



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 5

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1.

Who had Sialkot as his capital?

सियालकोट किसकी राजधानी थी?

1. Menander
2. Demetrius
3. Eukratides
4. Pushyamitra

• Milinda

• Was Greek ruler

• **Book about him:** Milinda Panha (dialogue between Nagasena and Milinda)

↓
Later adopted Buddhism

• Last ruler of Mauryan Dynasty: Brihadratha killed by Pushyamitra Sunga
Sunga Dynasty (185 BC-73 BC)

• **Founder:** Pushyamitra Sunga

• **Capital:** Vidisha (presently in Madhya Pradesh)

• Followed Hinduism

• Patronised Buddhism → Bharhut Stupa built during his reign

• Son: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)

↓
Kalidasa's Play

• **Patanjali:** book → Mahabhasya

↓
Performed two Ashwamegha Yagya for Pushyamitra

• **Last ruler:** Devbhuti

↓
Killed by Commander: Vasudev → Capital: Pataliputra
→ Kanva Dynasty (73 BC-28 BC)



2. Before the launch of which Five-Year Plan did India introduce structural adjustment policies?

किस पंचवर्षीय योजना के शुभारंभ से पहले भारत ने संरचनात्मक समायोजन नीतियां पेश कीं?

1. Seventh Five-Year Plan → 1985-1990
- ✓ 2. Eighth Five-Year Plan
3. Sixth Five-Year Plan
4. Ninth Five-Year Plan

1991: LPG Reforms

- L: Liberalisation
- P: Privatisation
- G: Globalisation

License Raj earlier

By International Monetary Fund

→ 1991 and 1992: Annual Plans

After 1992: 8th FYP

Also called Year of Economic Divide

→ Under Prime Ministership of P V Narasimha Rao

Implemented by: Manmohan Singh (then PM)

1838

3. Which king of Punjab signed a tripartite treaty with Shah Shujah and the English Company?

पंजाब के किस राजा ने शाह शुजाह और अंग्रेजी कंपनी के साथ त्रिपक्षीय संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए?

- ✓ 1. Ranjit Singh
2. Lal Singh
3. Kharak Singh
4. Dileep Singh

→ Tripartite Treaty was signed by Shah Shujah, Ranjit Singh and the Governor-General of India → Lord Auckland

→ The British army of Indus entered Afghanistan from the South and Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army entered Afghanistan through the Khyber pass. They supported Shah Shujah in defeating Dost Mohammed Khan

↓
1st Anglo Afghan War (1838-1842)

Then Governor General: Auckland



4. Radio broadcasting started in India in _____ by the Radio Club of Bombay (Mumbai).

भारत में रेडियो प्रसारण _____ में रेडियो क्लब ऑफ बॉम्बे (मुंबई) द्वारा शुरू हुआ।

1. 1934
2. 1923
3. 1929
4. 1938

→ National Planning Committee

• By Subhas Chandra Bose → 1st chairman: J L Nehru

All India Khilafat Swaraj Party also formed on 1923

By pro-changers

• Pro changers made their own party → All India Khilafat Swaraj Party

By: C R Das, Motilal Nehru (secretary)

Defeated: Public Safety Bill 1928

• 1924: Belgaum session of Congress was presided by Gandhi (only session presided by him)

→ Accepted the Swaraj Party within the Congress

5. The term physical geology was coined by _____.

भौतिक भूविज्ञान शब्द _____ द्वारा गढ़ा गया था।

- ✓ William Hopkins
2. Georgius Agricola
3. Louis Agassiz
4. Aziz Ab'Saber

• **Ecology**: termed coined by Ernst Haeckel (1866)

• **Ecosystem**: termed by Arthur G Tansley



6. According to the India State of Forest Report 2021, _____ group covers 4,992 km² of the total geographical area.

भारत राज्य वन रिपोर्ट 2021 के अनुसार, _____ समूह कुल भौगोलिक क्षेत्र के 4,992 किमी² को कवर करता है।

1. Alpine
- ✓ 2. Mangroves
3. Thorn
4. Montane

Roots are called
living roots →
Pneumatophors

They are viviparous

Biennial Report

- Forest cover: 21.7%
- Forest+Tree cover: 24.6%

India State of Forest Report

- Largest Forest cover: Madhya Pradesh (absolute terms)
- Largest forest cover: Mizoram (in % terms)
- Largest increased in forest cover: Andhra Pradesh
- Largest decrease in forest: Arunachal Pradesh

- Alpines found in tundra region
 - Thorns are found in dry/desert areas
 - Montane plants are found in hilly/mountain areas
- Ex: Pine, Maple, etc

7. Indian National Congress celebrated the first Independence Day in Colonial India on _____.

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस ने औपनिवेशिक भारत में पहला स्वतंत्रता दिवस _____ को मनाया।

1. 2 October 1929
2. 29 December 1929
3. 15 August 1930
- ✓ 4. 26 January 1930

1929: in Lahore

- J. L. Nehru (President of INC)

Lahore Session (Dec, 1929)

- Presided by J L Nehru

Decisions taken:

- 1st Round Conference Table to be boycotted
- Goal: "Purna Swaraj"
- 26 Jan 1930: 1st Independence Day
- 31 Dec 1930: Flag hoisted on the banks of Ravi river with slogans "Inquilab Zindabad" by J L Nehru
- Gandhi launched Civil Disobedience Movement

Slogan by Moulana Hasrat Mohani



Formation of Congress

Founder: Ornithologist → Allen Octavian Hume (Qualified ICS, Father of Indian Ornithology) in 1885

1885: Poona (not possible due to plague)

- 1st session held at Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay → 72 delegates attended this
- No women participated

1st session

By Ilbert

Ilbert Bill: 1884, by Ripon

- A measure that allow senior Indian magistrates to preside over cases involving British Subjects in India → But this received a huge backlash

Different Theories

- Safety Valve Theory: By Lala Lajpat Rai (Young India)
- Conspiracy Theory: R. P. Dutt
- Lightning Conductor Theory: Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- Viceroy at the time of formation of Congress → Dufferin called Congress a Factory of Sedition

Important Sessions of Congress

- **1st:** 1855 → W. C Banerjee, Bombay → 72 delegates attended
- **2nd:** 1886 → Dadabhai Naoroji, Calcutta → 434 delegates attended
- **3rd:** 1887 → Badruddin Tyabji, Madras → 1st Muslim President of Congress
- **4th:** 1888 → George Yule, Allahabad → 1st British President of Congress

8.

For providing a non-microfinance loan to a low-income household, there is a limit of _____ on monthly loan repayment obligations of a household as a percentage of monthly household income.

कम आय वाले परिवार को गैर-माइक्रोफाइनेंस ऋण प्रदान करने के लिए, मासिक घरेलू आय के प्रतिशत के रूप में परिवार के मासिक ऋण चुकोती दायित्वों पर _____ की सीमा होती है।

1. 25 %
- ✓ 2. 50 %
3. 75 %
4. 40 %

PARMAR
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Micro Finance Institution → Provides Economic inclusivity

- They offer financial services to low income population
eg: Loan, Savings, Insurance
- Microfinance loans is given to households having income upto ₹ 3 lakhs

↓
collateral free loan

- Collateral: mortgage

- Father of Micro Finance system: Muhammed Yunus (Bangladesh)

↓
gave concept of Grameen
Model Banks, 1970 and was
given Nobel Prize

- 1st Micro Finance institution in India: SEWA Bank (1974)

Business Model of Micro Finance Banks

- Self Help Groups (SHG): group of 10-20 people come together to find ways to improve their living conditions
- Group of below poverty line (BPL)
- Usually in rural areas

Informal
groups

- Joint Liability Group: group of 4-10 people

↓
Could be a small business
venture for profit

Min Max

↓
Malegam Committee formed to check upon Micro Finance
Institution → In 2010
To set up MFI under NBFC: MFI-NBFC

9.

Manas, Ranthambore, Kanha and Sunderbans are:

मानस, रणथंभौर, कान्हा और सुंदरबन हैं:

1. national parks
2. gene banks
3. zoos → Ex-situ
4. bird sanctuaries

Manas: Assam

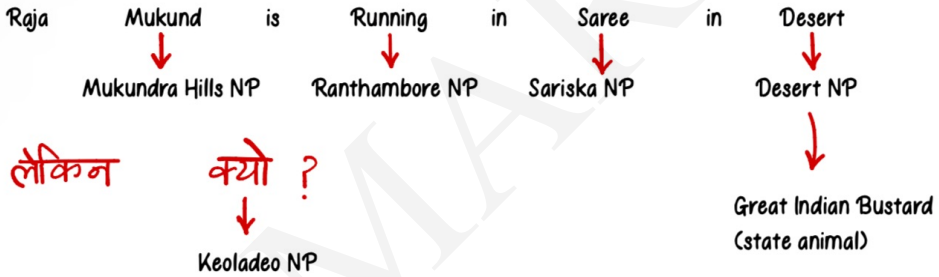
↳ Kaziranga NP: famous for one-horned rhinos

Ranthambore: Rajasthan

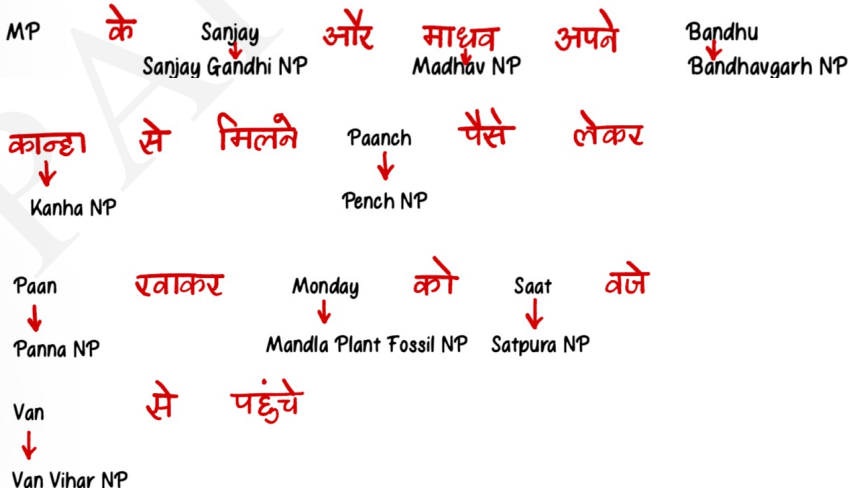
Kanha: Madhya Pradesh

Sundarbans: West Bengal

Rajasthan



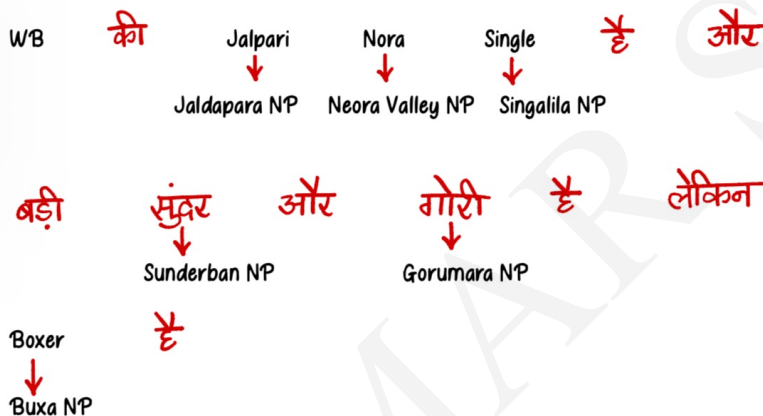
Madhya Pradesh



Assam



West Bengal



- **Ex-situ:** conservation in which animal has been moved
ex: Gene banks, zoological parks, botanical gardens
- **In-situ:** refers to animal's original home
ex: National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuary, Biosphere Reserves

10.

At which of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization was The Great Bath discovered?

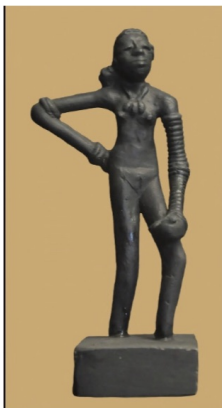
At which of the following sites of the Indus Valley Civilization was The Great Bath discovered?

- ✓ Mohenjo-daro
- Kalibangan
- Dhaulavira
- Lothal

Great Bath

GREAT BATH

- Largest in: Mohenjadaro
- Located in: Citadel
- Ritual bathing by people
- Floor made of: burnt bricks
- Rectangular shape



Dancing girl statue

- Made of Bronze
- In Tribhanga Mudra (Form of dance)



Bearded man

- Made of steatite

→ Obtained from Mohenjadaro



Terracotta figure of a women

Symbolises: a tree growing out of an embryo (represent Mother Earth) → Made of clay

Great Granary

GREAT GRANNARY

- Storage of grains
- Largest building/structure
- Found in: Mohenjadaro
- Rectangular shape



11. The sport name 'Jallikattu' is associated with which state ?

खेल का नाम 'जल्लीकट्टू' किस राज्य से संबंधित है?

1. Odisha
2. Delhi
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Kerala



Kambala → Organised in Karnataka
Known as "Buffalo race"



Jallikattu → Organised during Pongal in Tamil Nadu

↳ Meaning: to boil

↳ Attukal Pongala: Kerala

Puthandu: New Year in Tamil Nadu

TRICK

FESTIVALS

- Pongal ————— Pagal
- Jallikattu ————— Kattu
- Thaipusam ————— Thailand
- Puthandu ————— New Year
- Natyanjali ————— Anjali ko
- Float Festival ————— Float
- Mahamaham
- Thiruvaiyaru
- Karthigai Deepam — Gai

Kavadi

22. Festivals of Tamilnadu



- Anjali ko Kattu karlia Vo Pagal ho Gai aur Thailand me jak Float karne lagi

12.

An electric generator and an electric motor work in the principle of:

एक विद्युत जनरेटर और एक विद्युत मोटर किस सिद्धांत पर कार्य करते हैं:

1. Fleming's right-hand rule
2. Fleming's left and right-hand rule, respectively
3. Fleming's left-hand rule
- ✓ Fleming's right and left-hand rule, respectively

→ Right hand thumb rule:
direction of magnetic field,
current carrying straight
conductor



Works on Fleming's right hand rule

- **Generator:** converts mechanical energy to electrical energy
- **Motor:** converts electrical energy to mechanical energy

Works on Fleming's left hand rule

Works on concept of
Electromagnetic Induction

By Michael
Faraday

- **Fleming's left hand rule** → Force in the conductor
- **Fleming's right hand rule** → Current in the conductor

13.

Trishulganga is a stream of the river:

त्रिशूलगंगा नदी की एक धारा है:

1. Godavari → Also known as: Vridha Ganga/Dakshin Gangotri

2. Ghaghara

3. Beas → Other tributary: Kaligandak

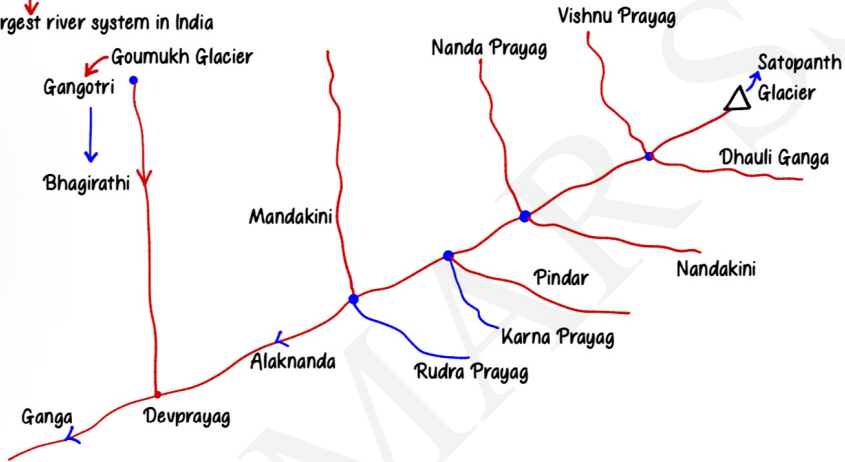
Gandak

→ Tributary of Ganga

→ South India's largest river

GANGA RIVER SYSTEM

Largest river system in India

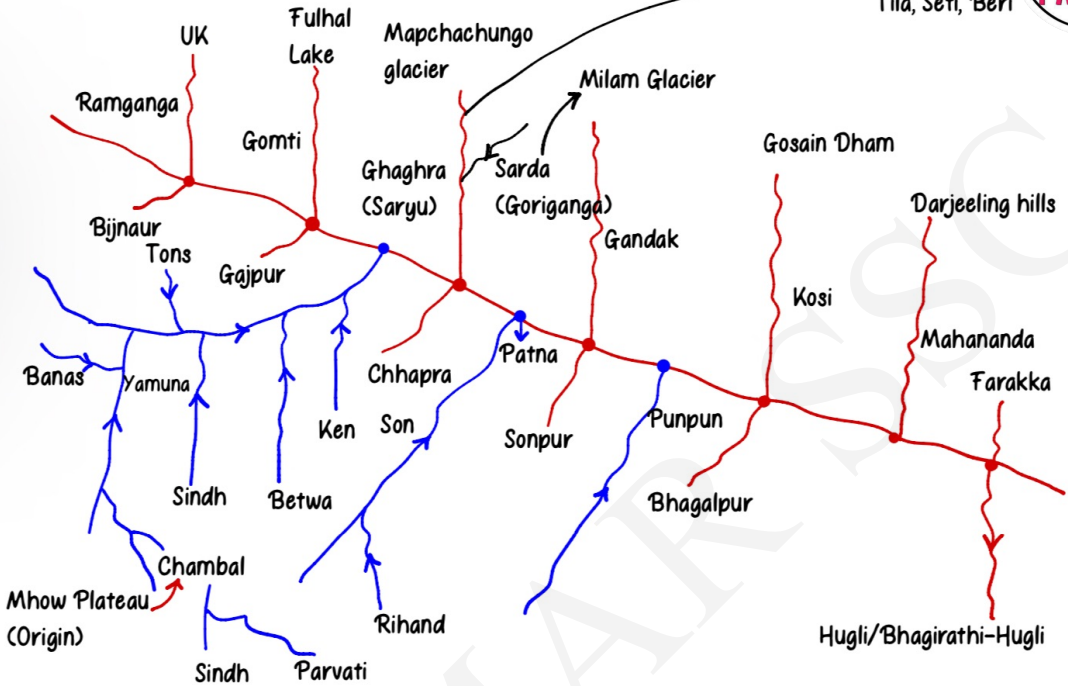


• **Prayag:** Confluence of two rivers





Ganga River Tributaries



- Rivers divided into: Himalayan and Peninsular Rivers
- Himalayan rivers: Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra

14.

'Let Ball', 'Stroke Ball' and 'No Let' are part of which game?

'लेट बॉल', 'स्ट्रोक बॉल' और 'नो लेट' किस खेल का हिस्सा हैं?

- ✓ Squash → Player: Anahat Singh
2. Rugby
3. Handball
4. Polo → Qutubuddin Aibak died played this

sport, then known as: Chaugan

Hand ball

- Basketball: 5
- Handball: 6
- Volleyball: 7
- Baseball: 9

→ No. of players



15. In table tennis, the period during which a ball is in play is called _____.

टेबल टेनिस में, जिस अवधि के दौरान गेंद खेल में होती है उसे _____ कहा जाता है।

1. let
2. point
3. obstruction
- ✓ 4. rally

Let: any no. of times

Vita Dani: first Indian women to become the part of International Table Tennis Federation

16. Which of the following states has the lowest population density as per the 2011 population census of India ?

भारत की 2011 की जनसंख्या जनगणना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य का जनसंख्या घनत्व सबसे कम है?

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Bihar → 1106
- ✓ 4. Arunachal Pradesh → 17

- Highest density
- Lowest literacy rate

Population Per sq. km

17. Which of the following is the correct formula for calculating Net Indirect Taxes?

शुद्ध अप्रत्यक्ष करों की गणना के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सूत्र सही है?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Direct Taxes + Subsidies | 1. प्रत्यक्ष कर+सब्सिडी |
| ✓ 2. Indirect Taxes - Subsidies | 2. अप्रत्यक्ष कर - सब्सिडी |
| 3. Indirect Taxes + Subsidies | 3. अप्रत्यक्ष कर+सब्सिडी |
| 4. Direct Taxes - Subsidies | 4. प्रत्यक्ष कर - सब्सिडी |



National Income: the total of money earned within a country

Intercountry: growth within various countries such as India, US, China, etc.

Intercountry: within the country what is growth in comparison to previous year

Measures and Aggregates of NI

GDP

GNP

NDP

NNP

- **GDP:** Gross Domestic Product

Total value of all final goods and services produced within the territory of a country

- **GNP:** Gross National Product

Total value of all final goods and services produced by the nationals of the country

- $GNP = GDP - \text{Factor Income to Abroad} + \text{FI from Abroad}$

- $GNP = GDP + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

- **NDP:** Net Domestic Product

$NDP = GDP - \text{Depreciation}$

↓
Monetary value of an asset decreases over time due to various factors

→ goods and services

factors of production:

- Land
- Labour
- Capital
- Entrepreneurs

- **Financial year:** 1 April to 31st March

In GDP second hand goods are never counted

- **NNP:** Net National Products

$NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

- $GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MP} - \text{Net Indirect Taxes}$
- $GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MC} - (\text{Indirect tax} - \text{Subsidy})$
- $GDP_{FC} = GDP_{MC} - \text{Indirect tax} + \text{Subsidy}$
- $GDP - \text{Depreciation} = \text{Net GDP}$
- $GDP + NFIA = \text{Gross NP}$

18.

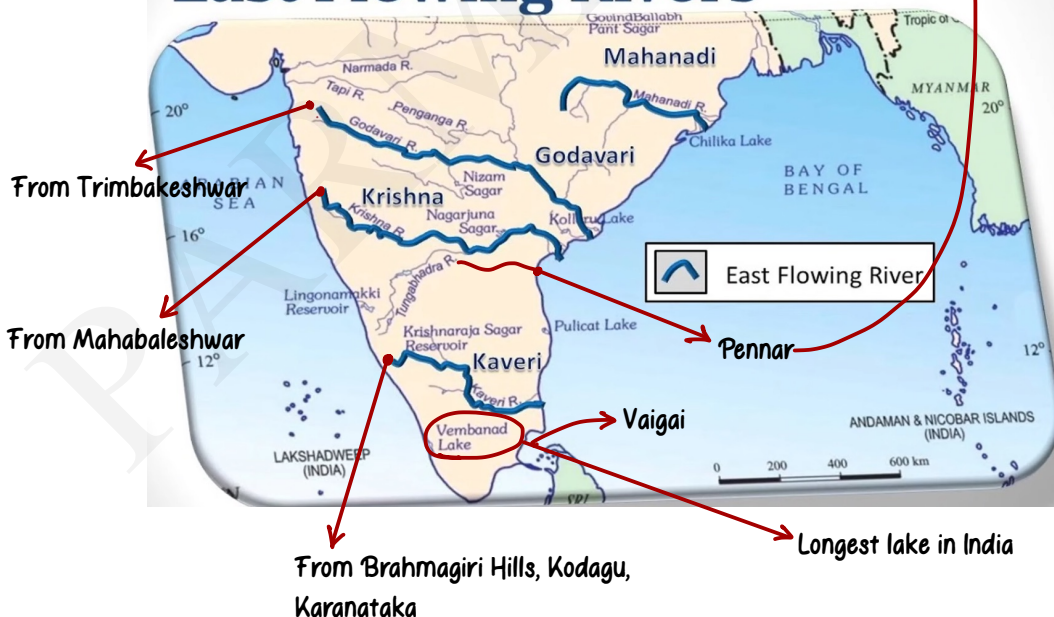
The drainage basin of the Godavari river is present in which of the following states of India?

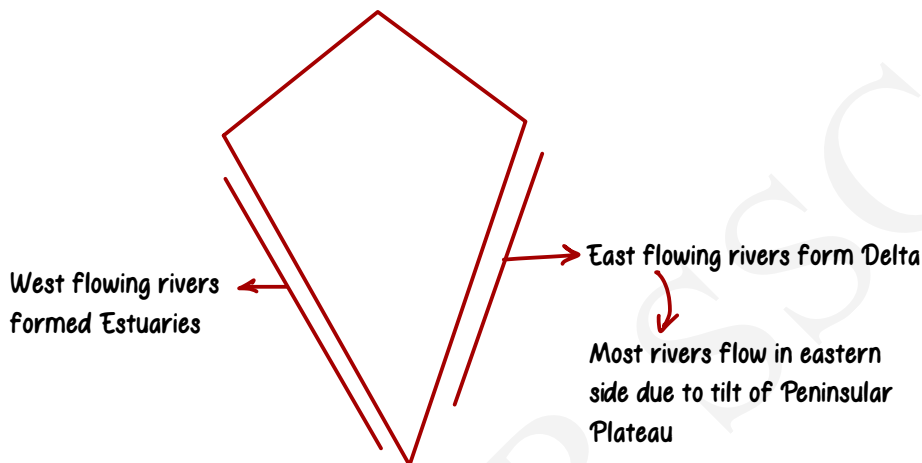
गोदावरी नदी का जल निकासी बेसिन भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में मौजूद है?

1. Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu
- ✓ 2. Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, and Odisha
3. Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu
4. Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Odisha

Independent river

East Flowing Rivers





19.

The First hour of a sitting of the House allotted for asking and answering of questions is called as _____.

प्रश्न पूछने और उत्तर देने के लिए आवंटित सदन की बैठक के पहले घंटे को _____ कहा जाता है।

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Censure motion | 1. निंदा प्रस्ताव |
| 2. Zero hour | 2. शून्य काल |
| 3. Privilege motion | 3. विशेषाधिकार प्रस्ताव |
| ✓ Question hour | 4. प्रश्नकाल |

Sessions

- Winter
 - Monsoon
 - Budget
- Maximum gap between two sessions is 6 months

• **11-12pm:** Question hour

• **12-1 pm:** Zero hour (agenda of the day decided)
Lunch

→ Not written in Constitution

Questions are of three types:

- Started (orally asked)
- Unstarted
- Short Notice (10 days notice to be given)

Q20. Which process of phase transition is the reverse of deposition?

चरण संक्रमण की कौन सी प्रक्रिया निक्षेपण के विपरीत है।

- ✓ 1. Sublimation
2. Fusion
3. Solidification
4. Vaporisation

Conversion of solid to gas state without it becoming liquid

