



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-3

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 4

✓ **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.

When was Bharatanatyam banned by the British colonial government?

ब्रिटिश औपनिवेशिक सरकार द्वारा भरतनाट्यम पर कब प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था?

1. 1885
- ✓ 2. 1910
3. 1897
4. 1927

Mentioned in **Natya Shastra**

Written by Bharat Muni

Also known as **5th Veda**

Renamed in **1932**

Bharatnatyam

Classical dance of Tamil Nadu

Earlier, was performed by Devadasis in temples

- It is the oldest classical dance of India
- Performed solo (single person) → Known as "Ekaharya"
- Old names of Bharatnatyam: Sadir, Thevarattam, Parathaiyat, Attam
- E Krishna Iyer and Rukmini Devi Arundale → Pushed for name Bharatnatyam
- **Forms of dance:**

1. Shaivite (majorly) → Shiva
2. Vaishnavite → Vishnu

Description in → **Silappathikaram** (Ancient text)

A tragic love story of Kovalan and Kannaki

Writer: Ilango Adigal

Falls in love with Madhavi



- In 1910, was banned by Britishers
- Found in Natya Shastra
- Associated with Kalakshetra style

→ **Manimekhalai**: adventurous tales about daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi

Natya Shastra styles

→ **Lasya** → Associated to Parvati

→ **Tandav** → Associated to Shiva

Tolkappiyam: oldest and ancient Tamil grammar text

→ Composed during 2nd sangam



Exponents of Bharatnatyam

Performed in Carnatic music

TRICK 1

भरत की अलार्म बजी 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	

- Padma Bhushan → 1956
- 1st women to be nominated in Rajya Sabha
- Founder of Kaiakshetra Dance School

- 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
- Vazhuvoor

Movements/style of dance:

- Alarippu
- Jatiswaram
- Shabdham
- Varnam
- Padam
- Tillana
- Mangalam

2. Which state gives the annual award Guru Kelucharan Mohapatra?

गुरु केलुचरण महापात्र वार्षिक पुरस्कार कौन-सा राज्य देता है?

1. Karnataka
- ✓ 2. Odisha
3. Tamil Nadu
4. Manipur

Oddissi

- Classical dance of Odisha

Exponents of Odissi

TRICK 1

अगर नाम में **MOHAPATRA** और **MOHANTY** दिख जाए

तो **ODISSI** से ही Related होंगे।



Exponents:

Kelucharan Mohapatra

Sujata Mohapatra

Father of Odissi

Leela Mohanty

Niharika Mohanty

or Pankaj Charan Das

Modern form of Odissi

Exponents of Odissi

TRICK 2

भूटान के प्रधान माधवी से मिलने उड़ीसा आए और यह बात

विजय ने संजू और साहू को बता दी।

- | | | |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| भूटान | — | Shagun Bhutani |
| प्रधान | — | Gangadhar Pradhan |
| माधवी | — | Madhabi Mudgal |
| उड़ीसा | — | Odissi |
| विजय | — | Bijayni Satpathy |
| संजू | — | Sanjukta Panigrahi |
| साहू | — | Sudhakar Sahu |
| | | Sutapa Talukdar |

Fundamental Rights



3.

Which ~~article~~ of Indian Constitution is provided only to Indian Citizens ?

भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद केवल भारतीय नागरिकों को ही प्रदान किया गया है?

- 1. Article 21
- 2. Article 14
- 3. Article 25
- ✓ Article 15

• Fundamental Rights → Part III

• Taken from USA

• Inspired from: Bill of Rights (USA)

First from Magna Carta (UK)

→ Magna Carta of Indian Constitution

Is justiciable

There were 7 FRs in the beginning, now 6 FRs → Right to Property is removed under 44th CA 1978

Under Art 300 A and is now a legal right

✗ justiciable → Not sure or no compulsion to Court

15 16 19 29 30 → These FRs provided only to Indian Citizens and not to Foreign Citizens

Fundamental Duties

- DPSP
- Preamble

} Not justiciable

- Art 15: Equality of status
- Art 16: Equality to public employment
- Art 19:

- Speech
- Expression
- Association
- Movement
- Residence
- Profession

- Art 29: Right to protect language, script, culture of every citizen
- Art 30: Establishment of religious institutions



4.

Who is known as the 'Father of Bangladesh' from the following options?

निम्नलिखित विकल्पों में से किसे 'बांग्लादेश के पिता' के रूप में जाना जाता है?

- ✓ Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
2. Ataur Rahman Khan
3. Muhammad Habibur Rahman
4. Sheikh Hasina

1971: Bangladesh formed

• West Pakistan separated from East Pakistan (1971) during Indira Gandhi (then PM)

→ Bangladesh now

- Current PM of Bangladesh
- Daughter of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman

Shimla Agreement
signed (b/w India and
Pakistan)

Indira Gandhi (then PM of
India) and Zulfikar Bhutto
(then President of Pakistan)

- **Bangladesh Capital:** Dhaka
- Organisation in Bangladesh: Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) → Total 7 countries
- **No. of rivers:** 700 rivers
- **Muhammad Yunus:** Father of Gramin Bank
- **This country is the largest exporter of:** Jute

5.

Due to World War I and II the Olympic Games were NOT held in which years?

प्रथम और द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के कारण ओलंपिक खेल किस वर्ष आयोजित नहीं किये गये?

1. 1916, 1936, 1940
- ✓ 1916, 1940, 1944
3. 1924, 1940, 1944
4. 1920, 1944, 1948

WWI → 1914-1918

WWII → 1939-1945

- Olympic Games: started in 1896, Greece, Athens
- Colours of Olympic rings:
 1. Blue → Europe
 2. Yellow → Asia
 3. Black → Africa
 4. Green → Oceania
 5. Red → America

• **1900:** Norman Pritchard (1st British Indian athlete to win two silver medals in athletic representing India)

• **1948:** India played internationally against France

Loss by 1-2

↓
Played barefoot

6.

Select the correct alternative on the basis of the given statements on the cities of Harappan civilisation.

हड़प्पा सभ्यता के शहरों पर दिए गए कथनों के आधार पर सही विकल्प का चयन करें।

Statement I: Most of the Harappan cities were divided into two parts: Higher Town and Lower Town.

Statement II: The archaeologists describe the lower part of the towns as Citadel.

कथन I: अधिकांश हड़प्पा शहर दो भागों में विभाजित थे: उच्च शहर और निचला शहर।

कथन II: पुरातत्ववेत्ता शहरों के निचले हिस्से को गढ़ के रूप में वर्णित करते हैं।

1. Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
2. Only Statement II is true.
- ✓ 3. Only Statement I is true.
4. Neither Statement I nor Statement II is true.

Town Planning

Citadel and Lower Town

Citadel:

- Higher Town (Western side)
- Also known as Acropolis

Lower Town:

- Common people stayed

→ City without Citadel: Chanhudaro

→ 3 set Citadel: Dholavira (Gujarat)

Indus Valley civilization

- Also known as Bronze Age
- Urban civilization
- From 2600 BC-1700 BC
- Near: Indus/Sindhu river
- Name by: John Marshall → Director of Archaeological Survey of India

Also known as "Harappan Civilization"

First Chairman: Alexander Cunningham (Father of Archeology)

CITADEL & LOWER TOWN



• **Harappa** (Punjab) Ravi, 1921 by Dayaram Sahni

• **Mohenjadaro** (Sindh) Indus, by R. D. Banerjee
Known as: Mount of dead

7. Who wrote the book Indica ?
इंडिका पुस्तक किसने लिखी ?

1. Banabhatta →
2. Meander
3. Vishakhadatta
✓ Megasthenese

Court poet
Book: Harshacharitra (based on Harshavardhana)
Ruler of Pushyabhuti Dynasty
Capital: Kannauj
Defeated by: Pulakeshin II (Chalukyan Dynasty)
Near Narmada river

• **Traveller visited:** Hiuen Tsang
• **Book:** Si-yu-ki (mentioned about Nalanda and Vikramshila)
• **Built by:** Kumaragupta I
• **Built by:** Dharmapala

→ **Menander wrote:** Milidapanho (dialogue between Milinda and Nagasena)
From Greek

→ **Vishakhadatta wrote:** Mudrarakshasa

→ **Megasthenes (Ambassador of Seleucus Nicator) → Military General of Alexander)**

Sent him to court of
Chandragupta Maurya



8. Which of the following is a eukaryotic, multicellular and autotrophic organism?

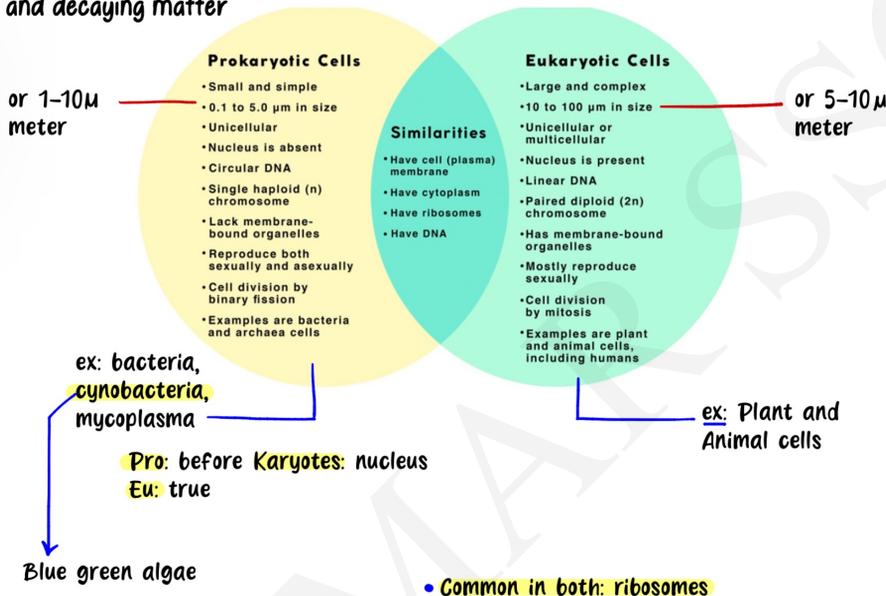
निम्नलिखित में से कौन यूकेरियोटिक, बहुकोशिकीय और स्वपोषी जीव है?

1. Fungus
2. Animal
3. Plant
4. Bacteria

1. कवक
2. पशु
3. पौधा
4. बैक्टीरिया

- **Autotrophic:** make their own food through photosynthesis

Saprophytes: depends on dead and decaying matter



9. Bhagoria is a festival associated with which of the following festivals?

भगोरिया निम्नलिखित में से किस त्यौहार से सम्बंधित त्यौहार है?

1. Diwali
2. Dusshera
3. Holi
4. Shiv Ratri

• Mainly celebrated by Bhil tribe (Madhya Pradesh)
• Harvest festival

• Chikhhal kalo: is monsoon mud festival of Goa



10.

Most centrioles have a _____ structure of triple microtubules, which are present in pairs and arranged orthogonally after duplication.

अधिकांश सेंट्रीओल्स में ट्रिपल सूक्ष्मनलिकाएं की _____ संरचना होती है, जो जोड़े में मौजूद होती हैं और दोहराव के बाद ऑर्थोगोनल रूप से व्यवस्थित होती हैं।

- 1. 9×3
- 2. 6×1
- ✓ 3. 9×0
- 4. 8×0

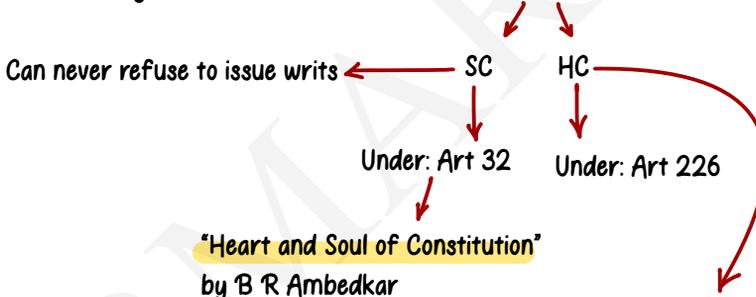
11.

By which of the following writs the Supreme Court and the High Courts may call for the record of a case from a lower court on an allegation of an excess of jurisdiction?

निम्नलिखित में से किस रिट के द्वारा सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय अधिकार क्षेत्र की अधिकता के आरोप पर निचली अदालत से मामले का रिकॉर्ड मांग सकते हैं?

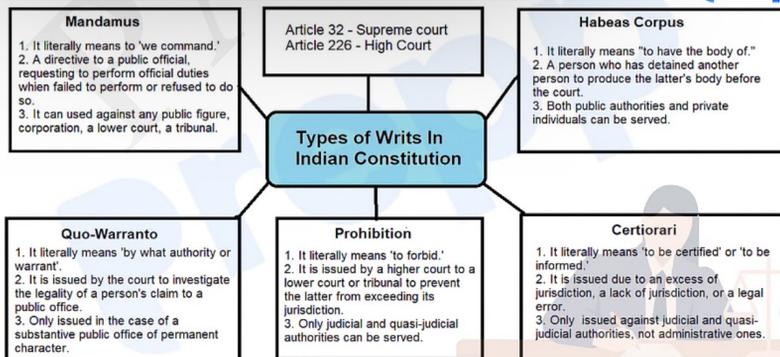
- ✓ Certiorari
 - 2. Prohibition
 - 3. Mandamus
 - 4. Habeas Corpus
- 1. उत्प्रेषण-लेख
 - 2. निषेध
 - 3. परमादेश
 - 4. बंदी प्रत्यक्षीकरण

When Fundamental Rights of an individual is violated → Court can issue writs



Writ jurisdiction is wider for HC
Can issue writs for FRs and Legal rights and can also refuse to issue writs

5 types of Writs:



Mandamus

1. It literally means 'we command.'
2. A directive to a public official, requesting to perform official duties when failed to perform or refused to do so.
3. It can be used against any public figure, corporation, a lower court, a tribunal.

Article 32 - Supreme court
Article 226 - High Court

Habeas Corpus

1. It literally means 'to have the body of.'
2. A person who has detained another person to produce the latter's body before the court.
3. Both public authorities and private individuals can be served.

Types of Writs In Indian Constitution

Quo-Warranto

1. It literally means 'by what authority or warrant.'
2. It is issued by the court to investigate the legality of a person's claim to a public office.
3. Only issued in the case of a substantive public office of permanent character.

Prohibition

1. It literally means 'to forbid.'
2. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction.
3. Only judicial and quasi-judicial authorities can be served.

Certiorari

1. It literally means 'to be certified' or 'to be informed.'
2. It is issued due to an excess of jurisdiction, a lack of jurisdiction, or a legal error.
3. Only issued against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities, not administrative ones.

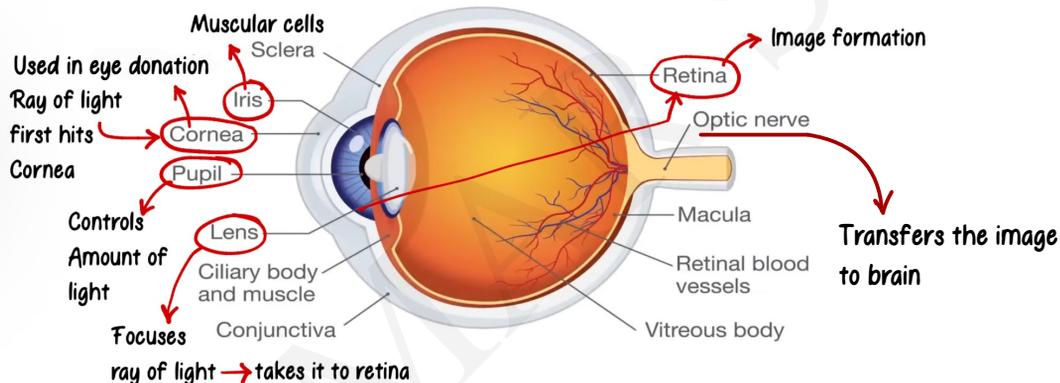
12. What happens when old aged people get cataract?

क्या होता है जब वृद्ध लोगों को मोतियाबिंद हो जाता है?

- ✓ Crystalline lens of people in old age becomes milky and cloudy (वृद्धावस्था में लोगों का क्रिस्टलीय लेंस दूधिया और धुंधला हो जाता है)
- 2. Crystalline lens of people in old age becomes clear and shiny (अधिक उम्र के लोगों का क्रिस्टलीय लेंस साफ और चमकदार हो जाता है)
- 3. Iris becomes cloudy (आइरिस बादलमय हो जाता है)
- 4. Pupil becomes dull (पुतली सुस्त हो जाती है)

The Human Eye and the Colourful World

Human Eye Anatomy



→ Pupil control the iris and both control the amount of light entering the eye

→ If optic nerves damage it causes diseases like:

- Glaucoma
- Trachoma

13. Out of the following, identify the process that does NOT involve a chemical reaction.

निम्नलिखित में से उस प्रक्रिया की पहचान करें जिसमें रासायनिक प्रतिक्रिया शामिल नहीं है।

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cloth cleaning using detergent | 1. डिटरजेंट का उपयोग करके कपड़े की सफाई |
| 2. Ripening of mango | 2. आम का पकना |
| 3. Change of colour of turmeric due to soap | 3. साबुन के कारण हल्दी का रंग बदलना |
| ✓ Cooling effect of nail polish remover | 4. नेल पॉलिश रिमूवर का ठंडा प्रभाव |

→ Turmeric stains when washed filled turn into reddish brown stain and later turn to yellow when water is poured

State changes

Physical and Chemical Changes

Physical Changes: matter changes form but not chemical identity

- It is reversible

Eg: melting, shredding, boiling, chopping

Chemical Changes: A chemical reaction forms new product

- It is irreversible

Iron oxide layer deposition

Eg: combustion, rotting, rusting, digestion

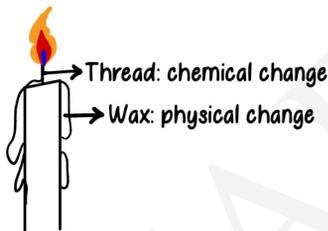
- Burning of candle → Both physical and chemical changes
- Cutting of fruits → Physical
- Milk turning into curd → Chemical

Chemical and Physical Changes

Chemical change: A chemical reaction forms new products.

Physical change: Matter changes form but not chemical identity.

Combustion	Rotting	Melting	Shredding
Rusting	Digestion	Boiling	Chopping



14.

Asikni, which was a part of Sapta-Sindhu, is the name of which of the following rivers in present times?

असिकनी, जो सप्त-सिंधु का एक हिस्सा थी, वर्तमान समय में निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी का नाम है?

1. Jhelum
2. Beas
3. Chenab
4. Ravi

Where early Vedic Hindus lived

Indus: Sindhu	} Old names
Jhelum: Vitasta	
Chenab: Askini	
Ravi: Purushini	
Beas: Bipasha	
Sutlej: Shutudri	



15. Which of the following is the only vertically-integrated, primary copper producer in India?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत में एकमात्र लंबवत-एकीकृत, प्राथमिक तांबा उत्पादक है?

1. Sterlite Industries
2. Jhagadia Copper Limited
3. Hindalco Industries (Birla Copper)
- ✓ 4. Hindustan Copper Limited

Company that controls multiple stages of its production process and supply chain, minimising or eliminating the need for outside entity

Copper Mines

- Malajkhand (MP)
- Khetri (Rajasthan)
- Amarkantak (MP)
- Singhbhum (Jharkhand)

17. As an exponent of Khayal, Pandit Bhimsen Joshi belonged to which music Gharana?

खयाल के प्रतिपादक के रूप में पंडित भीमसेन जोशी किस संगीत घराने से थे?

1. Agra
2. Banaras
- ✓ 3. Kirana → UP
4. Gwalior

Hindustani music

Music types:

→ Hindustani music

→ Carnatic music (South Indian music): Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana

• **Father:** Purandhar Das

• **Mother:** MS Subhalakshmi

18. Which of the following dynasties succeeded the Palas of Bengal?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा राजवंश बंगाल के पालों का उत्तराधिकारी बना?

- ✓ 1. Senas
- 2. Deavs
- 3. Maukharis
- 4. Gaudas

Palas last ruler: Mahapala was defeated by Senas

- **Founder: Gopala**
- **Ruling in Eastern India**
- **Founded: Odantapuri University**

- **Tripartite Struggle: 790 AD**
- **Between → Palas, Gurjara Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas**

↓
Struggle for kannauj

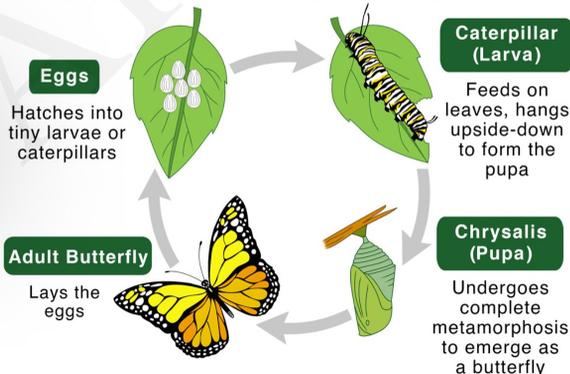
19. Which of the following represents a visible biological hazard in food?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भोजन में दृश्यमान जैविक खतरे का प्रतिनिधित्व करता है?

- ✓ 1. Viruses
 - ✓ 2. Caterpillars
 - 3. Protozoa
 - 4. Yeasts
- 1. वायरस
 - 2. कैटरपिलर
 - 3. प्रोटोजोआ
 - 4. खमीर

Life Cycle of a Butterfly

BUTTERFLY IDENTIFICATION





20.

The Swadesh Darshan Scheme (SDS) which was launched in 2014-15 by the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India, has been revamped as _____ in 2023.

भारत सरकार के पर्यटन मंत्रालय द्वारा 2014-15 में शुरू की गई स्वदेश दर्शन योजना (एसडीएस) को 2023 में _____ के रूप में नया रूप दिया गया है।

1. Swadesh Darshan 3.0 (SD3.0)
2. Swadesh Darshan 4.0 (SD4.0)
- ✓ 3. Swadesh Darshan 2.0 (SD2.0)
4. Swadesh Darshan 1.0 (SD1.0)