



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 27**

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**1.** The population of India according to their economic status is divided into:

भारत की जनसंख्या को उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति के अनुसार विभाजित किया गया है:

1. marginal workers, household industrial workers, non-workers

✓ main workers, marginal workers, non-workers

3. cultivators, main workers, marginal workers

4. non workers, agricultural labourers, marginal workers

1. सीमांत श्रमिक, घरेलू औद्योगिक श्रमिक, गैर-श्रमिक

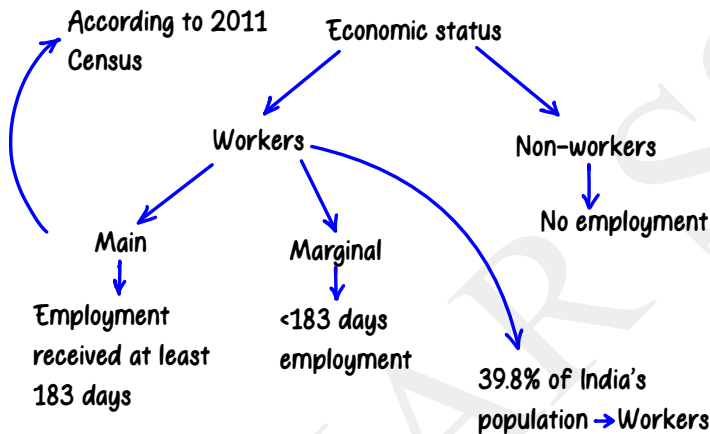
2. मुख्य श्रमिक, सीमांत श्रमिक, गैर-श्रमिक

3. कृषक, मुख्य श्रमिक, सीमांत श्रमिक

4. गैर श्रमिक, खेतिहर मजदूर, सीमांत श्रमिक

**Working Population-4 categories**

1. Cultivators
2. Agriculture Labourers
3. Household Industrial workers
4. Other workers



• Largest % of workers: Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Chattisgarh

• Labour Force Participation Rate  
→ Female: 25.5%  
→ Male: 53.25%

**2.** Which is NOT a feature of the Constitution of India?

भारत के संविधान की कौन सी विशेषता नहीं है?

1. Single Citizenship

✓ Dictatorship

3. Integrated Judicial System

4. A written constitution

1. एकल नागरिकता

2. तानाशाही

3. एकीकृत न्यायिक प्रणाली

4. एक लिखित संविधान

Rigid and flexible

Largest written Constitution in the world → Cannot be amended easily

• UK: unwritten Constitution Can be amended easily

Integrated Judicial System → GOI Act 1935

Decisions made by higher court is binding on lower courts → Art 141

It enforces both Central and State laws

• Federation with a strong Centre → From Canada

"Quasi federal" (said by KC Wheare)

3. Losoong festival is a celebration of harvesting of \_\_\_\_\_.

सोरांग उत्सव \_\_\_\_\_ की कटाई का उत्सव है।

1. Sikkimese
2. Assamese
3. Bengali
4. Gujarati

Other festivals: Lochar, Losar, Saga Dawa, Sakewa

Bihu, Baiko, Dehing Patkai festival, Ali Ai Ligang, Majuli festival

4. What type of shadow does a small source of light casts of an opaque object?

प्रकाश का एक छोटा स्रोत किसी अपारदर्शी वस्तु की किस प्रकार की छाया बनाता है?

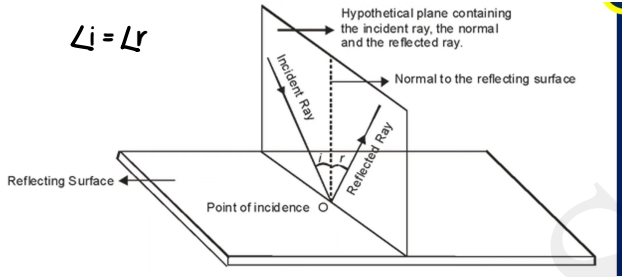
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Bent      | 1. मुड़ा हुआ |
| 2. Distorted | 2. विकृत     |
| 3. Blur      | 3. धुंधला    |
| 4. Sharp     | 4. तेज़      |

Does not allow the light to pass through them

Follows a rectilinear path (path of a straight line)

- Speed of light in air/vacuum:  $3 \times 10^8$  m/s
- Can travel in vacuum
- Can be polarised
- Light wave is transverse wave

## Laws of Reflection

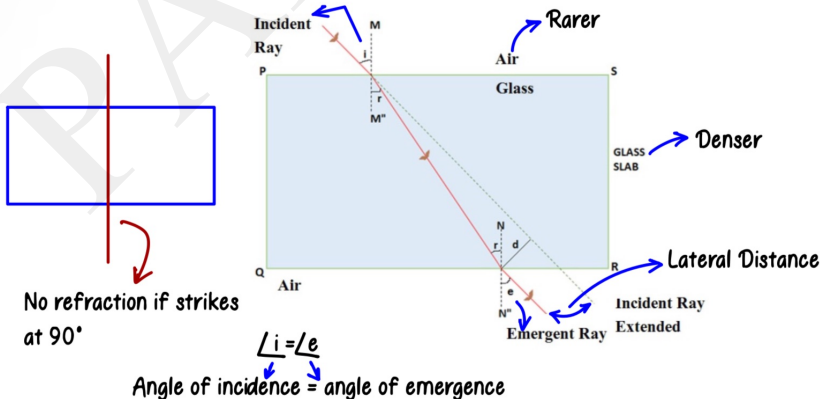


1. The angle of incidence = The angle of reflection
2. Incident ray, reflected ray and normal ray  $\rightarrow$  all lie in the same plane

## Law of Refraction

1. Incident ray, refracted ray and normal ray  $\rightarrow$  all lie in same plane
  2.  $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r} = \text{constant}$   $\rightarrow$  Given pair of media and light of particular wavelength
- $\downarrow$  Refractive index                       $\downarrow$  Two mediums

## Refraction through a Glass Slab





Material medium	Refractive index	Material medium	Refractive index
Air	1.0003	Canada Balsam	1.53
Ice	1.31	Rock salt	1.54
Water	1.33	Carbon disulphide	1.63
Alcohol	1.36	Dense flint glass	1.65
Kerosene	1.44	Ruby	1.71
Fused quartz	1.46	Sapphire	1.77
Turpentine oil	1.47	Diamond	2.42
Benzene	1.50		
Crown glass	1.52		

Densest medium

### Types of Medium

1. Rare Medium
2. Denser Medium

Medium with more Density

Air: rarer  
Water  
Glass: denser

5. Which of the following Acts has been replaced or repealed?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम प्रतिस्थापित या निरस्त किया गया है?

1. Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
2. Competition Act, 2002
3. Industrial Development Regulation Act, 1951
4. Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act, 1969

Replaced

1. वस्तुओं का भौगोलिक संकेत (पंजीकरण और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 1999
2. प्रतिस्पर्धा अधिनियम, 2002
3. औद्योगिक विकास विनियमन अधिनियम, 1951
4. एकाधिकार और प्रतिबंधात्मक व्यापार प्रथाएं (एमआरटीपी) अधिनियम, 1969

### Types of Market

#### 1. Monopoly

- only 1 seller
- pure monopoly is rare
- Entry barrier
- eg: Indian railways

#### 2. Oligopoly

- Few dominant sellers
- Many buyers
- No easy entry
- eg: Telecom sector, laptop market

#### 3. Monopolistic Competition

- Many sellers
- Many buyers
- Similar but slightly different products
- eg: Toothpaste

#### 4. Perfect Competition

- Many sellers
- Many buyers > selling homogenous products
- Free entry and exit
- eg: Agricultural products



6. Who among the following personalities is an exponent of Odissi dance?

निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों में से कौन ओडिसी नृत्य का प्रतिपादक है?

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Guru Bipin Singh       | 1. गुरु बिपिन सिंह       |
| 2. Mayadhar Raut          | 2. मायाधर राऊत           |
| 3. Sinam Basu Singh       | 3. सिनाम बासु सिंह       |
| 4. Rajendra Kumar Gangani | 4. राजेंद्र कुमार गंगानी |

Manipuri

Father: Guru Pankaj Charan Das

### Exponents of Odissi

### TRICK 2

भूटान के प्रधान माधवी से मिलने उड़ीसा आए और यह बात

विजय ने संजू और साहू को बता दी।

Introverted form of dance

### Exponents of Manipuri

- भूटान — Shagun Bhutani
- प्रधान — Gangadhar Pradhan
- माधवी — Madhabi Mudgal
- उड़ीसा — Oddisi
- विजय — Bijayni Satpathy
- संजू — Sanjukta Panigrahi
- साहू — Sudhakar Sahu  
Sutapa Talukdar

- Jhaveri sisters
- Bimbavati Devi
- Nirmala Mehta
- Guru Bipin Singh → Title given: Hanjaba
- Charu Mathur
- Devyani Chalia
- Aluna Kabuini

### Exponents:

Kelucharan Mohapatra

Leela Mohanty

Sujata Mohapatra

Niharika Mohanty

Part of Samaveda  
• Kena Upanishads

7. Which of the following Brahmanas is associated with the Atharvaveda?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा ब्राह्मण अथर्ववेद से संबंधित है?

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Shatapatha Brahmana | 1. शतपथ ब्राह्मण      |
| 2. Chandogya Brahmana  | 2. चान्दोग्य ब्राह्मण |
| 3. Gopatha Brahman     | 3. गोपथ ब्राह्मण      |
| 4. Taittiriya Brahmana | 4. तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण |

Part of Yajurveda

### Important Upanishads

1. Brihadaranyaka (oldest Upanishad)
2. Katha (story of Nachiketa)
3. Taittiriya

**Atharva Veda:** Veda of magic formulaes

• Divided into 20 khandas

### Important Upanishads

1. **Manduka:** Satyameva Jayate is taken from here
2. **Maha Upanishad:** Vasudeva Kutumbkam ("whole world is a family")



8. In which layer of the atmosphere do we spend the most of our lives?

हम अपने जीवन का अधिकांश भाग वायुमंडल की किस परत में व्यतीत करते हैं?

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Thermosphere  | 1. थर्मोस्फीयर |
| ✓ 2. Troposphere | 2. क्षोभमण्डल  |
| 3. Stratosphere  | 3. समतापमंडल   |
| 4. Exosphere     | 4. बहिर्मंडल   |

9. A decision was taken to set up a Disinvestment Commission initially for how many years, in the Union Budget of 1996-97?

1996-97 के केंद्रीय बजट में प्रारंभ में कितने वर्षों के लिए विनिवेश आयोग स्थापित करने का निर्णय लिया गया था?

- |            |         |
|------------|---------|
| 1. Two     | 1. दो   |
| 2. Five    | 2. पांच |
| ✓ 3. Three | 3. तीन  |
| 4. Four    | 4. चार  |

When governments or organisation sell or liquidate assets or subsidiaries

By GV Ramakrishna

By Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) under Mo Finance

10. Who is the regulator of Micro Finance Institutions in India?

भारत में सूक्ष्म वित्त संस्थानों का नियामक कौन है?

- ✓ RBI
- 2. SBI
- 3. NABARD
- 4. SEBI

→ 12 July 1982; B Sivaraman recommendation

→ 12 April 1988 estd.

→ Statutory body in 1992 → SEBI Act 1992

→ Under Mo Finance

→ Regulates Capital market

SIDBI

HQ: Lucknow

Estd: 2 April 1990

11. The Chauri Chaura incident occurred on \_\_\_\_\_, 1922.

चौरी चौरा की घटना \_\_\_\_\_, 1922 को हुई थी।

- 1. 6 February
- ✓ 2. 4 February
- 3. 12 February
- 4. 10 February

4 Feb 1922: Chauri Chaura incident (Chauri Chaura is a village in Gorakhpur)

22 policemen died due to a local protest that caused fire in the police station

Gandhi withdraws the Non-Cooperation movement (jailed in 1922)

Started due to Jallianwala Bagh incident → 13 April 1919

• Eka Movement 1921 → Led by Madari Pasi

12. The Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme encourages and promotes \_\_\_\_\_ among the scheduled castes.

क्रेडिट एन्हांसमेंट गारंटी योजना अनुसूचित जातियों के बीच \_\_\_\_\_ को प्रोत्साहित और बढ़ावा देती है।

- |                      |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1. housing           | 1. आवास     |
| 2. employment        | 2. रोजगार   |
| 3. education         | 3. शिक्षा   |
| 4. entrepreneurships | 4. उद्यमिता |

Launched in: 2014-15

Loan: 15 lakh-5 crore

Under Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

13. As per Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956, the first category includes industries, the future development of which will be the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_.

औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प, 1956 के अनुसार, पहली श्रेणी में उद्योग शामिल हैं, जिनके भविष्य के विकास की जिम्मेदारी \_\_\_\_\_ की होगी।

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Foreign Government      | 1. विदेशी सरकार        |
| 2. private sector only     | 2. केवल निजी क्षेत्र   |
| 3. state only              | 3. केवल बतारें         |
| 4. cooperative sector only | 4. केवल सहकारी क्षेत्र |

14. Ranjumoni Saikia is an exponent of which of the following Indian classical dance forms?

रंजुमोनी सांिकिया निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली की प्रतिपादक हैं?

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Odissi   | 1. ओडिसी   |
| 2. Kathak   | 2. कथक     |
| 3. Sattriya | 3. सत्रिया |
| 4. Manipuri | 4. मणिपुरी |

Exponents of Sattriya

- Jatin Goswami
  - Bhupen Hazarika → awarded Bharat Ratna in 2019
  - Guru Ghanakanta Bora
  - Indira Bora
  - Monogram Dutta
- ↓  
highest Civilian Award

Sattriya

- Dance form of Assam → Vaishnavite form
- Included in year 2000
- Father: Srimanta Shankaradeva
- Themes are related to Lord Krishna
- Assam's music → Borgeet
- Ankiya Naat dance → Bhaona



Dance numbers: Chali, Jhumura, Nadu Bhangi







15. Balban was the slave of which of the following Delhi Sultans?

बलबन निम्नलिखित में से किस दिल्ली सुल्तान का गुलाम था?

- ✓ 1. Iltutmish
- 2. Nasiruddin Mahmud
- 3. Qutbuddin Aibak
- 4. Aram Shah

- 1. इल्तुमिश
- 2. नसीरुद्दीन महमूद
- 3. कुतुबुद्दीन ऐबक
- 4. अराम शाह

Razia: 1236-1240 AD

Balban: 1266-1287 AD

Set up **Diwan-e-A.**  
(military department)

Mentioned himself as  
descendants of **Afrasiyab** and  
**Zille-e-Ilahi** (shadow of God)

Started **Sijda and Paibos**

• **Iltutmish**: **Chahalgani system** after ascending the throne consisting of 40 slaves

Balban ended this

• Also enforced **Iqta System**, a land distribution and administrative system

Ended by Alauddin

16. At present India is in \_\_\_\_\_ industrial Revolution .

वर्तमान में भारत \_\_\_\_\_ औद्योगिक क्रांति में है।

- 1. 3rd
- 2. 2nd
- ✓ 3. 4th
- 4. 1st

Term coined by: **Klaus Schwab**

**AI, machine learning, robotics, etc.**

- The first industrial revolution used water and steam power to mechanise production (the 1800s).
- The second used electric power to create mass production (the early 1900s).
- The third used electronics and information technology to automate production (the late 1900s).

17. Identify the energy of a body arising from the motion of its atoms or molecules.

किसी पिंड की परमाणुओं या अणुओं की गति से उत्पन्न होने वाली ऊर्जा को पहचानें।

- ✓ 1. Wind energy
- 2. Hydel energy
- 3. Electrical energy
- 4. Thermal energy

- 1. पवन ऊर्जा
- 2. जल विद्युत
- 3. विद्युत ऊर्जा
- 4. तापीय ऊर्जा

Capacity to do work  
S.I unit: Joule

Relation between K.E and Momentum

$$K.E = \frac{1}{2} m^2 V^2 = \frac{CmV}{2m} = \frac{p^2}{2m} = K.E$$

$$\frac{p^2}{2m} = K.E$$

$$\frac{(2p)^2}{2m} = K.E = 4 \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

$$M.E = K.E + P.E \rightarrow \text{Stretched bow}$$

Position  $\rightarrow$  Stored water in Dams

$$\frac{1}{2} m v^2$$



## Electrical → Heat

1. **Dynamo**: Mechanical energy → Electrical energy
2. **Generator**: Mechanical energy → Electrical energy
3. **Motor**: Electrical energy → Mechanical energy
4. **Microphone**: Sound energy → Electrical Energy
5. **Loudspeaker**: Electrical energy → Sound energy

18.

A wealthy person in the early Vedic period was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

प्रारंभिक वैदिक काल में एक धनी व्यक्ति को \_\_\_\_\_ के नाम से जाना जाता था।

1. Gaveshna
2. Duhitri
3. Gomat
4. Ravi

Who had large no. of cows

Search for cows

Daughters who used to milk the cows

- **Gavishthi**: war for cows
- **Early Vedic**: Pastoral community/Cattle rearing
- **Later Vedic**: Agriculture

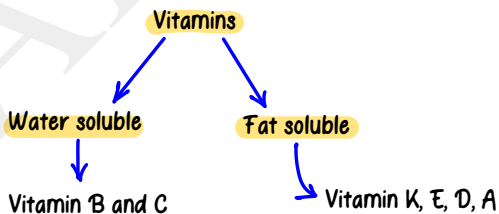
19.

Which Vitamin D analogue is used to treat hypoparathyroidism, refractory rickets and familial hypophosphatemia?

हाइपोपैराथायरोइडिज्म, दृढम्य रिकेट्स और पारिवारिक हाइपोफोस्फेटेमिया के इलाज के लिए किस विटामिन डी एनालॉग का उपयोग किया जाता है?

1. Retinol
2. Ergocalciferol
3. Tacalcitol
4. Tocopherol

Discovered by Casimir Funk





Vitamin	Chemical name	Deficiency
Vit A	Retinol,retinoid, carotenoid	Xerophthalmia/ <b>Nightblindness</b>
<b>Vit B1</b>	Thiamine	Beri-beri, wernickes korasoff psychosis
<b>Vit B2</b>	Riboflavin	Ariboflavinosis
<b>Vit B3</b>	Niacin,niacinamide	Pellagra
<b>Vit B5</b>	Pantothenic acid	Burning feet syndrome
<b>Vit B6</b>	Pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal	Anemia
<b>Vit B7</b>	Biotin	Dermatitis,enteritis
<b>Vit B9</b>	Folic acid	Megaloblastic anemia, neural tube defects
<b>Vit B12</b>	Cyanocobalamin Methylcobalamin	Megaloblastic anemia
Vit C	<b>Ascorbic acid</b>	Scurvy/ <b>bleeding gums</b>
Vit D	Ergocalciferol <b>Cholecalciferol</b>	Rickets,osteomalacia
Vit E	<b>Tocopherols</b>	Hemolytic anemia in newborn / <b>anti-sterility</b>
Vit K	<b>Phylloquinone</b>	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn ( <b>can happen in anyone</b> )

Vitamin B complexes  
Total: 8

No blood clotting

**TRICK** Diseases

- B1: Thymine** ————— **Tho** Beri Beri
- B2: Riboflavin** ————— **R**
- B3: Niacin** ————— **Ne** Pellagra
- B5: Pantothenic acid** ————— **Pant**
- B6: Pyridoxin** ————— **Par**
- B7: Biotin** ————— **Biodata** (Vitamin H)
- B9: Folic Acid** ————— **Foster**
- B12: Cynocobalmine** ————— **Ca** Pernicious anaemia

20. Which of the following Maukhari kings had adopted the title of the Maharajadhiraja?

निम्नलिखित में से किस मौखरि राजा ने महाराजाधिराज की उपाधि धारण की थी?

- |                  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Adityavarman  | 1. आदित्यवर्मन  |
| 2. Isanavarman   | 2. इसानवर्मन    |
| 3. Sardulavarman | 3. सार्दुलवर्मन |
| 4. Harivarman    | 4. हरिवर्मन     |

**Capital: Kanyakubja**  
**Ruled: 550-600AD**  
**Title taken: Maharajadhiraja**

Rashtrakuta

