

# SSC GK

# **PYQs Class Notes**

armar Sir)

Lecture: - 17



For Notes Join Telegram:



OR





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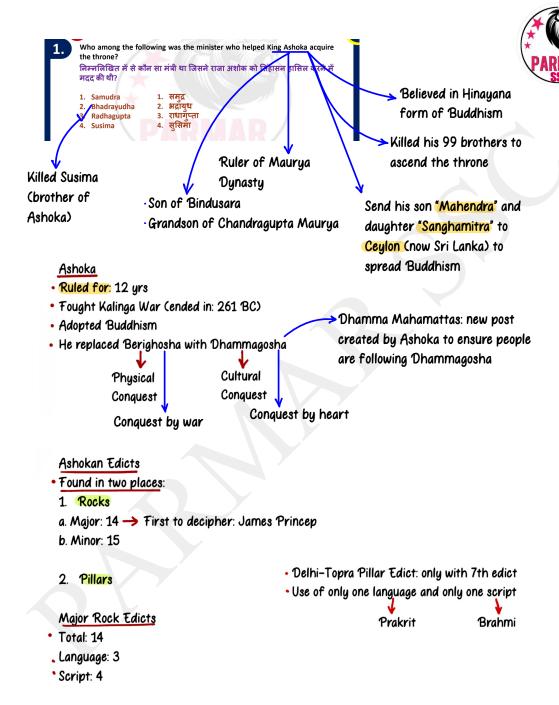


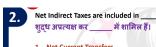


OR Scan









- 1. Net Current Transfers
- 2. National Disposable Income
- 3. Personal Disposable Income

→Also known as mini Constitution of

→It added terms like: Integrity, Socialist,

India

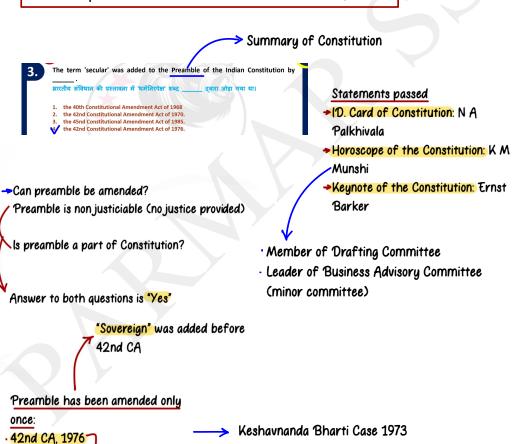
Secular

4. Personal Taxes

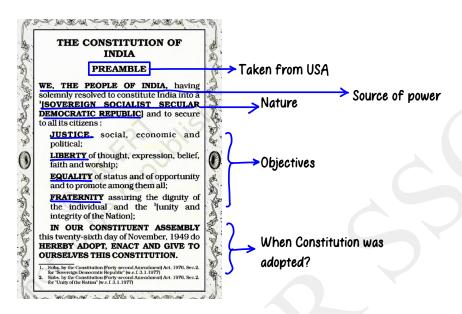


Personal Income = National Income - income earned but not received + income received but not earned

Personal disposable income = Personal income - Tax (direct/indirect)







· 26 Jan 1950: Our Constitution was enforced

26 Jan 1930: first Independence Day celebrated decided during Lahore Session 1929

Flag hoisted by J L Nehru at

banks of Ravi river

Consider the following statements: / निम्नालेखित कथनी पर विचार करे:

1. HDI is a composite index that accounts for life expectancy at birth, mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling, and Gross National Income per capita.

2. As per the UNDP report, India's HDI value saw a decline during the COVID-19 pandemic.

3. The HDI for India's female population has been historically lower than that for the male population. 4.The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) considers inequality in the distribution of each dimension across the population.

1. एचडीआई एक समय सुवकांक है जो जन्म के समय जीवन प्रत्याशा, स्कृती शिक्षा के औरात वर्ष, स्कृती शिक्षा के अपिक्षित वर्ष और पति व्यक्ति सकत राष्ट्रीय आय का हिसाब रखता है।

2. UNDP हिप्पोर्ट के अनुसार, प्रारत के HDI मृत्य में COVID-19 सहमार्गी के दीवान गिरावट देखी गई।

3. आरत की महिला आबादी का एचडीआई ऐतिहासिक रूप से पुष्ठ आबादी की तुलना में कम रहा है।

4. असमानता-समयोजित मानव विकास सुचकांक (आईएचडीआई) जनसंख्या में पत्येक आयाम के वितरण में असमानता-पर विचार करता है।

Which of the statements above is/are correct? // उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

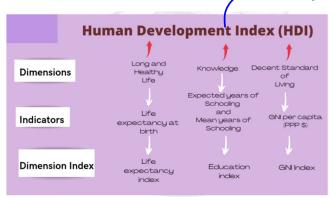
1. 1, 3, and 4 only

4. 2, 3 and 4 only

4. 2, 3 and 4 only

## Released by UNDP





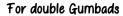
Origin: Bokhar Chu



Mamluk Dynasty was ended by which of the following rulers? 6. Military commander who मामलुक राजवंश का अंत निम्नलिखित में से किस शासक दवारा किया गया था? led South India 1. Qutb-ud-din Aibak / कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक 2. Timur / तैम्र expedition: Malik Kafur Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khilji / जलालददीन फ़िरोज खिलजी 4. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq / गियासुँद्दीन तुगलक Killed by son-in-law Alauddin ·Slave Dynasty (1206-90 AD) -> Founder: Qutubuddin √Khilji (1296-1320) \*The Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320 AD) -> Founder: Jalal-ud-din Khilji The Tuglaq Dynasty (1320-1414 AD) -> Founder: Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq · The Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451 AD) -> Founder: Khizr Khan -All were of Turkish ·The Lodhi Dynasty (1451–1526 AD) 🛶 Founder: Bahlol Lodhi → origin except the Sayyid Dynasty Sikandar Lodhi -> Ibrahim Lodhi

#### Sikandar Lodhi

- ·Pen name: Gulrukhi
- Gave order to build Moth ka Masjid





Destroyed Nalanda and Vikramshila University



- Art 153: estd. of Governor
- 'Art 154: Governor will be head of the state
- Art 161: Pardoning power of Governor



Art 243-2430

- Art 73: Provisions of Panchayat
   (Schedule XI, 29 subjects) Part IX
- Art 74: Provisions of Municipalities
  (Schedule XII, 18 subjects)→Part IX A

Art 243P-243ZG

- ·3-tier Panchayat Raj system recommended by: Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- -Minimum age for Panchayat elections: 21





- ·1st Atomic Plant: Tarapur, Maharashtra
- · Kaiga Atomic Power Station: Karnataka
- · Kundankulum 🔍
- Kalpakkam Tamil Nadu
- 'Rawatbhata: Rajasthan





Golden Temple of South India in Bylakuppe (Karnataka): Namdrolling Monastery

- Celebrated by Mahayana sect
- · Celebrated by Buddhist communities in Arunachal, Ladakh, China,
- etc
- Other festivals celebrated by Buddhist communities:
- · Songkram: Arunachal
- · Losar: New York
- · Hemis: Ladakh
- Rumtek chaam: Sikkim





- · Dvaita: Madhavacharya
- Advaita: Shankaracharya
- Dvaitadvaita: Nimbarkarcharya





### Literacy rates

#### State

·Highest: Kerala (94%)

Lowest: Bihar (61.8%)

UT

·Highest: Lakshadweep (91.85%)

Lowest: Dadra and Nagar Haveli: 76.24%)

 State with highest difference between male and female literacy rate: Rajasthan





4. 169 cm





- → Dancing girl made of bronze
- → Bearded man made of
- steatite
- → Goddess Earth made of terracotta

posture · Made using lost wax technique

· Tribangha



Consider the following statements: / निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 languages recognized as scheduled languages of India.

Sanskrit is the liturgical language of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, and is one of the 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.

Konkani, spoken in the Western coastal reg the 71st amendment of the Constitution.

भ्रारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में भ्रारत की अनुसूचित भ्रापाओं के रूप में मान्त भ्रापाओं को सूचीबदध किया गया है। संस्कृत हिंदू पर्यमें बीवध धर्म और जैन धर्म की धार्मिक भ्रापा है, और आठवीं अनुसूची 22 भ्रापाओं में से एक है। भ्रारत के पूचियानि तदीय क्षेत्रों में बीवी जाने वाली कॉकणी को संविधान के 71वें संशोध

Which of the statements above is/are correct? // <mark>उपरोक्त में</mark> से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं। 1. 1 only

3. 2 and 3 only 4. 1 and 2 only

8 Schedule: Official languages -> Part 17

· Originally: 14

· At present: 22

21st CA: Sindhi added

· 71st CA: Konkani, Manipuri, Nepali

92nd CA: Bodo, Dongri, Maithili, Santhali

96th CA: Odia

-Art 120: language to be used in the Parliament - Hindi or English

· Father of Ornithology > Founder of Congress

Consider the following statements: / निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विज्ञर करें: The Indian National Congress was formed in 1885 with A<u>.O. Hume</u> as its first presid

The Muslim League was founded in 1906 and proposed the idea of separate electors Muslims with the Lucknow Pact.

The All India Kisan Sabha was established in Lucknow in 1936 to address the issues of the

peasantry. The Ghadar Party was an international political movement founded by Punjabi Indians in the

United States and Canada with the aim of liberating India from British rule. United States and Canada with the aim of liberating India from British rule. आरतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस की स्थापना 1855 में ए.जो. के साथ हुई थी। हयूम इसके पहले अध्यक्ष बने। महिलम लीग की स्थापना 1906 में हुई थी और इसने लखनऊ समझौत के साथ मुसलमानों के लिए निर्वाचन क्षेत्र का विचार प्रस्तावित किया था।

अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा की स्थापना 1936 में किसानों के मृद्दों को संबोधित करने के लिए लखनऊ में

Which of the statements above is/are correct? // उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

2. 1. 2. and 4

3. 2, 3, and 4

> 1st President: W C Banerjee

· Session in: Gokaldas Tejpal Sanskrit College, Bombay

· 1913: Ghadar Party→In San Francisco (USA) (HQ)

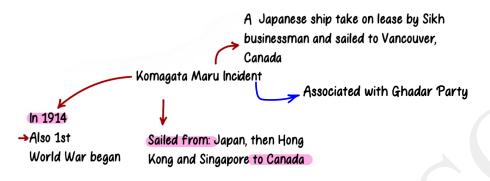
Lala Hardayal

·Sohan Singh Bhakna

· Barkatullah

· Padmananda

· Sohan Singh Bhakna



Lucknow Session: 1916

Presided by Ambika Charan Mazumdar

- Reunion of Extremists and Moderates and Extremists were re-inducted into Congress
- 2. Lucknow Pact: joint pact by INC and Muslim League

  Joint demands of INC and Muslim

  League



20.

#### Consider the following statements: / निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

- A) Judicial decisions are bound by precedent in common law, whereas quasi-judicial decisions are
- B) Judicial decisions may create new laws, but quasi-judicial decisions are based on existing law.
- त) न्यायिक निर्णय सामान्य कानून में मिसाल से बंधे होते हैं, जबिक अर्ध-न्यायिक निर्णय होते हैंआम तौर पर नहीं.
- B) न्यायिक निर्णय नए कानून बना सकते हैं, लेकिन अर्ध-न्यायिक निर्णय मौजूदा कानून पर आधारित होते हैं।

#### Which of the statements above is/are correct? // उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

- 1. Neither A nor B is true
- 2. Only B is true
- 3. Only A is true

  Both A and B is true

#### Judicial bodies:

- Supreme Court
- · High Court
- · District Court

# Quasi-judicial bodies:

- ·RB
- · Finance Commission

