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DAY - 5

1. Consider the following statements regarding Indian wall paintings
1. The technique and process of making Indian wall paintings has been discussed in a special chapter of the *Vishnudharamotaram*.
 2. In true fresco method the paintings are done when the surface wall is still wet so that the pigments go deep inside the wall surface.
 3. In fresco-secco method the paintings are done on the lime plastered surface which has been allowed to dry first and then drenched with fresh lime water.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Wall paintings

It would be interesting and perhaps necessary to discuss the technique and process of making Indian wall paintings which has been discussed in a special chapter of the *Vishnudharamotaram*, a **Sanskrit text** of the **5th/6th century A.D.** The process of these paintings appears to have been the same in **all the early examples** that have survived with an only **exception in the Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore** which is supposed to be done in a true fresco method over the surface of the rock.

Most of the colours were locally available. Brushes were made up from the hair of animals, such as goat, camel, mongoose, etc.

The ground was coated with an exceedingly thin layer of lime plaster over which paintings were drawn in water colours. In true fresco method the paintings are done when the surface wall is still wet so that the pigments go deep inside the wall surface. Whereas the other method of painting which was followed in most of the cases of Indian painting is known as **tempora** or fresco--secco. It is a method of painting on the lime plastered surface which has been allowed to dry first and then drenched with fresh lime water. On the surface thus obtained the artist proceeded to sketch out his composition. This first sketch was drawn by an experienced hand and subsequently corrected in many places with a strong black or deep brown line when the final drawing was added. After the painter had drawn out his first scheme in red, he proceeded to apply on this a semi-transparent terraverte monochrome, through which his outline could be seen. Over this preliminary glaze the artist worked in his local colours. The principal colours in use were red ochre, vivid red (vermilion), yellow ochre, indigo blue, lapis lazuli, lamp black (Kajjal), chalk white, terraverte and green.

2. Consider the following statements regarding miniature paintings
1. The word 'miniature' is derived from the Latin word '*Minium*', which means red lead paint.
 2. The painting should not be larger than 25 square inch.
 3. The subject of the painting should be painted in not more than 1/2 of the actual size.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

The word '**miniature**' is derived from the Latin word '*Minium*', which means red lead paint. This paint was used in the illuminated manuscripts during the Renaissance period. It is generally confused with the word minimum, which would mean that they were small in size.

There are several preconditions that are necessary to be fulfilled for making Miniature paintings.

The painting should not be larger than 25 square inch.

The subject of the painting should be painted in not more than 1/6th of the actual size.

3. Consider the following statements regarding Unified Payments Interface (UPI)
1. It has been developed by Reserve Bank of India.
 2. It is necessary to have a credit/debit card to perform UPI transaction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: D

Unified Payments Interface (UPI):

- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is an instant real-time payment system developed by **National Payments Corporation of India** facilitating **inter-bank transactions**.
- Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is a system that powers multiple bank accounts into a single mobile application (of any participating bank), merging several banking features, seamless fund routing & merchant payments into one hood.
- It also caters to the **“Peer to Peer” collect request** which can be scheduled and paid as per requirement and convenience.
- Each Bank provides its own UPI App for Android, Windows and iOS mobile platform(s).
- It is not necessary to have a credit/debit card to perform UPI transaction

UPI – Benefits:

- Single click Two Factor authentication
- Round the clock availability
- Single Application for accessing different bank accounts
- Tap customers not having credit/debit cards
- Use of Virtual ID is more secure, no credential sharing

4. Consider the following statements regarding Pala School of Art

1. In these, one rarely finds lonely single figures in the paintings.
2. The proponents of the Vajrayana school of Buddhism used and patronized these paintings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Pala School of Art

- This school was flourishing during 750-1150 AD. These paintings are generally found as a part of manuscripts and were generally executed on **palm leaf** or **vellum paper**.

- These paintings are characterised by sinuous lines and subdued tones of the background imagery. There are lonely single figures in the paintings and one rarely finds group paintings. They have simple compositions and were patronized by some of those rulers who promoted Buddhism. The proponents of the **Vajrayana school of Buddhism** also used and patronised these paintings. The prominent painters were **Dhimman** and **Vitapala**.

5. Consider the following statements regarding Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)

1. The PCA has a financial assistance fund which aims at helping developing countries meet part of the costs involved in international arbitration
2. The organization is not a United Nations agency but has observer status in the UN General Assembly
3. India is not party to it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) was founded in **1899**. It is an intergovernmental organization located at The Hague, the Netherlands.

It provides a forum for solution of international disputes through arbitration and other peaceful means. It provides services of arbitral tribunal to resolve disputes between member states, international organizations, or private parties arising out of international agreements.

The PCA has a Financial Assistance Fund which aims at helping developing countries meet part of the costs involved in international arbitration or other means of dispute settlement offered by the PCA.

In PCA, parties can themselves select the arbitrators. The organization is not a United Nations agency but has observer status in the UN General Assembly. The rulings of PCA are binding but the tribunal has no powers for enforcement. India is party to it.

<https://pca-cpa.org/en/home/>

6. Consider the following statements regarding paintings under Jahangir
1. The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir.
 2. Jahangir liked to create artificial elements in the paintings.
 3. One of the unique trends that developed in this period was of decorated margins around the paintings

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Jahangir

The **Mughal paintings** reached its **zenith in the period of Jahangir**. He was a **naturalist** by nature and preferred the paintings of flora and fauna, i.e. birds, animals, trees and flowers. He emphasised on bringing **naturalism to portrait painting**. One of the unique trends that developed in this period was of **decorated margins around the paintings** that were sometimes as elaborate as the paintings themselves.

Jahangir was himself considered to be a good artist and he had his own private workshop although no major work by him survives. His atelier mostly created **miniature paintings** and the most famous amongst them were the naturalistic paintings of the Zebra, the turkey and the cock. One of the most famous artist from his period was **Ustad Mansoor** who was an expert in drawing the features of the most complex faces. An **animal fable** called **Ayar-i-Danish** (Touchstone of Knowledge) was illustrated during his reign.

7. Consider the following statements regarding Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, Odisha
1. They were made under the patronage of King Asoka.
 2. Udayagiri caves are famous for the Hathigumpha inscription which is carved out in Brahmi script.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves, Odisha

They were made under the **Kalinga King Kharavela** in **1st-2nd century BC** near modern-day Bhubaneswar. The cave complex has **both man-made and natural caves**. They were possibly carved out for residence of **Jain monks**. There are 18 caves in **Udayagiri** and 15 in **Khandagiri**.

Udayagiri caves are famous for the **Hathigumpha inscription** which is carved out in **Brahmi script**. The inscription starts out with “**Jain Namokar Mantra**” and highlights various military campaigns undertaken by the **King Kharavela**. There are inscriptions in other caves also.

Ranigumpha cave in **Udayagiri** is double-storied and has some beautiful sculptures.

8. Bhashan Char facility, sometime seen in the news, is located in which of the following country?
- (a) Myanmar
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Afghanistan
 - (d) China

Solution: B

Bhashan Char Island was formed about two decades ago on the mouth of **river Meghna**. The uninhabited island is located around 30 kilometres east of Hatiya Island in South-East **Bangladesh**.

Bangladesh wanted to move 100,000 Rohingya refugees to the muddy silt island to take the pressure off the overcrowded border camps.

Bhashan char is an uninhabited island where the government of Bangladesh has made shelter houses for one lakh **Rohingya refugees** at an estimated cost of Tk. 2,300 crore. However, environmentalists say that the Bhashan Char falls in an ecologically fragile area prone to floods, erosion and cyclones. The issue of forced relocation and lack of mobility on the island has also been raised by organisations working among the Rohingyas.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2020/07/move-rohingya-flood-prone-island-hrw-urges-bangladesh-200709075548649.html>

9. Consider the following statements regarding Junagadh Caves
1. A unique feature of the Junagadh caves is the presence of a citadel known as “Upar Kot” in front of the prayer hall.
 2. These are Jain caves located in Junagadh district of Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

Junagadh Caves:

These are **Buddhist caves** located in Junagadh district of **Gujarat**. There are not actually caves here, but three different sites can be found. (1) **Khapra Kodiya**, (2) **Baba Pyare**, (3) **Uparkot**. A unique feature of the Junagadh caves is the presence of a **30-50 ft high citadel** known as “**Upar Kot**” in front of the prayer hall.

10. Consider the following statements regarding Tianwen 1
1. It is an interplanetary mission to Mars
 2. It aims to complete orbiting, landing and roving in a single mission

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Tianwen-1 (TW-1) is an interplanetary mission to **Mars** by the **China National Space Administration (CNSA)** to send a robotic spacecraft, which consists of an orbiter, a lander and a rover.

It aims to complete orbiting, landing and roving in a single mission

Tianwen-1 will reach the Red Planet’s orbit in February 2021. The rover will land on Mars in May.

The orbiter will use high-resolution cameras to search for a suitable landing site somewhere in the Utopia Planitia region. It weighs around 240 kg and will carry cameras, a subsurface radar, a spectrometer, a magnetometer, and atmospheric sensors.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/china-mars-mission-tianwen-1-explained-6521179/>

11. Consider the following statements regarding Solanki School

1. The temple walls were devoid of any carvings.
2. A unique feature of this school is the presence of step-tank.
3. There are wooden carvings present in these temples.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Solanki School: (also known as Maru-Gurjara style)

In the north-western parts of India including **Gujarat** and **Rajasthan**, this school developed under the patronage of the **Solanki rulers**. The features of this school are:

- The temple walls were devoid of any carvings.
- The **garbhagriha** is connected with the mandapa both internally as well as externally
- The porticos have decorative arched gateways known as **torans**.
- A unique feature of this school is the presence of step-tank, known as **surya-kund** in the proximity of the temple.
- The steps of the tank are full of small temples.
- There are wooden carvings present in these temples.
- The **Solankis** used a variety of material to make temples including **sandstone**, **black basalt** and **soft marble**.
- Most of the temples are east-facing and designed such that every year, during the equinoxes, the sunrays fall directly into the central shrine.

12. Consider the following statements regarding Temple Architecture under Narasimhavarman

1. The mandapas were now divided into separate rathas.
2. The biggest one was called the Dharmaraja ratha while the smallest one was called the Draupadi ratha.
3. The design of a temple in the Dravidian style of architecture is a successor of the Dharmaraja ratha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Temple Architecture in South India

Narasimha group:

This represented the second stage of the development of temple architecture in South India. The **rock-cut temples** were decorated by intricate sculptures. Under **Narasimhavarman**, the mandapas were now divided into separate **rathas**. The biggest one was called the **Dharmaraja ratha** while the smallest one was called the **Draupadi ratha**. The design of a temple in the **Dravidian style** of architecture is a successor of the Dharmaraja ratha.

13. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following as full states of Indian Union?

- (a) Sikkim – Arunachal Pradesh – Nagaland – Haryana
- (b) Nagaland – Haryana – Sikkim – Arunachal Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim – Haryana – Nagaland- Arunachal Pradesh
- (d) Nagaland – Arunachal Pradesh – Sikkim – Haryana

Solution: B

Nagaland	1963	Haryana	1966
Sikkim	1975	Arunachal Pradesh	1987

14. Consider the following statements regarding architecture Under the Lodi dynasty

1. Only tombs were commissioned under the Lodi dynasty.
2. One important feature of architecture during this period was the introduction of double domes.
3. The tombs built during this phase were had lavish decorations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Lodi dynasty: Under the Lodi dynasty, architecture continued to take a back seat. Only tombs were commissioned during this period. However, one important feature of architecture during this period was the introduction of **double domes**. It consisted of a hollow dome inside the top dome.

The reasons for the use of **double domes** were:

- To give strength to the structure, and
- To lower the inner height of the dome.

The tombs built during this phase were hard and bare, without any lavish decorations. They were built in octagonal shapes, with a diameter of roughly 15 metres. They were supported by a sloping verandah.

15. Which of the following country is not a part of E7 or “Emerging 7”

1. South Korea
2. Brazil
3. India
4. Mexico

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 only
- (d) 4 only

Solution: B

E7, or “**Emerging 7**” are **seven largest emerging economies**, comprising **Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Mexico, Russia and Turkey**, account for over a third of global GDP on purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, and over a quarter on Market exchange rates (MER) basis.

The term was coined by the economists John Hawksworth and Gordon Cookson at PricewaterhouseCoopers in 2006

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/lead/an-unravelling-of-the-group-of-seven/article31798577.ece>

16. Consider the following statements regarding Malwa School of architecture
1. The pavilions were lightly arched and had large windows, which could be a result of European influence.
 2. They used the batter system introduced by the Tughlaqs, which made the buildings strong.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

The **Malwa School of architecture**, also known as the **Pathan School of architecture** is also one of the **finest specimens** of **environmental adaptation** of the period because of the following features:

- The use of **large windows** made the buildings and rooms well-ventilated.
- The pavilions were lightly arched which made them airy and allowed the buildings to remain cool in the heat.
- **Artificial reservoirs** known as ‘**baulis**’ were constructed in the premises for storage of water.
- Locally available materials were used.
- The use of batter system introduced by the Tughlaqs made the buildings strong.
Example: **Raani Roopmati pavilion, Jahaz Mahal, Ashrafi Mahal** etc.
- The buildings had large windows, which could be as result of European influence and were decorated by a stylised use of arches and pillars.

17. Kalighat paintings are mainly practiced in:

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Rajasthan

Solution: A

Kalighat painting derives its name from its place of origin **Kalighat** in **Kolkata**. Kalighat is a bazaar near the Kali temple in Kolkata. Patua painters from rural Bengal came and settled in Kalighat to make images of gods and goddesses in the early nineteenth century.

Subjects are images of **Kali, Lakshmi, Krishna, Ganesha, Shiva**, and other gods and goddesses. In this process, artists developed a unique new form of expression, and effectively portray a wide range of subjects commenting on the **social life of Bengal**.

18. Which of the following financial entities are regulated by SEBI.

- 1. Alternative Investment Funds
- 2. Investment Banks
- 3. Stock Brokers
- 4. Capital Markets

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: D

Some of the **financial entities regulated by SEBI**.

- Investment Banks
- Capital Markets
- Stock Brokers

- Real estate investment trusts (**REITs**)
- Infrastructure investment trusts (**InvITs**)
- Stock Exchanges
- Commodities Futures / Options
- Alternative Investment Funds

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Dilwara temples:

1. They are situated in Mount Abu, Rajasthan.
2. They are dedicated to Jain tirthankaras.
3. These were built under the patronage of Solanki rulers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

The **Dilwara Temples** are a group of **Jain temples** located near the **Mount Abu settlement**, Rajasthan's only hill station. The earliest were built by **Vimal Shah** and supposedly designed or at least financed by **Vastupala, Jain minister of Dholka**.

These were built in pure white marble and adorned with exquisite sculpture. These were built under the patronage of **Solanki rulers**.

20. Seymour Islands, often seen in the news, is located in

- (a) Argentina
- (b) Greenland
- (c) Antarctica
- (d) Sumatra

Solution: C

Antarctica has **exceeded 20°C** for the first time, after researchers logged a temperature of **20.75C** on an island off the coast of the peninsula.

This latest reading was taken at a monitoring station on **Seymour Island**, part of a chain of islands off the same peninsula, at the northernmost point of the continent.

21. Gol Gumbaz, known for its dome is located in:

- (a) Vijayapura
- (b) Kalburgi
- (c) Bidar
- (d) Hyderabad

Solution: A

Gol Gumbaz at **Vijayapura** (Earlier name Bijapur) is the mausoleum of king **Muhammad Adil Shah, Adil Shah Dynasty**. Construction of the tomb, located in Vijayapura, Karnataka, India, was started in **1626** and completed in **1656**. The name is based on **Gola gummata** derived from Gol Gombadh meaning “**circular dome**”

22. Consider the following statements regarding the Warli paintings:

- 1. It is a tribal art practiced mainly in the state of Maharashtra.
- 2. The paintings are expanded by adding subject after subject in a spiraling manner.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Warli painting is a style of **tribal art** mostly created by the **tribal people** from the **North Sahyadri Range** in **Maharashtra**, India. Trees, birds, men and women collaborate to create a composite whole in a Warli painting. These paintings are made mostly by the women as part of their routine at auspicious celebrations. Subjects are predominantly religious with simple and local materials like white colour and rice paste and local vegetable glue on a plain contrasting background, made in a **geometric patterns** like squares, triangles, and circles.

Dots and crooked lines are the units of these composition. **Flora and fauna** and **people's day to day life** also form a part of the painted. The paintings are expanded

by adding subject after subject in a spiraling manner. Unlike other tribal art forms, Warli paintings do not employ religious iconography and is a more secular art form.

23. Consider the following statements regarding Law Commission of India

1. It is a Statutory body
2. The commission is re-constituted every five years
3. The First Law Commission was established under the Chairmanship of Lord Macaulay.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: C

Law commission of India:

- It is an executive body established by an order of the Government of India.
- Originally formed in 1955, the commission is reconstituted every three years and so far, 277 reports have been submitted to the government.
- The last Law Commission, under **Justice B.S. Chauhan** (retd.), had submitted reports and working papers on key issues such as **simultaneous elections** to the **Lok Sabha and the Assemblies** and a **uniform civil code**.
- Prior to independence, the **First Law Commission** was established in **1834** by the British Government under the Chairmanship of **Lord Macaulay**.

24. Consider the following pairs of folk paintings and the region they are associated with:

<i>Painting</i>	<i>State/Region</i>
1. Madhubani	: Odisha
2. Kalamkari	: Mizoram
3. Patachitra	: Bihar

Which of the pairs given above is/are **not** correctly matched?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) None

Solution: C

Madhubani art is a style of **Indian painting**, practiced in the **Mithila region** of the Indian subcontinent. They are produced by **village women** who make **three dimensional images** using vegetable colour with few earthen colours and finished in black lines on cow dung treated paper.

The literal meaning of **Kalamkari** is a painting done by **kalam** (pen). This art got enriched as it came down from one generation to another. These paintings are made in Andhra Pradesh. It is hand painted as well as block printing with vegetable dyes applied on cloth. Vegetable dyes are used for colour in the Kalam Kari work. A small place **Sri-Kalahasti** is the best known centre of Kalamkari art. This work is also found at **Masaulipatnam** in **Andhra Pradesh**.

Similar to **Kalighat Pats**, one comes across another kind of Pats which are found in the state of Orissa. The **Orissa patachitras**, mostly painted on cloth are more detailed and more colourful and most of these depict stories of Hindu gods and goddesses.

25. Consider the following statements regarding Nag River

1. It originates in Lava hills, Maharashtra
2. It flows through the states of Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

Nag River:

- The **Nag River** is a river flowing through the city of **Nagpur** in **Maharashtra**, India.
- It is known for providing the etymology for the name Nagpur.
- Forming a part of the **Kanhan-Pench river system**, the Nag River originates in **Lava hills** near **wadi**.

Why in News?

- **Industrialisation** has reduced Nag River to a cursed lady, Bombay High Court said recently.

DAY – 6

26. Match the following festivals with the states

1. Bohag Bihu : Jharkhand
2. Kang Chingba : Manipur
3. Lui-Ngai-Ni Festival : Nagaland

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Solution: B

Bihu Festival

- **Bohag Bihu** is one of the most popular festivals of **Assam** and holds for celebrating the Assamese New year. Although the Assamese celebrate Bihu thrice in a year, the Bohag Bihu is the most anticipated one. The three Bihu's are:
 1. Bohag or Rongali Bihu
 2. Kati or Kongali Bihu
 3. Maagh or Bhogali Bihu

Kang Chingba

- The festival of Kang Chingba is one of the biggest Hindu festivals celebrated in the State of **Manipur**. It is similar to the 'Jagannath Puri Rath Yatra' and draws many antecedents from the same. It is an 8-day long festival that is celebrated in the month of July every year.

Lui-Ngai-Ni Festival

- Almost all branches of the **Naga tribes** celebrate this festival. It is celebrated all over in Nagaland and in some of the Naga inhabited parts of Manipur State too. The festival is celebrated after the end of the harvest season. It falls on the 15th of February every year. It is also rejoiced as the mark for seed-sowing season.

27. Consider the following statements regarding Monuments at Pattadakal

1. The most elaborate of all Chalukyan temples at Pattadakal made in the reign of Vikramaditya II.
2. The hybridisation and incorporation of several styles was the hallmark of Chalukyan buildings.
3. Temples of both Hinduism and Jainism are found here.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

The **hybridisation** and **incorporation** of several styles was the **hallmark of Chalukyan buildings**. The most elaborate of all Chalukyan temples at **Pattadakal** made in the reign of **Vikramaditya II** (733-44) by his chief queen **Loka Mahadevi** is **Virupaksha temple**. Another important temple from this site is **Papnath temple**, dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Group of Monuments at Pattadakal

Pattadakal, in **Karnataka**, represents the high point of an eclectic art which, in the **7th and 8th centuries** under the Chalukya dynasty, achieved a **harmonious blend** of architectural forms from **northern and southern India**. An impressive series of nine **Hindu temples**, as well as a **Jain sanctuary**, can be seen there. One masterpiece from the group stands out – the **Temple of Virupaksha**, built **c. 740** by **Queen Lokamahadevi** to commemorate her husband's victory over the kings from the South.

28. Consider the following statements regarding Chandra Shekhar Azad

1. He took part in non-cooperation movement
2. He was involved in the Kakori Conspiracy

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Chandra Shekhar Azad:

- 23rd July- Birth Anniversary.
- Born on July 23, 1906, at Bhavra, Alirajpur District in present-day Madhya Pradesh.
- He took part in **non-cooperation movement** when he was 15.
- After the **suspension** of the non-cooperation movement in 1922 **by Gandhi**, Azad joined **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)**.
- HRA was later reorganised as the **Hindustan Socialist Republican Army (HSRA)** in **1928**.
- Azad was involved in the **1925 Kakori Conspiracy**.
- He died at **Azad Park** in **Allahabad** on 27th February 1931.
- Other cases Azad was involved in include the 1926 attempt to blow up the viceroy's train, and the **shooting of J P Saunders** in 1928. Saunders was assassinated to **avenge the death of Lala Lajpat Rai**.

29. Arrange the following temples chronologically

1. Brihadisvara temple
2. Sun Temple, Konārak
3. Taj Mahal
4. Fatehpur Sikri

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 4 1 3
- (b) 1 4 3 2
- (c) 1 2 4 3
- (d) 2 1 3 4

Solution: C

- The **Brihadisvara temple** at **Gangaikondacholapuram** in the Perambalur district was built for Siva by **Rajendra I** (1012-1044 CE). The temple has sculptures of exceptional quality. The **bronzes of Bhogasakti** and **Subrahmanya** are masterpieces of **Chola metal icons**. The **Saurapitha** (Solar altar), the lotus altar with eight deities, is considered auspicious.

Sun Temple, Konârak

- On the shores of the Bay of Bengal, bathed in the rays of the rising sun, the temple at Konarak is a monumental representation of the sun god Surya's chariot; its 24 wheels are decorated with symbolic designs and it is led by a team of six horses. Built in the **13th century**, it is one of India's most famous Brahman sanctuaries.

Taj Mahal

- An immense mausoleum of white marble, built in Agra between 1631 and 1648 by order of the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favourite wife, the Taj Mahal is the jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage.

Fatehpur Sikri

- Built during the second half of the **16th century** by the **Emperor Akbar**, Fatehpur Sikri (the **City of Victory**) was the capital of the Mughal Empire for only some 10 years. The complex of monuments and temples, all in a uniform architectural style, includes one of the largest mosques in India, the **Jama Masjid**.

30. Consider the following statements regarding Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)

1. It is a statutory body
2. It was set up under the Companies Act, 1956
3. It works under the aegis of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):

- It is the national Standards Body of India working under the aegis of **Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution**.
- It is a **statutory body** established in 1987.
- It is established by the **Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986**.

- The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department having administrative control of the BIS is the ex-officio President of the BIS.
- **Composition:** As a corporate body, it has 25 members drawn from Central or State Governments, industry, scientific and research institutions, and consumer organisations.

31. Consider the following statements regarding Mathura School of art

1. It was developed indigenously but was also influenced by external cultures.
2. The Mathura School showed a striking use of symbolism in the images.
3. Buddha is seated in *padmasana* with different *mudras*.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: C

Mathura School

- The Mathura School flourished on the banks of the river **Yamuna** in the period between **1st and 3rd centuries B.C.** The sculptures of the Mathura School were influenced by the stories and imageries of all three religions of the time – **Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism**. The images were modelled on the earlier **Yaksha** images found during the **Mauryan period**.
- The Mathura School showed a striking use of symbolism in the images. The Hindu Gods were represented using their **avayudhas**. For example, **Shiva** is shown through linga and mukhalinga. Similarly, the halo around the head of **Buddha is larger than in Gandhara School** and decorated with geometrical patterns. Buddha is shown to be surrounded by two Bodhisattavas – **Padmapani** holding a lotus and **Vajrapani** holding a thunderbolt.

Mathura School

- It was developed **indigenously** and not influenced by external cultures.
- The sculptures of Mathura School were made using **spotted red sandstone**.
- **Influence of all three religions** of the time, i.e. **Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism**.
- Patronised by **Kushana rulers**.

- Buddha is shown in delighted mood with a smiling face. The body symbolizes **masculinity**, wearing tight dress. The face and head are **shaven**. Buddha is seated in **padmasana** with different **mudras** and his face reflects grace. A similar protuberance is shown on the head.

32. Consider the following statements regarding Chandel School of architecture

1. The temples were made of sandstone.
2. In these temples, only the exterior walls were lavishly decorated.
3. The temples were built on relatively high platform.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Khajuraho School:

- In the central part of India, the **Chandela rulers** developed a distinct style of temple making of their own – known as **Khajuraho school** or **Chandel school**.

The features of the temples here include:

- In these temples, both the interior and exterior walls were lavishly decorated with carvings.
- The sculptures were generally **erotic in their themes** and drew inspiration from **Vatsyayana's Kamasutra**.
- The temples were made of **sandstone**.
- The temples had three chambers – **garbhagriha, mandapa and ardha-mandapa**.
- The temples were generally **north or east facing**.
- **Panchayatan style** of temple making was followed. Even the subsidiary shrines had **rekha prasad shikharas**. This created an impression of a mountain range.
- The temples were built on relatively high platform and belong to **Hindu** as well as **Jain** religion.
- Example: **Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Lakshman** temple at Khajuraho, etc.

33. Consider the following statements regarding Mont Blanc mountain range
1. It is the second-highest mountain in Europe
 2. The border between Italy and France passes through the summit of Mont Blanc.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Mont Blanc mountain range:

- A **melting glacier** at **Europe's Mont Blanc mountain** range recently disintegrated Indian newspapers buried there for **54 years** – some of them carrying headlines such as “India's First Woman Prime Minister”, referring to Indira Gandhi's election win in 1966.
- The newspapers are among the remains of Air India Flight 101, a Boeing 707 plane that on January 24, 1966, crashed into Mont Blanc.
- Among the 177 dead was **Homi Bhabha**, the founding leader of India's nuclear programme.

Location:

- Mont Blanc is the **second-highest mountain in Europe** after **Mount Elbrus**.
- It is the highest mountain in the **Alps** and Western Europe.
- The mountain stands in a range called the Graian Alps, between the regions of Aosta Valley, Italy, and Savoie and Haute-Savoie, France.
- Its epithet the “**Roof of Europe**”.
- It is also known as **White Mountain in French**.
- The border between Italy and France passes through the summit of Mont Blanc, making it both French and Italian.

34. Consider the following statements regarding Jain temples at Mount Abu
1. The Jain temples at Mount Abu were constructed by Vimal Shah.
 2. The notable feature was the simplistic exterior in contrast with the exuberant marble interiors and their rich sculptural decoration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

The **Jain temples** at **Mount Abu** were constructed by **Vimal Shah**. Notable for a simplistic exterior in contrast with the exuberant marble interiors, their rich sculptural decoration with deep undercutting creates a lace-like appearance. The temple is famous for its unique patterns on every ceiling, and the graceful bracket figures along the domed ceilings. The great Jain pilgrimage site in the **Shatrunjay hills** near **Palitana** in **Kathiawar, Gujarat**, is imposing with scores of temples clustered together.

35. Godhan Nyay Yojana will be launched by which of the following state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Chhattisgarh

Solution: D

Godhan Nyay Yojana:

To be launched by Chhattisgarh government.

Govt to **procure cow dung at Rs 2/- per kg** from livestock owners.

Repurposing procured cow dung into **Vermicompost** and other eco-friendly items.

Selling vermicompost at Rs 8/- per kg to the farmers to promote organic farming.

36. Consider the following statements regarding sculptural art of Nalanda

1. The sculptural art of Nalanda were made using stucco, stone and bronze.
2. The sculptural art were developed out of a heavy dependence on the Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath.

3. Sculptures are usually not flat in relief but are depicted in three-dimensional forms.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Most of the information about **Nalanda** is based on the records of **Xuan Zang**—previously spelt as '**Hsuan-tsang**'— which states that the foundation of a **monastery** was laid by **Kumargupta I** in the **fifth century CE**; and this was carried forward by the later monarchs who built up a fantastic university here. There is evidence that **all three Buddhist doctrines— Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana**—were taught here and monks made their way to Nalanda and its neighbouring sites of Bodhgaya and Kurkihar from China, Tibet and Central Asia in the north, and Sri Lanka, Thailand, Burma and various other countries from the south-eastern parts of Asia. Monks and pilgrims would take back small sculptures and illustrated manuscripts from here to their own countries. Buddhist monasteries like Nalanda, thus, were prolific centres of art production that had a decisive impact on the arts of all Buddhist countries in Asia.

The sculptural art of **Nalanda**, in stucco, stone and bronze, developed out of a heavy dependence on the **Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath**. By the ninth century a synthesis occurred between the Sarnath Gupta idiom, the local Bihar tradition, and that of central India, leading to the formation of the Nalanda school of sculpture characterised by distinctive facial features, body forms and treatment of clothing and jewellery. The characteristic features of Nalanda art, distinguished by its consistently high quality of workmanship, are that the precisely executed sculptures have an ordered appearance with little effect of crowding. Sculptures are also usually not flat in relief but are depicted in three-dimensional forms. The back slabs of the sculptures are detailed and the ornamentations delicate.

37. Consider the following statements regarding Nayaka school of architecture

- 1. It was architecturally similar to the Dravidian style, but also has Islamic influence.
- 2. The gopurams built under the Nayaka rulers were some of the smallest gopurams.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

Nayaka School:

- The **Nayaka school** of architecture flourished under the **Nayaka rulers** in the period between **16th centuries** and **18th centuries A.D.** It was also known as **Madurai school**. It was architecturally **similar to the Dravidian style**, but much larger in scope. It also has **Islamic influence**. Some of the unique features are:
 1. Presence of **Prakarms** or huge corridors in the portico, around the garbhagriha, along with roofed ambulatory passageways.
 2. The gopurams built under the Nayaka rulers were some of the largest gopurams. The Meenakshi temple in Madurai has the tallest gopuram in the world. The art of gopuram reached its climax in the Nayaka style.
 3. The temple structure was filled with intricate carvings.
 4. Example: **Meenakshi temple, Madurai**, etc.

38. Consider the following statements regarding Agriculture Infrastructure Fund

1. It is a Central Sector Scheme
2. The duration of the Scheme will be 5 years
3. Farmer Producers Organizations (FPOs), Self Help Group (SHG) and Joint Liability Groups (JLG) are the beneficiaries under the scheme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: C

Agriculture Infrastructure Fund:

- It is a new pan India **Central Sector Scheme**.
- The scheme shall provide a medium – **long term debt financing facility for investment** in viable projects for **post-harvest management Infrastructure**

and **community farming assets** through **interest subvention** and **financial support**.

- The duration of the Scheme shall be from FY2020 to FY2029 (**10 years**).

Eligibility:

- Under the scheme, **Rs. One Lakh Crore** will be provided by **banks** and **financial institutions** as loans to Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS), Marketing Cooperative Societies, farmer producer organisations (FPOs), SHGs, Farmers, Joint Liability Groups (JLG), Multipurpose Cooperative Societies, Startups etc.

39. Consider the following statements regarding Hoysala Art

1. The prominent seats Hoysala Art are Belur, Halebid and Sringeri.
2. The shrines were built based on Stellate plan.
3. Sandstone was the main building material.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Hoysala Art:

- In the region of Karnataka near Mysore, the temples built under the **Hoysala rulers** developed a distinct style of their own known as the **Hoysala School of art**.
- It developed in the period from **1050-1300 A.D** with the prominent seats being **Belur, Halebid** and **Sringeri**.

Some of the features of the architecture are:

- Multiple shrines were built around a central pillared hall.
- Unlike the crucified ground plan of the **Panchayatan style**, the shrines led out in the shape of an intricately designed star. This was known as the **Stellate**
- **Soft sope stone** (Chorite schist) was the main building material.
- Massive emphasis was laid on the decoration of the temple through sculptures. Both the interior and exterior walls, even the jewelries worn by the deities were intricately carved.

- All the chambers had **Shikharas** which were interconnected by an arrangement of horizontal lines and mouldings. This resolved the tower into an orderly succession of tiers.
- The temples were built on an upraised platform known as **Jagati**, which was about 1 metre high.
- The walls and stairs of the temple followed a zigzag
- Example: **Hoyasaleswara temple** at **Halebid**, **Vijayanarayana temple** at **Belur**.

40. World Population Prospects, often seen in news, is published by

- (a) World Economic Forum
- (b) World Bank
- (c) United Nations
- (d) The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Solution: C

The **World Population Prospects 2019** is published by the **Population Division of the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs**, provides a comprehensive overview of global demographic patterns and prospects. The study concluded that the world's population could reach its peak around the end of the current century, at a level of nearly 11 billion.

The world's population is expected to increase by 2 billion persons in the next 30 years, from 7.7 billion currently to 9.7 billion in 2050.

41. Consider the following statements regarding Saga Dawa festival

1. It is mostly celebrated in the Buddhist communities living in the Ladakh.
2. It is celebrated on the full moon day that falls in the middle of the Tibetan lunar month called the Saga Dawa.
3. The festival is celebrated to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death of the Buddha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: C**Saga Dawa**

- It is mostly celebrated in the **Buddhist** communities living in the State of **Sikkim**. It is celebrated on the full moon day that falls in the middle of the Tibetan lunar month called the **Saga Dawa**. This day is considered to be a very auspicious day for the Tibetan community. This falls between May and June and this month is called the Saga Dawa or the '**Month of merits**'.
- The festival is celebrated to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death (**parinirvana**) of the Buddha.

42. Consider the following statements regarding the Chittorgarh Fort:

1. It was built by the Maurya rulers in the 7th century.
2. It has been listed as World Heritage Site by UNESCO
3. Chittorgarh remained a capital of Mewar during the period of King Maharana Pratap.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Chittorgarh, famous for its **Rajput chivalry** and **pride**, was home to **Chhatari Rajputs**. It is believed that Chittorgarh was gifted to Bappa Rawal as a part of dowry when he married the Solanki princess in the 8th century.

Bappa Rawal was the founder of **Sisodia dynasty**. Bappa and his descendants ruled the place till the 16th century.

In the **15th century**, the place was ruled by **Maurya Rajputs** and remained a capital of Mewar till 1568 AD. The Mewars then shifted their capital to Udaipur.

The famous **Chittorgarh fort was built by the Maurya rulers** in the **7th century**. It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**.

The fort was attacked thrice by different rulers but it didn't lose its impregnability.

It is believed that in 1303 AD, Allaudin Khilji attacked Chittorgarh because he was attracted towards Rani Padmini. Rani Padmini didn't accept Khilji's offer and preferred to die and performed Johar.

In 1535 AD, Bahadur Shah attacked the place and in 1567 AD, Emperor Akbar won the battle against Maharana Pratap.

43. Which of the following countries is **not** part of The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)?
- (a) Cambodia
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Myanmar
 - (d) Thailand

Solution: A

The **Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC)** is a regional organization comprising seven Member States lying in the littoral and adjacent areas of the Bay of Bengal constituting a contiguous regional unity.

This sub-regional organization came into being on 6 June **1997** through the **Bangkok Declaration**.

It constitutes seven Member States: five deriving from South Asia, including **Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka**, and two from Southeast Asia, including **Myanmar** and **Thailand**.

44. Moatsu festival is celebrated in the state of:
- (a) Nagaland
 - (b) Arunachal Pradesh
 - (c) Assam
 - (d) Sikkim

Solution: A

The **Moatsu** is a festival celebrated by **Ao People** of **Nagaland**. This is a festival of community bonding celebrated in May for 3 days. As a celebration, the villagers express their friendship for each other by exchanging gifts, making new friends, feasting, bon fire etc.

Moatsü is celebrated in the first week of May every year. Various rituals are performed during this period. The Aos observe Moatsü Mong after the sowing is done.

45. Consider the following statements regarding Chandrayan II Mission
1. It was launched by Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III.
 2. A successful landing would make India the third country to achieve a soft landing on the Moon.
 3. One of the main scientific objectives is to map the location and abundance of lunar water.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Chandrayan II is India's second lunar exploration mission after Chandrayaan-1. It is developed by the Indian Space Research Organization (**ISRO**), the mission was launched from the second launch pad at Satish Dhawan Space Centre on 22 July 2019 to the Moon by a Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mark III (**GSLV Mk III**).

If successful, **India will be the 4th country** ever to **soft land** on the lunar surface after USA, Russia and China.

The primary objective of Chandrayaan-2 is to demonstrate the ability to soft-land on the lunar surface and operate a robotic rover on the surface. Scientific goals include studies of lunar topography, mineralogy, elemental abundance, the lunar exosphere, and signatures of hydroxyl and water ice.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Sheesh Mahal of Patiala:
1. It was built by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
 2. Kangra-style miniatures depicting the Geet Govind, an epic poem by Jaidev can be seen in the Sheesh Mahal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

The **Sheesh Mahal** or the '**Palace of Mirrors**' in **Patiala** (Punjab) was built by **Maharaja Narinder Singh** (1845-1862) behind the main **Moti Bagh Palace**. The Palace was built in a forest with terraces, gardens, fountains and an artificial lake. The lake has two watchtowers in the north and the south, and is connected to the **Banasar Ghar**, a repository for stuffed animals. The **Sheesh Mahal**, which was a residential palace, has a suspension bridge that is a copy of the Lakshman Jhoola at Rishikesh.

Maharaja Narinder Singh was known to be a great patron of art and literature. He engaged great painters from **Kangra** and **Rajasthan** to paint the walls of the Sheesh Mahal with a variety of images pertaining to literature, mythology and legends. Their works depict the vision in the poetry of **Keshav**, **Surdas** and **Bihari**. The paintings also portray **Raga-Ragni**, **Nayak-Nayika** and **Bara-masa** in **Rajasthani style**. The walls and ceilings of the Sheesh Mahal are rich in floral designs and its interior is a kaleidoscope of images and multi-coloured lights. Amongst the Sheesh Mahal's most highly recommended displays are a series of **Kangra-style miniatures** depicting the **Geet Govind**, an epic poem by **Jaidev**. The Sheesh Mahal draws its name from the exquisitely designed glass and mirror work, which covers an entire section of the palace.

47. Which of the following temples was/were built by Pallavas?

1. Airatesvara temple at Darasuram
2. Brihadisvara temples of Thanjavur
3. Gangaikondacholisvaram

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

Solution: D

Situated in the southern state of Tamil Nadu, this **World Heritage site** comprises the three great 11th and 12th century **Chola Temples**: the **Brihadisvara temples** of Thanjavur, **Gangaikondacholisvaram**, and the **Airatesvara temple** at Darasuram. The three Chola temples in India are exemplary production in the **Dravidian style** of temple architecture.

The **Brihadisvara temples** are situated at Thanjavur, the ancient capital of the **Chola kings**. **King Rajaraja Chola** constructed the **Brihadisvara Temple** in **10th century A.D.**, designed by the famous **architect Sama Varma**. The Cholas were

great patrons of art, during their reign, as a result, the most magnificent temples and exquisite bronze icons were created in South India.

The other two temples, **Gangaikondacholisvaram** and **Airatesvara** were also built in the age of **Cholas** and testify their brilliant achievements in architecture, sculpture, painting, and bronze casting.

The **great Temple of Tanjore** (Thanjavur) was built between **1003 and 1010** in the reign of the **King Rajaraja**, of the Chola Empire which stretched all over South India and the neighbouring islands. Surrounded by two rectangular enclosures, the **Brihadisvara Temple** (built from blocks of granite and, in part, from bricks) is crowned with a pyramidal 13-storey tower, the vimana, standing 61 m high and topped with a bulb-shaped monolith. The walls of the temple are covered with rich sculptural decoration.

<https://knowindia.gov.in/culture-and-heritage/monuments/chola-temples.php>

48. 'Repeal the 8th' and 'Save the 8th', phrases that recently appeared in the news, are related to
- (a) Conflict minerals in DR Congo
 - (b) Presidential powers in Turkey
 - (c) Women's rights in Ireland
 - (d) Gun control in the USA

Solution: C

In a **historic referendum**, the **Irish people** have voted by a landslide to **repeal the 8th** amendment to the country's constitution, allowing the **government to legislate for abortion**.

The vote illustrates the monumental shift in attitudes towards **women's rights** in Ireland. It's also testament to the power of a grassroots mobilised campaign which enabled women to share 35 years worth of experiences of pregnancy under the 8th amendment.

49. Consider the following pairs of festivals and associated tribes with them:

Festival	Tribe
1. Dree Festival	: Khasi
2. Losoong Festival	: Bhutia
3. Nongkrem Dance Festival	: Apatani

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

(d) 3 only

Solution: B

The **Apatanis**, who inhabit a tranquil pine clad valley called **Ziro** at the core of Lower Subansiri District of **Arunachal Pradesh**, are famous for their unique **practice of wet rice cultivation**. They are also known for their **sustainable agricultural practices** and the agricultural cycles govern their everyday lives. The agricultural festival of **Dree** is the highlight in this cycle.

Losoong also called **Namsong** by the **Lepchas** is the **Sikkimese New Year**. The festival of Losoong is mostly celebrated in the month of December every year with traditional gaiety and colour both by the **Lepchas** and **Bhutias**. Certain competitions are also held in traditional skills, such as, archery and bouts of merry making go on for days.

The annual **Nongkrem Dance Festival** will be celebrated in **Meghalaya** with young Khasi men and women swaying to **traditional folk music** to appease **goddess Ka Blei Synshar**, in the hope of a rich bumper harvest.

50. Other than India and China, which of the following groups of countries border Myanmar?
- (a) Bangladesh, Thailand and Vietnam
 - (b) Cambodia, Laos and Malaysia
 - (c) Thailand, Laos and Bangladesh
 - (d) Thailand, Vietnam and Malaysia

Solution: C



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

DAY - 7

51. Match the following handicrafts with the states

1. Laharia : Rajasthan
2. Kalamkari : Andhra Pradesh
3. Batik art : Maharashtra

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

A special kind of tie and dye that leads to ripples or **wave like patterns** in the fabric is called **Laharia**. This is usually made in Jaipur and Jodhpur.

Other processes from the ancient period that are still being used are **Kalamkari**, which utilize the art of hand painting on fabrics using vegetable dyes of the deep colors. It is commonly practiced in **Andhra Pradesh**.

Another beautiful technique of fabric decoration is called **Batik Art**, in which one end of the fabric is permeated with molten wax and then dyed in cold to produce **batik saris and dupattas** that are multi-colored. Batik art is famous in **Madhya Pradesh** and **West Bengal**.

52. Which of the following countries recently adopted the ‘New Southern Policy’?
- (a) South Korea
 - (b) USA
 - (c) France
 - (d) Japan

Solution: A

The **New Southern Policy** emphasizes the “**3P**” **community: People, Prosperity, and Peace**. With a “**people first**” **mindset**, the government hopes to increase trade with this region to establish symbiotic prosperity.

Additionally, given the abnormal atmosphere on the Korean peninsula, the **Republic of Korea** hopes to build an alliance of nations in both South and North Korea to help promote communication in the region, keeping in mind the goal of attaining **de-nuclearisation on the peninsula** and greater peace for the East Asian region as a whole.

53. Consider the following statements regarding Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs)
1. A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956.
 2. NBFC can accept demand deposits.
 3. NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

A **Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)** is a company registered under the **Companies Act, 1956** engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property. Hence, NBFCs lend and make investments and hence their activities are akin to that of banks; however there are a few differences as given below:

- NBFC cannot accept demand deposits;
- NBFCs do not form part of the payment and settlement system and cannot issue cheques drawn on itself;
- deposit insurance facility of Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation is not available to depositors of NBFCs, unlike in case of banks

54. Match the following Traditional Regional Sarees with the states

1. Patola : Gujarat
2. Jamdani : West Bengal
3. Baluchari : Madhya Pradesh
4. Ilkal : Karnataka

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: C

Traditional Regional Sarees of India

Pochampalli Andhra Pradesh

- Silk and cotton saree with intricate motifs and **geometric ikat style** of dyeing. Air India airlines crew wears this saree.

Patola Patan, Gujarat

- Rich handloom sarees

Baluchari Murshidabad, West Bengal

- Depicts ancient stories on its border and pallu.

Jamdani West Bengal, Finest muslin with opaque patterns woven on a transparent background.

Tanchoi Brocades Varanasi - A kind of banarasi saree where weaving technique involves a single or double warp and two to five colors on the weft on Silk fabric.

Chanderi Madhya Pradesh

- Silk, zari and cotton woven together to make a fabric that is lighter than a feather. It is a see-through saree.

Ilkal Karnataka - Use of **kasuti embroidery** with chariot and elephant as common motifs.

55. Match the following regional songs with the region they are performed

1. Burrakatha : Andhra Pradesh
2. Ammanaivari : Kerala
3. Bhakha : Tamil Nadu
4. Daskathia : Odisha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

Solution: D

Ammanaivari, Tamil Nadu

- Ammanaivari are **songs** sung in praise of **Chola monarch**. Ammanai is a wooden ball and the women folk sing appropriate songs while playing the ball. This game of Ammanai is still current in Tamil Nadu.

Ghasiyari Geet, Garhwal

- Young women of mountains have to go in far off forests to get grass for their cattle. They go to the forest dancing and singing in groups. Along with entertainment emphasis is laid on the importance of labour in the Ghasiyari Geet.

Burrakatha, Andhra Pradesh

- Burrakatha is a highly dramatic form of **ballad**. A bottle shaped drum (tambura) is played by the main performer while reciting a story. The ballad singers, like stage actor, wear makeup and a highly stylised costume.

Bhakha, Jammu and Kashmir

- The Bhakha form of **folk music** is popular in **Jammu region**. Bhakha is sung by the villagers when harvesting is done. It is considered to be the regional music with most melodic and harmonious elements. It is sung to the accompaniment of instruments like harmonium.

Bhuta song, Kerala

- The basis of Bhuta song is rooted in superstitions. Some communities of Kerala do Bhuta rituals to send away the evil ghost and spirits. This ritual is accompanied with vigorous dancing and the music has a piercing and eerie character.

Daskathia, Odisha

- Daskathia is a form of **ballad singing** prevalent in Odisha. Daskathia is a name derived from a unique musical instrument called “Kathi” or “ Ram Tali”, wooden clappers used during the presentation. The performance is a form of worship and offering on behalf of the “Das”, the devotee.

56. Match the following regional songs with the region they are performed

1. Sana Lamok : Manipur
2. Chai hia (songs of the Chai Dance) : Assam
3. Saikuti Zai (songs of Saikuti) : Mizoram

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Sana Lamok, Manipur

- Manipur’s hills and valley-both are fond of music and dance. Sana Lamok is sung at the time of coronation ceremony by the Maaiba (priest). It may also be sung to welcome the king. It is sung to evoke the spirit of Pakhangba, the presiding deity. There is a belief that this song is potent with magical powers.

Songs of Lai Haraoba Festival, Manipur

- The meaning of **Lai Haraoba** is the festival of gods and goddesses. It is performed for the Umang-Lai (forest deity). Ougri Hangen, song of creation and Heijing Hirao a ritualistic song is sung on the last day of Lai Haraoba festival.

Saikuti Zai (songs of Saikuti), Mizoram

- Mizo are traditionally known as a ‘singing tribe’. The regional folk songs of Mizoram constitute the richest heritage of Mizos. Saikuti, a poetess of Mizoram composed songs in praise of warriors, brave hunters, young men aspiring to be great warriors and hunters etc.

Chai hia (songs of the Chai Dance), Mizoram

- As per Mizo custom during the **Chapchar Kut festival** not only singing, dance should also continue throughout the festival. Special occasion for singing and dancing is called 'chai' and songs are known as 'chai hia' (chai songs).

57. Consider the following statements regarding Bommalattam

1. These are puppets from Andhra Pradesh and combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets.
2. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest, heaviest and the most articulate of all traditional Indian marionettes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Bommalattam, Tamil Nadu

- **Puppets** from Tamil Nadu, known as Bommalattam combine the techniques of both **rod and string puppets**. They are made of wood and the strings for manipulation are tied to an iron ring which the puppeteer wears like a crown on his head.
- A few puppets have jointed arms and hands, which are manipulated by rods. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest, heaviest and the most articulate of all traditional Indian marionettes. A puppet may be as big as 4.5 feet in height weighing about ten kilograms. Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts – Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam.

58. Consider the following statements regarding Pavakoothu

1. The traditional glove puppet play from Kerala is called Pavakoothu
2. It came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali.
3. The theme are based on the episodes from either the Ramayana or the Mahabharata.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Solution: D

Pavakoothu, Kerala

- In Kerala, the **traditional glove puppet play** is called **Pavakoothu**. It came into existence during the **18th century** due to the **influence of Kathakali**, the famous classical dance-drama of Kerala, on puppet performances. In Pavakoothu, the height of a puppet varies from one foot to two feet. The head and the arms are carved of wood and joined together with thick cloth, cut and stitched into a small bag.
- The face of the puppets are decorated with paints, small and thin pieces of gilded tin, the feathers of the peacock, etc. The manipulator puts his hand into the bag and moves the hands and head of the puppet. The musical instruments used during the performance are Chenda, Chengiloa, Ilathalam and Shankha the conch. The theme for Glove puppet plays in Kerala is based on the episodes from either the **Ramayana or the Mahabharata**.

59. Consider the following statements regarding Kathak

1. It Traces its origins from the Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi.
2. Kathak derived its name from the 'Kathika' or the story-tellers who recited verses from the epics, with gestures and music.
3. Kathak is generally accompanied with dhrupad music.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Kathak

- Tracing its origins from the **Ras Leela of Brajbhoomi**, Kathak is the traditional dance form of Uttar Pradesh. Kathak derived its name from the '**Kathika**' or the story-tellers who recited verses from the epics, with gestures and music.

- During the Mughal era, the dance form degenerated into lascivious style and branched off into court dance. It was also influenced by Persian costumes and styles of dancing. The classical style of Kathak was revived by Lady Leela Sokhey in the twentieth century.
- Kathak dance form is characterised by the use of intricate footworks and pirouettes.

The elements of a Kathak recital are:

1. **Ananda** or the introductory item through which the dancer enters the stage.
2. **Thaat** comprising soft and varied movements.
3. **Todas** and **Tukdas** are small pieces of fast rhythm.
4. **Jugalbandi** is the main attraction of kathak recital which shows a competitive play between the dancer and the table player.
5. **Padhant** is a special feature in which the dancer recites complicated bols and demonstrates them.
6. **Tarana** is similar to *thillana*, which comprises of pure rhythmic movements before the end.
7. **Kramalaya** is the concluding piece comprising of intricate and fast footwork.
8. **Gat bhaav** is dance without any music or chanting. This is used to outline different mythological episodes.
9. Kathak is generally accompanied with **dhrupad music**.
10. **Taranas**, **thumris** and **ghazals** were also introduced during the Mughal period.

Famous proponents: **Birju Maharaj, Lacchu Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Damayanti Joshi** etc.

60. Consider the following statements regarding Sattriya

1. Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the Vaishnava saint Shankaradeva.
2. Sattriya finds mention in the ancient text '*Natya Shastra*' of sage Bharat Muni.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Sattriya

- Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the **Vaishnava saint Shankaradeva** in the **15th century A.D** in **Assam**. The art form derives its name from the **Vaishnava monasteries** known as '**Sattras**', where it was primarily practised. It finds mention in the ancient text '**Natya Shastra**' of sage **Bharat Muni**. It is **inspired from Bhakti Movement**.

Some of the features of Sattriya dance include:

- The dance form was an amalgamation of various dance forms prevalent in Assam, mainly **Ojapali** and **Devdasi**.
- The focus of the Sattriya recitals is own the **devotional aspect of dance** and **narrates mythological stories of Vishnu**.
- Sattriya dance also includes **Nritta, Nritya and Natya**.
- The dance is generally performed in group by **male monks** known as '**Bhokots**' as part of their daily rituals or even on
- **Khol** (drum), **Cymbals** (Manjira) and **flute** form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form. The songs are composition of **Shankaradeva** known as '**Borgeets**'.
- There is great emphasis on rhythmic syllables and dance postures along with footwork. It combines both **Lasya** and **Tandava** elements.
- The Sattriya dance tradition has strictly laid down rules in respect of **hand gestures and footwork**, and it plays a very important role.
- Costumes worn by male dancers are Dhoti, and 'Paguri' (turban). While, females wear traditional Assamese jewellery, 'Ghuri' and 'Chador' made in Pat silk. Waist cloth is worn by both men and women.
- In the modern times, Sattriya dance has evolved into two separate streams – the **Gayan-Bhayanar Nach** and the **Kharmanar Nach**.
- **Ankia Naat**: a **type of Sattriya**, it involves **play or musical drama**.
- It was originally written in Assamese-Maithili mix language called **Brajavali**. It is also called '**Bhaona**', and involves stories of Lord Krishna.

61. Match the following folk art with the states they are performed

1. Jat-Jatin : Haryana
2. Singhi Chham : Punjab
3. Danda Nata : Odisha
4. Chakyar Koothu : Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 1 and 4 only

Solution: C

Jat-Jatin

- Jat-Jatin is popular in the northern parts of **Bihar**, especially in the regions of **Mithila**. This dance form is unique in its representation of the tender love and quarrel of a married couple.

Danda-Jatra

- The Danda Nata or the Danda Jatra is one of the **oldest folk arts** of India. Mainly popular in **Odisha**, it is a unique blend of dance, drama and music. While it mainly narrates stories and lore about Shiva, the theme is generally social harmony and brotherhood.

Singhi Chham

- The Singhi Chham is a popular **mask dance** of **Sikkim**. The dancers are dressed in furry costumes, symbolising the snow lion and pay tribute to Khang-Chen Dzong Pa (Kanchenjunga peak).

Chakyar Koothu

- It is an **art form** of **Kerala**. It is a **solo performance**, where the performer dresses himself as a snake. It is combination of **prose and poetry**, and is generally a narration in **Malayalam**. It has been traditionally performed by the **Chakyar community** (a priestly caste). The performer wears a colourful headgear, a large black moustache and red spots all over his body.

62. Consider the following statements regarding *Qawwali*

1. This is a kind of devotional music as they are in praise of the Prophet Muhammad or any major Sufi.
2. It is composed in a single raga.
3. It is said that Amir Khusrau can be credited with the origin of Qawwali.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Qawwali

This is also a kind of **devotional music** as they are in **praise of the Allah** or the **Prophet Muhammad** or any other major **Sufi or Islamic saint**.

It is composed in a **single raga** and is generally written in Urdu, Punjabi or Hindi. Some words of Brajghasa and Awadhi are also used.

They are performed in **Sufi shrines**. Qawwali is usually sung as a solo or in groups of two leads singers and a team comprises of around eight members.

Musical instruments like tabla, dholak and harmonium are used. The intensity or tempo gradually builds up, seeking to induce transcendental state.

It is said that **Amir Khusrau** can be credited with the origin of Qawwali but it is severely disputed. Major Qawwals are the **Sabri Brothers, Nusrat Fateh Ali Khan, Aziz Warisi** etc.

63. Consider the following statements regarding Underground coal gasification

1. It is an industrial process which converts coal into product gas.
2. The process decomposes coal and generates carbon dioxide, hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane.
3. It causes minimal pollution compared to traditional coal mining

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: C

All the statements given above are correct.

Underground coal gasification converts coal to gas while still in the coal seam (in-situ). Gas is produced and extracted through wells drilled into the unmined coal seam. Injection wells are used to supply the oxidants (air, oxygen) and steam to ignite and fuel the underground combustion process. Separate production wells are used to bring the product gas to the surface.

The process **decomposes coal** and **generates carbon dioxide, hydrogen, carbon monoxide and methane**.

It causes **minimal environment hazard**.

64. Which of the following community is associated with the Kamaicha instrument?
- (a) Santhals
 - (b) Chettiars
 - (c) Manganiars
 - (d) Todas

Solution: C

The **Kamaicha** is a bowed lute played by the **manganiars** of west **Rajasthan**. The whole instrument is one piece of wood, the spherical bowl extending into a neck and fingerboard; the resonator is covered with leather and the upper portion with wood. There are four main strings and a number of subsidiary ones passing over a thin bridge.

The kamaicha links the sub-continent to Western Asia and Africa and is considered by some scholars to be the oldest instrument, with the exception of the Ravana Hatta or Ravana Hasta Veena.

65. Consider the following statements regarding Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016
1. It aims to expand the jurisdiction of applicability of rules from the municipal area to rural areas.
 2. It superseded the earlier Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: D

Plastic has multiple uses and the physical and chemical properties lead to commercial success. However, the indiscriminate disposal of plastic has become a major threat to the environment. In particular, the plastic carry bags are the biggest contributors of littered waste and every year, millions of plastic bags end up in to the environment vis-a-vis soil, water bodies, water courses, etc and it takes an average of one thousand years to decompose completely.

Therefore, to address the issue of scientific plastic waste management, the **Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011** were notified in 2011, which included plastic waste management. The Government has notified the **Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016**, in suppression of the earlier Plastic Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.

The Plastic Waste Management Rules, 2016 aim to **expand the jurisdiction of applicability** from the municipal area to rural areas, because plastic has reached rural areas also.

<http://vikaspedia.in/energy/environment/waste-management/plastic-waste-management-rules-2016>

66. Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs) in India are regulated by
- Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
 - Payment Settlement Authority of India (PSAI)
 - Reserve Bank of India
 - National Payment Corporation of India

Solution: C

The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)**, in its Statement on Development and Regulatory Policies, has proposed to introduce a new type of **prepaid payment instrument (PPI)** with a limit of up to Rs 10,000.

PPIs are methods that facilitate purchase of goods and services against the value stored on such instruments.

These prepaid instruments can be issued as online wallets (e.g. paytm), mobile accounts, mobile wallets, smart cards, magnetic stripe cards, internet accounts, paper vouchers and any such instruments used to access the prepaid amount.

<https://m.economictimes.com/wealth/personal-finance-news/rbi-to-introduce-new-prepaid-payment-instrument-to-make-for-digital-transactions-up-to-rs-10000/articleshow/72379968.cms>

67. Which of the following languages got Classical languages status?

- Kannada
- Telugu
- Bhojpuri
- Malayalam
- Sanskrit

Select the correct answer from the codes given below

- 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

- (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Solution: C

Classical' languages in India

- Currently, six languages enjoy the 'Classical' status: **Tamil** (declared in 2004), **Sanskrit** (2005), **Kannada** (2008), **Telugu** (2008), **Malayalam** (2013), and **Odia** (2014).

How are they classified?

Guidelines for declaring a language as 'Classical' are:

- High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
- The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

How are the Classical languages promoted? Various benefits:

- Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in classical Indian languages.
- A Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Languages is set up.
- The University Grants Commission is requested to create, to start with at least in the Central Universities, a certain number of Professional Chairs for the Classical Languages so declared.

68. Which of the following reforms are made during Lord Curzon regime?

1. The Agriculture Research Institute
2. Imperial cadet corps
3. Ancient Monuments Act, 1904
4. Indian Universities Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: D

Lord Curzon:

- He was a true successor of Lord Dalhousie. He was great imperialist, authoritarian in temperament, ruthless in his ways and wanted to achieve too much at too great a pace.
- The time of his governorship (**1899-1905**), was the formative phase of Indian national movement. Thus he tried to strangle Indian nationalism and freedom movement by all fair and foul means.

Reactionary policies of Lord Curzon:

- Through **Calcutta Corporation Act 1899** he **reduced** the number of **elected legislatures** to deprive Indians from self-governance.
- He looked at Indians with contempt and insulted and injured their feelings. He described Bengalis as cowards, windbags, impracticable talkers and mere frothy patriots. He even refused to meet the president of Indian National Congress.
- The biggest blunder he committed was the **partition of Bengal**. Although it was a political masterstroke to break growing Indian nationalism among Bengalis, it proved disastrous for British in the long term.

Reforms by Lord Curzon:

- **Educational:** To set the educational system in order, he instituted in **1902**, a **Universities Commission** to go into the entire question of university education in the country. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the Commission, Curzon brought in the **Indian Universities Act of 1904**, which brought all the universities in India under the control of the government.
- **Scientific:** The **Agriculture Research Institute in Pusa** (Bihar – Bengal Presidency) was established.
- **Administrative:** He made efforts for police reforms, eliminating corruption and to promote economic development. He provided a revival to conservatism in India by refurbishing the main features of Lord Mayo's policies. He instituted a **Police Commission in 1902** under the chairmanship of Sir Andrew Frazer. Curzon accepted all the recommendations and implemented them. He set up training schools for both the officers and the constables and introduced **provincial police service**. During Curzon's regime, the **Northwest Frontier Province (NWFP)** was established which covered roughly the areas of the upper course of River Indus.

- **Military: Imperial cadet corps** was set up which became an instrument for Indianisation of army later.
- **Other reforms:** He passed a law called the **Ancient Monuments Act, 1904** which made it obligatory on the part of the government and local authorities to preserve the monuments of archaeological importance and their destruction an offence.

69. Time to Care report has been released by
- (a) Oxfam International
 - (b) United Nations Development Programme
 - (c) World Economic Forum
 - (d) International Energy Agency

Solution: A

Time to Care report:

- A report titled- “**Time to Care**”– has been released by **Oxfam International**. The report focuses on the **alleviation of global poverty**.
- The world had 2,153 billionaires in the world in 2019. The number of billionaires has doubled in the last decade, despite their combined wealth having declined in 2018.
- World’s richest 1% have more than twice as much wealth as 6.9 billion people.
- From 2011 to 2017, average wages in G7 countries grew 3%, while dividends to wealthy shareholders increased by 31%.
- Globally, extreme poverty rates are 4% higher for women than men and this gap rises to 22% during women’s peak productive and reproductive ages.

Findings related to India:

- India’s richest 1% hold more than four-times the wealth held by the bottom 70% of the country’s population.
- The combined total wealth of 63 Indian billionaires is higher than the total Union Budget of India for the fiscal year 2018-19 which was at Rs 24,42,200 crore.

70. Consider the following statements regarding Zonal Councils
1. These are constitutional bodies
 2. It aims to promote interstate cooperation and coordination
 3. Their recommendations are binding and mandatory in nature

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Zonal councils:

- Statutory bodies established under the **States Reorganisation Act 1956** and not constitutional bodies. They are only deliberative and advisory bodies.
- **Aim:** to promote interstate cooperation and coordination.

There are 5 five Zonal councils namely:

- The **Northern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan, National Capital Territory of Delhi and Union Territory of Chandigarh.
- The **Central Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
- The **Eastern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, and West Bengal.
- The **Western Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Goa, Gujarat, Maharashtra and the Union Territories of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- The **Southern Zonal Council**, comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.
- The **North Eastern States** i.e. (i) Assam (ii) Arunachal Pradesh (iii) Manipur (iv) Tripura (v) Mizoram (vi) Meghalaya (vii) Sikkim and (viii) Nagaland are not included in the Zonal Councils and their special problems are looked after by the North Eastern Council, set up under the North Eastern Council Act, 1972.

The main objectives of setting up of Zonal Councils are:

- Bringing out **national integration**.
- Arresting the growth of acute State consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic tendencies.
- Enabling the **Centre and the States to co-operate** and exchange ideas and experiences.

- Establishing a **climate of co-operation** amongst the States for successful and speedy execution of development projects.

71. Consider the following statements regarding Mani App

1. It has been launched by Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment
2. It aims to help visually challenged to identify currency notes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Mani App

- **RBI launches mobile app MANI for visually challenged to identify currency notes.**
- The application also **works offline** once installed.
- The application can scan the currency notes using the camera of the mobile phone.
- It also gives **audio output in Hindi and English.**

72. Consider the following pairs regarding the GI tagged Handloom products and states they are associated with:

Handloom Products	State
1. Wangkhei Phee	: Nagaland
2. Chakhesang Shawls	: Manipur
3. Kinnauri Shawl	: Rajasthan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Solution: D

Wangkhei Phee is a **textile fabric** made of white cotton. It is a product which is protected under the GI registration and is made throughout the Indian state of **Manipur** and is woven by women

The **shawls of Chakhesang** are not only made of cotton but also made of **nettle** and **jute plants**. It is a GI tagged handloom product from **Nagaland**

Kinnauri Shawl is a type shawl manufactured in Kinnaur district of the Indian state **Himachal Pradesh**. The shawls are known for their geometric designs.

73. Consider the following statements regarding the *Mohiniyattam* Dance:

1. It is the classical solo dance form of Andhra Pradesh.
2. References of the dance can be found in the texts *Vyavaharamala* and *Ghoshayatra*.
3. It belongs to the *tandava* style which is masculine.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

Solution: B

Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, is the **classical solo dance** form of **Kerala**.

The **delicate body movements** and **subtle facial expressions** are **more feminine** in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women.

References of **Mohiniyattam** can be found in the texts **Vyavaharamala** written in 1709 by **Mazhamagalam Narayanan Namputiri** and in **Ghoshayatra**, written later by great poet **Kunjan Nambiar**.

This dance form of Kerala was structured into the present day classical format by the Travancore Kings, **Maharaja Kartika Tirunal** and his successor **Maharaja Swati Tirunal** (18th -19th century C.E.).

Mohiniyattam is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps. It belongs to the **lasya** style which is feminine, tender and graceful.

74. Consider the following pairs of traditional theatre forms and the states they are associated with:

Traditional theatre forms	State
1. Bhavai	: Gujarat
2. Maach	: Madhya Pradesh
3. Tamaasha	: Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Solution: D

Bhavai is the **traditional theatre** form of **Gujarat**. The centers of this form are **Kutch** and **Kathiawar**. The instruments used in Bhavai are: bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj, rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc. In Bhavai, there is a rare synthesis of devotional and romantic sentiments.

Maach is the **traditional theatre** form of **Madhya Pradesh**. The term Maach is used for the stage itself as also for the play. In this theatre form songs are given prominence in between the dialogues. The term for **dialogue** in this form is **bol** and **rhyme** in narration is termed **vanag**. The **tunes** of this theatre form are known as **rangat**.

Tamaasha is a **traditional folk theatre** form of **Maharashtra**. It has evolved from the folk forms such as **Gondhal**, **Jagran** and **Kirtan**. Unlike other theatre forms, in Tamaasha the **female actress is the chief exponent** of dance movements in the play. She is known as **Murki**. Classical music, footwork at lightning-speed, and vivid gestures make it possible to portray all the emotions through dance.

75. *Tawlhlohpuan*, a compactly woven fabric belongs to:

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Meghalaya
- (c) Tripura
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

Solution: A

Tawlhlohpuan, a medium to heavy, compactly woven, good quality **fabric** from **Mizoram** is known for **warp yarns, warping**, weaving & intricate designs that are made by hand. Tawlhloh, in Mizo language, means 'to stand firm or not to move backward'.

Tawlhlohpuan, which holds high significance in the Mizo society, is produced throughout the state of Mizoram, **Aizawl** and **Thenzawl** town being the main centre of production.

<https://thenortheasttoday.com/mizorams-tawlhlohpuan-mizo-puanchei-given-gi-tag/>

DAY – 8

76. Which of the following events has/have took place under Richard Wellesley

1. Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance
2. Fort William College
3. Sepoy mutiny at Vellore

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

Richard Wellesley, Earl of Mornington (1760–1842)

- Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance (1798)
- Fourth Anglo Mysore War 1799
- Second Anglo-Maratha War (1803–05)
- Fort William College at Calcutta (1800)
- Raj Bhavan at Calcutta was established in 1803

Sir George Barlow, Bt (acting) (1762–1847)

- Sepoy mutiny at Vellore (The prelude to the First War of Independence of India)
- Bank of Calcutta (1806) established (later Imperial Bank of India, now State Bank of India)

77. Which of the following events has/have took place under Francis Rawdon-Hastings

1. Establishment of Ryotwari System
2. Establishment of Mahalwari System
3. Establishment of Sanskrit College at Calcutta
4. Hindu College at Calcutta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Solution: C

Francis Rawdon-Hastings, 1st Marquess of Hastings (1754–1826)

- Ended the policy of Non-intervention
- Third Anglo-Maratha War (1816-1818)
- Treaty of Sugauli (1816)
- Creation of Bombay Presidency in 1818
- Establishment of **Ryotwari System** in **Madras** (1820)
- Establishment of **Mahalwari System** in **Northern India** (1822)
- **Hindu College** (now Presidency University) at **Calcutta** in 1817
- The Pindari War (1817-1818) (Complete Destruction of the Pindari Clan of India)
- **General Committee of Public Instruction** was formed in 1823

The Lord Amherst (1773–1857)

- First Anglo-Burmese War (1824–26) (East India Company defeats Burmese King Bagyidaw and annexes Assam, Manipur, Arakan and Tenasserim)
- Establishment of **Sanskrit College** at **Calcutta** (1824)
- Treaty of Yandabo, 1826 (East India Company humiliates and extracts 1 million Pounds from the Burmese King Bagyidaw)

78. The Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS), sometimes seen in news, is related to
- Ozone layer protection
 - Climate change
 - Organic quality assurance system
 - None of the above

Solution: C

The **PGS** is an **internationally applicable organic quality assurance system** [like ISO 9000] implemented and controlled by the committed organic farmer-producers through active participation, along with the consumers, in the process based on verifiable trust.

<http://www.pgsorganic.in/>

79. Consider the following statements regarding Congress sessions
- The 1901 Congress Session was the first time Mahatma Gandhi appeared on the Congress platform.
 - In 1911 Congress Session, National Song 'Vande Mataram' was sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.
 - The 1924 Congress Session was the only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Solution: B

The **1901 Calcutta Session** was the first time **Mahatma Gandhi** appeared on the **Congress** platform. Then a lawyer based in South Africa, Gandhi ji urged the Congress to support the struggle against racial discrimination and exploitation in the country.

- 1924: Belgaum.** President: M.K. Gandhi
 - Only Session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi

- **1920: Nagpur.** President: C. Vijayaraghavachariar
 - Reconstitution of Working committees of Congress on Linguistic basis
 - MA Jinnah left the Indian National Congress
- **1911: Calcutta.** President: B.N. Dhar
 - First time recital of **Jan-Gan-Man** in Congress session
- **1896: Calcutta.** President: Rahimtullah Sayani
 - National Song '**Vande Mataram**' sung for the first time by Rabindranath Tagore.

80. Consider the following statements regarding Charter Act of 1833

1. The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea ended.
2. A law member was added to the governor-general's council.
3. No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

The Charter Act of 1833

- The lease of 20 years to the Company was further extended. Territories of India were to be governed in the name of the Crown.
- The Company's monopoly over trade with China and in tea also ended.
- All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted. Thus, the way was paved for the wholesale European colonization of India.

In India, a financial, legislative and administrative centralization of the government was envisaged:

— The governor-general was given the power to superintend, control and direct all civil and military affairs of the Company.

— Bengal, Madras, Bombay and all other territories were placed under complete control of the governor-general.

— All revenues were to be raised under the authority of the governor-general who would have complete control over the expenditure too.

— The Governments of Madras and Bombay were drastically deprived of their legislative powers and left with a right of proposing to the governor-general the projects of law which they thought to be expedient.

1. A law member was added to the governor-general's council for professional advice on law-making.
2. Indian laws were to be codified and consolidated.
3. No Indian citizen was to be denied employment under the Company on the basis of religion, colour, birth, descent, etc. (Although the reality was different, this declaration formed the sheet-anchor of political agitation in India.)
4. The administration was urged to take steps to ameliorate the conditions of slaves and to ultimately abolish slavery. (Slavery was abolished in 1843.)

81. Consider the following statements:

1. Nepal shares boundary with six Indian states.
2. The Sharda River demarcates Nepal's eastern border with India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: D

The five Indian states that share a land border with Nepal are **Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, and Sikkim.**

The **Sharda River** demarcates **Nepal's** western border with India. It descends from 3,600 m at Kalapani to 200 m as it enters the Terai plains in Uttar Pradesh, flowing southeast across the plains to join the Ghaghra river, a tributary of the Ganges.

<https://indianexpress.com/article/opinion/columns/china-nepal-xi-jinping-international-relations-security-diplomacy-6069020/>

82. Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act, 1892

1. The Legislative Council of the Governor-General (or the Indian Legislative Council, as it came to be known) was created.
2. An element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

Indian Councils Act, 1892

- In **1885**, the Indian National Congress was founded. The Congress saw reform of the councils as the “root of all other reforms”. It was in response to the Congress demand that the legislative councils be expanded that the number of non-official members was increased both in the central (Imperial) and provincial legislative councils by the **Indian Councils Act, 1892**.
- The **Legislative Council of the Governor-General** (or the Indian Legislative Council, as it came to be known) was enlarged.
- The universities, district boards, municipalities, zamindars, trade bodies and chambers of commerce were empowered to recommend members to the provincial councils. Thus was introduced the principle of representation.
- Though the term ‘**election**’ was firmly avoided in the Act, an element of indirect election was accepted in the selection of some of the non-official members.
- The members of the legislatures were now entitled to express their views upon financial statements which were henceforth to be made on the floor of the legislatures.
- They could also put questions within certain limits to the executive on matters of public interest after giving six days’ notice.

83. Consider the following statements regarding Rowlatt Satyagraha

1. Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members other than those who participated in Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists.
2. The forms of protest included observance of a nationwide hartal (strike) accompanied by fasting and prayer.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

Satyagraha Against the Rowlatt Act—First Mass Strike

- Gandhi, who had been at the forefront in offering cooperation in the British war effort, and who had even offered to encourage recruitment of Indians into the British Indian forces. He called the Rowlatt Act the “**Black Act**” and argued that not everyone should get punishment in response to isolated political crimes.
- Gandhi called for a mass protest at all India level. But soon, having seen the constitutional protest meet with ruthless repression, Gandhi organized a Satyagraha Sabha and roped in younger members of Home Rule Leagues and the Pan Islamists. The forms of protest finally chosen included observance of a nationwide hartal (strike) accompanied by fasting and prayer, and civil disobedience against specific laws, and courting arrest and imprisonment.

There was a radical change in the situation by now.

- (i) The masses had found a direction; now they could ‘act’ instead of just giving verbal expression to their grievances.
- (ii) From now onwards, peasants, artisans and the urban poor were to play an increasingly important part in the struggle.
- (iii) Orientation of the national movement turned to the masses permanently. Gandhi said that salvation would come when masses were awakened and became active in politics.

Satyagraha was to be launched on April 6, 1919 but before it could be launched, there were large-scale violent, anti-British demonstrations in Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi, Ahmedabad, etc.

Especially in Punjab, the situation became so very explosive due to wartime repression, forcible recruitments and ravages of disease that the Army had to be called in. April 1919 saw the biggest and the most violent anti-British upsurge since 1857. The Lieutenant Governor of Punjab, Sir Michael O’Dwyer, is said to have used aircraft strafing against the violent protestors.

84. Consider the following statements regarding National Wetlands Committee (NWC)

1. The functions of NWC would be to monitor the implementation of these rules and oversee various works carried out by the state governments.
2. It would recommend the designation of wetlands of international importance under the Ramsar convention

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: C

The wetlands conservation and management rules, 2017 stipulates for setting up **national wetland authority (NWC)** to be headed by the secretary of the ministry of environment, forest and climate change.

The functions of NWC would be to monitor the implementation of these rules and oversee various works carried out by the state governments.

The NWC will also give advice to the union government on various policies and action programs for wetland conservation, wetland protection and wise use of wetlands. It would recommend the designation of wetlands of international importance under the **Ramsar convention**.

It would also advise the government in collaboration with the International organizations on various issues related to wetland conservation and wetland protection etc.

85. Who among the following were members of No changers

- 1. C.R. Das
- 2. C. Rajagopalachari
- 3. Vallabhbhai Patel
- 4. Rajendra Prasad

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Solution: B

Those **advocating entry into legislative councils** came to be known as the '**Swarajists**', while the other school of thought led by **C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad** and **M.A. Ansari** came to be known as the '**No changers**'.

The **'No-changers' opposed council entry**, advocated concentration on constructive work, and continuation of boycott and non-cooperation, and quiet preparation for resumption of the suspended civil disobedience programme.

The differences over the question of council entry between the two schools of thought resulted in the **defeat of the Swarajists' proposal of 'ending or mending' the councils** at the **Gaya session** of the Congress (December 1922).

C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru resigned from the presidentship and secretaryship respectively of the Congress and announced the formation of **Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party** or simply **Swarajist Party**, with **C.R. Das** as the president and Motilal Nehru as one of the secretaries.

86. Consider the following statements regarding Amendments proposed by Jinnah to Nehru Report at All Parties Conference

1. One-third representation to Muslims in the central legislature.
2. Reservation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportionate to their population, till adult suffrage was established.
3. Residual powers to provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D

Amendments Proposed by Jinnah

At the **All Parties Conference** held at **Calcutta** in December **1928** to consider the **Nehru Report**, Jinnah, on behalf of the Muslim League, proposed three amendments to the report:

- (i) one-third representation to Muslims in the central legislature;
- (ii) reservation to Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportionate to their population, till adult suffrage was established; and
- (iii) residual powers to provinces.

These demands were not accommodated.

Jinnah's Fourteen Points

Jinnah went back to the Shafi faction of the Muslim League and in March 1929 gave fourteen points which were to become the basis of all future propaganda of the Muslim League. The fourteen points were as follows.

1. Federal Constitution with residual powers to provinces.
2. Provincial autonomy.
3. No constitutional amendment by the centre without the concurrence of the states constituting the Indian federation.
4. All legislatures and elected bodies to have adequate representation of Muslims in every province without reducing a majority of Muslims in a province to a minority or equality.
5. Adequate representation to Muslims in the services and in self-governing bodies.
6. One-third Muslim representation in the central legislature.
7. In any cabinet at the centre or in the provinces, one-third to be Muslims.
8. Separate electorates.
9. No bill or resolution in any legislature to be passed if three-fourths of a minority community consider such a bill or resolution to be against their interests.
10. Any territorial redistribution not to affect the Muslim majority in Punjab, Bengal and NWFP.
11. Separation of Sindh from Bombay.
12. Constitutional reforms in the NWFP and Baluchistan.
13. Full religious freedom to all communities.
14. Protection of Muslim rights in religion, culture, education and language.

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian opinion on joining World War 2

1. Subhas Bose and other socialists thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru and Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war offered an unconditional support to the Allied powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A**Congress Offer to Viceroy**

Though the Congress did not like the unilateral action of the British of drawing India into the war without consulting the Indians, it decided to support the war effort conditionally. The hostility of the Congress to Fascism, Nazism, militarism and imperialism had been much more consistent than the British record. The Indian offer to cooperate in the war effort had two basic conditions:

1. After the war, a constituent assembly should be convened to determine political structure of a free India.
2. Immediately, some form of a genuinely responsible government should be established at the Centre.

The **offer was rejected by Linlithgow**, the viceroy. The Congress argued that these conditions were necessary to win public opinion for war.

Gandhi, who had all sympathy for Britain in this war an **unconditional support to the Allied powers. He made a clear distinction between the democratic nations of western Europe and the totalitarian Nazis and fascists.** He said that he was not willing to embarrass the British government during the war.

Subhas Bose and other **socialists**, such as **Acharya Narendra Dev** and **Jayaprakash Narayan**, who had been invited by the Congress to attend the **Wardha** meeting so that different opinions could be discussed, had no sympathy for either side in the war. **In their opinion, the war was being fought by imperialists on both sides**; each side wanted to protect its colonial possessions and gain more territories to colonise, so neither side should be supported by the nationalists.

In fact, **they thought it was the ideal time to launch a civil disobedience movement**, to thus take advantage of the situation and snatch freedom from Britain. **Jawaharlal Nehru was not ready to accept** the opinion of **either Gandhi** or of the socialists. He was clear in his mind about the difference between democratic values and fascism.

88. Consider the following statements

1. The term 'untouchability' has been defined in Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
2. Freedom of movement of prostitutes can be restricted on the ground of public health and in the interest of public morals.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

The term '**untouchability**' has **not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act**. However, the **Mysore High Court** held that the subject matter of **Article 17** is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'.

The **Supreme Court** held that the freedom of movement of prostitutes can be restricted on the ground of **public health** and in the interest of **public morals**. The **Bombay High Court** validated the **restrictions on the movement of persons** affected by AIDS.

89. How was Cripps mission different from the past offers made by Britishers

1. The making of the constitution was to be solely in Indian hands now.
2. A concrete plan was provided for the constituent assembly.
3. Option was available to any province to have a separate constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: D**Cripps Mission**

The main proposals of the mission were as follows.

1. An **Indian Union with a dominion status** would be set up; it would be free to decide its relations with the Commonwealth and free to participate in the United Nations and other international bodies.
2. After the end of the war, a **constituent assembly** would be convened to frame a **new constitution**. Members of this assembly would be **partly elected** by the provincial assemblies through proportional representation and **partly nominated** by the princes.
3. The British government would **accept the new constitution** subject to two conditions: (i) any province not willing to join the Union could have a separate constitution and form a separate Union, and (ii) the new constitution making body and the British government would negotiate a treaty to effect the transfer of power and to safeguard racial and religious minorities.

4. In the meantime, **defence of India** would remain in **British hands** and the **governor-general's powers** would **remain intact**.

Departures from the Past and Implications

The proposals differed from those offered in the past in many respects—

1. The **making of the constitution** was to be **solely in Indian hands now** (and not 'mainly' in Indian hands—as contained in the August Offer).
2. A concrete plan was provided for the **constituent assembly**.
3. **Option** was available to any **province** to have a **separate constitution**—a blueprint for India's partition.
4. Free India could **withdraw from the Commonwealth**.
5. Indians were allowed a **large share in the administration** in the interim period.

90. Changi naval base, sometimes seen in news is situated in

- (a) Malaysia
- (b) Vietnam
- (c) Singapore
- (d) Japan

Solution: C

India and Singapore have signed **Bilateral Agreement for Navy Cooperation** that will allow **Indian Navy ships logistical support**, including refuelling at **Singapore's Changi Naval Base** located near disputed **South China Sea (SCS)**.

<https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/defence/rajnath-singh-visits-sembawang-air-base-in-singapore/videoshow/72123484.cms>

91. The "Home charges" mentioned in the drain theory by Dadabhai Naoroji included

1. Profits from local trade monopolies by the British
2. Charges of British administrative setup in India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

The drain was in two forms: a) **official drain** (also known as home charges); and b) **private drain**.

Home charges were made of three components:

1. **Interest payable on Indian debt.**
 2. **Interest on the railways**
 3. **Civil** (e.g. Secretary of State office in London) and military charges.)
- **Private drain** included gifts, tributes, bribes, extortions, profits from local trade monopolies, remittances out of official's income to Europe etc.

92. Which among the following is is/are correct with respect to the Cabinet Mission plan, 1946?

1. It suggested the setting up of an interim government.
2. It rejected the demand of Pakistan and recommended union of India.
3. It recognized Indian right to cede from Commonwealth.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3.

Solution: D

The **Cabinet Mission** consisting of three members (**Lord Pethick Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps** and **A V Alexander**) arrived in India on March 24, **1946**. The Cabinet Mission published its plan on May 16, 1946. **It rejected the demand of Pakistan** and **recommended union of India**. It also recognized **Indian right to cede from Commonwealth**.

The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted in November **1946** under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**.

The features of the scheme were:

1. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States. Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.
2. Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population.
3. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
4. The representatives of each community were to be elected by members of that community in the provincial legislative assembly and voting was to be by the method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.
5. The representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

93. Consider the following statements regarding The Quit India movement

1. It was started from Bombay.
2. It was not ratified by Indian National Congress

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: A

The **All-India Congress Committee** was then to meet in **Bombay** in August to ratify this decision. The historic August meeting at **Gowalia Tank in Bombay** was unprecedented in the popular enthusiasm it generated. Huge crowds waited outside as the leaders deliberated on the issue.

And the feeling of anticipation and expectation ran so high that in the open session, when the leaders made their speeches before the many thousands who had collected to hear them, there was pin-drop silence.

94. Consider the following pairs regarding Harvest festivals and states

1. *Saaji* : Himachal Pradesh
2. *Uttarayan* : Gujarat
3. *Pongal* : Karnataka
4. *Magha Bihu* : Assam

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Solution: C

Various festivals being celebrated across the Nations:

1. **Makar Sankranti**: The festival of Makar Sankranti is being celebrated today when the Sun enters the Makar zodiac and the days begin to lengthen compared to nights.
2. **Pongal**: In South India and particularly in **Tamil Nadu**, it's the festival of Pongal which is being celebrated over 4 days at harvest time.
3. **Magha Bihu**: In Assam and many parts of the **North East**, the festival of Magha Bihu is celebrated. It sees the first harvest of the season being offered to the gods along with prayers for peace and prosperity.
4. **Uttarayan**: **Gujarat** celebrates it in the form of the convivial kite festival of Uttarayan.
5. **Maghi**: In **Punjab**, Makar Sankranti is celebrated as Maghi. Bathing in a river in the early hours on Maghi is important.
6. **Saaji**: In Shimla District of **Himachal Pradesh**, Makara Sankranti is known as Magha Saaji. Saaji is the Pahari word for Sankranti, start of the new month. Hence this day marks the start of the month of Magha.
7. **Kicheri**: The festival is known as Kicheri in **Uttar Pradesh** and involves ritual bathing.

95. Khushi Scheme has been launched by which of the following state?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Odisha

Solution: D

Khushi Scheme:



- As part of its initiatives to **empower women**, the **Odisha** government, last year, launched this scheme to provide free **sanitary napkins to school girls** across the state.
- The scheme will be implemented by the health and family welfare department of the state at a cost of 70 crore per year.
- Under this scheme, the Health Department of Odisha Government aims to provide free sanitary pads to 1.7 million girl students from grade 6th to 12th in government and government-aided schools. Also, it aims to promote health and hygiene among school going girls and higher retention of girls in school.

96. Consider the following statements regarding National Anti-Profiteering Authority

1. It has been constituted under Income tax Act, 1961
2. It aims to ensure the reduction in rate of tax or the benefit of input tax credit is passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution: B

National Anti-Profitteering Authority:

- The National Anti-Profitteering Authority (NAA) has been constituted under **Section 171** of the **Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017**.
- It is to **ensure the reduction in rate of tax** or the **benefit of input tax credit** is passed on to the recipient by way of commensurate reduction in prices.
- The Authority's core function is to ensure that the benefits of the reduction in GST rates on goods and services made by GST Council and proportional change in the Input tax credit passed on to the ultimate consumers and recipient respectively by way of reduction in the prices by the suppliers.

Composition:

- The National Anti-profitteering Authority shall be headed by a senior officer of the level of a Secretary to the Government of India and shall have four technical members from the Centre and/or the States.

Powers and functions of the authority:

- In the event the National Anti-profitteering Authority confirms the necessity of applying **anti-profitteering measures**, it has the **power to order** the business concerned to reduce its prices or return the undue benefit availed along with interest to the recipient of the goods or services.
- If the undue benefit cannot be passed on to the recipient, it can be ordered to be deposited in the **Consumer Welfare Fund**.
- In extreme cases the National Anti-profitteering Authority **can impose a penalty** on the defaulting business entity and even order the cancellation of its registration under GST.

97. Operation Barga was introduced in which of the following states?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Odisha
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) None of the above

Solution: C

Operation Barga was a **land reform movement** throughout rural **West Bengal** for recording the names of sharecroppers while avoiding the time-consuming method of recording through the settlement machinery.

Barga Operation was a land reform movement in rural West Bengal, which led to the amendment of the West Bengal Land Reform Act 1955 into a new law, namely Bengal Land Revenue Act 1979 and the Revenue Rules 1980.

98. Which of the followings are main Pillars of the Namami Gange Programme?

1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
2. River-Front Development
3. Ganga Gram
4. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
5. River-Surface Cleaning

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Solution: D

Namami Gange Programme:

- Government of India has launched the Namami Gange Programme in May **2015**, with the total budgetary outlay of Rs. 20,000 crore for the period from 2014-2015 till 31 December 2020 to accomplish the twin objectives of **effective abatement of pollution, conservation and rejuvenation of National River Ganga and its tributaries**.
- It is an umbrella programme which integrates previous and currently ongoing initiatives by enhancing efficiency, extracting synergies and supplementing them with more comprehensive & better coordinated interventions.
- Government of India is supplementing the efforts of the state governments in addressing the pollution of river Ganga by providing financial assistance to the states.
- 961 Grossly Polluting Industries (GPIs) have been identified on main stem of river Ganga.

Its implementation has been divided into:

- **Entry-Level Activities** (for immediate visible impact),

- **Medium-Term Activities** (to be implemented within 5 years of time frame) and
- **Long-Term Activities** (to be implemented within 10 years).

Main Pillars of the Namami Gange Programme are:

1. Sewerage Treatment Infrastructure
2. River-Surface Cleaning
3. Afforestation
4. Industrial Effluent Monitoring
5. River-Front Development
6. Bio-Diversity
7. Public Awareness
8. Ganga Gram

99. Consider the following statements regarding Champaran Satyagraha of 1917

1. The word Satyagraha was used for the first time in this agitation.
2. The *tinkathia* system was associated with this movement
3. Rajendra Prasad and J. B. Kripalani participated in the movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: A

- The word **Satyagraha** was used for the **first time** in **Anti Rowlatt Act agitation**.
- **Indigo plantations** extended into Bihar, where too European planters used the zamindari system to force their peasant tenants to bow to their will.
- Where they could not buy zamindaris they obtained leases from local zamindars, and in the form of '**thekadars**' exercised the same rights over peasants as they would have had as zamindars.
- In **Champaran** district of Bihar, most European planters obtained **thekas** or leases for whole villages from the large Bettiah zamindari. Here, as the demand for indigo grew with expanding textile imports, the planters imposed what came to be known as the **tinkathia system**, the peasants being forced

- To address the situation, **Gandhi arrived in Champaran in 1917** with a team of eminent lawyers: **Brajkishore Prasad, Rajendra Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha Ramnavmi Prasad**, and others including **J. B. Kripalani**.

100. Consider the following statements regarding Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)

1. It is not legally binding on the Parties
2. It is administered by Wildlife Conservation Society
3. It aims to ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Solution: B

Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES):

- It is an International agreement to **regulate worldwide commercial trade in wild animal and plant species**. It also restricts trade in items made from such plants and animals, such as food, clothing, medicine, and souvenirs
- It ensure that international trade in specimens of wild animals and plants does not threaten their survival.
- It was signed on March 3, **1973** (Hence world wildlife day is celebrated on march 3).
- It is administered by the United Nations Environment Programme (**UNEP**).
- Secretariat — **Geneva** (Switzerland).
- **CITES** is legally binding on state parties to the convention, which are obliged to adopt their own domestic legislation to implement its goals.

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