



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 20

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1.

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

- A) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was based on the Objectives Resolution.
- B) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947.

- A. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना उद्देश्य संकल्प पर आधारित थी।
- B. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना को 22 जनवरी, 1947 को संविधान सभा द्वारा अपनाया गया था।

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. Only B is true
- 3. Neither A nor B is true
- 4. Only A is true

- Concept taken from: USA
- It is a kind of summary to Indian Constitution
- ID Card of Indian Constitution: NA Palkhivala
- Horoscope of Indian Constitution: KM Munshi

Adopted on: Jan 22, 1947

- Objective Resolution → Presented by J L Nehru on 13 Dec 1946
- However, Preamble was adopted on 26 Nov 1949

2.

Which of the following rivers are west flowing rivers?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी नदियाँ पश्चिम की ओर बहने वाली नदियाँ हैं?

- A) Tapi
- B) Narmada
- C) Krishna
- D) Godavari

→ East flowing river

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

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

Mahi river

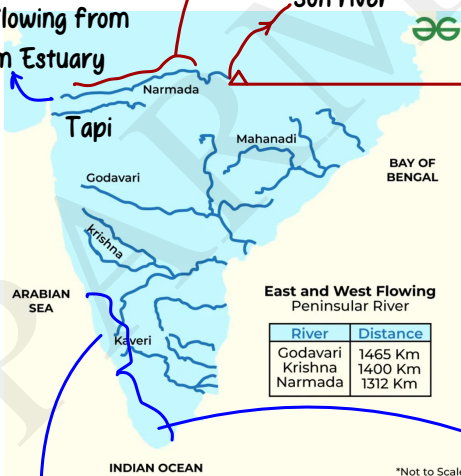
• Cuts Tropic of Cancer,
two times

• Son river

- Origin: Trimbakeshwar
- Ganga of South or Vridh Ganga

→ Two important right bank tributary of Ganga:
Son and Yamuna

Reverse flowing from
West form Estuary



→ Amarkantak Range

↳ Shows radial drainage pattern

Kerala

Periyar and Bharathappuzha

Two west flowing River of Goa:
Mandovi and Zuari



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

1. Humayun's Tomb was built by Jahangir as a tribute to his grandfather.
 2. The Din-i-Ilahi, an eclectic religion, was propagated by Akbar.
 3. Jahangir is well known for installing what is known as the "chain of justice" at the Agra Fort.
1. हुमायूँ का मकबरा जहाँगीर ने अपने दादा को श्रद्धांजलि के रूप में बनवाया था।
 2. दैन-ए-इलाही, एक उदार धर्म, अकबर द्वारा प्रचारित किया गया था।
 3. जहाँगीर को आगरा किले में "न्याय की शृंखला" के रूप में जाना जाने वाला स्थान स्थापित करने के लिए जाना जाता है।

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

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

• Din-i-Ilahi: mixture of all religion
• 1st to adopt this religion: Birbal

• By: Bega Begum (Humayun's tomb)
• Architect: Mirak Mirza Ghiyath Khan

Jahangir built

- Moti Masjid: Lahore
- His tomb: Lahore
- Babar (Humayun's father) tomb: Kabul
- Shah Jahan and Akbar's tomb: Agra
- Aurangzeb tomb: Aurangabad (now Sambhaji nagar)

- Moti Masjid (Delhi): Aurangzeb
- Moti Masjid (Agra): Shah Jahan

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

1. The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant in Tamil Nadu is the largest nuclear power station in India by installed capacity.
 2. Solar Energy Corporation of India is responsible for the development of solar energy in India, including the implementation of the National Solar Mission.
 3. India aimed to achieve 275 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2022 as part of its commitments to the Paris Agreement.
1. तमिलनाडु में कुडनकुलम परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्र स्थापित क्षमता के हिसाब से भारत का सबसे बड़ा परमाणु ऊर्जा स्टेशन है।
 2. भारतीय सौर ऊर्जा निगम राष्ट्रीय सौर मिशन के कार्यान्वयन सहित भारत में सौर ऊर्जा के विकास के लिए जिम्मेदार है।
 3. भारत ने पेरिस समझौते के तहत अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं के तहत 2022 तक 275 गीगावाट नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षमता हासिल करने का संकल्प रखा है।

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

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

• CoP21: 2015
• Target: 175 GW by 2022
• 450 GW by 2030

→ Queens Proclamation

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

1. The Government of India Act of 1858 was a response to the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and the East India Company lost all its administrative powers following the Government of India Act of 1858, and its Indian possessions and armed forces were taken over by the Crown.
2. Indian Council Act (Morley-Minto Act) of 1907 introduced **1909** directorates for Muslims in India.
3. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919 initiated the Diarchy system in the provincial governments.
4. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation and introduced provincial autonomy.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

→ Sepoy Mutiny



Aftermath of 1857 Revolt

GOI Act 1858 → East India Company abolished

- Queen's Proclamation → Crown rule
- Army → Indian strength lowered
- Governor General made Viceroy → 1st: Canning
- Post created: Secretary of General → 15 members council
- Ended Dual Control

↓
Ended through: GOI Act 1935

6.

Which of the following statements related to macroeconomics is correct?

समष्टि अर्थशास्त्र से संबंधित निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- A) **Stock** is static in nature
- B) **Flow** is dynamic in nature.

- A. स्टॉक प्रकृति में स्थिर है
- B. प्रवाह प्रकृति में गतिशील है।

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

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

→ Measured at a point of time

• Eg: Inventory, money supply, loan

→ Measured over a period of time

• Eg: change in inventory, Interest rate, export, imports, depreciation

7.

Harappa of Harappan civilization was situated on the banks of river

हड़प्पा सभ्यता का हड़प्पा नदी के तट पर स्थित था

- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| 1. Indus | 1. सिंधु |
| 2. Ravi | 2. रवि |
| 3. Chenab | 3. चिनाब |
| 4. Ganga | 4. गंगा |

• **Kalibangan**: Ghaggar river

• **Surkatoda**: Saraswati river

Babur involved in (Battles)

• **Panipat**: 1526 → against Ibrahim Lodhi

• **Khandwa**: 1527 → against Rana Sangha

• **Chanderi**: 1528 → against Medini Rai

• **Ghagra**: 1529 → against Sultan Mahmud Lodhi

8.

Who among the following was defeated in the battle of Chanderi in 1528?

1528 में चंदेरी की लड़ाई में निम्नलिखित में से कौन पराजित हुआ था?

1. Sikandar Lodi
2. Medini Rai
3. Shershah Suri
4. Babur

• **Sasaram, Bihar**

→ Won all the battles

• **Died at: Kalinjar Fort**



Sher Shah Suri battled against Humayun and won

- **Battle of Chausa:** 1539
- **Battle of Kannauj:** 1540

9.

On the basis of tribal population (2011), identify the option that arranges the following states in ascending order.

- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Odisha

जनजातीय जनसंख्या (2011) के आधार पर, उस विकल्प की पहचान करें जो निम्नलिखित राज्यों को आरोही क्रम में व्यवस्थित करता है।

- मध्य प्रदेश
- महाराष्ट्र
- ओडिशा

- ✓ (C), (B), (A)
- (C), (A), (B)
- (B), (C), (A)
- (B), (A), (C)

- **In terms of % (State + UT):** Lakshadweep (ST and Muslim population → Highest)

Scheduled Tribe: 104.3 M → 8.6% of total population

- **Lowest:** Punjab, Haryana, Delhi and Chandigarh

↓
These states have zero ST population

Scheduled Caste: 201 M → 16.6% of total population

- **Highest:** Uttar Pradesh
- **% wise (highest):** Punjab
- **Lowest:** Mizoram
- **% wise:** Mizoram

- Natural indicator
- **Belongs to:** Thallophyta
- Is used to make litmus paper

10.

Match the columns.

Column-A (Class)

- Chlorophyceae
- Phaeophyceae
- Rhodophyceae
- Cyanophyceae

- i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d
- i-d, ii-c, iii-b, iv-a
- ✓ i-b, ii-a, iii-d, iv-c
- i-b, ii-c, iii-a, iv-d

Column-B (Common name)

- Brown algae
- Green algae
- Blue-green algae
- Red algae

→ Eg: Kelp

→ Cyanobacteria

Symbiotic relationship

Algae + Fungi → Lichens

Zooxanthantheae algae + corals → Coral reefs

↓
Dinoflagellates

↓
Provides food

- **Study of algae:** Phycology



11. Which of the following is INCORRECTLY matched?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा गलत सुमेलित है?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Montane climate - Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Jharkhand | 1. पर्वतीय जलवायु - उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार एवं झारखण्ड |
| 2. Hot deserts, arid climate - Rajasthan and some parts of Gujarat | 2. गर्म रेगिस्तान, शुष्क जलवायु - राजस्थान और गुजरात के कुछ हिस्से |
| 3. Tropical monsoon climate - The Western Ghats, the Malabar Coast and southern Assam | 3. उष्णकटिबंधीय मानसूनी जलवायु - पश्चिमी घाट, मालाबार तट और दक्षिणी असम |
| 4. Tropical semi-arid (steppe) climate - Karnataka, central Maharashtra, some parts of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh | 4. उष्णकटिबंधीय अर्ध-शुष्क (स्टेपी) जलवायु - कर्नाटक, मध्य महाराष्ट्र, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश के कुछ हिस्से |

Plain region

• **Shola:** Temperate grasslands/forests of Western Ghats

• **Most type of forest in India:** Tropical Deciduous Forest

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

1. The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 languages recognized as scheduled languages of India.
2. Sanskrit is the liturgical language of Hinduism, Buddhism, and Jainism, and is one of the 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule.
3. Konkani, spoken in the Western coastal regions of India, was added to the Eighth Schedule in the 71st amendment of the Constitution.

1. भारतीय संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में भारत की अनुसूचित भाषाओं के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त 22 भाषाओं को सूचीबद्ध किया गया है।
2. संस्कृत हिंदू धर्म, बौद्ध धर्म और जैन धर्म की धार्मिक भाषा है, और आठवीं अनुसूची में सूचीबद्ध 22 भाषाओं में से एक है।
3. भारत के पश्चिमी तटीय क्षेत्रों में बोली जाने वाली कोंकणी को संविधान के 71वें संशोधन में आठवीं अनुसूची में जोड़ा गया।

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

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1, 2, and 3 | 2, 1 and 2 only |
| 2 and 3 only | 4, 1 only |

13. Match the following committees with their contributions to local governance and select the correct answer using the codes/options given below the lists:

List-I (Committee)

- A. Ashok Mehta Committee
- B. G.V.K. Rao Committee
- C. L.M. Singhvi Committee
- D. Sarkaria Commission

List-II (Contribution)

- (i) Recommended that Panchayati Raj institutions should be constitutionally recognized, protected, and preserved.
- (ii) Suggested that local government should be given constitutional status.
- (iii) Proposed a two-tier Panchayati Raj system.
- (iv) Reviewed the working of the Constitution in relation to the working of the Panchayats and Municipalities

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

• **Formed in 1977**

• **Recommended:** 2-tier Panchayati Raj system

• **Formed in 1983**

• **Formed regarding:** Center-State relationship



14. Who was the Founder of Khilji Dynasty?

खिलजी वंश का संस्थापक कौन था?

1. Ala-ud-din-Khilji
2. Qutb-ud-din Mubarak Shah
3. Nasir-ud-din Khusrav Shah Firoz Khilji

✓ Jalal-ud-din → Formed in: 1290

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

1. India is a net exporter of iron and zinc ores.
2. The Khetri Copper Belt in Rajasthan is a significant copper-producing region in India.
3. The majority of India's petroleum production comes from the offshore fields in the Bay of Bengal.
4. The Zawar mines in Rajasthan are famous for their zinc and lead reserves.

1. भारत ही और अरबों अयस्कों का शुद्ध निर्यातक है।
2. राजस्थान में खैरी कॉपर बेल्ट भारत में एक महत्वपूर्ण तांबा उत्पादक क्षेत्र है।
3. भारत का अधिकांश पेट्रोलियम उत्पादन बंगाल की खाड़ी के अप्रतटीय क्षेत्रों से आता है।
4. राजस्थान में जवार की चान्दनी अयस्क और लौहा अयस्क के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं।

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

Oldest mine of Zinc across the world

• Malajkhand: Madhya Pradesh

• Hazaribagh and Singhbhum: Jharkhand } → Copper deposits

• Gold mines: Kolar, Hutti (both in Karnataka)

• Uranium: Jaduguda (Jharkhand)



• Digboi (Assam): Petroleum

16. The Arthashastra, consists of _____ .

अर्थशास्त्र में _____ शामिल हैं।

1. 11 books
- ✓ 1. 15 books
3. 13 books
4. 9 books

→ Kautilya

17. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitution of India:

- ✓ Article 21A was added by the 86th Amendment Act, 2002 and provides for the right to education for children aged 6 to 14 years.
2. Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies which empower the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of fundamental rights.
3. Article 242 to Article 243-O relates to Panchayats, providing a framework for their creation and functioning in India.
4. Twelfth schedule is popularly known as the Anti-Defection Law, it was added by the 52nd Amendment Act, 1985, and sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

Primary Education → Right to Education

10th Schedule

Art 243

In case of defection

Presiding Officers decision → Final decision

↳ SC in Kihoto Hollohan Vs Zachillhu Case mentioned that Presiding Officer's decision is not final decision

Grounds of Defection

- ↳ If an elected member voluntary gives up his membership of political party
- ↳ if any independently elected member joins any political party
- ↳ If any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of 6 months
- ↳ Did not adhere to the direction of "whip"

18.

Consider the following statements:

1. Under Nepal-India Treaty of Trade (2009) duty-free access into the Indian market for all Nepali manufactured goods is provided on a non-reciprocal basis.
2. There has been a free trade and commerce between the territories of India and Bhutan since the signing of the Treaty between the Government of India (GoI) and the Royal Government of Bhutan (RGOB) in 1949.
3. Indian government has started trade in the rupee with neighbouring countries, including Nepal and Bhutan.
4. India is part of the BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Mult Sectoral Technical and onon Cooperation) which aims to bridge South and West Asia.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

↳ Aim: Bridge gap between South and South-East Asia

BIMSTEC

• Secretariat: Dacca, Bangladesh

• Member countries: Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal, Bhutan



19. Which state has the highest male literacy rate as per 2011 census?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार किस राज्य में पुरुष साक्षरता दर सबसे अधिक है?

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| ✓ Kerala | 1. केरल |
| 2. Lakshadweep | 2. लक्षद्वीप |
| 3. Goa | 3. गोवा |
| 4. Mizoram | 4. मिजोरम |

Lowest literacy rate: Bihar (61.8%)

Lowest male literacy rate: Bihar

Lowest female literacy rate: Rajasthan

↓
Highest gap between male and female literacy rate

• **8' channel: separates Lakshadweep and Maldives**

• **9' channel: separates Lakshadweep and Minicoy**

20. Consider the following statements:

1. The Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) was developed in 2008 by the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and the United Nations Development Programme and is used alongside the HDI.
2. According to the MPI, in India the largest number of people living in multidimensional poverty are found in Bihar.
3. The Gender Inequality Index (GII) is a part of the HDI report, which reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions - reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market

2010

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. 1, 2 and 3 | 2. 1 and 2 only |
| 3. 1 and 3 only | ✓ 2 and 3 only |

