



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 48

✓ **For Notes Join Telegram :**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan



✓ **For Lectures Subscribe Our Parmar SSC Youtube Channel**



Click on the icon.

OR
Scan



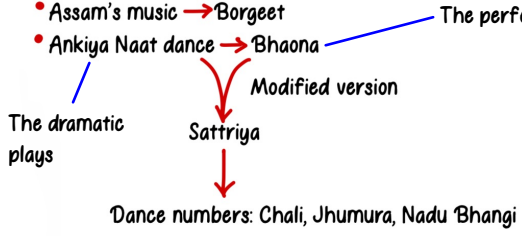
1. Ghanakanta Bora Borbayan has been conferred the Padma Shri award for his contribution to which of the following fields?

घनकांता बोरा बोरबयान को निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र में उनके योगदान के लिए पद्म श्री पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया है?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. Chhau | 1. छऊ |
| 2. Sattriya | 2. सत्रिया |
| 3. Bhortal | 3. भोरताल |
| 4. Bagurumba | 4. बगुरुम्बा |

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



Exponents of Sattriya

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

2. Dihang and Lohit are rivers in which of the following regions?

दिहांग और लोहित निम्नलिखित में से किस क्षेत्र की नदियाँ हैं?

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. Jammu and Kashmir |
| 2. Sikkim and Manipur |
| 3. Arunachal Pradesh and Assam |
| 4. Punjab and Himachal |
- | |
|--------------------------|
| 1. जम्मू और कश्मीर |
| 2. सिक्किम और मणिपुर |
| 3. अरुणाचल प्रदेश और असम |
| 4. पंजाब और हिमाचल |

BRAHMAPUTRA RIVER SYSTEM

- **Brahmaputra:** 2900 km
- **Length in India:** 916 km
- **Different names:**
- **Tibet:** Yarlung Tsangpo (origin)
- **Siang and Dihang:** Arunachal Pradesh
- **Assam:** Brahmaputra
- **Jamuna:** Bangladesh



- Takes U-turn in Namcha Barwa
- South turn in Dhubri (Assam)
- **World largest Riverine Island:** Majuli Island
- **Origin:** Chemayungdung Glacier/Angsi Glacier
- Padma + Jamuna = Meghna

Mansarovar Lake Manipur hills ← Barak

- **World's largest Delta:** Sundarbans Delta (Sundari tree)

Tributaries of Brahmaputra

- **Left Bank Tributaries:** Lohit, Dhansiri
- **Right Bank Tributary:** Dibang, Kameng, Manas, Testa, Subansiri

3. Choose the correct statement(s) related to 'continentality'.
 महाद्वीपीयता से संबंधित सही कथन चुनें।

- The sea asserts a moderating influence on climate.
- As the distance from the sea increases, the people experience extreme weather conditions.
- As one goes from the surface of the earth to higher altitudes, the atmosphere becomes less dense and temperature decreases.

a. समुद्र जलवायु पर मध्यम प्रभाव डालता है।
 b. जैसे-जैसे समुद्र से दूरी बढ़ती है, लोगों को चरम मौसम की स्थिति का अनुभव होता है।
 c. जैसे-जैसे कोई पृथ्वी की सतह से अधिक उंचाई पर जाता है, वायुमंडल कम घन होता जाता है और तापमान कम होता जाता है।

- b and c
- Only c
- a and c
- a and b

Data of 30 yrs taken to determine a climatic condition

This is called as "Lapse Rate"

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

Amritsar and Delhi

• Extreme cold in winter and extreme hot in summer → Continenality (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

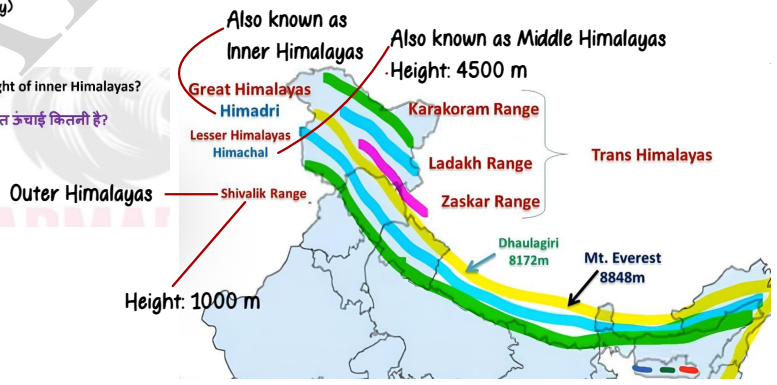
Rain deficit region (formed due to Continenality)

4.

What is the average height of inner Himalayas?

आंतरिक हिमालय की औसत ऊंचाई कितनी है?

- 6000 metres
- 4500 metres
- 5200 metres
- 7100 metres



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) ↓ Chomolungma (Tibet)

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: घाटी 

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

3. Shiwalik

Avg. height: 1000 m

- In the Eastern Himalayas gets replaced by Duars

↓
Good for tea cultivation

- B/w Lesser Himalayas and Shiwaliks: longitudinal valleys known as 'Duns'
- Largest dun: Dehradun

Regional divisions of Himalayas

- Punjab Himalayas: b/w Indus river and Sutlej river
- Kumaon Himalayas: b/w Sutlej and Kali river
- Nepal Himalayas: b/w Kali and Teesta river
- Assam Himalayas: Dihang and Teesta river

Kashmir Himalayas: Karewas formation (glacial deposits)

↓
Zaffron (A local variety of saffron)

Power to make regulation as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Commission

5.

Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India lays down the establishment of Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States?

भारत के संविधान का निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद संघ और राज्यों के लिए लोक सेवा आयोगों की स्थापना का प्रावधान करता है?

1. Article 318
2. Article 316
3. Article 315
4. Article 317

1. अनुच्छेद 318
2. अनुच्छेद 316
3. अनुच्छेद 315
4. अनुच्छेद 317

• UPSC and SPSC: Constitutional bodies → Part XIV: Art 315-323

• JPSC: not a Constitutional body → Set up by President for two common states

Appointment and term of office of members

Removal and suspension of a member of PSC → Can be removed by President

• Part XIV A: Tribunals → Art: 323A-323B Added through 42nd CA

6. At the time of launch of the Smart Cities Mission, how many cities were proposed to be covered under this scheme?

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के शुभारंभ के समय, इस योजना के तहत कितने शहरों को कवर करने का प्रस्ताव था?

- ✓ 100
- 2. 50
- 3. 25
- 4. 75

• Centrally Sponsored Scheme → MoHUA
 • Funded by both State (more amount) and Centre

• Central Sector Scheme: where Centre sponsors more than 50%

7. Which of the following organisms belongs to phylum Apicomplexa?
 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा जीव एपिकॉम्प्लेक्सा फाइलम से संबंधित है?

- 1. Physalia
- ✓ 2. Plasmodium
- 3. Hydra
- 4. Sponge

1. फिजेलिया
 2. प्लाज्मोडियम
 3. हाइड्रा
 4. स्पंज
 • Kingdom: Protista
 • Reproduction: Multiple fission

Phylum: Porifera
 Phylum: Cnidaria

• Leishmania causes Kala Azar

8. Neeruwamy Pillai and Rajaratanam Pillai are exponents of which musical instrument?
 नीरुस्वामी पिल्लई और राजरतनम पिल्लई किस संगीत वाद्ययंत्र के प्रतिपादक हैं?

- 1. Mridangam
- 2. Mandolin
- ✓ 3. Nadaswaran
- 4. Sarangi

TK Murthy, U K. Sivaraman

U. Srinivas

Abdul Latif Khan, Pt. Ram Narayan, Shakoor Khan

9. Who was/were the founder(s) of the Theosophical Society?
 धियोसोफिकल सोसायटी के संस्थापक कौन थे/थी?

- 1. Annie Besant
- 2. Madam Bhikaji Cama
- 3. Charles W Leadbeater and Emily Lutyens
- ✓ 4. H P Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott
- 1. एनी बेसेंट
- 2. मैडम भीकाजी कामा
- 3. चार्ल्स डब्ल्यू लीडबीटर और एमिली लुटियंस
- 4. एच पी ब्लवात्स्की और कॉर्नेल ओल्कोट

Theosophical Society: 1875

- In New York, USA by HP Blavatsky, MS Olcott
- Later HQ shifted to Adyar Madras from New York in 1882
- Later Annie Besant took its membership

- 1st women President of Congress
- Estd: Home Rule League in 1916

In 1907, she revealed the "Flag of Independence" in Stuttgart, Germany

Taxation System in India

Direct Tax

Indirect Tax

- Directly payable to Govt.
- It cannot be passed to someone else
- Progressive tax
- eg: Income tax, Wealth tax, Gift tax, capital gain tax
- Corporate tax

- Indirectly payable to Govt.
- It can be passed to someone else
- Regressive tax/proportional tax
- eg: GST → Tobacco, alcohol
- Excise duty → Petrol, Diesel, Aviation turbine fuel
- Custom duty

Income → Tax ↑

Marginal tax > Avg. tax rate

10. Which of the following is an indirect tax?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अप्रत्यक्ष कर है?

- 1. Death duty
- 2. Interest tax
- 3. Capital gains tax
- ✓ 4. Goods and services tax

- 1. मृत्यु कर्तव्य
- 2. ब्याज कर
- 3. पूंजीगत लाभ कर
- 4. वस्तु एवं सेवा कर

11. _____ river has the least storage capacity of usable water.
 _____ नदी में उपयोग योग्य पानी की भंडारण क्षमता सबसे कम है।

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Ganges | 1. गंगा |
| 2. Brahmaputra | 2. ब्रह्मपुत्र |
| 3. Krishna | 3. कृष्णा |
| 4. Godavari | 4. गोदावरी |

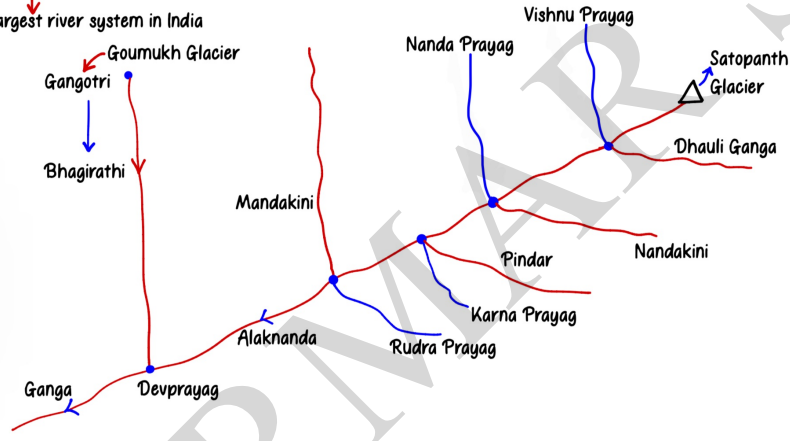
8. Krishna
- Length: 1400 Km
 - Origin: Mahabaleshwar
 - Maharashtra → Karnataka → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh → Delta
 - Second longest river of South India
 - Tributaries: Bhima, Tungabhadra, Ghataprabha, Malaprabha, Musi, Konya, Dhoodhganga

TRICK
 भीम तू नौसी को घाट धूध की साला

7. Godavari
- Length: 1450 km
 - Origin: Trimbakeshwar Plateau (Nasik, Maharashtra)
 - Maharashtra → Telangana → Andhra Pradesh → Forms delta
 - Rivers basin spread across: Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka
 - Largest river of South India, Called as Dakshin Ganga
 - Tributaries: Penganga, Wainganga, Wardha, Purna, Manjra, Indravati, Purna, Pranhita, Sabri

GANGA RIVER SYSTEM

Largest river system in India



12. The ball colour in the sport of Ball Badminton should be:
 बॉल बैडमिंटन खेल में गेंद का रंग होना चाहिए:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. red | 1. लाल |
| 2. pink | 2. गुलाबी |
| 3. yellow | 3. पीला |
| 4. green | 4. हरा |

- Part XVIII: Contains provision for emergency situations, including national, localised and financial emergencies
- Part XVII: contains provision for an official language for the Union, the States, the Judiciary, and to be used in inter-governmental communication (Art 343-351)

13. Article 350A of the Indian constitution is related with _____.

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 350A _____ से संबंधित है।

- 1. Special officers for linguistic minorities → Art 350B
- 2. Facilities for instruction in mother-tongue at primary stage
- 3. Direction for development of the Hindi language
- 4. Language to be used in Supreme Court and High Courts of India → Art 348 (1) (a)

Art 343: Official language of Union
 ↓
 Hindi in Devanagari script

Official language to be used in courts: English or Hindi

14. Which of the following Sultans of Delhi was appointed as Amir-i-Tuzuk (Master of Ceremonies) before becoming the Sultan?
 दिल्ली के निम्नलिखित में से किस सुल्तान को सुल्तान बनने से पहले अमीर-ए-तुजुक (साम्राज्य का मास्टर) नियुक्त किया गया था?
- Alauddin Khalji
 - Balban
 - Iltutmish
 - Muhammad Bin Tughlaq
- अलाउद्दीन खिलजी
 - बलबन
 - इल्तुमिश
 - मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक

Alauddin set up three markets: For food grains, for costly cloth and horses, slaves and cattle
 Each market under control: Shahna (high officer)

Maintained a register of the merchants and Shopkeeper and the prices

- Check on market by two officers: Diwan-i-Riyasat and Shanna-i-Mandi
- All goods for sale were brought to an open market: Sara-i-Adal
- Built: Alai Fort, Alai Darwaja (Entrance of Qutub Minar), Palace of thousand Pillars (Hazar Sutun), Hauz Khas (tank)
- Established: 2nd city of Delhi → Siri
- Tomb of Alauddin: Delhi

- Patron of: Art and learning
- Court poet: Amir Khusrau (fav)
- Title: Tuti-e-Hind (parrot of India)
- Started Qanwali in India
- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji

Alauddin Khilji: 1296-1316

Alauddin's Imperialism

- Gujarat (1298)
- Ranthambore (1301)
- Mewar (1303) → Capital: Chittor
- Malwa (1305)
- Jalor (1311)

Administrative Reforms

Introduced: Dagh (the branding of horse) and Chehra (descriptive roll of soldiers)

Thappa

Hulia

Imposed heavy taxes: ordered all land to be measured and then the share of state was to be fixed

By Special Officer: **Mustakharaj** (collected the revenue)

Type of tax payed by cultivators

Imposed: 3 types

- Jaziya: levied on Non-Muslims
- Gharai: House tax
- Charai: Tax on grazing
- Zakat tax: imposed on rich muslims
- First implemented by Md. Bin Quasim

15. According to the Koppen classification, Which regions experience cold humid winter with short summers?

कोपेन वर्गीकरण के अनुसार, किन क्षेत्रों में कम गर्मी के साथ ठंडी आर्द्र सर्दी का अनुभव होता है?

- South of Goa
 - Western Rajasthan
 - Arunachal Pradesh
 - Northern Madhya Pradesh
- गोवा के दक्षिण में
 - पश्चिमी राजस्थान
 - अरुणाचल प्रदेश
 - उत्तरी मध्य प्रदेश

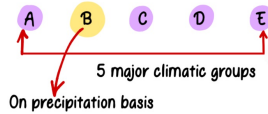
Koeppen Climatic Classification

- Weather: short term
- Climate: long term → Roughly 30 years data is taken

Mediterranean Sea: Cs

Koeppen in 1918 → Empirical Climatic Classification

- Used capital and small letters
- Climatic groups represented with different codes



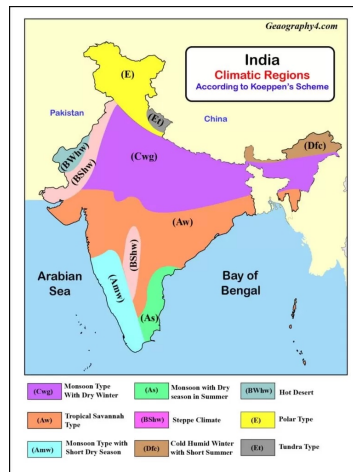
Koeppen's Classification

- S**: Tropical w: winter dry
- B**: Dry Climate s: summer dry
- W**: Warm Temperate m: monsoon
- D**: Cold Snow Forest f: full baarish
- E**: Polar type (cold)

16. Shivaji, the famous Maratha warrior fought against who among the following Mughal Emperors?

शिवछत्रपति मराठा योद्धा शिवाजी ने निम्नलिखित में से किस मुगल सम्राट के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी थी?

- Humayun
 - Shahjahan
 - Akbar
 - Aurangzeb
- हुमायूँ
 - शाहजहाँ
 - अकबर
 - औरंगजेब



Shivaji: 1674-80

- Born at: Shivneri Fort in 1630
- Father: Shahji Bhonsle
- Mother: Jija Bai
- Religious Teacher: Samarth Ramdas

• Shaista Khan (Governor of Deccan) → Deputed by Aurangzeb to put down rising power of Shivaji in 1660. Shivaji lost Poona but later made a bold attack against him in 1663 and plundered Surat (1664) and later Ahmadnagar

• Raja Jai Singh of Amber → appointed by Aurangzeb to put down Shivaji (1665). Jai Singh succeeded besieging Shivaji at Purandhar

↳ Treaty of Purandhar signed (1665) → Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals and had to visit Mughal court at Agra

• 1674: Shivaji coronated at capital Raigarh and assumed the title of Haindava Dharmodharak (Protector of Hinduism)

↓
Title taken then: Chhatrapati Shivaji

• Shivaji was helped by the ashtapradhan (eight minister)

↳ No collective minister as each was directly responsible to him

Revenue sources

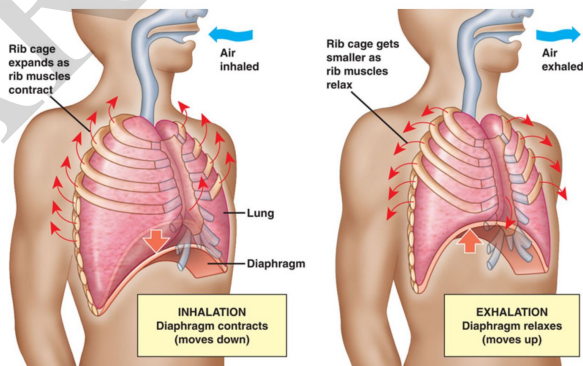
- Chauth was 1/4th i.e. 25% of land revenue paid to Marathas → For not being subjected to Marathas raid
- Additional levy of 10% → Sardeshmukhi (those lands of Maharashtra over which Marathas claimed hereditary rights but these were part of Mughal Empire)

17.

What is the percentage of carbon dioxide in the air exhaled by human lungs?

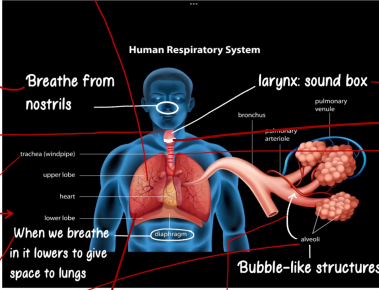
मानव फेफड़ों द्वारा उत्सर्जित वायु में कार्बन डाइऑक्साइड का प्रतिशत कितना है?

1. 3.2 percent
2. 5.9 percent
3. 2.3 percent
- ✓ 4. 4.4 percent



Breathe in: upper
Exhale: down
Lungs surrounded by **rib cage**
(boney structure)

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM



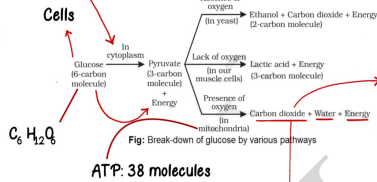
hairs and mucus purifies the air in nose
Pharynx: where both food and air enters
Trachea → bronchus
Bronchi
When we breathe out Lungs shrink and diaphragm (upper) comes to original position
Pleura (outer membrane that lines the inner chest wall and diaphragm)
Connected to capillaries

Breathe from nostrils
larynx: sound box
Adam's apple
Hyoid bone: below the mandible
rings of cartilage (lines in trachea)
Prevents trachea from collapsing
Bubble-like structures

Breathe in
Sheet-like structure
 $O_2 \rightarrow 21\%$
 $CO_2 \rightarrow 0.036\%$
 $N_2 \rightarrow 78\%$

Alveoli supplies this oxygen to blood capillaries
connected to arteries and supplies O_2 to every cell
 O_2 rich blood: oxygenated blood (respiration)

Breathe out
 $CO_2 \rightarrow 4.4\%$
 $O_2 \rightarrow 16\%$
 $N_2 \rightarrow 78\%$



Waste material (CO_2) reaches lungs
Diffusion from high conc. to low conc.

Food stored in form of **Glycogen in Liver**

Carried by veins (carries deoxygenated blood)
Through exhalation to

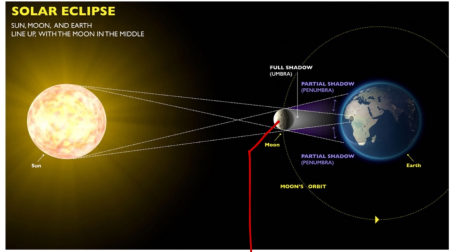
Exhale ← high concentration of CO_2 ← **alveoli**

18. Which of the following statement regarding moon is correct?

- चंद्रमा के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?
- The size of the illuminated part of the moon visible from the Earth increases each day after the new moon day.
 - After the full moon day, the sunlit part of the moon visible from the Earth decreases in size every day.
 - पृथ्वी से दिखाई देने वाले चंद्रमा के प्रकाशित भाग का आकार अनावस्यका के बाद प्रत्येक दिन बढ़ता है।
 - पूर्णिमा के बाद, पृथ्वी से दिखाई देने वाले चंद्रमा के सूर्य के प्रकाश वाले भाग का आकार हर दिन घटता जाता है।
- ✓ Both I and II
2. Only I
3. Neither I nor II
4. Only II

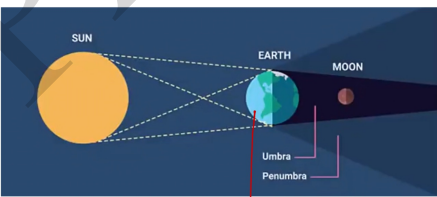
• Sun (at its constant position) is obscured by the moon

New Moon - Amavasya



Moon is blocking Sun's light

Lunar Eclipse



• Full Moon condition- Purnima

Earth blocks Sun's light (light refraction) → scatters more causing **blue colour** light to vanish and **red** → scatters less light to reach moon

19. During The Battle of Chanderi or Siege of Chanderi, the Mughal Emperor _____ had defeated Rajputs in 1528.

चंदेरी की लड़ाई या चंदेरी की घेराबंदी के दौरान, मुगल सम्राट _____ ने 1528 में राजपूतों को हराया था।

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. Akbar | 1. अकबर |
| 2. Jahangir | 2. जहाँगीर |
| ✓ 3. Babur | 3. बाबर |
| 4. Humayun | 4. हुमायूँ |

1539: Battle of Chausa

1540: Battle of Kannauj

Wars of Babur

- 1527: defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at Khanwa (Battle of Khanwa)
- 1528: he defeated Medini Rai of Chanderi at Chanderi
- 1529: he defeated Afghans in Battle of Ghagra
- 1530: he died at Agra. His tomb is in Kabul
- 1526: Battle of Panipat, defeated Ibrahim Lodhi

Babur: 1526-30

- Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi → Battle of Panipat on April 21, 1526
- Estd. Mughal Dynasty (lasted till establishment of British rule in India)
- Original name: Zahir-ud-Din-Muhammad
- Daulat Khan Lodi invited him to India
- Calls themselves as "Uzbek"

→ First usage of Gun powder

→ Autobiography

Tuzuk-i-Baburi in Turkish

- Gave excellent account of India and his empire
- Translated in Persian, named: Baburnama by Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan
- Translated in English by Madam Bevrige

20.

Which Indian festival celebrates the birth anniversary of spiritual leader Padmasambhava, founder of Tibet Tantric Buddhism?

कौन सा भारतीय त्योहार तिब्बत तांत्रिक बौद्ध धर्म के संस्थापक, आध्यात्मिक नेता पद्मसंभव की जयंती मनाता है?

1. Bakrid
2. Losar
3. Gurpleab
- ✓ 4. Hemis

New Year festival of Tibetan

Ladakh

Another festival: Saka Dawa

Festivals of Sikkim



FESTIVALS

- Losung
- Losar
- Sonam Lochar
- Saga Daw
- Lhabsol