



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 24**

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1. Consider the following functions of a Local Government in India.  
 भारत में स्थानीय सरकार के निम्नलिखित कार्यों पर विचार करें।

1. Ensuring safe and continuous water supply
2. Providing electricity
3. Establishment of and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms.

1. सुरक्षित एवं सतत जल आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित करना
2. बिजली उपलब्ध करना
3. पुस्तकालयों एवं वाचनालयों की स्थापना एवं रखरखाव।

Which of the above is/are its discretionary functions? // उपरोक्त में से कौन सा/से इसके विवेकाधीन कार्य हैं/हैं?

1. Only 1 and 2
2. Only 1
3. Only 3
4. Only 2 and 3

Not on their own discretion

Father of Local Self Government: Ripon

• 1870: Mayo introduced resolution for economic Decentralization which paved path for Local self-Government

• 1882: Ripon passed the resolution for Local self-Government

2. At the time of independence, the variety of industries was very narrow and largely confined to which of the following?

स्वतंत्रता के समय, उद्योगों की विविधता बहुत संकीर्ण थी और मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित में से किस तक सीमित थी?

- I. Cotton textile / कॉटन टेक्सटाइल
- II. Jute / जूट

Which of the following option is correct?

1. Both I and II
2. Neither I nor II
3. Only I
4. Only II

Cotton known as **Silver fibre**

Requires 210 Frost free days

Revolution associated: Golden Revolution

Jute known as **Golden fibre**

1st Jute Mill: 1855, Acland Mill in Rishra, West Bengal

• 1st Cotton Mill in India: 1818 at Fort Gloster near Kolkata but was a failure

• 2nd Cotton Mill: 1854, named Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company at Bombay

• Topmost producer: India (West Bengal)

• Topmost exporter: Bangladesh

3. Who was the revenue minister of Akbar?

अकबर का राजस्व मंत्री कौन था?

1. Maansingh
2. Mulla Do-Piyaza
3. Todar Mal
4. Birbal

1556-1605

1556: 2nd Battle of Panipat

- Bairam Khan vs Hemu
- Akbar won

## The 9 gems that adorned the court of Akbar were as follows-



- Wrote: Akbarnama (3 volumes)
1. Abul Fazl → Chief Advisor/Prime Minister
  2. Fizzy → Education Minister/Scholar/Statesman
  3. Tansen → Musician → Played Rudra Veena
  4. Birbal → Foreign Minister
  5. Raja Todarmal → Finance Minister
  6. Raja Mansingh → Chief of staff/Mansabdar
  7. Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana → Defence Minister
  8. Hakimhukkam → Physician
  9. Mullah Do Piazza

Only Hindu to adopt new religion  
propounded by Akbar: Din-e-Ilahi

Or Fakir Aziao-Din:  
Religious Minister

Gaz (unit of measuring  
length → Later divides into

Tassuj (equal parts)

→ Abul Fazl: wrote Akbarnama (biography of Akbar)

3 parts

1st: about ancestors of Akbar

2nd: about reign of Akbar

3rd: Ain-e-Akbari

(Administration of Akbar)

4.

Who among the following is seventh Shikh guru?

निम्नलिखित में से सातवें सिख गुरु कौन हैं?

1. Guru Har Kishan
2. Guru Har Rai
3. Guru Hargobind
4. Guru Teg Bahadur

→ Killed by Aurangzeb

1st: Guru Nanak → Institution of Langar

2nd: Angad → Started Gurumukhi script

3rd: Amardas → Contemporary of Akbar

4th: Ram Das → Built city of Amritsar

5th: Arjan Dev → Composed Adi Granth

Sahib and initiated the construction of Golden Temple, he was executed by Jahangir

6th: Har Gobind → Estd. Akal Takht Sahib

7th: Guru Har Rai

8th: Guru Har Krishna

9th: Guru Teg Bahadur

10th: Guru Gobind Singh → Estd. Khalsa  
Panth



5.

Which of the following statement is correct about Great Himalaya?

ग्रेट हिमालय के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

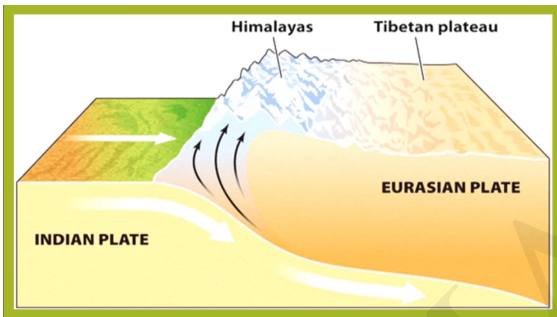
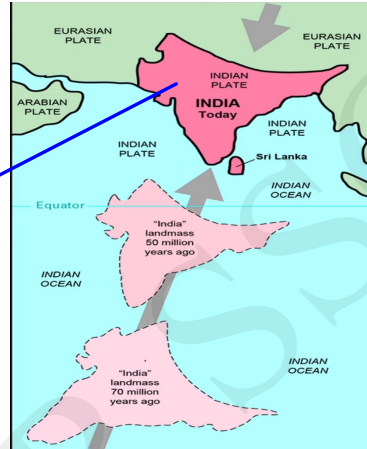
- I. The folds of Great Himalayas are symmetrical in nature.
  - II. The core of this part of Himalayas is composed of granite.
- I. ग्रेट हिमालय की तहें प्रकृति में सममित हैं।
  - II. हिमालय के इस भाग का कोर ग्रेनाइट से बना है।

Which of the following option is/are correct?

1. Neither I nor II
2. Only I
3. Both I and II
4. Only II

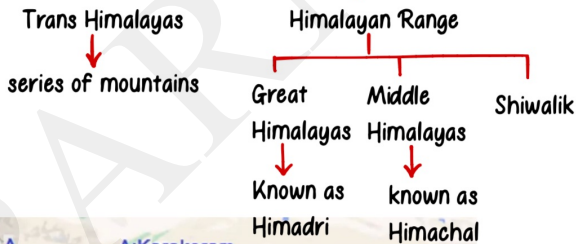
Asymmetrical

25 million years ago Indian Plate collided with Eurasian Plate



Are young fold mountains

- Himalayas: core is made up of granitic rocks





• Trans Himalayas: 3 mountain ranges

1. Karakoram Range: highest peak of this range is K2/Godwin Austin (8611 m, world's second highest peak)
2. Ladakh: high slope
3. Zaskar

→ Shyok river flows b/w Karakoram and Ladakh

↓  
Tributary of Indus

Indus flow b/w Ladakh and Zaskar

→ Mt. Kailash is a part

Tibet Plateau: known as Roof of the World

Glaciers of Karakoram Range:

1. Siachen → Operation Meghdoot (1984)
2. Baltoro

- Hisper
- Diafo

1. Great Himalayas/Himadri/Inner Himalayas

- Western most point: Nanga Parvat
- Eastern most point: Namcha Barwa
- Avg. height: 6000 m

Highest Peaks:

1. Mt. Everest (8848 m, highest in the world)

↓ local names ↓

Sagarmatha (Nepal)    Chamalugma (China)

2. Mt. Kanchenjunga (Sikkim): Highest in India (8598 m)

3. Nanda Devi: highest peak in Uttarakhand

↓ (7816 m)    • Mt. Kamet: Uttarakhand

Nepal:

1. Annapurna (8091 m)
2. Dhaulagiri (8167 m)
3. Mount Makalu

2. Lesser Himalayas/Middle Himalayas/Himachal Himalayas

Avg. Height: 4000 m

Names:

- J & K: Pir Panjal Range
- Himachal Pradesh: Dhauladhar
- Uttarakhand: Nagtibba
- Nepal: Mahabharat Range

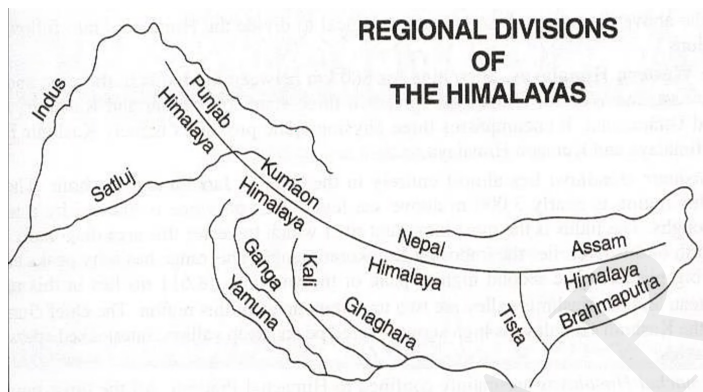
- Valley: वादी



- Kashmir Valley: b/w Great Himalayas and Lesser Himalayas



3. **Shivalik** → Also known as Churiya Hills  
 • **Avg. height:** 1000 m  
 • In the Eastern Himalayas gets replaced by Duars  
 ↓  
 Good for tea cultivation
- B/w Lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks: longitudinal valleys known Dunes
  - **Largest dune:** Dehradun



6.

Match List I with List II.

LIST I

1. The two Itihakas or Epics
2. The Agamas
3. The Dharma Shastras
4. The Darshans

LIST II

- A. Manuals of worship
- B. The codes of law
- C. Philosophical schools
- D. Ramayana and Mahabharata

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

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

7.

In which of the following part of Indian constitution fundamental duties are inserted?

भारतीय संविधान के निम्नलिखित में से किस भाग में मौलिक कर्तव्य सम्मिलित हैं?

- I. Part IVA / भाग IVA
- II. Part IV / भाग IV

1. Neither I nor II
- ✓ Only I
3. Only II
4. Both I and II

8. Consider the Following statements about Pandita Rama Bai.

1. She was amongst the important women social reformers in Maharashtra.
2. In 1890, she started Sharda Sadan, a home for widows.
3. Her book titled **Amar Jiban** is the first known autobiography written by an Indian woman.
4. She started the **Vidhava Vivaha Uttejaka Mandal** (Society for Encouragement of Widow Marriage) in 1865.

1. वह महाराष्ट्र की महत्वपूर्ण महिला समाज सुधारकों में से थी।  
 2. 1890 में, उन्होंने विधवाओं के लिए एक घर, शारदा सदन की शुरूआत की।  
 3. अमर जीवन नामक उनकी पुस्तक किसी भारतीय महिला द्वारा लिखी गई पहली जात आत्मकथा है।  
 4. उन्होंने 1865 में विधवा विवाह उत्तेजक मंडल (विधवा विवाह को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सोसायटी) की शुरूआत की।

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

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

By Rassundari Devi

Widow Remarriage Act: 1856

Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Then Governor General: Dalhousie

By Vishnu Shastri Pandit

Also known as Window Remarriage Association

Rajahmundry Social Reform Association → 1811

By Veeresalingam Pantulu

Bharat Stree Mahamandal: Sarka Devi Chaudharani

Ladies Social Conference: Ramabai Ranade

Arya Mahila Samaj: Pandita Ramabai

9. Who among the following is Not part of Parliament of India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत की संसद का हिस्सा नहीं है?

1. Council of State
2. President
3. House of the People
4. Legislative Council

Art 79: Constitution of Parliament

1. राज्य का परिषद
2. राष्ट्रपति
3. संसद भवन
4. विधान परिषद

Sarnath

Chaukhandi stupa: Sarnath

Rambhar stupa: Kushinagar

Shanti stupa: Ladakh

10. Which of the following statement is correct about Dhamek stupa?

धमेक स्तूप के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- I. Dhamek Stupa is the most noticeable structure in Sarnath, near Varanasi.
- II. The Stupa is 28 meters in diameter at the base and 43.6 meters in height, built partly of stone and partly of brick.

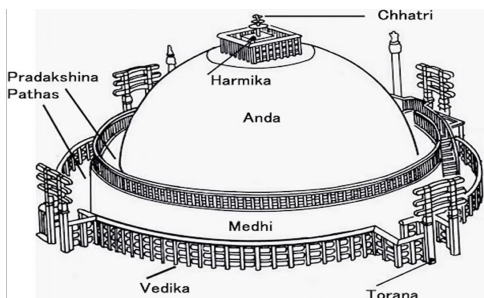
- I. धमेक स्तूप वाराणसी के पास सारनाथ में सबसे उल्लेखनीय संरचना है।
- II. आधार पर स्तूप का व्यास 28 मीटर और ऊंचाई 43.6 मीटर है, जो आंशिक रूप से पत्थर और आंशिक रूप से ईंट से बना है।

Which of the following option is correct? // निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विकल्प सही है?

1. Only I
2. Both I and II
3. Only II
4. Neither I nor II

Largest stupa in India: Kesariya Stupa (Bihar)

Largest stupa in the world: Borobudur (Indonesia)





11. In the context of open economy, **forex** stands for which of the following?

खुली अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में, विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नलिखित में से किसका प्रतीक है?

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| ✓ Foreign exchange rate      | 1. विदेशी विनिमय दर    |
| 2. Formal exchange rate      | 2. औपचारिक विनिमय दर   |
| 3. Foreign expenditure ratio | 3. विदेशी व्यय अनुपात  |
| 4. Formal expenditure ratio  | 4. औपचारिक व्यय अनुपात |

The global marketplace for the exchange of currencies

**Forex Reserve** → India in 6th position

- |                              |              |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Foreign Currency Asset    |              |
| 2. Gold reserves             |              |
| 3. Special Drawing Rights    | → US dollars |
| 4. Reserved Tranche Position | → Euro       |
|                              | → Yen        |
|                              | → Yuan       |
|                              | → Pound      |

Requires quota to maintain within the IMF

12. Which of the following statements about the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are correct?

- The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General had its beginning in 1919.
- The organisation that C&AG heads is known as Indian Audit and Accounts Department (IA and AD).
- The office of the C&AG with its Headquarters at New Delhi is a vast organisation being the single audit authority for the Central, State and Union Territory Governments and local bodies.
- C&AG was elected for the first time to the Board of Auditors of the UN with effect from July 1991.

Art 148

→ 1993

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ✓ Only 2 and 3  | 2. Only 1 and 2 |
| 3. Only 1 and 4 | 4. Only 3 and 4 |

CAG described as a friend, philosopher and guide to Public Accounts Committee

13. Consider the following statements about the reign of Humayun.

- When Humayun came into power in 1530, the newly conquered territories and administration were not consolidated.
- He also confronted the hostility of the Afghans, mainly Sher Khan in Bihar, on the one hand and Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat, on the other.
- The Chaghatai nobles were in favourably inclined towards him and the Indian nobles, who had joined Babur's service, supported the Mughals at Humayun's accession.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

3 brothers: Kamran, Askari and Hindal

GT road built by: Sher Shah Suri

→ Dhaka to Lahore

Humayun: 1530-40 and 1555-56

- Son of Babur
- Ascended throne in 1530
- His succession was challenged by → Kamran, Hindal, Askari along with Afghans
- He fought two battles against:
  - Shershah (Afghani ruler) at Chausa (1539) and
  - Kannauj/Bilgram (1540)
- His sister, Gulbadan Begum, wrote his biography Humayunama
- Built: Din Panah at Delhi as his second capital

→ Completely defeated by Shershah

- After defeating Sher Shah Suri, he restored the Mughal Empire and once again become the ruler of India
- Death: while climbing down the stairs of library (at Din Panah) in 1556 and was buried in Delhi



• Humayun's tomb was built by his widow Haji Begum

14. The environment impact assessment consists of a number of steps with each step equally important in determining the overall performance of the project. Arrange the following steps in correct chronological order.

पर्यावरण प्रभाव मूल्यांकन में कई चरण शामिल होते हैं और प्रत्येक चरण परियोजना के समय प्रदर्शन को निर्धारित करने में समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण होता है। निम्नलिखित चरणों को सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें।

1. Scoping      2. Impact-analysis      3. Screening      4. Mitigation  
 1. दायरा      2. प्रभाव-विश्लेषण      3. स्क्रीनिंग      4. शमन

Choose the correct option. // सही विकल्प चुनें।

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

15. The Iron Age in North India is archaeologically represented by assemblages that mainly contain which of the following particular pottery types?

उत्तर भारत में लौह युग को पुरातात्विक रूप से उन संग्रहों द्वारा दर्शाया गया है जिनमें मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित में से कौन से विशेष प्रकार के मिट्टी के बर्तन शामिल हैं?

- I. Painted Grey Ware (PGW)  
 II. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)  
 I. चित्रित धूसर मृदभांड (पीजीडब्ल्यू)  
 II. उत्तरी ब्लैक पॉलिश वेयर (एनबीपीडब्ल्यू)

1. Neither I nor II  
 ✓ Both I and II  
 3. Only I  
 4. Only II

Black and red pottery

- Harappan Civilization
- Didn't know about Iron

• 2500-1750 BCE: Bronze Age

• 1500-1000 BCE: Early Vedic

• 1000-600 BCE: Later Vedic Age

Iron first usage

Ochre coloured pottery used



Grey and Black pottery

16. Which of the following countries does not share land boundary with India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा देश भारत के साथ भूमि सीमा साझा नहीं करता है?

- ✓ Tajikistan      1. तजाकिस्तान  
 2. Bhutan      2. भूटान  
 3. Bangladesh      3. बांग्लादेश  
 4. Myanmar      4. म्यांमार

• Countries that share boundary with

India:

**B:** Bangladesh → 4,096.7 km (longest)

**C:** China → 3,488 km

**P:** Pakistan → 3,323 km

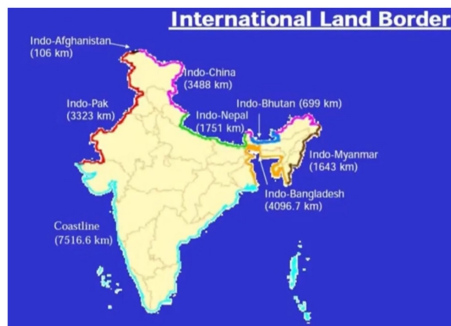
**N:** Nepal → 1,751 km

**M:** Myanmar → 1,643 km

**B:** Bhutan → 699 km

**A:** Afghanistan → 106 km (least)

total: 15,106.7 km







## Coastal Boundary of India

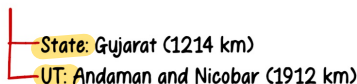
- **Total:** 7516.6 km
- **Mainland:** 6100 km
- **States:** 9
- longest coastal boundary of the world: Canada
- India is in 13th position

Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal

- **UTs:** 4

Andaman and Nicobar Island, Lakshadweep, Daman and Diu, Puducherry

Longest coastline in India: Andaman and Nicobar (1912 km)



- **Shortest coastline:** Goa

**17.** The National Forestry Action Plan identified which of the following interrelated basic issues confronting forestry development in India?

राष्ट्रीय वानिकी कार्य योजना ने भारत में वानिकी विकास के सामने आने वाले निम्नलिखित परस्पर संबंधित बुनियादी मुद्दों में से किसकी पहचान की?

1. Protect existing forests resources
2. Improve forest productivity
3. Expand forest area by tree plantation on non-forest lands **only**
4. Strengthen the policy and institutional framework

1. मौजूदा वन संसाधनों की रक्षा करें
2. वन उत्पादकता में सुधार
3. गैर वन भूमि पर ही वृक्षारोपण कर वन क्षेत्र का विस्तार करें
4. नीति और संस्थागत ढांचे को मजबूत करें

- ✓ 1, 2, 4 only      2, 2, 3, 4 only      3, 1, 3, 4 only      4, 1, 2, 3 only

**18.**

Consider the following statements about unemployment in India:

- a) Seasonal unemployment is mainly found in urban areas.
- b) Educated unemployed people are mainly found in rural areas of India.
- c) Higher cropping intensity is desirable for reducing unemployment in the rural economy.

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

1. Only a
2. Only b and c
3. Only a and b
4. Only c

भारत में बेरोजगारी के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:

- a) मौसमी बेरोजगारी मुख्यतः शहरी क्षेत्रों में पाई जाती है।
- b) शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोग मुख्यतः भारत के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाए जाते हैं।
- c) ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था में बेरोजगारी कम करने के लिए उच्च फसल सघनता वांछनीय है।

दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा/से सही है/हैं?

1. केवल A
2. केवल B और C
3. केवल A और B
4. केवल C





## Types of Unemployment

1. **Structural unemployment:** there is a mismatch between worker's skill and availability of job

eg: technology advancement, like machinery replacing farmer labour

2. **Educated unemployment:** degree → unemployment, seen in Urban part of India

3. **Frictional Unemployment:** type of unemployment while searching for a new job

eg: an employee leaving current job to move to a better one (seen in Urban)

4. **Disguised Unemployment:** Hidden unemployment when some people seem to be employed but are not, marginal productivity is zero

eg: Agriculture sector

5. **Cyclical unemployment:** Recession in economy (upturn and downturn)

When economy revives, there is opportunity to employment, seen in Urban

eg: Great Recession

sub-type

• **Seasonal Unemployment:** Employment based on the seasonal basis

Seen more rural part of India

eg: Light or fireworks sellers during Diwali

19.

Shahid Parvez Khan, Budhaditya Mukherjee and Anoushka Shankar are associated with which of the following musical instruments?

शाहिद परवेज खान, बुधदित्य मुखर्जी और अनुष्का शंकर निम्न लिखित में से किस संगीत वाद्ययंत्र से जुड़े हैं?

1. Been
2. Sarod
3. Santoor
4. Sitar

Daughter of Ravi Shankar

Amjad Ali Khan, Ali Akbar Khan

Shivkumar Sharma, Rahul Sharma

5 Grammy Awards

• **The Moment:** album by band Shakti won Grammy Award for Best Global Music Album 2024

- **Guitarist:** John McLaughlin
- **Percussionist:** Zakir Hussain
- **Vocalist:** Shankar Mahadevan

Total: 5 Grammy Awards

2024: has won 3 Grammy Awards

Vinegar (Acid) → Made of 5-6% Acetic Acid

20.

Which sodium compound is the most popular additive to various items such as sauces, salad dressings and beverages for its preservative action?

कौन सा सोडियम यौगिक अपनी परिरक्षक क्रिया के लिए विभिन्न वस्तुओं जैसे सॉस, सलाद ड्रेसिंग और पेय पदार्थों में सबसे लोकप्रिय योजक है?

1. Sodium fluoride
2. Sodium hypochlorite
3. Sodium bicarbonate
4. Sodium benzoate