



1ST EDITION

PARMAR SSC FATMAN

GK/GS THEORY BOOK

ENGLISH MEDIUM

WHO IS THIS BOOK FOR?

FOR THE RESTLESS MINDS PREPARING FOR:

SSC CGL (TIER 1 & 2) | CHSL (TIER 1 & 2) | CPO | MTS | STENO |
SELECTION POST | JE | GD | DEFENCE | RAILWAY | PCS | STATE POLICE
& ALL OTHER ONE DAY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Why 'FATMAN' Is a Must-Have?

- 👉 Updated Exam-Specific Content.
- 👉 Designed To Build Strong Conceptual Clarity.
- 👉 Clear, Logical Structure for Easy Learning & Fast Revision.
- 👉 Powered by Concepts, Backed by Memes, Designed to Make You Smile While You Learn.

SSC GK = PARMAR SSC

BY PARMAR SIR

PREFACE

So Hello Everyone, umeed karta hoon aap sabhi thik honge!

In the realm of knowledge, where words are the architects of understanding, I present to you **FATMAN**—not merely a book, but a testament to the labor of love, effort, and collaboration. This work is the product of long nights, boundless discussions, and the unwavering belief of my cherished family and most profoundly, the entire fellowship of **PARMARians**, whose wisdom and support have been the true catalyst behind this creation.

Each page herein is not just ink on paper, but a story of shared struggles, dreams, and the unrelenting pursuit of excellence. For me it is not only my effort that has birthed this work but the combined energy of minds devoted to a singular cause: to make General Knowledge and General Studies

A Journey, Not a Chore. A Challenge, Not a Burden.

I offer this book to you, my fellow travelers, in the hope that it enriches your minds and strengthens your resolve.

THANKOO :)

PARMAR SIR

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BIOLOGY

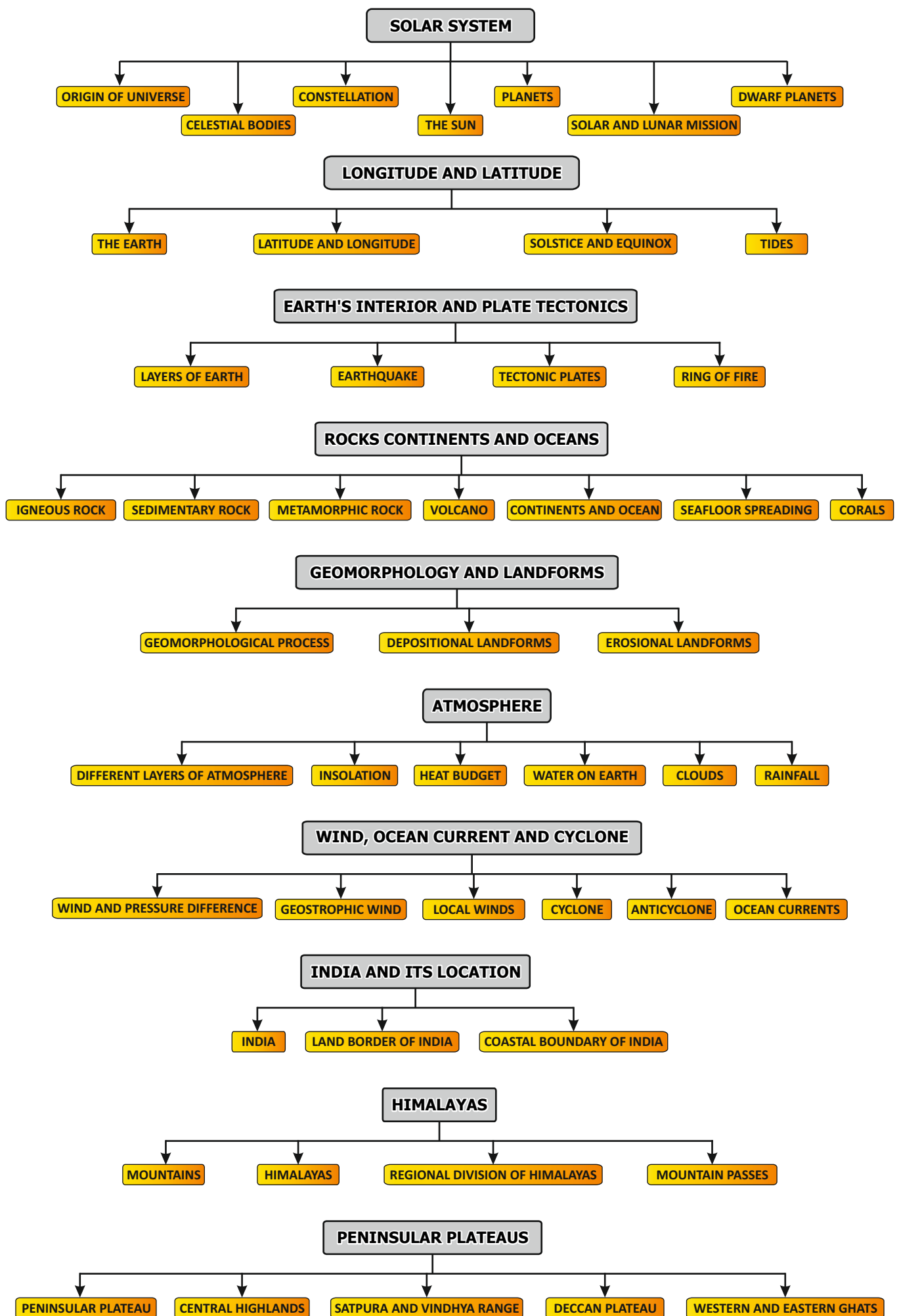
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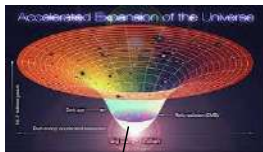
- Study of Universe is known as: **Cosmology.**
- Universe Milky → Way Galaxy → Solar System → 8 planets
- Branch of science that deals with celestial bodies: **Astronomy.**

ORIGIN OF UNIVERSE

- Various theories have been given on how the universe came into existence.

Big Bang Theory

- Big Bang was an explosion of concentrated matter in the universe that occurred **13.8 billion years ago**, leading to the formation of galaxies of stars and other heavenly bodies.
- Origin of Big Bang Theory (also known as Big Bang Explosion) was given by **George Lemaitre** in **1931**.



Infinitely hot and dense single point exploded

Fig 1: Accelerated expansion of the Universe

Steady State Theory

- It was given by **Fred Hoyle**, Hermann Bondi, and Thomas Gold.
- This theory proposes that the **universe is constantly expanding, but its average properties remain unchanged.**

Galaxy

- A galaxy is a massive collection of stars, gas, dust, and dark matter held together by gravity.
- Our galaxy is **Milky Way Galaxy (or the Akash Ganga)** formed after the Big Bang.
- Andromeda** is the nearest galaxy to the Milky Way.

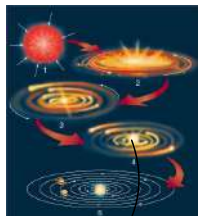


Orion arm/Orion spur where our Solar System is located

Fig 2: Milky Way galaxy

Origin of Solar System

- The formation of Solar System began **4.8 Billion years ago**.
- The process started when a cloud of gas and dust collapsed, forming a spinning disk called the solar **Nebula**.
- Gravity pulled material to the center, forming the Sun, while the rest flattened into a spinning disk. Dust and gas clumped into planetesimals, which merged to form planets. The Sun formed in the center, and the planets formed in a thin disk orbiting around it → It is the most widely accepted hypothesis.



Fusion of Hydrogen nuclei

Fig 3: Solar System formation from Nebula

Planetesimal Theory of Origin of Solar System

- Proposed by: **Thomas Chamberlin** and **Forest Ray Moulton** in **1905**

Nebular Hypothesis

- First proposed by **Immanuel Kant** in **1755** and independently expanded upon by **Pierre-Simon Laplace** in **1796**.
- The age of Earth: **4.5 Billion years old**

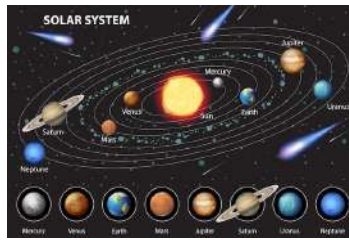


Fig 4: Solar System

Solar System

- Our Solar System has **8 planets and 5 Dwarf planets**.
- The Sun is at the centre, the **brightest and nearest star of Earth (only star of our Solar System)**.
- It makes up for about **99.86 %** of the total mass of the Solar System.

Copernicus Theory (1543)

- It predicted that the **Sun is at the center** of the universe, with the Earth and other planets orbiting around it.

CELESTIAL BODIES

- Celestial bodies are objects in space that **glow in the night sky**, such as planets, stars, moons, asteroids, comets, and galaxies.

They are classified into:

Luminous: Those celestial bodies that emit their own light.

E.g. Stars

Non-luminous: Those celestial bodies that do not emit their own light.

E.g. Moon, Comets, Asteroids, Meteorites, Meteor, Meteoroid

Comets

- Comets are **large, icy objects** that orbit the Sun. They are made of dust, rock, and frozen gases like water, carbon dioxide, ammonia, and methane.
- Halley's Comet:** It is **seen every 76 years**. It was last seen in 1986 and is expected to return in 2061.

Asteroid

- An asteroid is a **rocky, metallic, or icy object** that orbits the Sun.

Meteoroid

- A meteoroid is a **small, rocky or metallic space rock** that orbits the sun. Meteoroids are **much smaller than asteroids**, ranging in size from dust grains to objects up to a meter wide.

Meteor

- When a meteoroid enters Earth's atmosphere (in Mesosphere), **it burns up and creates a streak of light** called a meteor (also known as Shooting Star).

• Meteor shower name **Quadrantids** is visible in the early month of **January**.

Meteorite

- If the meteoroid survives its trip through the atmosphere, it hits the ground and is called a meteorite.