



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 29**

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1. According to the Census 2011, which statement is INCORRECT about the definition of a literate person in India?

जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार भारत में साक्षर व्यक्ति की परिभाषा के बारे में कौन सा कथन गलत है?

- ✓ The person should be a male.
  - 2. The person should be able to read.
  - 3. The person should be able to write.
  - 4. The person's age should be 7 years and above. \*
1. व्यक्ति पुरुष होना चाहिए.  
 2. व्यक्ति को पढ़ने में सक्षम होना चाहिए।  
 3. व्यक्ति को लिखना आना चाहिए.  
 4. व्यक्ति की उम्र 7 वर्ष और उससे अधिक होनी चाहिए.

### Literacy Rate

• 2001: 64.83% Increase of 9.2%

• 2011: 74.04%

Male: 82.14% Female: 65.46%

• Difference: 16.68%

State with highest difference in male and female literacy rate: Rajasthan

	Highest	Lowest
State	Kerala (94%)	Bihar (61.8%)
UT	Lakshadweep (91.85%)	Dadra and Nagar Haveli
District	Serchhip (Mizoram)	Alirajpur (Madhya Pradesh)

2. Rupa Rani Das Bora is an exponent of which of the following Indian classical dance forms?

रूपा रानी दास बोरा निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय शास्त्रीय नृत्य शैली की प्रतिपादक हैं?

- 1. Manipuri
- ✓ 2. Kathak
- 3. Sattriya
- 4. Bharatanatyam
- 1. मणिपुरी
- 2. कथक
- 3. सत्रिया
- 4. भरतनाट्यम

• Ghanakanta bora: Sattriya

3.

The Kanchenjunga peak is located in which sub-division of Himalaya from the following?

कंचनजंगा चोटी निम्नलिखित में से हिमालय के किस उपखण्ड में स्थित है?

- 1. Arunachal Himalayas
- 2. Himachal and Uttaranchal Himalayas
- ✓ 3. Darjeeling and Sikkim Himalayas
- 4. Kashmir Himalayas

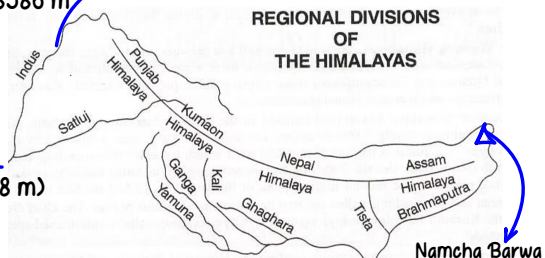
World's 3rd highest peak

World's highest peak

- 1st: Mt. Everest (8848 m)
- 2nd: K2 (8611m)
- 3rd: Kanchenjunga
- 4th: Lhotse

Western most peak of Great

Himalayas: Nanga Parbat





4. In which of the following Indian National Congress sessions was a pact signed between the Congress and Muslim League by which the separate electorates was accepted by both the parties?

निम्नलिखित में से किस भारतीय राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस सत्र में कांग्रेस और मुस्लिम लीग के बीच एक समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे जिसके द्वारा दोनों पार्टियों द्वारा अलग-अलग निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों को स्वीकार कर लिया गया था?

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| 1. Lucknow, 1936 | 1. लखनऊ, 1936  |
| 2. Surat, 1907   | 2. सुरत, 1907  |
| 3. Lahore, 1929  | 3. लाहौर, 1929 |
| 4. Lucknow, 1916 | 4. लखनऊ, 1916  |

In 1906

Famous for reunion of Moderates and Extremists

Lucknow Pact signed between Congress and Muslim League  
• Joined demands kept by both parties

- Congress split into Moderates and Extremists
- Surat Session presided by Rash 'Bihari Ghosh

5. Which measure is an estimation of the total borrowings by the government?

कौन सा उपाय सरकार द्वारा कुल उधार का अनुमान है?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. GDP growth rate | 1. जीडीपी विकास दर |
| 2. Inflation       | 2. महंगाई          |
| 3. Fiscal deficit  | 3. राजकोषीय घाटा   |
| 4. Revenue deficit | 4. राजस्व घाटा     |

General Rise In the level of prices of Goods and Services

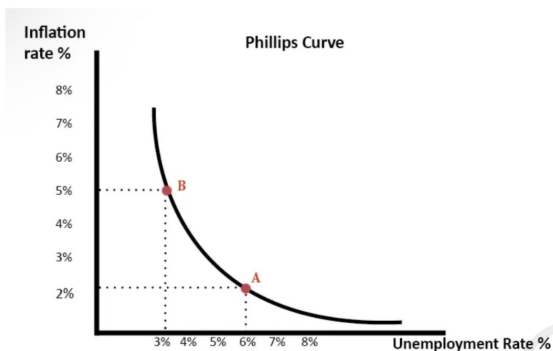
In Inflation → Borrower benefits than lender

↓  
It allows borrowers to pay lenders back with money worth less than when it was originally borrowed

In Deflation → Lender benefits than borrower

Disinflation → a temporary slowing of the pace of price inflation

• Phillips Curve: Inflation  $\uparrow$  and Unemployment  $\downarrow$  have inverse relationship



• Stagflation: Inflation  $\uparrow$  Unemployment  $\uparrow$

Phillips Curve  $\times$



Proved wrong **No economic activity**

6.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the process of complete or incomplete oxidation or hydrolysis of fats and oils when exposed to air, light, moisture, or bacterial action that spoils food.

\_\_\_\_\_ हवा, प्रकाश, नमी या भोजन को खराब करने वाली जीवाणु क्रिया के संपर्क में आने पर वसा और तेलों के पूर्ण या अपूर्ण ऑक्सीकरण या हाइड्रोलिसिस को प्रक्रिया है।

- ✓ Rancidification
- 2. Auto-oxidation
- 3. Hydrogenation
- 4. Auto reduction

- 1. नासी होना
- 2. स्वतः-ऑक्सीकरण
- 3. हाइड्रोजनीकरण
- 4. स्वतः-कमी

Oxidation reaction

Also filled in tyres  
 • Nitrogen is used to flush bags of chips because it slows down the oxidation of chips

Corrosion is also an oxidation reaction

Hydrogenation reaction

• Unsaturated hydrocarbons  $\xrightarrow[\text{Catalyst}]{\text{Ni/Pd}}$  Saturated hydrocarbons Alkanes

In vegetable oil

In animal oil

Alkene

Alkyne

Burn with yellow flame

Burn with clear blue flame



7. In which of the following state chhau dance is generally NOT performed?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में छऊ नृत्य आमतौर पर नहीं किया जाता है?

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Odisha      | 1. ओडिशा        |
| 2. West Bengal | 2. पश्चिम बंगाल |
| 3. Jharkhand   | 3. झारखण्ड      |
| 4. Tamil Nadu  | 4. तमिलनाडु     |

### Dances from Eastern India

- Paika, Domkach, Mundari, Fagua, Karma, Jhumair

8.

Pathans in North-West India organised the society of Khudai Khidmatgars, popularly known as Red Shirt, under whose leadership?

उत्तर-पश्चिम भारत में पठानों ने खुदाई खिदमतगार समाज का गठन किया, जो रेड शर्ट के नाम से प्रसिद्ध था, किसके नेतृत्व में?

- |                            |
|----------------------------|
| 1. MA Ansari               |
| 2. Hasrat Mohani           |
| 3. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan |
| 4. Muhammad Ali            |

- Non-Indian who received Bharat Ratna
- Another non-Indian to receive Bharat Ratna: Nelson Mandela

### Other leaders from different regions

- Tamil Nadu: C. Rajagopalachari
- Malabar: K. Kelappan (led Vaikom Satyagraha)
- Orissa: Gopalbandhu Chaudhari
- Bihar: Ambika Kant Sinha (Nakhas Pond chosen as site)
- Dharsana: Sarojini Naidu

9.

\_\_\_\_\_ was set up in 1963 to promote the growth and distribution of high yielding variety seeds.

\_\_\_\_\_ की स्थापना 1963 में उच्च उपज वाले किस्म के बीजों के विकास और वितरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए की गई थी।

- |                                      |
|--------------------------------------|
| 1. National Agricultural Corporation |
| 2. Indian Agricultural Institute     |
| 3. Indian Seeds Corporation          |
| 4. National Seeds Corporation        |

- |                        |
|------------------------|
| 1. राष्ट्रीय कृषि निगम |
| 2. भारतीय कृषि संस्थान |
| 3. भारतीय बीज निगम     |
| 4. राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम  |

HQ: Kanpur

3rd FYP

Commission for Agriculture Costs and Prices

- FCI

Both setup on 1963

- National Agriculture Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) → Set up on 2nd Oct 1958

1st female judge of any HC: Anna Chandy (Kerala HC)

10.

Who holds the authority of transferring judges from one High court to another High Court?

न्यायाधीशों को एक उच्च न्यायालय से दूसरे उच्च न्यायालय में स्थानांतरित करने का अधिकार किसके पास है?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. The senior most judge of Supreme Court | 1. उच्चतम न्यायालय के वरिष्ठतम न्यायाधीश |
| 2. The chief justice of India             | 2. भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश               |
| 3. The law minister of India              | 3. भारत के कानून मंत्री                  |
| 4. The President of India                 | 4. भारत के राष्ट्रपति                    |

On recommendation of Collegium of judges

- Part VI
- Art 214-231
- Only UT with a HC: Delhi

- Common HC of J&K and Ladakh

- Art 231 → 7th CA of 1956 → Establishment of common High Court for two or more States



## Common High Courts

- Lakshadweep and Kerala: Kochi HC
- Andaman and Nicobar and West Bengal: Calcutta HC
- Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu: Bombay HC
- Maharashtra and Goa: Bombay HC
- Puducherry and Tamil Nadu: Madras HC

• 1st female Chief Justice of any HC: Leila Seth (Himachal Pradesh HC)

• 1st female judge of SC of India: Fathima Beevi

• Uttarakhand HC 1st female Chief Justice (2024): Ritu Bahri

\*As per Constitution of India, Delhi is declared as the seat of Supreme Court of India. However, the CGJ has the power to assign another place as the seat of SC

↳ Optional provision

## Timeline for changes of appointment procedures

1st Judges Case: S P Gupta Case (1982)

• President can take advice of CGJ → not binding on President

2nd Judges Case (1993)

• President can take advice of CJI → CJI will take advice of two other judges

Binding on President

3rd Judges Case (1998)

• President can take advice of CJI → CJI will take advice of four other judges

Binding on President

This system resulted in birth of the Collegium System

Court clarified, Collegium would comprise of:

— CJI + 4 senior most colleagues —

— Appointments to SC —

— CJI + 2 senior most colleagues —

— Appointments to HC —

99th CA (2015)

• Ended the Collegium System and established National Judicial Appointment Commission consisting of judiciary, executive, and the public



## 4th Judges Case (2015)

Declared 99th CA as "unconstitutional" as judiciary has the power of judicial review (judicial primacy in making appointments and restored the Collegium System)

11.

The first Paralympic games were held in which year?

पहला पैरालंपिक खेल किस वर्ष आयोजित किया गया था?

1. 1962
- ✓ 1960
3. 1961
4. 1964

In Rome, Italy

→ Winter Olympics of 2026: Milan and Cortina (Italy)

12.

Subsidy, with reference to agriculture, implies that the farmers get inputs at prices \_\_\_\_\_ than the market prices.

कृषि के संदर्भ में सब्सिडी का तात्पर्य यह है कि किसानों को बाजार कीमतों की तुलना में कीमतों पर इनपुट मिलता है।

- |                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. 50% lower    | 1. 50% कम   |
| ✓ 2. 50% higher | 2. 50% अधिक |
| 3. lower        | 3. निचला    |
| 4. higher       | 4. उच्चतर   |

Introduced Dagh and Chehra system

13.

During Alauddin Khilji's reign, the cloth market was known as \_\_\_\_\_.

अलाउद्दीन खिलजी के शासनकाल के दौरान, कपड़ा बाजार को \_\_\_\_\_ के नाम से जाना जाता था।

1. Shahna-i-Mandi
- ✓ Sarai-i-Adl
3. Mandi
4. Munhiyans

Grain Market

Secret agent

Gave Khilji title: Sikandar-e-Azam

Amir Khusrau in his court (Tut-e-Hind title given to him by Khilji)

Reforms by Khilji to maintain huge Army

During Tughlaq's reign

Ziauddin Barani wrote Fatwa-e-Jahandari and Tarik-e-Firozshahi

Malik Kafur (Military Commander of Khilji) → South India expedition

Also known as Hazar Dinari

As said by



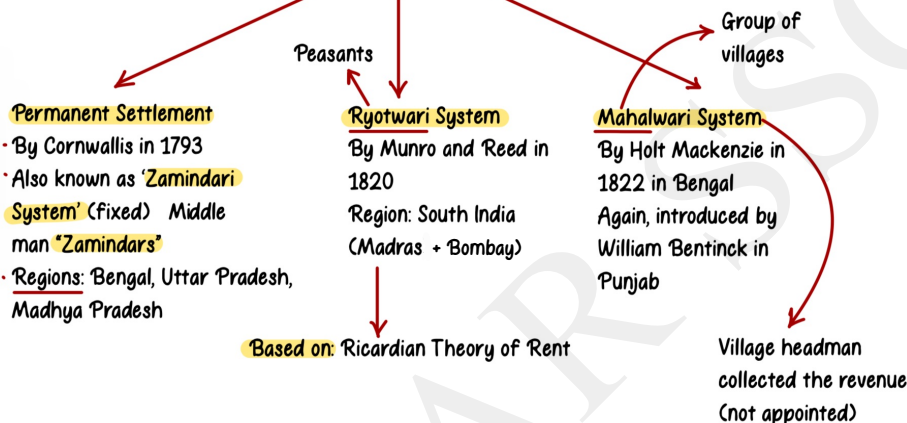
14.

Ryotwari system of revenue collection in India, introduced by the British, was based on the \_\_\_\_\_.

भारत में राजस्व संग्रहण की रीयतवारी प्रणाली, जो अंग्रेजों द्वारा शुरू की गई थी, \_\_\_\_\_ पर आधारित थी।

- |                               |                                |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Smith's theory of rent     | 1. स्मिथ का लगान का सिद्धांत   |
| 2. Malthusian theory of rent  | 2. लगान का माल्थुसियन सिद्धांत |
| 3. Marx's theory of rent      | 3. मार्क्स का लगान का सिद्धांत |
| ✓ 4. Ricardian theory of rent | 4. लगान का रिकार्डियन सिद्धांत |

### 3 Land Reforms



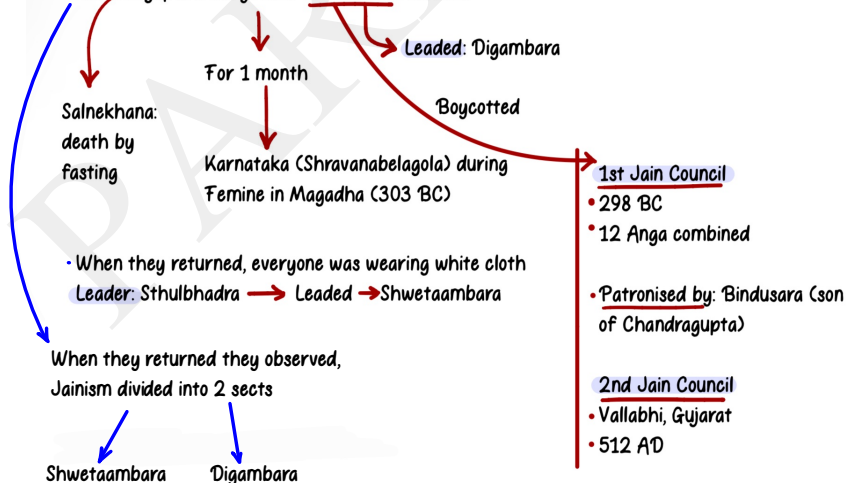
15.

Towards the close of Chandragupta Maurya's rule, a terrible famine broke out in South Bihar \_\_\_\_\_ and his disciples migrated to Sravanabelagola in Karnataka.

चंद्रगुप्त मौर्य के शासन के अंत में, दक्षिण बिहार में भयानक अकाल पड़ा। \_\_\_\_\_ और उनके शिष्य कर्नाटक के श्रवणबेलगोला में चले गए।

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Jambu        | 1. जम्बू      |
| 2. Indrabhuti   | 2. इन्द्रभूति |
| ✓ 3. Bhadrabahu | 3. भद्रबाहू   |
| 4. Sthulabhadra | 4. स्थूलभद्र  |

### Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu (Friend)





• Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

1st Tirthankar's son

➤ Mahamatsyabhishek festival is celebrated here

Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali



16. Doljatra is a festival of \_\_\_\_\_ introduced by Sankaradeva.

ओलजात्रा शंकरदेव द्वारा शुरू किया गया \_\_\_\_\_ का त्योहार है।

1. Uttarakhand
2. Kerala
3. Assam
4. Maharashtra

Ganesh Chaturthi, Banganga, Ellora, Pola

Festivals celebrated in

- **Purnima**: Holi, Buddha Purnima, Rakshabandhan, Guru Nanak's birthday
- **Amavasya**: Diwali

- 3 types of Purnima → Narali
- Kojagiri (festival in Maharashtra)
- Vat

• **Hojagiri dance**: in Tripura

↳ Performed by Reang Community

17. In which of the following states is India's biggest vineyard music festival Sula Fest held?

भारत का सबसे बड़ा वाइनगार्ड संगीत समारोह सुला फेस्ट निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में आयोजित किया जाता है?

1. Punjab
2. Gujarat
3. Sikkim
4. Maharashtra

1. पंजाब
2. गुजरात
3. सिक्किम
4. महाराष्ट्र

Nasik

Situated near Godavari river

18. Which is NOT correct about Right to Equality? समानता के अधिकार के बारे में कौन सा सही नहीं है?

1. It abolishes untouchability in any form.
2. It prohibits the state to confer any kind of title including titles in military and academic fields.
3. Right to equality prohibits discriminations on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
4. It provides for equal access to public places like shops, hotels, places of entertainment, wells, bathing ghats and places of worship.

Art 15

1. यह किसी भी रूप में अस्पृश्यता को समाप्त करता है।
2. यह राज्य को सैन्य और शैक्षणिक क्षेत्रों में उपाधियों सहित किसी भी प्रकार की उपाधि प्रदान करने से रोकता है।
3. समानता का अधिकार धर्म, नस्ल, जाति, लिंग या जन्म स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव पर रोक लगाता है।
4. यह दुकानों, होटलों, मनोरंजन स्थलों, कुओं, स्नान घाटों और पूजा स्थलों जैसे सार्वजनिक स्थानों तक समान पहुंच प्रदान करता है।

Articles	Provision
Article - 14	The state shall not deny any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the law within the territory of India, on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
Article - 15	The state shall not discriminate against any citizen on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.
Article - 16	There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state.
Article - 17	Abolition of untouchability.
Article - 18	Abolition of all titles except military and academic.



19. Who among the following personalities is an exponent of Kuchipudi dance?

निम्नलिखित व्यक्तित्वों में से कौन कुचिपुड़ी नृत्य का प्रतिपादक है?

1. Shovana Narayan
2. Purna Shrimali
3. Haripriya Namboodiri
4. Shobha Naidu

Kathak

Kathakali

Disciple of: Vempati Chinna Satyam

20.

Emperor Ashoka conquered Kalinga after how many years of his coronation?

सम्राट अशोक ने अपने राज्याभिषेक के कितने वर्ष बाद कलिंग पर विजय प्राप्त की?

- ✓ 1. 8 years
2. 15 years
3. 5 years
4. 11 years

261 BC

13th edict: About Kalinga War

Radhagupta helped Ashoka to obtain the throne → Killed Susima, his brother

Mentions himself as 'Devanami Piyadasi on rock edicts (beloved of God)

CA.

Hatti Community of which state has been recently granted ST Status ?

1. Uttarakhand
- ✓ 2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Haryana
4. Madhya Pradesh

- ST community: 8.6% population in India
- Highest in: Madhya Pradesh
- No ST population in Delhi, Chandigarh, Haryana, Punjab

1st state to impose UCC

Art 44: Uniform Civil Code (DPSP)

Now justiciable due to Act enforced

Non-justiciable

• Changi Airport of Singapore earns the title of World's Best Airport for 2023

CA.

Gabriel Attal has become the 1<sup>st</sup> Gay PM of which Country ?

1. Sweden
2. Switzerland
- ✓ 3. France
4. Singapore

1st country to issue:

Digital Schengen Visa → Paris Olympics

1st country to accept UPI

Also, accepted by Sri Lanka and Mauritius

• President of France: Emmanuel Macron

Chief Guest of 75th Republic Day of India