



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 7**

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**1.** What is the national female workforce participation rate as per the Census of India 2011?

- भारत की जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार राष्ट्रीय महिला कार्यबल भागीदारी दर क्या है?
1. 30.02%
  2. 53.26%
  3. 53.03%
  4. 25.51%

• According to Census 2011  
 • Males participation: 53.26%

**Rural**

• Female: 30.02% → More participation than Urban  
 • Male: 53.03% Main reason: agriculture

- Literacy Rate: 74.04%
- Male: 82.14%
- Female: 65.46%

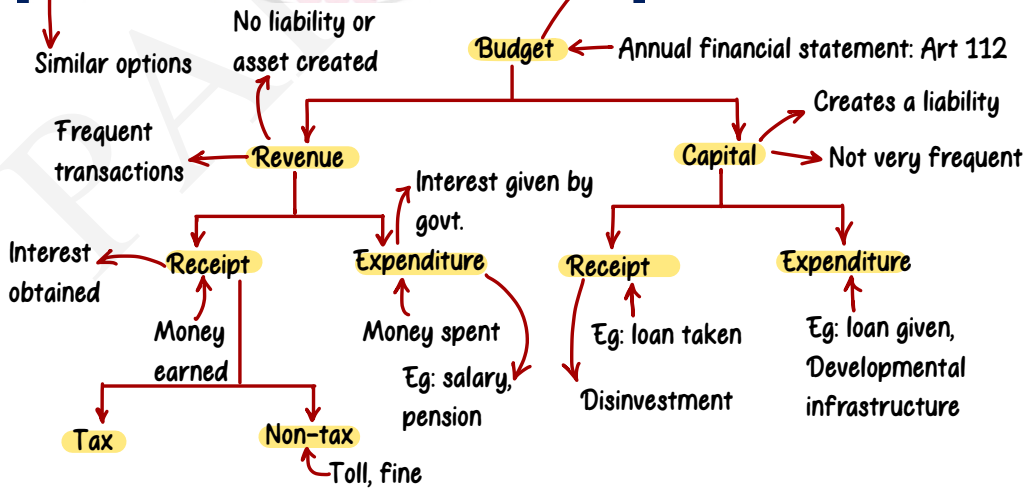
**2.** Which of the following is a FALSE statement in the context of government budget?

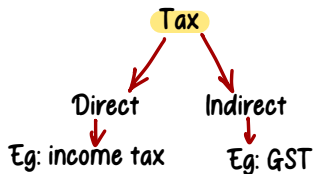
सरकारी बजट के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गलत कथन है?

1. There is no future obligation to return the amount in case of revenue receipts.
2. Profit earned through Indian Railways is a part of non-tax revenue.
3. Fees and fines collected is an example of capital receipt.
4. Recovery of a loan is a capital receipt.

1. राजस्व प्राप्तियों के मामले में राशि वापस करने की भविष्य में कोई बाध्यता नहीं है।
2. भारतीय रेलवे के माध्यम से अर्जित लाभ गैर-कर राजस्व का एक हिस्सा है।
3. एकत्र की गई फीस और जुर्माना पूंजीगत प्राप्त का एक उदाहरण है।
4. ऋण की वसूली एक पूंजीगत प्राप्त है।

Not exactly defined in Constitution





• **Disinvestment:** the action of an organisation selling or liquidating an asset or subsidiary

3. Which of the following statements is NOT true about the moist deciduous forests of India?

भारत के नम पर्णपाती वनों के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सत्य नहीं है?

1. They grow in regions with rainfall of 100-200 cm.
2. They are found in the foothills of Himalayas.
- ✓ 3. They are found in the plains of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.
4. Sal, amla, shisham and mahua are some of the main species of these forests.

1. ये 100-200 सेमी वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों में उगते हैं।
2. ये हिमालय की तलहटी में पाए जाते हैं।
3. ये बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश के मैदानी इलाकों में पाए जाते हैं।
4. साल, आंवला, शीशम और महूआ इन वनों की कुछ प्रमुख प्रजातियाँ हैं।

## Forests

→ Eastern Himalayas

### 1. Evergreen Forests

- These are layered forests (shed their leaves not all together)
- They are seen in places of high temperature and high rainfall

↓  
30°C ↑

↓  
200 cm ↑

- In India, seen in Western side of Western Ghats, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, North-East
- Highest biodiversity seen here
- Eg: Amazon Rainforests (known as "Lungs of the World")
- Vegetation seen: Rosewood, Ebony, Mahogany, Cinchona, Aini, Epiphytes
- Also known as 'Desert covered by forest'



## 2. Tropical Deciduous Forest → 70-150 cm: Dry Deciduous

• Rainfall: 70 cm-200 cm

→ 150-200 cm: Moist Deciduous

- Also known as Monsoon Forests
- These are the most predominant forests in India
- They are seen in: Peninsular Plateaus, North Indian Plains

### • Trees:

Moist Deciduous: Shisham, Sagon, Sandalwood, Teak, Sal

Dry Deciduous: Tendu, Khair, Palas

↓  
Leaves are used to make Bidi

## 3. Tropical Thorn Forests

- Rainfall: less than 50 cm
- Thorns are modified form of leaves (to avoid water loss)
- Trees: Babul, Khejri, Cactus
- Special type of grass seen here: Tussocky grass
- In India: seen in Rajasthan, Punjab, Gujarat

## 4. Coniferous Forest

- Shape: Cone
- Seen in areas of high snowfall
- In India: seen in Upper Himalayas
- Trees:  
Softwood trees: Chir, Pine, Cedar, Deodar, Spruce

↓  
Gymnosperms

target: 33% (India)

- National Forest Policy: 1952 → 1988
- Chipko Movement: 1978, led by Sundarlal Bahuguna
- Forest Day: 21st March
- Indian Forest Research Institute located in Dehradun, Uttarakhand

## 5. Montane Forests

- In mountain region
- Categories:
  1. North India: seen in Himalayas → Bugyal Grassland seen
    - a. Upper part: Alpine/Coniferous m, eg: Rhododendron
    - b. Lower part: Deciduous forests
  2. South India  
Evergreen forests seen here due to rainfall  
Sholas seen here → Grassland/Forests of Western Ghats

## 6. Mangrove Forests

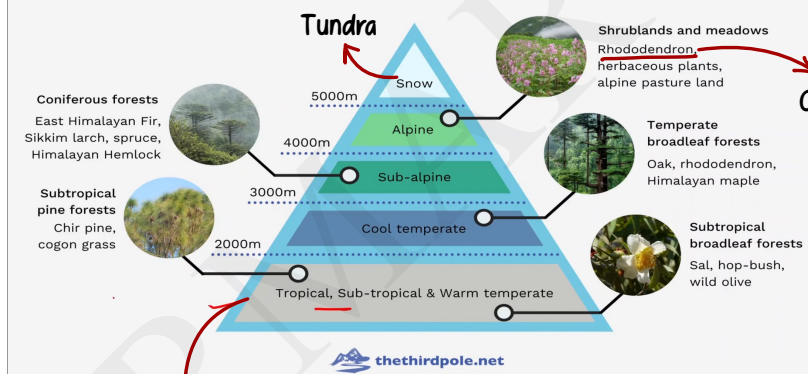
- Known as Littoral/Swamp forests
- Seen in coastal areas
- More in Sundarban Deltas → Sundari Trees
- Region: West Bengal
- They are called living roots
- Trees are viviparous

4. In Himalayas, the \_\_\_\_\_ temperature with increasing altitude causes the change in vegetation.

हिमालय में, बढ़ती उंचाई के साथ \_\_\_\_\_ तापमान वनस्पति में परिवर्तन का कारण बनता है।

1. increasing
- ✓ 2. decreasing
3. fluctuating
4. stable

## Vegetation zones in the Himalayan region



Deciduous

5. Which of the following articles protects a person from being punished more than once for the same offence?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद किसी व्यक्ति को एक ही अपराध के लिए एक से अधिक बार दंडित होने से बचाता है?

1. Article 22
- ✓ 2. Article 20
3. Article 23
4. Article 21

1. अनुच्छेद 22
2. अनुच्छेद 20
3. अनुच्छेद 23
4. अनुच्छेद 21

Right to life

Prohibition of human trafficking of forced labour



→ Art 20: Protection in respect of conviction for offences

- a) No ex-post-facto law  
Exception: Criminal law ✓ Civil law ✗
- b) No double-jeopardy
- c) No self-incrimination

→ Art 22: Protection against arrest and detention

Punitive

- a: suchit kiya jayega → Kyun arrest kiya hai
- b: 24 granted ke andar Magistrate ke samne prastoot
- c: Legal waqil milega

Preventive

It feels like crime kar sakte hai  
Usi crime ko rokhne ke liye  
detention

6.

The rule that 'it can move only one square in any direction' applies to whom in a game of chess?

शतरंज के खेल में यह नियम कि 'यह किसी भी दिशा में केवल एक वर्ग ही चल सकता है' किस पर लागू होता है?

- 1. The Rook
- ✓ The King
- 3. The Bishop
- 4. The Queen

- 1. रूक
- 2. राजा
- 3. बिशप
- 4. रानी

Chess

· Total boxes = 64

· 8 rows and 8 column (8 x 8)

· 16 pieces to each player

8 pawns 8 Bishops 8 Rooks 2 knights

1 King + 1 Queen

FIDE World Rapid Chess Championship

- Male: Magnus Carlsen
- Female: Anastasia Bodnaruk (Russia)

Defeated: Koneru Humpy (silver medal)

\* 1st Grandmaster: Viswanathan Anand

1st to win Major Dhyanchand Khel Ratna award



7. Samudragupta's achievements are recorded in a long inscription called Prashasti by his court poet, \_\_\_\_\_.

समुद्रगुप्त की उपलब्धियाँ उनके दरबारी कवि, \_\_\_\_\_ द्वारा प्रशस्ति नामक एक लंबे शिलालेख में दर्ज हैं।

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| ✓ Harisena   | 1. हरिसेना   |
| 2. Rudrasena | 2. रुद्रसेना |
| 3. Kalhan    | 3. कल्हण     |
| 4. Kalidasa  | 4. कालिदास   |

## Gupta Dynasty

Founder: Srigupta

↓  
Chandragupta I

↓  
Samudragupta

↓  
Chandragupta II

- Prayag Prasasti
- Was called Napoleon of India: by V A Smith
- Title taken:
- Kaviraja
- Uprooter of all kings
- Showcased playing Veena on coins

- Mehrauli Pillar Inscription
- First Chinese traveller Fa-Hein visited during his reign

8. Which article allows the state to make provisions for the upliftment of certain categories of people like socially and culturally backward classes and Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes?

कौन सा अनुच्छेद राज्य को सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक रूप से पिछड़े वर्गों और अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों जैसे कुछ श्रेणियों के लोगों के उत्थान के लिए प्रावधान करने की अनुमति देता है?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| ✓ Article 15  | 1. अनुच्छेद 15 |
| 2. Article 14 | 2. अनुच्छेद 14 |
| 3. Article 16 | 3. अनुच्छेद 16 |
| 4. Article 17 | 4. अनुच्छेद 17 |

Abolition of  
untouchability

- **Art 12:** defines "State"
- **Art 36:** "State" has the same meaning as in Part III of Art 2

## Art 15

- 1) no discrimination only on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth
- 2) no discrimination in public places on the above grounds
- 3) Privilege for women/children upliftment
- 4) government can make law for SC/ST/OBCs



### Art 14

Equality before law → Absence of privileges (-ve concept)

Equal protection before law

(+ve concept) → taken from the USA

Taken from the UK

Also called "Rule of law" by A V Dicey

Like should be treated alike

9.

When do the drugs used as medicines become potential poisons?

दवाइयों के रूप में उपयोग की जाने वाली दवाएं कब संभावित जहर बन जाती हैं?

1. When doses are taken as recommended
2. When doses are taken at the recommended time and in the recommended quantity
- ✓ 3. When doses are taken higher than recommended
4. When doses are taken lower than recommended

→ Access medicine/drugs should not be taken as a body develop, develop anti microbial resistance

10.

What was the symbol Henry Moseley used for denoting atomic number?

हेनरी मोसले ने परमाणु संख्या का दर्शाने के लिए किस प्रतीक का प्रयोग किया था?

1. M
2. U
3. A
- ✓ 4. Z

Father of Modern Periodic Table

→ 1929: Law of Triads by Dobereiner

• Said: middle atomic mass will be average of 1st and 3rd element

• The first of Dobereiner's triads were identified in 1817 → calcium, strontium, barium

• More identified in the year 1829

Not successful

→ 1864: Law of Octaves by Newlands

• The 1st and the 8th element have

• resembling properties

Sa (do)	re (re)	ga (mi)	ma (fa)	pa (so)	da (la)	ni (ti)
H	Li	Be	B	C	N	O
F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S
Cl	K	Ca	Cr	Ti	Mn	Fe
Co and Ni	Cu	Zn	Y	In	As	Se
Br	Rb	Sr	Ce and La	Zr	-	-





→ 1869: Mendeleev

- He arranged elements according to the value of their atomic weight

**Defects:**

- No fixed position for Hydrogen
- He said that the chemical property of an element depends on the atomic masses

↓  
Represented as "M"

→ 1913: Henry Moseley

- He said that the elements are arranged according to the value of their atomic no.

↘ Atomic no represented as "Z"

11.

Who was the first defence minister of India?

भारत के प्रथम रक्षा मंत्री कौन थे?

1. Kailash Nath Katju
- ✓ 2. Baldev Singh
3. YB Chavan
4. Swaran Singh

Part IV A → Art 51 A

↗ Fundam Duties added on Swaran Singh Committee recommendations ↘ Total: 11

- First general elections of India were held in: 1951-52



JAWAHARLAL NEHRU  
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INDUSTRIES AND CIVIL SUPPLIES



N. V. GADGIL  
PUBLIC WORKS,  
MINES AND POWER

↘ Only female in the first cabinet



12. International Yoga Day is celebrated on \_\_\_\_\_.

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय योग दिवस \_\_\_\_\_ को मनाया जाता है।

1. 20 June
2. 23 June
3. 22 June
4. 21 June

→ **First Yoga Day: 2015**

• **Theme: "Yoga for Harmony and Peace"**

• **2023 Yoga Day Theme: "Yoga for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam"**

↪ **Meaning: Whole world is one family**

• **Taken from: Maha Upanishad**

13. Which of the following Vedas depicts the life of the early Vedic people of India and has a collection of 1028 hymns divided into 10 mandalas?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा वेद भारत के प्रारंभिक वैदिक लोगों के जीवन को दर्शाता है और इसमें 10 मंडलों में विभाजित 1028 भजनों का संग्रह है?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. Samaveda    | 1. सामवेद   |
| 2. Atharvaveda | 2. अथर्ववेद |
| 3. Yajurveda   | 3. यजुर्वेद |
| 4. Rigveda     | 4. ऋग्वेद   |

↪ **Music**

↪ **Magical spells/foormulas**

↪ **Prayers**

↪ **Oldest Veda**

→ **Last chapter of every Veda:**

- **Brahmana/Upnishads**
- **If both: Upnishads**

• **5th Veda: Natyashastra by Bharatmuni**

**Rig Veda**

- **Oldest Veda**
  - **Consists of 10 mandalas**
  - **1028 hymes**
- ↪ **3rd mandal: Gayatri Mandala**
- ↪ **9th: to Lord Somras (God of plants)**
- ↪ **Energy drink**
- ↪ **Dedicated to Goddess Savitri**

**10th: Purush Sukta**

- ↪ **Mouth (Brahmana)**
- ↪ **Arms (Kshatriya)**
- ↪ **Thighs (Vaishya)**
- ↪ **Feet (Shudra)**



14. From which of the following cities does the National Remote Sensing Centre provide acquisition of data and its processing under satellite communication?

निम्नलिखित में से किस शहर से राष्ट्रीय रिमोट सेंसिंग केंद्र उपग्रह संचार के तहत डेटा का अधिग्रहण और उसका प्रसंस्करण प्रदान करता है?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. New Delhi | 1. नई दिल्ली |
| ✓ Hyderabad  | 2. हैदराबाद  |
| 3. Chennai   | 3. चेन्नई    |
| 4. Bengaluru | 4. बेंगलुरु  |

15. Pandit Ravi Shankar is an exponent of which musical instrument?

पंडित रविशंकर किस संगीत वाद्ययंत्र के प्रतिपादक हैं?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| ✓ Sitar    | 1. सितार  |
| 2. Sarangi | 2. सारंगी |
| 3. Sarod   | 3. सरोद   |
| 4. Veena   | 4. वीणा   |

• 1st Indian to receive Grammy Awards for "West meets East"

• He taught George Harrison to play Sitar  
↳ The Beatles (band)

• Uday Shankar (brother) → Janak of Fusion dance

• Anushka Shankar (daughter)  
Related to Sitar

→ Other exponents of Sitar:

- Ustad Vilayat Khan, Imrat Khan, Nikhil
- Banerjee, Buddhaditya Mukherjee

→ Sarangi exponents:

- Abdul Latif Khan, Ustad Sultan Khan
- Sarod: Amjad Ali Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Rajiv Taranath



16. At which of the following places was the ship building industry started in 1941?

1941 में जहाज निर्माण उद्योग निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर शुरू किया गया था?

- |                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. Damodar          | 1. दामोदर     |
| ✓ 2. Vishakhapatnam | 2. विशाखापलनम |
| 3. Eluru            | 3. एलुरु      |
| 4. Kurnool          | 4. कुरनूल     |

## 1905: Bengal Partition



Swadeshi Movement launched

- Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company by V O Chidambaram Pillai at Tuticorin

17. The Provincial elections were held for the first time in \_\_\_\_\_ under the Government of India Act, 1935.

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के तहत पहली बार प्रांतीय चुनाव \_\_\_\_\_ में हुए थे।

1. 1935
- ✓ 2. 1937
3. 1936
4. 1938

Influence mostly our  
Indian Constitution

- Abolished dyarchy at provinces
- Introduced Dyarchy at Centre
- Bicameralism at Provinces (6/11)
- All India Federation (never introduced)

## Montagu Chelmsford Reforms

- GOI Act 1919
- **Montagu**: Secretary
- **Chelmsford**: Viceroy
- 1. Extended Separate electorate → To Anglo Indians, Christians
- 2. Dyarchy at Provinces
- 3. Introduced Bicameral Legislature at Centre

1937: Congress got majority → 716/1161 won

- Majority in all province except: Bengal, Assam, Punjab, Sindh, NWFP



• 1939: WWII begins

**Allied**

Britain  
USA  
USSR

**Axis**

Germany  
Italy  
Japan

• Congress offered to Viceroy → Offer?

Linlithgow

→ Demand for Constituent Assembly  
→ Demand for responsible government

→ Oct 1939: Congress resigned from all the ministries

Reason?

• Indians were involved in WWII without consent

• 1938: Haripura, Gujarat

→ By S C Bose

→ National Planning Committee: 1938

→ 1st chairman: J L Nehru

18.

Which synthetic aromatic organic compound inhibits the chemical breakdown of food that occurs in the presence of oxygen, commonly used in foods such as crackers, microwave popcorn, butter and chicken nuggets?

कौन सा सिंथेटिक सुगंधित कार्बनिक यौगिक ऑक्सीजन की उपस्थिति में होने वाले भोजन के रासायनिक टूटने को रोकता है, जिसका उपयोग आमतौर पर पटाखे, माइक्रोवेव पॉपकॉर्न, मक्खन और चिकन नुगेट्स जैसे खाद्य पदार्थों में किया जाता है?

- ✓ Tertiary butyl hydroquinone      1. तृतीयक ब्यूटाइन हाइड्रोक्विनोन
- 2. Diethyltoluamide                      2. डायथाइलटोल्यूमाइड
- 3. Sodium hypochlorite                  3. सोडियम हाइपोक्लोराइट
- 4. 1,4-dichlorobenzene                  4. 1,4-डाइक्लोरोबेंजीन

→ First chairman of Law Commission of India:

→ Thomas Babington Macaulay

1860

→ IPC replaced by Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (referred as 'BNS Act')

→ CrPC replaced by Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita ('BNSS Act')

→ IEA replaced by Bhartiya Sakshya (BS Act)

1973

1872

19.

Which of the following was enacted in 1860 in British India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम 1860 में ब्रिटिश भारत में अधिनियमित किया गया था?

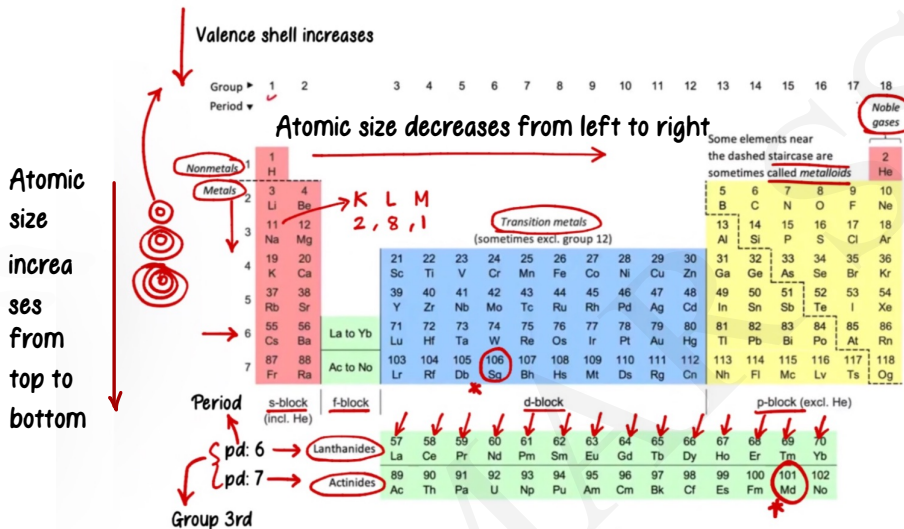
- 1. The Permanent Settlement of Bengal → 1793
- 2. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act → 1856
- ✓ Indian Penal Code
- 4. Indian Evidence Act

- 1. बंगाल का स्थायी बंदोबस्त
- 2. हिंदू विधवा पुनर्विवाह अधिनियम
- 3. भारतीय दंड संहिता
- 4. भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम

20. Which of the following is the correct sequence of alkaline earth metals, according to atomic number?

परमाणु संख्या के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षारीय पृथ्वी धातुओं का सही क्रम है?

1. Be < Mg < Sr < Ca < Ba
2. Be < Mg < Ca < Sr < Ba
3. Ba < Mg < Ca < Sr < Be
4. Mg < Be < Ca < Sr < Ba



- 1st group: Alkali Metals
- 2nd group: Alkaline Earth Metals

- Group 15: Pnictogen
- Group 16: Chalcogens
- Group 17: Halogens

- Lanthanides and Actinides are collectively called as **Inner Transition Metals**
- Group 18: Nobel gases