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Contents

ANCIENT HISTORY

1. **Pre-Historic Age and Indus Valley Civilisation** 1-4
   - Pre-Historic Age
   - Indus Valley Civilisation
2. **Vedic Culture** 5-8
   - Early Vedic Period
   - Post Vedic Period
   - Vedic Literature & Culture
3. **Jainism and Buddhism** 9-12
   - Jainism
   - Buddhism
4. **Major Ruler Dynasties of Ancient India** 13-19
   - Mahajanapadas
   - Mauryan and Post Mauryan Dynasty
   - Kushan Dynasty
   - Gupta Dynasty
   - Harshavardhana and Other Rulers
5. **History of South India, Sangam Age & Tripartite Conflict** 20-23
   - Chola Dynasty
   - Pallava Dynasty
   - Tripartite Conflict (Pal/Pratihar/Rashtrakuta)
   - Other Dynasties

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

1. **Arab –Turk Invasion of India** 24-25
2. **Delhi Sultanate** 26-29
   - Slave Dynasty
   - Khilji Dynasty
   - Tughlaq Dynasty
   - Sayyid and Lodi Dynasties
3. **Provincial Kingdoms** 30-31
   - Vijayanagara Empire
   - Bahmani Sultanate
4. **Bhakti and Sufi Movements** 32-32
   - Bhakti Movement
   - Sufi Movement
5. **Mughals and Later Mughals** 33-39
   - Babur
   - Humayun
   - Akbar
   - Jahangir
   - Shah Jahan
   - Aurangzeb
   - Mughals' Administration
   - Later Mughals
6. **Maratha and Sikh Empire** 40-42
   - Marathas Empire
   - Sikh

MODERN HISTORY

1. **Advent of Europeans in India** 43-46
   - Advent of Europeans
   - British and Mysore State Relations
   - British Occupation of Bengal
2. **Socio-Religious Reform Movement in India** 47-49
   - Major Social-Religious Movement
   - Cultural & Political Movement
   - Other Movements
3. **Revolt of 1857** 50-51
4. **Indian National Movement** 52-65
   - Rising of Indian National Congress & Major Congress Session
   - Swadeshi Resolution / Home Rule League
   - Muslim League
   - Important Revolutionary Events and Freedom Fighters
   - Satyagraha/ Non-Cooperation/ Khilafat and Civil Disobedience Movements
   - Quit India/ Indian National Army(INA) Conferences / Commission Reports & Other Movements
5. **Governor-Generals and Viceroys** 66-70
   - Governor-Generals
   - Viceroy
   - Other
6. **Miscellaneous** 71-73

WORLD HISTORY

1. **World History** 74-77
   - Renaissance/Religious Movement
   - England/France/USA
   - First/Second World War
   - Italy/Germany/Russia
   - China/South Asia
   - Socialism/Communism/UN
   - Others

ART & CULTURE

1. **Art and Architecture** 78-80
   - Architecture
   - Temple / Monastery / Pilzsins
   - Forts/ Monuments
2. **Paintings and Sculpture** 81-82
   - Paintings
   - Sculpture
3. **Music and Famous Musicians** 83-86
   - Indian Music
   - Major Music Instruments
4. **Dance, Drama and Films** 87-93
   - Major Films /Famous Film Artists /Awards
   - Major Folk Dances & Drama / Famous Dancers / Art Schools & Institutions
5. **Fair and Festivals** 94-98
   - Fair & Festival / Utsav, Mahotsav
6. **Language, Literature and Traditions** 99-99
7. **Miscellaneous** 100-101

INDIA AND WORLD GEOGRAPHY

1. **The Universe and our Solar System** 102-106
   - The Universe
   - Our Solar System
2. **The Earth and its Atmosphere** 107-112
   - Longitudes & Latitudes
   - Earth Atmosphere
3. **Physical Geography** 113-118
   - Internal Features of Earth
   - Earthquakes
   - Different Types of Topographic like
   - Mountains, Plateaus, Fields, Soils
4. **Continents** 119-119
5. **Oceans and Other Water Bodies** 120-123
6. **Economic Geography** 124-128
   - Agriculture
   - Energy & Minerals Resources and Industry
7. **Miscellaneous** 129-132

INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

1. **Physical Geography** 133-137
2. **Topography of India** 138-142
3. **Climate of India** 143-144
4. **Drainage System** 145-152
5. **Natural Vegetation (Soils & Forests)** 153-154
6. **Agriculture and Irrigation Projects** 155-161
   - Irrigation Management
   - Multipurpose River Projects and Major Dams
7. **Industry, Minerals and Energy Resources** 162-165
   - Major Industries
   - Mineral's Resources
8. **Transport and Communication** 166-167
9. **Demography of India** 168-171
10. **Major Tribes** 172-172

ENVIRONMENT & ECOLOGY

1. **Environment, Ecology and their Components** 173-177
2. **Biodiversity** 178-178
3. **Biosphere Reserve and Wildlife Conservation** 179-184
   - Biosphere Reserve & Hotspots /Wildlife Sanctuary
   - Famous National Park and Tiger Reserve
4. **Pollution** 185-189
5. **Climate Change and Greenhouse Gases** 190-190

6. **National Law and International Conventions** 191-191
   - National Law
   - Major Environment Conventions /Organisation
7. **Miscellaneous** 192-192

INDIAN POLITY

1. **Development, Making and Features of the Constitution** 193-196
   - Development and Making of the Constitution
   - Features of the Constitution
2. **Preamble Sources, Schedules, Lists and Parts of the Constitution** 197-199
   - Preamble and Major Sources
   - Schedules, Lists and Parts of Indian Constitution
3. **Union & its Territories and State Reorganisation** 200-201
   - Union and its Territories
   - State Reorganisation
4. **Citizenship** 202-202
5. **Fundamental Rights** 203-208
6. **Directive Principles of State Policy & Fundamental Duties** 209-211
   - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
   - Fundamental Duties
7. **Union Executive** 212-219
   - President and its Election
   - Vice-President
   - Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
   - Other Dignitaries
8. **Union Legislature** 220-230
   - Lok Sabha
   - Rajya Sabha
   - Other Functionaries
9. **State Executive and Legislature** 231-234
   - Governor
   - State Legislature (Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad)
   - Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
   - Other
10. **Judiciary** 235-239
    - Supreme Court of India
    - High Courts
    - Other
11. **Panchayati Raj Systems** 240-241
12. **Emergency Provisions** 242-242
13. **Constitutional Amendments** 243-246
14. **Parliamentary Committee** 247-249
15. **Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies** 250-254
    - Constitutional Bodies
    - Non-Constitutional Bodies
    - Other Major Executives
16. **National Emblem** 255-255
17. **Miscellaneous** 256-259

INDIAN ECONOMY

1. **Micro and Macro Economics** 260-273
   - Micro Economics
   - Macro Economics
2. **Introduction to Indian Economy** 274-277
   - Economic Growth and Economic Development
   - Economic Planning (5-Year Plans)
3. **National Income** 278-283
4. **Major Sectors of Indian Economy** 284-288
   - Agriculture Sector
   - Industrial Sector
   - Service Sector
   - Other Sectors
5. **Poverty , Unemployment and Government Schemes** 289-293
   - Poverty and Unemployment
   - Major Government Schemes / Initiative
6. **Public Finance** 294-301
   - Economic Survey
   - Union Budget
   - Taxation

7. **Money and Banking** 302-316
   - Money
   - Indian Banking System
   - Indian Finance Market (Share Market, Stock Exchange, Mutual Fund, Insurance, etc.)
8. **International Trade and Financial Institutions** 317-320
   - International Trade (Import and Export)
   - Financial Institutions
9. **Miscellaneous** 321-323

GENERAL SCIENCE

Physics

1. **Unit, Measurement and Dimension** 324-325
   - Physical Quantity/Unit
   - Other Units of Physical Quantity
   - Dimension
2. **Kinematics** 326-330
   - Motion and its Related Terms
   - Projectile Motion
   - Force and Friction
   - Circular and Rotational Motion
3. **Work, Power and Energy** 331-332
   - Work
   - Power
   - Energy
4. **Gravitation** 333-335
   - Gravitation Law
   - Weight and Mass
   - Kepler's Laws and Escape Velocity (Satellite)
5. **Properties of Matter** 336-340
   - Elasticity
   - Liquid Pressure (Archimedes Principle)
   - Flow of Liquids (Viscosity)
   - Surface Tension
6. **Heat and Thermodynamics** 341-346
   - Heat and Temperature
   - Thermal Expansion
   - Specific Heat (Change of State)
   - Heat Transfer
   - Thermodynamics
7. **Wave, Motion and Sound** 347-349
   - Wave and its Component
   - Sound
8. **Optics** 350-357
   - Reflection & Refraction
   - Prism and Human Eye (Interference, Diffraction Scattering)
   - Optical Instrument
9. **Electricity and Magnetism** 358-364
   - Electric Field & Charge
   - Electric Current
   - Magnetism (Electromagnetic Waves)
10. **Modern Physics** 365-369
    - Atom & Nuclear
    - Semiconductor & its Devices
    - Communication and its Component

Chemistry

1. **Atomic Structure and Radioactivity** 370-375
   - Atomic Structure
   - Radioactivity
2. **Classification of Elements** 376-377
3. **Matter and its States** 378-379
4. **Metals and Non-Metals and their Compounds** 380-391
   - Metals
   - Non-Metals
   - Compounds
   - Alloys
5. **Acids, Bases and Salts** 392-394
   - Acids
   - Bases
   - Salts
6. **Fuels** 395-397
7. **Organic Chemistry** 398-400
8. **Chemistry in Everyday Life** 401-406
   - Drugs
   - Soaps and Detergents
   - Glass
   - Polymer, Plastic and Bibre
   - Rubber
   - Cement

- Food Preservatives
- Fertilisers

9. Miscellaneous **407-411**

Biology

1. Cell Biology **412-414**

2. Genetics and Evolution **415-418**
- Genetics
- Evolution

3. Microbiology **419-420**

4. Biotechnology **421-421**

5. Plant Kingdom **422-425**
- Classification
- Plant Morphology

6. Animal Kingdom **426-431**
- Basis of Classification of Animals
- Chordates
- Non–Chordates

7. Plant Anatomy & Physiology **432-436**
- Plant Anatomy
- Mineral Nutrition
- Photosynthesis, Respiration, Growth and Hormones
- Plant Reproduction

8. Human Anatomy & Physiology **437-452**
- Nutrition
- Digestive System
- Respiration
- Blood Circulatory System
- Excretory System
- Locomotory System
- Nervous System
- Endocrine System
- Reproductive System

9. Human Diseases **453-460**
- Communicable Diseases
- Non-Communicable Diseases

10. Economic Biology **461-465**

COMPUTER KNOWLEDGE

1. Introduction to Computer **466-468**

2. Computer Hardware **469-472**
- Input & Output Devices
- Storage Devices

3. Software **473-473**

4. Operating System **474-475**

5. Programming **476-477**

6. Microsoft Office **478-478**

7. Database **479-479**

8. Network and Internet **480-482**
- Computer Network
- Internet

9. Computer Security **483-483**

10. Miscellaneous **484-485**

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

1. State & Union Territories **486-487**

2. Countries in the World **488-489**

3. Books and Authors **490-504**
- National
- International

4. Nicknames of Famous Personalities, Slogans and Newspapers in India **505-508**
- Nicknames of Famous Personalities
- Slogans
- Newspapers

5. Prominent Personalities **509-517**
- National
- International

6. Awards and Prizes **518-530**

National Film / Music
- Bharat Ratna / Padma Awards
- Military / Bravery Awards
- Other Awards

International Film / Music
- Nobel Prize
- Literature
- Other Awards

7. Sports Events **531-548**
- Olympics
- FIFA World Cup
- Other Major Sports Tournaments / Cups / Trophies
- Famous Sports Personalities
- Important Sports Terminology
- Others

8. Space Technology **549-553**
- Indian Space Programme
- International Space Programme
- Others

9. Defence Technology **554-555**

10. Major International Organisations & Institutions **556-564**
- UNO
- World Bank
- IMF
- WTO
- SAARC
- Others
- Major Summits & Reports

11. Date and Days **565-568**
- National
- International

12. Abbreviation **569-571**

13. Miscellaneous **572-576**

CHAPTERWISE TREND ANALYSIS

SSC EXAMS

Held in 2022

S. No.	Topic	SSC CGL Tier I (Dec. 22)	SSC CPO 2022 (Nov. 22)	SSC Steno 2022 (Nov. 2022)	SSC MTS 2022 (July 2022)	SSC (10+2) Tier-I (June 22)	SSC CGL Tier-I (Apr. 22)
1.	Ancient History	1	1	6	-	-	1
2.	Medieval History	1	1	2	-	-	-
3.	Modern History	2	5	2	2	-	2
4.	Art & Culture	1	-	1	-	-	-
5.	World Geography	1	3	1	-	-	1
6.	Indian Geography	1	2	5	3	2	1
7.	Environment & Ecology	-	1	1	-	-	-
8.	Indian Economy	3	7	5	3	2	6
9.	Indian Polity	2	7	3	2	2	3
10.	Physics	-	1	3	-	1	1
11.	Chemistry	3	2	2	1	3	2
12.	Biology	1	4	5	1	1	-
13.	Computer	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	General Knowledge	6	14	6	8	12	5
15.	Current Affairs	3	2	8	5	2	3
	Total	**25**	**50**	**50**	**25**	**25**	**25**

CHAPTERWISE TREND ANALYSIS

SSC EXAMS

Held in 2021-20

S. No.	Topic	SSC CGL Tier I (Aug. 2021)	SSC Steno 2021 (Nov. 2021)	SSC MTS 2021 (Nov. 20-21)	SSC CHSL (10+2) (Aug. 20-21)	SSC Steno (2020) (Nov. 2020)	SSC CPO (2020) (Nov. 2020)
1.	Ancient History	1	1	-	-	2	-
2.	Medieval History	-	1	-	1	1	-
3.	Modern History	1	4	2	1	2	5
4.	Art & Culture	-	1	-	-	4	1
5.	World Geography	2	-	-	1	2	-
6.	Indian Geography	-	5	3	1	5	3
7.	Environment & Ecology	1	3	-	1	-	1
8.	Indian Economy	1	5	1	3	4	7
9.	Indian Polity	2	5	4	4	5	1
10.	Physics	1	1	-	-	3	5
11.	Chemistry	2	5	-	-	3	3
12.	Biology	1	3	3	3	3	3
13.	Computer	-	-	-	2	-	-
14.	General Knowledge	8	11	8	2	14	17
15.	Current Affairs	5	5	4	6	2	4
	Total	**25**	**50**	**25**	**25**	**50**	**50**

CHAPTER
01

Pre-Historic Age and Indus Valley Civilisation

Pre-Historic Age

1. The Mesopotamians wrote on tablets made of **[SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2022]**
(a) clay (b) sandstone
(c) limestone (d) slate

(a) The Mesopotamians wrote on tablets made of clay. Damp clay was formed into a flat tablet. The writer used a stylus made from a stick or reed to impress the symbols in the clay , then left the tablet in the air to harden.

2. The …… Era is also known as the 'Age of Mammals'. **[SSC CAPFs CPO SI/ASI 2020]**
(a) Palaeozoic (b) Cenozoic
(c) Neozoic (d) Mesozoic

(b) The Cenozoic Era literally means the era of 'modern life'. It is also called the 'Age of Mammals'. Mammals took advantage of the extinction of the dinosaurs. They flourished and soon became the dominant animals on Earth. The Cenozoic began 65 million years ago and continues to the present. It may divided into the two periods— The Tertiary Period (65-1.8 million years ago) and The Quaternary Period (1.8 million years ago-present).

3. Burzahom, the Neolithic site, is located in **[SSC CHSL (Tier-I) 2019]**
(a) Karnataka
(b) Goa
(c) Mizoram
(d) Jammu and Kashmir

(d) The Neolithic Site of Burzahom is located in the district of Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir). It brings to light transitions in human habitation patterns from Neolithic Period to Megalithic Period to the early historic period. The site of Burzahom is a unique comprehensive story teller of life between 3000 BCE to 1000 BCE. Burzahom is popularly known as Srinagar's Stonehenge. Burzahom literally means 'Place of Birch'.

4. Well preferred tree fossil supposed to be from Jurassic Age in India is reported from **[SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2013]**
(a) Pithauragarh
(b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Ramgarh
(d) Bahadurgarh

(b) The researchers of the State Forest Research and Training Institute (SFRTI) in Chhattisgarh have discovered tree fossils that date back about 250 million years or the Jurassic Age. The discovery could be a precursor to more such findings in the Surguja region, known for its rich fossil reserves. This was the first discovery of tree fossils in Chhattisgarh of international significance. The fossils are likely to be of the *Glossopteris* and *Araucaria* species.

5. The earliest period of human existence was **[SSC MTS 2013]**
(a) Chalcolithic period
(b) Mesolithic period
(c) Palaeolithic period
(d) Neolithic period

(c) The Palaeolithic cultures of India developed in the Pleistocene period or the Ice age. The human beings living in this age were food gatherers and depended on nature for food. Thus, it can be said that the earliest period of human existence was Palaeolithic period. The term Palaeolithic was coined by archaeologist John Lubbock in 1865. Domestication of animals began during Mesolithic period (9000-4000 BC). In Neolithic period (4000-1800 BC), people became food producers.

6. The first metal used by man was **[SSC Investigator 2010]**
(a) aluminium (b) copper
(c) iron (d) silver

(b) The period between 6000-4000 BC was the Chalcolithic period during which copper came into use by the common man. The first two metals most widely used were gold and copper. Copper was of higher importance than gold because first tools, implements and weapons were made from it. By the end of 3600 BC, the first copper smelted artefacts were found in the Nile valley. So, it is clearly evident that first metal used by human beings was copper.

7. The Megalithic culture (500 BC - 100 AD) brings us to the historical period in South India. The Megaliths used **[SSC MTS 2001]**

(a) weapons made of stone
(b) tools and implements made of stone
(c) graves encircled by big pieces of stones
(d) articles of daily use made of stone

› ***(c)*** A Megalith is a large stone which was used to construct a structure of monument, either alone or together with other stones.

Many of these contain human remains, but it is debatable whether their use burial sites was primary function. They are generally known as dolmens.

Indus Valley Civilisation

8. The word India came from the Indus, called …… in Sanskrit. **[SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2022]**

(a) Bhanuh (b) Adya
(c) Sarvatr (d) Sindhu

› ***(d)*** The Indus River was known to the ancient Indians in Sanskrit as Sindhu and the Persians as Hindu which was regarded by both of them as 'the border river'.

The name India is derived from Indus. The Indus is a transboundary river of Asia and a trans-Himalayan river of South and Central Asia.

9. Which Director General of ASI is responsible for the excavations leading to the discovery of two key city-sites of the Indus Civilisation, in the 1920's? **[SSC Steno Grade 'C'&'D' 2022]**

(a) Madho Sarup Vats
(b) John Hubert Marshall
(c) James Burgess
(d) Mortimer Wheeler

› ***(b)*** Sir John Marshall was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India from 1902 to 1928. He was responsible for the excavations that led to the discovery of Harappa and Mohenjodaro, two of the key city sites of the Indus Valley Civilisation.

10. Which among the following is a mature-phase Harappan site situated in the state of Rajasthan? **[SSC CAPFs CPO SI/ASI 2020]**

(a) Nageshwar (b) Manda
(c) Kalibangan (d) Chanhudaro

› ***(c)*** Kalibangan is a mature-phase Harappan site of Indus Valley Civilisation located on the left or Southern banks of the Ghaggar, between Suratgarh and Hanumangarh in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

It is famous for pottery and black bangles. It was a industrial site, the sign of ploughed field, fire altar and couple buried are founded. The Kalibangan flourished for at least 450-600 years.

11. Which was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard? **[SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2019]**

(a) Lothal (b) Kalibangan
(c) Harappa (d) Mohenjodaro

› ***(a)*** The excavated site of Lothal is the only porttown of the Indus Valley Civilisation. It was the only Indus site with an artificial brick dockyard. The archaeological remains of the Lothal is located along the Bhogava river, a tributary of Sabarmati, in the Gulf of Khambhat.

The ancient port town of Lothal can be compared to port towns of Xel Ha (Peru), Ostia (Port of Rome) and Carthage (Port of Tunis) in Italy, Hepu (China), Canopus (Egypt), Jaffa (Israel), Ur (Mesopotamia) and Hoi Au (Vietnam).

12. From which of the following Harappan sites, the proofs for 'ploughing fields' have been found? **[SSC CHSL (Tier-I) 2019]**

(a) Mohenjodaro (b) Chanhudaro
(c) Kalibangan (d) Harappa

› ***(c)*** Archaeologists have found evidence of a ploughed field at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), associated with Early Harappan levels.

The field had two sets of furrows at right angles to each other, suggesting that two different crops were grown together. The Harappans probably used the wooden plough drawn by oxen and camels.

13. Which of the following was a Port city of the Indus Valley Civilisation? **[SSC CGL (Tier-I) 2019]**

(a) Kalibangan (b) Lothal
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Dholavira

› ***(b)*** The city of Lothal was the only Port city of Indus Valley Civilisation. It was one of the Southernmost cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilisation. It was located in the Bhal region of the modern state of Gujarat.

It was discovered in 1954 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The city was planned and had a grid pattern with proper streets crossing at right angles and was having a developed drainage system.

14. In which province of Pakistan is the site of the ancient civilisation of Mohenjodaro located? **[SSC CAPFs CPO SI/ASI 2019]**

(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) Punjab
(c) Sindh
(d) Balochistan

› ***(c)*** The site of the ancient civilisation of Mohenjodaro is located in Sindh province of Pakistan. Mohenjodaro is also known as 'Mound of the Dead'. It is an ancient Indus Valley Civilisation city that flourished between 2600 and 1900 BCE. The site was discovered in the 1922. It is located in the modern day Larkana district of Sindh province in Pakistan. It consists of well-planned street grid and an elaborated drainage system.

15. The Harappan Site 'Manda' was situated on the banks of which river? **[SSC JE (Civil) 2018]**

(a) Chenab (b) Sutlej
(c) Ravi (d) Indus

› ***(a)*** 'Manda' is situated on the right bank of Chenab river in the foothills of Pir Panjal range, North-West of Jammu. Manda was considered the Northernmost limit of the Harappan civilisation. It is considered a site established to procure wood from Himalayan sub hills and send it down river to other towns of the Indus Valley Civilisation. It was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) during 1976-77 by JP Joshi.

16. The Great Bath was found at **[SSC CHSL (Tier-I) 2015 & 2011]**

(a) Lothal (b) Chanhudaro
(c) Harappan (d) Mohenjodaro

› ***(d)*** The Great Bath is the most interesting structure of the metropolis of Mohenjodaro. It is about 55 m long and 33 m wide. It is found to contain a large, open space at the centre.

17. The script of the Indus Valley Civilisation is **[SSC CHSL (Tier-I) 2013]**

(a) Brahmi (b) Tamil
(c) Kharosthi (d) Undeciphered