

Q.1) Which of the following are the Martial Art forms of India?

1. Silambam
2. Thang ta
3. Gatka

Select the code from below:

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Silambam is a weapon-based Indian martial art from Tamil Nadu. Every states have its own style of martial arts. A wide variety of weapons are used in silamban, some of which are not found anywhere else in the world. Silambam art also used animal movements of snake, tiger, eagle forms and footwork patterns is play a key role here as well. Another part of Silambam is Kuttu varisai, it is the unarmed kind of martial art.

Thang Ta is popular term for the ancient Manipuri Martial Art also known as HUYEN LALLONG. Manipuri martial arts with swords and spears, is a strong yet gracefully sophisticated art.

Gatkais weapon-based Indian martial art basically created by the Sikhs of Punjab. There are many weapons used in Gatka like, Stick, Talwar, kirpan and kataar. The attacking and defense methods are based upon the positions of the hands feet and nature of weapons used. It is also displayed during the different celebrations or at fairs in Punjab.

Q.2) Consider the following statement related to “Thumri”

1. It is a love song.
2. It is termed as 'semi' or 'light' classical.
3. It is non-lyrical in its structure and presentation.

Choose the appropriate option from code given below:

- a) 2 only

- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All of them are correct.

Q.2) Solution (c)

Explanation: Thumri and Tappa are popular types heard in concerts. The thumri is very lyrical in its structure and presentation. These forms are termed as 'semi' or 'light' classical. Thumri is a love song and hence the textual beauty is very important. This is closely coordinated with the musical rendition. And keeping in mind its mood a thumri is usually set to ragas like Khamaj, Kaphi, Bhairavi and so on and the musical grammar is not strictly adhered to. There are two styles of thumri singing: the Poorab or Banaras which is fairly slow and staid and the Punjab style which is more mercurial. Rasoolan Devi, Siddheshwari Devi are prominent musicians of this style.

Q.3) Consider the following statement about “Pakhawaj”?

- 1. It is an example of Percussion Instrument
- 2. It usually accompanies Dhrupad style of singing

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

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Explanation:

It is believed that the Tabla was derived from Pakhawaj. Pakhawaj usually accompanies Dhrupad style of singing. Pakhawaj is a barrel-shaped drum with two heads which are made of layers of skin. The heads of Pakhawaj are expanded by leather straps which run along the sides of the body over small cylindrical wooden blocks that are used for tuning.

Q.4) Kundhei, Bommalattam are an example of

- a) Theatre form of Kerala.
- b) Form of String puppetry.
- c) cloth painting of TamilNadu.

d) Folk dance of Karnataka

Q.4) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Kundhei, Bommalattam, Gombeyatta, Kathputli etc are an example of String Puppetry.

Q.5) Vipassana, which means to see things as they are, is one of the most ancient techniques of meditation. Which of the following is correct about it?

- a) It belongs to Theravada tradition of Buddhism.
- b) It belongs to Brahminical Tradition.
- c) It is rediscovered during bhakti period of Medieval India.
- d) It is a non-sectarian tradition.

Q.5) Solution (d)

Explanation:

It is believed that Buddha rediscovered this lost technique 2500 years ago. It is a way of self-transformation through self-observation. It focuses on the deep interconnection between mind and body, which can be experienced directly by disciplined attention to the physical sensations that form the life of the body, and that continuously interconnect and condition the life of the mind.

Q.6) 'Ras' and 'Sankirtana' are popular forms of which of the following classical dances?

- a) Sattriya
- b) Manipuri
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Kathakali

Q.6) Solution (b)

Manipur dance has a large repertoire; however, the most popular forms are the Ras, the Sankirtana and the Thang-Ta. There are five principal Ras dances of which four are linked with specific seasons, while the fifth can be presented at any time of the year. In Manipuri Ras, the main characters are Radha, Krishna and the gopis.

Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to Bagh paintings:

1. The Bagh caves situated near Mandu were discovered by Dangerfield in 1818 CE.
2. It is a unique example of Buddhist tradition.
3. The paintings of Bagh are not related to the worldly life of humans.

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

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Explanation:

It is believed that Bagh Caves were first brought in to light by Lieutenant Dangerfield who published his findings in the Transactions of the Literary Society of Barmby Vol.II in 1818. The paintings of Bagh give an insight into the worldly life of humans. The most famous painting of Bagh is a painting of music and dance. These are also famous for their Mural paintings. These are associated with Buddhism and display the Buddhist tradition.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs

1. Zardozi – Beautiful embroidery done using metal threads.
2. Phulkari – Simple and sparse embroidery done on Shawls and Scarfs.
3. Ramman – Festival of Karnataka based on 'Ramayana'.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of them are correctly matched.

Q.8) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Zardozi comes from from 2 Persian word, "Zar" means gold and "dozi" means work. Zardozi embroidery is a type of metal embroidery, which was once used to embellish the attire of Kings and royals in Persia and later introduced to India.

Phulkari embroidery technique from the Punjab region, literally means flower work, which was at one time used as the word for embroidery, but in time the word "Phulkari" became restricted to embroidered shawls and head scarfs.

Ramman is a religious festival dedicated to Bhumiya Devta which is celebrated in Uttarakhand instead of Karnataka. It is celebrated in Garwhal region of Uttarakhand and it has been declared as intangible world cultural heritage in 2009 by UNESCO. This Festival is based on 'Ramayan' and procession is based on lord Narshingh Dev.

Q.9) The shari'a (the law governing the Muslim community) remain in news for various controversial issues in recent times. It is evolved from which of the following sources?

1. Quran
2. Hadis
3. Qiyas
4. Ijma

Choose the appropriate option using code below:

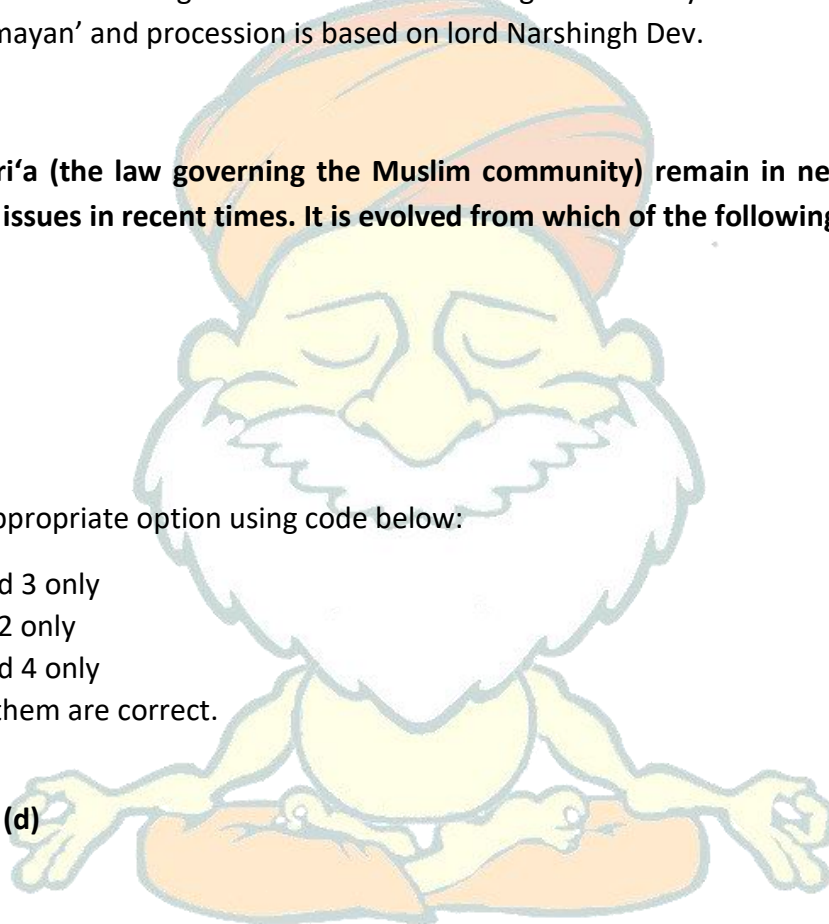
- a) 1,2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1,2 and 4 only
- d) All of them are correct.

Q.9) Solution (d)

Explanation:

The shari'a is the law governing the Muslim community. It is based on the Qur'an and the hadis, traditions of the Prophet including a record of his remembered words and deeds. With the expansion of Islamic rule outside Arabia, in areas where customs and traditions were different, qiyas (reasoning by analogy) and ijma (consensus of the community) were recognised as two other sources of legislation. Thus, the shari'a evolved from the Qur'an, hadis, qiyas and ijma.

Ref: Themes in Indian History – II



Q.10) Consider the following statement regarding Qutub-ud- din Aibak:

1. Qutub-ud- Din Aibak was the founder of first independent Turkish kingdom in Northern India.
2. According to Minhaj-us- Siraj, Aibak has been given the title of 'Lakh Baksh' or 'giver of lakhs'.
3. Hasan-un- Nizami, author of Tarikh-i- Mubarik Shahi was patronised by him.
4. Quwat-ul- Islam mosque was constructed by him.

Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Qutub-ud- Din Aibak was the founder of the Mamluk dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, and was thus the first sultan of the sultanate.

Qutub-ud- Din Aibak was a great patron of learning and patronised writers like Hasan-un- Nizami (Author of Taj-ul- Massir) and Fakhr-ud- din (Author of Tarikh-i- Mubarik Shahi).

He built the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque in Delhi and the Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra in Ajmer. He started the construction of Qutb Minar in memory of sufi saint Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki, which was completed by his successor, Iltutmish.

Q.11) Which of the following kings engraved the image of Goddess Lakshmi in his coins?

- a) Qutub ud din Aibak
- b) Iltutmish
- c) Akbar
- d) Aurangzeb

Q.11) Solution (a)

Qutub uddin Aibak was the only Muslim king who had a Hindu Goddess on his coins. He minted his coins in the name of Muhammad Ghori. Hence many sources will tell you that Ghori had goddess Lakshmi on his coins.

Q.12) Which of the following statements are correct regarding Alauddin Khilji?

1. He was the first Muslim ruler in India to have a standing army.
2. He introduced the concept of 'Dagh' and 'Chehra' to check corruption in Army.
3. He attempted a Minar, double the size of Qutub Minar, in front of Qutub Minar.

Select the code from below:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Alauddin Khilji was the first Muslim king in India to have a standing army. He had an army 3.5 lakh strong and organized his army on decimal pattern i.e. multiples of 10.

He introduced the concept of Dagh (brandishing of Horse) and Chehra (writing physical details of soldiers to check imposters).

The language urdu was born in his army camps. 'Urdu' is a Turkish word which means 'Camp'.

He attempted 'Alai Minar', double the size of Qutub Minar in Delhi. Its incomplete first floor can be seen now.

Q.13) Who of the following travellers wrote an account 'Kitab ul Rehla'?

- a) Al Beruni
- b) Ibn Batutta
- c) Megasthenes
- d) Amir Khusro

Q.13) Solution (b)

Ibn Batutta was a Moroccan traveler who visited the court of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

He was made a Qazi (Judge).

Later he was sent to China as an ambassador of Mohammad bin Tughlaq.

He wrote his travelling account in his book 'Kitab ul Rehla'

Q.14) Which one of the following Dynasties is *not* correctly matched with their founders?

- | | |
|------------|----------------------|
| a) Khilji | Jalal Uddin Khilji |
| b) Tughlaq | Mohammad bin Tughlaq |
| c) Sayyad | Khizr Khan |
| d) Lodhi | Bahlol Lodhi |

Q.14) Solution (b)

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Khilji (1290 – 1320) | Jalal Uddin Khilji |
| • Tughlaq (1320 – 1412) | Ghayas ud din Tughlaq |
| • Sayyad (1412 – 1451) | Khizr Khan |
| • Lodhi (1451 – 1526) | Bahlol Lodhi |

Q.15) Consider the following statements regarding 'Adi Shankaracharya':

1. He gave the philosophy of 'Advaitavada' (non – dualism).
2. He established four Mathas at Badrinath, Dwarka, Sringeri and Puri.
3. His followers were called Gyan Margi.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.15) Solution (d)

Adi Shankaracharya was a prominent Bhakti Saint from Kerala, who preached the philosophy of Non – Dualism (Advaitavada). According to it, the creator (God) and the

created (man – soul) are not two but one. But they appear distinct because of 'Maya'(Illusion.)

Maya is because of Agyanta which can only be removed through Vedic Knowledge. Then only one can realize God.

The followers of Shankaracharya were called Gyanmargis.

Q.16) Which of the following comes under Central Armed Police Forces (CRPF)?

1. Assam Rifles (AR)
2. Border Security Force (BSF)
3. Central Industrial Security Force (CISF)
4. Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
5. Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP)
6. National Security Guard (NSG)
7. Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB)

Select the correct code

- a) 1,2,3,4,5,6 and 7
- b) 2,3,4,5,6 and 7
- c) 1,2,3,4,6 and 7
- d) 2,3,4,5 and 7

Q.16) Solution (d)

The Central Armed Police Forces (CAPF) refers to uniform nomenclature of five security forces in India under the authority of Ministry of Home Affairs. They are the Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB).

Assam Rifle and National Security Guard are Indian Special Forces under Ministry of Home Affairs (not categorised under the uniform nomenclature of Central Armed Police Forces)

Base for this-<http://www.livemint.com/Politics/M4Byb9JVMqvaeflfrzs12K/Govt-to-launch-grievance-redressal-app-for-Central-Armed-Pol.html>

Q.17) Consider the following about Saint Tyagraja

1. He was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music

2. He was an ardent devotee of Lord Shiva
3. The Tyagaraja Aradhana is the world's largest gathering of musicians and music practitioners on the banks of Krishna River

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

250th Anniversary of Saint Tyagaraja

Kakarla Tyagabrahmam (4 May 1767 – 6 January 1847) or Saint Tyagaraja, also known as Tyāgayya in Telugu, was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music or Indian classical music.

He was a prolific composer and highly influential in the development of the classical music tradition. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions, most in Telugu and in **praise of Lord Rama**, many of which remain popular today. (He was an ardent devotee of Lord Rama)

Of special mention are five of his compositions called the Pancharatna Kritis (English: "five gems"), which are often sung in programs in his honour.

Tyagaraja saw the reigns of four kings of Maratha dynasty — Tulaja II (1763-1787), Amarasimha (1787-1798), Serfoji II (1798-1832) and Sivaji II (1832-1855)

Tyagaraja Aradhana is the annual aradhana of Telugu saint composer Tyagaraja. Carnatic musicians from all over the world descend and pay homage to the saint. The aradhana is observed on Pushya Bahula Panchami day when the saint attained samadhi. The venue of the festival is near the **samadhi of Tyagaraja on the banks of River Cauvery**. The Tyagaraja Aradhana is the world's largest gathering of musicians and music practitioners of one genre at any point of time.

Base for this- <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Tiruchirapalli/musical-homage-to-saint-tyagaraja/article18382138.ece>

<http://www.thehindu.com/entertainment/music/bombay-jayashri-on-what-appeals-to-her-most-regarding-tyagaraja/article18384039.ece>

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding Thalassaemia

1. It is a genetic blood disorder commonly characterized by the abnormal production of haemoglobin in the body
2. Govt has launched a National Policy on Thalassaemia that will be put under National Health Mission
3. World Thalassaemia Day is celebrated on 8th of May

Which of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

There is no National Policy yet

Thalassaemia is a genetic blood disorder commonly characterised by the abnormal production of haemoglobin in the body. The abnormality results in improper oxygen transport and destruction of red blood cells. It has wide-ranging effects on the human body like iron overload, bone deformities and in severe cases can cause heart diseases. The disease has no cure and people living with thalassaemia require regular blood transfusions as an effective measure to prolong life.

Ahead of World Thalassaemia Day on May 8, experts say India is the thalassaemia capital of the world with 40 million carriers and over 1,00,000 thalassaemia majors under blood transfusion every month. Despite this, there has been no move to put in place a prevention and control programme at the national level.

Base for this- <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/health/time-for-a-national-policy-on-thalassaemia/article18401885.ece>

Q.19) Consider the following statements about Indian Star Tortoise

1. It is an exotic species of tortoise endemic to India
2. It is protected under Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972
3. The IUCN status of Indian Star Tortoise is Endangered

Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

The Indian star tortoise (*Geochelone elegans*) is a threatened species of tortoise found in dry areas and scrub forest in India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. This species is quite popular in the exotic pet trade, which is the main reason it is endangered

They range from India (except Lower Bengal), extending west to Sindh province (Pakistan), and Sri Lanka.

The star tortoise is included in the **Schedule II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)**, which allows international trade in the species, provided permits are in place. However, to protect wild star tortoise populations, India has put an additional layer of legal protection on these tortoises by placing them under **Schedule IV of the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972**. This makes it illegal to possess or commercially trade in this species either within or from India.

IUCN Status- Vulnerable

Base for this- <http://www.thehindu.com/sci-tech/energy-and-environment/chinnar-wildlife-sanctuary-hitches-wagon-to-star-tortoises/article18410581.ece>

Q.20) Which Indian State has the maximum number of Nuclear Power Reactors?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Karnataka
- d) Rajasthan

Q.20) Solution (d)

It's Rajasthan with 6 NPR.

Total- 22 NPR

IASbaba's Prelims 60 Day Plan – Day 55 | 2017 (History)

There are 6 reactors in Rajasthan followed by 4 in Karnataka and Maharashtra but Tamilnadu stands at the top in power production with more than 2GW production.

Power station	Operator	State	Type	Units	Total capacity (MW)
Tarapur	NPCIL	Maharashtra	BWR PHWR	160 x 2 540 x 2	1,400
Rawatbhata	NPCIL	Rajasthan	PHWR	100 x 1 200 x 1 220 x 4	1,180
Kudankulam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	VVER-1000	1000 x 2	2,000
Kaiga	NPCIL	Karnataka	PHWR	220 x 4	880
Kakrapar	NPCIL	Gujarat	PHWR	220 x 2	440
Kalpakkam	NPCIL	Tamil Nadu	PHWR	220 x 2	440
Narora	NPCIL	Uttar Pradesh	PHWR	220 x 2	440
Total				1000x2, 540x2, 220x14 200x1, 160x2, 100x1	6,780

Base for this- <http://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/india-to-build-10-heavy-water-reactors-to-boost-nuclear-power/story-aclr6MwKGwe5hrZSqIKQ9K.html>