

# SSCGK

# TTO SERIES

Ninja Techniques to solve **GK Questions** 

armar Sir

Lecture :- 13



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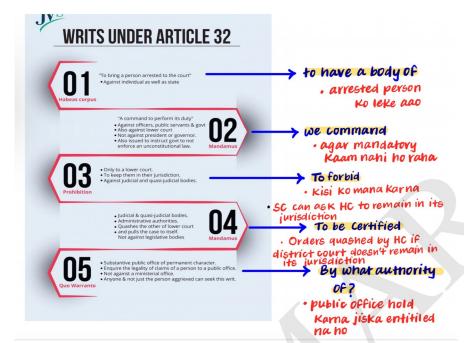


- 1. Which among the following writs is issued to quash the order of a Court
  - (a) Mandamus
  - (b) Prohibition
  - (c) Quo Warranto



किसी न्यायालय अथवा न्यायाधिकरण के आदेश को रद्द करने के लिए निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सी रिट जारी की जाती है?

- (a) परमादेश
- (b) प्रतिषेध
- (c) अधिकार पुच्छा (को वारंटो)
- (d) उत्प्रेषण





- amending powers of the Parliament.
- 2. It can be exercised by the people through representatives in a Constituent Assembly.
- 3. It falls within the constituent powers of the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2 (1) 1 only
- (d) 2 and 3

भारत के संविधान की आधारभूत संरचना में परिवर्तन करने की शक्तित के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा/से कथन सही

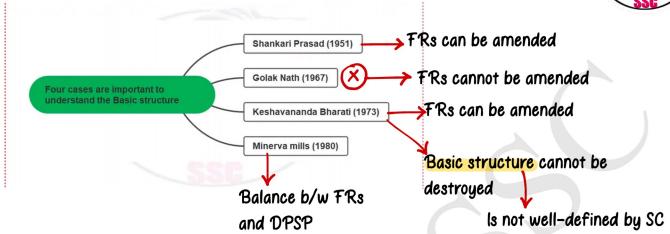
- 1. यह संसद की संशोधन करने की शक्ति के विस्तार (परिधि) से परे है।
- 2. यह जनता के द्वारा संविधान सभा में प्रतिनिधियों के माध्यम से प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।
- 3. यह संसद की संविधानी शक्तियों के अंतर्गत शामिल है।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए

- a) 1 और 3
- b) 1 और 2 c) केवल 1
- d) 2 और 3

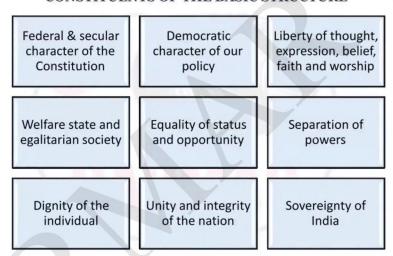






• IR Coelho Case deals with 9th Schedule of Indian Constitution

#### CONSTITUENTS OF THE BASIC STRUCTURE



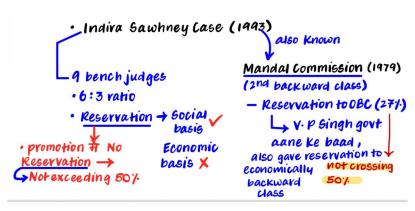
Separation of Judiciary and Executive

Rule of law given by: A. V. Dicey



Prohibition of Untouchability

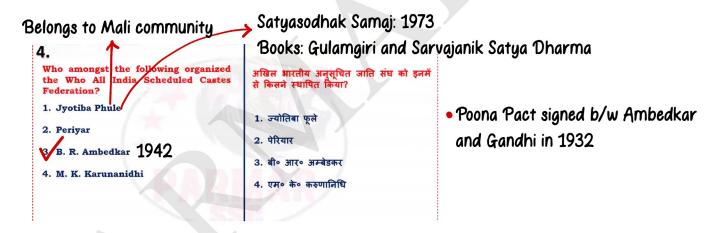




- National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) through 102 CA

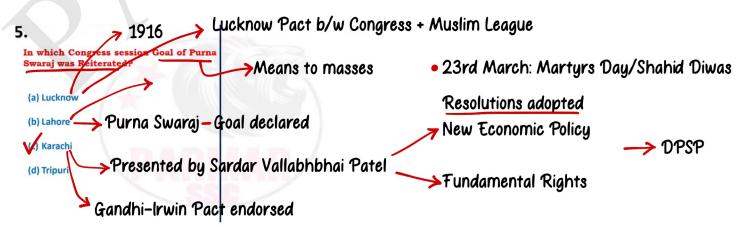
89th CA: National Commission for Scheduled Tribe (NCST) - 338A

National Commission for Scheduled Caste- 338



Art 338B

- · Harijan Sevak Sangh: 1932 by Gandhi
- E V Ramaswamy Naicker, also known as Periyar: started Self Respect Movement, 1925



Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha: By Bhagat Singh, 1926

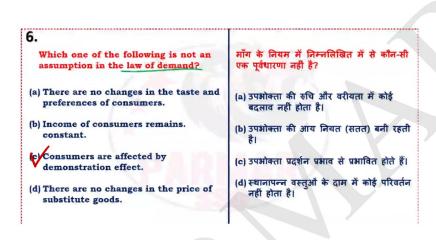


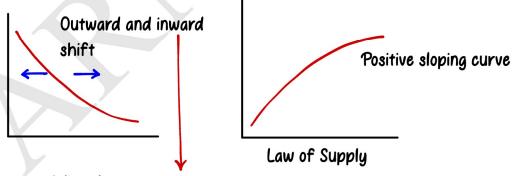
#### Lahore Session

- Presided by Nehru
- CDM was launched
- First Independence Day celebrated: 26th Jan 1930

#### Tripuri Session

- 1938 → Subhash Chandra Bose resigned from Congress
  - •Formed All India Forward Block in 1939 within the Congress
  - Formed NPC in 1938, first Chairman: J L Nehru





When keeping price constant and changes caused due to other things





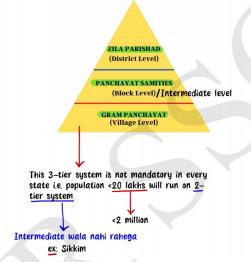


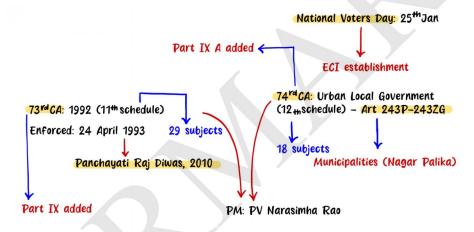
The Chairperson of a Panchayat needs to be directly elected by people in order to exercise the right to vote in the Panchayat meetings.

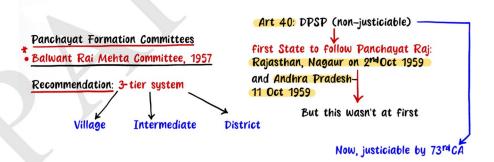
- (b) The State Legislature has the right to decide whether or not offices of the Chairpersons in the Panchayats are reserved for SCs, STS or women.
- (c) Unless dissolved earlier, every Panchayat continues for a period. of five years.
- (d) The State Legislature may by law make provisions for audit of accounts of the Panchayats.

भारत के संविधान के भाग LX में किए गए निर्धारण के अनुसार, पंचायतों के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही नहीं है?

- (a) पंचायतों की बैठकों में मताधिकार का प्रयोग करने के लिए किसी पंचायत के अध्यक्ष को जनता द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचित किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।
- किए जान का आवश्यकता है।
  (b) राज्य विधानमंडल को यह निर्णय लेने का
  अधिकार है कि पंचायतों में अध्यक्षों के
  पदों को अनुस्चित जातियों, अनुस्चित
  जनजातियों अथवा महिलाओं के लिए
  आरक्षित किया जाए अथवा नहीं।
- आरक्षित किया जाए अथवा नहीं। (c) प्रत्येक पंचायत पाँच वर्षों की अवधि तक
- बनी रहेगी, अगर पहले भंग न हुई हो। (d) राज्य विधानमंडल विधि द्वारा पंचायतों के लेखाओं के अंकेक्षण/लेखापरीक्षण के लिए उपबंध बना सकता है।







- Village level: Direct and Indirect elections for chairman determined by State Legislature
- In every level: Direct Election

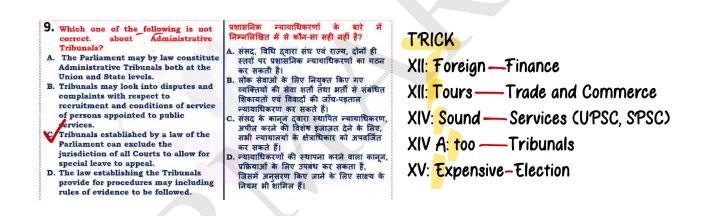




	1 Article 243 {Definitions} 1.1 Article 243 A Gram Sabha Assembly	Direct
/	1.2 Article 243B (Constitution of Panchayats) Kaise banegi Panchayat? 1.3 Article 243C (Composition of Panchayats) Composition	Indirect
	1.4 Article 243D {Reservation of seats} Dalit Reservation Reservation Dalit Symptomic Symptomic Reservation Dalit Reservation Symptomic Symptomic Reservation Dalit Dalit Dalit Reservation Dalit Dali	
	1.6 Article 243F {Disqualifications for membership} Fail Disqualifications for membership} Tail	e power responsibility
	1.8 Article 243H (Powers to Impose taxes by, and Funds of, the Panchayats) Hot 1.9 Article 243H (Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position)	use tax
	1.10 Article 243J {Audit of accounts of Panchayats} 1.11 Article 243K {Elections to the Panchayats}	
	1.12 Article 243L Application to Union territories Lieutenant Governor in UT: 1.13 Article 243N (Part not to apply to certain areas) Modifications	
	1.14 Article 243N (Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats) 1.15 Article 243O (Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters)	

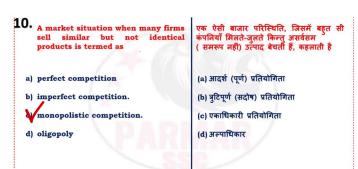
A candidate must be 21 yrs to take part in election

#### • Earlier dissolution: will serve for Remainder of the term





• Art 136: Special leave to appeal by the SC



#### Types of Market

- 1. Monopoly
- only 1 seller
- pure monopoly is rare
- Entry barrier eg: Indian railways
  - 2. Oligopoly
- Few dominant sellers
- Many buyers
- No easy entry eg: Telecom sector, laptop market
  - 3. Monopolistic Competition
- Many sellers
- Many buyers
- Similar but slightly different products eg: Toothpaste
- 4. Perfect Competition
- Many sellers Many buyers

selling homogenous products

Free entry and exit

eg: Agricultural products

- 11. Which of the following statements about Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, a drafting member of the Constitution of India, are correct?
- 1. He favoured the role of the Supreme Cour in taking important decisions related to the interpretation of the Constitution of India.
- 2. He felt that the Supreme Court had to draw the line between liberty and social control.
- 3. He believed in the dominance of the
- executive over the judiciary.

  4. He favoured a dictatorial form of governance.

Select the correct answer using the code

1 and 2 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3

भारत के संविधान के आलेखन (प्रारूपण) सदस्य के रूप में, अल्लादि कृष्णास्वामी अय्यर के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन-से कथन सही हैं?

- भारत के संविधान के निर्वचन से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण निर्णयों के लिए जाने में उच्चतम न्यायालय की भूमिका के वे पक्षधर थे। उनका यह मानना था कि स्वतंत्रता और सामाजिक निगुहु के बीच उच्चतम न्यायालय को एक रेखा खींचनी
- न्यायपालिका पर कार्यपालिका के प्रभृत्व में उनका
- 4. वे शासन के एक अधिनायकीय स्वरूप के पक्षधर थे।

नीचे दिए गए कूट का प्रयोग कर सही उत्तर चुनिए।

(a) केवल 1 और 2 (b) 1, 2 और 3 (c) 3 और 4 (d) 1, 2 और 4

· Drafting Committee -> Set up on: 29th Aug 1947

→Chairman - Bhim Rao Ambedkar (Modern manuh) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar (Modern man)

N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar Muhammed Saadulah

B.L. Mittar (replaced by N. Madhav Rau)

D. P. Khaitan (replaced by T.T. Krishnamachari)

K.M Munshi

· Total members - 7

· Total sessions - 11 sessions / 65 days

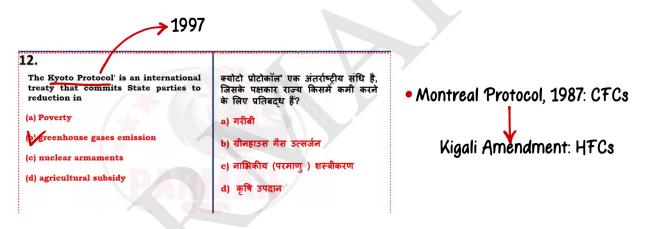
· Total time - 2 yrs 11 months 17/18 days (constitution made)



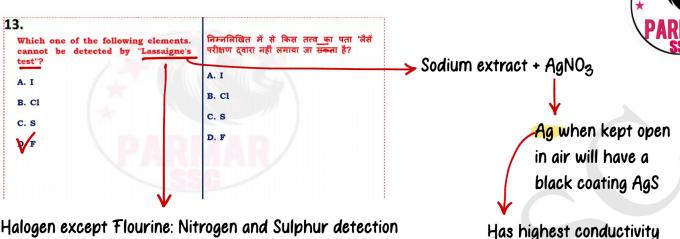
· Chairman of C.A of India

ajov Minor

COMMITTEES	CHAIRMAN		COMMITTEES	CHAIRMAN
Union Power Committee	Jawahariai Nehru	-	Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly	G.V Mavalankar
Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr Rajendra Prasad		Ad-hoc Committee on citizenship	S Varadachari
			3. Press Gallery Committee	Usha Nath Sen
3. Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel		4. Credentials Committee	Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Steering Committee	Dr Rajendra Prasad		Order of Business Committee	Dr K.M. Munshi
5. Drafting Committee	Dr B.R Ambedkar		6. Finance and Staff Committee	Dr Rajendra Prasad
Fundamental Rights, Minorities and	Sardar Patel		Committee on Chief Commissioners'     Provinces	8. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
Tribal and Excluded Areas  7. Union Constitution Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru Num	esha	8. House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
8. States Committee	Jawaharial Nehru		Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court	S. Varadachari
o. States committee	Jawanana Neniu		10. Expert Committee on Financial Provisions	Nalini Ranjan Sarkar



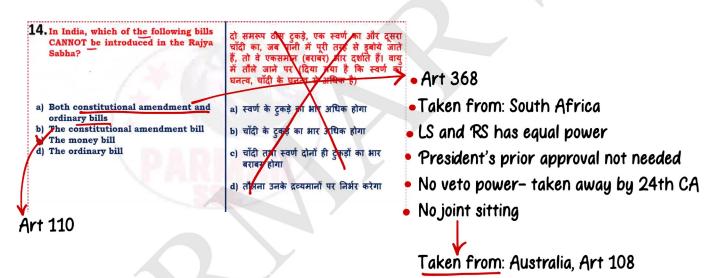
- Stockholm Convention: regarding Persistent Organic Pollutant
- Nagoya Protocol: related to Access of Genetic Resources
- Rio Summit/Earth Summit, 1992: Agenda 21 and SDGs
- Minimata Convention: Mercury poisoning prevention
- Cartagena Protocol: Biological diversity



Halogen except Flourine: Nitrogen and Sulphur detection

AgBr: widely used in black and white photography

Decomposition reaction occurs



 Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha-prior approval from President and certified by LS Speaker

Rajya Sabha only has recommendatory powers (has 14 days to respond)

Assent Pocket veto

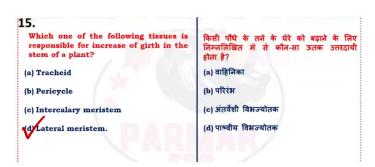
Absolute veto

If not, then sent back to President

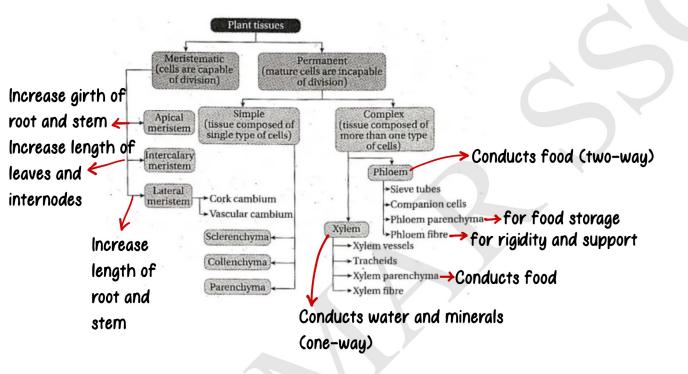
cannot use

suspensive veto

Judicial Review applicable







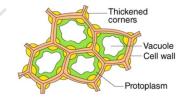


#### Cell Structure

- Living
- Elongated
- Irregularly thickened at corners
- · Very little intercellular space

#### **Functions**

- · Provides mechanical strength and flexibility
- Allows bending of parts ex: tendrils and stems of climbers



#### b) Parenchyma Tissue

#### **Functions**

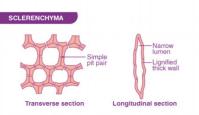
- Food storage tissue
- In some cases contains chlorophyll, called
- When loosely packed, intercellular airy spaces are present called Aerenchyma

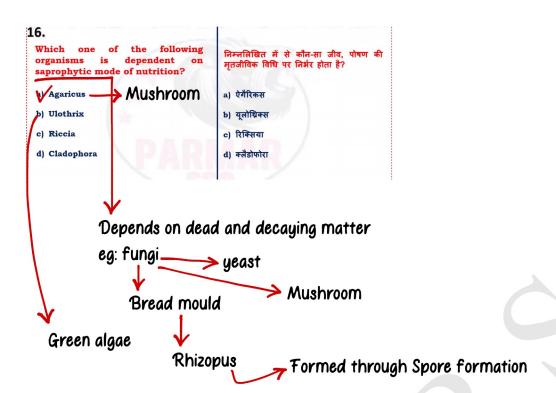
Provides buoyancy to parts, helps them float

#### c) Sclerenchyma Tissue

· Provides toughness to the tissue

Occurrence: Outer parts eg: bark, husk of coconut







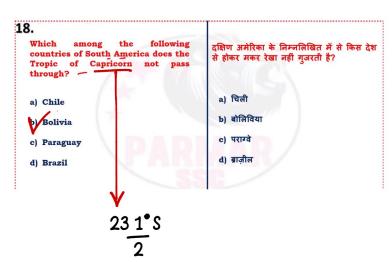
Riccia: Bryophyta

— Without vascular tissues —Amphibians of plant kingdom

Cladophora belongs to Thallophyta (do not have well-differentiated body)



- Birds and bats: Analogous (different organisation but functions same)
- Birds and Humans: Homologous (same structural organisation but different functions)



Equator

B: Brazil

C: Columbia

South America

E: Ecuador

Equator

K: Kiribati

1: Indonesia

M: Maldives

Asia



Tropic of Capricorn

Equator

#### TRICK

**B**: Botswana

A: Australia

B: Brazil

A: Argentina

Prayagraj: Paraguay

Mandir: Madagascar

Me: Mozambique

Narial: Namibia

Chadha: Chile

Tropic of Capricorn

G: Gabon

C: Congo

D: Democratic Republic of

Congo

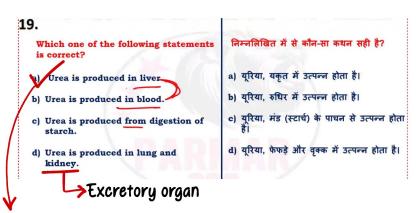
U: Uganda

S: Sao Tome and Principe

K: Kenya

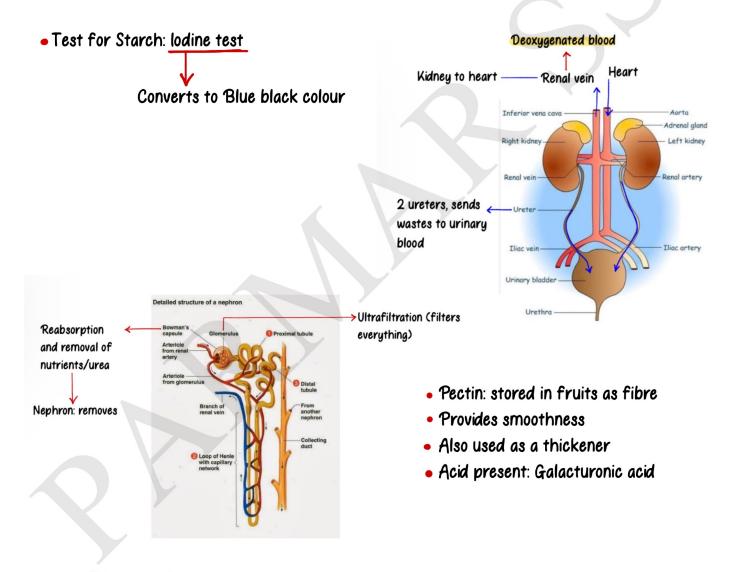
S: Somalia

**Africa** 





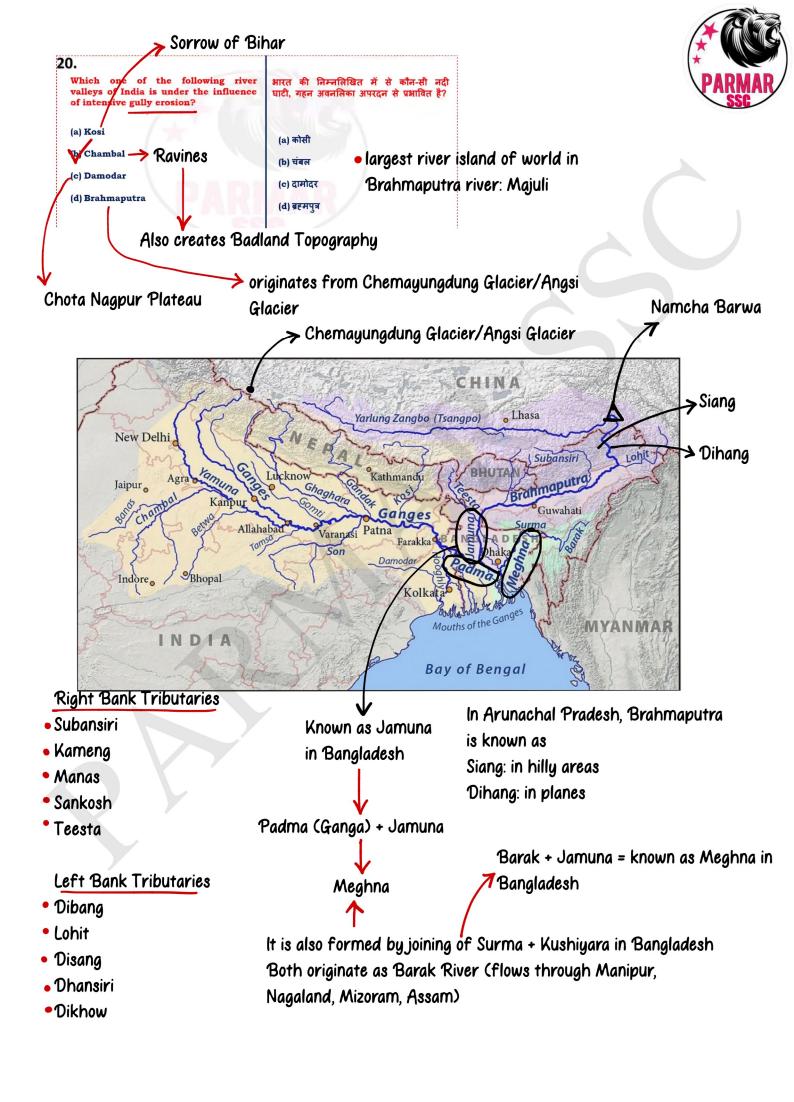
Urea  $(NH_2CONH_2 \rightarrow 1828$ , synthesised by Friedrich Wohler



#### Urine component:

- Water: 95%
- Urea: 2%
- pH: 4.8

liver cells are made of kupffer cells



Which one of the following may be the true characteristic of cyclones?

- Temperate cyclones move from west to east with westerlies. whereas tropical cyclones follow trade winds.
- b) The front side of cyclone is known, as the 'eye of cyclone'.
- c) Cyclones possess a centre of high pressure surrounded by closed. isobars.
- d) Hurricanes are well-known tropical cyclones which develop over mid latitudes.

### चक्रवातों की सही विशेषता निम्नलिखित में से क्या हो सकती है?

- शीतोष्ण चक्रवात पश्चिमी पवनों के साथ पश्चिम से पूर्व की ओर चलते हैं जबकि उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात व्यापारिक पवनों का अनुगमन करते हैं।
- b) चक्रवात के अग्र भाग को 'चक्रवात की आँख (आइ ऑफ साइक्लोन)' कहते हैं।
- चक्रवात, संवृत समदाब रेखाओं से घिरे हुए उच्च दाब के एक केन्द्रक से युक्त होते हैं।
- d) तूफान (हरिकेन) प्रसिद्ध उष्णकटिबंधीय चक्रवात हैं, जो मध्य अक्षांशों में विकसित होते हैं।

### Anticyclone

- Formed due to high pressure
- NH: Clockwise
- SH: Anti-Clockwise

#### .Cyclone

- Formed due to low pressure
- Rotates due to Coriolis forces
- NH: Anti-clockwise
- SH: Clockwise

Cyclone eye: calm region

#### Two Types:

- 1. Temperate:
- In mid-latitudinal areas
- · Also known as Extra Tropical Cyclone
- Rotation: West to East
- Very frequently occurs in both land and water

### 2. Tropical:

- Rotation: East to West
- Occurs only in Sea

#### Known as in:

- Indian Ocean: Cyclone
- · Australia: Willy Willy
- Atlantic: Hurricane
- South China Sea/North-West Pacific Ocean: Typhoon



## 22. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the State Executive?

- (a) Article 152 of the Indian Constitution states 'Unless the context otherwise requires, the expression 'State' does not include Jammu and Kashmir'.
- (b) The 7th Constitutional Amendment Act has provided for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states.
- (c) The Supreme Court clearly mentioned that the office of the Governor is under the control of the Central Government

#### राज्य कार्यकारिणी के संबंध में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- (a) भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 152 में कहा गया है, 'जब तक संदर्भ से अन्यथा अपेक्षित न हो, अभिव्यक्ति 'राज्य' में जम्मू और कश्मीर शामिल नहीं है।'
- (b) 7वं संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम में दो या दो से अधिक राज्यों के लिए एक ही व्यक्ति को राज्यपाल नियुक्त करने का प्रावधान किया गया है।
- (c) सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने स्पष्ट रूप से उल्लेख किया कि राज्यपाल का कार्यालय केंद्र सरकार के नियंत्रण में है



#### Options:

A and B

b. B and C

c. C and A

d. A, B, C

## 23. Which among the following statements about judicial review in India are correct? A. Judicial review means that the courts

- A. Judicial review means that the courts of law have the power of testing the validity of legislative as well as other governmental action with reference to the provisions of the Constitution.
- B. Under Article 23 of the Indian Constitution, the compulsion of judicial review was described in the Fundamental Rights in Part III.
- C. The power of judicial review is significantly vested upon the High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.

1. A and C only
2. A, B and C
3. A and B only
4 A and C only

भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा के बारे में निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा कथन सही है?

- न्यायिक समीक्षा का अर्थ है कि कानून की अदालतों के पास संविधान के प्रावधानों के संदर्भ में विधायी और अन्य सरकारी कार्रवाई की वैधता का परीक्षण करने की शक्ति है।
- भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 23 के अंतर्गत भाग III में मौलिक अधिकारों में न्यायिक समीक्षा की अनिवार्यता का वर्णन किया गया है।
- न्यायिक समीक्षा की शक्ति महत्वपूर्ण रूप से भारत के उच्च न्यायालयों और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में निहित है।

• Art 12: defines the term State (Part III)

Art 13: any law made which is in contravention of FRs will be declared null and void

Bye Law

Permanent law Ordinary Law

Art 123: President Art

Art 213: Governor

Ordinance making power

 Constitutional Amendment Act will not be considered under law however if destroys the basic structure of Constitution, then will be considered under law 24. The Wild Life (Conservation) Amendment Act, 2022 seeks to implement the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES). Which of the following statements is correct about CITES? 1. CITES is an agreement between governments to ensure that international trade in the specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten the survival of the specimens.

2. Under CITES, plant and animal specimens are classified into five categories based on the threat to their extinction. 3. The Convention requires countries to regulate the trade of all listed specimens through permits.

4. It also seeks to regulate the possession of live animal specimens. 1, 2and 4b 1, 3 and 4 c) 2, 3 and 4 Data d) 1, 2 and 3

Estd. in 1963

HQ: Geneva, Switzerland

Conference of Parties 2019: Panama City

Set up: 3rd March

World Wildlife Day

Wildlife Protection Act: 1972

25. Consider the following statement about the Government of India Act, 1935.

- 1. This act was enacted by the British Parliament.
- 2. This Act was divided into two separate acts for India and Burma Government.
- 3. This act was commenced from the 1 April 1935

Select the correct state nent(s) using the code given below.

(a) Both 1 and 3 (b) 1, 2 and 3 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Both 2 and 3

1937

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1935 के बारे में निम्नलिखित कथन पर विचार करें।

- 1. यह अधिनियम ब्रिटिश संसद द्वारा बनाया गया था।
- 2. इस अधिनियम को भारत और बर्मा सरकार के लिए दो अलग-अलग अधिनियमों में विभाजित किया गया था।
- 3. यह अधिनियम 1 अप्रैल 1935 से प्रारंभ किया गया था।

नीचे दिए गए कोड का उपयोग करके सही कथन चुनें।

- (a) 1 और 3 दोनों
- (b) 1, 2 और 3
- (c) 1 और 2 दोनों
- (d) 2 और 3 दोनों



