

Important Static Gk Q/A PDF for SSC CGL/CHSL/RRB NTPC Exam



1. The line "Khoob lari mardani who to Jhansi wali Rani thi", was written by _____.

- A. Suryakant Tripathi
- B. Mahadevi Verma
- C. Ramdhari Singh Dinkar
- D. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

Ans. D

Sol.

• The line "Khoob lari mardani who to Jhansi wali Rani thi", was written by **Subhadra Kumari Chauhan**.

• **Her other famous poems are-** Veeron Ka Kaisa Ho Basant, Rakhi Ki Chunauti, and Vida.

• She wrote in the **Khariboli** dialect of Hindi.

• She actively participated in Non Cooperation movement and jailed two times in 1923 and 1942

• She also wrote three famous story collections which are-

Bikhre moti, Unmadini, Sidhe Sadhe Chitra

2. Who is the author of the book 'The Reluctant Family Man: Shiva in Everyday Life'?

- A. MN Dipak Nambiar
- B. Rima Hooja
- C. Mool Chand Sharma
- D. Nilima Chitgopekar

Ans. D

Sol.

• The book "The Reluctant Family Man: Shiva in Everyday Life" is **written by Nilima Chitgopekar**.

• She is an associate professor in the department of history at Jesus and Mary College, Delhi University.

• She has authored six books and several essays and articles.

3. Who is the author of the book 'The Free Voice: On Democracy, Culture and the Nation'?

- A. Barkha Dutt
- B. Rahul Kanwal

C. Ravish Kumar

D. Arnab Goswami

Ans. C

Sol.

• **'The Free Voice: On Democracy, Culture and the Nation' is written by Ravish Kumar on 27 Feb 2018.**

• Ramon Magsaysay Award was also won by Ravish Kumar in 2019 for journalism.

• He is also the first recipient of Gauri Lankesh Award for Journalism, awarded by Gauri Lankesh Memorial Trust.

4. Who is the author of 'Swami Vivekananda in the West: New Discoveries'?

- A. Sister Nivedita
- B. Marie Louise Burke
- C. Swami Ranganathananda
- D. Romain Rolland

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Maire Louise Burke** wrote the book- Swami Vivekananda in the west: New Discoveries.

• Maire Louise Burke was popularly known as **Sister Gargi**.

• The Book contains **six volumes**.

• The book is high acclaimed not just in India but also in the Vedanta circles around the world.

5. Who is the author of the book "Capital and Growth"?

- A. Adam Smith
- B. AR Rodon
- C. John Hicks
- D. Kenneth Arrow

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Sir John Richard Hicks** has written the book "Capital and Growth".

• Sir John Richard Hicks was a British economist.

• He was considered one of the most important and influential economists of the twentieth century.



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• The most familiar of his many contributions in the field of economics were his statement of consumer demand theory in microeconomics.

6. Arundhati Roy won Man Booker Prize in 1997 for her book _____.

- A. History of Wolves
- B. The God of Small Things
- C. 2 States
- D. The Ministry of Utmost Happiness

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Arundhati Roy won the Man Booker Prize in 1997 for her book 'the god of small things'.**

* It is a story about the childhood experiences of fraternal twins. The book explores how small things affect people's behaviour and their lives.

* In November 2011, she was awarded the Norman Mailer Prize for Distinguished Writing and she was also featured in the 2014 list of Time 100 most influential personalities of the world.

* Some of her other important works are- **The Ministry of Utmost Happiness, The End of Imagination, The Cost of Living, The Algebra of Infinite Justice, Power Politics, The Checkbook, and the Cruise Missile, etc.**

7. Who is the author of the book, 'The Google Story'?

- A. Frederick Forsyth
- B. Vikram Seth
- C. David A. Vies
- D. Shobha Dey

Ans. C

Sol.

• **The Google Story is a book by David Vise and Mark Malseed** that takes an in-depth look who founded the company and why it is unique.

• This book is in English.

• It was published on **November 15, 2005.**

8. Who is the author of the book the 'Ministry of Utmost Happiness'?

- A. Jhumpa Lahiri
- B. Amitav Ghosh
- C. Arundhati Roy
- D. Anita Desai

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Arundhati Roy** is the author of 'Ministry of Utmost Happiness'.

• Arundhati Roy was born in 1959 in Shillong, India.

• She won Man Booker Prize for fiction in 1997 for her novel '**The God of Small Things**'.

• She has written several non-fiction books, including **The Cost of Living, Power Politics, War Talk, an Ordinary Person's Guide to Empire and Public Power in the Age of Empire.**

9. Who among the following is the author of the book 'What happened'?

- A. Shashi Tharoor
- B. Hillary Clinton
- C. Jean Dreze
- D. Shimon Peres

Ans. B

Sol.

• **The book 'What happened' is a memoir by Hillary Rodham Clinton** about her experiences as the Democratic Party's nominee for President of the United States in the 2016 election.

• It is her 7th book, published on september12,2017

• 'What Happened' won the Goodreads Choice Awards for Best Memoir and Autobiography.

• Time magazine listed the book as #1 on its list of the best non-fiction book of 2017

10. The novel titled 'Quichotte' is authored by_____.

- A. Amit Chaudhuri
- B. VS Naipaul
- C. Sukumar Sen
- D. Salman Rushdie



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Ans. D

Sol.

• **Quichotte is a 2019 novel, authored by Salman Rushdie.**

- It is his fourteenth novel.
- It was published on 29th August 2019 by Jonathan Cape in the United Kingdom and Penguin Books India in India.

11. Who wrote the book 'The Audacity of Hope'?

- A. Bill Clinton
- B. George Bush
- C. Barack Obama
- D. Bill Gates

Ans. C

Sol.

- "The Audacity of Hope: Thoughts on Reclaiming the American Dream" is the second book written by **Barack Obama**.
- This book was published on **17 October 2006**.
- The book, divided into nine chapters, outlines Obama's political and spiritual beliefs, as well as his opinions on different aspects of American culture.
- Barack Obama served as the **44th president** of the United States from 2009 to 2017.
- He was the **first African American to be elected to the presidency**.

12. Cheraw is a very old traditional dance of which of the following states?

- A. Goa
- B. Himachal Pradesh
- C. Mizoram
- D. Chhattisgarh

Ans. C

Sol.

States	Traditional Dance
1. Goa	Fugdi
2. Himachal Pradesh	Nati
3. Mizoram	Cheraw
4. Chhattisgarh	Saila, Karma

13. In which state is the Ponung folk dance practiced?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Manipur
- D. Assam

Ans. B

Sol.

- **Ponung folk** dance is practised in Arunachal Pradesh.
- This folk dance is performed by a tribe called Adi in Arunachal Pradesh.
- Performance of this dance is done by girls and young women.
- The main objective behind this festival celebration is welfare of local people and desire of good harvest.

14. Which of the following is not a famous gharana (styles) of Indian classical music?

- A. Patiala Gharana
- B. Mewati Gharana
- C. Gwalior Gharana
- D. Rajwadi Gharana

Ans. D

Sol.

- **Rajwadi Gharana** is not a famous gharana (styles) of Indian classical music.
- **A Gharana** is a system of social organisation linking musicians or dancers by lineage or apprenticeship, and by adherence to a particular musical style.
- Agra Gharana, Jaipur-Atrauli Gharana, Benaras Gharana, Betiya Gharana, Bishnupur Gharana, Dagar Gharana, Delhi Gharana, Fatehpur Sikri Gharana, Gwalior Gharana, Jaipur Gharana, Kirana Gharana, Lucknow Gharana, Maihar Gharana, Mewati Gharana, Patiyala Gharana and Senia Gharana are the famous gharana (styles) of Indian classical music.

15. Pung Cholam is a folk dance of which state?

- A. Kerala
- B. Manipur
- C. Madhya Pradesh
- D. Karnataka



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Ans. B

Sol.

* Pung Cholam is a dance form of Manipur. This dance may be performed by men or women.

* In this dance form, the dancers play the musical instrument Pung simultaneously with dancing. Dancer maintains graceful expressions and at the same time maintains body postures and balance.

* Pung cholam borrows elements from the Manipuri martial arts Thang-Ta and Sarit Sarak and also from the traditional Maibi Jagoi dance.

* Other dances of Manipur are- Manipuri dance, Nupa Pala dance, Khamba Thoibi dance, Rass Leela, etc.

16. Which among the following is a dance form from the state of Arunachal Pradesh?

- A. Popir
- B. Bhavai
- C. Sattriya
- D. Purbi

Ans. A

Sol.

• Popular folk dances in Arunachal Pradesh are Pasi Kongki, Rekham Pada, Roppi, Lion and Peacock, Aji Lamu, Chalo, Hiirii Khaniing, Popir & Ponung dance.

• Bhavai dance belongs to Rajasthan and both male and female perform this dance.

• Sattriya dance is a dance of Assam state, It is a dance-drama performance art with origins in the Krishna-centered Vaishnavism monasteries.

• Purbi dance is a popular dance form of Bihar. Jadur, Jatra, Jhijiya, Bhako etc are some other dance from Bihar.

17. Panthi is a dance form from which of the following states?

- A. Odisha
- B. Rajasthan
- C. Chhattisgarh
- D. Bihar

Ans. C

Sol.

• Panthi dance is a dance form of Chhattisgarh.

• The Panthi Dance is performed in a unique way representing the whole arena of people of the local region in the state.

• It is very expressive in its description and is performed to the accompaniment of melodious songs.

• The Panthi dance is one such dance that percolated from ancient times to the modern era, the dance is performed mainly by the male dancers as it requires great flexibility and stamina and various challenging steps.

18. In which state of India did the Kuchipudi dance originates?

- A. Karnataka
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Gujarat
- D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol.

States – Dance forms

Karnataka – Kunittha

Maharashtra – Lavani

Gujarat – Garba

Andhra Pradesh – Kuchipudi

19. Who among the following was the first officer of Independent India to be conferred the rank of Field Marshal?

- A. Om Prakash Malhotra
- B. Gopal Gurunath Bewoor
- C. Tapishwar Narain Raina
- D. Sam Manekshaw

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Sam Manekshaw** was the first Indian Army officer to be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal.

• He was the Chief of the Army Staff during the Indo-Pak war of 1971

• He was awarded the Military Cross for bravery in World War II.

20. From which city did Jeevan Rekha, the world's first hospital train start its journey on July 16, 1991?



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- A. Bangalore
- B. New Delhi
- C. Varanasi
- D. Bombay

Ans. D
Sol.

- On **July 16, 1991**, the world's first hospital on a train chugged out of **Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji Terminus on its maiden journey.**

- The Lifeline Express, or Jeevan Rekha Express, is a hospital train that runs in India that began in **1991**.

- It was a collaboration between the **Impact India Foundation (IIF), Indian Railways (IR) and the Health Ministry. The train is funded by IIF.**

21. The first woman Chief Justice of the High Court in India was _____.

- A. Rooma Pal
- B. Fatima Bibi
- C. Lela Seth
- D. Indu Malhotra

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Leila Seth** was the first woman judge on the Delhi High Court.

- She became the first woman to become Chief Justice of a state **High Court on 5th August 1991.**

- She was a member of the 15th Law Commission of India from 1997 to 2000.

- She worked at the **Patna High Court for 10 years.**

22. Who was the first Indian to ski to the North pole?

- A. Neal Paramjit
- B. Arun Nayyar
- C. Ajeet Bajaj
- D. Sanjay Thapar

Ans. C
Sol.

- **Ajeet Bajaj** is the first Indian to ski to the North Pole and the South Pole within a year.

- He became the first Indian to ski to the **North Pole on 26th April 2006.**

- He completed his nine-day expedition from the Russian side of the Arctic with four skiers from the United States and one from Britain.

23. Green revolution is related to-

- A. Fertilizers
- B. Jute
- C. Food grains
- D. Non-conventional energy
- E. Rice

Ans. A

Sol. Green Revolution is related to fertiliser and development of sustainable ways of using the fertilisers.

24. Who among the following is known as 'Father of Medicine'?

- A. Darwin
- B. Hippocrates
- C. Huckle
- D. Edward Jenner

Ans. B
Sol.

- Hippocrates is known as 'Father of Medicine'

- Aristotle - Father of Biology

- Aristotle - Father of Zoology

- Theophrastus - Father of Botany

- Thomas Addison - Father of Endocrinology

- Linnaeus - Father of Modern Botany

- Leeuwenhoek - Father of Bacteriology

- Edward Jenner - Father of Immunology

- Empedocles - Father of Evolutionary Ideas

- G. J. Mendel - Father of Genetics

- T. H. Morgan - Father of Modern Genetics

- Louis Pasteur - Father of Microbiology

25. Raja Bhoj Airport is located in which of the following cities?

- A. Indore
- B. Bhopal
- C. Dumna
- D. Gwalior



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E. Satna

Ans. B

Sol. Raja Bhoj Airport is in Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh.

It is the second busiest airport in Madhya Pradesh after Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar Airport in Indore. The airport is named after the 10th century Paramara king Raja Bhoj.

26. 'Maithon' dam is located in which of the following states?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Bihar
- D. Himachal Pradesh
- E. Uttarakhand

Ans. A

Sol. The Maithon Dam is located at Maithon, 48 km from Dhanbad, in the state of Jharkhand.

27. 'Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary' is located in which state?

- A. Jharkhand
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. Bihar
- D. Madhya Pradesh
- E. Odisha

Ans. B

Sol. The Achanakmar Wildlife Sanctuary is an Indian sanctuary in Mungeli district, Chhattisgarh State.

28. 'World Toilet Day' is observed on _____.

- A. November 19
- B. November 18
- C. November 17
- D. November 20
- E. None of these

Ans. A

Sol.

- 'World Toilet Day' is observed annually on November 19.
- Government of India has taken a pledge to work towards 'An Open Defecation Free India' under Swachh Bharat Mission.

29. What is the currency of Brazil?

A. Lev

B. Riel

C. Marka

D. Kuna

E. Real

Ans. E

Sol. The Real is the present-day currency of Brazil. Its sign is R\$ and its ISO code is BRL. It is subdivided into 100 centavos.

30. Thaipusam festival is celebrated by which of the following communities?

- A. Tamil
- B. Telugu
- C. Marathi
- D. Malayalam
- E. None of these

Ans. A

Sol. Thaipusam is a Hindu festival celebrated mostly by the **Tamil community** on the full moon in the month of January. It is mainly observed in countries where there is a significant presence of Tamil community such as India, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Mauritius, Singapore, Thailand and Myanmar.

31. What is the Capital of Argentina?

- A. Yaounde
- B. Ottawa
- C. Buenos Aires
- D. Manama
- E. None of these

Ans. C

Sol. **Buenos Aires** is the **capital** and largest city of **Argentina** and the second-largest metropolitan area in **South America**.

Argentina Currency- Peso

32. Which of the following is the Currency of Bahrain?

- A. Peso
- B. Dinar
- C. Riyal
- D. Baht
- E. Kwacha

Ans. B



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Sol. **The Dinar** is the currency of **Bahrain**. Bahrain, a nation comprising more than 30 islands in the Persian Gulf, has been at the centre of major trade routes since antiquity.

In its modern capital, **Manama**, the acclaimed Bahrain National Museum showcases artefacts from the ancient Dilmun civilization that flourished in the region for millennia.

33. The International Day of Remembrance and tribute to the Victims of Terrorism is observed on _____.

- A. 12 August
- B. 20 August
- C. 19 August
- D. 21 August
- E. 10 August

Ans. D

Sol. The first-ever International Day of Remembrance and tribute to the Victims of Terrorism is observed by United Nations on 21st August 2018 to honour the innocent victims of terror attacks around the world, who will forever remain in our hearts.

34. In which of the following states is Kardang Monastery situated?

- A. Sikkim
- B. Himanchal Pradesh
- C. Karnataka
- D. West Bengal

Ans. B

Sol.

- Kardang Monastery is situated at an elevation 3500 meters above sea level.
- It is situated on the bank of Bhaga River in **Himachal Pradesh** & is one of the oldest possessions of Drukpa lineage.

35. 'Powa Mecca' in Assam is the tomb of _____.

- A. Shujauddin Mohammed Shah
- B. Pir Giasuddin Auliya
- C. Sheikh Salim Chisti
- D. Khwaja Bande Nawaz

Ans. B

Sol.

'Powa Mecca' in Assam is the tomb of **Pir Giasuddin Auliya**.

- This mosque was built by **Sujauddin Mohammed Shah in 1657 AD during the reign of Shanjahan**.
- It is located in the top of Garuachal Hill adjacent to Madhava Temple.
- Powa Mecca means one quarter of Mecca, the holiest Muslim city.

36. Gnana Saraswati temple of southern India is located at:

- A. Tirunelveli
- B. Thrissur
- C. Basar
- D. Puducherry

Ans. C

Sol.

• Gnana Saraswati Temple is located at **Basar, Telangana**.

• The temple is located on the banks of **Godawari** River.

• It is one of the two famous Saraswati temples in India, the other being in Jammu & Kashmir.

• **Some other famous saraswati temples are-**

- 1. Dakshina Mookambika Temple, Kerala
- 2. Koothanur Saraswati Temple, Tamil Nadu
- 3. Shringeri Sharadamba Temple, Karnataka

37. Rajwada palace (Cultural Heritage Project) is located at:

- A. Jabalpur
- B. Indore
- C. Mandu
- D. Ujjain

Ans. B

Sol.

• Rajwada palace is located at **Indore**.

• It was built by the **Holkars** of the Maratha Empire.

• It is built in Indo **Saracenic Maratha architectural** style.



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- Some other **historical places at Indore** are –

Lal Bagh Palace, Central Museum, Krishna Pura Chhatris, Kanch Mandir, Gandhi Hall and Indore White Church.

38.The Mahabodhi Temple in is the pilgrimage site of the Buddhists at which place?

- A. Bihar
- B. Madhya Pradesh
- C. Odisha
- D. Assam

Ans. A

Sol.

* The Mahabodhi Temple (Great Awakening Temple) is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

* It is an ancient, but much rebuilt and restored, Buddhist temple in Bodh Gaya.

* It is located in **Bodhagaya Patna, Bihar**.

39.The noted freedom fighter Saheed Laxman Nayak belonged to the state of _____.

- A. Uttar Pradesh
- B. Gujarat
- C. Chhatisgarh
- D. Odisha

Ans. D

Sol.

- Noted freedom fighter **Saheed Laxman Nayak belonged to Tentuliguma village of Koraput district, Orissa**.

- He was notable tribal leader who belonged to **Bhuyan tribe** of Orissa.

- He protested peacefully against British atrocities in August 1942 but police fired on gathering killing approx forty people.

- He was arrested by British in case of murder and hanged in 1943 in Berhampur Jail.

- Recently nation celebrated his **120th birth anniversary on 22nd November, 2019**.

40.Eight times world champion squash player Nicol David belongs to which country?

- A. Ghana
- B. Argentina
- C. Germany
- D. Malaysia

Ans. D

Sol.

- Nicol David belongs to **Malaysia**.

- She has won the World Open title a record 8 times in 2005, 2006, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2014.

- David is also the **first** squash player to have won the World Junior title **twice**; in 1999 and 2001.

- She has been awarded **Order of Merit or Darjah Bakti** which is Malaysian federal award presented for significant contributions in specific fields.

- In 2008 she was the **first recipient** of the DB award which was established on 26 June 1975, second is Lee Chong Wei in 2009.

41.Who used the pseudonym 'Bhanusingha'?

- A. Rabindranath Tagore
- B. Sunil Gangopadhyaya
- C. Michael Madhusudan Dutt
- D. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya

Ans. A

Sol.

- Bhanusingha was pseudonym of **Rabindranath Tagore**.

- Rabindranath Tagore **wrote poems titled Bhanusimha Thakurer Padabali** in Brajabuli under the pseudonym Bhanusimha at age sixteen.

- The Bhanusimha themed on Radha Krishna love and ancient traditions.

- Tagore was also known by names of **Gurudev, Kabiguru and Biswakabi**.

- He was the **first non European** to win the Nobel Prize in Literature for his work Gitanjali in 1913.



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42. The famous mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan was born in:

- A. Erode
- B. Kumbakonam
- C. Madras (now Chennai)
- D. Namakkal

Ans. A

Sol.

Srinivasa Ramanujan born in **Erode, Madras Presidency** in 1887.

- Srinivasa Ramanujan died in 1927 in **Kumbakanam**, Tamil Nadu.
- University of Cambridge granted him a Bachelor of Science degree "by research" in 1916, and he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (the first Indian to be so honored) in 1918.
- The English mathematician G. N. Watson wrote a long series of papers about works done by Ramanujan.
- In 1997 The Ramanujan Journal was launched to publish work "in areas of mathematics influenced by Ramanujan".

43. The birth place of Subhash Chandra Bose is:

- A. Patna
- B. Kolkata
- C. Cuttack
- D. Hazaribagh

Ans. C

Sol.

- The birth place of **SC Bose was Cuttack**.
- He joined Indian National Congress in 1921 and became its president in 1939.
- He coined the term '**Jai Hind**'.
- Bose authored the book 'The Indian Struggle' which covers the Indian independence movement from 1920 to 1942.
- His famous quote is, "**Give me blood, and I shall give you freedom**".

44. Aurobindo Gosh was born in Calcutta (now Kolkata) on _____.

- A. 29 Oct, 1765
- B. 15 Aug, 1972
- C. 15 Aug, 1872

D. 25 Sep, 1860

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Aurobindo Ghosh was born in Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, India on 15 August 1872.**

- He joined the Indian movement for independence from British rule.
- He attended the 1906 Congress meeting headed by **Dadabhai Naoroji**.
- In 1914, after four years of secluded yoga, he started a monthly philosophical magazine called Arya.
- He died on **5 December 1950**.

45. _____ was affectionately called 'Ba'.

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Kasturba Gandhi
- C. Vijaylaxmi Pandit
- D. Sarojini Naidu

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Kasturba Gandhi** was affectionately called as 'Ba'.

* She was the wife of Mahatma Gandhi and born in the same year as Gandhiji born i.e 1869. She was married to Gandhiji in 1883 at the age of 14.

* Kasturba's relationship with Gandhiji is described well in **Ramachandra Guha's novel 'Gandhi Before India'**.

* Kasturba was referred to as "Ba" or Mother because she served as mother of the ashrams in India. She died at the Aga Khan Palace in Poona, aged 74.

46. The 11th President of India, _____, was also known as the 'Missile Man'.

- A. APJ Abdul Kalam
- B. Zakir Hussein
- C. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- D. KR Narayanan

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Dr APJ Abdul Kalam became the 11th president** of India and he was also known as 'Missile Man of India' due to his



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extraordinary contribution toward missile program development in India.

* APJ Abdul Kalam served as President of India from 2002-2007. He served in DRDO and ISRO and work profoundly in civilian space programme and military missile development efforts. He also worked hard in the development of ballistic missile and launch vehicle technology.

* He died on 27th July 2015 after a cardiac attack while delivering a lecture at the Indian Institute of Management, Shillong.

* The Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam National Memorial was built in his memory by the DRDO in Pei Karumbu, near Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu. It was inaugurated by Prime Minister Narendra Modi in July 2017.

47. Maharani Gayatri Devi was a member of the which party?

- A. Swatantra Party
- B. Bharatiya Janata Party
- C. Bahujan Samaj Party
- D. Indian National Congress Party

Ans. A

Sol.

* **Maharani Gayatri Devi** was the third Maharani consort of Jaipur from **1940 to 1949**.

* She became a successful politician in the **Swatantra Party**.

* She was known as Maharani Gayatri Devi, Rajmata of Jaipur.

* She died on **29 July 2009 in Jaipur, at the age of 90**.

48. Who was the first Indian board member of the World Editors Forum

- A. Behram Contractor
- B. Bachi Karkaria
- C. Shobhaa De
- D. Khushwant Singh

Ans. B

Sol.

* **Bachi Karkaria was the first Indian on the board of the World Editors Forum.**

* She is a recipient of the US-based Mary Morgan-Hewitt Award for Lifetime Achievement, and a Jefferson Fellow of the East West Centre, Honolulu.

* She is on the advisory boards of the National AIDS Control Organisation and the India AIDS Initiative of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation.

* She is an India journalist and columnist.

* She has served as an editor at The Times of India.

49. Tolkappiyar is a famous ancient grammarian of the _____ language.

- A. Tamil
- B. Kannada
- C. Telugu
- D. Oriya

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Tolkappiyar is a famous ancient grammarian of the Tamil language.**

• He is the author of the Tolkappiyam.

• Tolkappiyam is the most ancient Tamil grammar text and the oldest surviving work of Tamil literature.

50. Jagannath Mishra was the three-time Chief Minister of the state of _____.

- A. Bihar
- B. Uttar Pradesh
- C. Odisha
- D. Haryana

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Jaganath mishra was the three time chief minister of Bihar.**

• He belonged to Indian National Congress and affectionately called as '**Doctor Sahib**'.

• He joined Nationalist Congress Party in 2013 and he was convicted in fodder scam and sentenced to four years.

• He was also known as **Maulana** and he declared Urdu as second language of Bihar.

• He passed the controversial '**Bihar Press Bill**' during his leadership in state.

• He **died recently** in August, 2019.



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51. The Securities and Exchange Board of India is located in:

- A. Mumbai
- B. Kolkata
- C. Indore
- D. Chandigarh

Ans. A

Sol.

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India is located in **Mumbai**.
- SEBI's Northern, Eastern, Southern and Western Regional Offices in New Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai, and Ahmedabad respectively.
- Sebi is a **statutory body** under SEBI Act, 1992.
- **Ajay Tyagi** is the present chairman of SEBI.
- SEBI has three functions rolled into one body: **quasi-legislative, quasi-judicial and quasi-executive**.
- SEBI has to be responsive to the needs of three groups, which constitute the market:
 - issuers of securities
 - Investors
 - market intermediaries

52. Which organization publishes a Human Development Report?

- A. ILO
- B. WTO
- C. World Bank
- D. UNDP

Ans. D

Sol.

- The Human Development Report is published by **United Nations Development Program**.
- The first HDR was launched in 1990 by the Pakistani economist **Mahbub ul Haq** and **Indian Nobel laureate Amartya Sen**.
- In 2019 **five indices** are published under UNDP Human Development Report, these are as follow-
 - Human Development Index

- Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI)
- Gender Development Index (GDI)
- Gender Inequality Index (GII)
- Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)
- India was ranked **129 out of 189** countries on the 2019 Human Development Index (HDI).

53. In which year was the World Trade Organization established?

- A. 1952
- B. 1995
- C. 1942
- D. 1947

Ans. B

Sol.

The World Trade Organisation was established in **1995**.

- It's headquarters are located at **Geneva**, Switzerland.
- The WTO has **164 members** (including European Union) and 23 observer governments.
- GATT was converted to WTO in 1995; GATT was established after WWII by Breetton Woods Conference.
- WHO is not a United Nations agency but both maintains strong relation and work culture.
- **It cooperates with the IMF and World Bank** in terms of making **cohesiveness in making global economic policies**.

54. The first women Secretary general of SAARC is from which country?

- A. India
- B. Maldives
- C. Bhutan
- D. Sri Lanka

Ans. B

Sol.

- Fathimath Dhiyana Saeed is a Maldivian diplomat.
- She was the Secretary-General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).



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- She was the first woman to hold this post since the organization's inception in 1985.
- The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is the regional intergovernmental organization and geopolitical union of states in South Asia.
- Its member states include Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, the Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.
- It was founded in Dhaka on 8 December 1985.
- It is headquartered in Kathmandu, Nepal.

55. Dhoti-Gamosa is the indigenous textile symbol of _____.

- A. Assam
- B. Meghalaya
- C. Uttar Pradesh
- D. Nagaland

Ans. A
Sol.

• **Dhoti Gamosa** is the indigenous textile symbol of Assam.

• The Gamosa can be used as a cloth to wipe or can be transformed into a waistcoat which is commonly known as the Tongali. It can also be used as a Loincloth by a Bihu dancer.

• Mekhela Chador is the traditional Dress of female of Assam.

• Some of the major tribal wears of Assam are-

1) Sgaopha- **Dimasa Tribe**

2) Gamosa for male and Dokhana for female- **Bodo Tribe**

3) Gonru Ugon for male Mekhela Chador for female - **Mishing Tribe**

4) Dhoti-Gamosa for male and Koum Kontong for female- **Rabha Tribe**

56. _____ is a textile art from Gujarat/Rajasthan.

- A. Ikat
- B. Chanderi
- C. Bandhani
- D. Paithani

Ans. C
Sol.

* **Bandhani textile art is associated with Gujarat and Rajasthan areas.**

* It is also known as Bandhej. It is a tie and dye textiles. The art of Bandhani involves dyeing the fabric which is tightly tied with a thread at several places to produce different patterns.

* This art is very ancient art even the Ajanta caves have a visual representation of Bandhej. It is generally performed in silk and cotton fabrics.

* **Chanderi art belongs to Madhya Pradesh, Ikat art belongs to Gujarat, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, etc. and paithani art is famous from Aurangabad, Maharashtra.**

57. When was the last Maha Kumbh held in Prayag?

- A. 2011
- B. 2014
- C. 2015
- D. 2013

Ans. D
Sol.

* **Kumbh Mela** is a religious gathering of Hindu devotees along a holy river for bathing and prayers.

* The largest congregation on Earth is inscribed on the representative list of UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage of India.

* It is held every 12 years at four places by rotation: **Haridwar, Allahabad (Prayag), Nasik and Ujjain.**

* **Maha Kumbh Mela** is held only in **Prayagraj.**

* It comes in every 144 years or after 12 Purna (Complete) Kumbh Mela.

* The last Maha Kumbh was held in Prayag in **2013.**

58. Paryushan is an important festival for the which community?

- A. Buddhist
- B. Jew
- C. Jain
- D. Zoroastrian



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Ans. C

Sol.

* **Paryushan is a major festival in Jainism and is devotedly observed by the Jain community.**

* Fasting is an important part of Paryushan as it helps in purifying mind and body and helps one to reflect and introspect.

* It is a **eight day festival**.

* It is popularly known as the **festival of forgiveness**.

59. 'Mahuri' is a traditional musical instrument belonging to the state of:

- A. Kerala
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Odisha
- D. Himachal Pradesh

Ans. C

Sol.

• The **Mahuri** is a traditional wind instrument belonging to the state of **Odisha**.

• It is often found in folk theatres like **Rama Nataka** in Odisha.

• It is a part of music arrangements during marriages.

60. Which of the following styles of painting belongs to Maharashtra?

- A. Madhubani
- B. Kalam
- C. Miniature
- D. Warli

Ans. D

Sol.

• **Warli** is a form of tribal art originated in **Maharashtra**.

• This tribal art is still practiced today in Maharashtra.

• The tradition of Warli Painting in Maharashtra are among the finest examples of folk style of paintings.

61. To which state does the Bagh style of textile art printing belong?

- A. Gujarat
- B. Rajasthan

C. Telangana

D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans. D

Sol.

• Bagh Print is a traditional Indian handicraft originating in Bagh, Dhar district of **Madhya Pradesh**.

• Bagh printing is a style of printing on textiles involving blocks that are carved onto motifs representing the beauty of nature.

62. The dance form 'Dandiya' is related to _____.

- A. Ganesh Chaturthi
- B. Navratri
- C. Onam
- D. Bihu

Ans. B

Sol.

• **Dandiya** is the socio-religious folk dance originating from Indian state of Gujarat and popularly performed in the **festival of Navaratri**.

• The dance is performed in the **Marwar region of the Rajasthan too**.

63. Kailasa temple in the _____ Caves is the largest rock-cut monument in the world.

- A. Elephant
- B. Ajanta
- C. Ellora
- D. Karla

Ans. C

Sol.

* **Kailasa temple in the Ellora Caves is the largest rock-cut monument in the world.**

* The Ellora Caves are listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site and is celebrated for its Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain temples and monuments.

* These temples and monuments were carved from the local cliff rock in the **6th to 8th century CE**.

* It is located in **Maharashtra**.



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* Its construction is generally attributed to the eighth century **Rashtrakuta king Krishna I.**

* The temple architecture shows traces of **Pallava and Chalukya styles.**

64. Karma is a dance form from which of the following states?

- A. Maharashtra
- B. Gujarat
- C. Jharkhand
- D. Rajasthan

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Karma** dance is a traditional dance of central and **Eastern India annually performed during the karma festival.**

• It is performed in State of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and West Bengal.

• This folk dance is performed during the worship of the god of fate which is known as Karam Devta.

65. Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav (SAKSHAM) falls under the aegis of the _____ Government of India

- A. Ministry of External Affairs
- B. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas

Ans. D

Sol.

• Saksham (Sanrakshan Kshamta Mahotsav) is an annual flagship event of **Petroleum Conservation Research Association (PCRA) under the aegis of Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Govt. of India.**

• Saksham aims at creating focused attention on fuel conservation through people centric activities and sensitize masses about conservation and efficient use of petroleum products leading to better health and environment.

66. Which of the following pair is INCORRECT?

- A. Ghoomar – Rajasthan
- B. Bihu – Bihar
- C. Bhangra – Punjab
- D. Lavani – Maharashtra

Ans. B

Sol. The Bihu dance is an indigenous folk dance from the Indian state of Assam related to the Bihu festival.

Thus the incorrect pair is Bihu – Bihar.

• Ghoomar is a traditional folk dance of Bhil tribe performed to worship Goddess Sarasvati which was later embraced by other Rajasthani communities.

• Bhangra is a traditional dance of Punjab, The dance is generally performed during the Vaisakhi festival that celebrates the harvest.

• Lavani is a traditional dance of Maharashtra. Lavani is a combination of traditional song and dance, and is noted for its powerful rhythm. It has contributed substantially to the development of Marathi folk theatre.

67. Navakalevar is a tradition that takes place in the temple of _____.

- A. Jagannath Puri
- B. Sabarimala
- C. Tirupati
- D. Shirdi

Ans. A

Sol.

• **Nabakalebara** is a symbolic recreation of the wooden forms of four Hindu deities (Jagannath, Balabhadra, Subhadra, and Sudarshana) at Jagannath Temple, Puri.

• The ritual is performed during the eighth, **12th, or 19th year after the previous Nabakalebara.**

• The Shree Jagannath Temple of Puri is an important Hindu temple dedicated to **Lord Jagannath, a form of lord Maha Vishnu.**

68. Name the annual fair of Rajasthan at which camel trading is a major event?

- A. Suraj Kund Mela
- B. Maru Mela
- C. Pushkar Mela



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D. Sonapur Mela

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Pushkar fair is an annual fair held in Rajasthan.**

- It is an annual multi-day livestock fair, held in the town of Pushkar.
- The fair starts with the Hindu calendar month of Kartik and ends on the Kartik Purnima, which typically overlaps with late October and early November in the Gregorian calendar.
- The Pushkar fair is one of India's largest camel, horse and cattle fairs.

69. 'Jamini Roy' was associated with which Art form?

- A. Dancing
- B. Singing
- C. Drama
- D. Painting

Ans. D

Sol. Jamini Roy was associated with painting. He was honoured with the State award of Padma Bhushan in 1954. He was from Kolkata and was one of the most famous pupils of Abanindranath Tagore. Hence, option D is the correct answer.

70. In which city was the third Buddhist Council held?

- A. Pataliputra
- B. Sarasvati
- C. Taxila
- D. Rangoon

Ans. A

Sol.

- First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha, second was at Vaisali **third was at Patliputra** and fourth was held at Harwan.
- The third Buddhist Council was **convened by king Ashoka** under the leadership of the monk Moggaliputta Tissa.
- Its objective was to purify the Buddhist movement.

71. The abolition of Dyarchy in the provinces was recommended by the _____.

- A. Government of India Act of 1858
- B. Government of India Act of 1935
- C. Government of India Act of 1919
- D. Government of India Act of 1947

Ans. B

Sol.

- The abolition of diarchy in provinces was recommended by **GOI Act, 1935**.
- Note also that **diarchy at provinces is recommended by GOI Act, 1919**.
- Some **important provisions recommended by GOI Act, 1935 are-**
 - a) It recommended the autonomy for provinces.
 - b) It recommended diarchy at central level.
 - c) It recommended for an All India Federation with British India territories and princely states.
 - d) It recommended for the bicameral federal legislature would be consisted of two houses viz. Council of states and Federal Assembly.
 - e) The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of Federal Court.

72. The Third Round Table Conference was held in the year _____.

- A. 1932
- B. 1931
- C. 1933
- D. 1930

Ans. A

Sol.

- From 1930-32 there were three Round Table Conferences were held by British to negotiate with Indian leaders-
- **First Round Table Conference -1930**
58 political leaders participated but Indian National Congress did not participate.
- **Second Round Table Conference- Setp-Dec, 1931**
Indian National Congress participated only in this conference.



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Other leaders who attended - BR Ambedkar, Jinnah, Sarojini Naidu, Princely states etc.

• **Third Round Table Conference – Nov-Dec, 1932**

Only 46 delegates attended it, no fruitful outcomes came out of it.

73. Who among the following was a Gupta ruler?

- A. Dhana Nanda
- B. Kanishka
- C. Vikramaditya
- D. Vima Kadphises

Ans. C

Sol.

• **Vikramaditya** was an eminent **Gupta leader**.

• He is also known as **Chandragupta II**. His daughter **Prabhavatigupta** was queen of Vataka Kingdom; **Recently in 2020 seals of her reign are found in excavations**.

• He assumed the titles **Bhattaraka and Maharajadhiraja**.

• **Dhana Nanda** was the last ruler of Nanda Dynasty after which Mauryan Dynasty came into power.

• **Kaniska** was the greatest king of Kushana Dynasty. He was the founder of Shaka Era of 78 AD and he also organized 4th Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

• **Vima Kadphises** was a Kunhan King whose information is derived from **Rabatak Inscription**.

74. The painting of Bharat Mata was originally done by _____.

- A. Jamini Roy
- B. Rabindranath Tagore
- C. Nandalal Bose
- D. Abanindranath Tagore

Ans. D

Sol.

• The painting of Bharat Mata was originally done by **Abanindranath Tagore**.

• He painted the picture of Bharat Mata first in 1905 in Hindu Goddess style to upsurge the ideals to Swadeshi.

• In his painting Bharat Mata is depicted as a saffron-clad woman, holding sheaves of paddy, a book, a piece of white cloth and a rosary in her four hands.

• **Some of his other famous paintings are-** Ashoka's Queen, Passing of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb examining the head of Dara Shikoh, Temple Dancer etc.

• Abanindranath Tagore founded the '**India Society of Oriental Art**'.

• His eminent works are- **Rajkahini, Budo Angla, Nalak and Khirir Putul**.

75. In which novel did the National Song of India feature?

- A. Devi Chaudhurani
- B. Durgeshnandini
- C. Sevasadan
- D. Anandamath

Ans. D

Sol.

• The national song of India is featured in **Anandmath novel**.

• The tune of '**Vande Mataram**' was later composed by **Rabindranath Tagore**.

• Anandmath novel was written by **Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay**.

• **Durgeshnandini (1865) and Kapalkundala (1866)** were his first major publications.

• Some of his other famous works were Chandrasekhar and Rajani.



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