



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 49

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1. Who among the following was the founder of the Bhoodan Yajna (Land Gift) movement?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भूदान यज्ञ (भूमि उपहार) आंदोलन के संस्थापक थे?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Mahatma Gandhi | 1. महात्मा गांधी |
| 2. Tarabai Shinde | 2. ताराबाई शिंदे |
| 3. Atmaram Joshi | 3. आत्मराम जोशी |
| ✓ 4. Vinoba Bhave | 4. विनोबा भावे |

- Also known as 'Bhoodan Movement'
- Started by Vinoba Bhave
- From Village: Pochampalli, at present in Telangana
- Started in: 1951

2. Which of the following pair of human disease – microorganism – mode of transmission is correct?

निम्नलिखित में से मानव रोग-सूक्ष्मजीव-संचरण का कौन सा युग्म सही है?

- | |
|--------------------------------------|
| I. Tuberculosis – Virus – Air |
| II. Chicken Pox – Virus – Water/Food |
| I. क्षय रोग - वायरस - वायु |
| II. चिकन पॉक्स - वायरस - पानी/भोजन |

- ✓ Only II
- 2. Both I and II
- 3. Neither I nor II
- 4. Only I

Virus: Varicella zoster

- Small pox vaccine discovered by: Edward Jenner
- Cholera vaccine discovered by: Louis Pasteur

First discovered as a disease by Robert Koch

Affects lungs

Bacteria: *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*

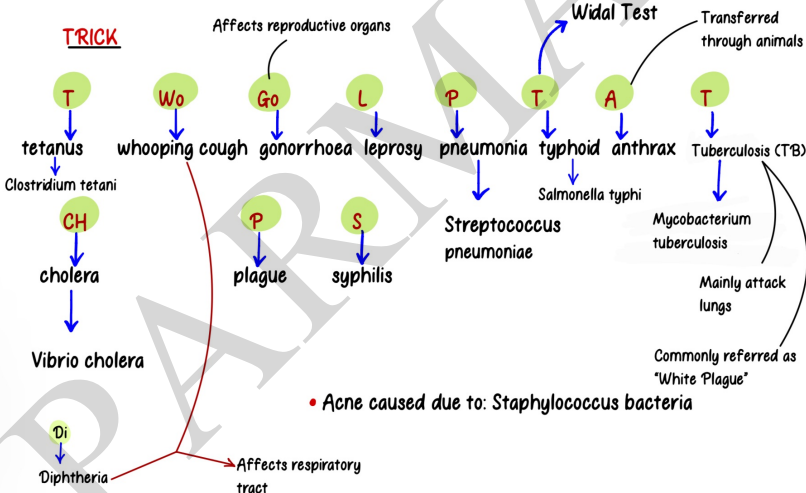
1st polio vaccine was created by: Dr. Jonas Salk

Inactivated (killed) polio vaccine (IPV) by Dr. John Salk

Live attenuated (weakened) oral polio vaccine (OPV) by Dr. Albert Sabin

Diseases caused by bacteria

TRICK



• Plague caused by: *Yersinia pestis*

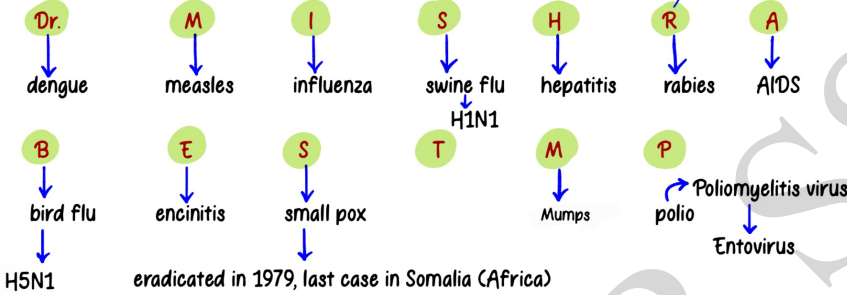
Kala Azar

- Protozoa: *Leishmania*
- Carrier: Sandfly

DISEASES CAUSED BY VIRUS

- Virus has a genetic material → DNA
- Behaves as a non-living entity outside
- Requires a host to replicate (becomes living entity later)
 - ↳ Parasitic

The person develops a symptom called as Hydrophobia (Fear of water)



- Cervical cancer: Human Papillomavirus (HPV Virus)
- AIDS: Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV Virus)
- Detection of Malaria: VIVAX Test
- Peptic ulcers caused by: Helicobacter pylori

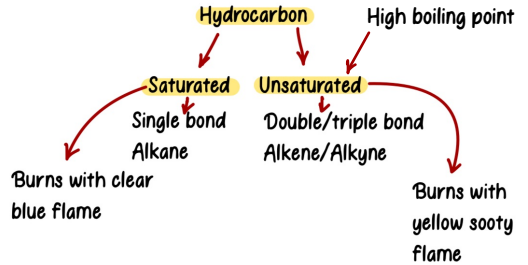
3. Which of the following statement is NOT correct regarding hydrocarbons?

हाइड्रोकार्बन के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

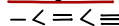
1. Saturated hydrocarbons are fairly unreactive and are inert in the presence of most reagents.
2. Most carbon compounds also release a large amount of heat and light on burning.
3. Carbon compounds cannot get oxidised on combustion.
4. Unsaturated hydrocarbons add hydrogen in the presence of catalysts such as palladium or nickel to give saturated hydrocarbons.

1. संतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन काफी अक्रियाशील होते हैं और अधिकांश अभिकर्मकों की उपस्थिति में निष्क्रिय होते हैं।
2. अधिकांश कार्बन यौगिक जलने पर बड़ी मात्रा में ऊष्मा और प्रकाश भी छोड़ते हैं।
3. दहन पर कार्बन यौगिक ऑक्सीकृत नहीं हो सकते।
4. असंतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन संतृप्त हाइड्रोकार्बन देने के लिए पैलेडियम या निकल जैसे उत्प्रेरक की उपस्थिति में हाइड्रोजन जोड़ते हैं।

Hydrogenation reaction



Boiling point



4.

Who among the following initiated the Kuka Movement?

कूका आंदोलन निम्नलिखित में से किसने प्रारंभ किया था?

1. Thakur Singh Sandhawalia
2. Baba Dayal Das
3. Balak Singh
4. Satguru Ram Singh

Eka Movement
Started in: 1921
By: Madari Pasi

Pabna Movement

- Started in: 1873
- Lead by: Ishan Chandra Roy (Title: Bidrohi Raja)

- Started in: 1871
- Also known as Namdhari Movement (1857)

5. The Indian judicial system is based on:

भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली निम्न पर आधारित है:

1. both integrated and dual system
2. dual court system
3. multiple court system
- ✓ 4. single integrated system

Taken from: GOI Act 1935

1. एकीकृत और दोहरी प्रणाली दोनों
2. दोहरी अदालत प्रणाली
3. पंचायिक न्यायालय प्रणाली
4. एकल एकीकृत प्रणाली

Independence of Judiciary > Taken from USA
Judicial review

- Art 131: Original jurisdiction of SC
- Art 132: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in appeals from High Court in certain cases
- Art 133: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in appeals from HC in regard to civil matters
- Art 134: Appellate jurisdiction of SC in regard to criminal matters

District Judiciary

- Art 233: Appointment of District Judges by Governor of the State in consultations with HC
- Art 234: Recruitment of persons other than DC
- Art 235: control over DCs and court subordinates
- Art 236: Defines the term District Judge and Judicial Service
- Art 237: empowers the Governor to apply the provisions of this chapter to any class or classes of magistrates in a State

- Art 141: The law declared by SC is binding on all courts within the territory of India
- Art 142: It gives SC the power to issue orders and decrees to ensure complete justice in any case

6. Which is NOT correct about the independence of the judiciary in our country?

हमारे देश में न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता के बारे में कौन सा सही नहीं है?

1. The judiciary has the power to penalise those who are found guilty of contempt of court.
- ✓ 2. The judges are financially dependent on both the executive and legislature for their salaries and allowances.
3. The Constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for removal of judges.
4. The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges.

Recommended by Collegium System

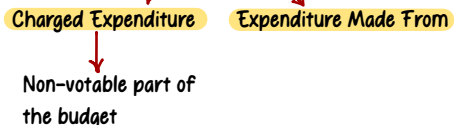
1. न्यायपालिका के पास उन लोगों को दंडित करने की शक्ति है जो अदालत की अवमानना के दोषी पाए जाते हैं।
2. न्यायाधीश अपने वेतन और भत्तों के लिए कार्यपालिका और विधायिका दोनों पर आर्थिक रूप से निर्भर होते हैं।
3. संविधान न्यायाधीशों को हटाने के लिए बहुत कठिन प्रक्रिया निर्धारित करता है।
4. न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया में विधायिका शामिल नहीं है।

By President

Removal of Judges



Salary of judges from Consolidated Fund of India



- The Speaker/Chairman reviews the notice and decide whether to admit the motion
- The motion containing the charges must be approved by a special majority in both Houses of the Parliament
- The motion is sent to the President → The President issues and order for removal of the judge

7. The Commonwealth Games are organised by _____
 राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों का आयोजन _____ द्वारा किया जाता है।

1. International Olympic Council
2. Asian Games Federation
- ✓ 3. Commonwealth Games Federation
4. Indian Olympic Council

- 1st: 1930 in Hamilton, Canada
- Ratified in: May 1949
- 2026: Victoria, Australia
- India hosted Commonwealth Games in: 2020

• Achanta Sharath Kamal flag bearer from India for upcoming Paris Olympics

8. Which of the following statement is NOT correct regarding the alkali metals?

क्षार धातुओं के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही नहीं है?

1. All the alkali metals are silvery white, soft and light metals.
2. The ionization enthalpies of the alkali metals are considerably low and decrease down the group from _____
3. Group 1 metals are known as alkali metals.
- ✓ 4. All the alkali metals have two valence electrons.

1. सभी क्षार धातुएँ चांदी जैसी सफेद, मृलायम और हल्की धातुएँ हैं।
2. क्षार धातुओं की आयनीकरण एन्थैल्पी काफी कम होती है और समूह से नीचे की ओर घटती जाती है।
3. समूह 1 की धातुओं को क्षार धातु के रूप में जाना जाता है।
4. सभी क्षार धातुओं में दो संयोजकता इलेक्ट्रॉन होते हैं।

The minimum amount of energy needed to remove the most loosely bound electron from an isolated gaseous atom

→ Down the group metallic characteristics increases because the size of atom increases, which decreases the nuclear force of attraction on the electrons in the outermost shell. This makes the electrons easier to lose, making the metals more reactive

Decreases left to right in the group

Electron gain enthalpy/ionisation enthalpy/electron gain affinity → Decrease down the group

Increase left to right in the group

9. Who among the following created the dance form named 'Hi-dance' that he later rechristened and called 'Creative dance'?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने 'हार्डि-डॉन्स' नामक नृत्य शैली का निर्माण किया जिसे बाद में उन्होंने नया नाम दिया और 'क्रिएटिव डॉन्स' कहा?

1. Shashadhar Acharya
2. Birju Maharaj
3. Kunwar Amar
- ✓ 4. Uday Shankar

— 1986: Awarded with Padma Vibhushan

— Started fusion/hi-dance

- Associated with Kathak
- Gharana: Kalka Bindadin

1. शशधर आचार्य
2. बिरजू महाराज
3. कुंवर अमर
4. उदय शंकर

→ I_{131} : used in treatment of Goitre

10. Which of the following pairs of chemical elements and their symbols is INCORRECT?

निम्नलिखित में से रासायनिक तत्वों का कौन सा जोड़ा और उनके प्रतीक गलत हैं?

1. phosphorus - P
- ✓ 2. Potassium - Po
3. Iron - Fe
4. Iodine - I

1. फॉस्फोरस - P
2. पोटैशियम - Po
3. लौह - Fe
4. आयोडीन - I

• Tincture of Iodine used as antiseptic

11.

Law of Demand states that, there is a negative relationship between _____.

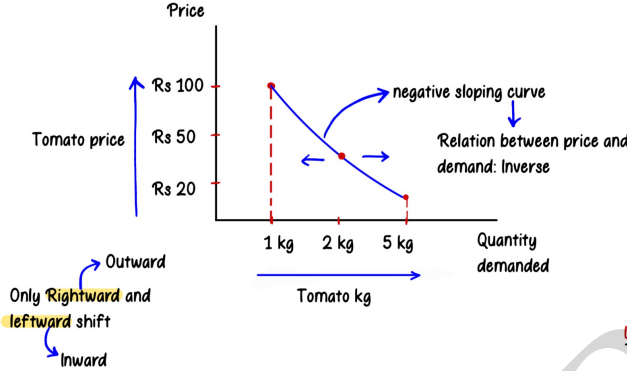
लॉ ऑफ डिमांड बताता है कि, _____ के बीच एक नकारात्मक संबंध है।

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. demand for a commodity and its supply | 1. किसी वस्तु की मांग और उसकी आपूर्ति |
| 2. supply of a commodity and its price | 2. किसी वस्तु की आपूर्ति और उसकी कीमत |
| 3. tax on a commodity and its price | 3. किसी वस्तु और उसकी कीमत पर कर |
| 4. demand for a commodity and its price | 4. किसी वस्तु की मांग और उसकी कीमत |

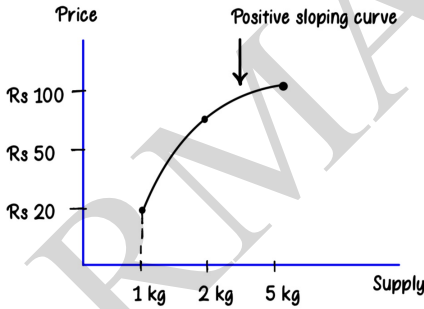
• **Laffers curve:** associated with tax rate and tax collection

• **Lorenz curve:** associated with inequality

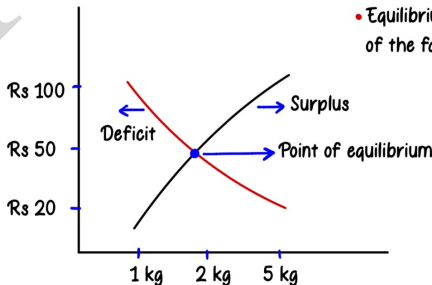
• **Demand Curve:** Consumer's side → Affordability



• **Supply Curve:** from producer's side/profitability

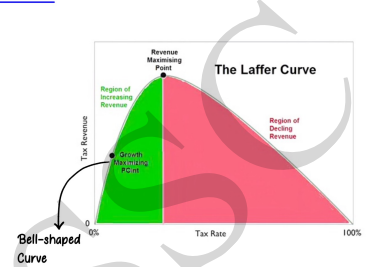


• Things exist in equilibrium

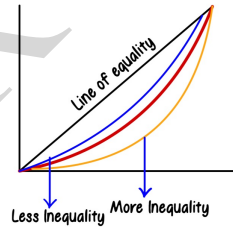


• Equilibrium shifts if any one of the factors shift

Laffers Curve

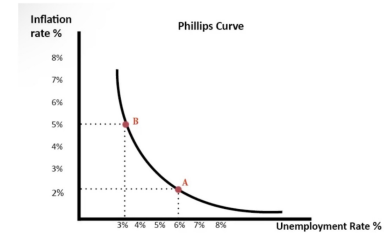


Lorenz Curve: wealth distribution, talks about income inequality



- **Gini Coefficient:** 0 → 1
- 0: perfect equality
- 1: perfect inequality

• **Phillips Curve:** Inflation ↑ and Unemployment ↓ have inverse relationship



12. At places the groundwater is stored between layers of hard rock below the water table. This is known as an _____

कुछ स्थानों पर भूजल जल स्तर के नीचे कठोर चट्टान की परतों के बीच जमा होता है। इसे _____ के रूप में जाना जाता है।

- | | |
|--------------|----------|
| 1. pond | 1. तालाब |
| 2. lake | 2. झील |
| 3. well | 3. अड्डा |
| ✓ 4. aquifer | 4. जलभूत |

Freshwater source

India's total area makes up about 2.4% of total geographical area of the world

• Water in the Atmosphere

97.2% → Saline water
2.8% → Fresh water

All out of 2.8%

- Ice caps/glaciers → 2%
- Ground water → 0.68%
- Lakes → 0.4%
- Atmosphere
- Rivers

order of freshwater

As a whole (Freshwater)

- Ice caps/glaciers: 68.7%
- Groundwater: 30.1%



13. What approximate percentage of geographical area of India is drained by river Godavari?

1. 40%
2. 20%
- ✓ 3. 10%
4. 30%

- India is 17.5% of worlds population
- 7th largest country area wise in the world and second largest on the Asian Continent

From Sahyadri, Western Ghats

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, Manjira, Indravati, Pranhita, Sabri

By which of the following process can we separate two miscible liquids?

14.

निम्नलिखित में से किस प्रक्रिया द्वारा हम दो मिश्रणीय द्रवों को पृथक कर सकते हैं?

1. Crystallisation
2. Sublimation
- ✓ 3. Distillation
4. Chromatography

To form solid from a liquid substance (to obtain minute crystals)

Eg: Alum crystals

Separating Techniques

Immiscible liquids

- To separate Oil and Water: Use of separating funnel
- To separate Cream from Milk: Centrifugation
- To separate dye and water in ink: Evaporation
- To separate coloured components of a mixture: Chromatography

The transition of a substance directly from the solid into the gaseous state without passing through the liquid state

Also to separate drugs from blood



- Fractional Distillation is suitable for separation of miscible liquids with a boiling point difference of about 25K or less than 30 K
- Distillation is suitable for separation of components that requires a more than 25°C difference in boiling points



15. In India, from June to September which type of weather prevails?

भारत में जून से सितम्बर तक किस प्रकार का मौसम रहता है?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Autumn | 1. पतझड़ |
| 2. Winter | 2. सर्दी |
| 3. Spring | 3. वसंत |
| ✓ 4. Monsoon / Rainy season | 4. मानसून/वर्षा ऋतु |

• Spring equinox: 21st March

• Autumn equinox: 23rd Sept

↳ Also known as Vernal equinox

• Summer Solstice: 21st June Coverhead rays on Tropic of Cancer)

• Winter Solstice: 22nd Dec Coverhead rays on Tropic of Capricorn

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Summer | ग्रीष्म ऋतु |
| Rainy | वर्षा ऋतु |
| Autumn | शरद ऋतु |
| Spring | वसंत ऋतु |
| Winter | शीत ऋतु |
| Pre Winter | हेमंत ऋतु |

| | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| I. चैत्र | मार्च - अप्रैल |
| II. वैशाख | अप्रैल - मई |
| III. ज्येष्ठ | मई - जून |
| IV. आषाढ़ | जून - जुलाई |
| V. श्रावण | जुलाई - अगस्त |
| VI. भाद्रपद | अगस्त - सितम्बर |
| VII. आश्विन | सितम्बर - अक्टूबर |
| VIII. कार्तिक | अक्टूबर - नवंबर |
| IX. मार्गशीर्ष | नवंबर - दिसंबर |
| X. पौष | दिसंबर - जनवरी |
| XI. माघ | जनवरी - फरवरी |
| XII. फाल्गुन | फरवरी - मार्च |

16. According to the Industrial Policy Resolution 1956, in how many categories were the industries classified in India?

औद्योगिक नीति संकल्प 1956 के अनुसार भारत में उद्योगों को कितनी श्रेणियों में वर्गीकृत किया गया था?

1. 5
2. 4
- ✓ 3
4. 2

Industrial Policy Resolution

1st IPR, 1948 (Main person: Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee)

- Govt. monopoly (Atomic Energy, Railways, etc.)
- License Raj Beging

2nd IPR, 1956

- Also known as economic constitution of India
- Industries diversification

- Schedule A: Govt. Sector (17)
- Schedule B: Govt. + Private sector (12)
- Schedule C: only private sector (remaining)

3rd IPR 1977: extension of 1956 policy

- Major focus on Decentralisation
- It gave priority to small scale industries → called Tiny Unit
- Imposed restrictions on MNCs

4th IPR 1980

- FERA Act, 1973
- Started Monopolistic and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP Act)

5th IPR 1991: New Industrial Policy

- FDI ceiling increased
- Disinvestment of Public Sector
- End of License Raj

Latest

17. Which is one of the most famous dance forms of Assam performed by the 'Kulis' (people who work in the tea gardens) during autumn?

शरद ऋतु के दौरान 'कुलिस' (चाय बागानों में काम करने वाले लोग) द्वारा किया जाने वाला असम का सबसे प्रसिद्ध नृत्य रूप कौन सा है?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Mahasu dance | 1. महासू नृत्य |
| ✓ 2. Jhumur dance | 2. झुमुर नृत्य |
| 3. Lambadi dance | 3. लम्बाड़ी नृत्य |
| 4. Karga dance | 4. करगा नृत्य |

Best soil: laterite

Other dance: Nati dance

Other dances from Assam

• Bihu, Bagurumba, Deodhani, Bhortal

Performed by Bodo tribe of Assam

Himachal Pradesh
Telangana/Andhra Pradesh

Butta bomalu, Dhimsa, Veera Natyam, Dappu, Gusadi

Assam
Karnataka

18. Choose from the following the novel written by Vikram Seth.

निम्नलिखित में से विक्रम सेठ द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास चुनें।

- ✓ 1. A Suitable Boy
- 2. Half Girlfriend
- 3. One Indian Girl
- 4. One Night at the Call Centre



Chetan Bhagat

Son of 1st female Chief Justice of HC → Leila Seth

• Unsuitable boy: Karan Johar

Erasmus Prize given to: Amitav Ghosh

- Sea of Poppies
- Hungry Tides
- Shadow Lines

Dedicated to goddess Parvati

19. 'Gangaaur' is celebrated primarily in which of the following states of India?

'गणगाँव' मुख्य रूप से भारत के निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में मनाया जाता है?

- 1. Bihar
- 2. Goa
- 3. Tripura
- ✓ 4. Rajasthan

Jhjhia dance, bidesia dance, Jharni dance

Shigmo, Sao Joao, Zagor dance, Grape escapade, 3 King feast, Goa carnival

Kher puja, Kharchi Puja, Garia Puja

20. The national song of India, 'Vande Mataram', is an excerpt taken from the novel written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay.

भारत का राष्ट्रीय गीत, 'वंदे मातरम', बंकिम चंद्र चट्टोपाध्याय द्वारा लिखित उपन्यास से लिया गया एक अंश है।

- 1. Saraswati Chandra
- 2. Durgeshwari
- ✓ 3. Anand Math
- 4. Bishabriksha

• Adopted: 24th Jan 1950

• Flag adopted on: 22nd July 1947

- 1. सरस्वती चन्द्र
- 2. दुर्गेश्वरिणी
- 3. आनंद मठ
- 4. बिषब्रिक्षा