



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 18

✓ **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. Consider the following statements: // निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

1. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. The total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 20% of the total number of members of the House of the People.
3. The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Cabinet.
4. The Council of Ministers must have members from both houses of Parliament.
1. मंत्रिपरिषद् सामूहिक रूप से लोकसभा के प्रति उत्तरदायी है।
2. मंत्रिपरिषद् में प्रधानमंत्री सहित मंत्रियों की कुल संख्या नहीं होगी लोक सभा के सदस्यों की कुल संख्या का 20% से अधिक।
3. राष्ट्रपति कैबिनेट से लिखित अनुमति प्राप्त करने के बाद ही राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा कर सकते हैं।
4. मंत्रिपरिषद् में संसद के दोनों सदनों के सदस्य होने चाहिए।

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

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

Art 75 (3)

Art 75 (1) (a)

15%

Art 352

• National Emergency in India only in case of: War, External aggression and Armed Rebellion

↓
Replaced through 44th CA with a word "Internal disturbances"

↓
Added Cabinet word

→ National Emergency in India → Declared 3 times

- 1962: China War
- 1972: Pakistan War
- 1975: Internal Disturbances

↓
By Indira Gandhi without the concurrence of cabinet

To be approved by Parliament with the Special Majority within a month → Can continue for as long, however approval to be taken every 6 months

• Emergency: Part XVIII
3 types

• National Emergency → Art 352

• President Rule → Council of Ministers dissolves and State Legislature may/might not dissolve

Art 356: President's Rule can be imposed on any state of India on grounds of failure of the constitutional machinery

Art 365: President's Rule can be imposed if any state fails to comply with all direction given by the union on matters it is empowered to

Financial Emergency → Art 360

• 1st: Punjab

• Highest: Manipur (10 times)

• Uttar Pradesh: 9 times

Time period: extended upto max 3 years



2. Which of the following were the negative effects of the green revolution:
हरित क्रांति के निम्नलिखित में से कौन से नकारात्मक प्रभाव थे:

- A) Increased economic disparity among regions.
 - B) Deficiency of micronutrients.
 - C) Depletion of groundwater level.
 - D) Physical and chemical degradation of soil.
- A. क्षेत्रों के बीच आर्थिक असमानता में वृद्धि।
B. सूक्ष्म पोषक तत्वों की कमी।
C. भूजल स्तर का गिरना।
D. मिट्टी का भौतिक और रासायनिक क्षरण।

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

- 1. A, C, D only
- 2. B, C, D only
- 3. A, B, C only
- ✓ 4. A, B, C, D

• Green Revolution in affluent states of Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh

White Revolution: Milk Production

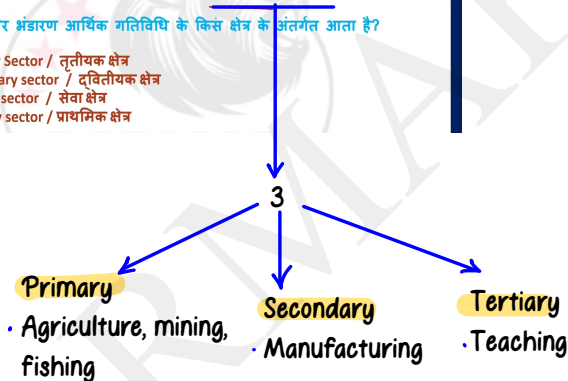
• Father of White Revolution: Dr Varghese Kurien

• Also known as Operation Flood

3. Transportation and Storage falls under which sector of economic activity?

परिवहन और भंडारण आर्थिक गतिविधि के किस क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत आता है?

- ✓ 1. Tertiary Sector / तृतीयक क्षेत्र
- 2. Secondary sector / द्वितीयक क्षेत्र
- 3. Service sector / सेवा क्षेत्र
- 4. Primary sector / प्राथमिक क्षेत्र



4. Which state has the maximum percentage of Jain population as per 2011 census?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार किस राज्य में जैन जनसंख्या का प्रतिशत सर्वाधिक है?

- 1. Gujarat / गुजरात
- ✓ 2. Maharashtra / महाराष्ट्र
- 3. Rajasthan / राजस्थान
- 4. Delhi / दिल्ली

Religion Based

→ Highest literates

Population trends for major religious groups in India (1951-2011)

Religious group	Population % 1951	Population % 1961	Population % 1971	Population % 1981	Population % 1991	Population % 2001	Population % 2011 ⁽⁷⁾
Hinduism	84.1%	83.45%	82.73%	82.30%	81.53%	80.46%	79.80%
Islam	9.8%	10.69%	11.21%	11.75%	12.61%	13.43%	14.23%
Christianity	2.3%	2.44%	2.60%	2.44%	2.32%	2.34%	2.30%
Sikhism	1.79%	1.79%	1.89%	1.92%	1.94%	1.87%	1.72%
Buddhism	0.74%	0.74%	0.70%	0.70%	0.77%	0.77%	0.70%
Jainism	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.47%	0.40%	0.41%	0.37%
Zoroastrianism	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	n/a
Other religions / No religion	0.43%	0.43%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.72%	0.9%

Highest decadal growth ←

← Lowest decadal growth



By Valentine Chirol

5.

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

- 1) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was considered the **Father of Indian Unrest** by the British colonial authorities. Dadabhai Naoroji is known as the **Grand Old Man of India** and was the first to calculate the national income of India.
- 2) Subhas Chandra Bose went on to lead the Indian National Army (INA) after resigning from the presidency of the Indian National Congress.
- 3) Bhagat Singh was one of the youngest freedom fighters of India and a member of the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

- 1) बाळ गंगाधर तिलक को ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक अधिकारियों द्वारा भारतीय अशांति का जनक माना जाता था। दादाभाई नौरोजी को भारत के ग्रेड ओल्ड मैन के रूप में जाना जाता है और वह भारत की राष्ट्रीय आय की गणना करने वाले पहले व्यक्ति थे।
- 2) सुभाष चंद्र बोस ने भारतीय राष्ट्रीय सेना (INA) का नेतृत्व किया।
- 3) भगत सिंह भारत के सबसे कम उम्र के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में से एक थे और हिंदुस्तान सोशलिस्ट रिपब्लिकन एसोसिएशन के सदस्य थे।

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

1. 1, 2, 3, and 4
2. 1, 2, and 3
3. 2, 3, and 4
4. 1, 3, and 4

• Gave unofficial poverty line

• Presided Congress Session 3 times in 1886, 1893, 1906

• 1st Indian British Member of Parliament

• Wrote: Poverty and Un-British rule in India → Gave Drain Theory

• Persian Newspaper: Rast Goftar (Parsi community)

Lokmanya Tilak

Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- Organised Ganpati, Shivaji festivals to attract and mobilise the youth (in Maharashtra)
- Father of Indian Unrest → By Valentine Chirol

• Newspapers published:

- Maratha (in English)
- Kesari (in Marathi)

• Started Home Rule League 1916

• Tilak Swaraj Fund after his death during Non-Cooperation Movement

• Started Ganpati and Shivaji festivals

→ **Rash Behari Ghosh**: presides Surat Session of Congress in 1907

Subash Chandra Bose

- Resigned from Congress after Tripuri Session in 1938
- Formed: National Planning Committee (1st Chairman: J L Nehru)
- 1939: formed All India Forward Bloc
- Joined INA → Formation executed by Mohan Singh in 1942

Later leadership to: Rash Behari Bose

• Birth anniversary: 23rd Jan → Parakram Divas

→ **Subash Chandra Bose Aapda**

Prabandhan Puraskar given in the field of Disaster Management

• 2024: given to 60 Parachute Regent of Uttar Pradesh



1. Formation of Hindustan Republican Association (1924) → Kanpur

→ Formed by: Ram Prasad Bismil, J. C. Chatterjee, Sachin Sanyal

Kakori Incident (1925) → Kakori village, Lucknow

→ Participants: Ashfaqulla, Roshan Singh, Ram Prasad Bismil → Hanged till death

2. HRA ^{Transformed to} → HSRA (1928) in Feroz Shah Kotla

Socialist

• By: Chandra Shekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev

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

1. Akbar abolished Jizya, the tax on non-Muslims, in 1564.
2. The Mansabdari system, a grading of civil and military officials, was introduced by Shah Jahan.
3. Aurangzeb was the last of the prominent Mughal emperors and his reign marked the beginning of the decline of the Mughal Empire.

अकबर ने 1564 में गैर-मुसलमानों पर लगने वाले कर जजिया को समाप्त कर दिया।
2. मनसबदारी प्रणाली, नागरिक और सैन्य अधिकारियों की एक श्रेणी, शाहजहाँ द्वारा शुरू की गई थी।
3. औरंगजेब प्रमुख मुगल सम्राटों में से अंतिम या और उसके शासनकाल में मुगल साम्राज्य के पतन की शुरुआत हुई।

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

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

Akbar sat on throne in 1556-1605

→ 2nd Battle of Panipat (1556): between Hemu (the Hindu General of Muhammad Adil Shah) and Bairam Khan (the regent of Akbar)
→ Hemu was defeated, captured and slain

1707

• By Akbar → 1571

• Mansabdari (rank)

• Zat: no of army men

• Sawar: no of horse riders

Max: 5000 during Akbar's reign

} Rank was decided on these two factors and Jagir was given

↓
Not hereditary

• Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji and Jai Singh I

• 1666: Aurangzeb captured Shivaji

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

↓
Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji



7. In the Indian Constitution, from which country Appointment of state governors by the Centre is borrowed from?

भारतीय संविधान में केंद्र द्वारा राज्य के राज्यपालों की नियुक्ति किस देश से ली गई है?

1. Canada / कनाडा
2. United Kingdom / यूनाइटेड किंगडम
3. France / फ्रांस
4. Japan / जापान

Federation with strong Centre

Canada

- Federalism
- Centre appoints Governor of State
- Residuary power → only to Centre

1861 Act: Gave residuary powers to Viceroy

Office of Governor: GOI Act 1935

United Kingdom

- Parliamentary form of government
- Parliamentary privileges
- Single citizenship
- Rule of law
- Writs
- Legislative procedure
- Bicameral Parliament

Japan

- Procedure established by law

Article 21: rights cannot be snatch by Parliament except procedure established by law

President takes advice of Supreme Court

- Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme Court

Centre more powerful

Unitary

8. Which of the following statements is correct? // निम्नलिखित कथनों में से कौन सही है?

- A) Statutory bodies are established by an act of a parliament.
- B) Constitutional bodies derive their powers from the constitution.

- A. वैधानिक निकाय संसद के एक अधिनियम द्वारा स्थापित किए जाते हैं।
- B. संवैधानिक निकाय अपनी शक्तियाँ संविधान से प्राप्त करते हैं।

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

- ✓ 1. Both A and B is true
- 2. Neither A nor B is true
- 3. Only B is true
- 4. Only A is true

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

1. The Eastern Ghats and Western Ghats meet at the Nilgiri Hills.
 2. The Thar Desert is the most densely populated desert in the world.
 3. The Patkai or Purvanchal ranges are part of the Eastern Himalayas.
 4. The Satpura range is formed by a series of scarped plateaus on the south, generally at an elevation varying between 300-400 m above the mean sea level.
1. पूर्वी घाट और पश्चिमी घाट नीलगिरी पहाड़ियाँ पर मिलते हैं।
2. थार रेगिस्तान दुनिया का सबसे घनी आबादी वाला रेगिस्तान है।
3. पटकोई या पूर्वांचल पर्वतमाला पूर्वी हिमालय का हिस्सा है।
4. सतपुड़ा पर्वत श्रृंखला दक्षिण में कटे हुए पठारों की एक श्रृंखला से बनी है, जो आम तौर पर औसत समुद्र तल : 300-400 मीटर के बीच की ऊँचाई पर होती 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
- ✓ 2. 1, 2 and 3 only
- 3. 2, 3 and 4 only
- 4. 1, 2 and 4 only

Highest peak: Dhupgarh

Passes

Bhorghat: Mumbai to Pune

Thalghat: Mumbai to Nasik

Pal Ghat: Annamalai to Nilgiri

Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats

- Both Western Ghats and Eastern Ghats lies west and east of the Deccan Plateau respectively
- Both the ghats have some distinctive features and differentiating points
- These are block mountains

Western Ghats

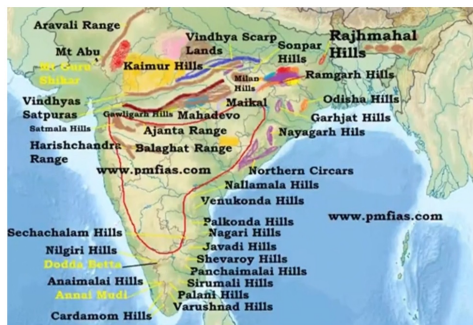
- Continous and can be crossed through passes only
- Higher than eastern: 900-1600 m
- Stretch from Tapi to South of Nilgiri Hills
- Spread across: Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Goa
- Cause Orographic rainfall
- Height increase from North to South
- Highest peak: Anaimudi (Anaimalai Hills)- 2695 m

Kerala

- 2nd highest peak: Doddabetta (2637 m)
- **on Nilgiri Hills** Ooty is here (Hill station)
- Southernmost Hills: Cardamom Hills

Eastern Ghats

- Discontinuous, irregular, and Dissected by rivers
- Stretched from Mahanadi Valley to the Nilgiri → Connects Western Ghats to Eastern Ghats
- Highest peak: Mahendragiri (1501 m)/ Jindagarah (1690 m)
- Shevaroy Hills and Javadi Hills are located to the southeast to it





10.

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

1. The South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA) agreement was signed to promote trade and economic cooperation among SAARC countries.
 2. The bilateral trade between India and Pakistan has increased to USD 1.35 billion during April-December 2022 as against USD 516.36 million in the whole 2021-22.
 3. Bangladesh is India's largest trade partner in South Asia.
1. सार्क देशों के बीच व्यापार और आर्थिक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए दक्षिण एशियाई मुक्त व्यापार क्षेत्र (SAFTA) समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए।
2. भारत और पाकिस्तान के बीच द्विपक्षीय व्यापार अप्रैल-दिसंबर 2022 के दौरान बढ़कर 1.35 बिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर हो गया है, जबकि पूरे 2021-22 में यह 516.36 मिलियन अमेरिकी डॉलर था।
3. बांग्लादेश दक्षिण एशिया में भारत का सबसे बड़ा व्यापार भागीदार है।

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

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

Headquarter: Kathmandu, Nepal

Data given is wrong

SAARC member countries

- India
- Pakistan
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Sri Lanka
- Maldives
- Bangladesh

11.

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

1. The Constitution of India designates Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Government of India.
 2. English was also an associate official language for a period of 10 years only from the date of commencement of the Constitution.
 3. Marathi and Tamil are among the languages that are also used for official purposes in the Union.
1. भारत का संविधान देवनागरी लिपि में हिंदी को भारत सरकार की आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में निर्दिष्ट करता है।
2. संविधान के लागू होने की तारीख से केवल 10 वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अंग्रेजी भी एक सहयोगी राजभाषा थी।
3. मराठी और तमिल उन भाषाओं में से हैं जिनका उपयोग संघ में आधिकारिक उद्देश्यों के लिए भी किया जाता है।

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

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

Art 343: Part XVII

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

To be deleted after 15 years. However, it is still continuing

- Art 348 (1) (a): All proceedings in Supreme Court and High Court shall be in English language only
- Art 348 (2): The Governor of the State may consent with the President to authorise the use of Hindi language or any other local language in any State for official purpose or proceedings



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

1. The Hadith literature is a record of the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad.
2. Sufism is a mystical Islamic belief system that seeks direct personal experience with God.
3. The Five Pillars of Islam constitute the basic acts considered mandatory for Muslims.
4. The Chishti Order is one of the four major Sufi orders (tariqas) of Islam that originated in Chishti, a small town near Rawalpindi, Pakistan.
5. इदीस साहित्य पैगंबर मुहम्मद के कथनों और कार्यों का अभिलेख है।
6. सुफीवाद एक रहस्यमय इस्लामी विश्वास प्रणाली है जो ईश्वर के साथ प्रत्यक्ष व्यक्तिगत अनुभव की तलाश करती है।
7. इस्लाम के पांच स्तंभ मुसलमानों के लिए अनिवार्य माने जाने वाले बुनियादी कृत्यों का गठन करते हैं।
8. चिश्ती आदेश इस्लाम के चार प्रमुख सूफी आदेशों (तारिकों) में से एक है, जिसकी उत्पत्ति पाकिस्तान के रावलपिंडी के पास एक छोटे से शहर चिश्ती में हुई थी।

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

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

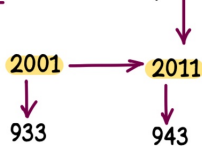
Part of Eastern Iran

13. Which of the following state has the lowest sex ratio as per 2011 census?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में लिंगानुपात सबसे कम है?

1. Mizoram / मिजोरम → Highest % of ST population
2. Odisha / ओडिशा
3. Kerala / केरल
4. Chhattisgarh / छत्तीसगढ़ value): Madhya Pradesh

Sex Ratio: No. of females per 1000 males in a given population



	<u>Highest</u>	<u>Lowest</u>
State	Kerala (1084)	Haryana (879)
UT	Puducherry (1037)	Daman and Diu (618)
District	Mahe (Puducherry)	Daman



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

1. The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin (PMAY-G) had been devised in line with Government's commitment to provide 'Housing for All' by 2021 in the rural areas.
2. The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) seeks to alleviate rural poverty through the promotion of diversified and gainful self-employment.
3. The Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) encourages Members of Parliament to develop model villages.
4. The e-Panchayat project is an initiative for the digitization of all the Panchayats in the country, enhancing transparency and accountability.

2022

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

1. 1, 2, 3 and 4 ✓ 2, 3, and 4 only 3. 1, 3, and 4 only 4. 1, 2, and 3 only

Previously known as: Indira Gandhi Awas Yojana

15. Which of the following dynasty is also known as the slave dynasty?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राजवंश को गुलाम वंश के नाम से भी जाना जाता है?

1. Lodi Dynasty / लोदी वंश
2. Tughluq Dynasty / तुगलक वंश
3. Khilji Dynasty / खिलजी वंश
- ✓ Mamluk Dynasty / मामलुक राजवंश

16. Which of the following are Desert Rivers which flow for some distance and are lost in the desert?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी रेगिस्तानी नदियाँ हैं जो कुछ दूरी तक बहती हैं और रेगिस्तान में खो जाती हैं?

1. Katakhal / कचरवल → Bangladesh
- ✓ 2. Rupen / रुपेन
3. Dhaleswari / धलेश्वरी
4. Rukni / रुकनी

River of Central Bangladesh and is an arm of Jamuna River (Another name for Brahmaputra in Bangladesh)

• River of Gujarat

• Other rivers getting lost in Dessert:

→ Luni, Machhu, Saraswati, Ghaggar

• Land of rivers
• Total: 700 rivers

Banas → Chambal

Tributaries: Parbati, Shipra

17. Match the following ports with their respective states and select the correct answer using the codes/options given below the lists.

निम्नलिखित बंदरगाहों को उनके संबंधित राज्यों से मिलाएं और सूचियों के नीचे दिए गए कोड/विकल्पों का उपयोग करके सही उत्तर चुनें।

List-I (Port) / सूची-I (बंदरगाह) List-II (State) / सूची-II (राज्य)

- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| A. Kandla | (i) Odisha |
| B. Haldia | (ii) West Bengal |
| C. Cochin | (iii) Kerala |
| D. Paradip | (iv) Gujarat |

Major Ports: 13 ports

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

1. A-i B-iv C-ii D-iii 2. A-iii B-i C-iv D-ii
✓ 3. A-iv B-ii C-iii D-i 4. A-ii B-iii C-i D-iv



Tidal port
Also known as Deendayal Port Trust

- Also, Nhava Port
- Largest container port

In Zuary river's estuary

Queen of Arabian Sea

Only state to have max. major ports

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

18.

Who assassinated King Brihadratha of the Mauryan Empire?

मौर्य साम्राज्य के राजा बृहद्रथ की हत्या किसने की?

1. Kujula Kadphises / कुजुला कदफिसस
2. Vāsishka / वासिष्क
- ✓ Pushyamitra Sunga / पुष्यमित्र शुंग
4. Kanishka / कनिष्क

Ruler of Kushan Dynasty who used pure form of Gold coins

During his reign

• **Patanjali**: book → Mahabhasya

Performed two Ashwamegha Yagya for **Pushyamitra**

• **Son**: Agnimitra → Malvikagnimitra by Kalidasa (Tells story of love of Agnimitra and Malvika)

Kalidasa's Play

Sunga Dynasty

Kanha Dynasty

Satvahana Dynasty

- Capital: Pratishthan/Paithan
- Founder: Simuka
- Greatest ruler: Gautamiputra Satkarni

- First to introduce gold coins in India: Indo Greeks
- Purest form of gold coins used by: Kanishka, Kushan Dynasty
- Gold coins introduced in large amount by: Gupta Dynasty

78 AD: Saka Era started



57 BC: Vikram Era → Vikramaditya

19. The Harappan site of Indus Valley Civilization was excavated by _____.

सिंधु घाटी सभ्यता के हड़प्पा स्थल की खुदाई _____ द्वारा की गई थी।

1. Sir John Marshal / सर जॉन मार्शल
- ✓ 2. Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni / राय बहादुर दया राम साहनी → In 1921
3. R. D. Banerjee / आर. डी. बनर्जी
4. N.G Majumdar / एन जी मजूमदार

Chairman of Archeological Survey of India 1921

Excavated Mohenjodaro

Lothal: S R Rao

Proto-Shiva sculpture found here

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

1. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided a constitutional status to urban local bodies.
- ✓ 2. The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act extends the provisions of Panchayats to the tribal areas of twelve states → 10
3. The National Panchayati Raj Day is celebrated on April 24th every year in India.

1. 73वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को संवैधानिक दर्जा प्रदान किया।
2. पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों तक विस्तार) अधिनियम, बारह राज्यों के जनजातीय क्षेत्रों तक पंचायतों के प्रावधानों का विस्तार करता है।
- ✓ 3. भारत में हर साल 24 अप्रैल को राष्ट्रीय पंचायती राज दिवस मनाया जाता है।

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

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

73rd: Panchayats

74th: Municipalities

PV Narasimha Rao was PM then

PESA Act 1996

Extends Part IX to scheduled areas to 10 states

Gram Sabha has been given more power

243 A: definition of Gram Sabha under registered electoral rolls