

August 23, 2019

Q.1) Consider the statements regarding Indian Ocean Dipole and select the correct one

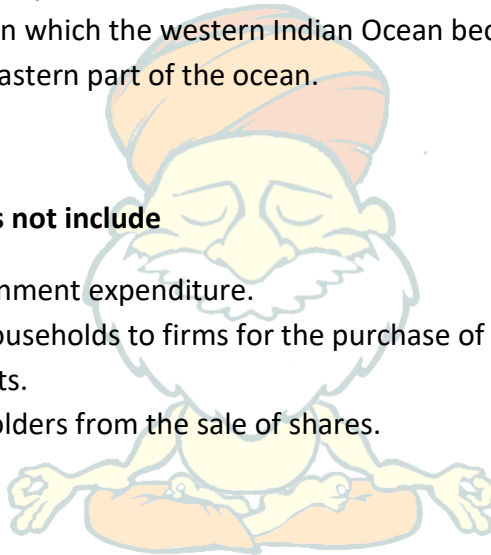
- a) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is when the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the eastern part of the ocean
- b) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is when the eastern Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the western part of the ocean
- c) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is when the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately colder and then warmer than the eastern part of the ocean
- d) Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is when the eastern Indian Ocean becomes alternately colder and then warmer than the eastern part of the ocean

Q.1) Solution (a)

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD), also known as the Indian Niño, is an irregular oscillation of sea-surface temperatures in which the western Indian Ocean becomes alternately warmer and then colder than the eastern part of the ocean.

Q.2) National income does not include

- a) Income from government expenditure.
- b) Payments by the households to firms for the purchase of goods and services.
- c) Undistributed profits.
- d) Earnings of shareholders from the sale of shares.



Q.2) Solution (d)

Earnings of shareholders from the sale of shares will not be included in the national income as it is a financial claim and does not contribute to any productive activity.

Q.3) 'Koodiyattam', a Sanskrit theatre form performed in the state of

- a) Karnataka
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra Pradesh

Q.3) Solution (b)

Koodiyattam, also transliterated as Kutiyattam, is a traditional performing artform in Kerala.

It is a combination of ancient Sanskrit theatre with elements of Koothu, a Tamil/Malayalam performing art which is as old as Sangam era.

Q.4) Which is the Indian classical dance form that got revitalised as a result of the fusion of Mughal influence with Indian culture?

- a) Kathak
- b) Kuchupudi
- c) Manipuri
- d) Odissi

Q.4) Solution (a)

Kathak is the Hindustani name for one of the eight major forms of Indian classical dance. The origin of Kathak is traditionally attributed to the traveling bards of ancient northern India known as Kathakars or storytellers. The term Kathak is derived from the Vedic Sanskrit word Katha which means "story", and Kathakar which means "the one who tells a story", or "to do with stories".

Kathak as a performance art has survived and thrived as an oral tradition, innovated and taught and from one generation to another verbally and through practice. It transitioned, adapted and integrated the tastes of the Mughal courts in the 16th and 17th century particularly Akbar, was ridiculed and declined in the colonial British era, then was reborn as India gained independence and sought to rediscover its ancient roots and a sense of national identity through the arts.

Q.5) Under the constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- a) To develop the scientific temper.
- b) To safeguard public property.
- c) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideals.
- d) To vote in public elections.

Q.5) Solution (d)

The exact duties of every citizen of India according to the Constitution are:

- to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
- to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
- to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
- to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
- to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
- to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
- to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
- to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
- to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
- to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;
- who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years

