

Thoroughly Revised
& Improved Edition

General Studies 2023

SSC | Railways | Banking | PSUs | UPSC
State Public Services & State Engineering Exams

by

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General Studies

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Preface

This comprehensive text book on General Studies explains the subject matter in a brief and simple style. The authors are very well aware of the requirements of examinations conducted by UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Examinations, Railways Examinations and Public Sector Examinations. This book has been very well targeted covering all the aspects of subject matter required for various examinations.

Since last one decade, authors have closely studied the marks of various candidates appeared & selected in government sectors and other examinations and found that those who have scored below average or poor marks in General Studies section, are either not able to get selection or get poor ranks, hence it has been realized that general studies section should be given significant importance.

There is no good book available to the readers in the market, which covers all the aspects of Geography, Polity, History, Life Science, Economy, General knowledge, General Science, Environment, Basics of Computer Applications and Science & Technology that may satisfy the requirements of various competitive examinations conducted for aspirants. In this edition authors have put sincere efforts to satisfy all the requirements of various examinations. The book is thoroughly revised and updated. Authors have tried to incorporate previous year questions of UPSC, SSC, State Public Service Examinations, Railways examinations and Public Sector Examinations.

The authors feel that this book will be sufficient and highly useful for all the competitive examinations conducted for graduates from every discipline.

Any suggestions from the readers for the improvement of the book are most welcome.

B. Singh
A.P. Singh

General Studies

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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Basic General Knowledge of India & World

NATIONAL SYMBOLS

National Flag

- The National Flag of India is a horizontal tricolour of deep saffron (Kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and dark green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is 2:3. In the centre of the white band a navy-blue wheel is located which represents the Chakra.
- It was adopted by Constituent Assembly of India on July 22, 1947.
- A tricolour flag was first accepted by the Indian National Congress in 1931, having Charkha in place of today's Chakra.
- The horizontal colour strip of deep Saffron at top represents courage, sacrifice and renunciation, White at middle shows truth and purity in thoughts and dark Green at the bottom is the symbol of life abundance and prosperity.
- A wheel (Chakra) in centre of the white strip is the symbol of progress and movement. It has 24 spokes.
- Supreme Court declared the right to hoist flag as a Fundamental Right under Article 19 (i) (a) of the Constitution in 2002. Flag hoisting in India is regulated by Flag Code of India, 2002.
- The Flag was designed by **Pingali Venkayya** and first time, the flag was hoisted by **Sacchindra Prasad Bose** in 1906 in Calcutta and later on in the year 1907 another tricolour flag was unfurled by **Madam Bhikaji Cama** in Stuttgart, Germany.
- The first flag committee was headed by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**.

National Emblem

- The National Emblem of India is an adaptation from the Sarnath Lion Capital of Ashoka. It was adopted by the Government of India on January 26, 1950.
- In this emblem, only three lions are visible, the fourth lion being hidden from view. The wheel appears in relief in the centre of the abacus with a **bull on right** and a **horse on left**. The bell shaped lotus (as in the original) has been omitted. The other animals present in the emblem are an Elephant and a Lion.
- The words *Satyameva Jayate* are inscribed below the abacus in Devanagiri script. These words are taken from *Mundaka Upanishad*.

National Anthem

- The song *Jana gana mana* is the National Anthem of India which was composed by **Rabindra Nath Tagore**, originally in Bengali.
- It was adopted by Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950 in its Hindi version.
- The song *Jana gana mana* was first published in January, 1912 under the title '**Bharat Vidhata**' in *Tattva Bodhini Patrika*.
- The song was translated in English in 1919 with the title "**Morning Song of India**".
- It was first sung at the Calcutta Session of Congress on December 27, 1911.
- Playing time of full version of National Anthem is 52 seconds while it is 20 seconds for first and last lines of the stanza.

National Song

- “*Vande Mataram*” is the National song of India, which was composed by **Bankim Chandra Chatterjee**, originally in Sanskrit.
- It was adopted on January 24, 1950, providing it equal status with National Anthem *Jana gana mana*.
- It is taken from his novel **Anand Math** published in 1882. Its English translation was done by Sri Aurobindo.
- It was sung for the first time at the Congress Session of 1896.

National Calendar

- National Calendar is based on Saka Era (began on 78 A.D.) with Chaitra as its first month and Phalguna as its last month with a normal year of 365 days adopted from March 22, 1957 along with the Gregorian Calendar.
- First day of Chaitra normally falls on March 22 and on March 21 in leap year.

National Animal

- The Tiger (*Panthera Tigris*) is the National Animal of India. It has a thick yellow coat of fur with dark stripes.
- Lion was the National Animal of India till 1972. Later on, it was replaced by Tiger.

Other Indian National Symbols	
National Bird	Peacock (<i>Pavo Cristatus</i>)
National Flower	Lotus (<i>Nelumbo Nucifera Gaertn</i>)
National River	Ganga
National Tree	Banyan (<i>Ficus Benghalensis</i>)
National Fruit	Mango (<i>Mangifera Indica</i>)
National Aquatic Animal	Ganges River Dolphin
National Heritage Animal	Elephant
National Game (De-facto)	Hockey

National Emblems of Countries	
Country	Emblem
India	Sarnath Lion Capital
Australia	Kangaroo
Bangladesh	Water Lily
Canada	White Lily
France	Lily
Germany	Corn flower
Iran	Rose
Italy	White Lily
Japan	Chrysanthemum
Pakistan	Crescent
Spain	Eagle
Sri Lanka	Sword & Lion
Russia	Sickle and Hammer
Norway	Lion
United Kingdom	Rose
USA	Golden Rod

Significance of Signs and Symbols	
Symbol	Meaning
Red triangle	Family planning
Red cross	Hospital/Ambulance
Red light	Danger/Emergency
Green light	Line clear signal
Olive branch	Peace
Black arm-band	Sign of mourning/protest
Dove	Peace
Black flag	Demonstration of protest
Red flag	Sign of danger, revolution
Yellow Flag	Displayed by ship with infectious disease on board or ship in quarantine.
White Flag	Truce
Tricolour	National Flag of India

Significance of Signs and Symbols	
Symbol	Meaning
Union Jack	National Flag of UK
Lotus	Culture and civilization
Wheel	Progress
Flag flown half mast	National mourning
Flag flown upside down	Distress
A blind-folded woman holding a balance	Justice
Pen	Symbol of Culture and Civilization

Country Symbols	
Country	Symbol
India	Royal Bengal Tiger
China	Dragon
Russia	Brown Bear
USA	Bald Eagle
Spain	Red Carnation
Japan	Cherry Blossom
England	Rose
Australia	Golden Wattle Flower
South Africa	Blue Crane
Greece	Olive Branch

Official Publications of Countries/Organizations	
Publication	Issued/Released by
Blue Book	Report by the British Government
Green Book	Government of Italy and Iran
Grey Book	Japanese and Belgium Government
Orange Book	Government of the Netherlands
White Book	Official publication of Germany, Portugal and China
White Paper (Shwet Patrika)	Issued by the Government of India
Yellow Book	Issued by the Government of France
Economic Survey	Ministry of Finance (Government of India)
Report on Currency and Finance	Reserve Bank of India
Wholesale Price Index	Ministry of Commerce and Industry
National Accounts Statistics	Central Statistical Organization

FIRST AMONG INDIANS

Sl.	Particulars	Name
1	Chief Justice of India	Justice Harilal J. Kania
2	Indian origin woman Vice President of the USA	Kamala Harris
3	Indian Governor of a British Province	Lord S.P. Sinha
4	Indian Commander-in-Chief (Chief of Staff)	Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa
5	Indian to get the Bharat Ratna Award	C. Rajagopalachari
6	Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India	Dr. C.D. Deshmukh
7	Indian to become President of the UN General Assembly	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
8	Woman Cabinet Minister of an Indian state	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit
9	Youngest woman Minister of a State	Sushma Swaraj (Haryana)
10	Woman to become a Union Cabinet Minister	Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
11	Indian C.A.G.	C.V. Narahari Rao
12	Attorney General of India	M.C. Setalvad
13	Indian woman Governor	Sarojini Naidu (UP, 1963-67)
14	Indian woman President of the Congress	Sarojini Naidu
15	Woman Chief Minister of an Indian State	Sucheta Kripalani (UP)
16	Indian woman High Court Judge	Anna Chandy (Kerala)
17	Indian woman Supreme Court Judge	M. Fathima Beevi
18	Indian woman to conquer the Everest	Bachhendri Pal
19	Indian in Space	Sqdn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma
20	Indian woman to swim across the English Channel	Aarti Saha
21	Indian to become President of the International Court of Justice	Dr. Nagendra Singh (1970)
22	Indian to win an Oscar Award	Bhanu Athaiya
23	Indian woman to win an Olympic Medal	Karnam Malleswari
24	Indian to get the Booker Prize (Britain's top literary prize)	Salman Rushdie
25	Indian woman to get the Booker Prize	Arundhati Roy
26	Indian to receive the Ramon Magsaysay Award	Acharya Vinoba Bhave (1958)
27	Chief of Army Staff	Gen. Maharaj Rajendra Singhji
28	Woman to swim across the Strait of Gibraltar	Arti Pradhan
29	Indian actress to be awarded Padma Shri	Nargis Dutt (1958)
30	Musician to get Bharat Ratna, Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan	M.S. Subbulakshmi
31	Woman Foreign Secretary of India	Chokila Iyer
32	Indian Captain of Independent India's Cricket team	Lala Amarnath
33	Indian woman candidate to contest elections (1926)	Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya

Sl.	Particulars	Name
34	Woman President of India.....	Pratibha Patil (2007-2012)
35	Woman Speaker of Lok Sabha.....	Meira Kumar (2009-2014)
36	Chief of RAW (Research & Analysis Wing).....	Rameshwar Nath Kao
37	Woman Chairperson of UPSC.....	Roze Millian Bethew
38	Woman to receive Bharat Ratna	Indira Gandhi
39	Woman to receive Ashoka Chakra.....	Neerja Bhanot
40	Indian ICS officer	Satyendra Nath Tagore
41	Woman to win an Asiad Gold.....	Kamaljit Sandhu (1970)
42	Indian Talkie Film	Alam Ara (1931)
43	Chief Election Commissioner	Sukumar Sen (1950-58)
44	Submarine	INS Kalyani (commissioned in 1967)
45	Aryabhatta Medal Winner	K.R. Ramanathan (1977)
46	Captain of Test Cricket	C.K.Nayudu (1932)
47	Century in Test Cricket	Lala Amarnath (1933-1934)
48	Chief of Naval Staff	R.D. Katari (1958-1962)
49	Cricketer to have batted in all positions (1 to 11)	Vinoo Mankad
50	Dada Saheb Phalke Award Winner	Devika Rani Roerich (1969)
51	Woman amputee to scale Mount Everest.....	Arunima Sinha
52	Deputy Prime Minister	Vallabhbai Patel (1947-1950)
53	Woman Scientist to receive Fellowship in London's Royal Society	Gagandeep Kang
54	Elected President	S. Radhakrishnan (1962-1967)
55	Field Marshal of India	S.H.F.J. Manekshaw (1973)
56	Film Star Chief Minister	M.G. Ramachandran (Tamil Nadu, 1977)
57	Woman Chief Election Commissioner	V. S. Rama Devi (1990)
58	Home Minister.....	Vallabhbai Patel (1946)
59	Lady of the Indian Film	Devika Rani Roerich
60	First Indian Female Physician	Anandibai Gopalrao Joshi
61	Man to climb Mount Everest	Tanqing Norgay (with Edmund Hillary, 1953)
62	Man to make solo flight (from US to India).....	Satish Soman (1994)
63	Man to swim across English Channel	Mihir Sen (1966)
64	Man to swim several Straits in one calender year.....	Mihir Sen (1966)
65	Member of British Parliament.....	Dadabhai Naoroji (1862)
66	Member of Viceroy's Executive Council	S.P. Sinha (1909)
67	Miss Universe	Sushmita Sen (1994)
68	Miss World	Reita Faria (1966)

Sl.	Particulars	Name
69	Woman to climb Mount Everest twice	Santosh Yadav
70	Musician to get Ramon Magsaysay Award	M.S. Subbulakshmi (1974)
71	Nishan-i-Pakistan Award Winner	Morarji Desai (1991)
72	Nobel Prize Winner	Rabindranath Tagore (for Gitanjali in 1913)
73	Olympic Medal Winner	Norman Pritchard (Silver, 1900)
74	Presentation of Budget	R.K. Shanmugham Chetty, Finance Minister (1947)
75	Presentation of General Budget.....	C.D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister (1952)
76	President.....	Rajendra Prasad (1950-1962)
77	President of Indian National Congress.....	W.C. Bannerjee (1885)
78	President to die in harness	Zakir Hussain (1967-1969)
79	Prime Minister	Jawaharlal Nehru (1947-1964)
80	Women Director General of Police (DGP)	Kanchan Chaudhary Bhattacharya (Uttarakhand)
81	Prime Minister to die in harness.....	Jawaharlal Nehru (1964)
82	Prime Minister to head a minority government.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979 – Jan. 14, 1980)
83	Prime Minister to resign from office.....	Morarji Desai(1979)
84	Prime Minister who did not face Parliament.....	Ch. Charan Singh (July 28, 1979-Jan 14, 1980)
85	Woman Railway Minister	Mamta Banerjee
86	Recipient of Stalin Peace Prize	Saifuddin Kitchlew (1954)
87	Recipient of World Food Prize	M.S. Swaminathan (1987)
88	Slave Ruler of India.....	Qutb-ud-din Aibak (1206-1210)
89	Speaker in Hindi at the UN	Atal Bihari Vajpayee (1977)
90	Speaker of Lok Sabha	Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar (1952-1957)
91	Test-tube Baby.....	Harsha or Indira (1986)
92	Vice-President.....	S. Radhakrishnan (1952-1962)
93	Woman Chief Justice (of High Court).....	Leila Seth (Himachal Pradesh, 1991)
94	Woman to go in Space.....	Dr.Kalpana Chawla (November 1997)
95	Woman IAS Officer.....	Anna Rajam George (1950)
96	Woman IPS Officer.....	Kiran Bedi (1974)
97	Woman Jnanpith Award Winner	Ashapura Devi (1976)
98	Woman Pilot (Commercial).....	Prem Mathur (Deccan Airways, 1951)
99	Woman Prime Minister	Indira Gandhi (1966-1977, 1980-1984)
100	Chief of Defence Staff	Bipin Rawat (2019 - till date)

First Chief Ministers of Indian States		
State	Name	Span
Andhra Pradesh	Tanguturi Prakasam	1 Oct. 1953-15 Nov. 1954
Arunachal Pradesh	Prem Khandu Thungon	13 Aug. 1975-18 Sep. 1979
Assam	Gopinath Bardoloi	15 Aug. 1947-6 Aug. 1950
Bihar	Sri Krishna Sinha	15 Aug. 1947-31 Jan. 1961
Chhattisgarh	Ajit Jogi	1 Nov. 2000-7 Dec. 2003
Goa	Dayanand B. Bandodkar	8 June 1962-2 Dec. 1966
Gujarat	Jivraj Mehta	1 May 1960-18 Sept. 1963
Haryana	Bhagwat Dayal Sharma	1 Nov. 1966-24 March 1967
Himachal Pradesh	Yashwant Singh Parmar	8 March 1952-31 Oct. 1956
Jharkhand	Babulal Marandi	15 Nov. 2000-18 Mar. 2003
Karnataka	K. Chengalaraya Reddy	25 Oct. 1947-30 Mar. 1952
Kerala	Patton Thanu Pillai	24 Mar. 1948-23 Oct. 1948
Madhya Pradesh	Ravi Shankar Shukla	1 Nov. 1956-31 Dec. 1956
Maharashtra	Yashwantrao Chavan	1 May 1960-19 Nov. 1962
Manipur	M. Koireng Singh	1 July 1963-12 Jan. 1967
Meghalaya	Williamson A. Sangma	2 Apr. 1970-8 March 1978
Mizoram	Ch. Chhunga	3 May 1972-10 May 1977
Nagaland	Shilu Ao	1 Dec. 1963-14 Aug. 1966
Odisha	Dr. Harekrushna Mahatab	15 Aug. 1947-12 May 1950
Punjab	Gopichand Bhargava	15 Aug. 1947-13 Apr. 1949
Rajasthan	Heera Lal Shastri	7 April 1949-05 Jan. 1951
Sikkim	Kazi Lhendup Dorjee	16 May 1975-17 Aug. 1979
Tamil Nadu	O.P. Ramaswamy Reddiyar	15 Aug. 1947-6 Apr. 1949
Telangana	K. Chandrashekhara Rao	02 June 2014 - Till date
Tripura	Sachindra Lal Singh	1 July 1963-1 Nov. 1971
Uttar Pradesh	Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant	15 Aug. 1947-27 Dec. 1954
Uttarakhand	Nityanand Swami	9 Nov. 2000-30 Oct. 2001
West Bengal	Prafulla Chandra Ghosh	15 Aug. 1947-14 Jan. 1948
Union Territories		
Delhi	Chaudhary Brahma Prakash	17 Mar. 1952-12 Feb. 1955
Pondicherry	Edward Goubert	1 July 1963-11 Sept. 1964
Jammu and Kashmir	Ghulam Muhammad Sadiq	30 March 1965-12 Dec. 1971

LARGEST, LONGEST, HIGHEST IN THE WORLD

Particulars	Name
Largest	
Airport	King Fahd International Airport, Damman, Saudi Arabia
Asian Desert	Gobi (Mongolia)
Animal	Blue Whale
Mammal	Whale
Animal (land)	African Elephant
Continent	Asia
Country	Russia
Flower	Rafflesia
Crater	Toba
Delta	Sundarban
Desert	Sahara (North Africa)
Dome (modern)	Singapore National Stadium
Gulf	Gulf of Mexico
Island	Greenland
Archipelago	Indonesia
Lake (Artificial)	Lake Volta
Lake (Fresh Water)	Lake Superior
Lake (Salt Water)	Caspian Sea
Gorge	Grand Canyon
Mosque	Al-masjid al-Haram
Museum	Louvre (Paris)
Ocean	Pacific Ocean
National Park	Northeast Greenland National Park
Peninsula	Arabian Peninsula
Hydroelectric Power Plant	Three Gorges Dam
Pyramid	Great Pyramid of Cholula
River Basin	Amazon River Basin
Sea Port	Shanghai Port
Stadium (Cricket)	Narendra Modi Stadium (Motera, Ahmedabad)
Temple	Angkor Vat (Cambodia)

Particulars	Name
Longest	
Railway	Trans - Siberian Railway
Rail Tunnel	Gotthard Base Tunnel
Undersea Pipeline	Nord Stream
River	Nile
Wall	The Great Wall of China
Highest	
Dam	Jinping-I Dam
Mountain Peaks	Mt. Everest (8848.86 m)
Plateau	Pamir Plateau (Tibet)
Capital City	La Paz (Capital of Bolivia)
Building	Burj Khalifa (Dubai, UAE)
Town/Village	Kibber, Himachal Pradesh
Statue	Statue of Unity (India)
Waterfall	Angel (Venezuela)
Active Geyser	Giant Geyser, Yellow Stone Park
Miscellaneous	
Smallest Bird	Bee Hummingbird
Smallest Flower	Wolffia
Smallest Continent	Oceania
Smallest Country	Vatican City
Coldest Place	Vostak Station
Fastest bird	The Peregrine falcon
Hottest place	Death Valley
Brightest Planet	Venus (Nearest to Earth)
Smallest Planet	Mercury
Farthest Planet	Neptune

Highest Active Volcanoes of the World

Sl.	Name	Height (in mts.)	Range	Country
1.	Ojos del Salado	6,893	Andes	Argentina-Chile
2.	Guallatiri	6793	Andes	Argentina
3.	Cotopaxi	6748	Andes	Argentina-Chile
4.	Lascar	6739	Andes	Argentina-Chile
5.	Tupungatito	6660	Andes	Argentina

Largest Deserts of the World

Sl.	Name	Approximate Area in sq. km	Territories
1.	Sahara Desert	9,000,000	Algeria, Chad, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, Egypt, Morocco; embraces the Libyan Desert and the Nubian Desert.
2.	Australian Desert	2,700,000	Australia; embraces the Great Sandy or Warburton, Great Victoria, Simpson or Arunta, Gibson and Sturt Deserts.
3.	Arabian Desert	2,330,000	Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Iraq, UAE
4.	Gobi Desert	1,295,000	Mongolia and China
5.	Kalahari Desert	1,295,000	Botswana, Angola, Namibia and South Africa
6.	Patagonian Desert	620,000	Argentina, Chile
7.	Syrian Desert	520,000	Iraq, Jordan and Syria
8.	Great Basin Desert	492,000	USA
9.	Chihauhuan Desert	450,000	Mexico, USA
10.	Karakum Desert	330,000	Turkmenistan

Largest Lakes (Natural)

Sl.	Name & Location	Area in (sq. km)	Maximum depth (in mts)
1.	Caspian Sea (Salt Water) [Central Asia]	394,299	946
2.	Lake Superior (Fresh Water) [USA-Canada]	82,414	406
3.	Lake Victoria [Tanzania-Uganda]	69,485	82
4.	Aral Sea [CIS]	66,457	68
5.	Lake Huron [USA-Canada]	59,596	229
6.	Lake Michigan [USA]	58,016	281
7.	Lake Tanganyika [Tanzania-Zaire]	32,893	1,435

Largest Lakes (Natural)			
Sl.	Name & Location	Area in (sq. km)	Maximum depth (in mts)
8.	Lake Baikal (deepest fresh water lake) [Russia]	31,500	1,741
9.	Lake Great Bear [Canada]	31,080	82
10.	Lake Nyasa [Malawi-Mozambique-Tanzania]	30,044	706

Biggest Countries (In Area)			
Sl.	Name	Area (Sq. km)	Location
1.	Russia	17,075,000	Europe-Asia
2.	Canada	9,976,139	North America
3.	USA	9,826,675	North America
4.	China	9,561,000	Asia
5.	Brazil	8,511,965	South America
6.	Australia	7,682,300	South Pacific
7.	India	3,287,263	Asia
8.	Argentina	2,776,654	South America
9.	Kazakhstan (World's largest landlocked country)	2,717,300	Asia
10.	Algeria	2,381,741	Africa

Smallest Countries (In Population, 2020)			
Sl.	Name	Population	Location
1.	Vatican City	800	Europe
2.	Nauru	10,876	S. Pacific
3.	Tuvalu	11,931	S. Pacific
4.	Palau	18,169	W. Pacific
5.	San Marino	34,017	Europe
6.	Liechtenstein	38,250	Europe
7.	Monaco	39,511	Europe

Smallest Countries (In Area)			
Sl.	State	Area (sq. km)	Location
1.	Vatican City	0.44	Europe
2.	Monaco	1.95	Europe
3.	Nauru	21.10	S. Pacific
4.	Tuvalu	26.00	S. Pacific
5.	San Marino	61.00	Europe
6.	Liechtenstein	160.00	Europe

MAJOR COUNTRIES: THEIR CAPITAL, AREA AND CURRENCY

Country	Capital	Area (in sq. km)	Currency	Name of Parliament	Religion
ASIA					
Afghanistan	Kabul	647,500	Afghani	Shora	Islam
Bangladesh	Dhaka	143,998	Taka	Jatiya Sangshad	Islam, Buddhism, Hindu & Christianity
Bhutan	Thimpu	47,000	Nagultrum	Tsongdu	Hinduism & Buddhism
China	Beijing	9,596,961	Renminbi (Yuan)	National People's Congress	Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism
Hong Kong	Victoria	1,034	Hong Kong Dollar	Legislative Council	Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism
India	New Delhi	3,287,782	Rupee	Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha	Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity etc
Indonesia	East Kalimantan	2,027,087	Rupiah	People's Consultative Assembly	Hinduism, Islam, Christianity
Iran	Tehran	1,648,000	Toman [Rial]	Majlis	Islam
Iraq	Baghdad	438,446	Iraqi Dinar	National Assembly	Islam
Israel	Jerusalem	20,772	Shekel	Knesset	Judaism, Islam
Japan	Tokyo	377,765	Yen	Diet	Shintoism, Buddhism
Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	330,434	Ringgit	Dewan Rakyat & Dewan Negara	Islam, Buddhism
Maldives	Male	298	Rufiyaa	Majlis	Islam
Nepal	Kathmandu	140,797	Nepalese Rupee	Pratinidhi Sabha	Hinduism
Pakistan	Islamabad	796,095	Rupee	Senate & National Assembly	Islam
Philippines	Manila	300,000	Peso	Congress	Christianity, Islam
Turkey	Ankara	780,576	Turkish Lira	Grand National Assembly	Islam (Secular)

Some Disputed Territories of the World Area

Territory	Dispute Between
Banaba Island	Kiribati and Fiji
Bougainville	Papua New Guinea & the Soloman Island.
Shebba farms	Israel, Syria and Lebanon
Lower Kurile Islands	Russia and Japan
Minerva Reef	Tonga and Fiji
Sir Creek	India and Pakistan
Sabah (North Borneo)	Philippines and Malaysia
South Sandwich Islands	UK and Argentina
Hans Island	Denmark and Canada
Falkland Island	UK and Argentina
Strail of Juan de Fuca	USA and Canada
Isla Pereji-I	Spain and Morocco
Ilemi Triangle	Sudan and Kenya
Bakassi	Nigeria and Cameroon
Melilla	Spain and Morocco

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

- Q.1** 'World Development Report' is an annual publication of
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
 - World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- Q.2** Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) is made up of
- 10 Members
 - 15 Members
 - 11 Members
 - 8 Members
- Q.3** Maastricht Treaty is related to
- Global warming
 - Bio-diversity
 - Biological weapons
 - European Community

- Q.4** Which of the following is not a member of SAARC?
(a) Bhutan (b) Bangladesh
(c) Myanmar (d) Maldives
- Q.5** The first regular session of the General Assembly of the UN was held at
(a) New York (b) Paris
(c) London (d) Moscow
- Q.6** The first month of Indian National Calendar is
(a) Phalguna (b) Magha
(c) Jaishtha (d) Chaitra
- Q.7** The National Anthem of India (Jana gana mana) was first sung in
(a) 1912 (b) 1919
(c) 1929 (d) 1911
- Q.8** Which of the following is correctly matched with regard to thermal power projects?
(a) KorbaUP
(b) Ramagundam..... MP
(c) TalcherAP
(d) KawasGujarat
- Q.9** Which of the following types is used by computed tomography employed for visualisation of the internal structure of human body?
(a) X-rays
(b) Sound waves
(c) Magnetic resonance
(d) Radio isotopes
- Q.10** The nearest planet to the sun is
(a) Venus (b) Mars
(c) Mercury (d) Jupiter
- Q.11** Which one of the following is not correctly matched?
(a) Indian Rare Earths Ltd. – Mumbai
(b) Uranium Corporation of India – Jaduguda
(c) Radio Astronomy Centre – Mysuru
(d) Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics – Kolkata
- Q.12** Nomadic elephant is the exercise between?
(a) India-Mangolia
(b) India-US
(c) India-Japan
(d) India-China
- Q.13** START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) is a treaty between/among
(a) China and Japan
(b) USA and Russia
(c) USA and European Union
(d) China, India, USA and Russia
- Q.14** Pinaka is a
(a) Multi barrel Rocket Launcher System
(b) Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
(c) Anti Tank Missile System
(d) Nuclear Submarine
- Q.15** India's first indigenously built sub-marine is
(a) INS Shahkul
(b) INS Savitri
(c) INS Vibhuti
(d) INS Shalki
- Q.16** With which one of the following games is the Hopman Cup associated?
(a) Badminton
(b) Lawn Tennis
(c) Hockey
(d) Football
- Q.17** Who of the following is not associated with Sitar?
(a) Amir Khusrau
(b) Ravi Shankar
(c) Vilayat Hussain Khan
(d) Amjad Ali Khan
- Q.18** Which of the following Indian States has the largest number of Scheduled Tribe population?
(a) Bihar (b) Odisha
(c) MP (d) Assam
- Q.19** Who of the following was not the acting President of India?
(a) V. V. Giri
(b) B. D. Jatti
(c) Muhammad Hidayatullah
(d) Zakir Hussain
- Q.20** The first Chief Justice of India was
(a) M. Patanjali Sastri
(b) Mehar Chand Mahajan
(c) Hiralal J. Kania
(d) B. K. Mukherjee

Q.48 Match **List-I** (Countries) with **List-II** (Currencies) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I	List-II
A. China	1. Pound
B. Egypt	2. Yuan
C. Germany	3. Rial
D. Iran	4. Dinar
	5. Deutsche Mark

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	5	3
(b)	3	4	5	2
(c)	3	2	4	1
(d)	2	5	3	4

Q.49 The Dronacharya Award for sports coaches was instituted in the year

- (a) 1984
- (b) 1985
- (c) 1987
- (d) 1988

Q.50 The Pulitzer Prize is associated with which one of the following?

- (a) Environmental protection
- (b) Olympic Games
- (c) Journalism
- (d) Civil Aviation

Q.51 Instrument used for measuring humidity is

- (a) barometer
- (b) thermometer
- (c) hygrometer
- (d) hydrometer

Q.52 Who is the author of the book New Dimension of India's Foreign Policy?

- (a) A. B. Vajpayee
- (b) Jaswant Singh
- (c) P. C. Alexander
- (d) Yashwant Sinha

Q.53 The famous Rajarani Temple is located at

- (a) Bhopal
- (b) Bhubaneshwar
- (c) Jaipur
- (d) Udaipur

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

ANSWER KEY

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (a)
10. (c)	11. (c)	12. (a)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (d)	16. (b)	17. (d)	18. (c)
19. (d)	20. (c)	21. (d)	22. (d)	23. (c)	24. (d)	25. (b)	26. (a)	27. (c)
28. (d)	29. (c)	30. (b)	31. (c)	32. (c)	33. (b)	34. (c)	35. (d)	36. (b)
37. (d)	38. (c)	39. (b)	40. (d)	41. (d)	42. (b)	43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (b)
46. (a)	47. (d)	48. (a)	49. (b)	50. (c)	51. (c)	52. (a)	53. (b)	