



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-4**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 2**

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# Previous Year Questions

## TOPIC

## NOTES

**Lecture -2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

**1.** Which of the following union territories has the least literacy rate according to the Census of India 2011?

भारत की जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस केंद्र शासित प्रदेश की साक्षरता दर सबसे कम है?

1. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
2. Daman and Diu
3. Lakshadweep
4. Andaman and Nicobar Island

1. दादरा और नगर हवेली
2. दमन और दीव
3. लक्षद्वीप
4. अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप

> 8<sup>th</sup> schedule → 22 languages

> Last census - 2011

- [ ] Literacy rate
- [ ] Kerala (Highest)
- [ ] Mizoram (2nd Highest)
- [ ] Bihar (Lowest)
- [ ] Arunachal Pradesh (2nd Lowest)

### Census - Literacy rate

→ Literacy rate: People above age 7 who can read and write in any one of the 22 scheduled languages mentioned in 8<sup>th</sup> schedule

→ India - 74.04%

→ Highest

Lowest

State - Kerala (94%) Bihar (61.8%)

UT - Lakshadweep (91.85%) Dadra Nagar Haveli

District - Serchhip (Mizoram) Alimajpur (MP)

Male

82.14%

Female

65.46%

Diff: 16.68%

→ Highest difference between Male & Female Literacy rate - Rajasthan

→ Literacy rate of India during Independence was 12% in 1947

→ 1901 census - 5.4%

→ 2001 census - 64.8%

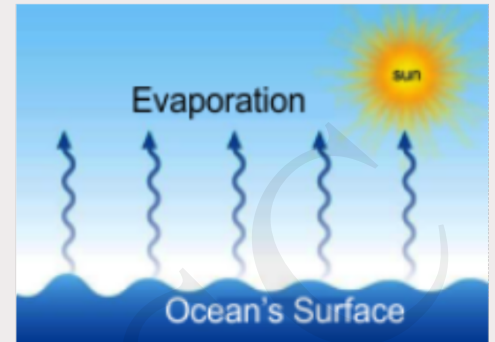
**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**  
 CGL CHSL  
 MTS Steno

2. The transfer of heat through horizontal movement of air is called \_\_\_\_\_.

वायु की क्षैतिज गति के माध्यम से ऊष्मा के स्थानांतरण को \_\_\_\_\_ कहा जाता है।

1. conduction	1. चालन
2. variation	2. परिवर्तन
3. convection	3. संवहन
4. advection	4. अभिवाहन

> Evaporation



Movement of Air



- > Winds
- Permanent (Trade wind)
- Local wind (eg- Loo)

> Loo → Local wind  
 ↳ happens by the process of advection

> Conduction - Transfer of heat between the molecules - through direct physical contact

> Convection - Vertical movement of air

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**  
 CGL CHSL  
 MTS Steno

**3.** The Vijayanagara empire included people from different cultural regions. Which of the following regions was NOT a part of it?  
 विजयनगर साम्राज्य में विभिन्न सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रों के लोग शामिल थे। निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र इसका हिस्सा नहीं था?

1. Karnataka      1. कर्नाटक  
 2. Telugu          2. तेलुगु  
 3. Tamil            3. तमिल  
 4. Maratha        4. मराठा

**Vijayanagara Empire (1336)**

capital - Hampi

on banks of river Tungabhadra

**DYNASTIES RULED IN VIJAYNAGAR**

NAME	TENURE	FOUNDER
SANGAMA	1336-1485	Harihar and Bukka
SALUVA	1485-1505	Saluva Narsimha
TULUVA	1505-1570	Veer Narsimha
ARAVIDU	1570-1650	Tirumala

**Travellers visited during this time**

- > Fernao Nuniz - Achyuta Deva Raya
- > Nicholo De Conti - Deva Raya-I
- > Abdul Razzag - Deva Raya-II
- > Duarte Barbosa - Krishna Deva Raya
- > Domingo Paes (Portuguese)

> Vijayutsav / Hampi utsav celebrated in Karnataka

> "Raya" - means Prime Minister

> "Amannayak" - Military commander

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**  
 CGL CHSL  
 MTS Steno

**3.** The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which Part of the Indian Constitution?  
 मौलिक अधिकार भारतीय संविधान के किस भाग में निहित हैं?

1. Part II
2. Part III
3. Part IV A
4. Part IV

**Fundamental Rights**

- instill in Part-III (Art-12-35)
- called Magna Carta first originated in UK
- Taken from USA constitution
- Before - 7FR Now-6FR removed Right to property By the 44<sup>th</sup> (1978) constitutional amendment

**> Right to property**

- Removed as FR
- added as legal right in Part XII Article 300A

> Constitution Day - 24<sup>th</sup> Nov 1949

→ when adopted had  
 22 parts  
 395 Articles  
 8 schedules

> Part-I (Art-1 to 4)  
 Union & Territory

> Part-II (Art-5 to 11)  
 Citizenship

> Part-IV  
 DPSP  
 taken from Ireland

> Part IV-A (51A)  
 Fundamental Duties  
 taken from USSR

## Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



5.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions that 'No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once'?

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है कि 'किसी भी व्यक्ति पर एक ही अपराध के लिए एक से अधिक बार मुकदमा नहीं चलाया जाएगा और उसे दंडित नहीं किया जाएगा'?

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Article 20(4) | 1. अनुच्छेद 20(4) |
| 2. Article 20(2) | 2. अनुच्छेद 20(2) |
| 3. Article 20(3) | 3. अनुच्छेद 20(3) |
| 4. Article 20(1) | 4. अनुच्छेद 20(1) |

## Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Art-20)

- 20(1) - No ex post facto law  
punishment according to the punishment act prevalent at the time of crime
- 20(2) - No jeopardy  
Punishment given once for one crime
- 20(3) - no self incrimination  
Cannot give your own statement in your own crime proceedings

**Lecture - 2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**



CGL

CHSL



MTS

Steno

**6.** Which of the following rulers is considered as the greatest king of Satavahana dynasty and is described as the destroyer of the Sakas, Yavanas and Pahlavas?

निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक को सातवाहन वंश का सबसे महान राजा माना जाता है और उसे शक, यवन और पहलवों का विध्वंसक बताया जाता है?

1. Simuka	1. सिमुक
2. Hala	2. हला
3. Gautamiputra Satakarni	3. गौतमीपुत्र शातकर्णी
4. Yajna Sri Satakarni	4. यज्ञ श्री शातकर्णी



- Satavahana Dynasty**
- capital - Pratishthan / Paithan
  - Founder - Simuka
  - Brahman
  - Were matrilinear - includes mother name
  - Introduced lead coins

- Sakas**
- Imp. ruler - Rudradaman - I
  - Junagadh Inscription (Girnar)
  - oldest sanskrit inscription
  - migrated from central asia

- Gautami Putra Satkarni
- Titles
  - Ekabrahmana
  - Khatiya dapa mana-mada
- > Details about Satvahanana Dynasty from Nashik Inscription
- > Rudradaman repaired Sudarshan Lake
  - built during reign of Chandragupta Maurya
- > Pallavas feudatories to Satvahanana



## Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



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7.

Sanskrit College at Benaras was founded by \_\_\_\_\_.

बनारस में संस्कृत महाविद्यालय की स्थापना \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा की गई थी।

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Thomas Munro    | 1. थॉमस मुनरो   |
| 2. Jonathan Duncan | 2. जोनाथन डंकन  |
| 3. William Jones   | 3. विलियम जोन्स |
| 4. James Mill      | 4. जेम्स मिल    |

## Sanskrit College

↳ built in Benaras by Jonathan Duncan  
↳ in 1791

## Asiatic Society of Bengal

↳ built by William Jones  
↳ in 1784

## Hindu College at Calcutta

↳ by Raja Ram Mohan Roy & David Hare  
↳ in 1817

## Vedanta College Calcutta

↳ by Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
↳ in 1825

## Banaras Hindu University

↳ by Madan Mohan Malviya  
↳ in 1916

> Hindu Maha Sabha  
by Madan Mohan  
Malviya in 1915

Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



Select the correct statement about climax community.

चरमोत्कर्ष समुदाय के बारे में सही कथन का चयन करें।

8.

1. It is an ecological community in which populations of plants or animals, which are very unstable and exist for very few time.
  2. It is a very first community of ecosystem.
  3. It is an ecological community in which populations of plants or animals remain stable and exist in balance with each other and their environment.
  4. It consist of only plant population that makes a new ecological system.
1. यह एक पारिस्थितिक समुदाय है जिसमें पौधों या जानवरों की आबादी बहुत अस्थिर होती है और बहुत कम समय के लिए अस्तित्व में रहती है।
  2. यह पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का सबसे पहला समुदाय है।
  3. यह एक पारिस्थितिक समुदाय है जिसमें पौधों या जानवरों की आबादी स्थिर रहती है और एक दूसरे और उनके पर्यावरण के साथ संतुलन में रहती है।
  4. इसमें केवल पौधों की आबादी शामिल होती है जो एक नई पारिस्थितिक प्रणाली बनाती है।

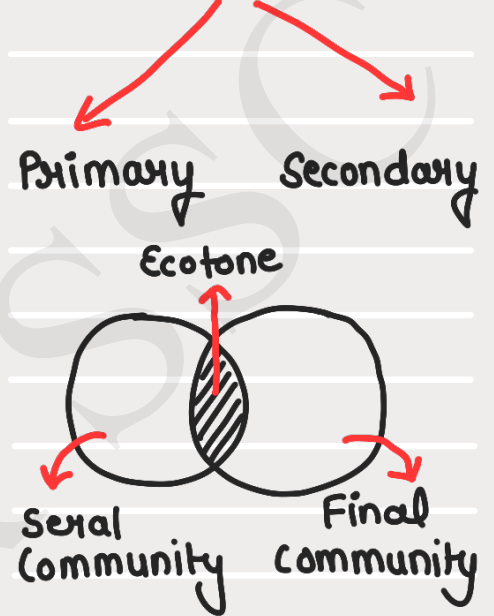
Climax Community



Interaction b/w them is called Ecology

> Ecosystem comes under ecology  
Ecology is broader term

> Succession :- change in flora & fauna of a specific area due to certain reason



> Ecotone :- maximum biodiversity

> Biodiversity term given by Walter Rosen

> Ecology term given by Ernst Haeckel in 1866

> Ecosystem term given by Tansley

> Father of Indian ecology -> Ramdeo Mishra

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

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9. \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the production and metabolism of fats and steroid hormones.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ वसा और स्टेरॉयड हार्मोन के उत्पादन और चयापचय से जुड़ा हुआ है।

1. Nucleus	1. केन्द्रक
2. Golgi apparatus	2. गॉल्जी उपकरण
3. Smooth endoplasmic reticulum	3. चिकनी अंतःप्रद्रव्यी जालिका
4. Mitochondrion	4. माइटोकॉन्ड्रियन

- > Cell wall
  - Plant- Cellulose
  - Fungi- chitin
  - Bacteria- Peptin

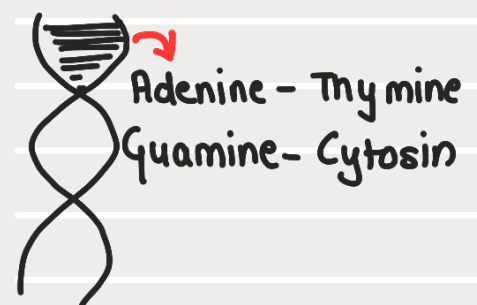
> ATP- Adenosinetriphosphate - (Energy currency of cell)

> Lysosome is made in Golgi Apparatus

> Hydrolytic enzyme in Lysosome is made in Rough endoplasmic reticulum (RER)

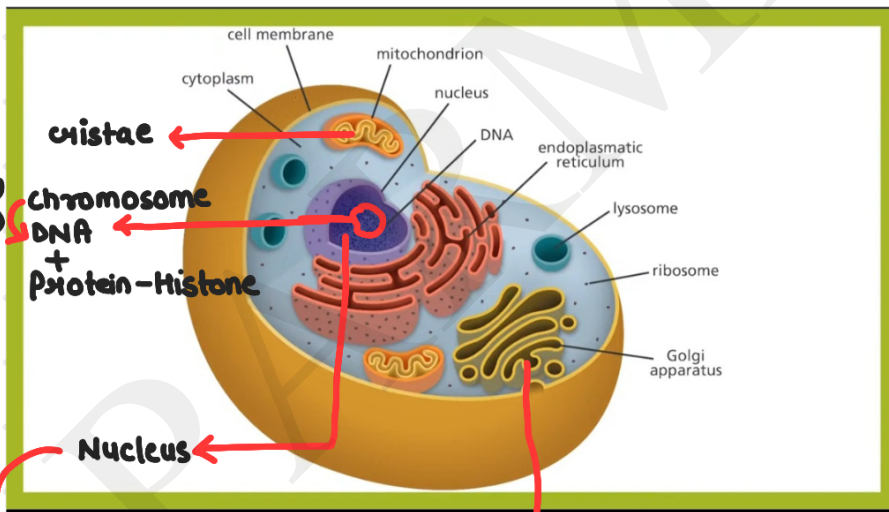
> DNA - discovered by Friedrich Miescher (Switzerland)

> Double Helical structure of DNA discovered by Watson & Crick in 1953



**Cell**

- Cell membrane - semi-permeable (living)
- Cell Wall- fully permeable (non-living)
- Mitochondria- Power house of cell
  - ↳ creates energy by aerobic respiration



Brain of the cell

cis face (convex) takes in

trans face (concave) throws out

Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



10.

Identify the Indian musician who is associated with wind instrument (played by blowing). →

उस भारतीय संगीतकार की पहचान करें जो वायु वाद्य यंत्र (फूक कर बजाया जाने वाला वाद्य यंत्र) से जुड़ा है।

1. Vishwa Mohan Bhat
2. Pandit Deen Dayal
3. Pandit Ravi Shankar
4. Bismillah Khan

1. विश्व मोहन भट्ट
2. पंडित दीन दयाल
3. पंडित रविशंकर
4. बिस्मिल्लाह खान

Wind instrument - Flute, Sahnai

Sushirvadya Yantra

Exponents - Bismillah Khan

- Birth - Dumraon (Bihar)
- Plays - Sahnai
- Death - Varanasi
- played Sahnai at Red Fort during independence
- Auditorium named after him in Tehran
- Bharat Ratan - 2001
- Sangeet Natak Akademy award in 1956

> Vishwa mohan Bhat associated with Guitar, Mohan veena

> Pt. Ravi ShanRAY plays Sitar

→ 2nd Indian musician to receive Bharat Ratan in 1999

→ Grammy for "West meets East" - album

→ Grammy 5 times

→ Autobiography - my music, my life

→ Brother - Uday Shankar Hi-Dance (Fusion Dance)

→ Daughter Anoushka Shankar plays sitar

> 1st Indian women to get grammy Tanvi Shah

> Holes in Shehnai - 7

Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL CHSL  
MTS Steno

11.

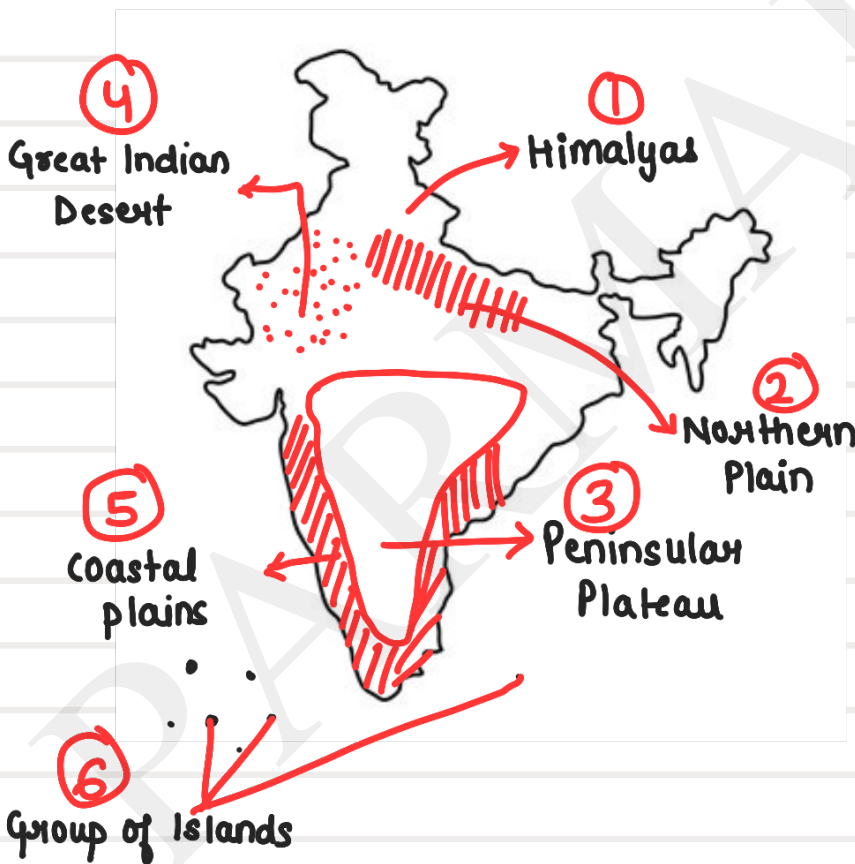
Geologically, which of the following physiographic divisions of India is supposed to be one of the most stable land blocks?

भूवैज्ञानिक दृष्टि से, भारत के निम्नलिखित भौतिक प्रभागों में से कौन सा सबसे स्थिर भू-खंडों में से एक माना जाता है?

- |                           |                      |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. The Himalayas          | 1. हिमालय            |
| 2. The Northern Plains    | 2. उत्तरी मैदान      |
| 3. The Peninsular Plateau | 3. प्रायद्वीपीय पठार |
| 4. The Indian Desert      | 4. भारतीय रेगिस्तान  |

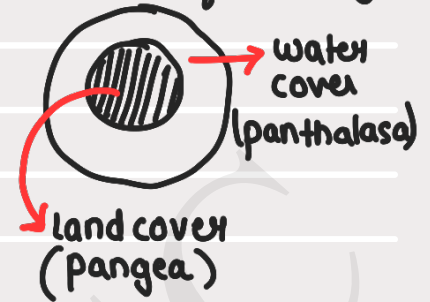
Physiographic Division of India

Divided into 6

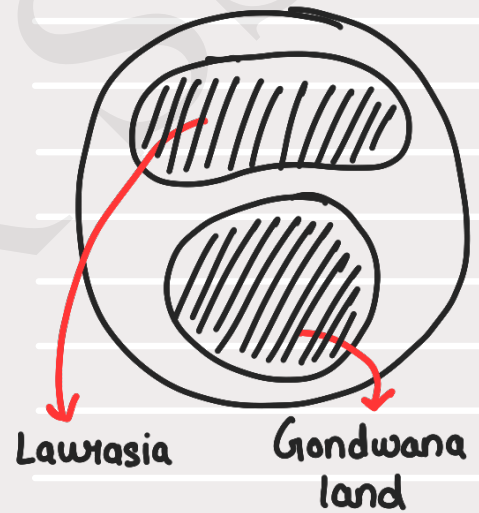


> Peninsula → covered by water in 3 sides  
created by volcanic activity  
made up of ancient granite & gneiss

> Formation of Himalaya



> Continental drift theory by Alfred Wegener



> India part of Gondwana land

> Himalaya formed by collision of Eurasian & Indo-Australian plate

**Lecture - 2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

**12.** Who among the following was conferred with the title of 'Khan-i-Khanan' under Akbar?

निम्नलिखित में से किसे अकबर के अधीन 'खान-ए-खानन' की उपाधि प्रदान की गई थी?

1. Abul Fazl	1. अबुल फज़ल
2. Todar Mal	2. टोडरमल
3. Bairam Khan	3. बैरम खान
4. Baz Bahadur	4. बाज़ बहादुर

> 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556) → Hemu

> Jahangir revolted in 1602

> Land divided into 4

→ Polaj - fertile land

→ Panauti - left for 1-2 yrs

→ Chachay - left for 3-4 yrs

→ Banjaray - degraded

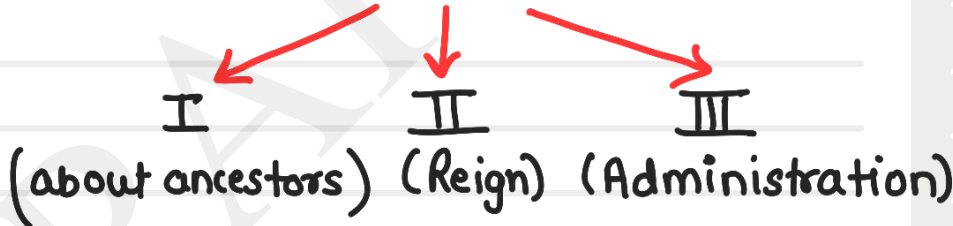
> ARbay adopted administration of Shey Shah Suri

### ARbay (1556-1605)

- name: Jalaluddin md. ARbay
- Sat on throne at the age of 13
- Son of Humayun
- Bairam Khan ruled in place of ARbay as he was young
- last expedition - Khandesh (in 1601)
- Died in 1605

### Abul Fazal

wrote ARbaynama



### Todar Mal

- One of ARbay's 9 ratan
- finance minister
- in 1580 - brought Dahsala / Zabtī fixed revenue for 10 years

**Lecture -2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

**13.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions that the President is eligible for re-election?

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है कि राष्ट्रपति पुनः निर्वाचित होने के लिए पात्र है?

1. Article 54	1. अनुच्छेद 54
2. Article 57	2. अनुच्छेद 57
3. Article 56	3. अनुच्छेद 56
4. Article 55	4. अनुच्छेद 55

## President

↳ Part-V (Art-52-151)

Article No.	Subject -Manner
52	The President
53	Executive power of the Union
54	Election of President
55	Manner of election of President
56	Term of office of President
57	Eligibility for re-election
58	Qualifications for election as President
59	Conditions of President's office
60	Oath or affirmation by the President
61	Procedure for impeachment of President
62	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President
65	Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his function
71	Matters relating to the election of President
72	Power of President to grant pardon etc... and to suspend, remit or commute sentence in certain cases
74	Council of ministers to aid and advise the President
75	Other provisions as to ministers like appointment, term, salaries, etc....
76	Attorney-General of India
77	Conduct of business of the Government of India
78	Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing of information to the President, etc...
85	Session of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution
111	Assent to bills passed by the Parliament
112	Union Budget(annual financial statement)
123	Power of President to promulgate ordinances
143	Power of President to consult Supreme Court

> President → only constitutional Head

> Electoral college for President - elected  
MPs + MLAs

> Manner of election -  
Proportional representation + STV

> Indirectly elected

> Qualification

→ Citizen of India

→ Age min 35

→ eligible to become LS member

> Oath by Chief Justice of India

> Trick: Preem taking come in time

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

Who elects the Presiding Officer (the speaker) in the State legislature?  
 राज्य विधानमंडल में पीठासीन अधिकारी (स्पीकर) का चुनाव कौन करता है?

1. Members of Vidhan Sabha	1. विधानसभा के सदस्य
2. Member of Vidhan Parishad	2. विधान परिषद के सदस्य
3. Chief Minister	3. मुख्यमंत्री
4. Council of Ministers	4. मंत्रिपरिषद

- K - Karnataka
- A - Andhra
- B - Bihar
- U - UP
- T - Telangana
- M - Maharashtra

> create / abolish legislative council can be done by only Parliament by simple majority

> Speaker election date selected by President

> Deputy speaker election date decided by Speaker

**Speaker in State legislature**

States - 28

UT - 8

Legislative council in 6 states

Legislative assembly in 2 UT ← Delhi  
 Puducherry

**Art**

93 - Presiding Officer - LS

178 - Presiding officer - LA

resignation

Speaker ↔ Deputy Speaker



Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL

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Steno

15.

Who among the following revolutionaries was one of the co-founders of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) which got established in 1928 at Ferozeshah Kotla in Delhi?

निम्नलिखित क्रांतिकारियों में से कौन हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन (एचएसआरए) के सह-संस्थापकों में से एक था, जिसकी स्थापना 1928 में दिल्ली के फिरोजशाह कोटला में हुई थी?

- |                          |                      |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Gopal Krishna Gokhale | 1. गोपाल कृष्ण गोखले |
| 2. Aurobindo Ghosh       | 2. अरबिंदो घोष       |
| 3. Bhagat Singh          | 3. भगत सिंह          |
| 4. Mahatma Gandhi        | 4. महात्मा गांधी     |

> Ferozshah Kotta stadium now called Arun jatley stadium

> Political Guru of Subhash Chandra Bose – Chitranjan Das

PARTIES FORMED

PARTIES FORMED	FOUNDING YEAR	FOUNDER	PLACE
CPI	1920	MN Roy	
AITUC	1920	NM Joshi, Lala Lajpat Rai (President)	
CSP	1934	AN Dev, JP Narayan	
HRA	1924	Sachin Sanyal	Kanpur
HSRA	1928	Chandrshekhaz Azad, Bhagat Singh.	Ferozshah Kotla
Swaraj Party	1923	CR Das and Motilal Nehru	

Punjab Naujawan Bhayat Sabha

- ↳ in 1916
- ↳ by Bhagat Singh
- ↳ book- Why I am an athiest

Servants of India society

- ↳ in 1905
- ↳ by Gopal Krishna GORhale
- ↳ political Guru of Gandhiji
- ↳ presided 1905 session of Congress

**Lecture - 2** / (6)

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

CGL CHSL  
MTS Steno

**16.** Sattriya dance form is famous in which of these states?  
सत्त्रिया नृत्य शैली इनमें से किस राज्य में प्रसिद्ध है?

1. Assam
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Punjab
4. Tamil Nadu

### Classical Dance of India - (8)

- (8) recognised by Sangeet Natak Akademi
- (9) recognised by Ministry of culture - extra - 'Chhau'

### Sattriya

- Classical Dance - Assam
- Vaishnavite form of dance
- Last to be included in classical dances in 2000
- forms - Bhaona & Ankiya Nat
- Greet - Borgeet
- Terms - Chali, Jhumera, Nadu, Bhangi
- Exponents - Gurus Jatin Goswami, Gurus Ghanakanta Bora, Manik Borabayan, Maniram Dutta, Bhupen Hazarika
- Propounder - Guru Shankar Dev

> Classical dance mentioned in 'Natyashastra' by Bharatmuni



> Natyashastra - 5<sup>th</sup> veda



> Chhau - folk dance of eastern India

> Bhupen Hazarika - Bharat Ratna in 2019

**Lecture -2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

**17.** Which of the following Indo-Greek kings was mentioned in the Buddhist text Milindapanho as Milinda?

निम्नलिखित में से किस इंडो-यूनानी राजा का उल्लेख बौद्ध ग्रंथ मिलिंदपन्हो में मिलिंद के रूप में किया गया था?

1. Demetrius I	1. डेमेट्रियस I
2. Menander I	2. मेनांडर I
3. Antiochus I	3. एंटीओकस I
4. Strato II	4. स्ट्रेटो II

### Indo-Greeks

- 1st to introduce Gold coin
- introduced coins with ruler images

- Meander in conversation with Nagsena was convinced & adopted Buddhism
- Milindpanho - dialogue b/w Milinda & Nagsena (Nagarjuna)

### Buddhacharita

- written by Ashvaghosha

> Antiochus I - syrian king

> Bindusara asked for fig, wine & philosophers from Antiochus I

## Lecture -2

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL

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18.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a mode of communication in itself, and it also regulates the use of other means of communication.

अपने आप में संचार का एक तरीका है, और यह संचार के अन्य साधनों के उपयोग को भी नियंत्रित करता है।

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. Television | 1. टेलीविजन |
| 2. Radio      | 2. रेडियो   |
| 3. Phone      | 3. फोन      |
| 4. Satellite  | 4. सैटेलाइट |

## Communication

→ first indian satellite  
→ Aryabhata

→ We launch our satellite from Sri-  
-Harikota (Andhra Pradesh)

## Lecture -2



GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL

CHSL

MTS

Steno

19.

Which of the following Quantity is kept constant in Boyle's law?

बॉयल के नियम में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी मात्रा स्थिर रखी जाती है ?

1. Pressure
2. Volume
3. Temperature
4. N.O.T.

3 Gas Laws → 1662

→ Boyle's - If temp is constant then pressure is inversely proportional to volume

$$P \propto \frac{1}{V} \Rightarrow PV = \text{constant}$$



$$\Rightarrow P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2$$



→ Charles law - Volume will depend (1787) on absolute temperature  
 $V \propto T$  (pressure constant)

→ Gay Lussac →  $P \propto T$   
 (volume constant)

**Lecture -2**

**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**

**in J&K**

**20.** Koderma Gaya Hazaribagh belt is known for the production of which of the following minerals?

कोडरमा गया हजारीबाग बेल्ट निम्नलिखित में से किस खनिज के उत्पादन के लिए जाना जाता है?

1. Mica	1. अभ्रक
2. Copper	2. तांबा
3. Coal	3. कोयला
4. Bauxite	4. बॉक्साइट

- Nellore Belt → Andhra Pradesh
- Ajmer Belt → Rajasthan

**Copper**

- first metal discovered by human
- Copper mines
  - Khetri - Rajasthan
  - Malajkhand - MP

**Bauxite**

- ore of Aluminium
- formula -  $Al_2O_3 \cdot 2H_2O$
- top producer of Aluminium  
Odisha

> Harappan civilisation → Bronze age civilisation

Chalcolithic age used copper (2000 BC - 500 BC)

> Coal - Buried sunshine

> Bronze - Cu + Sn

- Iron belt - (4)
  - Odisha Jharkhand Belt
  - Durg-Bastar-Chandrapur Belt
  - Maharashtra-Goa Belt
  - Bellary-Chitradurga Chikmagalur Tumkur Belt

# Current Affairs

## TOPIC

## NOTES

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**  
 CGL CHSL  
 MTS Steno

**CA.** Which of the following cities did not hosted the Durand Cup 2023?

1. Kolkata
2. Guwahati
3. Kokrajhar
4. Rourkela

> Durand Cup - Football

> Football - distance b/w goalposts - 7.23 metres

> Football - Merdeka cup, Subroto cup, Santosh Trophy, Rover's Cup, UEFA Cup

> Afganistan language - Dari & Pashto

> Bhutan - land of thunderbolt

> winner of SAFF 2023 - India defeated Kuwait

> India won SAFF 9 times

→ Durand cup 2023 winner  
 Mohan Bagan

**Lecture -2**  
**GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)**  
 CGL CHSL  
 MTS Steno

**CA.** Which of the following country won SAFF U16 2023 Cup?

1. Japan
2. India
3. Nepal
4. Sri Lanka

→ India defeated Bangladesh  
 → Host - Bhutan  
 → official language - Dzongkha  
 → capital - Thimphu  
 → currency - Ngultrum