



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 46**

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1.

'Wings of Fire' is the autobiography of \_\_\_\_\_.  
'विग्स ऑफ फायर' \_\_\_\_\_ की आत्मकथा है।

- ✓ APJ Abdul Kalam \_\_\_\_\_ 5 Grammy
- 2. Zakir Husain \_\_\_\_\_
- 3. KR Narayanan \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Rajendra Prasad \_\_\_\_\_ Most no. of Grammy

1. एपीजे अब्दुल कलाम
2. जाकिर हुसैन
3. केआर नारायणन
4. राजेंद्र प्रसाद

### Other Autobiographies

- **Unbreakable:** Mary Kom
- **Freedom in Exile:** 14th Dalai Lama
- **My Life My Music:** Pt. Ravi Shankar
- **The Test of My Life:** Yuvraj Singh
- **Ace Against Odds:** Sania Mirza
- **Playing to Win:** Sania Nehwal

2.

Which of the following places experiences extreme cold in winter and pleasant weather in summer?

निम्नलिखित में से किस स्थान पर सर्दियों में अत्यधिक ठंड और गर्मियों में सुखद मौसम होता है?

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Amritsar  | 1. अमृतसर    |
| ✓ 2. Leh     | 2. लेह       |
| 3. Chennai   | 3. चेन्नई    |
| 4. New Delhi | 4. नई दिल्ली |

- **Land:** gets heated and cools down at faster rate
- **Water:** takes time to heat and cool down

• **Extreme cold in winter and extreme hot in summer**

→ **Continentalty** (Extreme climatic conditions)

In interior of continents (far away from ocean/sea)

↳ **Moderating influence**

• **Gobi Desert** (desert in northern China and southern Mongolia) → **Cold desert**

↳ **Rain deficit region** (formed due to Continentalty)

3.

Ustad Asad Ali Khan is famous for which of the following schools of Dhrupad as an instrumentalist?

उस्ताद असद अली खान निम्नलिखित में से किस ध्रुपद विद्या के वादयंत्र वादक के रूप में प्रसिद्ध हैं?

- |                   |              |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Nauhar         | 1. नौहर      |
| 2. Dagar          | 2. डगर       |
| ✓ 3. Khandarabani | 3. खंडारबानी |
| 4. Gauri          | 4. गौरी      |

↳ **Associated with: Rudra Veena**

↳ **Zia Mohiuddin Dagar** also associated with Rudra Veena

#### 4. Bharatanatyam is traditionally performed to which type of music?

भरतनाट्यम पारंपरिक रूप से किस प्रकार के संगीत पर किया जाता है?

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Lavani     | 1. लावनी       |
| 2. Baul       | 2. बाउल        |
| 3. Hindustani | 3. हिंदुस्तानी |
| 4. Carnatic   | 4. कर्नाटक     |

#### Stages of Bharatnatyam

- Alarippu
- Jatiswaram
- Shabdham
- Padam
- Tillana

#### Styles of Bharatnatyam

- Pandanallur — Alarmel Valli
- Vazhavor
- Melattur
- Kalakshetra

#### Exponents

##### TRICK 1

भरत की अलार्म बज्जी और उसने उठते ही अपनी माता

रुक्मिणी देवी के पदम छुए और अपनी सुंदर दोस्त मीनीक्षी

और अपने सारे भाइयों को लेकर बालकृष्ण लीला देखने

चला गया और धन लाकर सो गया।

भरत	_____	Bharatnatyam
अलार्म	_____	Alarmel Velli → Odissi
रुक्मिणी देवी	_____	Rukmini Devi Arandale → Created Bharat Nrityam
पदम	_____	Padma Subramanyam
सुंदर दोस्त मीनीक्षी	_____	Meenakshi Sundaram Pillai → Also, Kuchipudi
सारे भाइयों	_____	Mirnalini Sarabhai, Mallika Sarabhai
बाल	_____	Bala Saraswati → Kathakali
कृष्ण	_____	Yamini Krishnamurthi → Kuchipudi
लीला	_____	Leela Samson
धन	_____	Shanta Dhananjayan/VP Dhananjayan
सो गया	_____	Sonal Mansingh → Odissi

Classical dance of Tamil Nadu

#### Bharatnatyam

Earlier, was performed by Devadasis in temples

- It is the oldest classical dance of India
- Performed solo (single person) → Known as "Ekaharya/Sadira/Sadira Attam"
- Old names of Bharatnatyam: Sadira, Thevarattam, Parathaiyattam
- E Krishna Iyer and Rukmini Devi Arundale → Pushed for name Bharatnatyam
- Forms of dance:
  - Shaiivite (majorly) → Shiva → Tandava (Masculine)
  - Vaishnavite → Vishnu → Lasya (Feminine)
- In 1910, was banned by Britishers
- Found in Natya Shastra
- Associated with Kalakshetra style

- Sonal Mansingh:** youngest recipient of Padma Vibhushan

Some other exponents:

- Rama Vaidyanathan
- Meenakshi Chittaranjan
- Narthaki Nataraj
- Urmila Satyanarayanan

→ Some Brahman families perform this ancient dance since ages

↳ Tanjore → Nattuvanars (families)

Style:

- Pandanallur
- Vazhavor

• Queen of Carnatic music: M S Subbulakshmi

• Father of Carnatic music: Purandar Das

5.

Who was the Governor General of Bengal when the Permanent Settlement was introduced there in 1793?

1793 में जब बंगाल में स्थायी बंदोबस्त लागू किया गया था, तब उसका गवर्नर जनरल कौन था?

- ✓ Charles Cornwallis
- 2. Lord William Bentinck
- 3. Lord Mountbatten
- 4. Lord Ripon

**1947: Last Governor General of India**

**1947: brought Partition Plan**

**Cornwallis**

- Father of ICS
- Introduced policing system
- **1793: introduced Permanent settlement/Zamindari system**
- Cornwallis code: 1793
- Involved in 3rd Anglo Mysore War (1790-92)

Defeat of Tipu Sultan (Capital: Seringapatam)

Heavy fine imposed on him and his two sons were captured as hostages

**William Bentinck (1828-1835)**

- 1st Governor General of India
- **1829: Abolition of Sati**
- Suppression of Thug
- Abolished Circuit Courts or Provincial
- Father of English education in India
- Macaulay's Minute during his time

Governor General of Bengal changed to above through GOI Act of 1833/ St Helena Act

**Ripon (1880-1884)**

- Ilbert Bill Controversy
- He repealed Vernacular Press Act
- 1st synchronised/complete Census held → 1881
- Father of Local Self Government
- Hunter Commission (1882) → Related to Education
- Factory Act (1881)

**3 Land Reforms**

Peasants

Group of villages

**Permanent Settlement**

- By Cornwallis in 1793
- Also known as **'Zamindari System'** (fixed) Middle man **'Zamindars'**
- **Regions:** Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh

**Ryotwari System**

- By Munro and Reed in 1820
- **Region:** South India (Madras + Bombay)

**Mahalwari System**

- By Holt Mackenzie in 1822 in Bengal
- Again, introduced by William Bentinck in Punjab

**Based on: Ricardian Theory of Rent**

Village headman collected the revenue (not appointed)

**One of the aggregates of National Income**

6.

Assessment of the country's GDP growth, external balance and fiscal balance are presented in which part of the budget document?

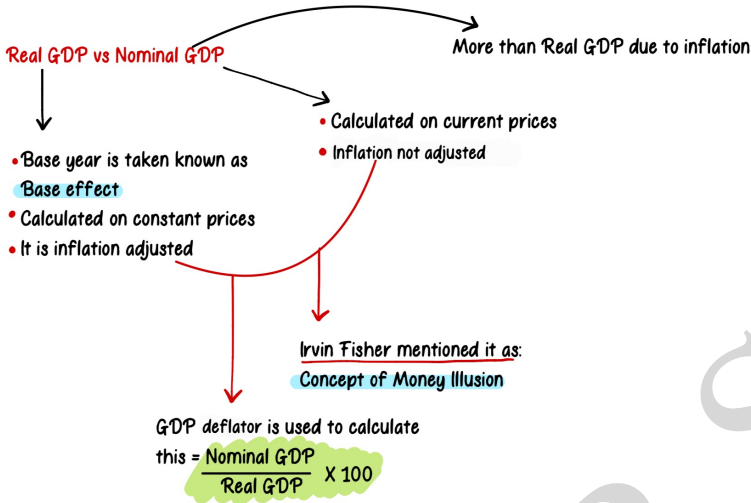
देश की जीडीपी वृद्धि, बाह्य संतुलन और राजकोषीय संतुलन का आकलन बजट दस्तावेज़ के किस भाग में प्रस्तुत किया जाता है?

- ✓ **Macroeconomic Framework Statement**
- 2. Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement
- 3. Appropriation bill
- 4. Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement

**Total value of all final goods and services produced within the territory of a country**

- 1. **मैक्रोइकॉनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क स्टेटमेंट**
- 2. राजकोषीय नीति रणनीति वक्तव्य
- 3. विनियोग विधेयक
- 4. मध्यम अवधि की राजकोषीय नीति वक्तव्य

• GDP was developed by American Economist "Simon Kuznetsk" in 1934



7. From which five-year plan did India start its journey of industrialisation?

भारत ने औद्योगिकरण की यात्रा किस पंचवर्षीय योजना से शुरू की?

- ✓ 1. Second Five-year Plan
- 2. Fourth Five-year Plan
- 3. Third Five-year Plan
- 4. Fifth Five-year Plan

- 1. द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना
- 2. चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना
- 3. तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना
- 4. पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना

2nd Five Year Plan → Based on P.C. Mahalanobis Model

• Target: 4.5%

• Duration: 1956-1961 → During Jawaharlal Nehru

• Achieved: 4.27%

Key Focus: Public Sector

(Moderately successful)

Rapid Industrialisation → Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956 (2nd IPR)

1. Rourkela Steel Plant: Odisha (Germany)
2. Durgapur Steel Plant: West Bengal (UK)
3. Bhilai Steel Plant: Chattisgarh (USSR)

8. Which of the following books is an autobiography of the Indian politician LK Advani?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सी पुस्तक भारतीय राजनीतिज्ञ लालकृष्ण आडवाणी की आत्मकथा है?

- 1. In Pursuit of Justice: An Autobiography
- 2. Wings of Fire: An Autobiography
- 3. My Times: An Autobiography
- ✓ 4. My Country My Life

9. With which of the following dance forms is Thumri music associated?

ठुमरी संगीत निम्नलिखित में से किस नृत्य शैली से संबंधित है?

1. Kathak
2. Kathakali
3. Bharatanatyam
4. Sattriya
1. कथक
2. कथकली
3. भरतनाट्यम
4. सत्रिया

Queen of Thumri: Girija Devi

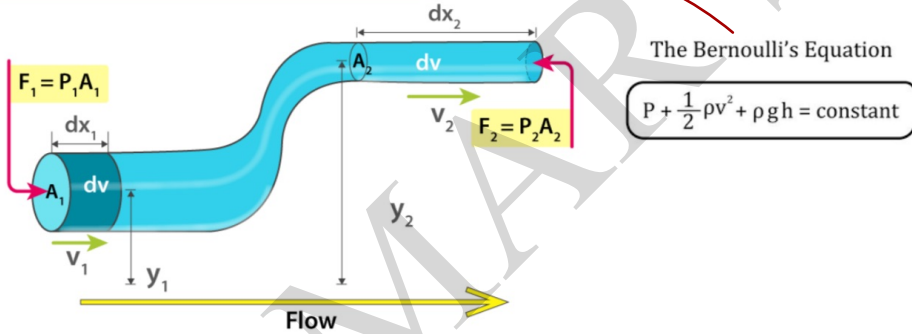
Introverted form of dance: Manipuri

10. In 1928, which equation was derived and combines quantum theory and special relativity to describe the behaviour of an electron moving at a relativistic speed?

1928 में, कौन सा समीकरण व्युत्पन्न किया गया था और जो सापेक्ष गति से चलने वाले इलेक्ट्रॉन के व्यवहार का वर्णन करने के लिए क्वांटम सिद्धांत और विशेष सापेक्षता को जोड़ता है?

1. Lorentz equation
2. Bernoulli's equation
3. Helmholtz equation
4. Dirac equation
1. लॉरेंट्ज़ समीकरण
2. बर्नौली का समीकरण
3. हेल्महोल्ट्ज़ समीकरण
4. डिराक समीकरण

### BERNOULLI'S EQUATION DERIVATION



11. Which of the following scientists provided the Law of Octaves?

निम्नलिखित में से किस वैज्ञानिक ने अष्टक का नियम प्रदान किया?

1. Michael Faraday
2. John Newlands
3. Marie Curie
4. Galileo Galilei
1. माइकल फ़ैराडे
2. जॉन न्यूलैंड्स
3. मैरी क्यूरी
4. गैलीलियो गैलीली

Electromagnetic Induction

1865

Doberneir's Law of Triads: 1817

Mendeleev's Periodic Table: 1869

Modern Periodic Table: Henry Moseley in 1913

Discovered: Radium and Polonium

Newland Law of Octaves

Won Nobel Prize for this in 1903

- In 1865
- The law states that: when elements are arranged in increasing order of their atomic mass, the properties of every eighth element resemble the property of the starting element.
- Newlands arranged the elements in horizontal rows, with each row having seven elements

Last element in this periodic table was Thorium

Based on Musical notes

sa (do)	re	ga	ma	pa	da	ni
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	Li	Be	B	C	N	O
F	Na	Mg	Al	Si	P	S
Cl	K	Ca	Cr	Ti	Mn	Fe
Co and Ni	Cu	Zn	Y	In	As	Se
Br	Rb	Sr	Ce and La	Zr	—	—

### It is also a monastery

12.

**Kye Gompa**, the largest centre of Buddhist learning in the Western Himalayas, is situated in the state/union territory of \_\_\_\_\_.

काई गोम्पा, पश्चिमी हिमालय में बौद्ध शिक्षा का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र, \_\_\_\_\_ के राज्य/केंद्र शासित प्रदेश में स्थित है।

1. Uttarakhand
- ✓ 2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Punjab
4. Jammu & Kashmir

### Other monasteries

- **Namdroling Monastery Golden Temple:** Bylakuppe, Karnataka
- **Thiksey Monastery:** Thiksey, Ladak
- **Rumtek Monastery:** Sikkim

13.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions that all the authorities— civil and judicial—in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court?

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है कि भारत के क्षेत्र में सभी प्राधिकरण - न्यायिक और न्यायिक - सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की सहायता में कार्य करेंगे?

1. Article 143
2. Article 141
- ✓ 3. Article 144
4. Article 142

Advisory jurisdiction

Part V

Complete justice

Art 124-147

Chapter 4 (The Union Judiciary)

- **Art 131:** Centre vs States } Original jurisdiction of SC
- States vs Centre }
- **Art 132/133/134:** Appellate jurisdiction
- **Art 129:** SC to be a Court of Record
- **Art 130:** Delhi as the seat of SC

14.

What is the bicameral legislature of the Indian Constitution?

भारतीय संविधान की द्विसदनीय विधायिका क्या है?

1. It is legislative body with four houses.
- ✓ 2. It is legislative body with two houses.
3. It is legislative body with one house.
4. It is legislative body with three houses.

in Centre → Through GOI Act 1919

1. यह चार सदन वाला विधायी निकाय है।
2. यह दो सदन वाला विधायी निकाय है।
3. यह एक सदन वाली विधायी संस्था है।
4. यह तीन सदन वाला विधायी निकाय है।

In Centre

In State

- LS
- RS

- LA
- LC

Hindi names adopted in: 1954

- **LS was constituted on:** 17 Apr 1952
- **1st sitting of LS/RS:** 13 May 1952
- **Bicameral Legislature in 6 states**

• LA: only in Delhi and Puducherry

- K:** Karnataka
- A:** Andhra Pradesh
- B:** Bihar
- U:** Uttar Pradesh
- T:** Telangana
- M:** Maharashtra

LC

• Create and abolish → Parliament

15. The masculine aspect of the Manipuri classical dance is known as:

मणिपुरी शास्त्रीय नृत्य के मर्दाना पहलू को कहा जाता है:

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| ✓ Choloms | 1. चोलोम्स |
| 2. Pareng | 2. परेंग   |
| 3. Malba  | 3. माईबा   |
| 4. Ras    | 4. रास     |

### Manipuri

- Dance form of Manipur
- Based on Vaishnavism
- Also known as Manipuri Raas Leela

Introvert type of dance form

#### Forms:

1. Jagoi: shows feminine aspect
2. Cholom: shows masculine aspect

↓  
Performed by Meitei tribe

16. What do you call a Glycolyx that is a loose sheath type?

आप ग्लाइकोलैक्स को क्या कहते हैं जो एक ढीला आवरण प्रकार है?

- ✓ slime layer
2. Tubules
3. Capsule
4. Mesosomes

### Exponents of Manipuri

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

### Bacteria

- Prokaryotic cell
- Not well defined organelles
- Poorly defined nucleus — Nucleoid

17. परिधमी घाट में स्थानान्तरित कृषि को \_\_\_\_\_ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

Shifting agriculture is known as \_\_\_\_\_ in the Western Ghats.

- ✓ kumari
2. dahiya — Madhya Pradesh
3. waltre
4. koman — Odisha

1. कुमारी
2. देहिया
3. वान्ट्रे
4. कोमान

• Shifting Agriculture: also known as Slash and burn agriculture

### Names across the world

- Brazil: Roca
- Vietnam: Ray
- Indonesia: Ladang
- Sri Lanka: Chena

### Names across India

- Western Ghats: Kumari
- Chattisgarh: Dipa
- Rajasthan: Waltra
- Jharkhand: Kuruwa
- North East: Jhum

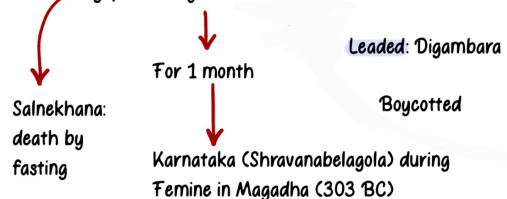
18. Who among the following Mauryan king fasted to death and died at Shravanabelagola?

निम्नलिखित में से किस मौर्य राजा ने श्रवणबेलगोला में आत्मरक्षण अनशन किया और उसकी मृत्यु हो गई?

1. Bindusara
2. Dasharatha
3. Ashoka
- ✓ Chandragupta Maurya

1. बिन्दुसार
2. दशरथ
3. अशोक
4. चन्द्रगुप्त मौर्य

→ Chandragupta Maurya and Bhadrabahu (friend)



• When they returned, everyone was wearing white cloth  
Leader: Sthulbhadra → Leaded → Shwetaambara



• Statue of Gomteshwara/Bahubali: Karnataka; Shravanabelagola

1st Tirthankar's son

Statue of Gomteshwar/Bahubali

➤ Mahamatsyabhishkek Festival is celebrated here



19.

Which of the following combinations of 'RBI Tool - Monetary instrument' is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से 'आरबीआई टूल - मौद्रिक उपकरण' का कौन सा संयोजन सही है?

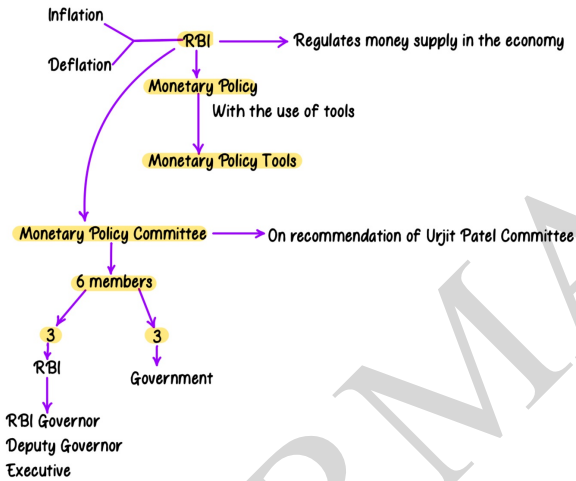
- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| ✓ Qualitative - Moral Suasion           | 1. गुणात्मक - नैतिक आग्रह        |
| 2. Quantitative - Marginal requirement  | 2. मात्रात्मक - सीमांत आवश्यकता  |
| 3. Qualitative - Cash Reserve ratio     | 3. गुणात्मक - नकद आरक्षित अनुपात |
| 4. Qualitative - Open Market Operations | 4. गुणात्मक - खुला बाजार संचालन  |

Monetary Policy Tools

Quantitative tools

Qualitative tools

- Bank Rate
- Open Market Operations
- Marginal Standing Facility
- CRR, SLR, RR, RRR



20.

In which of the following states are Aus, Boro and Aman paddy crops grown in a year?

निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में ओस, बोरो और अमन धान की फसलें एक वर्ष में उगाई जाती हैं?

- ✓ Odisha
2. Uttarakhnad
3. Haryana
4. Punjab

Variety of rice

1. ओडिशा
2. उत्तराखण्ड
3. हरियाणा
4. पंजाब

Rice

- Also known as paddy before processing
- Sowed in swampy areas → Methane gas is produced
- Requires: high rainfall and temperature
- Varieties:
- Aus: grown in March
- Aman: Jan-Feb
- Boro: Oct
- Staple crop