

Q.1) Consider the following statements with reference to the Kuchipudi dance

1. It is a classical dance form which originated in Tamilnadu
2. The dance is accompanied by music which is in classical Hindustani style

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Kuchipudi is one of the classical dance styles of India. Around the third and fourth decade of this century it emerged out of a long rich tradition of dance-drama of the same name.

In fact, Kuchipudi is the name of a village in the Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. It is about 35 km. from Vijayawada. To show the dexterity of the dancers in footwork and their control and balance over their bodies, techniques like dancing on the rim of a brass plate and with a pitcher full of water on the head was introduced. Acrobatic dancing became part of the repertoire. By the middle of this century, Kuchipudi fully crystallized as a separate classical solo dance style. Thus there are now two forms of Kuchipudi; the traditional musical dance-drama and the solo dance.

The music that accompanies the dance is according to the classical school of Carnatic music and is delightfully syncopatic. The accompanying musicians, besides the vocalist are: a mridangam player to provide percussion music, a violin or veena player or both for providing instrumental melodic music, and a cymbal player who usually conducts the orchestra

Q.2) Consider the following statements with reference to Mohiniyattam

1. It is a classical dance form of Kerala
2. It is performed in a group of two or more male dancers

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.2) Solution (a)

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

According to a Puranic story, Lord Vishnu took on the guise of a 'Mohini' to seduce the Asuras, both in connection with churning of the ocean and episode of the slaying of Bhasmasura.

Following on this tradition the Mohiniyattam is performed by females and is a solo dance.

The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women. The dancers were called by different names during different periods of time.

They were called as TaiNangai or Nangachi (one with beautiful hand), Dasi (servant), Tevitichi or Deva-Adi-Achi (the one who served at the feet of the Lord), Koothachi (who performed koothu or dance).

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.

The movements are emphasized by the glides and the up and down movement on toes, like the waves of the sea and the swaying of the coconut, palm trees and the paddy fields. The foot work is not terse and is rendered softly. Importance is given to the hand gestures and Mukhabhinaya with subtle facial expressions.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with reference to Jhumar Dance

1. It is a folk-dance performed during the harvest season
2. It is performed by the tribal people of Gujrat

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

This dance is performed mainly during the harvest season. The harvest season is usually accompanied with the monsoon season i.e. from August to September. It mainly portrays the happy lives of the tribal folk of Jharkhand and Orissa.

This dance is performed primarily by males. Their svelte gait and the style of dance is definitely a treat for the eye. The dancers move around in circles with the musical instrument drum placed at the centre. The melodious tunes are sung by the dancers during the dance.

Sometimes females also take part in this dance. Apart from the drum, various instruments used are kartal, bansuri, dhol, sangi and so on. When females take part in this dance, Jhumar takes the new name of Janani Jhumar.

Jhumer of Jharkhand is not to be confused with Jhoomer dance, which is associated with the Punjab region.

Q.4) Which of the following art forms is did not originate in Kerala

- a) Kudiyattam
- b) Mohiniyattam
- c) Yakshagana
- d) Kathakali

Q.4) Solution (c)

Yakshagana: Yakshagana is a traditional theatre form combining dance, music, spoken word, costume-makeup, and stage technique with a distinct style and form. It is a theatre form mainly prevalent in the coastal districts and adjacent areas, in Karnataka. It is closely connected with other forms prevailing in other parts of Karnataka, and its neighboring states of Andhra Pradesh and Tamilnadu.

Mohiniyattam: Refer solution of Q.2

Koodiyattam: Koodiyattam also transliterated as Kutiyattam, is a form of Sanskrit theatre traditionally performed in the state of Kerala, India. It is officially recognised by UNESCO as a Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity. Evidence show that this dance form was in vogue in all major temples from ninth century, and it became a full-fledged dramatic presentation before the fifteenth century. Koodiyattam literally means "acting

together". Koodiyattam used to be a combined dance drama conducted by the Chakkiyars (a caste among Hindus), who provided the male cast and the Nangiars (women of the Nambiyar caste), playing the female roles. Koodiyattam performance lasts for several days ranging from 6 to 20 days. Themes are based on Hindu mythology.

Kathakali: 'Kathakali', an important genre in the Indian classical dance form, is associated with storytelling form of this art. It is the dance drama from the south Indian state of Kerala. Similar to other Indian classical dance arts, the story in 'Kathakali' is also communicated to audience through excellent footwork and impressive gestures of face and hands complimented with music and vocal performance. However, it can be distinguished from the others through the intricate and vivid make-up, unique face masks and costumes worn by dancers as also from their style and movements that reflect the age-old martial arts and athletic conventions prevalent in Kerala and surrounding regions.

Q.5) The string puppet art form of Kathputli is associated with which of the following states

- a) Bihar
- b) Karnataka
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Rajasthan

Q.5) Solution (d)

Kathputli is a string puppet theatre, native to Rajasthan, India, and is the most popular form of Indian puppetry. Being a string marionette, it is controlled by a single string that passes from the top of the puppet over the puppeteers. Kathputli is a join of two rajasthani language words Kath meaning wood and Putli meaning a doll which has no life. Kathputli means a puppet which is made entirely from wood.

Q.6) Consider the following statements with reference to Togalu gombeyaata

1. It is a puppet show unique to the state of Karnataka
2. It is a shadow puppet art form which uses dolls made of leather

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

Togalu Gombeyaata is a puppet show unique to the state of Karnataka, India. Togalu Gombeyaata translates to a play of leather dolls in the native language of Kannada. It is a form of shadow puppetry

The puppets used in Togalu Gombeyaata are made of leather. Goat hide and deer skin are generally used for making these puppets since they have the characteristic of transparency and can easily absorb colours. The hide is then cut into appropriate shapes which are joined together using strings and small sticks. For puppets representing human and animal figures, the head and limbs are joined in such a way that they can be moved easily. The puppets are usually characters from the Hindu epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata.

A stage is set up using bamboo stems and woollen blankets. A white semi-transparent cloth is strung across and serves as a screen on which the images of the puppets are projected. The puppets are strung across a rope behind the screen and a bright oil lamp placed behind the puppets project their images on to the screen. The puppeteers sit behind the screen and manipulate the puppets based on the scene being played

Q.7) Consider the following statements with reference to the UNESCO's List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

1. Yoga and Navroz are the recent additions to this list from India
2. Sankirtana, a ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur was added to the list in 2013

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

UNESCO established its lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage with the aim of ensuring the better protection of important intangible cultural heritages worldwide and the awareness of their significance. This list is published by Intergovernmental Committee for the safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage and the members to this are elected by States parties meeting in UN general assembly.

The list was established in 2008 when the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage took effect.

Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity comprises cultural "practices and expressions that help demonstrate the diversity of this heritage and raise awareness about its importance."

Nauroz/Navroz and Yoga were added to the list in 2016. In 2013, Sankirtana, a ritual singing, drumming and dancing of Manipur was added to the list.

With the latest addition, the list has 12 cultural objects from India.

Q.8) Consider the following statements with reference to the Vinaya Pitaka

1. Vinaya Pitaka was compiled by Upali
2. It is a collection of sermons of Buddha

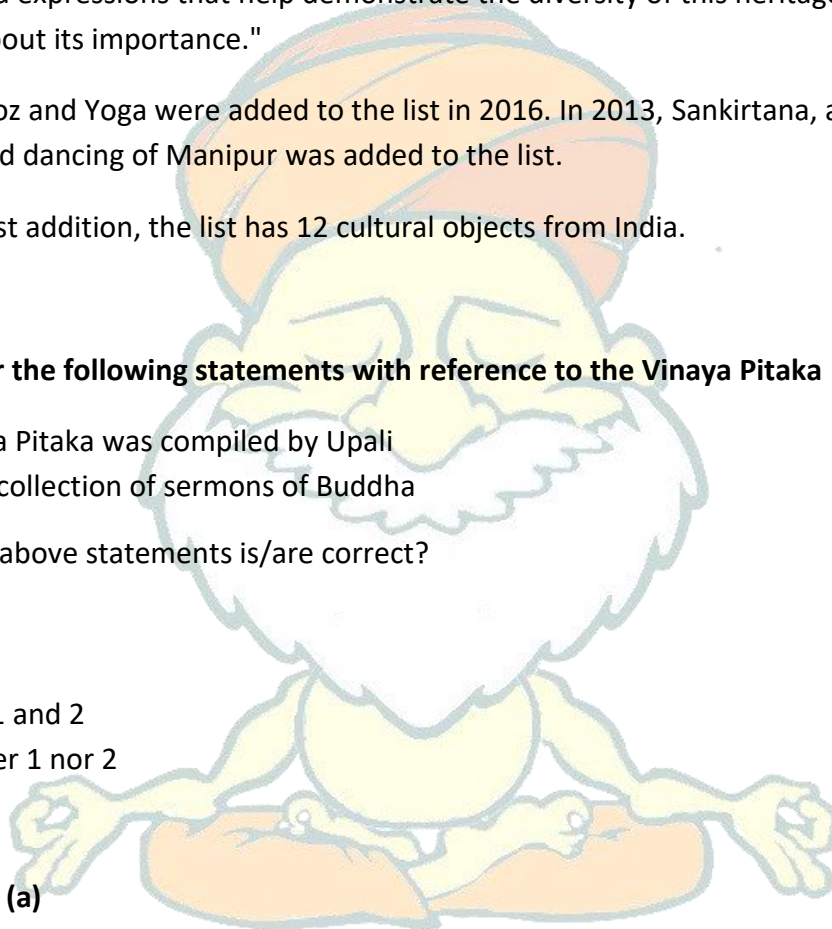
Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (a)

The Vinaya Piṭaka is a Buddhist scripture, one of the three parts that make up the Tripitaka. Its primary subject matter is the monastic rules for monks and nuns. It was compiled at the First Council shortly after the Buddha's death, and recited by Upali, with little later addition.

According to the scriptures, in the first years of the Buddha's teaching the sangha lived together in harmony with no vinaya, as there was no need, because all of the Buddha's early disciples were highly realized if not fully enlightened. As the sangha expanded situations arose which the Buddha and the lay community felt were inappropriate for samanās. Sutta Pitaka is the collection of sermons of Buddha.



Q.9) consider the following statements with reference to the Baul music

1. Baul music is a form of folk music practiced in Bihar
2. It has been included in the UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

The Bauls are India's wandering minstrels of West Bengal, whose song and dance reflect the joy, love and longing for mystical union with the Divine. Bauls are free thinkers who openly declare themselves to be mad for the God who dwells within us all.

Their membership consists both of Hindus (primarily Vaishnavites, or followers of Lord Vishnu) and Muslims (generally Sufis, or mystics). Their songs frequently deal with the love between the human personality and a personal god, who resides within the individual. Little is known of the development of the cult, as their songs began to be collected and written down only in the 20th century. Rabindranath Tagore was one of many Bengali authors who acknowledged an indebtedness of inspiration to Baul verse. It was incorporated into the List of intangible cultural heritage in 2008.

Q.10) Mando musical art form is associated with which of the following states

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Goa
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

Q.10) Solution (b)

Mando or Manddo (Konkani māṅḍô) is a musical form that evolved during the 19th and 20th century among Goan Catholics of Goa, India. It represents the meeting point of Indian

and western musical traditions. The music has elements of both Indian and western culture. The males wear formal coats, showing Portuguese influence, while females wear a unique Indian costume (bazu torop or pano baju).

The plural of manddo in Konkani is mande. The major theme of mandos is love, the minor ones being historical narratives, grievance against exploitation and social injustice, and political resistance during the Portuguese presence in Goa. With grace in voice charm in costumes the performances are enhanced.

Instruments used in mando music are guitars, violins and the ghumot drum. The mando is mostly a monologue, in the first person singular or plural, except for the historical narratives. In some mandos, however, one person addresses another, who in turn replies. Singing is accompanied by gentle turning sideways to the rhythm, thus creating both a visual and auditory performance.

Q.11) Thang-ta, a martial arts dance form is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Assam
- b) West Bengal
- c) Manipur
- d) Uttarakhand

Q.11) Solution (c)

Than Ta dance is a weapon based martial dance form of its state Manipur. This dance was created by Meitei people in Manipur region. Also this dance name is derived from two words which are commonly known as Thang means sword and ta means spear. As from the name this dance form name means it is a sword and spear dance form and dancers make use of these primary weapons in their dance form. The sword used in it is in non missile form while when it is close and is thrown afar even. Some other weapons are even used in this dance form such as axe and shield.

Thang Ta dance is a spectacular dance form which is which is carried out in three different ways such as demonstration, ritual and combat. The ritual dance form for Thang ta is entirely related to tantric practices and is ritualistic in nature. The demonstration consists of outstanding performances involving usage of spear and sword dances. Sometimes these dances are converted into actual fighting practices. The third dance category that is the combat is a true dance category. Furthermore this dance is most exquisite dance form and is carried out by usage of swords and spears. More of this dance is similar to martial dance

form and is carried out by the people of Manipur basically the Meitei residents. Now days this dance form has become very popular and many women and men from other parts of India has specially taken interest in learning this dance form.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with reference to the Silambam martial art form

1. It is a weaponless, hand-to-hand combat system
2. This martial art form is chiefly practiced in Tamilnadu

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.12) Solution (b)

Silambam is a traditional stick martial art from South India. South India has a rich culture of many thousands years, at least inherited since the Dravidian empires. The nowadays Tamil culture and people still have highly valuable gems to share, amongst them is Silambam. Though fighting with sticks is universal, it has reached there a summit in technics intricacy, complexity and efficiency.

Silambam is the name in Tamil for a practice encountered throughout the whole South India. It supposedly comes from Silam or Silambu, meaning hill in Tamil, and Bamboo, a Marhat word. Hence Silambamboo, shortened to Silambam, roughly meaning "Bamboo from the Hills", as sticks were usually made out of a special kind of filled, yellow bamboo found there.

We can point that the style hereby presented originates from the Kurinji Hills, presently in the Kerala state, which also consolidates the reference to hills.

The salient parts of it are the very well structured techniques, deeply articulated to each others, a lot of footworks, the fluency of play, and some fighting strategies.

It can be seen both as a healthy practice, like a Yoga, with beautifully flowing techniques, and as an efficient, combative system.

Q.13) Which of the following is not a martial art form

- a) Gatka
- b) Huyen langlon
- c) Mardani khel
- d) Khalbelia

Q.13) Solution (d)

Kalbelia or Kabeliya is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name. They are famous for their dance which is an integral part of their culture. Both men and women in the tribe participate in this activity to celebrate joyful occasions.

Gatka is a martial arts form prevalent in Punjab, It uses the sword as its primary weapon, many other weapons are available to the Gatka master. Today, this art exists exclusively amongst the Sikhs who have passed down the techniques through generations. Gatka is a complete martial system which uses spiritual, mental and physical skills in equal portions to help one fully competent in defending themselves and others.

Huyen langlon is an Indian martial art from Manipur. In the Meitei language, huyen means war while langlon or langlong can mean net, knowledge or art. Huyen langlon consists of two main components: thang-ta (armed combat) and sarit sarak (unarmed fighting). The primary weapons of huyen langlon are the thang (sword) and ta (spear). The spear can be used in its non-missile form while in close or thrown from afar. Other weapons include the shield and the ax. Unarmed combat incorporates hand strikes, kicks, and grappling (mukna). Because of Manipur's cultural similarity and geographical proximity with Myanmar, huyen langlon is closely related to Burmese bando and banshay.

Mardani khel is a weapon-based Indian martial art from Maharashtra. It is particularly known for its use of the uniquely Indian pata (sword) and vita (corded lance).

Q.14) Consider the following statements with reference to the Lalitkala Academy

1. The Lalit Kala Akademi was setup for the development of Visual arts
2. It awards Bhasha Samman in recognition of works produced in regional languages

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

The Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Arts) was inaugurated in New Delhi on August 5th, 1954, by the then Minister for Education, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. The youngest of the three Akademies founded by the Government of India, the Lalit Kala Akademi was established in pursuance of the dream of the first Prime Minister of independent India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for a cultural and national identity. Thus the Lalit Kala Akademi as one among three such national organizations, that emerged. The LKA was the principal establishment to direct its **focus on activities in the field of visual arts.**

It encourages study and research in the fields of creative arts such as painting, sculpture and graphics.

Bhasha samman is conferred by Sahitya Academy (national academy of letters), it was instituted in 1996 to be given to writers, scholars, editors, collectors, performers or translators who have made considerable contribution to the propagation, modernization or enrichment of the languages concerned. The Samman carries a plaque alongwith an amount equal to its awards for creative literature, i.e. rupees 1,00,000. The Sammans are given to 3-4 persons every year in different languages on the basis of recommendation of experts' committees constituted for the purpose.

Q.15) Kashida embroidery is associated with which of the following states?

- a) Himachal Pradesh
- b) Haryana
- c) Jammu and Kashmir
- d) West Bengal

Q.15) Solution (c)

Kashida embroidery: Known to be one of the most ancient and traditional type of intrinsic art, Kashida Embroidery, also spelled as Kasida defines its cultural essence through the medium of bead and threadwork, which has gained maximum popularity, fame and recognition in the ethnic land of Jammu and Kashmir. The purest essence and forms of nature like birds, leaves, trees and many such natural motifs are replicated in this

embroidery with multi colored threads and beads woven into the fabrics like shawls and saris.

Single stitch style is considered to be the signature style of Kashida Embroidery. Besides there are many other stitches like satin stitch, herringbone, stem stitch, chain stitch, knot stitch and many more which are also creatively implemented. These stitches are however not executed more than twice. There are many other intrinsic styles like sozni work, papier mache work and even hook or ari work which comes under the wings of this embroidery style, as traditional motifs like animals, birds, flowers, and fruits are woven into the fabric with the threads of gold, silver and other metallic colored threads which replicate the sheer essence of the mystic nature.

Q.16) World Happiness Report is published by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) International Monetary Fund
- d) United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network

Q.16) Solution (d)

India ranked at 122 out of 155 countries in the World Happiness Report 2017, four notches below its previous rank of 118.

The bottom five countries on the list where people are the unhappiest are Burundi (154), Tanzania (153), Syria (152), Rwanda (151) and the Central African Republic (155)

Norway emerged at the top, displacing three-time topper Denmark for the first time. Denmark dropped to second place, followed by Iceland, Switzerland, Finland, the Netherlands, Canada, New Zealand and Australia and Sweden (which tied for ninth place)

The World Happiness Report is a measure of happiness published by the United Nations Sustainable Development Solutions Network.

Source: <http://www.livemint.com/Politics/0QY4T9cof64mYRmJEi58IJ/Norway-happiest-country-India-ranks-122-in-the-World-Happin.html>

Q.17) Consider the following statements about Animal Welfare Board of India

1. It is a statutory body
2. It is within the jurisdiction of Ministry of Environment and Forests

Select the correct statements

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

The Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI), a statutory advisory body under the Union Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF), will now be permanently chaired by a senior MoEF official.

AWBI in its 55-year history has always been chaired by non-government functionaries, like veterinarians, animal welfare activists or retired judges.

However in recent times due to differences between AWBI and MoEF&CC, especially on the conduct of the Jallikattu, Central Government decided to put its own functionary in the management of the organisation.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/environment-ministry-official-to-chair-animal-welfare-board/article17656782.ece>

Q.18) Which of the following rivers were declared as living entities?

1. Cauvery
2. Godavari
3. Ganga
4. Yamuna

Select the correct code:

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

Q.18) Solution (b)

The Uttarakhand High Court has recognized and declared the Ganga and Yamuna Rivers as living entities. It is for the first time any court in India has taken such a unique step.

The two rivers are sacred in Indian culture for the Hindus apart from sustaining millions of people in the country.

However over the years they have been degraded due to unsustainable human actions. The HC gave a landmark judgment while hearing a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in this respect in 2014.

Ganga and Yamuna along with their tributaries and streams have been declared as legal persons carrying living status in order to protect the recognition and the faith of society.

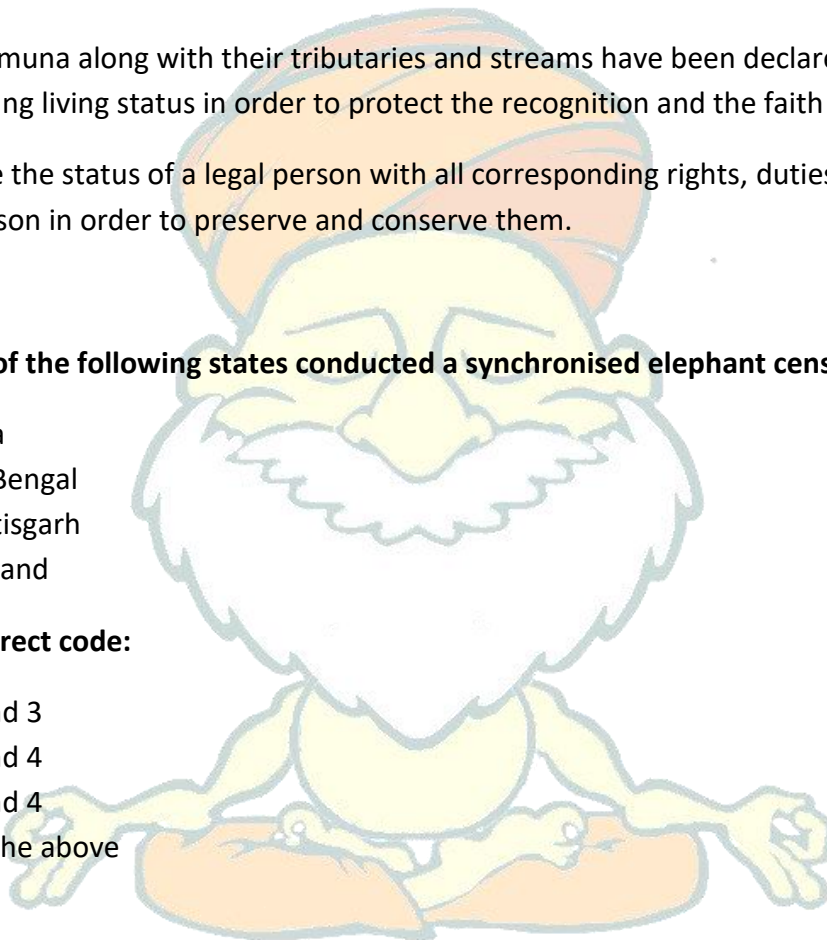
They will have the status of a legal person with all corresponding rights, duties and liabilities of a living person in order to preserve and conserve them.

Q.19) Which of the following states conducted a synchronised elephant census

1. Odisha
2. West Bengal
3. Chhattisgarh
4. Jharkhand

Select the correct code:

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



Q.19) Solution (d)

For the first time in India, four states Odisha, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand will conduct a synchronised elephant census in May 2017.

These four states have the maximum number of human-elephant conflict-prone regions in India.

These states will conduct the census based on an identical set of rules using the direct and indirect counting methods.

The direct counting method is based on sighting of elephants while the indirect method uses the elephant 'dung decay' formula, in which the analysis of dung is used to estimate the population. Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have used the indirect method.

As per the 2015 census, Odisha has 1,954 elephants while Jharkhand has 700, Chhattisgarh and West Bengal had approximately 275 and 130 elephants, respectively

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/four-states-come-together-for-elephant-census/article17445131.ece>

Q.20) Consider the following statements about "Divya Nayan"

1. It is a reading machine for visually challenged
2. It is developed by Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

It is a reading machine for visually challenged, developed by CSIR. It Scans any script and read it aloud for visually challenged to understand.

The portable device is based on the principle of contact scanning of a printed document and converting it into speech. 'DivyaNayan' has an internal storage of 32 GB with run time of upto 3 hours and weighs 410 grams.

The device is equipped with WiFi and Bluetooth interface that helps to connect with Internet. It also can be connected to a monitor and use as a mini computer with screen reader utility.

Q.21) Consider the following statements about 'None of The Above' (NOTA) option in the Indian electoral system

1. NOTA was introduced in India following the 2013 Supreme Court directive in the People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India judgment
2. India is the first country to institute negative voting
3. It provides for 'right to reject'

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) Only 1
- b) 1 and 2
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 1 and 3

Q.21) Solution (a)

NOTA was introduced in India following the 2013 Supreme Court directive in the People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India judgment. Thus, India became the 14th country to institute negative voting. However, NOTA in India does not provide for a 'right to reject'. The candidate with the maximum votes wins the election irrespective of the number of NOTA votes polled.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/nota-and-the-indian-voter/article17378495.ece>

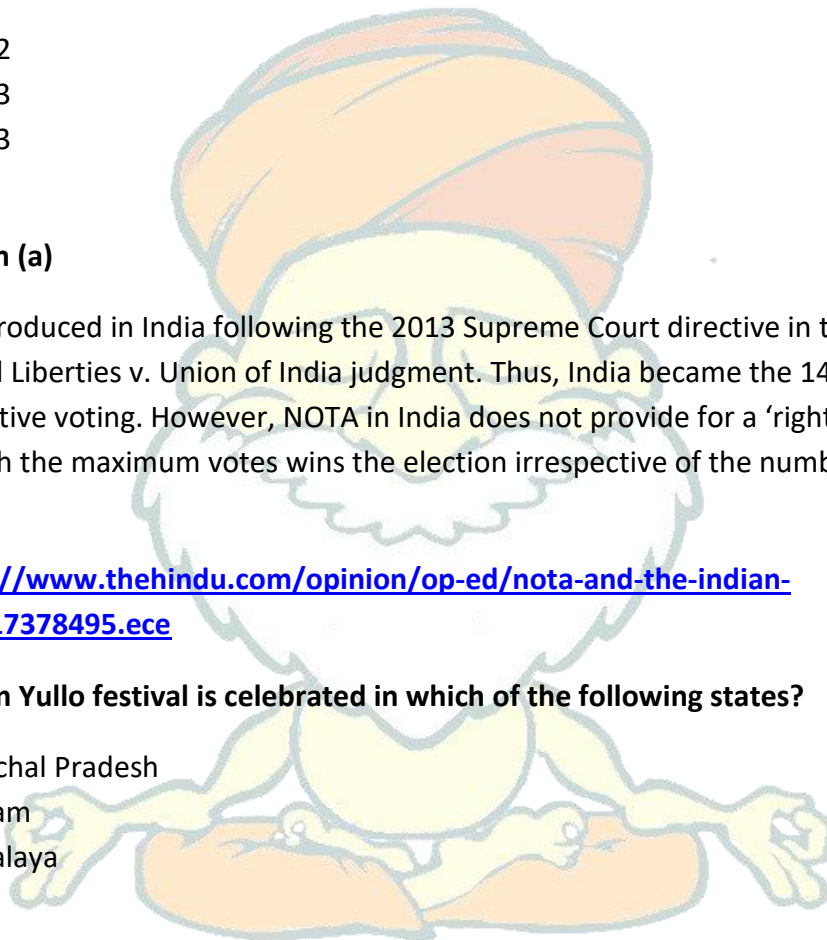
Q.22) Nyokum Yullo festival is celebrated in which of the following states?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh
- b) Mizoram
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Assam

Q.22) Solution (a)

Nyishi community of Arunachal Pradesh celebrated their Golden Jubilee Nyokum Yullo 2017 at Joram Village in Lower Subansiri district.

The festival, which lasts over a fortnight, is linked closely to cultivation and is one of the major socio-agricultural festivals of the community.



The Nyishi community celebrates the Nyokum Yullo festival together for better productivity, prosperity and happiness of all human beings on earth.

Oriah Festival was also celebrated by the Wanchos community to appease the sun and moon to grace them with peace and prosperity.

The 33rd edition of Shapawng Yawng Manau Poi, an annual mega cultural festival of Singpho tribe.

Source: http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/33rd-shapawng-yawng-manau-poi-festival-held-in-arunachal-117022500668_1.html

Q.23) Recently, which of the following lakes was declared as a Biodiversity Heritage Site?

- a) Loktak Lake
- b) Wular Lake
- c) Ameenpur Lake
- d) No water body is declared as Biodiversity Heritage Site in India

Q.23) Solution (c)

Ameenpur lake, located in the metropolitan area limits of Hyderabad with a number of industrial units nearby, has been designated a biodiversity heritage site. It is the first water body in the country to get such a status.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Hyderabad/Ameenpur-lake-declared-Biodiversity-Heritage-Site/article16439078.ece>

Q.24) Almatti dam was chosen for the World Bank's Award of Excellence for best utilisation of funds for renovation to enhance the strength of the dam. The dam is located on which of the following rivers?

- a) Godavari
- b) Krishna
- c) Brahmaputra
- d) Cauvery

Q.24) Solution (b)

Almatti dam, one of the largest reservoirs in Karnataka, was chosen for the World Bank's Award of Excellence for best utilisation of funds for renovation to enhance the strength of

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the dam. The World Bank had granted Rs.72 crore to the Krishna Bhagya Jal Nigam Limited to prevent seepage which could damage the dam.

The Almatti Dam is the main reservoir of the Upper Krishna Irrigation Project

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/World-Bank-pat-for-Almatti-dam/article15660125.ece>

