



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 10

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1. _____ hosted the 2nd Olympic Games in _____.

_____ ने _____ में दूसरे ओलंपिक खेलों की मेजबानी की।

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. France, 1900 | 1. फ्रांस, 1900 |
| 2. Japan, 1900 | 2. जापान, 1900 |
| 3. USA, 1900 | 3. यूएसए, 1900 |
| 4. England, 1900 | 4. इंग्लैंड, 1900 |

1st: 1896 → Greece, Athens

1st Anglo Indian participated: Norman Pritchard

Won two medals: Silver and Bronze

1st Winter Olympics → 1924; Chamonix, France

1st Youth Olympics

Summer: 2010; Singapore

Winter: 2012; Innsbruck, Austria

2 years gap

- > 2022 Winter Olympics: Beijing → First city to host both summer and winter editions
- > 2026 Winter Olympics: Italy (Milan and Cortina) ↳ In the year: 2008
- > 2020 Summer Olympics: Tokyo (delayed due to COVID)
- > 2024 Summer Olympics: Paris, France
- > 2028 Summer Olympics: Los Angeles

2. The Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum are tributaries of river:

रावी, चिनाब और झेलम नदी की सहायक नदियाँ हैं:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. Kaveri | 1. कावेरी |
| 2. Tungabhadra | 2. तुंगभद्रा |
| 3. Indus | 3. सिन्धु |
| 4. Krishna | 4. कृष्णा |

Himalayan River System

- Indus
- Ganga
- Brahmaputra

- Catchment area is large
- Course of river is long

Peninsular River System

→ Ephemeral

- Catchment area is small
- Course is small

→ Perineal (water all throughout the year) → Origin: Glaciers



- Indus origin: Bokhar Chu Glacier near Lake Mansarovar
 - Drains: into Arabian Sea
 - Demchok: enters into India
 - Leh: located on the banks of Indus River
 - Indus in Tibet is known as **Singi Khamban** (Lion's mouth)
- Panchnad rivers meet at: Mithankot, Pakistan



Tributaries of Indus

1. **Jhelum**: meanders in its youthful stage

- Ancient name: Vitasta
- Origin: Verinag (J & K)
- Flows in the border of India and Pakistan
- Srinagar is located on banks of Jhelum
- Wular Lake gets its water from Jhelum

→ Chandra

2. **Chenab** → Bhaga

- Ancient name: Askini
- Origin: Baralacha La pass
- Largest tributary of Indus

3. **Ravi**

- Ancient name: Purushni
- Origin: Rohtang pass



4. Beas

- Ancient name: Bipasha
- Origin: Rohtang pass
- Only tributary of Indus that does not pass or enter Pakistan

5. Sutlej

- Ancient name: Shutudri
- Origin: Rakas lake (Lake Mansarovar)
- It enters India through Shipkila pass
- Panchnad meet Indus at Mithankot, Pakistan
- Right Bank Tributaries: Shyok, Gilgit, Hunza

Meets Sutlej at Harike wetland

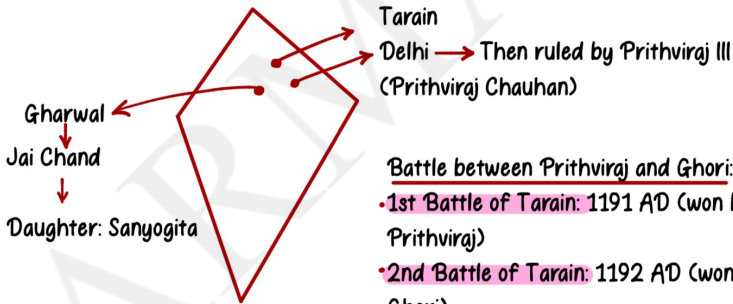
3.

Who among the following Sultans framed a series of regulations to weaken the power of nobles?

निम्नलिखित में से किस सुल्तान ने अमीरों की शक्ति को कमजोर करने के लिए कई नियम बनाए?

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Muhammad bin Tughluq | 1. मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक |
| ✓ Balban | 2. बलबन |
| 3. Alauddin Khilji | 3. अलाउद्दीन खिलजी |
| 4. Iltutmish | 4. इल्तुतमिश |

- Slave Dynasty (1206–90 AD)
- The Khilji Dynasty (1290–1320 AD)
- The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320–1414 AD)
- The Sayyid Dynasty (1414–1451 AD)
- The Lodhi Dynasty (1451–1526 AD)



Battle between Prithviraj and Ghori:

- 1st Battle of Tarain: 1191 AD (won by Prithviraj)
- 2nd Battle of Tarain: 1192 AD (won by Ghori)

- Qutubuddin Aibak (Commander of Ghori) helped in Battle of Tarain
- Other slaves of Ghori:
 - > Yalduz
 - > Qubacha
 - > Bhaktiyar Khilji → Destroyed Nalanda University

Died while playing Chaugan (polo)

- Started Delhi Sultanate in 1206 AD after the death of Mohammed Ghori
- Ruled till 1210 AD

↳ Built: Adhai din ka jhopra (Ajmer, Rajasthan), Quwwat-ul-Islam (near Qutub Minar)



Son-in-law of Qutubuddin

Shamsuddin Iltutmish (1211-36)

- He made Delhi the Capital in place of Lahore
- He saved Delhi Sultanate from the wrath of Chengiz Khan
- Nizam ul Mulk was his Wazir (PM)
died in: 1227 AD

- He introduced: Silver coin (tanka) and Copper coin (jital)
- Organised the lata System → Piece of Land
- He set up the official nobility of slaves known as Chahalgani Chalisa (group of 40)

Successor: Razia Sultana (1236-40)

He was naib under Nasiruddin Mahmud

Ghiyassuddin Balban: 1266-1287 AD

- He broke the power of Chalisa and restored the prestige of the crown
- He established the military department Diwan-i-Arz → Insignias Chhatra
- Title taken: Zil-i-llahi (shadow of Allah) → Descendants of Afrasiyab
- He introduced Sijda (prostration before the monarchy) and Paibos (kissing the feet of monarch) as the normal form of Salutation
- He started blood and iron policy

Last ruler: Khaiqubad

4. Identify an element that has atomic number 7.

उस तत्व की पहचान करें जिसका परमाणु क्रमांक 7 है।

1. Calcium
- ✓ 2. Nitrogen
3. Chlorine
4. Oxygen

1. कैल्शियम
2. नाइट्रोजन
3. क्लोरीन
4. ऑक्सीजन

Group	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Period																		Noble gases	
Nonmetals	1																	2	
	H																	He	
Metals	3	4	Transition metals (sometimes excl. group 12)										13	14	15	16	17	18	
	Li	Be	B	C	N	O	F	Ne	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S	Cl	Ar			
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	K	Ca	Sc	Ti	V	Cr	Mn	Fe	Co	Ni	Cu	Zn	Ga	Ge	As	Se	Br	Kr	
	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	
	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb	Mo	Tc	Ru	Rh	Pd	Ag	Cd	In	Sn	Sb	Te	I	Xe	
	55	56	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	
	Cs	Ba	La to Yb	Lu	Hf	Ta	W	Re	Os	Ir	Pt	Au	Hg	Tl	Pb	Bi	Po	At	Rn
	87	88	Ac to No	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118
	Fr	Ra		Lr	Rf	Db	Sg	Bh	Hs	Mt	Ds	Rg	Cn	Nh	Fl	Mc	Lv	Ts	Og
	s-block (incl. He)		f-block		d-block								p-block (excl. He)						
Lanthanides																			
	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70					
	La	Ce	Pr	Nd	Pm	Sm	Eu	Gd	Tb	Dy	Ho	Er	Tm	Yb					
Actinides																			
	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102					
	Ac	Th	Pa	U	Np	Pu	Am	Cm	Bk	Cf	Es	Fm	Md	No					



5. In which of the following categories did Anindita Neogy Anaam receive National Nritya Shiromani award?

निम्नलिखित में से किस श्रेणी में अनिदिता नियोगी अनाम को राष्ट्रीय नृत्य शिरोमणि पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ?

- ✓ 1. Kathak
2. Manipuri
3. Bharatanatyam
4. Kuchipudi

6. According to the census 2011, what percentage of India accounts for the world population?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार विश्व जनसंख्या का कितना प्रतिशत भारत का है?

- ✓ 1. 17.5%
2. 14.68%
3. 20.32%
4. 15.45%

Area wise: 2.4%

- India: most populated country in the world

Area wise

- Russia
- Canada
- China
- USA
- Brazil
- Australia
- India

7. The novel 'The Mountain of Light' is written by _____.

उपन्यास 'द माउंटन ऑफ लाइट' _____ द्वारा लिखा गया है।

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Anukruti Upadhyay | 1. अनुकृति उपाध्याय |
| 2. Meena Kandasamy | 2. मीना कंदासामी |
| ✓ 3. Indu Sundaresan | 3. इंदु सुंदरेसन |
| 4. Zarreen Khan | 4. ज़रीन खान |

8. Who was the first winner of the Arjuna Award in Kabaddi?

कबड्डी में अर्जुन पुरस्कार के प्रथम विजेता कौन थे?

- ✓ 1. Sahanand Mahadev Shetty
2. Manjeet Chhillar
3. Bholanath Guin
4. BC Ramesh

In 1961

- Archery: Krishan Das in 1981
- Athletics : Gurbachan Singh Randhawa
- Badminton: Nandu Natekar in 1961
- Basketball: Sarbjit Singh in 1961
- Billiards and Snooker: Wilson Jones in 1963
- Boxing: L Buddy D'Souza in 1961
- Cricket: Salim Durani in 1961
- Weightlifting: Shri A.N. Ghosh in 1961

• 1st Dronacharya: 1985

• Wrestling: Balchandra Bhaskar Bhagwat

• Boxing: Om Prakash Bharadwaj

• Athletics: O M Namibiar

• 1st Dhyan Chand Award: Viswanathan Anand

9. Which of the following is the largest Stupa in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा भारत का सबसे बड़ा स्तूप है?

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| ✓ Kesariya Stupa | 1. केसरिया स्तूप |
| 2. Shanti Stupa | 2. शांति स्तूप |
| 3. Sanchi Stupa | 3. सांची स्तूप |
| 4. Maha Stupa | 4. महा स्तूप |

Oldest in Madhya Pradesh



Kesariya Stupa, Bihar

• Shanti Stupa: Ladakh

• Maha Stupa: Andhra Pradesh

10. In the concept of money supply, M4 refers to _____.

मुद्रा आपूर्ति की अवधारणा में, M4 _____ को सदर्भित करता है।

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. currency with the public | 1. जनता के पास मुद्रा |
| 2. M1+ post office saving deposits | 2. M1+ डाकघर बचत जमा |
| ✓ 3. M3+ total post office deposits | 3. M3+ कुल डाकघर जमा |
| 4. M1+ time deposits of the public with banks | 4. बैंकों के पास जनता की एम1+ सावधि जमा |

• Liquidity Order

$$M_1 > M_2 > M_3 > M_4$$

• M_0 : Monetary Base/High Powered Money

3 components:

1. Currency in circulation
2. Bankers deposit with RBI
3. Other deposits with RBI (eg: deposits of Governmental/Quasi-Judicial authority)

• M_1 : Narrow money

4 components

Also called as Hot Money

1. Currency with public
2. Demand Deposits
3. Other deposits with RBI

• M_2 : M_1 + Saving deposits with Post Office

• M_3 : M_1 + Time deposits with Bank

Broad Money

• M_4 : M_3 + All deposits with Post Office

11.

In 1956, Indonesia-born American cytogeneticist Joe Hin Tjio announced that the exact number of human chromosomes is _____.

1956 में, इंडोनेशिया में जन्मे अमेरिकी साइटोजेनेटिकिस्ट जो हिन तजियो ने घोषणा की कि मानव गुणसूत्रों की सटीक संख्या _____ है।

1. 35
2. 40
3. 46
4. 49

• **Herbivores** → Small intestine is long

↳ Digestion of cellulose takes a long time

• **Chromosomes exist in pair**

Pair: 23

Total: 46

Have DNA inside them which have genes inside

Autosomal Chromosomes

22

Sex Chromosomes

1

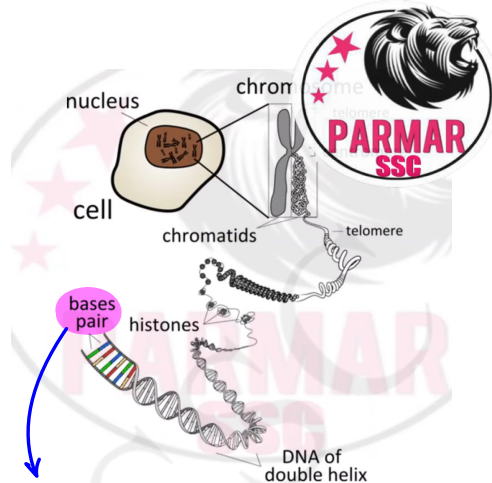
Male

XY

Female

XX

Determines the sex



- Adenine (A)
- Cytosin (C)
- Guanine (G)
- Thymine (T)

- DNA: Deoxyribonucleic Acid
- DNA molecule: Friedrich Miescher (1869)
- DNA Double helical structure: Watson and Crick (1953)

12.

Which of the following claims about chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) is accurate?

क्लोरोफ्लोरोकार्बन (सीएफसी) के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा दावा सटीक है?

1. CFCs are used as repairers of the troposphere
 2. CFCs are used as fuel for air crafts
 3. CFCs are used as repairers of the ozone layer
 4. CFCs are used as refrigerants
1. सीएफसी का उपयोग क्षीयमंडल की मरम्मत के रूप में किया जाता है
 2. सीएफसी का उपयोग हवाई जहाजों के लिए ईंधन के रूप में किया जाता है
 3. सीएफसी का उपयोग ओजोन परत की मरम्मत के रूप में किया जाता है
 4. सीएफसी का उपयोग रेफ्रिजेंट के रूप में किया जाता है

- Ozone day: 16 Sept
- Ozone thickness measured using Dobson unit

13.

Identify the correct statement in the context of money supply

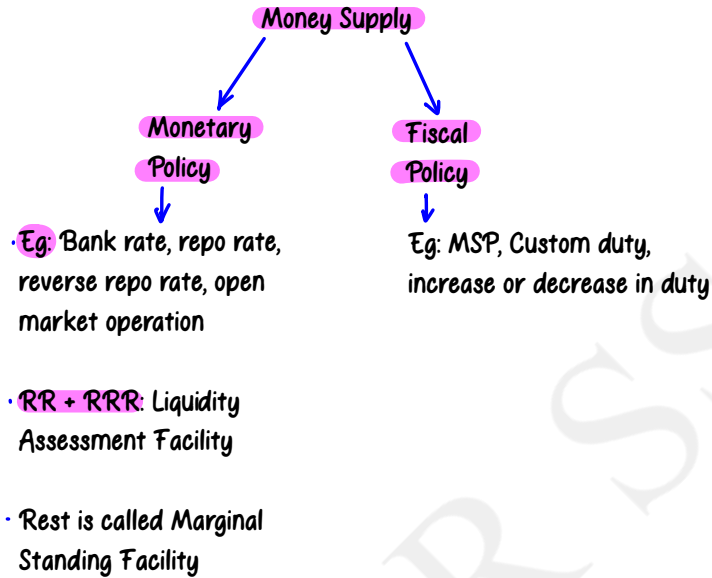
मुद्रा आपूर्ति के संदर्भ में सही कथन पहचानें

- i. Money supply refers to the total volume of money held by public at a particular point of time
- ii. Money supply is a flow concept
- iii. M1 is the most liquid measure of money supply

- i. मुद्रा आपूर्ति से तात्पर्य किसी विशेष समय पर जनता द्वारा रखे गए धन की कुल मात्रा से है
- ii. मुद्रा आपूर्ति एक प्रवाह अवधारणा है
- iii. M1 मुद्रा आपूर्ति का सबसे तरल माप है

1. Only (ii)
2. Only (i)
3. Only (ii) and (iii)
4. Only (i) and (iii)

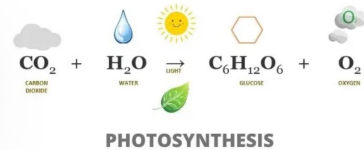
- Flow concept: it is measured over a period of time
- Stock concept: it is measured over a particular point of time



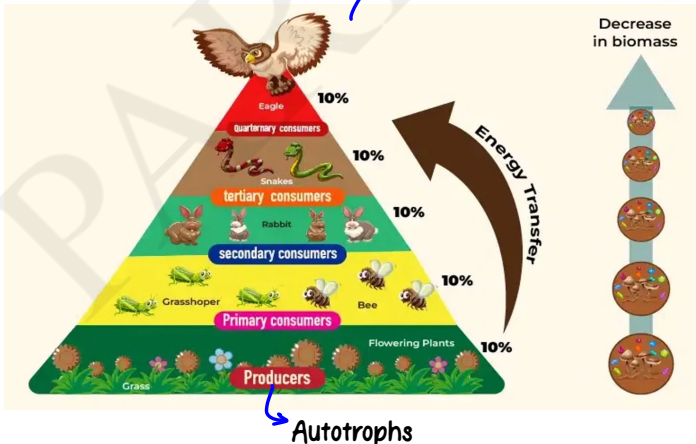
14. Who was the first ecologist to describe the specific shape of eco-trophic interactions, Which he called the pyramid of numbers, in the 1920s?

1920 के दशक में इको-ट्रॉफिक अंतःक्रियाओं के विशिष्ट आकार का वर्णन करने वाले पहले पारिस्थितिकीविज्ञानी कौन थे, जिसे उन्होंने संख्याओं का पिरामिड कहा था?

1. Edward O Wilson
- ✓ 2. Charles Elton
3. Howard Thomas Odum
4. Ernst Haeckel



Territorial Food Chain



- **Ecology term:** Ernst Haeckel (1866)
- **Father of Indian Ecology:** Ramdeo Mishra
- **Ecosystem term:** Tansley



16. Who sent an envoy to the Chinese court in 641 AD?

641 ई. में चीनी दरबार में किसने दूत भेजा?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Narsimhavarmar I | 1. नरसिंहवर्मन प्रथम |
| ✓ 2. Harsha Vardhan | 2. हर्षवर्धन |
| 3. Narsimhavarmar II | 3. नरसिंहवर्मन द्वितीय |
| 4. Pulakeshin I | 4. पुलकेशिन I |

Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- **Capital:** Kannauj
 - **Defeated:** Dhruvasena II (Vallabhi ruler, Gujarat)
 - **Traveller visited by:** Hiuen-Tsang (Xuang-Zang) → 1400 yrs
 - **Assemblies organised:**
 1. **Kannauj:** to honour Hiuen-Tsang
 2. **Prayag:** organised every 5 yrs (confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati)
↳ Kumbh origin
 - Was a Shaivite
 - Patronised Buddhist religion
 - **Author of 3 books:**
 - > Ratnavali
 - > Nagananda
 - > Priyadarshika
 - > **Biography:** Harshacharitra → **By his court poet:** Banabhatta
 - He was defeated Pulakesin II (Chalukyan King)
↳ Wrote: Kadambari
↳ On the banks of Narmada river
- Land of North India
↳ "Sakalottarapathanatha": title given to Harshavardhana in Chalukyan inscription

Nalanda University by: Kumaragupta I

Vikramshila by: Dharampala

• 1st Chinese traveler: Fa-Hien

These Universities destroyed by
Bhaktiyar Khilji

17.

Sao Joao festival is celebrated primarily by the Catholic Christians in which of the following Indian states?

साओ जोआओ उत्सव मुख्य रूप से कैथोलिक ईसाइयों द्वारा निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय राज्य में मनाया जाता है?

1. Assam
2. Goa
3. Nagaland
4. Manipur → **Gang Ngai, Lu Ngai Kut**

Other festivals: Sigo, Mando, Ghode Modni (dance), Tarangmel dance, feast of St. Francis Xavier

TRICK

असम की बहू ने

बाईके पटक पटक के रंगीन

कर दिया क्योंकि उसको अली

के अब्बू के साथ मजूली

Festival देखने जाना था

2. Festivals of Assam



FESTIVALS

- Bihu ————— Bahu
- Baiko ————— Baiko
- Dehing Patkai — Patak Patak
- Ali-ai-Ligang — Ali
- Ambubachi — Abbu
- Majuli ————— Majuli → Largest riverine Island in the world
- Baishagu — Baiko
- Rongker — Rangen

Celebrated at Kamakhya Temple

→ Celebrated by: Karbis

Bihu 3 types:

- Magh Bihu/Bhogaali Bihu: mid-January
- Rongali Bihu/Bohag Bihu: mid-April
- Kati/Kangaali Bihu: mid-October

Nagaland

- Hornbill festival: celebrated from 1-10 Dec

↳ Also known as "Festival of festivals"

18.

What does Gudi signify in Gudi Padwa festival as per Hindu mythology?

हिंदू पौराणिक कथाओं के अनुसार गुड़ी पड़वा त्योहार में गुड़ी का क्या अर्थ है?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Symbol of harmony | 1. सद्भाव का प्रतीक |
| 2. Symbol of victory | 2. विजय का प्रतीक |
| 3. Symbol of peace | 3. शान्ति का प्रतीक |
| 4. Symbol of power | 4. शक्ति का प्रतीक |

As New Year in Maharashtra

New Year Festival

- Ugadi: Andhra Pradesh
 - Vishu: Kerala
 - Puthandu: Tamil Nadu
 - Gudi Padwa: Maharashtra
 - Poila Boisakh: West Bengal
 - Losar: Arunachal/Ladakh
 - Pateti/Nowruz: Parsi
- ↳ Saga Dawa
 ↳ Hemis
 ↳ Tak Tok



19. Who was the first chairman of Finance Commission of India?

भारत के वित्त आयोग के प्रथम अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

1. K Santhanam
2. KC Neogy
3. Ashok Kumar Chanda
4. PV Rajamannar

→ Constitutional body

→ Art 28

→ Members: 1+3

1951

Chairman+3 other finance commission

→ 16th FC: Arvind Panagariya

Commencement of work: 1st April 2026

• Report to be submitted before 31st Oct 2025

* The financial advice given by Finance Commission of India to President is not binding

* They are eligible for the re-appointment

20. Who led the Indian National Congress at its first annual session?

भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस के प्रथम वार्षिक सत्र का नेतृत्व किसने किया?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Surendra Nath Banerjee | 1. सुरेंद्र नाथ बनर्जी |
| 2. Dadabhai Naoroji | 2. दादाभाई नौरोजी |
| 3. WC Banerjee | 3. डब्ल्यूसी बनर्जी |
| 4. AO Hume | 4. एओ ह्यूम |

• Gokuldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay

• Attended by 72 delegates

• 2nd session attended by 434 delegates in Calcutta under the chairmanship of

Dadabhai Naoroji

→ Presided 3 Congress sessions
Known as "Grand old man of India"

→ Book written: Poverty and un-British rule in India

→ Drain of wealth theory

→ First Indian British member of Parliament

→ Gave first poverty line of India

→ Gave first National Income Concept of India



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
- 1925:** in Kanpur
- Sarojini Naidu → 1st Indian women
- 1924:** in Belgaum (Karnataka)
- Mahatma Gandhi → Only session presided