy
- (b) Dalai Lama
- (c) Maroof Raza
- (d) H.G. Wells

SSC MTS 05/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

- Historical novel named 'War and Peace' written by Leo Tolstoy, originally published as "Voyna i mir".
- War and Peace becomes a timeless literary masterpiece with Tolstoy's philosophical insights and writing style.
- This panoramic study of early 19th-century Russian society, noted for its variety of psychological analysis and mastery of realistic detail, is generally regarded as masterwork of Russian literature.

Additional information:

- Who provides insights on security and military affairs,, is an author and defense analyst in India named Maroof Raza,
- An English writer, who is famous for the names 'The time machine', and 'The war of the world', basically science fiction works is H.G. Wells.
- Spiritual Leader of Tibetan Buddhism, who is known for promoting peace and human rights globally named Dalai Lama.

143. The National Youth Festival is celebrat-

ed on the birth anniversary of the following personalities.

- (a) Chandrashekhar Azad
- (b) Milkha Singh
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- The birthday of Swami Vivekananda is celebrated as the National Youth Festival.
- The program is meant to provide a platform for young people the express of talent, learn from each other, and discuss issues concerning the youth.
- The National Youth Festival is a pointer to his contributions to the betterment of society and inspires the youth to be ideals incarnate.

Additional information:

- Chandrashekhar Azad: One of the leading individuals of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.
- Milkha Singh is nicknamed "The Flying Sikh."
- Bhagat Singh: He is involved in the killing of British police officer John Saunders in 1928 as an act of revenge for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai.

144. In which union territory of India, Bastille Day is celebrated?

- (a) Lakshadweep
- (b) Daman & Diu
- (c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- (d) Puducherry

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The Puducherry formerly known as Pondicherry celebrates Bastille Day because of its historical relation with France.
- Bastille Day is celebrated on 14th July, marking the French Revolution and the storming of the Bastille prison in 1789.
- The whole celebration is done with processions, cultural programs, and a French flag hoisting, indicating that part of Puducherry was a French colony and had links with France.
- This is an important event for the locals to prove the existence of a fusion of Franco-Tamil culture in Puducherry.

- **Additional information:**
- Lakshadweep: Kavaratti is the administrative capital.
- Daman & Diu: Daman serves as the administrative capital.
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli: Silvassa is the administrative capital.

145. Har Gobind Khorana was awarded the Nobel Prize in the field of ____.

- (a) Medicine
- (b) Literature
- (c) Physics
- (d) Peace

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- The Nobel Prize in Medicine and Physiology was received by Har Gobind Khorana in the year 1968, which he shares with Robert W. Holley and Marshall Nirenberg
- He is renowned for his contribution to the genetic code and its function, and provided insight works about genetic information that fundamentally advances genetics and biology and translates into proteins.

Additional information:

- The study of written books includes poetry, fiction, drama, and critical essays known as Literature.
- Physics is the branch of study related to the properties and nature of energy and matter.
- In the year 2014, the Nobel Peace Prize for peace was received by Kailash Satyarthi, and honored for his insightful work on children's rights and abolishing child labor.

146. The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences is awarded every year in the memory of ____.

- (a) John Keynes
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Alfred Nobel
- (d) Adam Smith

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- Alfred Nobel is the inventor a wealthy industrialist and dynamite, in whose memory the Prize is named.
- His will formatted the Nobel Prize to reward outstanding achievements in literature, chemistry, physics, peace, and medicine, and

later, the Swedish Central Bank established the economic sciences prize named Sveriges Riksbank.

Additional information:

- Karl Marx was an economist and philosopher, who proposed the revolution in the capitalist world in order to establish an Equal society.
- Adam Smith was an economist and philosopher both, known for his work which established the Modern economic theory.
- A British economist whose name was John Keynes prominently changed the practice of macroeconomics and theories as well as the government's policies.

147. Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for:

- (a) Theory of relativity
- (b) Theory of photoelectric effect
- (c) Theory of specific heat
- (d) Theory of Brownian motion

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Einstein was awarded the Nobel Prize for the theory of the photoelectric effect, which is supported by the quantum theory of light that explains how light made of photons can eject electrons from various materials.
- His theory challenged the classical wave theory supported the quantum theory of light, and prominently contributed to the mechanism of quantum.

Additional information:

- The theory of Relativity given by Einstein describes the interconnection between space and time relative to the frame of reference.
- Einstein described the theory of Brownian Motion, confirming the atomic theory of matter and the motion of particles suspended in a fluid.
- Other scientists developed the theory of specific heat, describing that heat capacity varies with material properties and temperature.

148. Who among the following was awarded the youngest Nobel prize?

- (a) William Lawrence Bragg
- (b) James Watson
- (c) Marie Curie
- (d) Kenneth Arrow.

SSC MTS-06/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- The Nobel Prize in Physics was awarded to Bragg in 1915 at the age of 25, along with his father, who developed a method to determine crystal structures of X-ray crystallography.
- Braggs' contributions prominently advanced the understanding of revolutionizing scientific fields, and atomic structures, and laid the foundation for structural biology and material science.

Additional information:

- The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine was awarded to James Watson in 1962 for the discovery of the Double helix structure (DNA).
- Nobel Prizes in Physics (1903) and Chemistry (1911) for pioneering research on radioactivity received two times by Marie Curie.
- Nobel Memorial Prize was awarded to Kenneth Arrow in Economic Sciences in 1972 at age 51 for his contributions to welfare economics, and general equilibrium theory.

149. Which of the following Indian singers received 'Bharat Ratna' in 2001?

- (a) Asha Bhosle
- (b) Ali Akbar Khan
- (c) Shreya Ghoshal
- (d) Lata Mangeshkar

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- India's highest civilian award, The Bharat Ratna, was awarded to Lata Mangeshkar. In recognition of her contributions to Indian music, she became a legendary playback singer and sang thousands of songs in multiple Indian languages.
- Indian cinema and culture have left an incredible mark with her timeless songs, and melodious voice recognized for her role in shaping the Indian music industry and for her vocal talent.

Additional information:

- Legendary sarod player and composer is Ali Akbar Khan, renowned for his contributions to Hindustani classical music.
- Contemporary playback singer Shreya Ghoshal is admired for her vocal talent and melodious voice in the Indian film industry.
- Playback singer Asha Bhosle sister of Lata

Mangeshkar, is recognised for her versatile singing in Indian cinema.

150. Which of the following is the highest civilian award of India?

- (a) Padma Bhushan
- (b) Bharat Ratna
- (c) Padma Shri
- (d) Jnanpith Award.

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (b):

- The highest civilian award was established in the year 1954 in India, on the recommendation of the Prime minister, and conferred by the President of India.
- Certificates called Sanad signed by the President of India and a medallion given to recipients, symbolize the highest level of recognition and gratitude.

Additional information:

- In India, Padma Bhushan is the third-highest civilian award given for recognition of service in any field.
- In India, The recognition of service in any field is awarded as Padma Shri is the fourth highest civilian award.
- Award presented annually for the contribution to literature by the Bharatiya Jnanpith to an author in any of the Indian languages.

151. Identify the Kuchipudi dancer among the following, who was awarded 'Padma Shri' in the year 2022.

- (a) Padmaja Reddy
- (b) Dr. Veeraswami Sessaiah
- (c) Vidyanand Sarek
- (d) KV Rabia

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) :

Padmaja Reddy—another Kuchipudi maestro, was awarded with the Padma Shri in the year 2022 for her contribution to the Kuchipudi dance form.

- She has been dancing Kuchipudi for the last 49 years and is highly graceful on stage apart from being very loyal to the art form.
- Additional information:
- Dr. Veeraswami Sessaiah: Though he is a known personality in the field of dance.
- Vidyanand Sarek: Vidyanand Sarek is a Pahari litterateur and folk artist. In 2022, he was

awarded Padma Shri.

- KV Rabia: She was awarded India's fourth highest civilian award Padma Shri in January 2022.

152. Rani Machhaiah is the '.....' folk dancer who was awarded the Padma Shri award in 2023.

- (a) Lambadi
- (b) Ummatt aat
- (c) Dhimsa
- (d) Gussadhi

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b):

Rani Mach Isaiah is reported to have performed the Ummatt aat folk dance as the flagship dancer of the dance form.

- It is commonly linked to the us Matt people.
- Ummatt aat is one of the dances of the state expressed lively, commonly performed during festivals and any comparable occasions.
- This Section shows and preserves the cultural history and monetary achievements of the Ummatt community and their value systems as depicted by art.
- **Additional information:**
- Lambadi: A dance of the Banjara community whose women wear many ornaments and brightly colored costumes or rural.
- Dhimsa: A dance without Manyam that is performed during the festivals of Andhra Pradesh.
- Gussadhi: A regional dance, performed by the Gussadi tribes located in the central part of India.

153. Indian classical dancer Sonal Mansingh was honored with which of the following awards?

- (a) Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan
- (b) Padma Vibhushan and Padma Shri
- (c) Padma Bhushan and Bharat Ratna
- (d) Padma Bhushan and Padma Shri

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

Indian classical dancer Sonal Mansingh was honored with Padma Bhushan and Padma Vibhushan.

- Sonal Mansingh received Padma Bhushan in 1987 as the third-highest civilian award in India.

- In 2003 she was awarded Padma Vibhushan – one of the highest civilian honors of India, which puts her as the leader of the representatives of classical dances.

- Sonal Mansingh has been awarded this award for her immense contributions to Indian classical dance, which has epitomized the cultural landscape of the country.

- **Additional information:**

- She was the youngest ever to receive Padma Bhushan and the first Indian woman dancer to get Padma Vibhushan.

154. Who popularized the 'Pandanallur' style of Bharatanatyam and received the Padma Bhushan in 2004?

- (a) Madhuri Dixit
- (b) Kumari Kamala
- (c) Mallika Sarabhai
- (d) Alarmel Valli

SSC MTS-15/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

Alarmel Valli is one of the renowned Indian dancers of the present era who brought the 'Pandanallur' style of Bharatanatyam to fame.

- In the year 2004, she was honored with Padma Bhushan award for her excellent services to the field of art with special reference to Bharatanatyam.
- Alongside her dancing career, Alarmel Valli has educated many students and is a choreographer of the Bharatanatyam, thus supporting the remaining classical dance style.

- **Additional information:**

- Madhuri Dixit received Pama Shri in the year 2008.
- Kumari Kamala received Padma Bhushan in 1970 for her contributions.
- Mallika Sarabhai is awarded by Padma Bhushan in 2010.

155. In the year.....Padma Subramaniam received the Padma Bhushan award for her contribution to Indian classical dance.

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1998
- (c) 2003
- (d) 2010

SSC MTS 04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c):

Indian classical dancer and choreographer Padma

Subramaniam, received Padma Bhushan in the year 2003

- She got this award for her immense contribution to the field of Indian classical especially in Bharatanatyam.
- She has developed many new styles in choreography and has also worked to popularize and revive classical Indian dances.
- **Additional information:**
- She has been active in acting and dancing for many years now and she has acquired recognition for her local and international shows.
- She has also given her mite in the field of dance education having trained several students and inculcating the beauty of Indian classical dance in the world.

156. Which famous Indian Kathak dancer was awarded the Padma Vibhushan, India's second highest civilian award in 1986?

- (a) Mallika Sarabhai
- (b) Madhavi Mudgal
- (c) Birju Maharaj
- (d) Manjari Chaturvedi

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

Birju Maharaj is an Indian Kathak dancer who was awarded Padma Vibhushan, the second-highest civilian award of India, in 1986.

- He has been highly acclaimed for his brilliant contribution to the Indian Classical Dance and is regarded as one of the greatest exponents of Kathak.
- The international accolades awarded to Birju Maharaj gave recognition for his huge contributions toward enriching India's cultural heritage through performing Kathak.
- **Additional information:**
- Mallika Sarabhai: The dancer-actress is known for her work in Bharatanatyam and contributions to dance and social activism.
- Madhavi Mudgal: The accomplished Odissi dancer has contributed hugely to the Indian classical dance scenario.
- Manjari Chaturvedi: She is an exponent of contemporary Kathak dancing and has been trying to break new ground in the traditional form.

157. _____ is the highest gallantry

award for officers and other enlisted personnel of all military branches of India.

- (a) Param Vir Chakra
- (b) Shaurya Chakra
- (c) Mahavir Chakra
- (d) Kirti Chak

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

The Param Vir Chakra is the highest military decoration awarded for acts of conspicuous bravery.

- The Param Vir Chakra was established on 26 January 1950 and is India's highest military award for gallantry.
- It is granted to recognize the highest degree of valor or self-sacrifice in the face of the enemy. It is an award given due to extremely courageous acts before the enemy.
- **Additional information:**
- The Shaurya Chakra Award is given for Gallantry otherwise than in the Face of the Enemy.
- The Mahavir Chakra is the second-highest military decoration awarded.
- The Kirti Chakra is the second-highest peacetime gallantry award.

158. Which of the following novels of Kamleshwar was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2003?

- (a) Ek Sadak Sattavan Galiyan
- (b) Kitne Pakistan
- (c) Jalti hui Nadi
- (d) Kali Aandhi

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. : (b)

- The Kitne Pakistan novel by Kamleshwar was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2003.
- This novel explores the effect of partition on India.
- This novel has a crucial significance in Hindi literature.
- Recognizing its commitment to cutting-edge Indian writing and its effect on understanding the authentic setting of Segment, this received the Sahitya Akademi Award in 2003.

Additional information:

- Ek Sadak Sattavan Galiyan is also written by Kamleshwar based on the socio-political environment of India.

- The Kali Aandhi novel also traces the social and political issues of India.
- The Jalti hui Nadi novels deal with the conditions and changes in human life due to politics.

159. Who among the following was chosen as PETA India Person of the Year in 2021?

- (a) Deepika Padukone
- (b) Anushka Sharma.
- (c) Alia Bhatt
- (d) Kiara Advani

SSC MTS/Havaladar: 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

- Alia Bhatt was chosen as PETA India Person of the Year in 2021.
- She is one of the best actors in Bollywood and has given so many blockbuster movies in India.
- She is dedicated to animal welfare and her support of methods devoid of cruelty.
- She works for animal rights and conservation and raised awareness for it.

Additional information:

- Anushka Sharma has achievements for her support of vegetarianism and creature welfare.
- Deepika Padukone is famous for her acting and contributes to public services for a few causes.
- Performing artist Kiara Advani is well-known for her cinematic parts.

160. How many Grammy Awards has A.R. Rahman won?

- (a) 1
- (b) 4
- (c) 2
- (d) 3

SSC MTS/Havaladar-06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- A.R. Rahman gained a Grammy award two times.
- He is an amazing singer, composer, and songwriter who did incredible work in Indian cinemas and Bollywood.
- He has performed in many concerts and events across the world.
- He is best at the fusion of Indian traditional music with modern music.

Additional information:

- The grants honor prevalent specialized and aesthetic accomplishments within the recording industry.
- The Grammy Award is one of the highest-honored grants within the music industry.
- Grammy Award winners are beneath the highlight of consideration, which habitually opens up unused entryways for them professionally.

161. Who was awarded the National Dance Shiromani Award 2022?

- (a) Aparna Satheesan.
- (b) Shanta Dhananjayan
- (c) Birju Maharaj
- (d) Anindita Niyogi Anaam

SSC MTS/Havaladar: 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Aparna Satheesan was awarded the National Dance Shiromani Award 2022.
- She is a master and has profound information about Bharatnatyam.
- Her exhibitions are famous for their exactness, elegance, and expressiveness.
- She has performed in numerous concerts and occasions around the world.

Additional information:

- Perhaps one of the most renowned and amazing Bharatanatyam and Kuchipudi artists is Shanta Dhananjayan.
- Birju Maharaj is a well-known Kathak performer known for her intricate movements.
- Anindita Niyogi Anaam is highly renowned for her exhibits in Bharatanatyam and Odissi, where her commitment to traditional customs, expressiveness, and accuracy are celebrated.

162. Which of the following awards is given to recognise players "Lifetime Achievement in Sports"?

- (a) Dronacharya Award
- (b) Dhyan Chand Award
- (c) Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna
- (d) Arjuna Award

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. : (b)

- The Dhyan Chand Award is given to recognize players for "Lifetime Achievement in Sports". This award is honored for specific contributions and achievements in sports over a long period.
- This award is given in the honor of the

sportsperson to contribute to the promotion of sports worldwide.

- **Additional information:**

- Dronacharya Award: This award is given to coaches for their excellence in training athletes, not for lifetime achievements by players.
- Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna: It is the highest sports award in India which recognizes the brilliant performance of athletes, but they are not lifetime achievements.
- Arjuna Award: This award honors athletes for their outstanding performance in sports over a year.

163. In which field 'Saraswati Samman' award given?

- (a) Music
- (b) Literature
- (c) Journalism
- (d) Dance

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The 'Saraswati Samman award is given in the area of literature.
- It is supplied annually to honor top-notch literary paintings in Indian languages.
- **Additional Information:**
- It was first given in the 1991 year by Birla Foundation.
- This award acknowledges authors for their substantial contributions to literature.
- This award is given for the publishing of poetry works in the past 10 years.
- Harivansh Rai Bachchan is the first person who was awarded the Saraswati Samman in 1991 for his autobiography.
- And, in 2023 Prabha Verma was awarded with this award for his novel "Roudra Sathwikam" and this novel written in the Malayalam language.

164. Which of the following sportspersons has received the 'Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award'?

- (a) Gita Phogat
- (b) Saina Nehwal
- (c) Deepika Kumari
- (d) Kapil Dev

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) :

- Saina Nehwal received the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 2010 due to her World Championship in the Paris Olympics in Badminton.
- She received this award from Dr MS Gill, the then Union Minister for Youth Affairs and Sports.
- She also received the Arjuna Award in 2009.
- **Additional Information**
- Gita Phogat is an amateur wrestler who won the first gold medal in wrestling for India.
- Deepika Kumari is a professional archer. She won a gold medal in the Commonwealth Games in women's individual recurve event in the year 2010.
- Kapil Dev is a well-known former Indian cricket player who is also regarded as one of the greatest all rounder players in Indian history.

165. Which of the following awards is given to a University for its all-round good performance in sports?

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy
- (b) Dhyan Chand Award.
- (c) Arjuna Award
- (d) Dronacharya Award.

SSC MTS 06/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy is an annual reward given to the Indian University that performs best in sports at all levels including national, international, and inter-university levels.
- It was established in 1956.
- In 2024, Guru Nanak Dev University was awarded with this award.
- **Additional Information**
- The Dhyan Chand Award is considered as the highest and the lifetime achievement sporting honor of India.
- Arjuna Award is given for an outstanding performance in games and sports.
- The Dronacharya Award is given in sports activities and games.

166. Which of the following awards is NOT given by the Madhya Pradesh Government?

- (a) Kishore Kumar Award
- (b) Rani Laxmi Bai Award
- (c) Kalidas Samman

(d) Lata Mangeshkar Award

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- The Rani Laxmi Bai Award is given with the aid of the Uttar Pradesh nation authorities to the lady sportsperson to honor special sports activities personalities.

• **Additional information:**

- There isn't any award like Kishore Kumar Award in India
- Kalidas Samman is an award in arts presented by the Madhya Pradesh authorities each year. Kalidasa became a Sanskrit writer in India. Kalidas Samman was first offered in 1980.
- The Lata Mangeshkar Award commenced by means of the Madhya Pradesh authorities in 1984 and it is a countrywide-level award given to honor the works inside the area of tune.

167. The Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for contribution to Performing Arts has been conferred on artists since the year _____.

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1961
- (c) 1952
- (d) 1959

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- During the 12 months of 1961, the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Contribution to Performing Arts was conferred on artists. This present is amp real important present apt inch Bharat to artists for their important component in the fields of medicine dancing and drama

• **Additional information:**

- 1950: the existing became no longer secure inch this magnificence arsenic this is the incorrect solution
- 1952: This is inaccurate due to the fact the sangeet natak akademi turned stable in 1952 the present became no longer apt to astatine itself.
- 1959: This is wrong arsenic the awards have been now not provoked in 1959.

168. Which of the following presents awards and recognitions in the field of Indian dances?

- (a) Lalit Kala Akademi

(b) Sangeet Natak Akademi

(c) Sahitya Akademi

(d) INTACH

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The Sangeet Nataka Academy awards and recognizes excellence in the field of Indian dance.

- The Academy awards prestigious awards in the fields of dance, music, and drama, such as the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award, the Sangeet Natak Akademi Yuva Award, and the Nritya Natya Akademi Award.

• **Additional information:**

- The Academy of Fine Arts awards awards for excellence in various artistic fields such as painting, music, music and dance, and cultural studies.
- Sahitya Akademi promotes Indian literature. In this literature, such as poetry, drama, fiction, and literary studies are involved.
- The Indian National Believe in Craftsmanship and Social Legacy works to protect and advance Indian legacy and culture.

169. Tankeswar Hazarika Borbayan received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for the year 2018 for his contribution to which classical dance of India?

- (a) Sattriya
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Bharatanatyam
- (d) Kathak

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- Tankeshwara Hazarika was awarded for her contribution to the field of Sattriya dance.
- Sattriya dance is one of the most important classical dances of Assam.
- He received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award.
- He is recognized for promoting the rich tradition of this dance.

• **Additional information:**

- Kuchipudi: Classical dance from Andhra Pradesh, mainly based on Lord Krishna's pastimes. It includes dancing and acting.
- Bharatanatyam: Traditional dance of Tamil Nadu, with a deep understanding of rhythm, emotion, and drama. It is an important style

of Indian classical dance.

- Kathak: A major classical dance form of North India that follows a storytelling tradition. It uses fast-paced rhythmic postures and ghungs.

170. Which of the following department publishes Index of Industrial Production (IIP)?

- (a) Central Statistics office
- (b) National Sample Survey Organisation
- (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
- (d) Labour bureau

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans (a)

- The Index of Industrial Production (IIP) report is prepared by the Central Statistical Office (CSO).
- This department prepares and publishes the Index of Industrial Production.
- The IIP measures the industry sector's production level and presents a picture of economic activity.
- CSO provides various economic and social statistics. In this, they provide the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) and inflation rate.
- **Additional information:**
- The National Sample Survey Organization conducts surveys and collects data. They collect data related to social and economic issues.
- The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion deals with industrial policy and regulatory reforms.
- The Bureau of Labour mainly focuses on data related to labor and employment.

171. India had signed a deal with which gulf OPEC country that allows it to fill half of an underground crude oil storage facility at Bengaluru, Karnataka?

- (a) Saudi Arabia
- (b) United Arab Emirates
- (c) Iraq
- (d) Iran

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- India has signed an agreement with the UAE.
- Under the deal, the UAE will be able to fill half of India's underground crude oil storage

facility in Bengaluru.

- This storage facility will strengthen India's energy security.
- The agreement promotes cooperation in the supply and storage of crude oil.
- **Additional information:**
- This agreement allows India to contribute to the UAE's crude oil reserves.
- UAE will benefit from the facility with a 50% stake.
- India's energy security will be strengthened through this partnership. From this adequate storage of crude oil will reduce dependence on emergencies.

172. Which among the following is not among the founding members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

- (a) Iran
- (b) Iraq
- (c) Saudi Arabia
- (d) Nigeria

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d)

- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), was founded by Kuwait, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, and Venezuela in 1960, and Nigeria joined in 1971.
- To unify and coordinate petroleum policies made to secure stable and fair prices for petroleum producers among member countries.
- In shaping the direction of the organization, addressing the challenges faced by oil-producing countries in the global market.
- **Additional information:**
- Iran played a role in the organization's development in global oil markets and is a fifth founding member of OPEC.
- The conference in Baghdad, Iraq is also a founding member of OPEC and its efforts to stabilize oil prices.
- The largest producer of crude oil is Saudi Arabia, one of the founding members of OPEC.

173. Which of the following countries is NOT a member of the World Trade Organization?

- (a) Israel
- (b) Iran
- (c) Guinea

(d) Norway

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- The International body named World Trade Organization (WTO) established in 1995, deals with global rules of world trade among different nations.
- Iran was an observer and has expressed interest in joining since 2005, but not yet a member of WTO, because of Economic and political issues such as international relations and sanctions.
- Iran's ability is restricted because it is a non-member of WTO and benefits from the dispute resolution mechanisms.

Additional information:

- Since 1995, Israel has participated in the policies and trade agreements as a member of the WTO.
- In October 1995, Guinea engaged in its multi-lateral trade system as a member of the WTO.
- Norway, as a founding member of the WTO, engages in economic cooperation and free trade.

174. Which organization has helped with the development of the Digital Gender Atlas for Girl's Education in India?

- (a) UNICEF
- (b) WTO
- (c) WHO
- (d) NATO

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- An initiative aimed at monitoring the progress of girls' education and identifying low-performing geographic pockets for girls' education is the Digital Gender Atlas for Girls Education in India.
- A tool for stakeholders to address gaps and for decision-makers and challenges in girls education by providing data-driven.
- The initiative promoted gender equality in education aligning with UNICEF's mission to advocate for the well-being and rights of children.

Additional information:

- A military alliance named NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) is unrelated to educational initiatives.

- Global public health is a concern of the World Health Organization, which is unrelated to the development of educational tools.
- The International body named World Trade Organization (WTO) established in 1995, deals with global rules of world trade among different nations.

175. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank headquarters is located in which city?

- (a) Philippines
- (b) Gurugram
- (c) Shanghai
- (d) Beijing

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d)

- The AIIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank) established in the year 2015, situated in Beijing, China, a major financier of the bank and China's role as a leading proponent.
- It is established to emphasize China's commitment to infrastructure development in the Asian region, benefiting from the resources and China's influence in the projects across Asia.
- It primarily serves to facilitate close coordination with other stakeholders and member countries in the infrastructure sector of Asia.

Additional information:

- Gurugram located in Haryana, is a major financial hub and corporate, known for its startups.
- An archipelago, the Philippines, consists of over 7000 islands recognized for rich biodiversity, vibrant culture, and ecosystems.

176. Who among the following observes and reports on ceasefire violations along and across the line of control between India and Pakistan?

- (a) NATO
- (b) UNMOGIP
- (c) UNESCO
- (d) UNCIP

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b)

- UNMOGIP established in 1949, mandate to observe and report on ceasefire violations and to ensure the truce is maintained, to supervise the ceasefire between India and Pakistan in the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

- It provides an independent and impartial assessment of ceasefire violations and reports its findings to the Secretary General of the United Nations.
- The situation is monitored by and maintained records of incidents by a group of military observers from various countries.

Additional information:

- A military alliance primarily aimed at the collective defense of its member countries, does not have a mandate to observe ceasefire violations between India and Pakistan.
- Education, science, culture, and communication are the main focussed areas of UNESCO, and does not engage in military observations and monitoring.

177. Which among the following is India's first Human spaceflight program?

- (a) Chandrayaan - 1
- (b) Gaganyaan
- (c) Mangalyaan
- (d) Shukrayaan

SSC MTS-08/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- India's first mission is Gaganyaan designed to represent a significant milestone and to send astronauts in the country's space exploration efforts, critical technologies to ensure the safety and success of the human spaceflight.
- The program involves extensive development of life support systems, and plans for sending Indian astronauts called 'Vyomanauts' into low Earth orbit, demonstrating India's capabilities to carry out human spaceflight.

Additional information:

- The Gaganyaan mission develops the crewed space missions and the necessary technology for the future.
- The spacecraft is expected to be launched into low Earth orbit aboard an upgraded GSLV Mk III rocket.

178. The five colors of the rings in the symbol of the Olympic Games are red, blue, green, yellow, and _____.

- (a) Brown
- (b) Orange
- (c) Grey
- (d) Black

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans(d):

- The five colors of the rings in the symbol of the Olympic Games are red, blue, green, yellow, and black.
 - The five interlocking rings on the Olympic flag represent the five continents of the world: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe, and Oceania.
 - The color such as black was adopted with the spirit of having the Olympics being an unexceptional movement.
- Additional information:**
- These colors were chosen because at least one of the above colors can be found in every country's flag.
 - The emblem of the Olympics is the rings which were created by Pierre de Coubertin in 1913.
 - The rings on the Olympic flag are used to represent the unity of the participating nations.

179. The first modern Olympic Games were held in which of the following cities?

- (a) Athens
- (b) Stockholm
- (c) Paris
- (d) London

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans(a):

- The first modern Olympic Games were held in Athens.
 - The contemporary Olympic Games were organized by a French citizen and an educator named Pierre de Coubertin.
 - Athens in 1896 hosted 13 nations and 43 competitions that were organized in nine categories including athletics, etc.
 - It was decided that the first modern Games would be held in Athens to pay respect to the ancient tradition of the Olympics.
- Additional information:**
- Stockholm was also the host country of the Olympic Games in 1912.
 - Paris has been a host nation for the Olympic Games twice, in the year 1900 and 1924 only.
 - The Olympic games were held in London in the years 1908 and 2012.

180. In which Olympic games did India win the gold medal in men's hockey, for the first time post-independence?

- (a) London
- (b) Sydney
- (c) Barcelona
- (d) Athens

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans (a)

- Athen 1948 London Olympics, was the first Olympics held after India gained independence in 1947, won the gold medal.
- For India, the victory was prominent, led by captain Kishan Lal, who dominated the tournament with the legendary figure Dhyan Chand as coach and grabbed the gold medal showcasing their strategy and skills.
- The victory boost the international reputation and morale of the people, against Britain with a 4-0 score in the final hockey match.

Additional information:

- In Sydney and Barcelona, the team struggled and had a disappointing performance ending the tournament in seventh and ninth place respectively.
- India's hockey team finished seventh position in Athens and missed out on a medal, in the year 2004.

181. Name the place where the Olympic Games originated.

- (a) Latvia
- (b) Adan
- (c) Greece
- (d) Bagdad

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans (c)

- In Athens, Germany, the first modern Olympic Games held in Greece, revival was spear-headed by Pierre de Coubertin considered the father of the modern Olympic movement.
- He was a friend of Pierre de Coubertin, founder of the modern Olympic Games, who encourages athletes to push the boundaries of human capabilities and to strive for excellence.
- The father Henri Didon proposed the Olympic motto "Citius, Altius, Fortius" which means Faster, Higher, and Stronger, inspired by the spirit of athletic competition.

Additional information:

- Beijing, china hosted the first modern Olympics, and later in 2008, a boxer named Vi-

jender Singh won a bronze medal at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, a middleweight competition.

- A boxer named Vijender Singh won a bronze medal at the 2008 Beijing Olympics, middleweight competition.

182. Which of the following is not a color in the Olympic ring?

- (a) Pink
- (b) Green
- (c) Blue
- (d) Red

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans (a)

- A specific and official color of the Olympic rings are blue, yellow, black, green, and red, and pink is not one of them.
- Making pink unnecessary, these colors are chosen because one of these colors at least is present in every nation's flag.
- The design of the rings focuses on the global nature of the Olympic movement, promotes unity, and brings athletes from around the world together to compete with each other.

Additional information:

- In 1913, Pierre de, the founder of the modern Olympic games selected the ring to represent the union of the five continents named Americas, Africa, Europe, Asia, and Oceania.

183. Which of the following sports has NOT been played at the Olympics since 1900?

- (a) Cricket
- (b) Badminton
- (c) Hockey
- (d) Archery

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans (a)

- As a demonstration sport in 1972, badminton was introduced and became an official Olympic sport in 1992.
- Women's hockey was introduced in 1980, whereas, in the 1908 London Olympics and since 1928, it has been a part of the continuous Olympic program as men's field hockey.
- Archery was reintroduced in 1972, as it was a part of the Olympic program and discontinued after that.

Additional information:

- The Special Olympics World Games alter-

nates in Summer and Winter Games, with the objective and aims to create a world of inclusion where every person is accepted regardless of ability or disability.

184. Who was the first Indian female athlete to win a gold medal in any Asian Games?

- (a) Aarti Saha
- (b) Karnam Malleswari
- (c) Kamaljit Sandhu
- (d) Durba Banerjee

SSC MTS-02/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans (c)

- The first Indian female athlete, Kamaljit Sandhu, set a record in the Asian Games by winning the gold medal in the 400 meters at the 1970 held in Bangkok, Thailand.
- Her remarkable achievement helped pave the way for future female athletes and was honored for her contribution to Indian Sports and increased interest and support for women's sports in the nation.

Additional information:

- The first Indian woman Aarti Saha won an international gold in swimming, however, not in the Asian Games, and notable successes achieved by Durba Banerjee was an athlete but not the first to win the gold in the Asian Games.

185. The First Asian Games, took place in which city?

- (a) New Delhi
- (b) Shanghai
- (c) Beijing
- (d) Singapore

SSC MTS 9-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans (a)

- The beginning of the multi-sport event the Asian Games, which were held in 1951, took place from March 4 to March 11. The first Asian Games competed between 9 countries in six sports.
- In New Delhi, the successful organization and management of the Games establish the Asian Games as significant in the international sports calendar.

Additional information:

- Shanghai, China hosted the Asian Games in 1990, showcasing and emphasizing its growing influence in sports whereas, the

first Southeast Asian City, Singapore hosted in 1973, promoting regional sports development.

- In 1990, China hosted the Asian Games in Beijing City, emphasizing on development of sports infrastructure.

186. In which year did Pakistan win the Kabaddi (Circle Style) World Cup?

- (a) 2020
- (b) 2016
- (c) 2014
- (d) 2013

SSC MTS/Havaladar-06/09/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans (b)

- An international tournament the 'Kabaddi World Cup for the traditional style of Kabaddi, and won by Pakistan in the year 2016 with remarkable achievement.
- Pakistan defeated India showing their teamwork and skills in the circle style of Kabaddi sport.
- In 2016, Pakistan was a strong contender in an international Kabaddi competition and tournament.

Additional information:

- The strong defensive strategies and raiding techniques lead to a well-rounded team performance and are attributed to the strategic guidance of their coach and support.
- Pakistan's first win in the World Cup, emphasizing the rise of the sport's development, which was held in Punjab, India.

187. India won its first women's Junior Hockey Asia Cup title by defeating which of the following countries?

- (a) Chinese Taipei
- (b) Japan
- (c) South Korea
- (d) Malaysia

SSC MTS/Havaladar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- India beat South Korea to win the Women's Junior Hockey Asia Cup for the first time.
- In the finals, India defeated South Korea 2-1.
- India won this Asia Cup for the first time.
- **Additional information:**
- This win is a historic achievement for Indian hockey.
- The Indian team proved their strength in Asia

after losing to South Korea.

- The Junior Hockey Asia Cup is a major hockey tournament among young hockey players from Asian countries.
- The tournament is played in the junior (under-21) category and features men's and women's teams from various Asian countries.

188. Where was the 13th Hockey India Senior Women's National Hockey Championship held?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Karnataka
- (c) New Delhi
- (d) Punjab

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- The championship was held in Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh, in 2023.
- Andhra Pradesh provides good grounds and facilities for this event.
- Women groups from different parts of the country participated in the event.
- **Additional information:**
- Hockey India Senior Women's National Hockey Championship is a premier women's hockey event in India.
- The championship promotes competition among Indian women's hockey teams and helps identify emerging talent.
- The event is held every year and is attended by state teams and central teams from different parts of the country.
- The championship usually consists of league stages and knockout matches. The winning team receives the trophy and prize.
- The championship started in 2001 and has played an important role in the development of women's hockey.

189. Where is Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium, the largest hockey stadium in the country, located?

- (a) Jharsuguda, Odisha
- (b) Cuttack, Odisha
- (c) Bhubaneswar, Odisha
- (d) Rourkela, Odisha

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium is located in Rourkela.

- This is the largest hockey stadium in India.
- This stadium has a capacity of more than 20,000 spectators.
- The stadium was the main venue of the 2023 FIH Hockey World Cup.

• **Additional information:**

- Birsa Munda Stadium has a state-of-the-art facility and comfortable infrastructure, ideal for Javan International Hockey Tournaments.
- This was named after Jharkhand's famous freedom fighter and social reformer tribal leader, Barsa Munda.
- This stadium played an important role in the development and expansion of Indian hockey. This is a popular stadium in India.

190. How many players are there in a field hockey team?

- (a) 7
- (b) 15
- (c) 11
- (d) 19

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- The field hockey team has a total of 11 players.
- It consists of 10 field players and 1 goalkeeper.
- All the players of the team play together on the field.
- Each player has his own specific role like forward, midfielder, or defender.
- **Additional information:**
- A goalkeeper's main job is to protect the goal and he has to wear special gear.
- A match consists of a total of 60 minutes of play, divided into two halves. Each half lasts 30 minutes.
- A goal is scored when the ball goes completely into the goal.

191. Which country won the FIH Men's Hockey World Cup, 2018?

- (a) Netherlands
- (b) Australia
- (c) Belgium
- (d) Spain

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Belgium won the 2018 FIH Men's Hockey World Cup.

- Belgium beat India 2-0 in the final.
- It was Belgium's first men's hockey World Cup title.
- The final was played on 16 December 2018 in Bhubaneswar, India.
- **Additional information:**
- The Belgians performed brilliantly throughout the tournament.
- The FIH Men's Hockey World Cup is a major international hockey tournament organised by the International Hockey Federation (FIH). It was launched a long time ago.
- The tournament consists of 16 teams, who advance through the league stage and into the knockout rounds.
- This is a popular hockey tournament of hockey.

192. In the game of hockey, how many players join the team on the field?

- (a) 16
- (b) 10
- (c) 11
- (d) 12

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 08/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- In the hockey tournament, each team consists of 11 players.
- There are 10 players and 1 goalkeeper on the field.
- This number is as per international hockey rules.
- In total, 22 players (two teams) are on the field.
- **Additional information:**
- A goal must be scored in a match between two teams. The high-scoring team wins the game.
- Hockey is usually played on a flat and hard surface. The land is 91.4 meters long and 55 meters wide.
- A hockey match lasts 70 minutes, divided into two halves of 35 minutes each.

193. With which of the following sports disciplines is Dhanraj Pillay associated?

- (a) Basketball
- (b) Shooting
- (c) Tennis
- (d) Hockey

SSC MTS 13/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- Dhanraj Pillai is a famous Indian hockey player.
- He is considered one of the greatest players in Indian hockey.
- He played for the Indian hockey team for many years. He was popular for winning many major tournaments.

● **Additional information:**

- He has played 339 international matches for the Indian hockey team and scored more than 170 goals.
- He has been awarded awards like Khel Ratna and Padma Shri.
- Dhanraj Pillai is currently a retired Indian field hockey player.
- He currently oversees the Air India Sports Promotion Board as Joint Secretary in Mumbai.

194. In October 2022, Virat Kohli became the first Indian to score how many runs in T20 cricket history?

- (a) 5000
- (b) 9000
- (c) 15000
- (d) 11000

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d)

- In October 2022, Virat Kohli completed 11,000 runs in Twenty20 international cricket.
- He achieved this victory in a cricket match held in Australia.
- He has many impressive statistics in T20 cricket.
- He won titles in most centuries, most fifties, and most matches.
- **Additional information:**
- Kohli made his international debut in 2008. In that year India won the Under-19 World Cup.
- He has captained the Indian team also.
- Twenty20 is a minor form of cricket.
- Each team gets only 20 overs to bat.
- This cricket format is the fastest and smallest form of cricket.

195. In cricket, hitting the ball to the boundary along the ground is _____ runs.

- (a) 6
- (b) 1
- (c) 4

(d) 2

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c)

- If the ball hits or crosses the boundary wall in cricket, the team gets 4 runs.
- If the batsman hits the ball in the air and it crosses the boundary, it is called a six.
- **Additional information:**
- The origin of cricket is England.
- It was a simple game at that time, but now the rules and format have evolved.
- A team consists of 11 players. Two batsmen bat at a time.
- In this game, batsmen are out to take wickets, catch-outs, run-outs, etc. In this game, six balls in an over.
- Test cricket is the longest form of cricket, with a match lasting five days.
- T20 cricket is the shortest form of cricket with 20 overs in an innings.

196. Which of the following games is played between two teams with eleven players on each team?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Table tennis
- (c) basketball
- (d) Cricket

SSC MTS- 16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- In cricket, two teams play against each other, and the number of players in each team is eleven players.
- Cricket is a team game.
- One team bats and the other bowls.
- A batsman's aim is to hit the ball outside the field or run between the wickets to score runs.
- The aim of the bowler is to out the batsman.
- A cricket ground is oval-shaped with wickets in the middle.
- **Additional information:**
- Swimming is an individual or group sport.
- Table tennis is usually played in singles or doubles format. It is played mostly between two players.
- Basketball also has two teams. In each team, five players are included.

197. Which cricket team did India defeat in the finals of the Men's Cricket World Cup 1983?

- (a) Australia
- (b) West Indies
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) England

SSC MTS 26/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans (b)

- India defeated the West Indies in the finals of the Men's Cricket World Cup in 1983.
- This match was held at Lord's Cricket Ground.
- India won its first World Cup by defeating the West Indies by 43 runs.
- The West Indies won two world cups and are known as defending champions.

Additional information:

- The Australian cricket team won five times and is known for its solid group players.
- Britain is the origin of cricket and won the primary ICC Cricket World Glass in 2019.
- Pakistan won the ICC Cricket World Glass in 1992 under the captaincy of Imran Khan and the ICC T20 World Container in 2009.

198. Which country is considered to be the "birthplace of cricket"?

- (a) Australia
- (b) South-Africa
- (c) India
- (d) England

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans (d)

- England is considered the birthplace of cricket.
- Cricket originated in the 16th century and till now it has significantly evolved.
- The popularity of the sport and its long history make it deserving of the title of national sport.
- The founding of the Marylebone Cricket Club (MCC) had a major impact on the codification of cricket rules.

Additional information:

- Although Australia is a notable and prosperous cricketing nation, particularly in contemporary cricket,
- In 1992, South Africa hosted the World Cup and it was the most amazing World Cup ever.
- India has won two World Cups in 1983 and 2011.

199. Which of the following stadiums is the largest cricket stadium in the world?

- (a) Perth stadium
- (b) Lords cricket stadium
- (c) Eden Garden
- (d) Melbourne Cricket Ground

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (shift-II)

Ans (d)

- Melbourne Cricket Ground is the biggest cricket stadium in the world.
- It has more than 1 lakh viewers; as a result of its seating capacity, it is the biggest stadium.
- Various matches are played in this stadium, which includes a wealthy history.
- Because of its colossal estimate and authentic noteworthiness, Melbourne Cricket Ground is still recognized as a landmark in cricket.

Additional information:

- Ederbs Plant, arranged in Kolkata, can accommodate 66000 spectators.
- Perth Stadium, arranged in Australia, can suit 60000 onlookers.
- Lords Cricket Stadium is arranged in Landon; it could be a little stadium that can accommodate 30000 onlookers.

200. _____ hosted the first Cricket World Cup in 1975.

- (a) South Africa
- (b) England
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) Australia

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans (b)

- England hosted the first cricket World Cup in 1975.
- England is the birthplace of cricket and their national sport is cricket.
- The format of the overs was for 60 overs at that time and now it has evolved.
- The competition established the foundation for one-day international cricket in the future.

Additional information:

- In 1992, South Africa hosted the World Cup and it was the most amazing World Cup ever.
- New Zealand also participated in the inaugural to compete with other teams.
- Australia has hosted the World Cup in 1982 and 2020 also.

201. In which of the following states was the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022 not

held?

- (a) Goa
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) Gujarat

SSC MTS/Havaladar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans (d)

- The FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022 was not held in Gujarat.
- The determination to have cities and states for major competitions, just like the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup frequently depends on the accessibility and reasonableness of settings.
- The chosen cities ordinarily have stadiums that meet FIFA's prerequisites for facilitating universal matches.
- FIFA-approved sports infrastructure was already present in Goa, Odisha, and Maharashtra, the cities that were chosen for the competition.

Additional information:

- Pune was the host of the FIFA U-17 Women's World Cup 2022.
- Odisha also held games, with one of the primary locations being Bhubaneswar's Kalinga Stadium.
- One of the main venues for the event, Goa, hosted the matches.

202. What is the duration of the interval in a football match?

- (a) 12 minutes
- (b) 15 minutes
- (c) 30 minutes
- (d) 10 minutes

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (b)

- 15 minutes is the duration of the interval in a football match.
- This break occurs after the first 45 minutes of play and before the second half begins.
- During this time the players can use the time they have actively to take a break and drink some water, and the bench assistants brief the players concerning the game.

Additional information:

- Half-time enables the players to regain their bodily and psychological strength as a result of their exertions during the game.

- The break is also important as it provides a chance to the coaches of the various teams to assess their teams in the first half and most importantly make necessary adaptations to the strategies used.

203. The Indian Super League (ISL) is a _____ championship.

- (a) cricket
- (b) kabaddi
- (c) kho-kho
- (d) football

SSC MTS 06/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans: (d)

- The Indian Super League started in the year 2013, is a professional football league in India.
- Its objective is to foster interest in the game of football in the country and includes teams representing various cities.
- It has made a lot of difference in increasing interest in football within the country and has also pulled international players and coaches.
- **Additional information:**
- Cricket is governed by different leagues in India, most notably the Indian Premier League (IPL), which is a professional Twenty20 cricket league.
- Kabaddi is an Indian sport, and the professional league for this sport is called the Pro Kabaddi League.
- Kho-Kho is another Indian sport, and it doesn't have a professional league.

204. Which sport is correctly paired with its other name?

- (a) Cricket-Baseball
- (b) Golf-Polo
- (c) Tennis-Squash
- (d) Football-Soccer

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-III)

Ans: (d)

- The term 'soccer' is majorly used in the United States and Canada popularly known as 'football'.
- It pitted two teams against each other, each consisting of eleven players whose main objective was to score a goal into the opponent's net with every part of the body except the hands and arms, except in the case of the goalkeeper.

• **Additional information:**

- In golf, using several sorts of clubs, one has to hit a little ball into a series of holes on a course. Polo is a team sport that is played on horseback; two teams hit a ball with a long-handled mallet.
- Tennis is played on a larger court, squash is played on a smaller indoor court.

205. Who was the first Indian to play for any international football club?

- (a) Michael Chopra
- (b) Sunil Jhingan
- (c) Bhaichung Bhutia
- (d) Sandesh Jhingan

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-II)

Ans: (c)

- On getting membership of the English club Bury F. C. in the year 1999, the Indian footballer Bhaichung Bhutia premiered as the first Indian footballer to play in an international club.
- Bhutia's signing with Bury F. C. can, be referred to as the symbolic breaking of the dam for Indian players to enter the international clubs which would open the gates for the players of the subsequent generation.
- **Additional information:**
- Michael Chopra was an ethnic Indian but played for several English clubs, though he represented the country of England at youth levels and not India.
- Sandesh Jhingan is one of the most renowned defenders to have represented the Indian national team and quite several clubs in the Indian Super League.

206. FIFA was established in _____.

- (a) Italy
- (b) France
- (c) England
- (d) Spain

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- FIFA was established on the 21st of May in the year 1904 in Paris France.
- It was established to monitor international events involving national associations of football and in general, the development of the sport of football (soccer) around the world.
- The founding members included; France,

Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland which are European countries.

- **Additional information:**

- FIGC (Federazione Italiana Giuoco Calcio): The ITFF is located at Rome, Italy.
- The Football Association (FA): The English Football Association whose headquarters is in Wembley London; they are responsible for the administration of football in England.
- RFEF (Real Federación Española de Fútbol): The federation in question is the Spanish Football Federation which is located in Madrid, Spain.

207. Which of the following games originated in India?

- (a) Tennis
- (b) Chess
- (c) Skating
- (d) Snooker

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans: (b)

- Chess is said to have originated in India about the 6th century AD.
- The game was originally termed such because it would “dictate the movements of four divisions of the military,” meaning infantry, cavalry, elephants, and chariots, in the classic Indian language, Sanskrit.
- From there, Chaturanga moved to Persia, where it became known as “Shatranj,” eventually migrating to Europe among most of the rest of the world as the game of chess.
- **Additional information:**
- The game originated in France.
- Skating, more so ice skating, dates back as far as Northern Europe, with people using it for transportation across the frozen rivers and lakes.
- Snooker was invented inside the British Army in India in the 19th century.

208. Corbillon Cup is related to which of the following sports?

- (a) Golf
- (b) Hockey
- (c) table tennis
- (d) Badminton

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans: (c)

- The Corbillon Cup is awarded to the winner of the women’s team event at the World Table Tennis Championships.
- The trophy was donated in 1933 by Marcel Corbillon, president of the French Table Tennis Federation.
- It belongs to the oldest and biggest team events for which teams all over the world struggle in table tennis.

- **Additional information:**

- Other famous trophies in golf include the Ryder Cup and the Claret Jug.
- Hockey has trophies like the Stanley Cup in ice hockey.
- Badminton’s majors include the Thomas Cup and Uber Cup.

209. Which Indian Lawn Tennis player became the first Asian player to win the Boys’ Singles title at Wimbledon in 1954?

- (a) Ramanathan Krishnan
- (b) Ramesh Krishnan
- (c) Anand Amritraj
- (d) Vijay Amritraj

SSC MTS 11/10/2021 (Shift-1)

Ans (a)

- In 1954, The first Asian Player Ramanathan Krishnan won the Boys Singles title at Wimbledon, marking the emergence of Asian players on the global tennis platform.
- He was a prominent figure a significant milestone for Asian and Indian players and inspired future youth athletes in India.

Additional information:

- His professional career and achievements were marked as successful, he reached the Wimbledon semi-finals twice in the years 1960 and 1961.
- Ramesh Krishnan, son of Ramanathan Krishnan was a former Indian tennis player who had a significant role in the successes of India’s Davis Cup and reached the quarter-finals of three Grand Slam tournaments.

210. How many Grand Slam tournaments are played in a year in tennis?

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

SSC MTS 14/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans (a)

- In tennis, the Four Grand Slam tournaments the U.S. Open, Wimbledon, the Australian Open, and the French Open are held annually.
- It is played on a different surface- clay (French Open), grass (Wimbledon), or hard court (Australian and U.S Open) making each prestigious tournament unique in its challenges.

Additional information:

- A rich history of Grand Slam tournaments greatly impacts a player's career with legacies and records, featuring a larger draw than 128 players in singles, including the best players.
- Adding to the endurance and difficulty required to win, the matches are played in a best of three sets for women, and a best of five sets for men.

211. What is the weight of the ball in men's handball games?

- (a) 325 to 375 grams
- (b) 425 to 475 grams
- (c) 525 to 575 grams
- (d) 225 to 275 grams

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)**Ans (b)**

- The official weight of the ball is between 425 to 475 grams, ensuring consistency and fairness in the men's handball games.
- The women's handball is lighter than the men's handball weighted between 325 to 375 grams and 290 to 330 grams, reflecting the different physical capacities of players.

Additional information:

- with a circumference of 58 to 60 cm, the ball's size is designed to be manageable for male players, allowing for optimal grip and speed during gameplay.
- The International Handball Federation (IHF), governs the rules and standards for competitions, and affects passing accuracy, overall pace of the games, and shooting power are essential elements.

212. Which of the following words is not related to the sport of swimming?

- (a) Breaststroke
- (b) Backstroke
- (c) Penalty Corner
- (d) Freestyle

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)**Ans (c)**

- Swimming types such as freestyle, backstroke, and breaststroke used in competitive swimming, have different techniques and rules.
- In field hockey, the term 'Penalty Corner' is used for a specific type of free hit awarded to the attacking team, when a foul occurs within the shooting circle.

Additional information:

- Where swimmers move with their legs and arms in a frog-like. Manner is Breaststroke. Whereas, Performance on the back with alternating arm movements and a flutter kick is Backstroke.
- The fastest stroke where the swimmer alternates their arms and uses a flutter kick as the front crawl is freestyle.

213. Which medal/place did Devendra Jhajharia win in the World Para Athletics Grand Prix?

- (a) Gold
- (b) Bronze
- (c) Silver
- (d) Fourth

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)**Ans (a)**

- In the World Para Athletics Grand Prix, An Indian para-athlete Devendra Jhajharia competed featuring athletes with disabilities.
- He won a gold medal in the men's javelin throw F46 category held in Dubai, which showcases his exceptional consistency and skills in the respective sport.

Additional information:

- Jhajharia's elite status is highlighted in the para-athletics international event, which is one of the significant milestones in his career.
- His victory at the Para-athletics highlights his dominance and continued excellence in the sports, the outcome of rigorous training and preparation, that inspired youth athletes of the country.

214. In the sport of _____ two teams of five players each attempt to score points by putting the ball into a hoop that is 10 feet off the ground.

- (a) Rugby

- (b) Basketball
- (c) Badminton
- (d) Lawn tennis

SSC MTS- 18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans (b)

- Two teams of five players compete with each other intending to score points by shooting a ball through a 10-foot hoop high in the sports Basketball.
- The number of players standardized element of the game, and points are scored in various ways such as free throws and field goals in the sport Basketball.

Additional information:

- Making successful shots into the opponent's hoop, a primary objective of the game is to score more points against the opposite team.
- A combination of offensive and defensive strategies with players assigned specific roles such as forwards, guards, and centers to facilitate teamwork and scoring.

215. Simone Biles is related to which sport?

- (a) Swimming
- (b) Gymnastics
- (c) Badminton
- (d) Table tennis

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans (b)

- Simone Biles was a renowned and successful gymnast and is recognized for her numerous titles and exceptional performances in the sport. Her dedication, including physical conditioning, extensive practice, and mental preparation contributed to her successful and prominent career.
- The various elements such as the 'Biles' on vault, and 'Biles' on floor exercise, reflect technical prowess and high skill level, named after Simone Biles as celebrated for her difficult and unique routine.

Additional information:

- The legacy of her establishment, known for her innovative routines and high level of difficulty, influenced the sport and set new standards for future athletes introducing several elements and new skills to gymnastics.

216. Where and when were the first Khelo India University Games held?

- (a) Odisha, 2020

- (b) Punjab, 2019
- (c) Kerala, 2020
- (d) Maharashtra, 2019

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans (b)

- The Khelo India's initiative established the Khelo India University, the inaugural event took place in Punjab and the first edition was held in 2019.

- The sports culture is enhanced in Indian Universities and identifies talents for future national and international competitions, featuring various sports disciplines.

Additional information:

- It serves as a crucial platform for identifying talented athletes and encouraging youth to participate and engage actively in physical activities.
- It is held annually and planned to create a recurring opportunity featuring a wide range of sports.
- It aims to promote sports among youth and to provide a platform for University athletes to showcase their interests, talents, and skills.

217. Dribbling is associated with _____ sport.

- (a) Badminton
- (b) Swimming
- (c) Cricket
- (d) Basketball

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans (d)

- Basketball involves the only legal way for a player to move by bouncing the ball continuously with one hand while moving around the court, To create space, and evade defenders, used to advance the ball toward the opponent's basket.

- The fundamental skill in Basketball is Dribbling, moving the ball up and down by using their hands on the court while maintaining control.

Additional information:

- Where swimmers move with their legs and arms in a frog-like. Manner is Breaststroke.
- Swimming types such as freestyle, backstroke, and breaststroke are used in competitive swimming, which have different techniques and rules.

218. The First Field Handball World Championships were played in Germany in _____.

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1958
- (c) 1928
- (d) 1938

SSC MTS-11/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans (d)

- Germany hosted the sport Handball, as a historic event as the sport was highly popular at the time. The beginning of the first official international competitions in the sport marked the first field Handball World Championship took place in 1938.

Additional information:

- Adding to its historical significance, the event occurred during a time of political tension in Europe, in which various countries participated and competed to develop the sport as an international sport.
- It set the platform for future international competitions and helped to globalize the sport of handball, which is played on outdoor fields with different sets of rules and larger teams.

219. _____ is a popular game in Assam and resembles kabaddi played with a ball.

- (a) Field Hockey
- (b) Kho-Kho
- (c) Dhopkhel
- (d) Cricket

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans (c)

- A traditional sport 'Dhopkhel' also known as 'Dhop' originated in the state of Assam in India, played between two teams where each team tries to score maximum points by hitting opponents with the ball or by evading tags.
- It involves the use of a ball called 'Dhop' Unlike Kabaddi, players must throw and catch while trying to dodge opponents.

Additional information:

- Players need to move quickly to avoid being tagged or to make successful throws, which requires more speed, agility, and coordination in the game.
- The points are scored in two ways, one is either by throwing the ball at an opponent or second by capturing the ball without being

tagged by the other team.

220. SAI is the apex national sports body of India. What is the full form of SAI?

- (a) Sports Academy of India
- (b) Sports Authority of India
- (c) Sports Association of India
- (d) Sports Agency of India

SSC MTS - 15/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans (b)

- In 1984, The Sports Authority of India (SAI) was established, to promote sports and improve infrastructure in the country.
- It is established as the apex national sports body by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India, responsible for coordinating and overseeing sports activities and policies across the nation.

Additional information:

- The organization supports athletes at various levels, promotes and develops sports in India, responsible for providing training facilities and nurturing young talents.
- The apex sports body operates several sports training centers and institutes and plays a crucial role in supporting and identifying talented athletes and providing them with necessary resources.

221. Which of the following states of India will host the 2023 Men's Hockey World Cup?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 05/07/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans (c)

- The tournament was played at the Kalinga Stadium in Bhubaneswar, and in the Birsa Munda International Hockey Stadium of Rourkela, one of the largest hockey stadiums.
- The event was held in two cities of Odisha, Bhubaneswar, and Rourkela, chosen to host the 2023 Men's Hockey World Cup, also hosted by the same city in the year 2018 considered a highly successful event.

Additional information:

- Under Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik, the sport is promoted proactively, by organizing the event and investing in infrastructure.

- Odisha reflected its commitment to sports and was a major sponsor of the Indian national hockey team, promoted the state's cultural heritage globally, and boosted tourism in the state.

222. In which city of India is the multi-art complex called Bharat Bhavan located? It was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1982.

- (a) Lucknow
- (b) Bhopal
- (c) Bengaluru
- (d) Pune

SSC MTS 19/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans (b)

- The multi-art complex was inaugurated in 1982, located in Bharat Bhavan in Bhopal, which is the capital city of Madhya Pradesh by Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- It was designed by the architect Charles Correa, celebrated for its unique architecture that harmonizes with the natural landscape of Bhopal.

Additional information:

- The complex aims to promote artistic creativity and cultural activities in various forms, which serve as a center for performing arts, visual arts, and literature.
- A significant cultural hub in India, includes an art gallery, a studio theatre, a library, a tribal art museum, and an open-air amphitheater, to engage the artists and audiences to engage with diverse forms of art.

223. Lalit Kala Academy is an apex cultural government institution in which field?

- (a) Theatre
- (b) Visual arts
- (c) Performing arts
- (d) Music

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans (b)

- An apex cultural institution Lalit Kala Akademi in the field of visual arts in India, was established in 1954 by the Government of India.
- The main objectives of the Akademi develop the visual arts such as sculpture, graphics, painting, and photography. It promotes innovation and creativity in the visual arts and

provides scholarships and fellowships to artists.

Additional information:

- It encourages them to pursue their artistic endeavors and publishes journals, catalogs, and monographs on art and artists contributing to the dissemination of knowledge in the field of visual arts.
- The Akademi organizes exhibitions, seminars, and workshops on the national and international level offers support to artists through awards, rewards, grants, and residencies, and provides them with a platform to gain recognition.

224. The headquarters of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics is located in ____.

- (a) Shillong
- (b) Indore
- (c) Nainital
- (d) Bengaluru

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans (d)

- The Indian Institute of Astrophysics headquartered and located in Bengaluru, Karnataka, conducts research in various areas of Astrophysics including observational astronomy, instrumentation development, and theoretical astrophysics.
- It operates several observatories across India collaborates with international organizations and participates in global scientific projects, works for the advancement in the field of Astrophysics such as the Vainu Bappu Observatory, and the Indian Astronomical Observatory in Tamil Nadu and Ladakh respectively.

Additional information:

- India's premier research institution (IIA) plays a crucial role in educating and training the next generation of astronomers and astrophysics and is dedicated to the study of Astrophysics, astronomy, and related fields through its doctoral and postdoctoral programs.

225. In which city is Kamakhya temple located?

- (a) Dehradun
- (b) Guwahati
- (c) Bhopal
- (d) Indore

SSC MTS/Havaldar-06/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The Kamakhya Temple located in the largest city in the northeastern state of Assam on the Nilachal Hill, is dedicated to Goddess Kamakhya, a form of Shakti.
- It is one of the 51 Shakti Peethas, different parts of Goddess Sati, daughter of Prajapati Daksh and wife of Mahadev are believed to have fallen making it a highly sacred site in Hinduism.

Additional information:

- The cultural and religious hub of Assam attracts tourists and thousands of pilgrims every year, especially during the Ambubachi Mela.
- The temple features a beehive-shaped dome and a blend of Mughal and Indigenous influences making it a distinctive architectural style, deeply rooted in Indian mythology,

226. How many UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites are there in India?

- (a) Seven
- (b) Four
- (c) Six
- (d) Five

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a)

- UNESCO Natural World Heritage sites, recognized for their biodiversity, natural beauty, and ecological significance, are seven sites in India.
- The Kaziranga Park is recognized as a World Heritage site due to its unique flora and fauna, famous for its population of the Indian one-horned rhinoceros situated in Assam.

Additional information:

- The western ghats are known for many endemic species, and high biodiversity, stretching along the western coast of India.
- The Manas Wildlife Sanctuary is noted for its diverse wildlife, and the Sundarbans National Park is known as the part of World's largest delta popularised for Bengal tigers and mangrove forests.
- Keoladeo National Park is known for its avian diversity, and Nanda Devi and Valley of Flowers National Park are recognized for alpine meadows and stunning natural landscapes.

227. Which of the following pairs is incor-

rectly matched?

- (a) Colosseum-Italy
- (b) Chichen Itza-Brazil
- (c) Petra-Jordan
- (d) Machu Picchu-Peru

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Chichen Itza is situated in the Yucatán Peninsula of Mexico.
- Chichen Itza is in Mexico, known for its noteworthy structures just as the Pyramid of Kukulcán (El Castillo), the Sanctuary of the Warriors, and the Extraordinary Ball Court.
- Chichen Itza was an imperative social and financial center for the Maya.
- It is recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Location and is still a major verifiable and traveler goal.

Additional information:

- The Colosseum, moreover known as the Flavian Amphitheater, maybe a huge old amphitheater found in Rome, Italy.
- Petra is an archeological location in southern Jordan, popular for its rock-cut design and water conduit framework.
- Machu Picchu is an old Inca city found within the Andes mountains of Peru. It is known for its well-preserved ruins and all-encompassing sees.

228. Where is Tansen Samaroh celebrated?

- (a) Gwalior
- (b) Indore
- (c) Jabalpur
- (d) Bhopal

SSC MTS 09/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Tansen Samaroh is celebrated in Gwalior.
- Tansen was a conspicuous court performer within the court of Head Akbar and is eminent for his commitment to Indian classical music.
- The celebration may be a tribute to his bequest and highlight exhibitions by eminent classical artists from all over India.
- It is organized by the Gwalior locale organization and pulls in music devotees and entertainers from all over the nation.

Additional Information

- Indore has different social occasions and cel-

celebrations and is known for its dynamic culture and chronicled importance.

- Jabalpur city is popular for its pleasant areas and authentic locales.
- Bhopal is known for its wealthy social legacy and various celebrations.

229. Who among the following was a famous Indian choreographer?

- (a) Saroj Khan
- (b) Madhuri Dixit
- (c) Kajol
- (d) Shreya Ghoshal

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a):

- Saroj Khan was a famous Indian choreographer.
- She choreographed various famous dance groupings in Indian cinema and is credited with popularizing numerous dance styles in Bollywood movies.
- A few of her striking works incorporate moves from motion pictures like “Devdas.”
- Her commitment to move earned her a few grants, counting the National Film Grant for Best Choreography.

Additional information:

- Madhuri Dixit may be a popular Bollywood on-screen character and artist known for her flexibility and energetic exhibitions.
- Kajol is another well-known Bollywood on-screen character eminent for her acting abilities.
- Shreya Ghoshal could be a celebrated playback vocalist in India, known for her wonderful voice and flexibility in different Indian dialects.

230. Which of the following leaders was held captive and kept at the famous UNESCO World Heritage Site Robben Island?

- (a) Aung San Suu Kyi
- (b) Ho Chi Minh
- (c) Martin Luther King Jr.
- (d) Nelson Mandela

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- Nelson Mandela was held captive and kept at the famous UNESCO World Heritage Site Robben Island.
- Nelson Mandela was the first black President

of South Africa and a dynamic anti-apartheid pioneer.

- He went through a critical portion of his 27-year imprisonment period on Robben Island.
- Close to Cape Town, South Africa, Robben Island may be a vital location where Nelson Mandela was detained from 1961 to 1990.

Additional information

- Martin Luther King Jr. was a leading figure in the American civil rights movement.
- Aung San Suu Kyi is a prominent Myanmar politician and Nobel Peace Prize laureate.
- Ho Chi Minh was a Vietnamese revolutionary leader and the founder of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (later the Socialist Republic of Vietnam).

231. Janapada Geete, which includes the vachanas of Basavanna, is associated with the state of _____.

- (a) Odisha
- (b) Kerala
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Karnataka

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Janapada Geete, which includes the vachanas of Basavanna, is associated with the state of Karnataka.
- The Janapada Geete (society tunes) and vachanas (otherworldly and philosophical sonnets) of Basavanna are necessary to the social and scholarly legacy of Karnataka.
- Basavanna was a 12th-century holy person and rationalist who played a critical part in the Bhakti development in Karnataka.
- His vachanas are a key portion of the Kannada scholarly convention.

Additional information

- Odisha is known for its wealthy social legacy and conventional music, including Odissi moves and Odia writing.
- Kerala is eminent for its classical move shapes, such as Kathakali and Mohiniyattam, as well as its literature and music conventions, just like the Thullal.
- West Bengal is celebrated for its commitment to Bengali writing and culture, counting Rabindranath Tagore’s works and conventional music shapes like Baul.

232. Who was the first Indian actress to receive the Padma Shri award?

- (a) Asha Parekh
- (b) Nargis Dutt
- (c) Madhubala
- (d) Devika Rani

SSC MTS-16/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- Nargis Dutt was the first Indian actress to receive the Padma Shri award.
- Nargis Dutt was an incredible performing artist who picked up popularity for her parts in classics such as Mother India (1957).
- Her execution in this film earned her monstrous recognition and built up her as one of the driving performing artists of her time.
- Nargis Dutt got the Padma Shri in 1969, recognizing her critical commitment to Indian cinema. She was in fact the primary Indian on-screen character to be honored with this grant.

Additional information

- Asha Parekh may be an unmistakable Indian performing artist known for her parts in the 1960s and 1970s Bollywood movies.
- Often referred to as the “Venus of Indian Cinema,” Madhubala was highly regarded for her acting prowess.
- In the 1930s and 1940s, Devika Rani, an early Bollywood on-screen figure, was very important to the film industry.

233. Who won India's first badminton medal in the Olympic Games?

- (a) Pullela Gopichand
- (b) Saina Nehwal
- (c) P.V. Indus
- (d) Prakash Padukone

SSC MTS-04/05/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b):

- Saina Nehwal won India's first badminton medal in the Olympic Games.
- Saina Nehwal is an Indian badminton player who accomplished a memorable turning point for the nation by winning a bronze decoration in women's singles at the 2012 London Olympics.
- This was a point of interest accomplishment because it was the first time an Indian badminton player won an Olympic award.

- Saina's success helped raise the profile of badminton in India and inspired many young players.

Additional Information

- Pullela Gopichand is a celebrated Indian badminton player known for his achievements in the sport.
- P.V. Sindhu is another top Indian badminton player who has made significant achievements in international badminton.
- He won the All England Open Badminton Championship in 1980, which was a prestigious achievement in the sport.

234. Who among the following is the first trans woman to be honored with the Padma Shri award for Bharatnatyam?

- (a) Dancer Nataraja
- (b) Shruti Sitara
- (c) Sadhna Mishra
- (d) Special Huirem

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 11/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a)

- Nataraj Dancer is a giant exponent of Bharatanatyam from India.
- She hails from a small village near Madurai in Tamilnadu.
- She was awarded the Padma Shri award in 2019.
- She is the first and only transgender woman in the whole history of India to receive this award.

Additional information:

- Her training was in the Nayaki Bhava tradition of Tanjore.
- As an honor of Narthaki Natraj, the Tamilnadu Government put a lesson about Narthaki Natraj's life and Journey in the 11th Standard Tamil Textbook in the year 2018.
- She was Conferred with the Sangeet Natak Akademi Puraskar Award in the year 2011.

235. Who became the first woman fighter pilot of the Indian Air Force from Jammu and Kashmir in 2021?

- (a) Mithali Madhumita
- (b) Mavya Sudan
- (c) Padmavati Bandopadhyay
- (d) Punita Arora

SSC MTS/Havaldar- 07/07/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b):

- Mavya Sudan became the first woman fighter pilot from Jammu and Kashmir.
- She was commissioned as a fighter pilot in 2021.
- She completed rigorous training at the Air Force Academy, Dundigal, Telangana.
- The 7th batch of woman fighter pilots in the Indian Air Force.
- She hails from the Lamberi village in Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri district.

Additional information:

- Mithali Madhumita: First woman officer to be awarded the Sena Medal for gallantry in the Indian Army. Padmavati Bandopadhyay:
- First woman Air Marshal of the Indian Air Force.
- Punita Arora: First woman in the Indian Armed Forces to become a Lieutenant General.

236. Who is known as the father of Surgery?

- (a) Charak
- (b) Patanjali
- (c) Hippocrates
- (d) Sushruta

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d):

- Father of Surgery" was an ancient Indian physician.
- He wrote the "Sushruta Samhita," which is a central text of Ayurvedic medicine.
- Pioneer of surgical techniques, he introduced rhinoplasty and nose reconstruction.
- He described over 120 surgical instruments and 300 surgical procedures.
- He introduced the concept of dissection for learning anatomy.
- He was the first to practice and document cataract surgery.
- He emphasized ethics in medical practice, a forerunner of modern medical oaths.
- He had an influence on the development of surgery not only during ancient India but even beyond.

Additional information:

- Charak: Described as the "Father of Indian Medicine."
- Patanjali: Venerable sage who put together the "Yoga Sutras," an imperative one on yoga.
- Hippocrates: Ancient physician from Greece

referred to as the "Father of Medicine."

237. Who among the following was the first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel?

- (a) Aarti Saha
- (b) Ujwala Rai
- (c) Nisha Millet
- (d) Karnam Malleswari

SSC MTS 02/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (a):

- The first Indian woman to swim across the English Channel on September 29, 1959.
- Completed the swim in 16 hours and 20 minutes.
- Became a national hero and an inspiration for Indian athletes.
- Honored with the Padma Shri in 1960, one of India's highest civilian awards.
- Was only 19 years old when she achieved this feat.
- Began swimming at a very young age and won numerous competitions.

Additional information:

- Ujwala Rai is an Indian swimmer with various national records.
- Nisha Millet- Renowned Indian swimmer, the first woman to qualify for the Olympics (2000).
- Karnam Malleswari- First Indian woman to win an Olympic medal (bronze in weightlifting, 2000).

238. Who is the first Indian woman to successfully climb mount Makalu?

- (a) Kami Rita Sherpa
- (b) Gauri Sawant
- (c) Bhawana Kanth
- (d) Priyanka Mohite

SSC MTS 13/08/2019 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- The first Indian woman to climb Mount Makalu and reach its summit in May 2019.
- Makalu is the fifth-highest mountain in the world, located at an elevation of 8,485 meters.
- One of the well-known mountaineers, Priyanka Mohite has scaled a few 8000-meter peaks.
- She is also the first lady from India to climb Mount Annapurna, another 8000-meter peak. She started her mountaineering career at a

tender age with smaller peaks.

- She balances her mountaineering passion along with building her professional career in biotechnology.

Additional information:

- Kami Rita Sherpa: The legendary Nepali Sherpa.
- Gauri Sawant: A well-known transgender activist from India. Famous for LGBTQ+ rights and social activism.
- Bhawna Kanth: One of the first women fighter pilots in the Indian Air Force.

239. Who among the following was India's first world champion in any sport after independence?

- (a) Milkha Singh
- (b) Lila Ram
- (c) Ramanathan Krishnan
- (d) Wilson Jones

SSC MTS 08/10/2021 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Wilson Jones was India's first world champion in any sport after independence.
- He won the World Billiards Championship in 1958.
- Jones is renowned for his skills in cue sports.
- His victory marked a significant achievement for Indian sports on the global stage.
- He was instrumental in popularizing billiards in India.
- Wilson Jones' championship win was a major milestone in Indian sports history.

Other Options:

- Milkha Singh was a renowned Indian sprinter. He won gold medals at the 1958 Asian Games and was a prominent athlete.
- Lila Ram was a notable Indian wrestler. He was successful in national and international competitions.
- Ramanathan Krishnan was a prominent Indian tennis player. He achieved notable success in tennis, including reaching the Wimbledon

240. Which of the following is the official language of Afghanistan?

- (a) Dari
- (b) Burmese
- (c) Dzongkha
- (d) Sinhala

SSC MTS/Havaldar-04/09/2023 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Dari is one of the two official languages of Afghanistan; the other is Pashto.
- It's a dialect of the Persian language, also called Farsi.
- It is highly spoken in the central and northern parts of Afghanistan.
- That is the language used in administration, education, and the media in Afghanistan.
- Dari helps bridge the communication gap between different ethnic groups in this country.
- It is the mother tongue of a large part of the population and thus one of the crucial languages in Afghan society.

Additional information:

- Burmese is the official language of Myanmar.
- Dzongkha is the official language of Bhutan.
- Sinhala is one of the official languages of Sri Lanka.

241. Mandarin' is the official language of which neighboring country of India?

- (a) Sri Lanka
- (b) Afghanistan
- (c) Bhutan
- (d) China

SSC MTS/Havaldar-01/09/2023 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Mandarin is the official language in China.
- It is the most spoken form of Chinese; hence, it acts as a standard language. Mandarin forms the basis of government, education, and media in China.
- Also called Standard Chinese or Putonghua, Mandarin is one of the six working official languages ranked in the United Nations.
- It is spoken by the majority of the Chinese population and used for communication across different Chinese dialect regions.

Additional information:

- The official languages of Sri Lanka are Sinhala and Tamil.
- The official languages of Afghanistan are Dari and Pashto.
- The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha.

242. The official language of which neighboring country of India is 'Dhivehi'?

- (a) China
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Bhutan

(d) Maldives

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d):

- Dhivehi is the official language of the Maldives.
- It is an Indo-Aryan language, derived from ancient Sinhalese.
- Dhivehi is spoken by the majority of the Maldivian population.
- The language is written in a script called Thaana.
- Dhivehi is used in government, education, and media in the Maldives.
- It reflects the cultural and historical heritage of the Maldivian people.

Additional information:

- The official language of China is Mandarin.
- The official languages of Sri Lanka are Sinhala and Tamil.
- The official language of Bhutan is Dzongkha.

243. What is the full form of 'ATM'?

- (a) Automated Transaction Management
- (b) Automated Teller Machine
- (c) All time money
- (d) Account Tracking Module

SSC MTS/Havaldar-05/09/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b)

- An automated teller machine is a computerized device that allows people to perform financial transactions without having to visit a bank branch.
- It supports the drawing of cash, making deposits, obtaining balance, and sometimes even transferring between accounts.
- ATMs are available 24 hours a day and render services to banks conveniently.
- They make electronic and digital technologies for safe transactions of all dealings.
- Security features are installed in the ATM to prevent fraudulent activities and unauthorized access.

Additional information:

- Automated Transaction Management: The term is generally used to mean any software or system that manages financial transactions, not a physical machine.
- Account Tracking Module: This refers to any software or system for monitoring account activities, not a transaction machine.

244. Which Indian cricketer is also known as 'The Wall'?

- (a) Sachin Tendulkar
- (b) Kapil Dev
- (c) Rahul Dravid
- (d) Mahendra Singh Dhoni

SSC MTS-18/05/2023 (Shift-1)

Ans. (c)

- Rahul Dravid became known as "The Wall" due to his exceptional defensive style of batting.
- His temperament and style of play were seen as pivotal, dependable, and essential to any complete batting lineup.
- Dravid was well known for playing marathon innings, carrying the batting side upon his sturdy shoulders.
- Notched up more than 10,000 runs in Test Cricket and One-Day Internationals.
- Has been a part of several Test match victories recorded by team India, a few of them being "hard-onslaught soil".

Additional information:

- Sachin Tendulkar: "The Little Master" or "Master Blaster," famous for high run-scoring records and adaptability.
- Kapil Dev: the famous all-rounder and captain of the team, who won their first World Cup in 1983.
- Mahendra Singh Dhoni: Captain of the 2007 T20 World Cup and the 2011 Cricket World Cup, famous for his captaincy skills and maintaining composure.

245. Which is the second largest family of modern Indian languages?

- (a) Ostrich (Nishad)
- (b) Sino-Tibetan (Kirata)
- (c) Dravidian (Dravidian)
- (d) Indo-European (Aryan)

SSC MTS-12/05/2023 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c)

- 26 languages are in the Dravidian language family, primarily spoken in southern India including Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, and Tulu, among others.
- The Dravidian languages have approximately 250- 300 million speakers making it a significant language family, and has unique phonological, Grammar, and syntactical features.

Additional information:

- The Dravidian language family is distinguished from the Indo-European languages, the largest in terms of both the number of languages and speakers, particularly the Indo-Aryan branch, which also includes Bengali, Hindi, and Punjabi.
- It plays a significant role in the political and cultural life of southern India and has ancient roots and a rich literary tradition that predates many Indo-European languages with contributions to cinema, media, and literature.

246. Which of the following is the first solar project to break the grid parity barrier in India?

- (a) Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park
- (b) Bhadla Solar Park
- (c) Charanka Solar Park
- (d) Rewa Ultra Mega Solar

SSC MTS/Havaladar- 06/07/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d)

- The cost of solar power is equal to or lower than the cost of conventional grid electricity achieved by Grid Parity, signifying that solar energy is competitive with fossil fuels in terms of pricing.
- In 2018, The Rewa Ultra Mega Solar Park was notable for its role in achieving grid parity, located in Madhya Pradesh

Additional information:

- Kurnool Ultra Mega Solar Park and Bhadla Solar Park are noticeable sun-based vitality ventures in India, contributing essentially to renewable vitality generation.
- Charanka Solar parks grandstand the country's commitment to sustainable energy solutions, economic vitality arrangements, and lessening carbon footprint.

247. Operation Cactus was an operation by Indian Armed forces to foil the coup in which neighboring country?

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) Bangladesh
- (c) Nepal
- (d) Maldives

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d):

- Operation Cactus was a military operation conducted in 1988 by the Indian Armed Forces

to foil an attempted coup d'état in the Maldives.

- A band of Maldivians with mercenaries from Sri Lanka's People's Liberation Organisation of Tamil Eelam was out to depose President Maumoon Abdul Gayoom.
- At his behest, the Indians lost no time in dispatching paratroopers to the Maldives.
- The operation turned out to be of utmost success, with the coup foiled within hours and the democratically elected government reinstated.

Additional information:

- Bhutan: The Indian army conducted Operation All Clear in 2003.
- Nepal: The Indian army conducted Operation Maitri in 2015.

248. 'Prashikshak' is the.....education portal for District Institutes of Education and Training.

- (a) Students
- (b) Schools
- (c) Colleges
- (d) Teachers

SSC MTS 7-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans. (d):

- Prashikshak is an education portal dedicated to teachers, particularly those associated with District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) in India.
- The vision is to provide ready platforming for the training of Teachers and their Professional Development.
- This includes a plethora of resources, training material, e-learning modules, and educational practices and policies-related information.
- **Additional information:**
- District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs): These institutes are oriented toward the training of elementary teachers. They will play an instrumental role in upgrading the quality of teacher education and improving the teaching-learning process in schools.
- Prashikshak helps ensure that the teachers are well-equipped to handle the changing challenges of the education sector, which in turn would help the students and the overall education system.

249. The government complex in New Del-

hi consisted of a two-mile avenue which is the present-day Rajpath, was known as _____.

- (a) Durbar
- (b) Civil lines
- (c) Kingsway
- (d) Bylane

SSC MTS 10-10-2017 (Shift-I)

Ans : (c)

- The two-mile-long avenue in New Delhi now known as Rajpath was formerly, and still is commonly known as Kingsway.
- This name was given in King George V's honor, who was the first British monarch to visit India after the Delhi Durbar of 1911.
- The concept behind the development of Kingsway was that it should be a grand ceremonial boulevard, connecting big government buildings and acting as a center for various official functions and parades.
- **Additional information:**
- The term is used for the royal court or assembly, and more so reminds one of the British Raj in India.
- Civil Lines is the term that signifies the area in the city where the administration is located.
- A bylane is a narrow street or alley.

250. Which is the most ancient language of our country?

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Pali
- (c) Sanskrit
- (d) Urdu

SSC MTS 11-10-2017 (Shift-1)

Ans : (c)

- Sanskrit is the oldest of all the languages in India, with a very huge body of literature and historical importance.
- It spans over 3,500 years, making it the language of nearly all of the oldest religious texts—the Vedas and the Upanishads—and epics like the Mahabharata and Ramayana.
- This forms the roots of many modern Indian languages and has a huge impact on the linguistic landscape in the region.
- **Additional information:**
- Hindi has a rich literary tradition in its original form, directly derived from Sanskrit and evolved.

- Pali is an ancient language, principally associated with Buddhist scriptures.
- Urdu is a relatively newer language, having developed in the 6th to 7th centuries CE with roots in Persian, Arabic, and local Indian languages.

251. Which part of one rupee was 'one anna' in India's old currency system?

- (a) 16th part of the rupee
- (b) 20th part of the rupee
- (c) 10th part of the rupee
- (d) 6th part of the rupee

SSC MTS 16/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- In the Indian system of currency, an anna was equal to 1/16 rupee.
- Earlier, the currency system was divided into different units: one rupee was divided into 16 annas and further into 4 paisas, totaling 64 paisas in one rupee.
- This system prevailed in India until the decimalization of the currency in 1957.
- The old system was based on a hierarchy as follows: 1 Rupee = 16 Annas; 1 Anna = 4 Paisas; hence, 1 Rupee = 64 Paisas.
- **Additional information:**
- Even the term "anna" symbolizes historic importance and is reminiscent of the colonial system of currency that prevailed during British rule in India. Now, it is just part of the old currency system and a page in the economic history of India.

152. The Hanging Gardens of Babylon is associated with which of the following ancient cultures?

- (a) Egyptian
- (b) Mesopotamia
- (c) Chinese
- (d) Harappan

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b)

- The Hanging Gardens of Babylon belonged to ancient Mesopotamian culture and were somehow connected with the city of Babylon.
- Among the Seven Wonders of the World, the gardens could be mentioned in the record books as the most astonishing series of garden plots ever created, dating from the time of King Nebuchadnezzar II in the 6th century

BCE.

- **Additional information:**

- Egyptian culture is also portrayed by its pyramids and tombs, which hold significant monuments.
- Chinese is a very ancient civilization, characterized by dynasties, the Great Wall, and enormous philosophical contributions.
- Harappan is the culture of Harappa and is distinguished by town planning and its architecture.

253. Which of the following religions does NOT originate in India?

- (a) Zoroastrianism
- (b) Buddhism
- (c) Sikhism
- (d) Jainism

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- Zoroastrianism is not of Indian indigenous origin.
- It originated in ancient Persia, now known as Iran, circa 6th century BCE.
- Founded by the prophet Zoroaster or Zarathustra, it became one of the oldest monotheistic religions in the world where Ahura Mazda is worshiped as the supreme god.

- **Additional information:**

- Buddhism explicitly deals with the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.
- Sikhism was founded in the 15th century CE in the Punjab region of India by Guru Nanak Dev Ji and further developed through the teaching of nine subsequent Gurus.
- Jainism is Indian in origin. Its latest Tirthankara, Mahavira, was preached in the 6th century BCE.

254. The full form of INTACH is:

- (a) Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage
- (b) Indian National Trust for Archaeological Cooperative Heritage
- (c) Indian National Trust for Architectural and Calligraphic Heritage
- (d) Indian National Trust for Art and Cooperative Heritage

SSC MTS 07/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):

- INTACH is the Indian National Trust for Art

and Cultural Heritage.

- It was established in 1984, having as its chief motto to work towards the conservation and preservation of the vast cultural heritage of India in the fields of art, architecture, and crafts.
- INTACH works to diffuse the cultural point of conservation and awareness of heritage-related issues in the general public, policy framers, and other stakeholders.

- **Additional information:**

- INTACH thus plays a very vital role in preserving the diversified cultural heritage of India. It makes sure that it reaches posterity without any loss so that it can be relished and learned from.

255. Who among the following calculated the value of 'pi' (π) first?

- (a) Budhayana
- (b) Aryabhatt
- (c) Bhaskaracharya
- (d) Sridharcharya

SSC MTS 08/08/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a)

- Ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer Budhayana calculated the value of π to as early as the 6th century AD.
- He estimated it to be 3.125, from his work in geometry about finding the area of a circle.
- His works are available in the Sulba Sutras, ancient mathematical and geometrical texts.
- **Additional information:**
- Indian mathematician and astronomer Aryabhatt. He made contributions in the field of mathematics, among which π was calculated as 3.1416.
- The Bhaskaracharya, also known as Bhaskara II. He further developed calculus and numerous other mathematical subjects.
- Sridharacharya made important contributions to algebra and quadratic equations.
- The early geometry work by Budhayana included the calculation of the value π .