

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding 'Chau Dance' of India:

1. It is one of the classical dances of India.
2. It is performed in Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal.
3. It is a martial dance.
4. While dancing, performers wear masks and elaborate costumes and depict mythological stories.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (b)

It is not a classical Dance. It is a tribal martial Dance form famous in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Odisha.

The three forms of Chau are named after the district or village where they are performed, i.e. the Purulia Chau of Bengal, the Seraikella Chau of Bihar now Jharkhand, and the Mayurbhanj Chau of Orissa.

The Seraikella Chhau developed in Seraikela, the present day administrative headquarters of the Seraikela Kharsawan district of Jharkhand, the Purulia Chhau in Purulia district of West Bengal and the Mayurbhanj Chhau in Mayurbhanj district of Odisha. The most prominent difference among the three subgenres is regarding the use of masks. While, the Seraikela and Purulia subgenres of Chhau use masks, the Mayurbhanj Chhau uses none.

The Chhau dance is mainly performed during regional festivals, especially the spring festival of Chaitra Parva which lasts for thirteen days and in which the whole community participates. The Chhau blends within it forms of both dance and martial practices employing mock combat techniques (called *khel*), stylized gaits of birds and animals (called *chalis* and *topkas*) and movements based on the chores of village housewives (called *uflis*). The dance is performed by male dancers from families of traditional artists or from local communities and is performed at night in an open space, called *akhada* or *asar*, to traditional and folk music, played on the reed pipes *mohuri* and shehnai. A variety of drums accompany the music ensemble including the dhol (a cylindrical drum), *dhumsa* (a large kettle drum) and *kharka* or *chad-chadi*. The themes for these dances include local legends, folklore and episodes from the Ramayana and Mahabharata and other abstract themes.

In 2010 the Chhau dance was inscribed in the UNESCO's [Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity](#).

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojkj37wzOnc>

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Dara Shikoh:

1. He was the youngest son of Shah Jahan and Shah Jahan declared him his heir to the throne.
2. He translated 50 Upanishads from Sanskrit to Persian. This collection is called Surr-e-Akbar.
3. He banned dance and music in the Mughal court.
4. In a battle he was captured by the army of Aurangzeb and publically executed.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.2) Solution (b)

Dara Shikoh was the eldest son of Shah Jahan. Shah Jahan declared him an heir to this throne.

He was a great patron of art, music and dance.

Q.3) Consider the following:

Folk Theatre	Place
1. Bhand Pahter	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Swang	Maharashtra
3. Jatra	West Bengal
4. Bhaona	Assam

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.3) Solution (c)

Swang is a folk theatre of Haryana.

<http://ccrtindia.gov.in/theatreforms.php>

Q.4) Which of the following statements are correct differences between Nagara style temple and Dravidan Temples?

1. The Shikhar of Nagara Temples are pyramidal while Vimana of Dravidan Temples have a curving shape.
2. Dravidan temples have elaborate gates called Gopurams while Nagara Temples do not have them.
3. Nagara temples have a Garbha griha while Dravidan temples do not.
4. Both Nagara and Dravidan temples have mandaps.

Select the code from the following:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 and 4
- d) All of the above

Q.4) Solution (b)

Shikhar of Nagara temples are curved while Vimana of Dravidan temples have pyramidal shape.

Both nagara and Dravidan temples have Garbhagriha where the idol of the Chief deity is placed.

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding 'Pandvani':

1. It is a folk painting of Chattisgarh depicting scenes from Mahabharat.
2. Artists use natural colours and grains to make these large murals on the external walls of their houses.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

Pandvani is a folk singing style involving narration of tales from the ancient Indian epic Mahabharata. The singing also involves musical accompaniment. Bhima, the second of the Pandava is the hero of the story in this style.

This form of folk theatre is popular in the central Indian state of Chhattisgarh and in the neighbouring areas of Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

Jhaduram Dewangan and Teejan Bai are the most renowned singers of this style.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WTUfEsazqls>

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Shadow puppets are cut out of leather and treated to make them translucent.
2. Shadow puppets are pressed on a screen with a strong source of light behind them.
3. Ravanachayya is a shadow puppet style of Odisha where puppets are made of single piece and have no joints.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.6) Solution (d)

<http://ccrtindia.gov.in/puppetforms.php>

Q.7) Who among the following was appointed as the supreme authority in justice during the era of Mughal Emperors ?

- a) Qazi-ul-Quzat
- b) Qazi-ul-Hazat
- c) Qazi-Faiz-ul-Islam
- d) Wazir

Q.7) Solution (a)

Qazi-ul-quzat Besides Mughal rulers, Qazi-ul-Quzat was the supreme authority in justice. Since it was difficult for the emperor to do-away with justice in all the cases, he appointed Qazi-ul-Quzat to do the justice in accordance with Muslim Law. The Chief Judge of the sultanate was known as the Qazi-i-Mamalik also known as the Qazi-ul-Quzat.

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Tripartite struggle is the name given to a century long tussle between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Pallavas to control the north.
2. The struggle was to gain control over the city of Kannauj and Ganga-Yamuna Doab region.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

The tripartite struggle was between Gurjar Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas.

Q.9) From the times of which among the following Chola rulers, the Gangaikondacholapuram became the capital of the Chola empire?

- a) Parantaka Chola I
- b) Rajendra Chola I
- c) Raja Raja Chola I
- d) Vikrama Chola

Q.9) Solution (b)

Gangaikondacholapuram was constructed by Rajendra Chola I to commemorate his conquest over the chalukyas and other feudatories Kalonga, Gangas, Palas etc .These victories led him to assume the title Gangaikonda.

Q.10) Double Dome was one of the most magnificent features of the indo Islamic architecture. The main reason of making the double dome was:

- a) It maintained the height and grandeur of the building from outside and still keep the ceiling aesthetic from inside.
- b) Double dome served as an eco-sounding system amplifying the sound.
- c) It helped in keeping the room cool.
- d) It used less construction material than a single dome.

Q.10) Solution (a)

To provide appropriate height to the monuments without losing aesthetic value Double Dome in Islamic Architecture A double dome is built of two layers. There is one layer inside which provides ceiling to the interior of the building. The other layer is the outer one which crowns the buildings. The devices of double dome enable the ceiling Inside to be placed lower and in better relation to the Interior space it covers. This is done without disturbing the proportions and the effect of elevation of the exterior. The method of making double dome was practised In east Asia for quite sometime before it was imported into India. It was a problem for the early Muslim builders to place a dome over an edifice effectively. If they erected it high, it left a deep void of darkness in the ceiling of the building it cover-ed. In case they kept it low. in proportion with the dimensions of the room. it diminished the monumental effect of the structure. The solution was invented as double dome. In this innovation. the dome. instead of consisting of one thickness of masonry. was composed of two separate shells—one Outer and the other inner-with ample space between them. The attempts in the direction of Double Dome started with tomb of Taj Khan (1501) and the tomb of Sikandar Lodi (1518), both in Delhi. However, the fully mature form of the double dome is seen, for the first time in India in the tomb of Humayun.

Q11) Which sector will adopt the Shinkansen Technology as part of the assistance offered to India by Japan?

- a) Railways
- b) Roadways
- c) Insurance
- d) Yamuna Action Plan (YAP)

Q.11) Solution (a)

For the Bombay-Ahmedabad high-speed train project

[Refer](#)

Q.12) Which country is the largest producer of sesame?

- a) India
- b) Japan
- c) China
- d) Pakistan

Q.12) Solution (a)

India: Largest producer as well as largest exporter of sesame seeds.

Q.13) Which organization has released the 'Energy and Air Pollution, World Energy Outlook Special Report'?

- a) IMF
- b) World Bank
- c) UNEP
- d) International Energy Agency

Q.13) Solution (d)

[Refer](#)

Q.14) Identify the wetland based on the following statements:

1. The Irrawaddy dolphin (*Orcaella brevirostris*) is the flagship species here.
2. It was the first Indian wetland of international importance under the Ramsar Convention.
3. Nalbanda Island is the core area of this wetland.

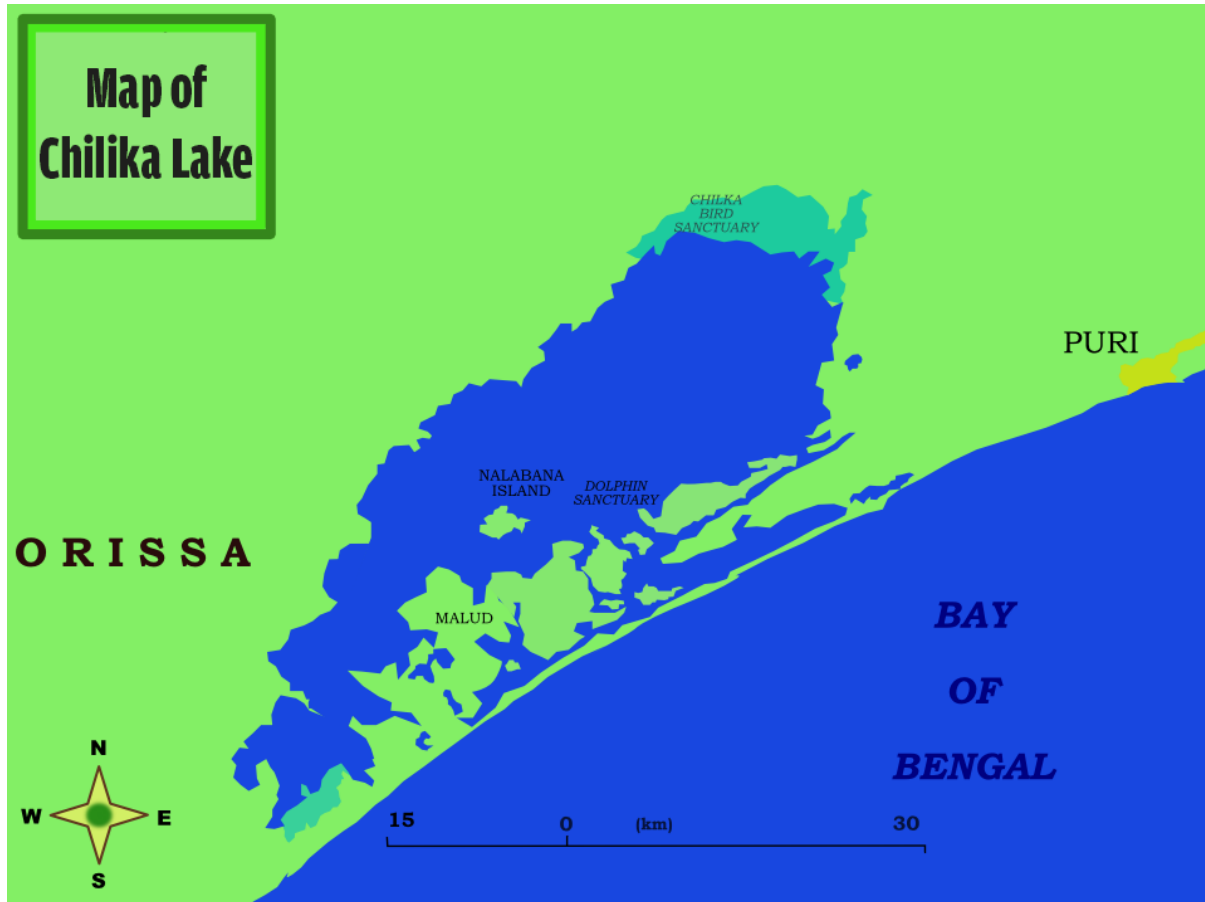
Select the wetland that is best suited to the above description—

- a) East Calcutta Wetlands
- b) Deepor Beel
- c) Chilika Lake
- d) Bhoj Wetland

Q.14) Solution (c)

Chilika Lake

- A brackish water lagoon; largest coastal lagoon in India and the second largest lagoon in the world
- **Spread:** Puri, Khurda and Ganjam districts of Odisha
- **Where:** At the mouth of R. Daya—flowing into the Bay of Bengal
- **Birds:** Hosts over 160 species of birds
- Home to the only known population of **Irrawaddy dolphins** in India (Critically endangered)



Q.15) Identify the country based on the following statements:

1. It was named in honour of King Philip II of Spain.
2. It is the seventh-most populated country in Asia and the 12th most populated country in the world.
3. It hosts the headquarters of the Asian Development Bank

Select the country that is best suited to the above description—

- a) Brunei
- b) Taiwan
- c) Malaysia
- d) Philippines

Q.15) Solution (d)

Philippines

- Situated on the **Pacific Ring of Fire**; prone to earthquakes and typhoons
- Endowed with abundant natural resources and some of the world's greatest biodiversity

IASbaba 60 Day plan: Day 56- History/Culture/Current Affairs

- An archipelago composed of about 7,500 islands
- Bordered by the Philippine Sea to the east, the South China Sea to the west, and the Celebes Sea to the south
- The Philippines is an active member of the—
 - East Asia Summit (EAS),
 - Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC),
 - Latin Union,
 - Group of 24,
 - Non-Aligned Movement
- Also seeking to strengthen relations with Islamic countries by campaigning for observer status in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation

In News: [Background Story](#)

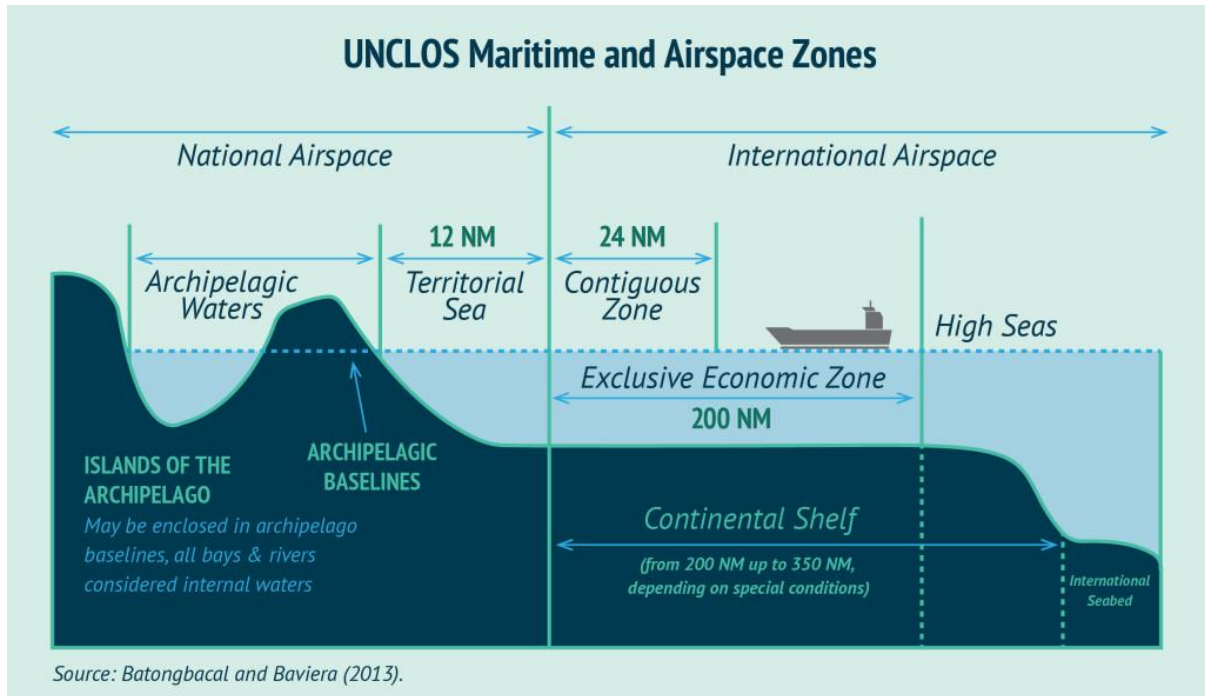


The Permanent Court of Arbitration specified—

- China owes the Philippines and other countries more than \$177 billion in rent and damages for China's South China Sea fiasco— there was no legal basis for China to claim historic rights to resources in areas falling within its nine-dash line, which is based on a vague map that emerged in the 1940s
- The virtual line overlaps with waters also claimed by the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia, Taiwan and Vietnam
- **Mischief Reef** is a low-water elevation and within Philippines' exclusive economic zone (Philippines' indisputable legal rights to the reef)
- China did not participate in the proceedings at the Permanent Court of Arbitration and rejected the Tribunal's decision

Disputed claims in the South China Sea





Q.16) Consider the following statements:

- 1) Buddhism condemned the varna system, whereas Jainism did not condemn the varna system.
- 2) Buddhism does not recognize the existence of god and soul, whereas Jainism recognized the existence of the gods.

Which above given statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.16) Solution is (c)

- According to Mahavira, a person is born in a high or in a lower varna in consequence of the sins or the virtues acquired by him in the previous birth.
- Buddhism does not recognize the existence of god and soul (atman). This can be taken as a kind of revolution in the history of Indian religions.

- Jainism recognized the existence of the gods but placed them lower than the *jina*. A human being who has conquered all inner passions like attachment, desire, anger, pride, greed, etc. is called *Jina*.

Q.17) Which among the following statements is not true in regard to Paitkar Paintings – an endangered art form which is in decline and may soon become extinct?

- a) Paitkar paintings are scroll paintings practiced by the tribal people of West Bengal state.
- b) The cultural heritage of this old form of painting has associations with one of the most well-known goddess in the Bengali household, Ma Manasa.
- c) The Paitkar paintings have links with the socio-religious custom of holding yajnas and giving alms.
- d) The paintings have a common subject – what happens to human life post death.

Q.17) Solution (a)

- Paitkar paintings are scroll paintings practiced by the tribal people of Jharkhand state.

Q.18) Chikankari is

- a) An intricate and fine shadow-work type of embroidery traditionally done with white yarn on colourless muslins called tanzeb.
- b) A carpet, akin to Persian carpets of Iranian origin, which is completely hand-made, hand-knotted and are primarily made in pure wool, pure silk and occasionally wool and silk blends.
- c) Literally a ‘pen craft’ – is an art that involves hand block printing apart from painting on a saree.
- d) A delicious food item of Ambur, Tamil Nadu, which recently got GI tag under Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection Act 1999) Act.

Q.18) Solution (a)

- Chikankari is an intricate and fine shadow-work type of embroidery traditionally done with white yarn on colourless muslins called tanzeb.

Q.19) Consider the following statements in regard to Thangka art:

- 1) Thangka is one of the Manipur’s most ancient martial arts.
- 2) Thangka involves using a sword or sphere against one or more opponents.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.19) Solution (d)

- Thangkas are typical paintings of Sikkim (as well as Tibet), originally a medium of reverence through which the highest ideals of Buddhism were evoked.
- Thangkas are created on cotton canvas and often framed with silk. They depict the images of different deities and philosophies related to Buddhism.
- Thangkas were traditionally made by Buddhist priests and monks and specific ethnic groups, the skills being passed from generation to generation. (Now Thangkas are an endangered art form which is on decline)
- The colours used in making a thangka are all vegetable or mineral dyes extracted from nature.
- Thang-ta is one of the Manipur's most ancient martial arts. Thang-ta involves using a sword or sphere against one or more opponents.

Q.20) Which among the following is correct in regard to Geographical Indications of Goods or GI tags?

- 1) Any established organisation or authority can apply for GI Tag after paying a certain fee.
- 2) Registration of GI is valid for a period of 10 years (can be renewed from time 2 time).
- 3) Registered GI is a Public Property, which belongs to the producer of goods can't be licensed or mortgaged.
- 4) A number of treaties administered by WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) provide for the protection of GI.

Choose the appropriate code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.20) Solution (d)

A number of treaties administered by WIPO (World Intellectual Property Organisation) provide for the protection of GI (such as Paris Convention for the protection of Industrial Property 1883, Lisbon Agreement for protection of affiliations of origin and their International Registration) and also Articles 22- 24 of TRIPS deal with international protection of GI within the framework of WTO.

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