



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 25

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1. The feature of the Indian Constitution 'procedure established by law' was borrowed from the Constitution of which country?

भारतीय संविधान की विशेषता 'विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया' किस देश के संविधान से ली गई है?

- ✓ Japanese Constitution
- 2. British Constitution
- 3. French Constitution
- 4. Australian Constitution

- 1. जापानी संविधान
- 2. ब्रिटिश संविधान
- 3. फ्रांसीसी संविधान
- 4. ऑस्ट्रेलियाई संविधान

A bill cannot become law unless it has received the approval of both the houses of Parliament and the assent of the President of India




LS → RS → President

LA → LC → Governor

Due process of law → USA concept

Not mentioned in Constitution

It is a doctrine that not only checks if there is a law to deprive the life and personal liberty of a person but also ensures that law is made fair and just

Three Branches of Government		
 LEGISLATIVE Makes Laws PARLIAMENT Unicameral House/Legislative Council) Bicameral (House + Senate) Includes legislators or members of houses of parliament	 EXECUTIVE Administers Laws HEAD OF STATE President/Monarch (Governor-General, Governor) HEAD OF GOVERNMENT Prime Minister/Premier /Chief Minister CABINET Cabinet/Executive Council Includes public servants organised into ministries and departments	 JUDICIAL Interprets Laws COURTS Magistrate Courts High Courts Supreme Courts Caribbean Court of Justice /Privy Council Includes judges of the various law courts

Australia

- Concurrent List
- Freedom of trade and commerce
- Joint sitting of two houses → Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

TRICK
AUSTRALIA
 List
 Trade
 Joint sitting

Not applicable in:

- Money Bill
- Constitutional Amendment Bill

- Is called by the President
- Presided by: LS Speaker

Passed only 3 times: (related to)

- Banking
- Dowry
- Terrorism



2. Name the first Indian woman to win two Olympic medals.

दो ओलंपिक पदक जीतने वाली पहली भारतीय महिला का नाम बताइए।

1. PV Sindhu
2. Lovlina Borgohain
3. Anshu Malik
4. Mirabai Chanu

1. पीवी सिंधु
2. लवलीना बोगोहैन
3. अंशु मलिक
4. मीराबाई चानू

Bronze medal in Tokyo Olympics 2020

She lost to Carolina Marin

- 1st to win silver medal in Rio Olympics in 2016
- Youngest Indian Women to win Olympic medal

• 1st Indian women to win Olympic Medal: Karnam Malleshwari in 2000 → Sydney Olympics

Associated to weightlifting

- Lovlina Borgohain: Bronze medal in Tokyo Olympics 2020
- 1st Indian to win a medal in Olympics: K D Jadhav in 1952, Helsinki → Associated with weightlifting
- 1st Indian to win a Silver medal in Olympics: R S Rathore in 2004, Athens
- 1st Indian to win a Gold medal in Olympics: Abhinav Bindra in 2008, Beijing Olympics

3. Which of the following ports in India is the landlocked port and also well-protected?

भारत में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बंदरगाह भूमि से घिरा बंदरगाह है और अच्छी तरह से सुरक्षित भी है?

1. Chennai
2. Kandla
- ✓ 3. Visakhapatnam
4. Mangalore

1. चेन्नई
2. कण्डला
3. विशाखापत्तनम
4. मंगलोर

Ports of India

Major

13 ports

12 Govt. Owned

1 Pvt.

Minor

200

Owned by State Govt.

Ennore (Kamarajar Port)

Nhava Sheva Port

Tidal port

Also known as Deendayal Port Trust

• Also, Nhava Port

• Largest container port

In Zuari river's estuary



oldest port developed by British in 1870s

Haldia Port (West Bengal)

• Riverine port
• Also known as Shyama Prasad Mookerjee Port

India's deepest landlocked port

Queen of Arabian Sea

Only state to have max. major ports

Ownership and management by Central Govt.



4. Identify the element that has atomic number 3.
उस तत्व की पहचान करें जिसका परमाणु क्रमांक 3 है।

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Lithium | 1. लिथियम |
| 2. Magnesium | 2. मैग्नीशियम |
| 3. Sodium | 3. सोडियम |
| 4. Calcium | 4. कैल्शियम |

- Known as White gold
- Recently found in major amount in Salton Sea (USA)
- Alkali metal → group I with valency = 1

5. Who among the following rulers of the Tuluva dynasty was the writer of Amuktamalyada?

सुसुत वंश के निम्नलिखित शासकों में से कौन अमुक्तमाल्यदा का लेखक था?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Achyuta Raya | 1. अच्युत राय |
| 2. Krishnadevaraya | 2. कृष्णदेवराय |
| 3. Sadashiva Raya | 3. सदाशिव राय |
| 4. Tuluva Narasa Nayaka | 4. तुलुवा नरसा नायक |

Built Kamalapura tank

Statecraft in Telugu

Written in **Telugu**

Tuluva Dynasty (1491-1570)

Another book written by him in **Sanskrit**: Jambavati Kalyanam

Titles:

- Andhra Bhoj
- Yavanarajapriya

• Another features of Vijayanagar Empire: Elephant stables

Used by Greeks

Temples built:

- Krishnaswamy
- Hazaraswamy → Also known as Lotus Mahal
- Vithalaswamy → Dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- Mahanavami dibba

6. Changai dance is associated with which Indian state?

चंगाई नृत्य किस भारतीय राज्य से सम्बंधित है?

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. Maharashtra | → Koli, Pavdav, Lavani, Lezim, Dhangari, Mouni |
| 2. Madhya Pradesh | |
| 3. Nagaland | |
| 4. Jharkhand | |

Jhumair, Domkach, Paika, Mundari

• Aaluyattu dance

• Festival of festivals: Hornbill festival → 1-10 Dec

Tertali, Gangaur, Kaksar, Grida, **Bhagoria**

Dedicated to goddess
Parvati

Performed by Bhil tribe



7. _____ was given Nobel Peace Prize in 1970 for his contribution to agricultural development and solving the world's food problem at that time.

को कृषि विकास और उस समय विश्व की खादुय समस्या को हल करने में उनके योगदान के लिए 1970 में नोबेल शांति पुरस्कार दिया गया था।

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Dr. William Borlaug | 1. डॉ. विलियम बोरलॉंग |
| 2. Dr Norman Rockefeller | 2. डॉ. नॉर्मन रॉकफेलर |
| 3. Dr. William Gaud | 3. डॉ. विलियम गॉड |
| 4. Dr. Norman Borlaug | 4. डॉ. नॉर्मन बोरलॉंग |

Father of Green Revolution

Gave the term 'Green Revolution'

8. By which Act was the Dyarchy rule system abolished in the provinces?

किस अधिनियम द्वारा प्रांतां में द्वैध शासन व्यवस्था को समाप्त कर दिया गया?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Indian Council Act, 1909 | 1. भारतीय परिषद अधिनियम, 1909 |
| 2. Indian Government Act, 1919 | 2. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 |
| 3. Freedom Act, 1947 | 3. स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम, 1947 |
| 4. Indian Government Act, 1935 | 4. भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 |

9. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India mentions about the procedure through which any part of the Constitution can be amended?

भारत के संविधान के निम्नलिखित में से किस अनुच्छेद में उस प्रक्रिया का उल्लेख है जिसके माध्यम से संविधान के किसी भी भाग में संशोधन किया जा सकता है?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Article 190 | 1. अनुच्छेद 190 |
| 2. Article 234 | 2. अनुच्छेद 234 |
| 3. Article 368 | 3. अनुच्छेद 368 |
| 4. Article 100 | 4. अनुच्छेद 100 |

• Voting

• Quorum → 1/10th members

Amendment

Simple Majority

- Quorum
- Changes in Art 2, 3
- Creation or abolition of LC
- No of puisne judges

Special Majority

To amend:

- FRs
- DPSP

Art 368

Special Majority + ratification from at least 1/2 of the state

Simple Majority

- Changes in President's election
- Changes in RS election
- Schedule 7
- Art 368

10.

Which of the following reforming societies believed Vedas to be the fountain of all the knowledge?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा सुधारवादी समाज वेदों को सभी ज्ञान का स्रोत मानता था?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Brahma Samaj | Reformist |
| 2. Arya Samaj | |
| 3. Theosophical Society | |
| 4. Prarthana Samaj | |

Against: Polytheism, kulinism, idol worship

Arya Samaj: 1875

- Founder: Swami Dayanand Saraswati → Original name: Mool Shankar
- 1st unit opened at Bombay and later in Lahore
- Book written: Satyarth Prakash
- Advocated for Caste less and Class less society
- Slogans: "Back to Vedas", India For Indians
- He considered Vedas as infallible but criticised Puranas
- He believed in Karma and Reincarnation
- He subscribed (support) the Chaturvarna System on the basis of work not by birth



Sudhi Movement

- Started by Arya Samaj for purification of people who converted to Christianity → Back to Hinduism and Islam

→ 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

Theosophical Society: 1875

- In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott
- Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882
- Later Annie Besant Take its membership

Prarthana Mandali

- In 1867 → By Atmaram Pandurang in Maharashtra
- Joined by M. G Ranade later

• Father of Carnatic Music: Purandar Das

11.

Who was hailed as a resident dancer of Tirumala Tirupati Devasthanam for her unique contribution to the promotion of classical dance forms?

शास्त्रीय नृत्य रूपों को बढ़ावा देने में उनके अद्वितीय योगदान के लिए तिरुमाला तिरुपति देवस्थानम के निवासी नर्तक के रूप में किसे सम्मानित किया गया?

- Ragini Devi
- Rukmini Devi
- Yamini Krishnamurthy
- Uma Sharma

→ Asthana Nartiki

Associated with: Kuchipudi, Bharatnatyam

→ Bharatnatyam; 1st women to be Nominated to Rajya Sabha



→ MS Subbulakshmi

- 1st Indian musician to get Ramon Magsaysay Award
- Mother of Carnatic Music
- Bharat Ratna: 1998
- Asthana Vidhwan

12. Which book is commonly referred by chemists as a collection of recommendations on organic chemical nomenclature published at irregular intervals by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC)?

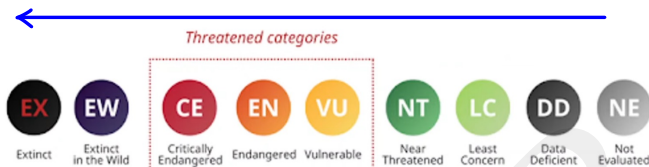
इंदरनेशनल यूनियन ऑफ प्योर एंड एप्लाइड केमिस्ट्री (आईयूपीएसी) द्वारा नियमित अंतराल पर प्रकाशित कार्बनिक रासायनिक नामकरण पर सिफारिशों के संग्रह के रूप में रसायनज्ञों द्वारा आमतौर पर किस पुस्तक को संदर्भित किया जाता है?

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Green book | 1. हरी किताब |
| 2. Red book | 2. लाल किताब |
| 3. Orange book | 3. नारंगी किताब |
| 4. Blue book | 4. नीली किताब |

HQ: USA

Introduced in: 1919

Red List → IUCN → HQ: Gland, Switzerland



13. The famous Panch Mahal is located in _____.

प्रसिद्ध पंच महल _____ में स्थित है।

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Varanasi | 1. वाराणसी |
| 2. Lucknow | 2. लखनऊ |
| 3. Delhi | 3. दिल्ली |
| 4. Fatehpur Sikri | 4. फतेहपुर सीकरी |



Panch Mahal

• In Agra

• Built by: Akbar for Sheikh Salim Chisti

Also, constructed Buland Darwaza → Gujarat victory

Storeys

14. How many Storeys are present in the Qutub Minar?

कुतुब मीनार में कितनी कहानियाँ मौजूद हैं?

- ✓ 5
- 2.3
- 3.4
- 4.6

By Qutubuddin Aibak

Height: 73 m

For Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki

Corbeled arch technique used here

Around Qutub Minar:

• Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque by Qutubuddin

• Alai Darwaza (main gateway of Qutub Minar):
by Alauddin Khilji

15. Which of the following is NOT a basic feature of Hindu temples?




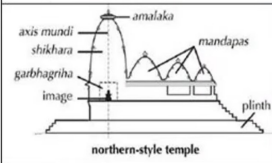
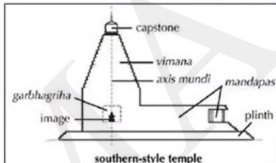
निम्नलिखित में से कौन हिंदू मंदिरों की बुनियादी विशेषता नहीं है?

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Garbhagriha | 1. गर्भगृह |
| 2. Vimana | 2. विमान |
| 3. Mandapa | 3. मंडप |
| 4. Charbagh | 4. चारबाग |

By Mughals

Sanctum Sanctorum

Temples of India

North-India	South-India	Central India
Nagara	Dravida	Vesara
		
		

16. According to the Rabatak inscription, the third ruler of the Kushana dynasty was _____.

रबतक शिलालेख के अनुसार, कुषाण वंश का तीसरा शासक _____ था।

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Kanishka | 1. कनिष्क |
| 2. Kujula Kadphises | 2. कुजुला कडफिसेस |
| 3. Vasishka | 3. वासिष्का |
| 4. Vima Kadphises | 4. विमा कडफिसेस |

Afghanistan

78 AD → Saka Era

17. Urdu is the national language of Pakistan but for all practical purposes, _____ is treated as an official language of Pakistan.

उर्दू पाकिस्तान की राष्ट्रीय भाषा है लेकिन सभी व्यावहारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए, _____ को पाकिस्तान की आधिकारिक भाषा माना जाता है।

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1. Saraiki | 1. सरायकी |
| 2. Arabic | 2. अरबी |
| 3. Hindi | 3. हिन्दी |
| ✓ English | 4. अंग्रेजी |

National language:

- Afghanistan: Dari and Pushto
- Bhutan: Dzongkha
- Sri Lanka: Sinhalese/Tamil

Persian

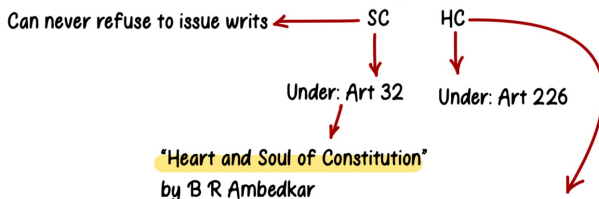


18. Which of the following courts can issue writs for the protection of Fundamental Rights?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी अदालत मौलिक अधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए रिट जारी कर सकती है?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Special Court | 1. विशेष न्यायालय |
| 2. District Court | 2. जिला न्यायालय |
| 3. Subordinate Court | 3. अधीनस्थ न्यायालय |
| 4. High Court | 4. उच्च न्यायालय |

When Fundamental Rights of an individual is violated → Court can issue writs



Writ jurisdiction is wider for HC
Can issue writs for FRs and Legal rights and can also refuse to issue writs

5 types of Writs:



19. Microcredit is delivered through: माइक्रोक्रेडिट इसके माध्यम से वितरित किया जाता है:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) scheduled commercial banks | (ए) अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंक |
| (b) self-help groups | (बी) स्वयं सहायता समूह |
| (c) cooperative banks | (सी) सहकारी बैंक |
| (d) non-banking financial companies (NBFCs) | (डी) गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियां (एनबीएफसी) |

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

- Banks Nationalisation: 1969
- NBFC-MFI: through Malegam Committee in 2010

Schedule II under RBI Act 1934

Cannot accept Demand Deposit but accept Term Deposit

Nationalised in: 1949



20.

Which element of Group 17 has two isotopes of masses 35 and 37 amu with average abundance of 75.77% and 24.23%, respectively?

समूह 17 के किस तत्व में क्रमशः 75.77% और 24.23% की औसत प्रचुरता के साथ 35 और 37 एएमयू द्रव्यमान के दो समस्थानिक हैं?

1. Chlorine
2. Fluorine
3. Astatine
4. Iodine

