



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 3

✓ **For Notes Join Telegram :**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan



✓ **For Lectures Subscribe Our Parmar SSC Youtube Channel**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan





1.

The Indian Olympic Association is affiliated to _____.

भारतीय ओलंपिक संघ _____ से संबद्ध है।

1. International Olympic Council
2. International Olympic Association
3. International Olympic Federation
- ✓ 4. International Olympic Committee

- **Formed on:** 1894
- **President:** Thomas Bach
- **HQ:** Lausanne, Switzerland

Also, HQ of International
Table Tennis Federation

FIFA

• **HQ:** Zurich, Switzerland



Shows reunion of 5
continents

→ Antarctica is inhabitable

America
Asia
Europe
Oceania
Africa

2.

What is the full form of DFC?

DFC का पूर्ण रूप क्या है ?

1. Dead Food Chain / मृत खाद्य श्रृंखला
2. Dark Food Chain / डार्क फूड चैन
- ✓ 3. Detritus Food Chain / डेट्राइटस खाद्य श्रृंखला
4. Dangerous Food Chain / खतरनाक खाद्य श्रृंखला

- **Detritus meaning:** Decay
- Also known as: Humus → Dark amorphous solid

Decayed by
microorganisms known
as **Detritivores**

• Terrestrial Food chain

Grass → Caterpillar → Frog → Snake → Eagle



3. No. of Members in the 2nd Session of Indian National Congress ?

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के दूसरे सत्र में सदस्यों की संख्या ?

1. 72
2. 78 → No. of delegates 1885
3. 43
- ✓ 434 that attended Dandi March

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

By Ilbert → Then Viceroy

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

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

1917: in Calcutta

- Annie Besant → 1st Women president of Congress

1924: in Belgaum (Karnataka)

- Mahatma Gandhi (First and last session to be presided by him)

1925: in Kanpur

- Sarojini Naidu → 1st Indian women



Different Theories → During INC

- 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

4. During the Second Five Year Plan, how many integrated steel plants were set up with foreign collaboration?

द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान विदेशी सहयोग से कितने एकीकृत इस्पात संयंत्र स्थापित किये गये?

1. 1
2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Break: Plan Holiday

3 years: 1966-69

Annual Plan → New agricultural strategy

3 FYP

Target: 5.6%

Achieved: 2.8%

4. 4th Five Year Plan → Gadgil Formula/Rudra Allen Model

• **Duration:** 1969-1974

• PM: Indira Gandhi

• Growth with stability

• Progressive achievement of self reliance

• **Target:** 5.7%

• **Achieved:** 3.3% (a big failure)

1. Family Planning

2. 14 banks nationalisation

3. Underground nucleus test: **Smiling Buddha**

5. 5th Five Year Plan → Based on D.P. Dhar Model

• **Duration:** 1974-78

→ During Indira Gandhi

Key focus:

1. Removal of poverty (**Garibi Hatao**)

2. Attainment of self reliance

3. Minimum Needs Programme (1974)

• **Target:** 4.4%

• **Achieved:** 4.8% (a bit successful)

• Basic needs to be provided to all

• 20 points programme (1975)

4. RRBs were setup

5. Which structural layer in some cell types is composed mainly of carbohydrates like cellulose, hemicellulose and lignin in a ratio of 4 : 3 : 3 and some fatty substances like wax?

कुछ कोशिका प्रकारों में कौन-सी संरचना परत मुख्य रूप से सेल्युलोज, हेमीसेल्युलोज और लिग्निन जैसे कार्बोहाइड्रेट के 4 : 3 : 3 के अनुपात में और मोम जैसे कुछ वसायुक्त पदार्थों से बनी होती है?

1. Cell soluble
- ✓ 2. Cell wall
3. Plasma membrane
4. Nuclear Envelope

Also present in fungus

Bacteria

Made of chitin

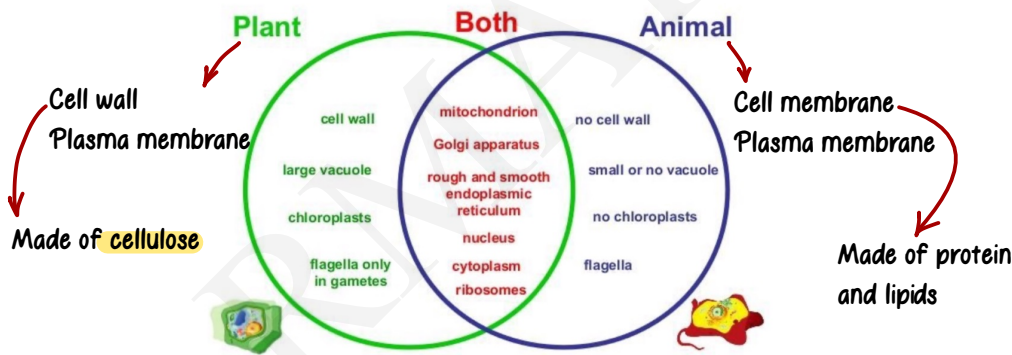
- Cell: basic functional unit of life
- Discovery: 1655 → Robert Hook (cork cells) → Dead cell
- 1674: Antony van Leeuwenhoek
- Cell Theory → Schleiden and Schwann

Made of Peptidoglycan

Glycocalyx: other covering of cell in bacteria

Later add on by Virchow

Compare and Contrast



6. Which of the following is NOT a member of the Arthropoda phylum?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन आर्थ्रोपोडा संघ का सदस्य नहीं है?

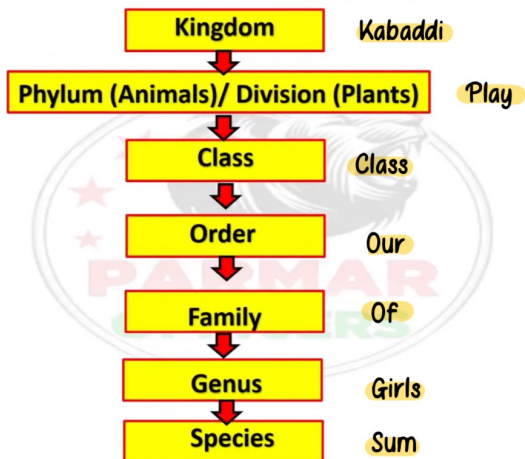
1. Locust
2. Butterfly
3. Prawn
- ✓ 4. Pila

→ 1969: Whittaker

• Gave 5 kingdom Classification

- Monera
- Protista
- Fungi
- Plantae
- Animalia

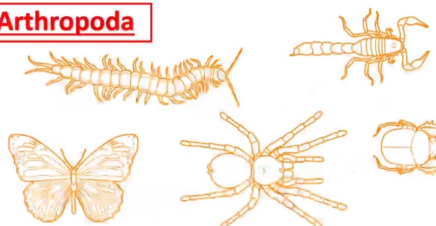
TRICK to learn the order



Characteristics of Arthropoda → Largest class: insects

- Largest phylum in animal kingdom
- They have jointed legs
- Bilateral symmetry
- Segmented body into head, thorax/cahals thorax, abdomen
- Open circulatory system (blood openly flows; not through a blood vessel)
- Coelom is present and is blood filled
- Triploblastic
- Respiration through gills, trachea
- Excretion through Malpighian Tubules
- Exoskeleton is made of chitin
- Unisexual

Arthropoda



7.

Winters Rainfall is caused due to ?

शीत ऋतु में वर्षा किसके कारण होती है ?

1. South West Monsson
2. North East Monsoon
- ✓ 3. Western Disturbances
4. Pre-Monsoon Showers

Rainfall in two categories:

Summer

Winter

Pre monsoon showers

Monsoon

Southwest monsoon (monsoon starts first from South)

In Coromandel Coast → Due to NorthEast monsoon (retreating monsoon)

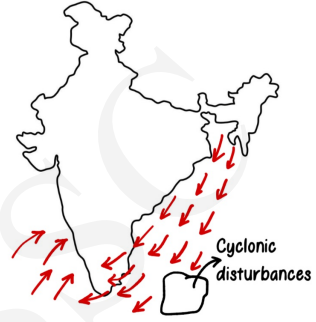
Retreating monsoon

Also known as North-East Monsoon and it causes rainfall over Coromandel coast (Tamil Nadu/Andhra)

Flood in Chennai

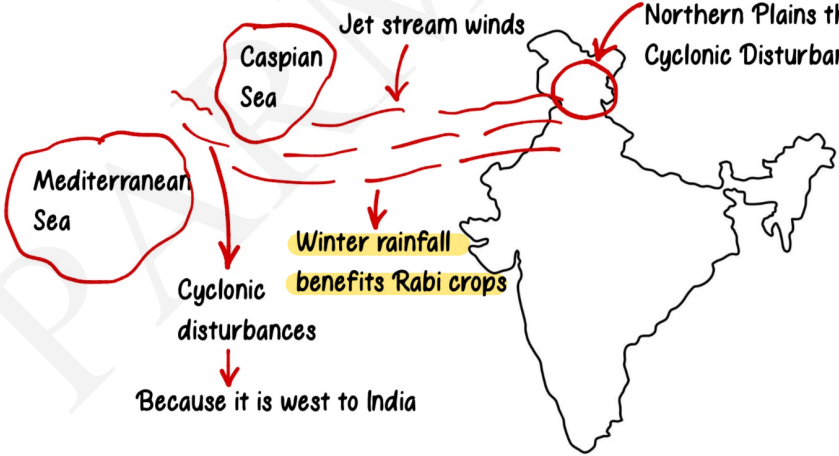
In North India

- Clear skies
- October heat: oppressing heat



Blows in Upper Troposphere

rainfall caused by jet streams in Northern Plains that carries Western Cyclonic Disturbances





8.

Sree Narayana Guru considered the differences based on caste and religion as meaningless and advocated the principle of 'One Caste, one Religion and one God' for all. He belonged to which of the following organisations?

श्री नारायण गुरु जाति और धर्म के आधार पर मतभेदों को मानते थे निरर्थक और सभी के लिए 'एक जाति, एक धर्म और एक भगवान' के सिद्धांत की वकालत की। वह निम्नलिखित में से किस संगठन से संबंधित थे?

1. Veda Samaj

✓ 2. Sree Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam

3. Brahmo Samaj → In 1828 by Raja Ram Mohan Roy

4. Arya Samaj → 1875, by Swami Dayanand Saraswati

In South India

1791: 1st Hindu College
(Banaras) by Jonathan
Duncan

Not first Hindu
college

Father of Indian Renaissance

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj

Founded Hindu College (1817) in
Calcutta with the help of David
Hare

• 1814: Atmiya Sabha (Forerunner of Brahmo Samaj)

• Title of Raja to him by: Akbar II

• Writings: Gift to monotheism, Sambad Kamudi, Percepts of Jesus, Mirat-ul-Akbar

• 1828: Brahmo Sabha formed

→ Was established by Debendranath Tagore

• 1839: Tattvabodhini Sabha/Patrika in Kolkata

→ By Debendranath Tagore → Adi Brahmo Samaj

→ Released Tattvabodhini Patrika

Invited Keshab Chandra Sen joined Brahmo Samaj in 1858

• Due to different philosophical thinking's → Brahmo Samaj breaks in 1866

• Adi Brahmo Samaj → Tagore

Brahmo Samaj of India 1878 → Sadharan Brahmo Samaj

Abolition of Sati

• 1829: An Act passed to abolish Sati System by the efforts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy

→ William Bentinck → Governor General of India
(during this time)

Dharma Sabha: 1830 → Revivalist Movement

• By Radhakant Deb → Was against the idea of Raja Raj Mohan Roy



Means: PM

9.

Which Peshwa signed the treaty of Bassein with the East India Company?

किस पेशवा ने ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी के साथ बेसिन की संधि पर हस्ताक्षर किए?

1. Raghunath Rao
2. Marayan Rao
3. Baji Rao II
4. Madhav Rao

1802

1st Peshwa: Balaji
Viswanath
Son: Baji Rao I

→ In 1775, signed Treaty of Surat with Britishers

→ Also, 1st Anglo Maratha War starts and continues till 1782

Treaty of Salbai signed towards the end

→ 3rd Anglo Maratha War: 1818

Baji Rao II deported to Bithoor, Kanpur

→ 1761: 3rd battle of Panipat

• Between Marathas and Ahmad Shah Abdali

• Raja Jai Singh of Amber → appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665). Jai Singh succeeded besieging Shivaji at Purandhar

Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and had to visit Mughal court at Agra

• 1674: Shivaji coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism)

Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji

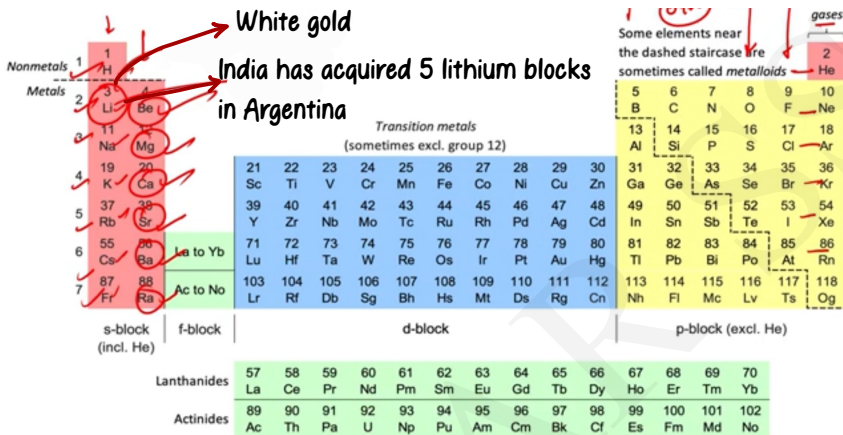
10. Which of the following is NOT an alkaline earth metal?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी क्षारीय पृथ्वी धातु नहीं है?

1. Na
2. Mg
3. Ca
- ✓ 4. Be

2nd group metals

1st group element (Alkali metal)



11. Mangrove forests of West Bengal are also called:

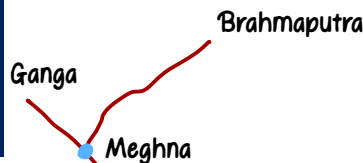
पश्चिम बंगाल के मैंग्रोव वनों को भी _____ कहा जाता है:

- ✓ 1. Sunderbans
2. Shisham
3. Sholas
4. Sai

Temperate grasslands of Western Ghats are known as Sholas

• In coastal areas (mainly in West Bengal)

→ In India, Tropical Deciduous Forest is maximum (covers more area of India) → Also known as Monsoon forest



Sundarban delta
→ Sundari trees are found here



12. Which Article of Indian Constitution mentions about Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court?

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के सलाहकार क्षेत्राधिकार का उल्लेख है?

1. Article 131
2. Article 124
3. Article 143
4. Article 129

Original jurisdiction of SC

Establishment of SC

Centre vs State
State vs State

Part V: Art 124-147

Exclusive in nature (Only SC can deal with this)

SC is a court of record

13. Who among the following is the author of the novel 'Tamas'?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन 'तमस' उपन्यास के लेखक हैं?

1. Harishankar Parsai
2. Mohan Rakesh
3. Rahi Masoom Raza
4. Bhisham Sahni

Other novels:

- Jharoke
- Kadian
- Basanti
- Kunto

14. 'Gugga Naumi' – the festival celebrated in Haryana and some parts of Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and Himachal Pradesh _____ is known as the festival of:

गुग्गा नौमी: – हरियाणा और पंजाब, राजस्थान, यूपी और हिमाचल प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्सों में मनाया जाने वाला त्योहार _____ को किस त्योहार के रूप में जाना जाता है:

1. Camel-worshipping
2. Cow-worshipping
3. Snake-worshipping
4. Owl-worshipping

Snake dance: **Kalbelia dance** in Rajasthan

Exponent: **Gulabo Sopera**

15. Plant cells differ from Animal Cells in having an Additional layer around the cell membrane termed as ?

पादप कोशिकाएँ पशु कोशिकाओं से इस मामले में भिन्न होती हैं कि कोशिका झिल्ली के चारों ओर एक अतिरिक्त परत होती है जिसे कोशिका झिल्ली कहा जाता है ?

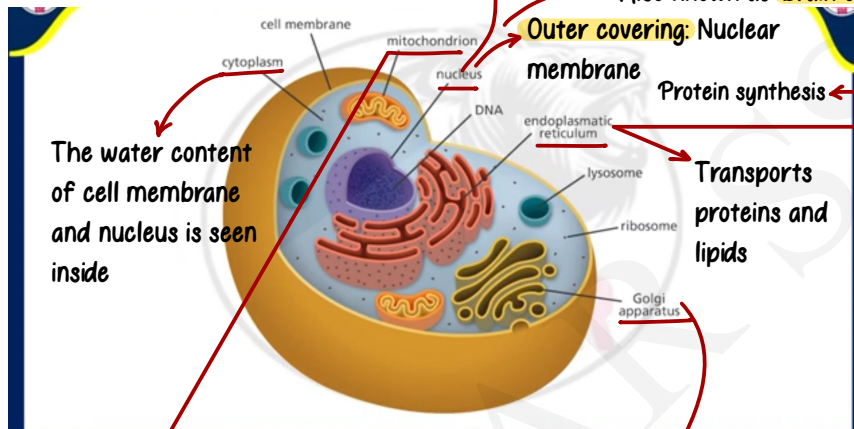
1. Cytoplasm
2. Vacuole →
- ✓ Cell wall
4. Chloroplast

Provides rigidity or turgidity to the cell

- Bigger in plant cells
- Smaller in animal cells

Discovered by Robert Brown

Also known as 'Brain of the cell'



The water content of cell membrane and nucleus is seen inside

Outer covering: Nuclear membrane

Protein synthesis

Due to ribosomes

Types:
Rough (RER)
Smooth (SER)

Transports proteins and lipids

Lipids synthesis

Powerhouse of the cell as it generates energy

→ Inner membrane generates ATP and outer membrane is porous

Does storage and dispatch work

→ Known as "post office of the cell"

→ Lysosomes has fluid matrix known as Hydrolytic enzymes (formed in RER)

• Known as "Suicide bag of the cell"

16. Who wrote the book 'If God Was A Banker'?

'इफ गॉड वाज़ ए बैंकर' पुस्तक किसने लिखी?

- ✓ Ravi Subramanian
2. Amitav Ghosh
3. Jhumpa Lahiri
4. Ashwin Sanghi

• The Namesake

• Interpreter of Maladies

Books written:

- Sea of poppies
- The hungry tide
- River of smoke

17.

Which of the following reasons can be attributed to the excessive pressure on agricultural land in India?

- a) right of inheritance
- b) Size of unprofitable land holding
- c) division of land
- d) multiple cropping

भारत में कृषि भूमि पर अत्यधिक दबाव के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कारण जिम्मेदार ठहराया जा सकता है?

- ए) विरासत का अधिकार
- ख) अलाभकारी भूमि जोत का आकार
- ग) भूमि का विभाजन
- घ) बहुफसली फसल

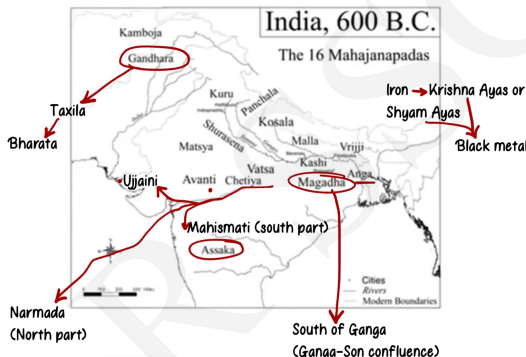
- 1. Only a and b
- 2. b, c and d
- 3. a, c and d
- 4. a, b and c

18.

Which of the following river flowed through Magadha?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदी मैगधा में बहती है?

- 1. Ganga & Krishna
- 2. Ganga & Yamuna
- 3. Ganga & Son
- 4. Ganga & Kosi



Sl. No.	Mahajanapadas	Capital	Modern location
1	Anga	Champa	Munger and Bhagalpur
2	Magadh	Girivraja / Rajagir	Gaya and Patna
3	Kasi	Kasi	Banaras
4	Vatsa	Kausambi	Allahabad
5	Kosala	Sravasti	Eastern Uttar Pradesh
6	Saurasena	Mathura	Mathura
7	Panchala	Ahichchatra and Kampilya	Western Uttar Pradesh
8	Kuru	Indraprastha	Merrut and S.E. Haryana
9	Matsya	Viratnagar	Jaipur
10	Chedi	Sothivati / Banda	Bundelkhanda
11	Avanti	Ujjain / Mahismati	Madhya Pradesh & Malwa
12	Gandhar	Taxila	Rawalpindi
13	Kamboj	Pooncha	Rajori & Hajra (Kashmir)
14	Asmaka	Pratisthan / Paithan	Bank of Godavari
15	Vajji	Vaishali	Vaishali
16	Malla	Kusinara	Deoria & U.P.

Magadha's capital Rajagirha → Later capital shifted to Pataliputra by Udayin in confluence of Ganga and Son

1st dynasty of Magadha:

Haryanka: Founder → Bimbisara

↓ Son

Ajatshatru

↓ Son

Udayin

→ Sent Jivika to Avanti Kingdom to cure the king who suffered jaundice

Magadha Dynasty



Shishunaga Dynasty



Nanda Dynasty → Maurya Dynasty

Biggest dynasty of Magadha



1st Indian in Viceroy Executive Council: Satyendra P

Sinha

19.

Which of the following Acts is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms?

निम्नलिखित में से किस अधिनियम को मॉर्ले-मिंटो सुधार के रूप में भी जाना जाता है?

1. Indian Councils Act, 1909
2. Government of India Act, 1935
3. Government of India Act, 1919
4. Indian Councils Act, 1892

Secretary: Secretary

Viceroy: Minto

Introduced separate
electorates for Muslims

Father of Indian
Communalism

Montagu-Chelmsford Reform

- Montagu: Secretary
- Chelmsford: Viceroy

Extended separate electorate to
Anglo Indians, Christian etc

20.

Which device was invented by Carl Friedrich Gauss and Wilhelm Eduard Weber in 1833?

1833 में कार्ल फ्रेडरिक गॉस और विल्हेम एडवर्ड वेबर ने किस उपकरण का आविष्कार किया था?

1. Transistor
2. Electromagnetic telegraph
3. Optical maser
4. Particle accelerator