



SSC GK

PYQs Class Notes

PART-4

Parmar Sir

Lecture:- 3

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1.

Gandhiji gave his slogan of 'Do or Die' during which of the following Movements/Satyagrahas?

गांधीजी ने निम्नलिखित में से किस आंदोलन/सत्याग्रह के दौरान 'करो या मरो' का नारा दिया था?

1. Kheda Satyagraha
2. Quit India
3. Champaran Satyagraha
4. Civil Disobedience

1. खेड़ा सत्याग्रह
2. भारत छोड़ो
3. चंपारण सत्याग्रह
4. सविनय अवज्ञा

> Gandhi ji

- 1915 - 9th Jan came back to India

- 1917 - Champaran Satyagraha

Rajkumar shukla invited

Gandhi ji

in Bihar

against TinRathiya system

3/20 land area to

be covered with indigo cultivation

* 1859 - Indigo Revolt

{ Nadiya district

lead by Digambar & Vishnu Bishwas

- 1918 - Kheda Satyagraha - peasants demanded tax to be waived off

Sardar Patel invited Gandhiji

* 1905 - Servants of India society

Ahemdabad

mill workers demanded

hike in wages

Anusuya Sarabhai invited Gandhiji

* Sardar Patel:

associated with

Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928

given title 'Sardar' in this movement

* Cripps Mission - came to India in 1942

{ declined purna swaraj - offered dominion status

In response started Quit India movement

* All India Congress Committee (AICC) - had a meeting at G

Tank (Bombay) in 1942

decided to launch Quit India movement

arrested people on first day - leaderless movement

* Usha Mehta - started underground radio during quit India movement

Political Guru - Chitranjan Das

> Slogans - Delhi Chalo - Subhash Chandra Bose - Birth - 23rd Jan

Jai Hind

Prakram Diwas

Give me blood, I shall give you freedom

* Parallel Govt - Chitu Pandey in Balia

Jatiya Sarkar / Prati Sarkar

in West Bengal

In Tamluk

(Maharashtra)

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2.

Which physicist is best known for his experiments on generating and confirming the existence of electromagnetic waves?

कौन सा भौतिक विज्ञानी विद्युत चुम्बकीय तरंगों के अस्तित्व को उत्पन्न करने और पुष्टि करने के अपने प्रयोगों के लिए जाना जाता है?

1. Heinrich Rudolf Hertz

2. Albert Einstein

3. Isaac Newton

4. JJ Thomson

1. हेनरिक रुडोल्फ हर्ट्ज़

2. अल्बर्ट आइंस्टीन

3. आइज़ैक न्यूटन

4. जे जे थॉमसन



> Electromagnetic waves - light waves (transverse)

Waves

Longitudinal

- like sound waves
- medium particles travel in the direction of waves
- cannot be polarised
- cannot travel in vacuum
- of mechanical nature

Transverse

- like light waves
- can be polarised
- can travel in vacuum

* SI unit of frequency - Hertz

* Heinrich Rudolf Hertz - discovered photoelectric effect in 1887

known for

- Theory of relativity
- Photoelectric effect

Albert Einstein got nobel prize for this in 1922

> Atom - every matter made up of atom

↳ e^- - JJ Thomson

p^+ - Ernst Rutherford / Goldstein

n - James Chadwick

John Dalton

gave Atomic theory
stated atom are indivisible

* e^- charge - $-1.6 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$

> Ernst Rutherford - discovered Nucleus

↳ stated that mass of atom lies in the nucleus and made up of proton & neutron.

collectively called nucleons

> Electromagnetic spectrum

Rich man in victoria uses extra gold
 (R) (M) (I) (V) (UV) (X) (G)
 Radio Microwave Infrared Visible Ultra-violet X-Ray Gamma Ray

→ wavelength decreases (λ)
 → frequency increases (f) > inversely related

* X-Ray - discovered by William Roentgen

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3.

_____ is the proper management of a natural resource to prevent its exploitation, destruction or degradation.

_____ किसी प्राकृतिक संसाधन का उचित प्रबंधन है जिससे उसका दोहन, विनाश या क्षरण रोका जा सके।

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Protection | 1. संरक्षण |
| 2. Degradation | 2. क्षरण |
| 3. Preservation | 3. संरक्षण |
| 4. Conservation | 4. संरक्षण |

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4.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution mentions that an election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of the President shall be completed before the expiration of the term?

भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद में उल्लेख है कि राष्ट्रपति के पद की अवधि समाप्त होने के कारण उत्पन्न रिक्ति को भरने के लिए चुनाव, कार्यकाल की समाप्ति से पहले पूरा कर लिया जाएगा?

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Article 61 | 1. अनुच्छेद 61 |
| 2. Article 62 | 2. अनुच्छेद 62 |
| 3. Article 60 | 3. अनुच्छेद 60 |
| 4. Article 59 | 4. अनुच्छेद 59 |



> President Articles — Electoral college: elected (MPs + ML)

Article No.	Subject - Manner
52	The President
53	Executive power of the Union
54	<u>Election of President</u>
55	Manner of election of President
56	Term of office of President
57	Eligibility for re-election
58	Qualifications for election as President
59	Conditions of President's office
60	Oath or affirmation by the President
61	<u>Procedure for impeachment of President</u>
62	Time of holding election to fill vacancy in the office of President
65	Vice-President to act as President or to discharge his function
71	Matters relating to the election of President
72	Power of President to grant pardon etc... and to suspend, remit or commute sentence in certain cases
74	Council of ministers to aid and advise the President
75	Other provisions as to ministers like appointment, term, salaries, etc...
76	Attorney-General of India
77	Conduct of business of the Government of India
78	Duties of Prime Minister in respect to furnishing of information to the President, etc...
85	Session of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution
111	Assent to bills passed by the Parliament
112	Union Budget (annual financial statement)
123	Power of President to promulgate ordinances
143	Power of President to consult Supreme Court

borrowed
from USA
constitution
↑
Impeachment
↓
On the ground
of violation
of constitution
↓
All MPs
participate
(elected +
nominated)

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5.

Pandit Ram Narayan, who was awarded the Pandit Bhimsen Joshi Lifetime Achievement Award for 2015-2016, is a _____ player.

पंडित राम नारायण, जिन्हें 2015-2016 के लिए पंडित भीमसेन जोशी लाइफटाइम अचीवमेंट पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया गया, एक _____ खिलाड़ी हैं।

1. violin
2. sarangi
3. flute
4. sarod

1. वायलिन
2. सारंगी
3. बांसुरी
4. सरोद





> **Saxangi Exponents - (Trick) Ram ji ne Sabri ke**
 Tantuvadya yantra - Pt. Ram Narayan - Ustad Sabri Khan
 (Stringed instrument)

Boond-boond shakar daal ke khaye.

Bundu Khan - Shakoor Khan
 - Sultan Khan - Latif Khan

* **Sadik Ali Khan - Rudra veena**

> **Violin Exponents** - TN Krishna, Nagai Murlidharan
 > **Flute Exponents** - Hariprasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh
 > **Saxod Exponents** - Rajeev Taranath, Amjad Ali Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Hafiz Ali Khan

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6.

Who was the designer of India's national flag?

भारत के राष्ट्रीय ध्वज का डिज़ाइनर कौन था?

Calligraphy of Constitution

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Prem Behari Narain Raizada | 1. प्रेम बिहारी नारायण रायजादा |
| 2. KM Munshi | 2. केएम मुंशी |
| 3. Pingali Venkayya | 3. पिंगली वेंकैया |
| 4. BN Rau | 4. बीएन राउ |

Constitutional advisor

> **Indian National Flag** - by Pingali Venkayya in 1921
 L : W - 3 : 2
 First time hoisted on foreign grounds in 1907
 adopted on 22nd July 1947
 Bhikaji Cama at Stuttgart, Germany

* **National Anthem** - adopted on 24th Jan 1950
 * **National Song** - constitution signed by 284 people
 11 women

- * Chief Draftsman of constitution - SN Mukherjee
- * 1st chairman of constituent assembly - Sachidanand Sinha
- vice chairman
 - ↳ Dr. Rajendra Prasad permanent
- ↳ V.T. Krishnamachari
- ↳ H.C. Mukherjee

- * G.V. Mavlankar - Chairman of constituent assembly when sat to make laws
- ↳ Total Sessions - 11 (165 days)
- ↳ 1st LS speaker

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7.

Who among the following authored the book 'Unbreakable'?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने पुस्तक 'अनब्रेकेबल' लिखी है?

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Indra Nooyi | 1. इन्द्रा नूयी |
| 2. Mary Kom | 2. मैरी काम |
| 3. Shantanu Naidu | 3. शांतनु नायडू |
| 4. Kapil Dev | 4. कपिल देव |

- > Books - Author
- Straight Drive - Sunil Gavaskar (Little master)
- 281 & Beyond - VVS Laxman
- The test of my life - Yuvraj Singh
- A century is not enough - Sourav Ganguli
- six machine - Chris Gayle
- a shot at history - Abhinav Bindra
- Playing to win - Saina Nehwal
- Playing it my way - Sachin Tendulkar + Goriya Majumdar

- Goal - Major Dhyanchand
- The race of my life - Milkha Singh
- Ace against odds - Sania Mirza
- Straight from my heart - Kapil Dev

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8.

Who among the following founded the Khudai Khidmatgars or the Red Shirts, a powerful non-violent movement?

निम्नलिखित में से किसने खुदाई खिदमतगार या लाल शर्ट नामक शक्तिशाली अहिंसक आंदोलन की स्थापना की?

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
3. BR Ambedkar
4. Subhas Chandra Bose

1. महात्मा गांधी
2. खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खान*
3. बी.आर. अंबेडकर
4. सुभाष चंद्र बोस

NWFP

- salt satyagraha
- > **Civil Disobedience Movement** - 12th March 1930 launched by Gandhiji
 - marched from Dandi to Sabarmati to break salt law
 - total 78 Delegates
 - till 6th April 1930
 - Dharsana aided by Sarojini Naidu - nightingale of India
 - Indian president
 - first congress woman
 - first woman governor of UP
 - CDM lead in North west frontier Province (NWFP)
 - by Abdul Gaffar Khan
 - started Khudai Khidmatgar
 - red shirt movement
 - received Bharatnatan

* Long walk to freedom - autobiography of Nelson Mandela

* 1930 - 1st round table conference (London) - Congress boycotted
 → Gandhi-Irwin pact
 → Gandhi suspended CDM

2nd RTC - 1931 - Congress participated
 3rd RTC - Congress boycotted
 ↪ 1932

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Read the given statements and select the correct option.

9. दिए गए कथनों को पढ़ें और सही विकल्प चुनें।

- A. Directive Principles of State Policy consists of all the ideals which the state should follow and keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws for the country.
 B. It can be enforced by the Judiciary.
 C. They can be suspended during a national emergency.
- A. राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों में वे सभी आदर्श शामिल हैं जिनका राज्य को पालन करना चाहिए और देश के लिए नीतियाँ बनाते समय तथा कानून बनाते समय ध्यान में रखना चाहिए।
 B. इसे न्यायपालिका द्वारा लागू किया जा सकता है।
 C. राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल के दौरान इन्हें निलंबित किया जा सकता है।

1. Only B

2. Only C

3. Both A and C

4. Only A

> DPSP - Part-IV (Art.-36-51)

- borrowed from Ireland constitution
- is a positive obligation for state
- definition of State - Article 36
 - ↳ definition same as Article-12
- DPSP resembles the Instrument of Instruction
 - ↳ said by - BR Ambedkar
 - ↳ given in GOI Act 1935
- DPSP are non-justiciable rights
- DPSP trace back their origin from Karachi Resolution (1931)
- Seek to establish a welfare state
- Divided into 3
 - ↳ Gandhian DPSP
 - ↳ Socialist DPSP
 - ↳ Liberal Intellectual DPSP

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10.

Which of the following statements is/are true for the recipients of the Sangeet Natak Akademi Awards?

संगीत नाटक अकादमी पुरस्कार प्राप्तकर्ताओं के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा/से कथन सत्य है/हैं?

1. Sonal Mansingh was elected as Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi in the year 2018.
2. Jatin Goswami was elected as Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi in the year 2018.
3. Radha Sridhar received the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award in the year 2018 for her contribution to Kathak.

1. सोनल मानसिंह को वर्ष 2018 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी का फेलो चुना गया।
2. जतिन गोस्वामी को वर्ष 2018 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी का फेलो चुना गया।
3. राधा श्रीधर को कथक में उनके योगदान के लिए वर्ष 2018 में संगीत नाटक अकादमी पुरस्कार मिला।

1. Both 1 and 2

2. Both 2 and 3

3. Both 1 and 3

4. Only 3

* *Sonal Mansingh* - Odissi + Bharatnatyam

* *Radha Sridhar* - Bharatnatyam

> *Bharatnatyam* - Tamil Nadu

- known as *Sadir* / *Dasirattam*

- 1910 - banned by Britishers

- symbolizes fire from panchtatva

- series of steps - *Alarippu* - *Jathiswaranam* - *Shabdham* - *Varnam* - *Padam*)
Tillana

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11.

The Ryotwari system, devised by Thomas Munro, in which peasant cultivators had to pay annual taxes directly to the government, was prevalent in which of the following present-day states/provinces?

थॉमस मुनरो द्वारा तैयार की गई रैयतवारी प्रणाली, जिसमें किसानों को सरकार को सीधे वार्षिक कर देना पड़ता था, निम्नलिखित में से किस वर्तमान राज्य/प्रांत में प्रचलित थी?

1. Tamil Nadu

1. तमिलनाडु

2. Punjab

2. पंजाब

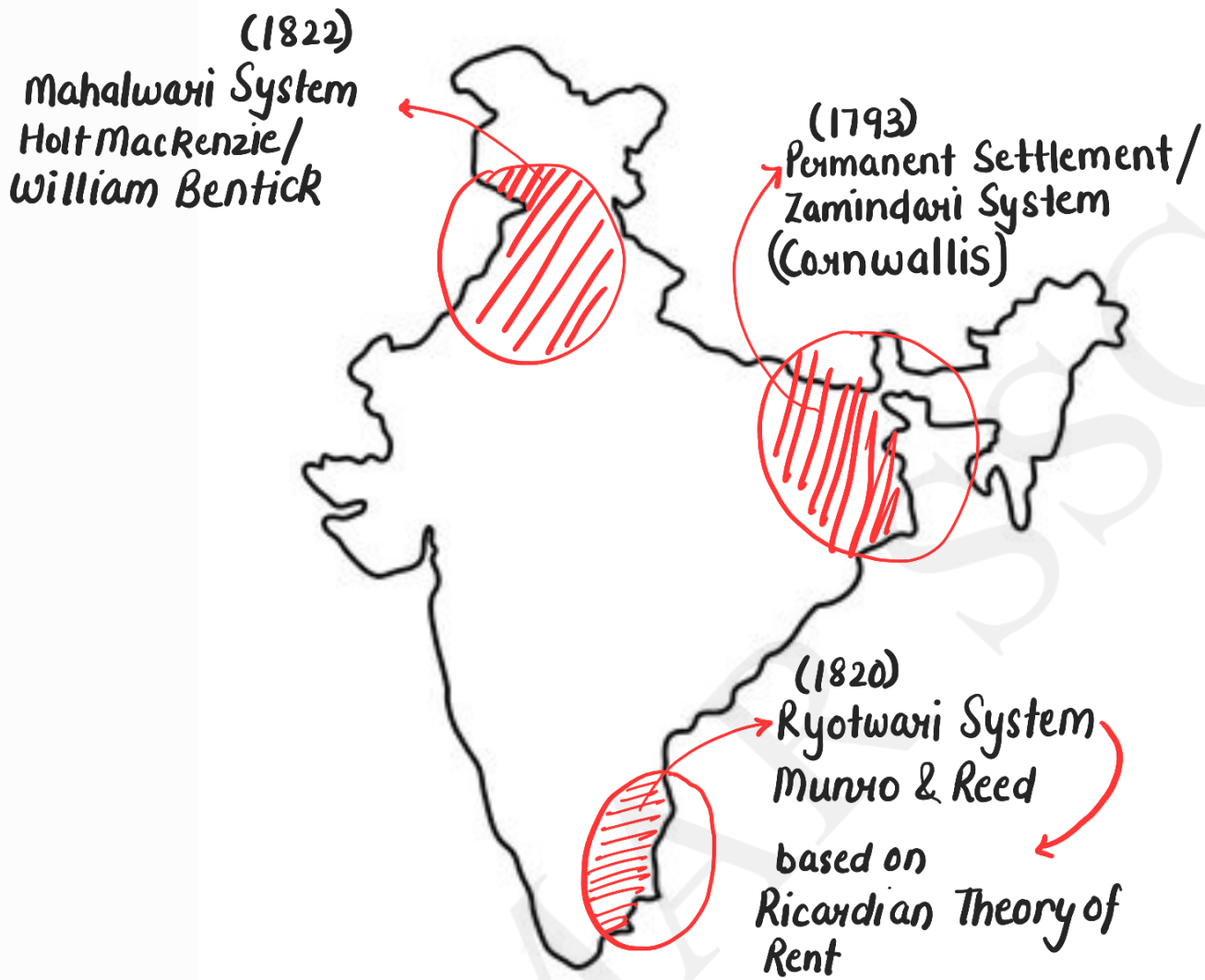
3. Rajasthan

3. राजस्थान

4. Odisha

4. ओडिशा

> Land Revenue systems -



* Cornwallis - Father of Indian Civil services

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12.

Which of the following statements about the Kushana dynasty is INCORRECT?

कुषाण वंश के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन गलत है?

1. The First Buddhist Council was organised by Kanishka.
2. The Kushanas were a major ruling group in the post-Mauryan period.
3. Asvaghosha, the author of the Buddhacharita, was the court poet of Kanishka.
4. Many Kushana rulers also adopted the title 'devaputra', or 'son of god'.

1. प्रथम बौद्ध संगीति का आयोजन कनिष्क ने किया था।
2. मौर्योत्तर काल में कुषाण एक प्रमुख शासक समूह थे।
3. बुद्धचरित के लेखक अश्वघोष कनिष्क के दरबारी कवि थे।
4. कई कुषाण शासकों ने 'देवपुत्र' या 'ईश्वर का पुत्र' की उपाधि भी धारण की।

> Buddhist Councils

Councils	Patronage	Presided by	Place	Details
First Council (486 BC)	Ajatshatru (Haryanka dynasty)	Mahakassapa Upali	Raj Griha	Compilation of <i>Vinay Pitaka</i> and <i>Sutta Pitaka</i>
Second Council (383 BC)	Kalashoka (Shishunaga dynasty)	Sarvakamini	Vaishali	Division of <i>Sangha</i> into <i>Theravedin</i> and <i>Mahasanghika</i>
Third Council (250 BC)	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa	Pataliputra	Compilation of <i>Abhidham Pitaka</i>
Fourth Council (First century AD)	Kanishka (Kushan dynasty)	Vasumitra	Kashmir	Division into two sects – <i>Hinayana</i> and <i>Mahayana</i>

> Kushan Dynasty

founder - Kujula Kadphises I
migrated from central asia

Powerful ruler - Kanishka in 78 AD - started Saka era

introduced Gold coins
GOI announced it national calendar
1957

Court poet - Ashvaghosha

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Match the following in the context of land categories under the Chola dynasty.

चोल राजवंश के तहत भूमि श्रेणियों के संदर्भ में निम्नलिखित का मिलान करें।

List I

- Brahmadeya
- Tirunamattukkani / Devadana
- Vellanvagai

सूची I

- ब्रह्मादेय
- तिरुनामट्टुकनी / देवदाना
- वेल्लनवागई

- A-2, B-3, C-1
- A-2, B-1, C-3

List II

- Land gifted to temples
- Land of non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- Land gifted to Brahmanas

सूची II

- मंदिरों को दान में दी गई भूमि
- गैर-ब्राह्मण किसान मालिकों की भूमि
- ब्राह्मणों को दान में दी गई भूमि

- A-3, B-2, C-1
- A-3, B-1, C-2

> Chola Dynasty

Capital - Uzhaiyur / Tanjore / Gangai Konda Cholapuram
 Emblem - Tiger / Post - Kaveriapatnam / Puhar

donated Land

- Brahmadeya - to Brahmanas
- Devadana - to temples
- Vellanvagai - to non-brahmanas
- Pallichandam - to jain monks
- Shalabhog - to schools

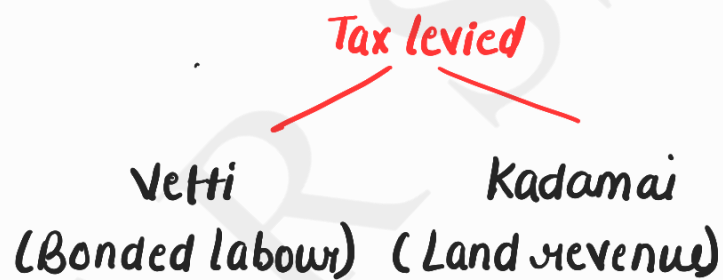
* Sabha - Assembly of Brahmanas

* Uzh - settlement of peasants

* Nadu - collection of Uzh

* Vellalar - Rich peasants

* Uzhavuzh - poor peasants



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14.

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (2005) provides work for how many days?

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (2005) कितने दिनों का काम प्रदान करता है?

1. 200
2. 300
3. 100
4. 125

> MGNREGA → (2005)

launched on 2nd Feb 2006

unskilled labour

NREGA to MGNREGA on 2 Oct 2009

* Ramsay convention - on 2nd Feb in Ramsay (Iran) for conservation of wetlands
 → 1971
 → India has 82 sites

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15.

Which cell organelle is found in both Prokaryotic & Eukaryotic cell.

* **Cell Theory** — Scheldain & Schwann (1838)
(all living organisms made of cells)
— Virchow (1858)
(all new cell is made of existing cell)

1. Mitochondria

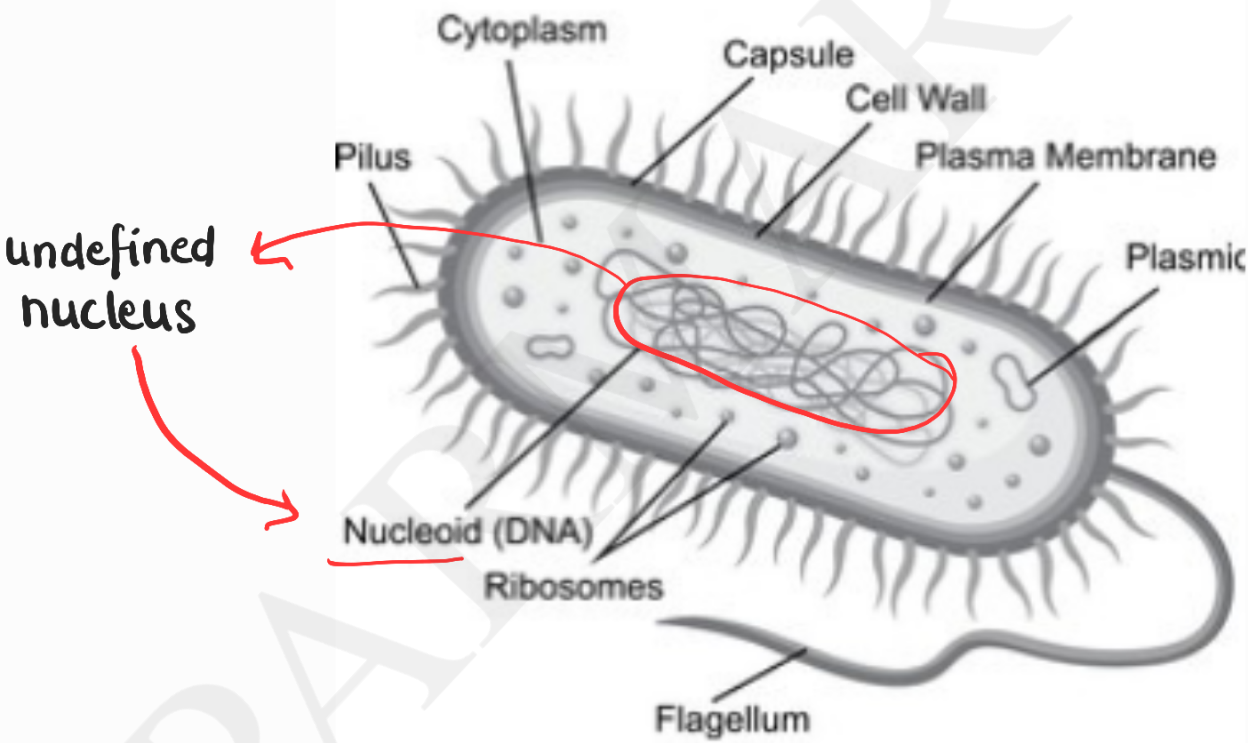
2. Nucleus

3. Ribosome

4. Vacuoles

— provides turgidity & rigidity
— covers 50-90% of Plant

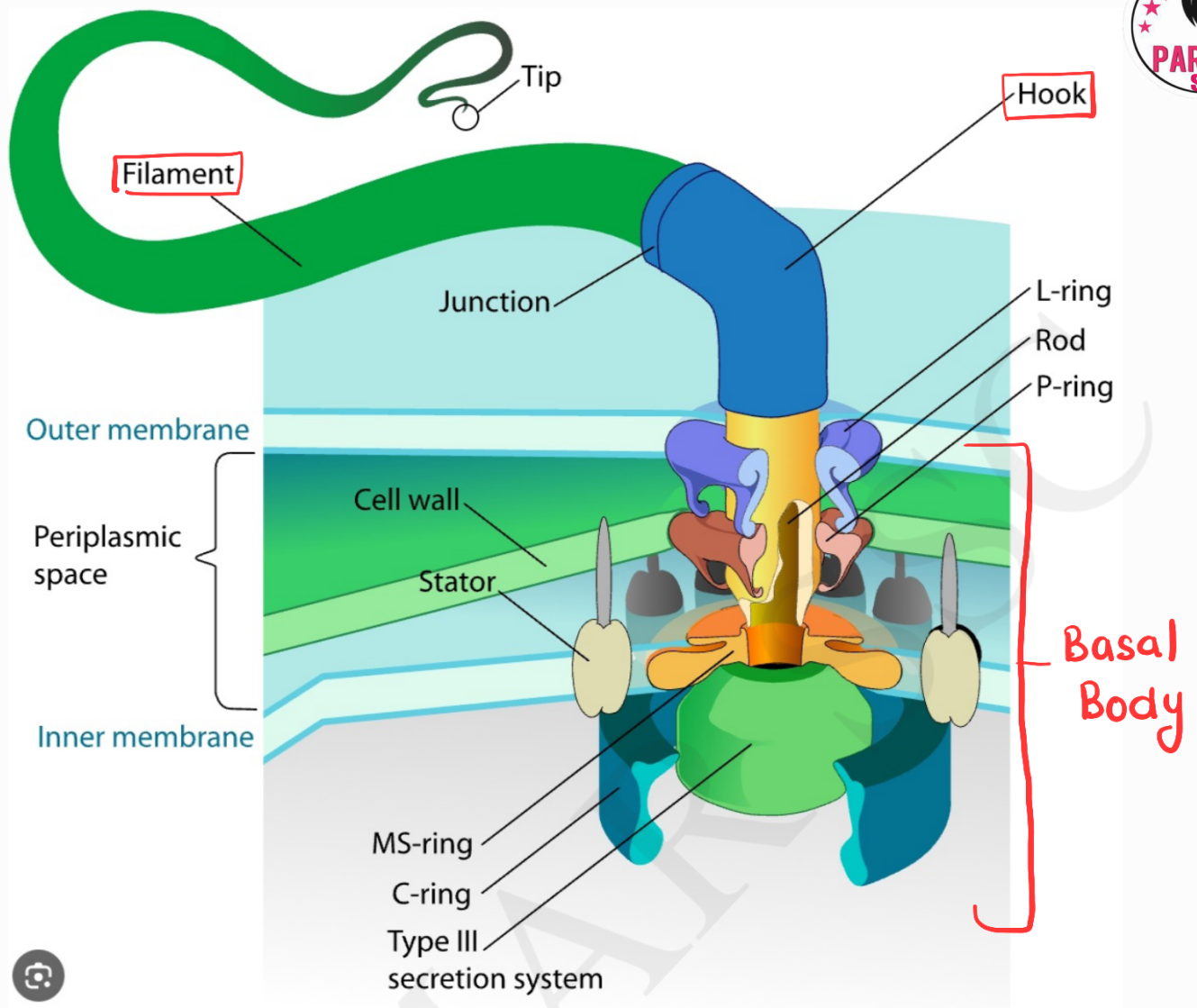
> **Prokaryotic cell: Bacteria**



* **Mitochondria + Plastids**

has own DNA & ribosomes

* **Cynobacteria** - Blue-Green Algae



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16.

Select the INCORRECT combination of folk dance and its respective state.

लोक नृत्य और उसके संबंधित राज्य के गलत संयोजन का चयन करें।

1. Dhangari Gaja - Maharashtra
2. Dollu Kunitha - Karnataka
3. Paika – Kerala
4. Dandiya Raas– Gujarat

1. धनगरी गज - महाराष्ट्र
2. डोल्लू कुनिथा - कर्नाटक
3. पाइका - केरल*
4. डांडिया रास - गुजरात



Baithanachi performance

> Maharashtra Folk dances - Koli, Povadav, Lavani
Lezim, Gaja, Mouni,
Dhangkari Gaja

> Karnataka folk dance - Yakshagan, Bolak, Kamsale, Bhotha
Aradhne, Dollu Kunita, Nagamandali

* Paika Revolt - 1817 (Odisha)
led by Jagbandhu Vidyaji

* Garba - depicts fight
b/w durgaji & Mahi-
-sasur

> Gujarat Folk Dances - Dandiya, Garba, Gopa Ras, Vinchhudo,
Tippani, Bhavai

Lecture - 3

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL CHSL
MTS Steno

17.

Siddheshwar Mahadev Temple located in Bengal reflects the architecture of which dynasty?

बंगाल में स्थित सिद्धेश्वर महादेव मंदिर किस राजवंश की वास्तुकला को दर्शाता है?

- 1. Pala Dynasty
- 2. Hussein Shahi Dynasty
- 3. Chalukya Dynasty
- 4. Shunga Dynasty

- 1. पाल राजवंश
- 2. हुसैन शाही राजवंश
- 3. चालुक्य राजवंश
- 4. शुंग राजवंश

> Pala Dynasty

eastern India

involved in Tripartite struggle with Gujjar Pratihar & Rashtrakuta

founder - Gopala

founder - Nagbhatt

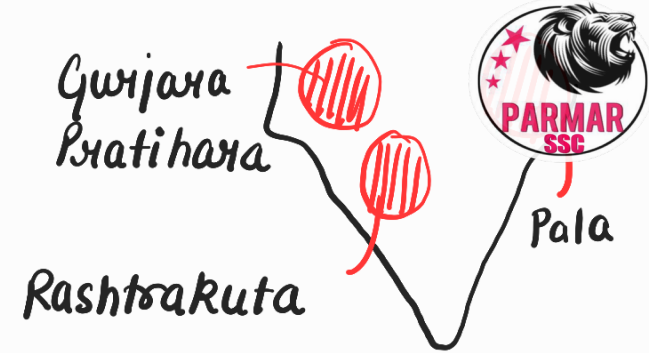
founder - Danti-durga

developed Odantpuri university

Dharampal - developed Vikramshila university

> **Tripurite Struggle**
(790 AD)
for Kannauj

Pala
Gujjara-Patihara
Rashtrakuta



Lecture - 3

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



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18.

Who was the first Arjuna Award winner in Kabaddi?

कबड्डी में प्रथम अर्जुन पुरस्कार विजेता कौन थे?

1. भोलानाथ गुइन (Bholanath Guin)
2. बीसी रमेश (BC Ramesh)
3. सहानंद महादेव शेट्टी (Sahanand Mahadev Shetty)
4. मंजीत छिल्लर (Manjeet Chhillar)

> **Arjuna Award** → 1st - Mj. Dhyanchand Khel Ratan

2nd highest sports award

first time in 1961

1st - 1991-92

Vishvanath Anand

Cricket - Salim Durmani

Archery - Krishna Das

Football - PK Banerjee

Athletics - GS Randhawa

Badminton - Nandu Natekar

> **Dhyonacharya Award** - for coaches

→ 1985

Athletics - OM Nambiar

Wrestling - BB Bhagwat

Boxing - Om Prakash Bhardwaj

Lecture -3

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



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Steno

19.

With which sport is the B.C. Roy Trophy associated?

बी.सी. रॉय ट्रॉफी किस खेल से संबंधित है?

Football

1. ~~Boxing~~
2. ~~Powerlifting~~
3. ~~Weightlifting~~
4. ~~Wrestling~~

1. मुक्केबाजी
2. पावरलिफ्टिंग
3. भारोत्तोलन
4. कुश्ती

PARMAR
SSC

Trophy - Sports

Burdwan - Wrestling

BC Roy - Football (under-15) → earlier under-19

Irani Trophy

Deodhar

Ranji

Duleep

Vijay Hazare

Aga Khan

Rangaswami cup → Hockey

Val Balkar cup - Boxing

Cricket

Lecture -3

GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



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CHSL

MTS

Steno

20.

By which Indian Constitutional Amendment Act was the 11th fundamental duty added in the Indian Constitution?

किस भारतीय संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा भारतीय संविधान में 11वां मौलिक कर्तव्य जोड़ा गया?

1. 87th Constitutional Amendment Act
2. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act
3. 85th Constitutional Amendment Act
4. 88th Constitutional Amendment Act

1. 87वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
2. 86वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
3. 85वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम
4. 88वाँ संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम

non-justiciable

PARMAR
SSC

86th Amendment

(2002)

early case (Ujjais)



Art-51 A(K)

FD added 11th

Art-21A

Right to primary education
(6-14 age)

Art-45

subject matter changed

Lecture -3



GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL

CHSL

MTS

Steno

CS.

41st UNESCO World Heritage Site of India ?

(Telangana)
By Kakatiyas

made by Hoysal Dynasty

a) Hoysala Temples

b) Ramappa Temple

c) Ajanta Caves

d) Shantiniketan

1st site

39th site

41st site

1901- Rabindranath Tagore

star shaped temple

Chennakesava (Karnataka)
(Vesava style)

Lecture -3



GK PYQ Part - 4 (For all SSC Exams)



CGL

CHSL

MTS

Steno

CS.

What name PM MODI gave to new Parliament Building

designed by: Bimal Patel

a) Samvidhan Kaksha

b) Samvidhan Bhavan

c) Samvidhan Griha

d) Samvidhan Sadan

central vista project

Edwin Lutyens

+

Herbert Baker

designed

LS- peacock theme

RS- Lotus theme

* Sengol- associated with
Chola Dynasty



PARMAR SSC