



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 28

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1. Which clause of Article 51A of the Constitution of India renounces the practices derogatory to the dignity of women?

भारत के संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51A का कौन सा खंड महिलाओं की गरिमा के लिए अपमानजनक प्रथाओं का त्याग करता है?

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| 1. Clause b | 1. खण्ड b |
| 2. Clause c | 2. खण्ड c |
| 3. Clause e | 3. खण्ड e |
| 4. Clause f | 4. खण्ड f |

Art 51A (k): it is the duty of guardians to provide education to 6-14 yrs

FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

The Constitution of India

Article 51A

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem ;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom ;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India ;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so ;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities ; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women ;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture ;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wild life and to have compassion for living creatures ;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform ;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence ;
- to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the Nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement ;

Art 51A

Abide

b: Bhagat Singh

c: 3 duties

d: to defend

e: panch — to promote equality

f: fort

g: greenery

h: humanism

i: eye — Non-violence "an eye for an eye"

M K Gandhi

j: jeddu — Jadeja (all rounder)

2. _____ a native of Baghdad, wrote Akhbar al-zaman ("The History of Time")

बगदाद के मूल निवासी _____ ने अखबार अल-ज़मान ("समय का इतिहास") लिखा

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. Abu al-Rayhan | 1. अबू अल-रेहान |
| 2. Abdur Razzak | 2. अब्दुर रज़ज़क |
| 3. Al-Masudi | 3. अल-मसूदी |
| 4. Ibn Battuta | 4. इब्न बतूता |

Persian traveller during Deva Raya II

Morocco traveller

During Muhammad Bin Tuglaq/Harihara and Bukka

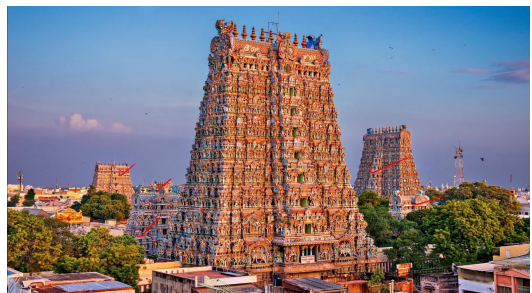
Book: Rihla

3. Meenakshi Amman Temple is located on the southern bank of which river?

मीनाक्षी अम्मन मंदिर किस नदी के दक्षिण तट पर स्थित है?

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Vaigai | 1. वैगई |
| 2. Godavari | 2. गोदावरी |
| 3. Krishna | 3. कृष्णा |
| 4. Kaveri | 4. कावेरी |

Madurai, Tamil Nadu





Shore temple: Mahabalipuram

By Pallava Dynasty

Introduced Dravidian style of architecture

Nagara Style of architecture by Gupta Dynasty

4. What is the density of the population of India as per 2011 census?

2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत का जनसंख्या घनत्व कितना है?

- 1.383 persons per square kilometre
- 2.381 persons per square kilometre
- 3.384 persons per square kilometre
- ✓ 3.82 persons per square kilometre

- 1.383 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर
- 2.381 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर
- 3.384 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर
- 4.382 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किलोमीटर

17.5% of total world's population

Area wise: 2.4%

1210 M

Male: 51.54%

Female: 48.46%

Rural

Urban

833 M

377 M

Population Density: the measure of no. of individuals per square kilometre

2001: 325

2011: 382

	Highest	Lowest
State	Bihar (1106)	Arunachal Pradesh (17)
UT	Delhi (11,297)	Andaman and Nicobar (46)
District	NE Delhi	Dibang Valley

Growth Rate

Parameters

Annual: 1.64% (Average annual growth rate)

Decadal: (2001-2011): 17.64%

Male: 17.19%

Female: 18.12%

In terms of number: 181 M



• Highest decade growth rate: 1961-1971 (24.8%)

• Lowest: 1911-1921

-0.31%

(Due to famine)

Year of Great Divide

	Highest	Lowest
State	Meghalaya (27.8%)	Nagaland (-0.47%) → Kerala
UT	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (55.5%)	
District	Kurung Kumey; Arunachal (111%)	Longleng (Nagaland)

5. Which of the following Acts was introduced to regulate Foreign Exchange in India in 1973?

1973 में भारत में विदेशी मुद्रा को विनियमित करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिनियम पेश किया गया था?

1. SARFESI
2. FEMA
3. FRBM
4. FERA

FEMA replaced FERA in 1999

Stands for: Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act → 2002

To facilitate the recovery of outstanding loans

NPA: Non Performing Assets

Loan over due by 90 days

FRBM: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act → 2003

6. Which of the following is NOT covered under the definition of a Urban Settlement as per the Census of India?

भारत की जनगणना के अनुसार शहरी बस्ती की परिभाषा के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा शामिल नहीं है?

1. More than 75% of the population engaged in primary sector
2. Population density of 400 persons per sq. km
3. Population size of more than 5,000 persons
4. Presence of municipality, corporation, etc

Agriculture sector

1. 75% से अधिक जनसंख्या प्राथमिक क्षेत्र में नगी हुई है
2. जनसंख्या घनत्व 400 व्यक्ति प्रति वर्ग किमी
3. 5,000 से अधिक व्यक्तियों की जनसंख्या का आकार
4. नगर पालिका, निगम आदि की उपस्थिति



7. Perna Shrimali is an exponent of which of the following Indian classical dance forms?

पेरना श्रीमाली निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली की प्रतिपादक हैं?

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. Odissi | 1. ओडिसी |
| 2. Sattriya | 2. सत्रिया |
| 3. Kathak | 3. कथक |
| 4. Bharatanatyam | 4. भरतनाट्यम |

Birju Maharaj → Kalka Bindadin Gharana

Exponents of Kathak

TRICK

अरे महारज नारायण और देवी में आस्था रखो, उनका प्रसाद

खाओ विद्या मिलेगी, लखपति बनोगे और सब मंगल होगा।

	→ Padma Vibhushan, 1984/1986
महारज	— Birju Maharaj, Lachhu Maharaj, Achhan Maharaj
नारायण	— Shovna Narayan → Dance school: Kalashram, 1998
देवी	— Sitara Devi
आस्था	— Kamini Asthana, Nalini Asthana
प्रसाद	— Narayan Prasad, Kalka Prasad, Ishwari Prasad
विद्या	— Vidhya Gauri Akhbar
लखपति	— Kumudni Lakhia
मंगल	— Aditi Mangal Das
	— Kumkum Dhar
	— Roshan Kumar

→ Founder of Lucknow Gharana

8. Two major programs were launched in the 1960s, popularly known as the Green Revolution..

1960 के दशक में दो प्रमुख कार्यक्रम शुरू किये गये, जिन्हें लोकप्रिय रूप से हरित क्रांति के नाम से जाना जाता है।

- Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IAAP, 1961); Intensive Irrigation Programme (IIP, 1964)
- Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP, 1961); Intensive Agriculture Development Programme (IADP, 1964)
- Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP, 1961); Intensive Agriculture Area Programme (IAAP, 1964)
- Intensive Irrigation Programme (IIP, 1961); Intensive Agriculture District Programme (IADP, 1964)

- गहन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम (आईएएपी, 1961); गहन सिंचाई कार्यक्रम (आईआईपी, 1964)
- गहन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (आईएएपी, 1961); गहन कृषि विकास कार्यक्रम (आईएडीपी, 1964)
- गहन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम (आईएडीपी, 1961); गहन कृषि क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम (IAAP, 1964)
- गहन सिंचाई कार्यक्रम (आईआईपी, 1961); गहन कृषि जिला कार्यक्रम (आईएडीपी, 1964)

9. Latent resources refer to _____.

गुप्त संसाधन _____ को संदर्भित करते हैं।

- inefficient resources
- potential resources
- efficient resources
- actual resources

- अकुशल संसाधन
- संभावित संसाधन
- कुशल संसाधन
- वास्तविक संसाधन

These are the resources which remain hidden and therefore idle, these are hidden simply because they are not any use

10. What do you call a spherical mirror whose reflecting surface is curved outwards?

आप उस गोलाकार दर्पण को क्या कहते हैं जिसकी परावर्तक सतह बाहर की ओर मुड़ी होती है?

- ✓ Convex
 - 3. Opaque
 - 2. Pyramid
 - 4. Concave
- 1. उत्तल
 - 3. अपारदर्शी
 - 2. पिरामिड
 - 4. अवतल

Plane Mirror

1. Image distance = Object distance
2. Object size = Image size
3. Erect → Virtual
4. Laterally inverted: Left → Right
Right → Left

Types of Mirror

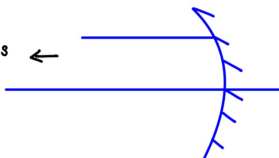
• Plane Mirror

• Spherical Mirror → Convex Mirror

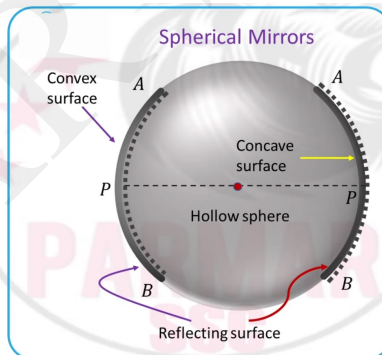
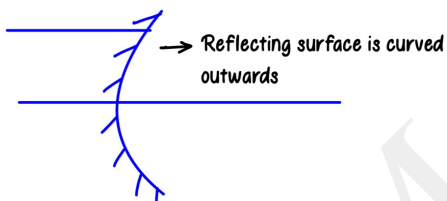
Concave Mirror

Concave Mirror

Reflecting surfaces curved inwards



Convex Mirror



Uses of Mirror

Concave → Magnifying

- Shaving mirror
- Torchlight
- Dentist mirror
- Used in solar furnace

Convex → Diminishing

- Rear view mirror in vehicle
- Security reasons → In ATMs
- Sunglasses
- Reflection in street light

11. Which of the following spheres or activities is least suited for privatisation in an economy?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र या गतिविधियाँ किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में निजीकरण के लिए सबसे कम उपयुक्त है?

- 1. Trading activities
- ✓ Law enforcing activities
- 3. Agricultural production activities
- 4. Industrial production activities

- 1. व्यापारिक गतिविधियाँ
- 2. कानून लागू करने वाली गतिविधियाँ
- 3. कृषि उत्पादन गतिविधियाँ
- 4. औद्योगिक उत्पादन गतिविधियाँ



12. Which of the following is a drawback of the barter system of exchange?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा विनिमय की वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली का दोष है?

- (A) Lack of double coincidence of wants
- (B) It is difficult to carry forward one's wealth under the barter system

- (A) चाहतों के दोहरे संयोग का अभाव
- (B) वस्तु विनिमय प्रणाली के तहत किसी के धन को आगे बढ़ाना मुश्किल है

- Both A and B
- Neither A nor B
- Only B
- Only A

An act of trading goods or services between two or more parties without the use of money

13. Which of the following was the first reform organisation of nineteenth century Maharashtra?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के महाराष्ट्र का पहला सुधार संगठन था?

- 1. Prarthana Samaj
- 2. Satya Shodhak Samaj
- 3. Dharma Sabha
- 4. Paramhansa Sabha

- 1. प्रार्थना समाज
- 2. सत्यशोधक समाज
- 3. धर्म सभा
- 4. परमहंस सभा

1867 by Atmaram Pandurang

1830 by Radhakant Deb against
Brahmo Samaj

1849 by Dadoba Pandurang

1873 by Jyotibha Phule

Belonged to Mali community

Writings: Gulamgiri and Sarvajanic Satyadharma

14. Which of the following communities primarily observes the festival of Cheti Chand?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा समुदाय मुख्य रूप से चैती चंड का त्योहार मनाता है?

- 1. Ezhavas
- 2. Ahoms
- 3. Sindhis
- 4. Kodavas

- 1. एझावास
- 2. अहोम
- 3. सिंधी
- 4. कोडवास

During Chaitra (March)

SNDP movement: Sri Narayan Dharma Paripalan Yogam

By Sri Narayan Guru for
depressed classes (Ezhavas)



15. Which of the following Articles provided for some Fundamental Duties as an exception in the initial Constitution of India, even before provisions of the Fundamental Duties were introduced in the Constitution of India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद भारत के प्रारंभिक संविधान में अपवाद के रूप में कुछ मौलिक कर्तव्यों का प्रावधान करता है, यहां तक कि भारत के संविधान में मौलिक कर्तव्यों के प्रावधानों को पेश किए जाने से पहले भी?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Article 34 | 1. अनुच्छेद 34 |
| 2. Article 35 | 2. अनुच्छेद 35 |
| 3. Article 36 | 3. अनुच्छेद 36 |
| 4. Article 33 | 4. अनुच्छेद 33 |

Restriction on FRs while martial law is enforced in any area

Parliament only has the power to make any provisions regarding FRs

Defines the term "State" in Part IV

Art 33: FRs can be restricted for few Forces — CAPF, Defence

16.

Fisher's quantity theory is explained by his famous equation given as

फिशर के मात्रा सिद्धांत को उनके प्रसिद्ध समीकरण _____ द्वारा समझाया गया है।

1. $MP = VT$
2. $MT = PV$
3. $MV = PT$
4. $PV = MV$



Quantity Theory of Money

Where,

$$MV = PT$$

M = Total amount of money in the economy

V = Velocity of circulation of money

P = General price level in the economy

T = Total index of physical volume of transactions

17.

Which of the following spheres or activities is most suited for privatisation in an economy?

किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में निजीकरण के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा क्षेत्र या गतिविधियाँ सबसे उपयुक्त हैं?

1. Legal system in an economy
2. Defence system of the economy
3. Communication system in an economy
4. Law and order in an economy

1. अर्थव्यवस्था में कानूनी व्यवस्था
2. अर्थव्यवस्था की रक्षा प्रणाली
3. किसी अर्थव्यवस्था में संचार व्यवस्था
4. अर्थव्यवस्था में कानून और व्यवस्था



18. The vision of 'Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth' was emphasised in which of the following Five-Year Plans?

निम्नलिखित में से किस पंचवर्षीय योजना में 'तेज, सतत और अधिक समावेशी विकास' की दृष्टि पर जोर दिया गया था?

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1. Third | 1. तीसरा |
| 2. Tenth | 2. दसवाँ |
| 3. Twelfth | 3. बारहवाँ |
| 4. First | 4. प्रथम |

11. 11th Five Year Plan → During Manmohan Singh

- Duration: 2007-2012

Key Focus:

- Towards faster and more inclusive growth
- Target: 9%
- Achieved: 8%

12. 12th Five Year Plan → During Manmohan Singh

- Duration: 2012-2017 → 2014

Key focus:

- Towards faster, inclusive, and sustainable growth

Last FYP

NITI AAYOG → In place of Five Year Plan

- Setup on: 1st Jan 2015
- It is a Think Tank of govt.
- Publishes reports
- Vision Document

19. Narasimha, the military commander, founded the _____ of Vijayanagara Empire

सैन्य कमांडर नरसिम्हा ने विजयनगर साम्राज्य के _____ को स्थापना की

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Aravidu Dynasty | 1. अराविंदु राजवंश |
| 2. Sangama Dynasty | 2. संगम राजवंश |
| 3. Saluva Dynasty | 3. सालुव वंश |
| 4. Tuluva Dynasty | 4. तुलुव राजवंश |

→ **Founder:** Tirumala Deva Raya

→ **Founder:** Vir Narsingha/Tuluva Narasa Nayaka

Ruled: 1486-1491

20. What is the size of the image in a convex mirror if it is placed at infinity?

यदि उत्तल दर्पण को अनंत पर रखा जाए तो उसमें प्रतिबिम्ब का आकार क्या होगा?

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1. Diminished | 1. कम हो जाना |
| 2. Inverted | 2. उल्टा |
| 3. Point sized | 3. बिंदु आकार |
| 4. Erect | 4. सीधा होना |

- Focal length of convex mirror/ lens = +ve
- Focal length of concave mirror/lens = -ve



Location, size and nature of image formed by Spherical Mirrors

Concave Mirror

Position of object	Figure	Position of image	Nature of image
1. At infinity		At the principal focus or in the focal plane	Real, inverted, extremely diminished in size
2. Beyond the centre of curvature		Between the principal focus and centre of curvature	Real, inverted and diminished
3. At the centre of curvature		At the centre of curvature	Real, inverted and equal to object
4. Between focus and centre of curvature		Beyond centre of curvature	Real, inverted and bigger than object.
5. At the principal focus		At infinity	Extremely magnified
* 6. Between the pole and principal focus		Behind the mirror	Virtual, erect and magnified

Image Formation of Concave Mirror

Object	Image	Nature
1. ∞	Focus	Real and Inverted, extremely diminished
2. Beyond C	C and F	Real and Inverted, diminished
3. At C	At C	Real and inverted, equal
4. B/W C and F	Beyond C	Real and inverted, enlarged
5. At F	∞	Real and inverted, highly enlarged

Image Formation of Convex Mirror

Position of the object	Position of the image	Size of the image	Nature of the image
At infinity	At the focus F, behind the mirror	Highly diminished, point-sized	Virtual and erect
Between infinity and the pole P of the mirror	Between P and F, behind the mirror	Diminished	Virtual and erect

Mirror Formula

$$\frac{1}{v} + \frac{1}{u} = \frac{1}{f}$$



$$\text{Magnification} = \frac{h_i}{h_o} = -\frac{v}{u}$$

Height of image

Height of object

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