



Mahendra's

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SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

NATIONAL PARKS **(PRACTICE SET)** **PART-4**



तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE

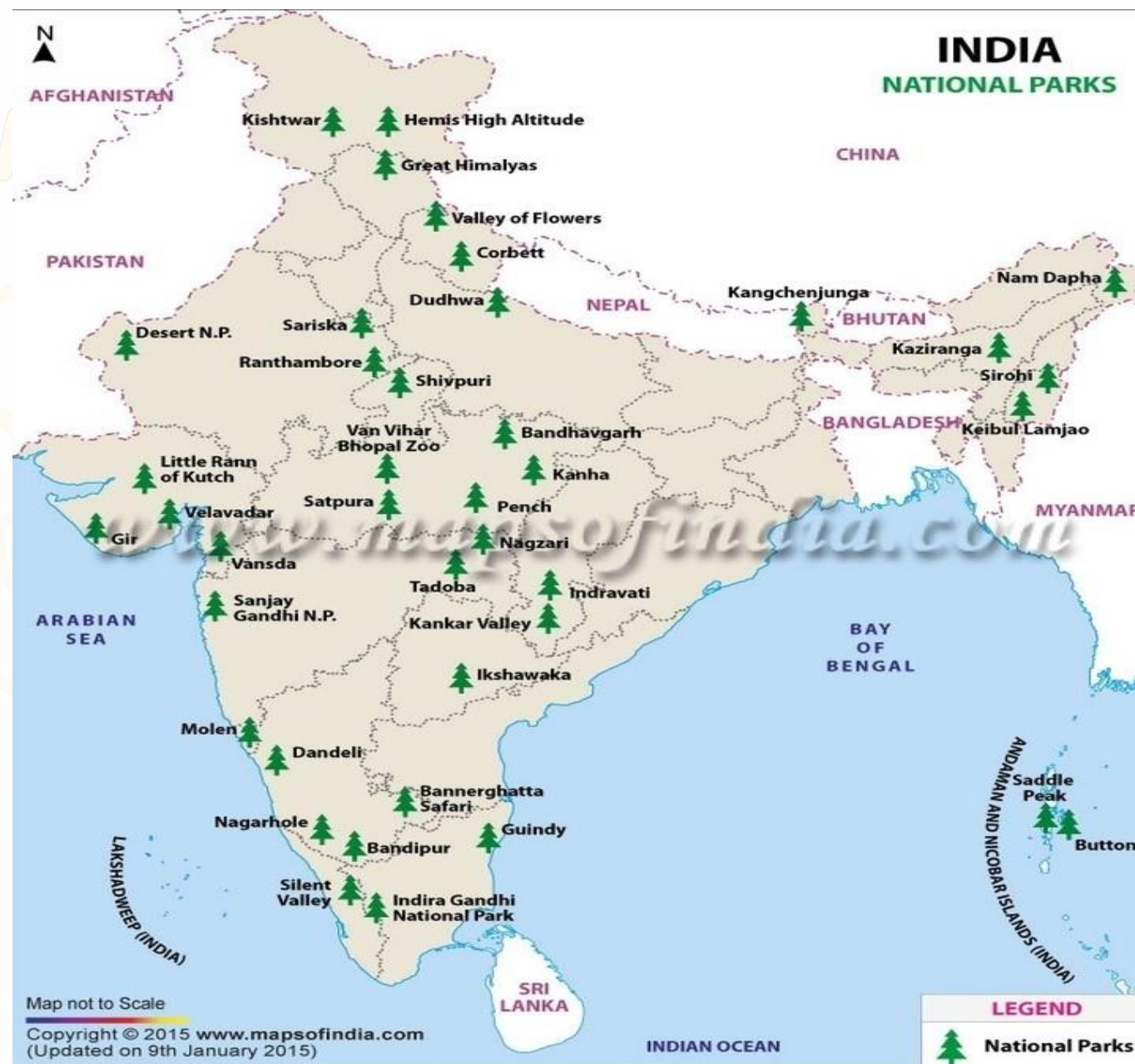
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**Top ten Largest National Parks in India**

RANK	NAME	ESTABLISHED	AREA IN SQ KM	STATE	FAMOUS FOR
1	Hemis National Park	1981	4400	Ladhak	Snow Leopards
2	Desert National Park	1981	3162	Rajasthan	Great Indian Bustard
3	Simlipal National Park	1980	2750	Odisha	Royal Bengal Tiger and Asian elephant
4	Gangotri National Park	1989	2390	Uttarakhand	Gaumukh Glacier
5	Namdapha National Park	1974	1985.23	Arunachal Pradesh	Flora and Fauna
6	Khangchendzonga National Park	1977	1784	Sikkim	UNESCO World Heritage Site
7	Guru Ghasidas (Sanjay) National Park	1981	1440.71	Chhattisgarh	Tiger
8	Gir Forest National Park	1965	1412	Gujarat	Asiatic lion
9	Sundarbans National Park	1984	1330.12	West Bengal	UNESCO World Heritage Site, Royal Bengal Tiger
10	Jim Corbett National Park	1936	1318.5	Uttarakhand	First national park of India



National Parks and their famous animals

Animal/Bird	Predominant in Sanctuary/Reserve	State
Wild Ass	Rann of Kutch Wild Ass Sanctuary	Gujarat
One horned Rhinoceros	Kaziranga National Park	Assam
Elephants	Periyar National Park	Kerala
Asiatic Lions	Gir National Park	Gujarat
Great Indian Bustard	Ghatigaon Wildlife Sanctuary & Desert National Park	Madhya Pradesh & Rajasthan
Royal Bengal Tiger	Sunderbans National Park	West Bengal
Olive Ridley Turtle	Gahirmatha Turtle Sanctuary	Orissa
Dolphins	Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary	Bhagalpur, Bihar
Vulture	Ramdevarabetta Vulture Sanctuary	Karnataka
Bear	Daroji Bear Sanctuary	Hampi, Karnataka
Sangai	Keibul Lamjao National Park	Loktak Lake (Bishnupur), Manipur
Barasingha (Swamp deer)	Kanha National Park	Madhya Pradesh

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Siberian cranes	Keoladeo national park	Rajasthan (Bharatpur)
Jerdon's Courser	Sri Lankamaleswara Wildlife Sanctuary	Andhra Pradesh
Gharial	National Chambal Sanctuary	U.P., Rajasthan, and M.P.
Grizzled Giant Squirrel	Srivilliputhur Wildlife Sanctuary	Virudhinagar & Madurai, Tamil Nadu
Clouded Leopard	Clouded Leopard National Park	Tripura
Snow Leopard	Hemis National Park	Ladakh
Hoolock Gibbon	Hoollongapar Gibbon Sanctuary	Assam
Golden langur	Chakrashila Wildlife Sanctuary & Raimona National Park	Assam
Hangul (Kashmir Stag)	Dachigam Sanctuary	Jammu and Kashmir
Nilgiri Tahr	Eravikulam National Park	Kerala
Red Panda	Khangchendzonga National Park	Sikkim



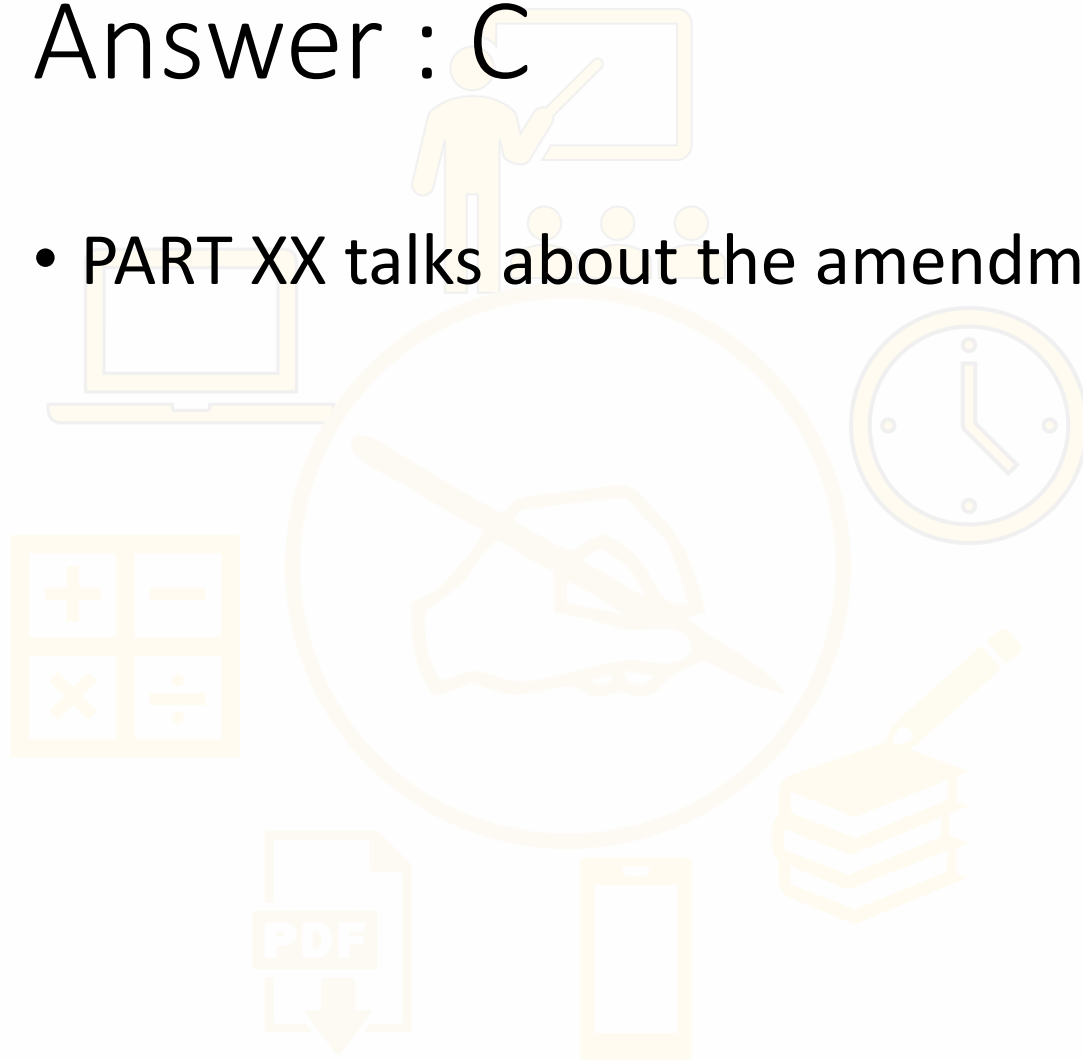
- Q1. WHICH PART TALKS ABOUT THE AMENDMENT IN INDIAN CONSTITUTION ?
- Q1. भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन के बारे में कौन सा भाग बात करता है?

- A. PART XIII
- B. PART XIV
- C. PART XX
- D. PART IX



Answer : C

- PART XX talks about the amendment under article 368 .





- Q1. The subject of Panchayati Raj is in
- Q1. पंचायती राज का विषय है

A. समवर्ती सूची
B. राज्य सूची
C. संघ सूची
D. कोई नहीं

A. Concurrent list
B. State list
C. Union list
D. None

Answer : B

- panchayat is enumerated in the state list as fifth entry in the seventh schedule to the constitution. It is the subject of State Government and the state government has power to constitute it and conduct its election
- पंचायत को राज्य सूची में संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची में पांचवीं प्रविष्टि के रूप में सूचीबद्ध किया गया है। यह राज्य सरकार का विषय है और राज्य सरकार के पास इसे गठित करने और चुनाव कराने की शक्ति है।



- Q2. An amendment to the constitution of India can be initiated by the
- भारत के संविधान में संशोधन किसके द्वारा शुरू किया जा सकता है?

- A. LOK SABHA
- B. RAJYA SABHA
- C. PRESIDENT
- D. BOTH A AND B



ANSWER : D

- CAN BE PRESENTED IN LOK SABHA AND RAJYA SABHA AND IN THE END IT IS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT .
- NOT IN STATE LEGISLATURE .





- Q1. Who found the first hand Axe from Pallavaram in Madras in 1863?
- वह व्यक्ति कौन था जिसने 1863 में मद्रास के पल्लावरम से पहली हाथ की कुल्हाड़ी पाई थी

- A. Robert Bruce Foote
- B. James Hutton
- C. Maharajapuram Seetharaman Krishnan
- D. NONE



Answer : A

- It was a hand-axe made of a hard rock called quartzite.
- यह क्वार्टजाइट नामक कठोर चट्टान से बनी हाथ की कुल्हाड़ी थी।





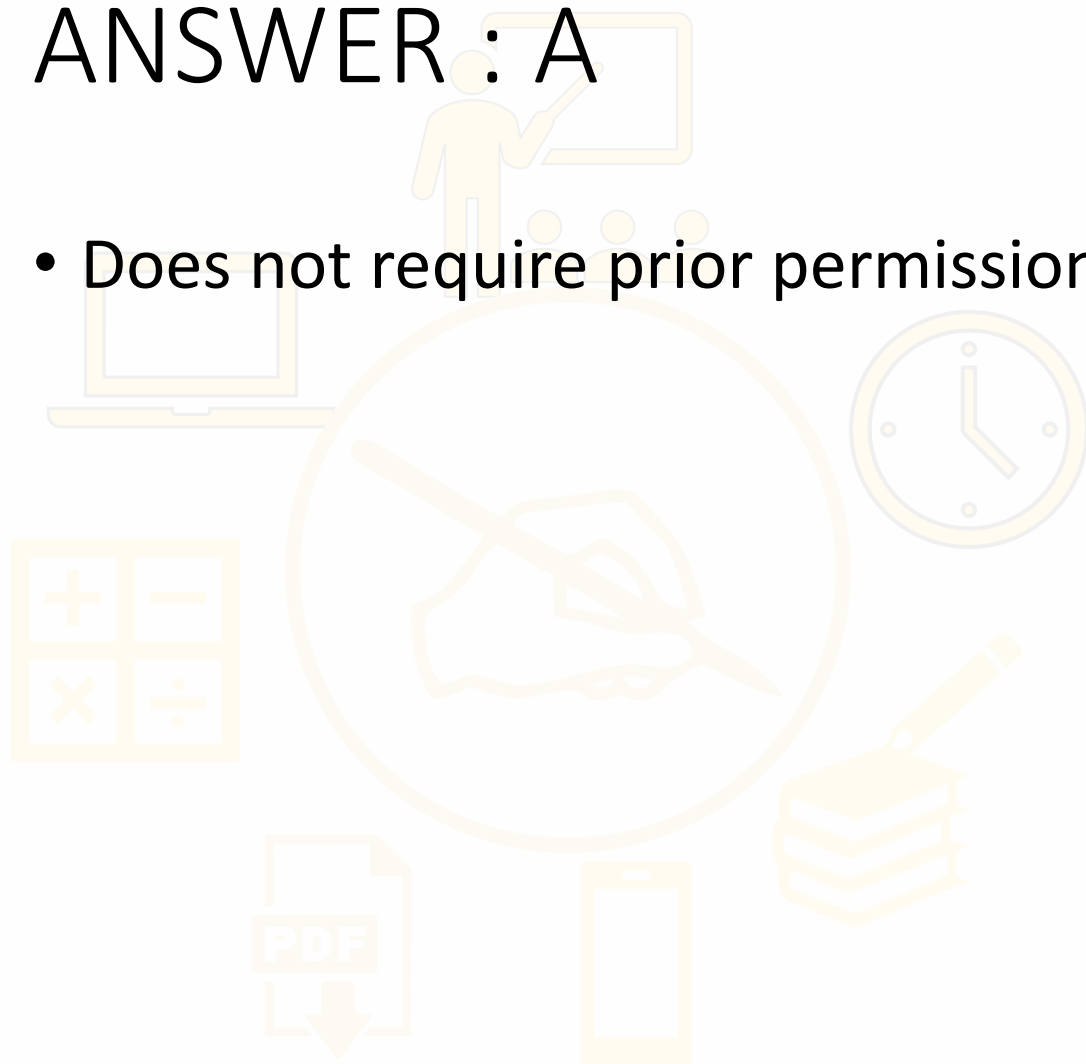
- Q3. DOES THE AMENDMENT BILL REQUIRE PRIOR PERMISSION FROM PRESIDENT ?
- भारत के संविधान में संशोधन किसके द्वारा शुरू किया जा सकता है?

- A. NO
- B. YES
- C. SOMETIMES
- D. NONE



ANSWER : A

- Does not require prior permission of the president.





Q2. NATIONAL HUMAN MUSEUM IS SITUATED IN

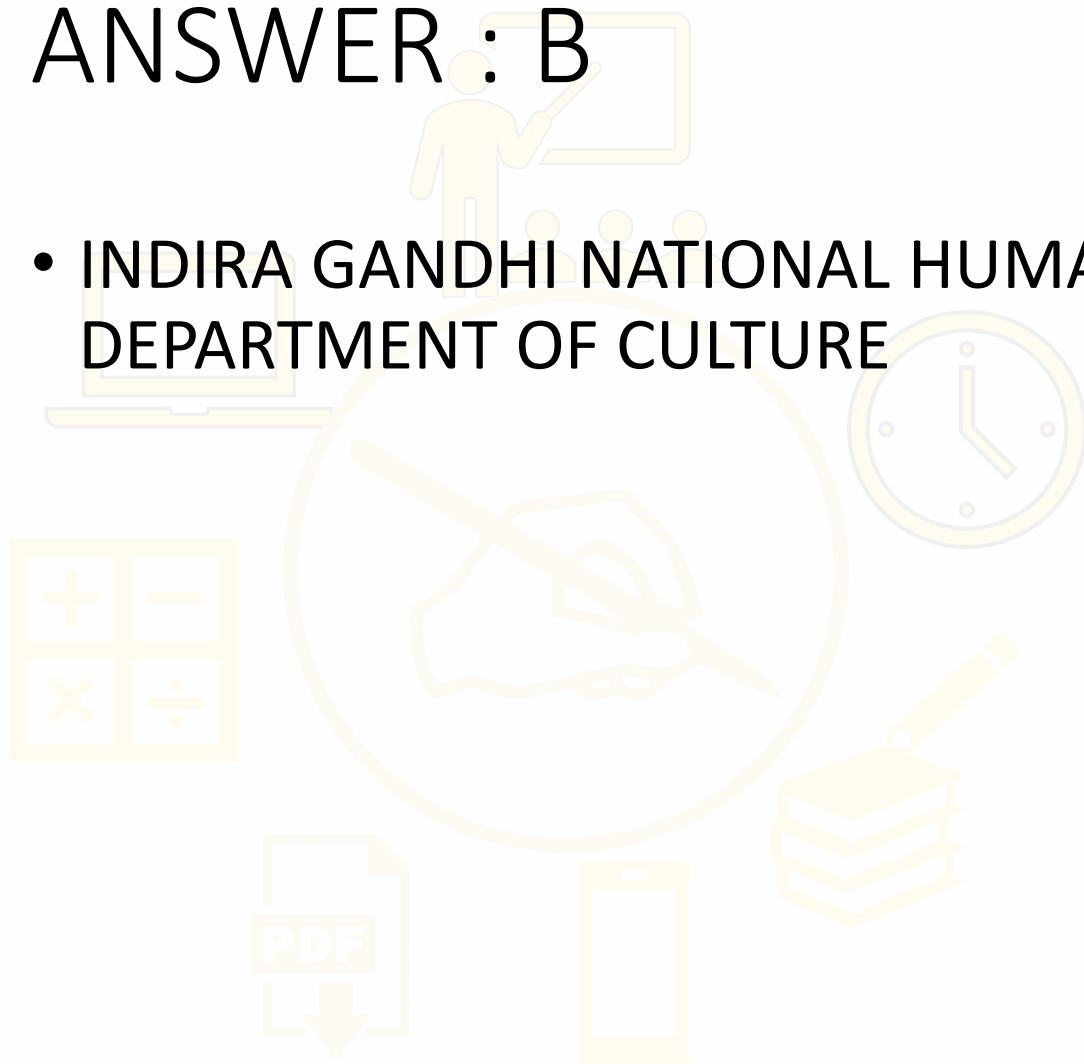
राष्ट्रीय मानव संग्रहालय स्थित है

- A. DELHI
- B. BHOPAL
- C. MUMBAI
- D. PATNA



ANSWER : B

- INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL HUMAN MUSEUM COMES UNDER DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE





• **Q4. WHAT IS AMENDMENT 104 IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION ?**

• **प्रश्न 4. भारतीय संविधान में संशोधन 104 क्या है?**

- A. extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Seventy years to Eighty years
- B. removed the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.
- C. BOTH
- D. ONLY B



ANSWER :C

- The 104th Constitution Amendment act(CAA) has **extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and states assemblies from Seventy years to Eighty years** and also removed the reserved seats for the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies.



- **Q5. THE NINTH SCHEDULE OF THE CONSTITUTION WAS ADDED BY WHICH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ?**
- **संविधान की नौवीं अनुसूची को किस संवैधानिक संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया था?**

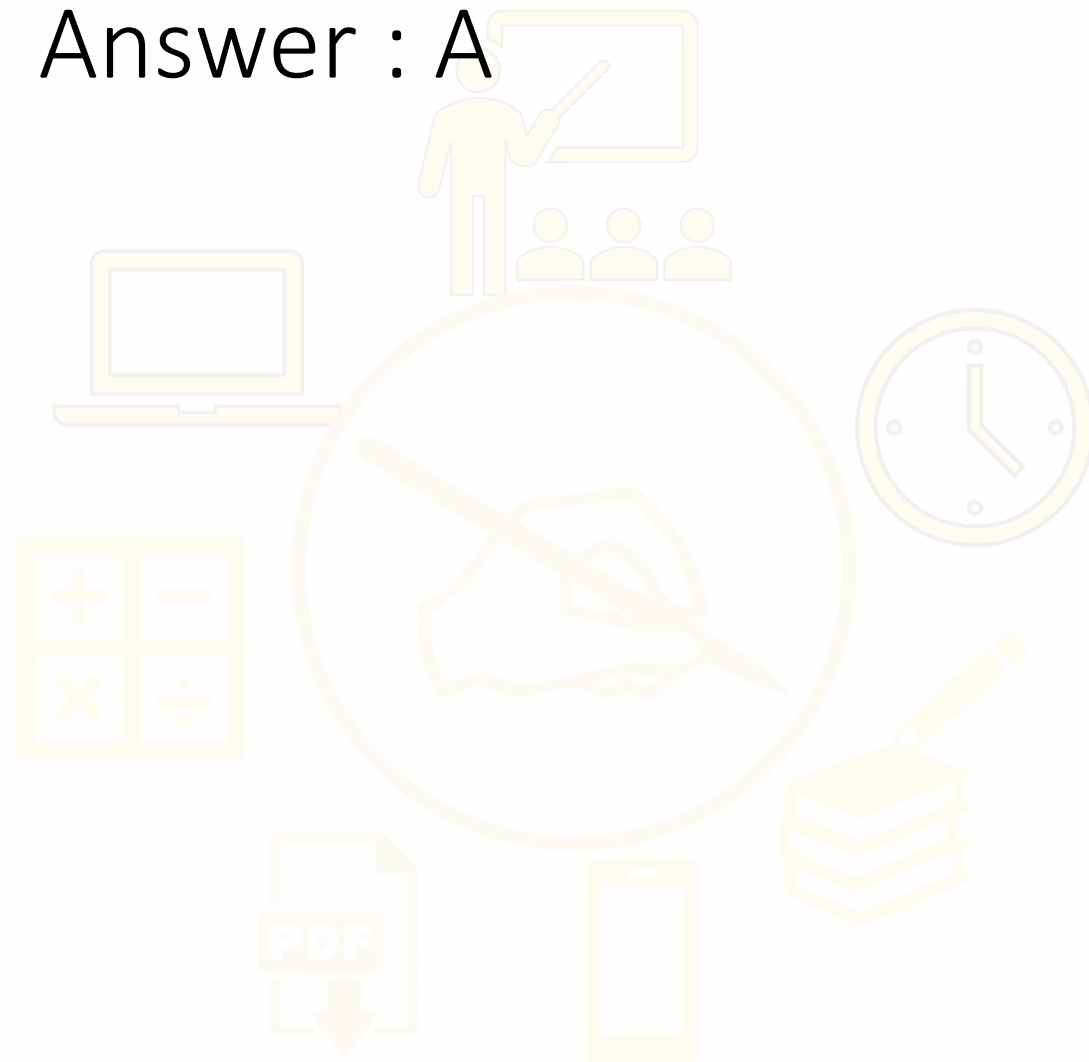
- A. AMENDMENT 1**
- B. AMENDMENT 2**
- C. AMENDMENT 3**
- D. AMENDMENT 10**



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Answer : A





• Q6. Match the following:

A First Constitutional Amendment	i. 1960
b. Second Constitutional Amendment	ii. 1951
c. Fourth Constitutional Amendment	iii. 1952
d. Seventh Constitutional Amendment	iv. 1955
e. Ninth Constitutional Amendment	v. 1956

- A. a-ii, b-iv, c-i, d-iii, e-v**
B. a-ii, b-iii, c-iv, d- v, e-i,
C. a-v, b-iv, c-ii, d-i, f-iii
D. a-iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-v, e-i



Answer : B

- The First Constitutional Amendment was made in the year 1951.
- The Second Constitutional Amendment was made in the year 1952.
- The Fourth Constitutional Amendment was made in the year 1955.
- The Seventh Constitutional Amendment was made in the year 1956.
- The Ninth Constitutional Amendment was made in the year 1960.



- Q3. Through which Constitutional Amendment the Panchayati Raj system was introduced
- जिसके माध्यम से संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा पंचायती राज व्यवस्था की शुरुआत की गई

- A. 73RD
- B. 74TH
- C. 72ND
- D. 75TH

ANSWER : A

- 73rd Constitutional Amendment 1992 which got president assent on 25th April 1993 .
- 73वां संविधान संशोधन 1992 जिसे राज्य की आवश्यक संख्या में संशोधन के बाद 25 अप्रैल 1993 को राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिली



- Q7.GST was introduced under which Amendment Act ?
- Q7.GST किस संशोधन अधिनियम के तहत पेश किया गया था?

- A. 100th
- B. 102th
- C. 101th
- D. 103th

Answer : C

- GST was passed the 101 amendment and it came into force on 1st July 2017 .
- the concept of GST was first introduced in Parliament by P Chidambaram in 2005.
- France is the first country to introduce GST .
- the concept behind the GST is one Nation one tax one market



- Q8. Which of the following constitutional amendment is related to the fundamental duties?
- Q8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संवैधानिक संशोधन मौलिक कर्तव्यों से संबंधित है?

- A. 42nd
- B. 43rd
- C. 44th
- D. 56th

Answer : A

- the fundamental duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd amendment in 1976 on the Recommendation of Swaran Singh committee it has been mentioned under part 4A article 51a of the Indian Constitution
- नागरिकों के मौलिक कर्तव्यों को संविधान में 42वें संशोधन द्वारा 1976 में स्वर्ण सिंह समिति की सिफारिश पर जोड़ा गया था, इसका उल्लेख भारतीय संविधान के भाग 4ए अनुच्छेद 51ए के तहत किया गया है।



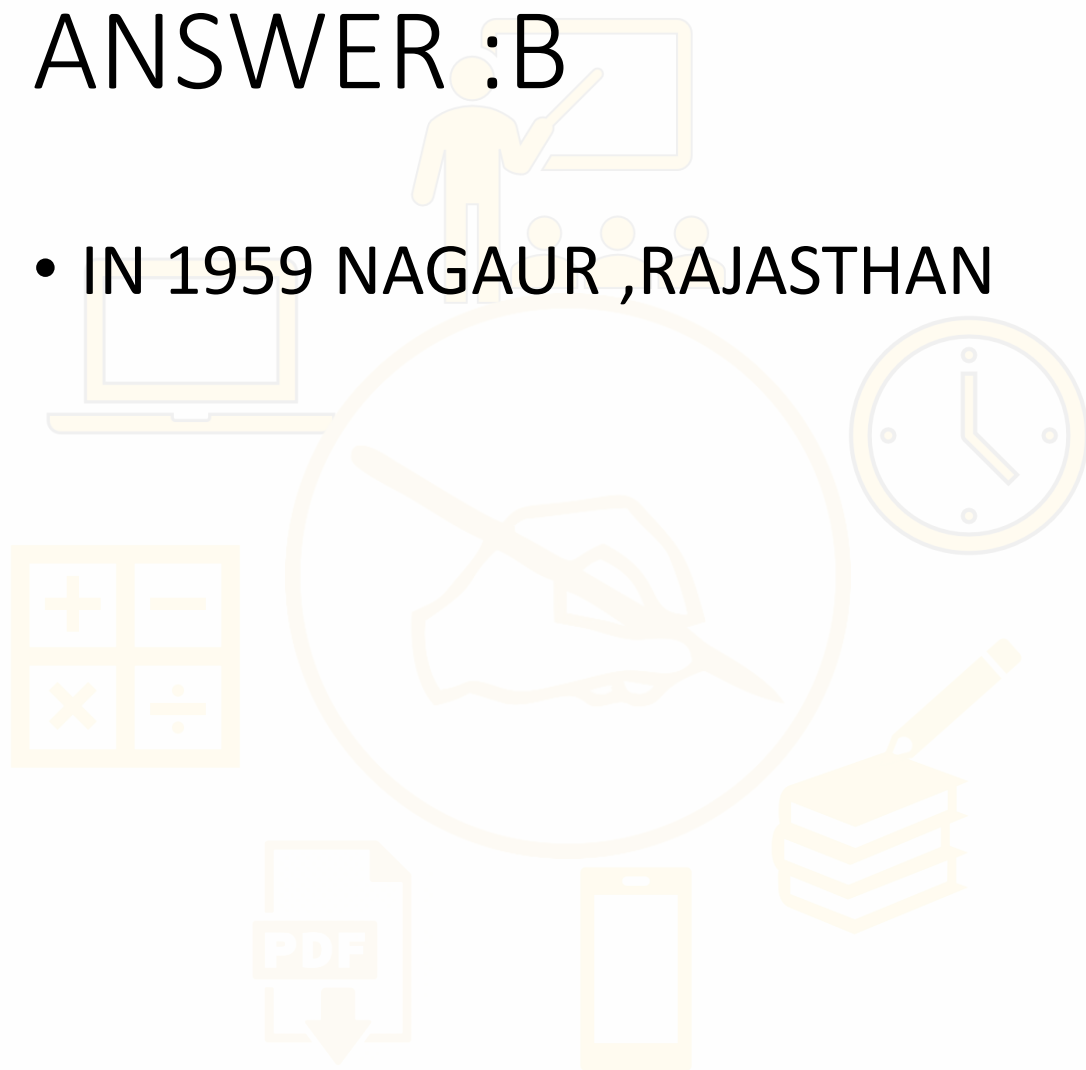
- Q4. WHICH DISTRICT WAS THE FIRST TO INTRODUCE PANCHAYATI RAJ SYSTEM ?
- पंचायती राज प्रणाली की शुरुआत करने वाला पहला जिला कौन सा था?

- A. NAGPUR
- B. NAGPUR
- C. NEEMGAON
- D. JAIPUR



ANSWER :B

- IN 1959 NAGPUR, RAJASTHAN



• Q9. which of the following is not the objective of Panchayat extension to scheduled area act 1996?

• निम्न में से कौन अनुसूचित क्षेत्र अधिनियम 1996 तक पंचायत विस्तार का उद्देश्य नहीं है

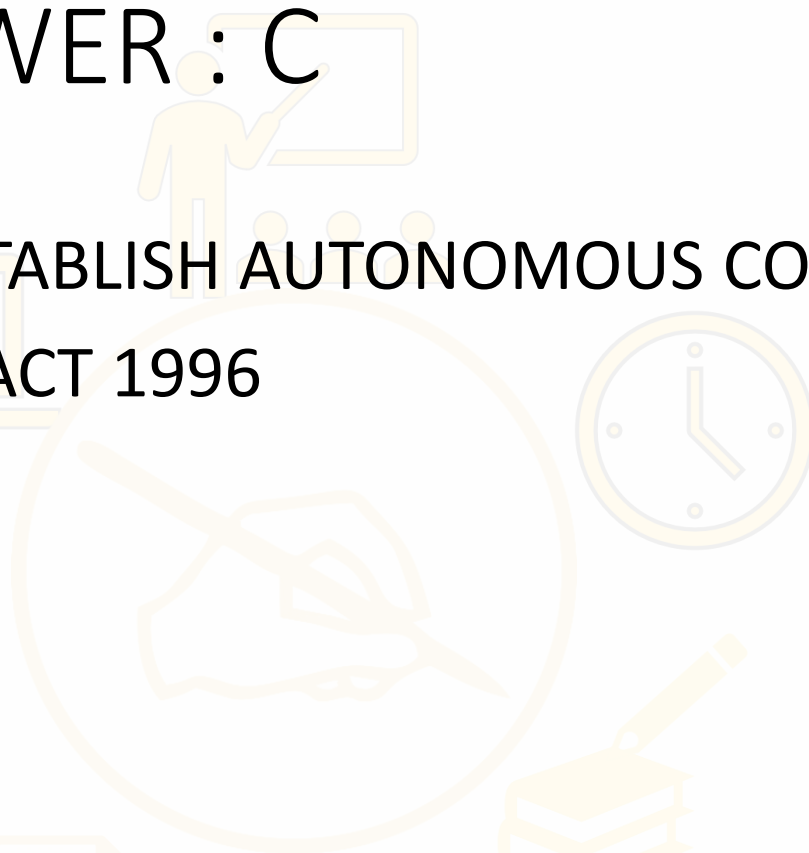
- A. आदिवासी आबादी को स्वशासन प्रदान करने के लिए
- B. आदिवासी समुदायों की परंपरा और रीति-रिवाजों को संरक्षित करने के लिए
- C. आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में एक स्वायत्त परिषद स्थापित करने के लिए
- D. कुछ संशोधनों के साथ अनुसूची क्षेत्रों में भाग 9 के प्रावधानों का विस्तार करने के लिए

- A. to provide self rule to the tribal population
- B. to preserve the tradition and Customs of tribal communities
- C. to establish an autonomous council in the tribal areas
- D. to extend the provisions of part 9 in schedule areas with certain modification



ANSWER : C

- TO ESTABLISH AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL IN TRIBAL AREAS
- PESA ACT 1996





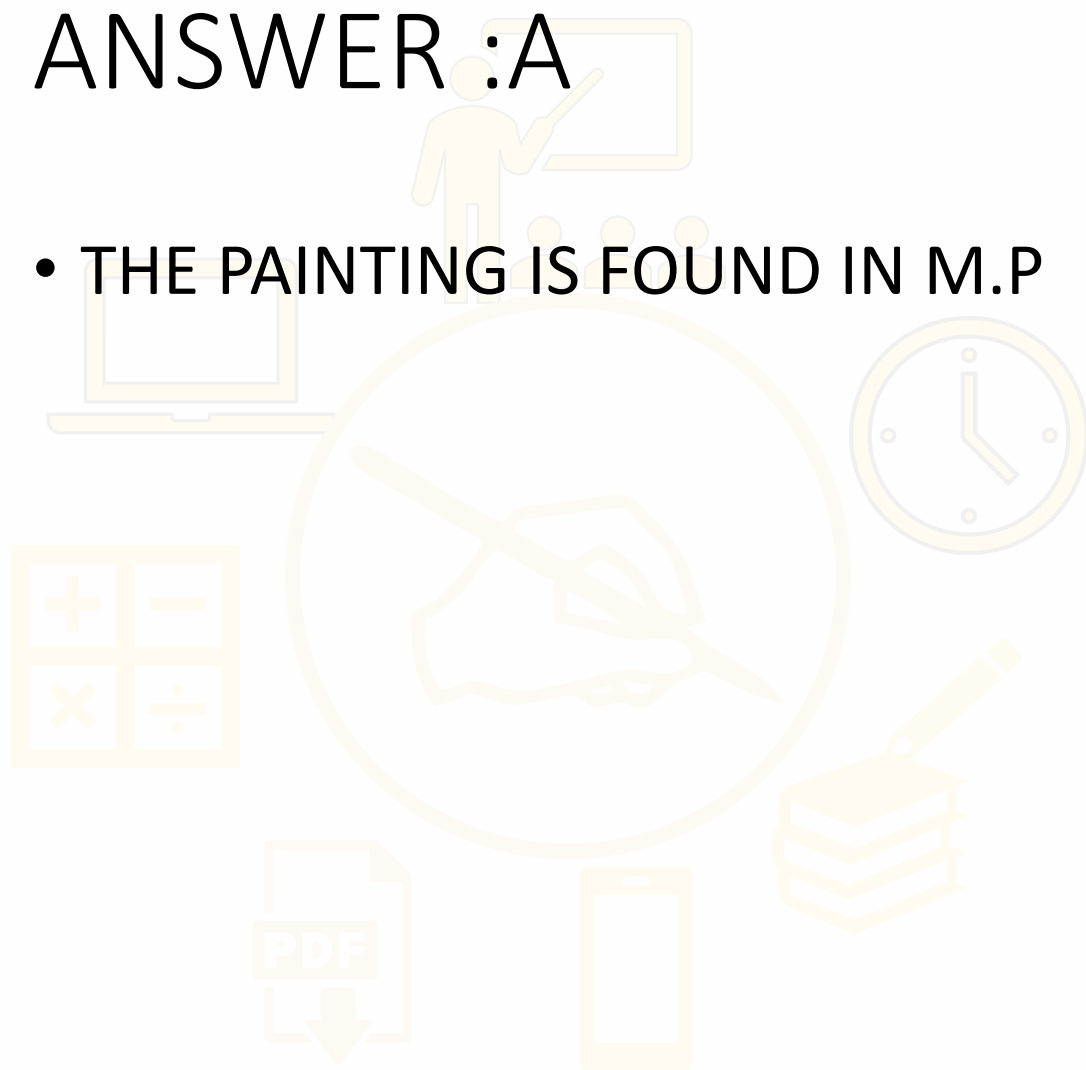
- Q4. THE FIRST PAINTING WHICH WE FOUND IN BHIMBETKA CAVES WAS FROM WHICH ERA ?
- प्रश्न4. भीमबेटका की गुफाओं में हमें जो पहली पेंटिंग मिली, वह किस युग की थी?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| A. पुरापाषाण | A. PALAEOLITHIC |
| B. मध्य पाषाण | B. MESOLITHIC |
| C. निओलिथिक | C. NEOLITHIC |
| D. सिंधु घाटी | D. INDUS VALLEY |



ANSWER :A

- THE PAINTING IS FOUND IN M.P





- Q9. SIKKIM BECAME A NEW STATE BY WHICH AMENDMENT ?
- प्रश्न 9. किस संशोधन से सिक्किम बना नया राज्य ?

36TH

32ND

34TH

20TH

ANSWER : A

- Sikkim was included as a full-fledged state in the first schedule to the constitution of India by 36th Constitutional Amendment 35th Constitutional Amendment sought to provide for the terms and conditions of association to Sikkim with the Union
- सिक्किम को 36वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा भारत के संविधान की पहली अनुसूची में एक पूर्ण राज्य के रूप में शामिल किया गया था 35वें संविधान संशोधन ने सिक्किम को संघ के साथ जुड़ने के नियमों और शर्तों को प्रदान करने की मांग की थी।

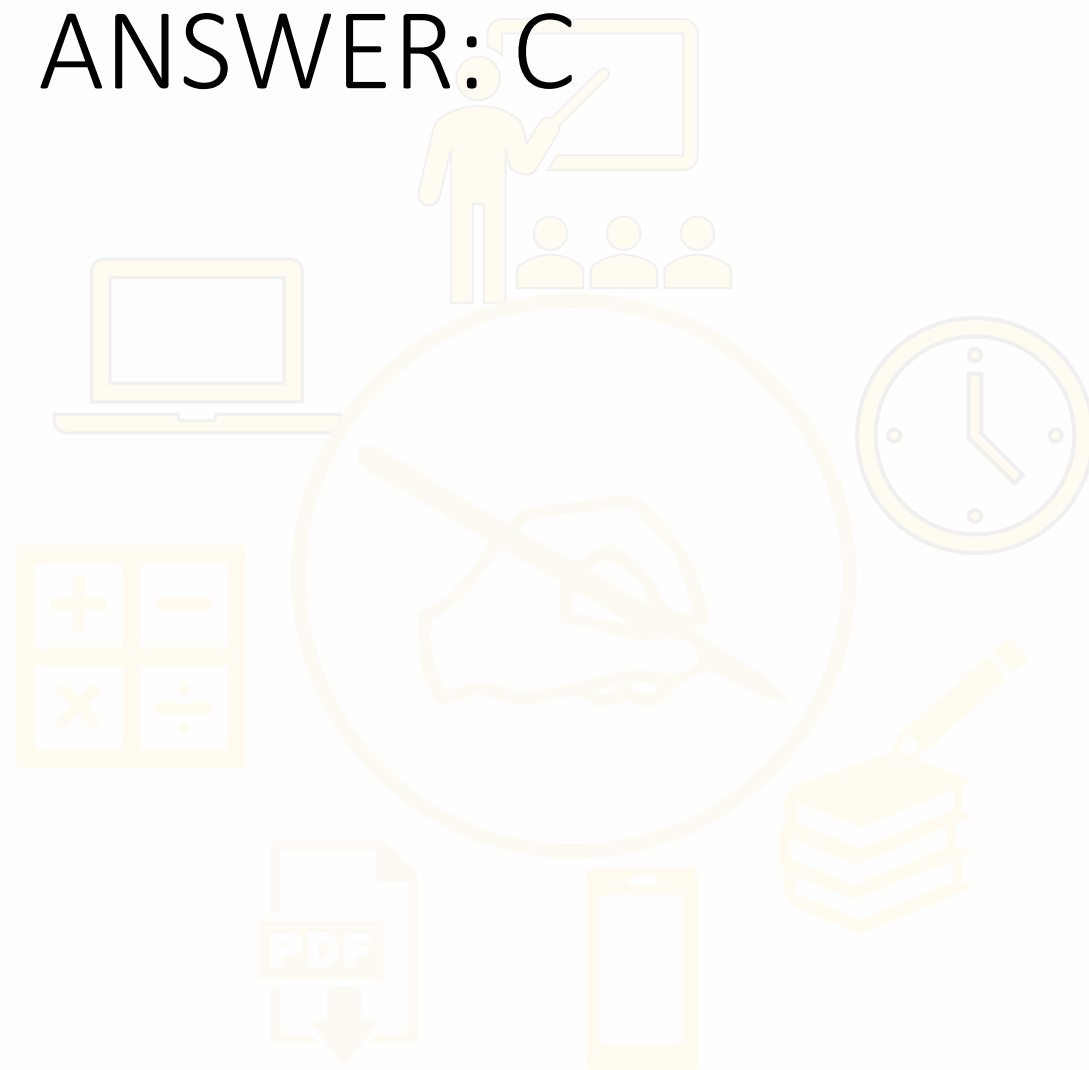


- **Q10. Supreme Court of India enunciated the doctrine of basic structure of constitution in**
- **भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने संविधान की मूल संरचना के सिद्धांत को प्रतिपादित किया**

- A. the Golaknath case in 1967**
- B. the Shankari Prasad case in 1951**
- C. the Keshwanand Bharati case in 1973**
- D. None**



ANSWER: C





- Q6 Old stone age people
- पुराने पाषाण युग के लोग

- (a) wore cotton clothes
- (b) wore leaves, barks of trees and skin of animals
- (c) wore woollen clothes
- (d) none of the above



Answer : B

- The Stone Age people were mostly food gatherers and hunters and they use to wore leaves, bark of trees and skin of animals.
- पाषाण युग के लोग ज्यादातर भोजन इकट्ठा करने वाले और शिकारी थे और वे पत्ते, पेड़ों की छाल और जानवरों की खाल पहनते थे।



- **Q11. WHICH AMENDMENT ACT IS KNOWN AS MINI CONSTITUTION ?**
- **प्रश्न 11. कौन सा संशोधन अधिनियम मिनी संविधान के रूप में जाना जाता है?**

- A. 44TH**
- B. 10TH**
- C. 1ST**
- D. 42ND**



ANSWER :D

Preamble

Words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' added

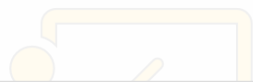
7th Schedule

Transferred five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list:

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Weights & Measures
4. Protection of Wild Animals and Birds
5. Administration of Justice

Article 51A

10 Fundamental Duties added for the citizens. (The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government in 1976)



Judicial Powers of HC	Curtailed the judicial review power of the High Courts
Articles 323A and 323B, Part XIV-A	Part XIV-A added entitled as 'Tribunals dealing with Administrative matters' and 'Tribunals for other matters'
DPSPs	<p>Three new were added to the existing list of DPSPs and one was amended:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1.To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39)2.To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)3.To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A)4.To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A)



Parliament

- 1. Made President bound to the advice of the cabinet**
- 2. Allowed Centre to deploy central forces in State to deal with the conflicting situations of law and order (Article 257A)**
- 3. Gave special discretionary powers to the speaker of the Lok Sabha and Prime Minister (Article 329A)**
- 4. Directive Principles were given precedence over Fundamental Rights and any law made to this effect by the Parliament was kept beyond the scope of judicial review by the Court**



- **Q13. WHO HAS POWER TO AMEND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION ?**
- **प्रश्न 13. भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों में संशोधन करने की शक्ति किसके पास है?**

- A. PARLIAMENT**
- B. LOK SABHA**
- C. PRESIDENT**
- D. PRIME MINISTER**



ANSWER : A

- ONLY PARLIAMENT





- **Q14. HOW MANY TYPES OF CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT IS PRESENT IN CONSTITUTION ?**
- **प्रश्न14. संविधान में कितने प्रकार के संवैधानिक संशोधन मौजूद हैं?**

- A. ONE**
- B. TWO**
- C. THREE**
- D. NONE**



ANSWER : C

- SIMPLE MAJORITY: present member 50 % +should pass
- SPECIAL MAJORITY: 2/3 present and voting (more than half)
- BY SPECIAL MAJORITY + RATIFICATION BY STATE LEGISLATURE (50% states should pass)