



**SSC GK**

# PYQs Class Notes

**PART-3**

**Parmar Sir**

**Lecture:- 47**

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1. Which of the following statements about green revolution is/are correct?

हरित क्रांति के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सही है/हैं?

I. Green revolution began in the 1960s.

II. HYV of a seed made green revolution a success.

III. Extensive use of cattle was also one constituent of green revolution. ✗

I. हरित क्रांति 1960 के दशक में शुरू हुई।

II. एक बीज के HYV ने हरित क्रांति को सफल बनाया।

III. मवेशियों का व्यापक उपयोग भी हरित क्रांति का एक घटक था।

1. Only II and III

2. Only I

3. Only I and II

4. Only II

## High Yielding Variety

· **Father of green revolution (world):** Norman Borlaug

· **Father of green revolution (India):** M S Swaminathan

· Introduced in India in **1965**

· High Yielding Variety seeds were introduced (HYV)

· 3rd FYP

Water levels ↓

Introduced in Punjab, Andhra (affluent states)

Salt levels ↑

· Mechanisation of agriculture

2. The term 'Dribble' is generally associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

'ड्रिबल' शब्द आम तौर पर \_\_\_\_\_ से जुड़ा है।

1. cricket

1. क्रिकेट

2. baseball

2. बेसबॉल

3. basketball

3. बास्केटबॉल

4. tennis

4. टेनिस

Terms associated: Pinching, home runner, base runner

Other terms: Free throw, common foul, under head, over head

No of players: 5

Terms: Service, deuce, smash

Symbol: Tiger

3. In Chola administration, \_\_\_\_\_ was the assembly in the villages which were inhabited predominantly by the Brahmanas.

चोल प्रशासन में, \_\_\_\_\_ उन गांवों की सभा थी जहां मुख्य रूप से ब्राह्मण रहते थे।

1. Ujr

2. Sabha

3. Khilya

4. Nagaram

Founder: Vijayalaya

— Feudatory to Pallavas

— Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyar

— Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Chola Government

→ Decentralised

· Cholas are known for local/village government

· 2 Assemblies

— Ur: Assembly of common people

→ Agrahars → Land of Brahmins

— Sabha: Assembly of learned Brahmins



- Alauddin set up three markets: for food grains, for costly cloth and horses, slaves and cattles
- Each market under control: Shanna (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 Quawali in India
- Gave Sultan-e-Jahan title to Khilji

5. Which of the following rights forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs?  
 निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अधिकार 14 वर्ष से कम उम्र के बच्चों को खतरनाक नौकरियों में नियोजित करने से रोकता है?

- Right to Constitutional Remedies
  - Right against Exploitation
  - Right to Freedom
  - Right to Equality
- संविधानिक उपायों का अधिकार
  - शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार
  - स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
  - समानता का अधिकार

Art 19-22

Art 23-24

Art 14-18

Art 23: human trafficking and forced labour → Prohibited

Art 24: child labour → prohibited

Can work in safe place but in non-school hours

Below 14 years cannot be employed in hazardous place/dangerous place

Art 21 (A): Right to primary education (6-14 yr)

86th CA, 2002  
 DPSP, FD changes

Exception: under this article, state can force people to do compulsory services

Ex: During war

TRICK → SAAMRO

- S: speech and expression (cannot defame anyone)
- A: Assemble without arms (not destroy public public order)
- A: Form association/unions (no Khalistani association)
- M: move freely throughout the territory of India (prostitutes cannot move everywhere)
- R: reside anywhere (cannot reside in tribal areas)
- O: occupation/trade/profession (except drug/children trafficking)

\*97 CA → 19 1(c): Right to form cooperative societies

Select the FALSE statement from the given options.

6.

दिए गए विकल्पों में से गलत कथन का चयन करें।

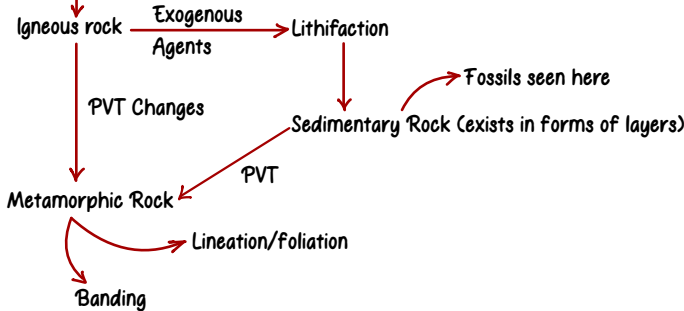
1. The sedimentary rocks are formed by the deposition and subsequent cementation of that material within bodies of water and at the surface of the earth.
2. Ballal rocks are formed from the dissolved materials that precipitate from the solution.
3. Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma or lava.
4. Metamorphic rocks may be formed simply by being deep beneath the Earth's surface, subjected to high temperatures and the great pressure of the rock layers above it.

1. तलछटी चट्टानों पानी के भीतर और पृथ्वी की सतह पर उसे सामग्री के जमाव और उसके बाद सीमेंटकरण से बनती हैं।
2. बाइकाल चट्टानें घोल से निकलने वाले घुले हुए पदार्थों से बनती हैं।
3. आग्नेय चट्टान का निर्माण मैग्मा या लावा के ठंडा होने और जमने से होता है।
4. कायांतरित चट्टानों पृथ्वी की सतह के नीचे गहराई में, उच्च तापमान और इसके ऊपर चट्टान की परतों के भारी दबाव के कारण बन सकती हैं।

### Examples

- **Igneous rock:** Gabru, granite, basalt, pumice
- **Sedimentary:** Limestone, sandstone, slate, coal
- **Metamorphic:** Marble, Quartzite, Schist

### Solidification of Magma/Lava



7.

Who among the following Bahmani sultan was noted for cruelty and hence got the title as 'Zalim'?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन बहमनी सुल्तान क्रूरता के लिए विख्यात था और इसलिए उसे 'ज़ालिम' की उपाधि मिली?

1. Mujahid Shah
2. Firuz Shah
3. Ahmad Shah
4. Humayun

1. मुजाहिद शाह
2. फिरोज़ शाह
3. अहमद शाह
4. हुमायूँ



### Bahmani Kingdom

- **Founder:** Alauddin Hasan Bahaman

Shah in 1347

- This kingdom later divided into 5

states

Ahmednagar • Bijapur → Adil Shahi Dynasty

• Golconda • Bidar

• Berar → Barid Shahi dynasty

Imad Shahi dynasty

Nizam Shahi dynasty

8.

The measure of the force that can cause an object to rotate about an axis is called:

उस बल का माप जिसके कारण कोई वस्तु किसी अक्ष के चारों ओर घूम सकती है, कहलाती है:

1. power
2. moment of inertia
3. centripetal force
4. torque

1. शक्ति
2. जड़ता का क्षण
3. अभिकेन्द्र बल
4. टॉर्क

$$I = mr^2$$

Scalar quantity

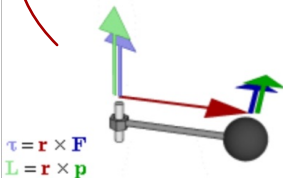
Formulas

$$P = \frac{W}{T}$$

$$P = F \times V$$

S.I unit: Watt

$$1 \text{ Horsepower} = 746 \text{ W}$$

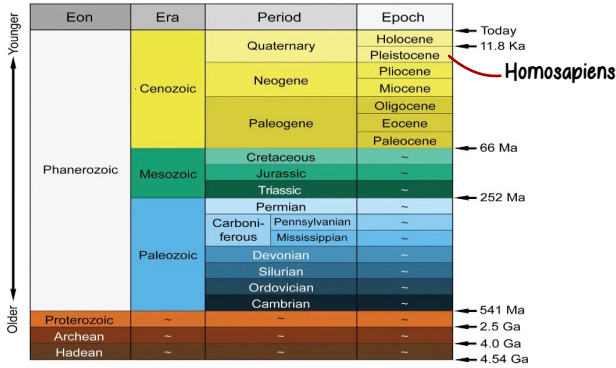


9. Living organisms have been on Earth for how much percent of Earth's history?

पृथ्वी के इतिहास के किस प्रतिशत भाग में जीवित जीव पृथ्वी पर रहे हैं?

1. 60%
2. 40%
3. 80%
4. 20%

Age: 4.5 billion years ago



10. According to the Census of India 2011, which of the following states has the highest Hindu population percentage of total population?

भारत की जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार, निम्नलिखित में से किस राज्य में कुल जनसंख्या का हिंदू जनसंख्या प्रतिशत सबसे अधिक है?

1. उत्तर प्रदेश
2. हरियाणा
3. मध्य प्रदेश
4. हिमाचल प्रदेश

Highest Muslim population (in absolute terms)

Population trends for major religious groups in India (1951–2011)

Religious group	Population % 1951	Population % 1961	Population % 1971	Population % 1981	Population % 1991	Population % 2001	Population % 2011 <sup>[70]</sup>
Hinduism	84.1%	83.45%	82.73%	82.30%	81.53%	80.46%	79.80%
Islam	9.8%	10.69%	11.21%	11.75%	12.61%	13.43%	14.23%
Christianity	2.3%	2.44%	2.60%	2.44%	2.32%	2.34%	2.30%
Sikhism	1.79%	1.79%	1.89%	1.92%	1.94%	1.87%	1.72%
Buddhism	0.74%	0.74%	0.70%	0.70%	0.77%	0.77%	0.70%
Jainism	0.46%	0.46%	0.48%	0.47%	0.40%	0.41%	0.37%
Zoroastrianism	0.13%	0.09%	0.09%	0.09%	0.08%	0.06%	n/a
Other religions / No religion	0.43%	0.43%	0.41%	0.42%	0.44%	0.72%	0.9%

• Highest decadal growth rate: Muslims (24.6%) → Least literates

• Lowest decade growth rate: Jains

→ Highest literacy rates amongst all the communities

• Highest Jain population: Maharashtra

• The country with highest Muslim population: Indonesia

11.

The Vedic Aryans lived in the area called Sapt-Sindhu, which means area drained by seven rivers. One of the rivers among the seven is Jhelum. What was its ancient name?

वैदिक आर्य सप्त-सिंधु नामक क्षेत्र में रहते थे, जिसका अर्थ है सात नदियों द्वारा सिंचित क्षेत्र। सात नदियों में से एक नदी झेलम है। इसका प्राचीन नाम क्या था?

- |              |   |        |
|--------------|---|--------|
| 1. Parushni  | → | Ravi   |
| 2. Askini    | → | Chenab |
| ✓ 3. Vitasta | → | Jhelum |
| 4. Vipash    | → | Beas   |

• Indus+Jhelum: Sindh Sagar Doab

• Jhelum+Chenab: Jech Doab

• Chenab+Ravi: Rechna Doab

• Ravi+Beas: Bari Doab

• Beas+Sutlej: Bist Doab

## INDUS RIVER SYSTEM



Tributaries of Indus



Jhelum+Chenab+  
Beas+Ravi+Sutlej  
= Panchnad

↓  
Punjab

• Panj + Doab → Area  
between two rivers

Tributaries of Indus

1. Jhelum: meanders in its youthful stage

- Ancient name: Vitasta
- Origin: Verinag (J & K)
- Flows in the border of India and Pakistan
- Srinagar is located on banks of Jhelum
- Wular Lake gets its water from Jhelum

2. Chenab → Chandra  
→ Bhaga

- Ancient name: Askini
- Origin: Baralacha La pass
- Largest tributary of Indus

3. Ravi

- Ancient name: Purushni
- Origin: Rohtang pass

4. Beas

- Ancient name: Bipasha
- Origin: Rohtang pass
- Only tributary of Indus that does not pass or enter Pakistan

5. Sutlej

- Ancient name: Shutudri
- Origin: Rakas lake (Lake Mansarovar)
- It enters India through Shipkila pass
- Panchnad meet Indus at Mithankot, Pakistan
- Right Bank Tributaries: Shyok, Gilgit, Hunza

12. Which disease is caused by NOT having enough vitamin C in the diet for at least 3 months leading to weakness, anaemia, gum disease and skin problems?

कम से कम 3 महीने तक आहार में पर्याप्त विटामिन सी न लेने से कमजोरी, एनीमिया, मसूढ़ों की बीमारी और त्वचा संबंधी समस्याएं होने से कौन सा रोग होता है?

1. Rickets
2. Pellagra
3. Beriberi
- ✓ 4. Scurvy

1. रिकेट्स
2. पेलाग्रा
3. बेरीबेरी
4. स्कर्वी

3D disease: Dementia, Diptheria, Diarrhoea

### Vitamin B

TRICK

Diseases

B1: Thymine — Tho Beri Beri

B2: Riboflavin — R

B3: Niacin — Ne Pellagra

B5: Pantothenic acid — Pant

B6: Pyridoxin — Par

B7: Biotin — Biodata (Vitamin H)

B9: Folic Acid — Foster

B12: Cynocobalmine — Ca Pernicious anaemia

Vitamin B complexes  
Total: 8

Also known as B11

Vitamin	Chemical name	Deficiency
Vit A	Retinol,retinoid, carotenoid	Xerophthalmia/ <b>Nightblindness</b>
Vit B1	Thiamine	Beri-beri,wernickes korasoff psychosis
Vit B2	Riboflavin	Ariboflavinosis
Vit B3	Niacin,niacinamide	Pellagra
Vit B5	Pantothenic acid	Burning feet syndrome
Vit B6	Pyridoxine, pyridoxamine, pyridoxal	Anemia
Vit B7	Biotin	Dermatitis,enteritis
Vit B9	Folic acid	Megaloblastic anemia, neural tube defects
Vit B12	Cyanocobalamin Methylcobalamin	Megaloblastic anemia
Vit C	Ascorbic acid	Scurvy/ <b>bleeding gums</b>
Vit D	Ergocalciferol Cholecalciferol	Rickets,osteomalacia
Vit E	Tocopherols	Hemolytic anemia in newborn/ <b>anti-sterility</b>
Vit K	Phylloquinone	Hemorrhagic disease of newborn (can happen to anyone)

No blood clotting

13. Who is the author of the book 'The Soul of a Butterfly: Reflections on Life's Journey'?

द सोल ऑफ ए बटरफलाई: रिफ्लेक्शन्स ऑन लाइफ्स जर्नी पुस्तक के लेखक कौन हैं?

- ✓ 1. Muhammad Ali
2. Jake LaMotta
3. Roberto Duran
4. Eugene J Bullard

1. मुहम्मद अली
2. जैक लामोटा
3. रोबर्टो डुरान
4. यूजीन जे बुलार्ड

14. Who takes the salute during the Republic Day parade at New Delhi?

नई दिल्ली में गणतंत्र दिवस परेड के दौरान सलामी कौन लेता है?

1. Chief Justice
2. Governor
- ✓ 3. President
4. Prime Minister

1. मुख्य न्यायाधीश
2. राज्यपाल
3. राष्ट्रपति
4. प्रधान मंत्री

- Ceremony that marks the end of Republic Day Celebration: Beating Retreat Ceremony

- Independence Day → PM hoist Indian flag in Red Fort
- Republic Day → President unfurls the flag at Kartavya Path

15. Which Article of the Indian Constitution refers to the Rights of Ministers with respect to the State Legislature?

भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद राज्य विधानमंडल के संबंध में मंत्रियों के अधिकारों को संदर्भित करता है?

1. Article 176
2. Article 178
- ✓ 3. Article 177
4. Article 175

1. अनुच्छेद 176
2. अनुच्छेद 178
3. अनुच्छेद 177
4. अनुच्छेद 175

Rights of Ministers and Advocate General in relation to the Houses



**Art 76: Attorney General of India**

- 1st Attorney General: M.C. Setalvad
- **Removed by:** President at any time
- **Resignation to:** President
- He has the right to speak and take part in proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament or their joint sitting
- He has no right to vote when he participates in proceedings of Indian Parliament
- Similar to Member of Parliament, he also enjoys all powers related to immunities and privileges

16.

Which of the following is the red algae?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा लाल शैवाल है?

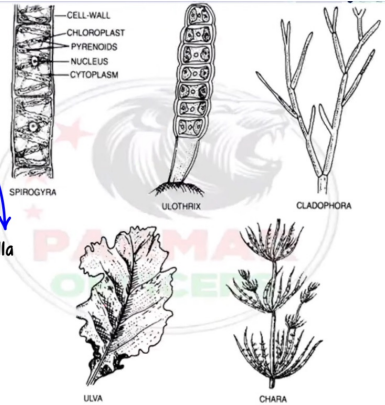
1. Phaeophyceae
2. Chlorophyceae
3. Liverwort
4. Rhodophyceae

- **Phylum:** Bryophyta
- **Other eg:** Riccia, Marchantia, Moss

**Thallophyta - Algae**

- **Phycology:** Study of algae
- **Green algae:** Chlorophyceae
- **Red algae:** Rhodophyceae
- **Brown algae:** Phaeophyceae

- **Sargassum grass, Lamanaria (Kelps)**
- **Chlorella**
- **Blue green algae:** Cyanobacteria



17.

In 1932, who discovered the **positron**, a particle described as 'carrying a positive charge but having a mass of the same order of magnitude as that normally possessed by a free negative electron'?

1932 में, पॉज़िट्रॉन की खोज किसने की, एक कण जिसे 'सकारात्मक चार्ज ले जाने वाला लेकिन परिमाण के उसी क्रम का द्रव्यमान होता है जो सामान्य रूप से एक मुक्त नकारात्मक इलेक्ट्रॉन के पास होता है' के रूप में वर्णित है?

1. Carl Anderson
2. Paul Dirac
3. Ernest Rutherford
4. Niels Bohr

1. कार्ल एंडरसन
2. पॉल डिराक
3. अर्नेस्ट रदरफोर्ड
4. नील्स बोह्र

Discovered positron in the year 1932

Quantum theory of  $e^-$  - Bohr's Atomic Model  
- Gave formula:  $2n^2$   
- Mass:  $9.1 \times 10^{-31}$  Kg  
- Charge of  $e^-$ :  $-1.6 \times 10^{-19}$  C

**Ernst Rutherford:** Rutherford's alpha particle scattering experiment using gold foil

- He discovered that Mass of atom resides in its centre - p + n
- He was first to theorise neutrons in 1920 and discovered protons in 1917

Discovered by James Chadwick in 1932

18.

What is the standard weight of a hockey ball?

हॉकी गेंद का मानक वजन कितना होता है?

- 1. 161 gm - 156 gm
- 2. 163 gm - 156 gm
- 3. 160 gm - 156 gm
- 4. 162 gm - 156 gm

Players

- Field hockey: 11
- Ice hockey: 6
- Hockey 5s: 5

Organised in Muscat, Oman 2024

Won by Netherlands in Men and Women category

19.

The seven years of war in the 18th century was fought between Britain and \_\_\_\_\_.

18वीं शताब्दी में सात वर्षों तक युद्ध ब्रिटेन और \_\_\_\_\_ के बीच लड़ा गया था।

- |             |             |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. Germany  | 1. जर्मनी   |
| 2. Portugal | 2. पुर्तगाल |
| 3. France   | 3. फ्रांस   |
| 4. Spain    | 4. स्पेन    |

Carnatic Wars

- Between Britishers vs French
- Total: 3 Carnatic wars → 1744-1763

→ 1st Carnatic War:

- 1744: started
- 1748: ended → With Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle

→ 2nd Carnatic War: started with Battle of Ambur

- 1749: started
- 1754: ended → With Treaty of Pondicherry

→ 3rd Carnatic War (known as Battle of Wandiwash → 1760):

- 1756: started → Britishers won
- 1763: ended → With Treaty of Paris
- Was an extension of 7 yrs wars

- British forces led by: Eyre Coote
- French forces led by: Comte de Lally

French remained a minority power in India

During Lytton

20.

The Arms Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_ that prevented Indians from keeping arms without an appropriate license.

शस्त्र अधिनियम \_\_\_\_\_ में पारित किया गया था जिसने भारतीयों को उचित लाइसेंस के बिना हथियार रखने से रोक दिया था।

- 1. 1878
- 2. 1897
- 3. 1912
- 4. 1909

Repealed by Ripon

Morley-Minto Reform

- Ram Krishna Mission
- Founder: Swami Vivekananda
- HQ: Belur, Calcutta