

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Q.1) Which of the following statement about Lakhudiyar rock paintings is/are correct?

1. The paintings depicted of man, animal and geometric patterns are in white, black and red ochre.
2. Hand-linked dancing human figures without superimposition are striking feature of these paintings.
3. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Lakhudiyar rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, Uttarakhand bear prehistoric paintings. Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves. The paintings here can be divided into three categories: man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre.	Humans are represented in stick-like forms. One of the interesting scenes depicted here is of hand-linked dancing human figures. There is some superimposition of paintings. The earliest are in black; over these are red ochre paintings and the last group comprises white paintings.	A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.

Q.2) Match the following pairs:

Arts of The Indus Valley	Material used
1. Dancing Girl	A. Terracotta
2. Bearded Priest	B. Bronze
3. Male Torso	C. Sandstone
4. Mother Goddess	D. Steatite

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – A ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – B
- b) 1 – A ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – B
- c) 1 – B ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – A
- d) 1 – B ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – A

Q.2) Solution (c)

Arts of The Indus Valley	Found At	Material used
Dancing Girl	Mohenjo-Daro	Bronze
Bearded Priest	Mohenjo-Daro	Soapstone/steatite
Male Torso	Harappa	Red sandstone
Mother Goddess	Mohenjo-Daro.	Terracotta

Q.3) With reference to potteries of Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:

1. Pottery consists chiefly of very fine handmade wares, very few being wheel made.
2. Polychrome pottery was rare.
3. Incised ware was common and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans.

Which of the statements given above is/are *INCORRECT*?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Q.3) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being handmade. Plain pottery is more common than	Polychrome pottery is rare and mainly comprises small	Incised ware is also rare and the incised decoration was

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. It includes knobbed ware, ornamented with rows of knobs. The black painted ware has a fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.	vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and green, rarely white and yellow.	confined to the bases of the pans, always inside and to the dishes of offering stands.
---	--	---

Q.4) Consider the following pairs:

Stupa Site	State
1. Jagayyapetta	Andhra Pradesh
2. Bairat	Madhya Pradesh
3. Devnimori	Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.4) Solution (d)

- **Bairat Stupa** in **Rajasthan** is a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine (by Ashoka) made of lime-plastered panels of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard. The place is well-known for **two Asokan inscriptions** and important ancient Buddhist relics are found here.
- **Devnimori stupa** located on the frills of River Meshwo near Shamlaji in **Gujarat**.
- Vengi in **Andhra Pradesh** has many stupa sites like **Jagayyapetta**, Amaravati, Bhattiprolu, Nagarjunkonda, Goli, etc.

Q.5) The Prayag Prasasti has inscription of which of the following rulers?

- 1. Ashoka
- 2. Samudragupta

3. Jahangir

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

- The **Allahabad Pillar inscription or Prayag Prasasti** is one of the most important epigraphic evidences.
- It was first erected by **Ashoka** for the purpose of inscribing his edicts regarding the propagation of Buddhism.
- It is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor, **Samudragupta** (4th century CE).
- Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the Mughal emperor, **Jahangir**, from the 17th century.

Q.6) With reference to Amravati school of Art, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.
2. The sculptures of Amaravati School were made using white marbles.
3. The sculptures of this school made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
-------------	-------------	-------------

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Correct	Correct	Correct
In the southern parts of India, the Amaravati School developed on the banks of Krishna river, under the patronage of the Satvahana rulers. Prominent places where this style developed are Amravati, Nagarjunikonda, Goli, Ghantasala and Vengi. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.	The material used in Amravati stupas is a distinctive white marble and Amaravati sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral forms.	While the Mathura and Gandhara schools focused on single images, Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images or narrative art. The sculptures of this school made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

Temple	Style of Temple Architecture
1. Sun Temple, Konark	Nagara
2. Hoysala temple, Karnataka	Dravida
3. Markandeshwar temple, Maharashtra	Vesara

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

- Two broad orders of temples in the country are known - **Nagara** in the north and **Dravida** in the south. At times, the **Vesara style** of temples as an independent style created through the selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders is mentioned by some scholars.
- Some of the **best examples of the north Indian style (Nagara style)** of temple architecture are the Khajuraho Group of temples, **Sun temple, Konark**, Sun temple at Modhera, Gujarat etc.
- The **Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somnathpura** are leading examples of the **Vesara style**. Hence Pair 2 is incorrect.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

- **Markandeshwar or Markandadeo temple** in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. They are famously known as the 'mini Khajuraho' or 'Khajuraho of Vidarbha'. They belong to saiva, vaishnava and sakti faith. The temples belong to the **Nagara group of temples** of North India. Hence Pair 3 is incorrect.

Q.8) The largest number of caves excavated from which of these places?

- a) Ajanta
- b) Junnar
- c) Ellora
- d) Kanheri

Q.8) Solution (b)

- **Junnar has the largest cave excavations**— more than two hundred caves whereas Kanheri in Mumbai has a hundred and eight excavated caves.
- In total there are more than 220 individual rock-cut caves located in four hills around Junnar. Junnar has the largest and longest cave excavations in India. The most famous among the caves is the Lenyadri complex. It represents a series of about 30 rock-cut mostly Buddhist caves.
- The Ajanta has twenty-nine caves.
- Ellora has thirty-four Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about *saptamatrikas*:

1. Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Buddhism.
2. There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya copper plates.
3. Nagarjunakonda inscription is the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Hinduism as personifying the energy of their respective consorts. They are Brahmani (wife of Brahma), Maheshvari (wife of Shiva), Kaumari (wife of Kumara), Vaishnavi (wife of Vishnu), Varahi (wife of Varaha, or the boar, an avatar [incarnation] of Vishnu), Indrani (wife of Indra), and Chamunda, or Yami (wife of Yama).	There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya copper plates.	All the available records proved that the Chebrolu inscription in Andhra Pradesh of Satavahana king Vijaya issued in 207 A.D. is the earliest datable Sanskrit inscription from South India so far. So far the Nagarjunakonda inscription of Ikshavaku king Ehavala Chantamula issued in 4th century A.D. was considered the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.

Q.10) Which of these are known examples of Cave paintings of the Gupta period in Ancient India?

1. Bagh
2. Karle
3. Ajanta
4. Bhaja
5. Ellora

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

- **Gupta period of ancient India witnessed only two known examples of Cave Paintings.** Cave paintings are to be found in the **Bagh Caves** in Madhya Pradesh and the **Ajanta caves** in Maharashtra.

Q.11) Consider the following pairs:

Temples of South India	Built By
1. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Pandya
2. Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Pallavas
3. Virupaksha Temple, Pattadkal	Rashtrakutas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Meenakshi Temple or Meenakshi-Sundareshwara Temple, is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The Meenakshi temple was built by King Kulasekara Pandya (1190-1216 CE). The Meenakshi temple has the tallest gopuram in the world. The art of gopuram reached its climax in the Nayaka style.	The Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built during the reign of Pallava King Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha (695 -722 A.D.)	The Virupaksha temple and the Sangamesvara temple in Pattadkal are famous for their Dravidian style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. It was built by one of the queens of Vikramaditya II of Chalukyas . Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.

Q.12) With reference to cultural history of India, the terms '*sandhara*', '*nirandhara*' and '*sarvatobhadra*' are associated with which of the following?

- a) Temple Architecture
- b) Buddhist literature
- c) Rock-cut caves
- d) Classical Music

Q.12) Solution (a)

- Early brahminical temple had a principal image of a god. The **shrines of the temples** were of three kinds - ***sandhara*** type (without pradikshinapatha), ***nirandhara*** type (with pradakshinapatha), and ***sarvatobhadra*** (which can be accessed from all sides).
- Some of the important early temple sites are Deogarh in Uttar Pradesh, Eran, Nachna-Kuthara and Udaygiri near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. These temples are simple structures consisting of a veranda, a hall and a shrine at the rear.

Q.13) Which among the following are examples of Mauryan sculptural tradition?

- 1. Lion Capital at Sarnath
- 2. Seated Buddha at Sarnath
- 3. Didarganj Yakshini

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

- The **Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath** popularly known as the **Lion Capital** is the finest example of Mauryan sculptural tradition. It is also our national emblem. It is carved with considerable care—voluminous roaring lion figures firmly standing on a circular abacus which is carved with the figures of a horse, a bull, a lion and an elephant in vigorous movement, executed with precision, showing considerable mastery in the



IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

sculptural techniques. This pillar capital symbolising *Dhammachakrapravartana* (the first sermon by the Buddha) has become a standard symbol of this great historical event in the life of the Buddha.

- The **life-size standing image of a Yakshini** holding a *chauri* (flywhisk) from **Didargunj** near modern Patna is another good example of the sculptural tradition of the Mauryan Period. Kept in Patna Museum, it is a tall, well-proportioned, free-standing sculpture in round made in sandstone with a polished surface.
- The image of the **seated Buddha from Sarnath** belonging to the late **fifth century CE** is housed in the site museum at Sarnath. It has been made in Chunar sandstone. The Buddha is shown seated on a throne in the *padmasana*. It is a fine example of the Sarnath school of sculpture which emerged during Gupta Period.

Q.14) Consider the following pairs:

Sculpture	Caves
1. Gajasura Shiva	Ellora
2. Mara Vijaya	Ajanta
3. Maheshmurthi	Elephanta

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.14) Solution (d)

- **Gajasur Shiva** sculpture in Cave No.15, **Ellora**.
- The theme of **Mara Vijaya** has been painted in the caves of **Ajanta**. This is the only sculptural representation sculpted on the right wall of Cave No. 26.
- The image of **Maheshmurti** at **Elephanta** dates back to the early sixth century CE. It is located in the main cave shrine. In the tradition of western Deccan sculpting it is one of the best examples of qualitative achievement in sculpting images in rockcut caves.

Q.15) Consider the following pairs:

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Structures	Meant for
1. Hammams	Giving religious instructions
2. Sarais	Traveller's lodge
3. Naqqar Khana	Drum House
4. Khanqahs	Watch towers

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

- **Hammams** - A Turkish bath is a place of public bathing.
- **Sarais** - *Sarais* were largely built on a simple square or rectangular plan and were meant to provide temporary accommodation to Indian and foreign travellers, pilgrims, merchants, traders, etc.
- **Naqqar Khana** - Drum house from where ceremonial music was played which was usually situated over the gate. It was a popular feature in Mughal palace-complexes.
- **Khanqahs** or Ribat - is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood or tariqa and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation.

Q.16) With reference to Nayaka paintings, consider the following statements:

1. It is an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.
2. The painting of Dakshinamurthy at Lepakshi is a good example of this style.

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

- Paintings of the Nayaka dynasty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are seen in Thiruparakunram, Sreerangam and Tiruvarur in Tamil Nadu. In Thiruparakunram, paintings are found of two different periods—of the fourteenth and the seventeenth century. Early paintings depict scenes from the life of Vardhaman Mahavira.
- The Nayaka paintings depict episodes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also scenes from Krishna-leela.
- In Tiruvarur, there is a panel narrating the story of Muchukunda. In Chidambaram, there are panels of paintings narrating stories related to Shiva and Vishnu - Shiva as Bhikshatana Murti, Vishnu as Mohini, etc.
- In the Sri Krishna temple at Chengam in Arcot District there are 60 panels narrating the story of the Ramayana which represent the late phase of Nayaka paintings.
- **The examples cited above suggest that Nayaka paintings were more or less an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.** Hence Statement 1 is correct.
- The figures, mostly in profile, are set against a flat background. Male figures are shown slim-waisted but with less heavy abdomen as compared to those in Vijayanagara. The artist, as in the previous centuries and following traditions, has tried to infuse movement and make the space dynamic. **The painting of Nataraja at Tiruvalanjuli is a good example.**
- In Lepakshi, in Andhra Pradesh, there are glorious examples of Vijayanagara paintings on the walls of the Shiva temple – Shiva with Bow and Arrow Shooting the Boar, Dakshinamurthy paintings etc. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.17) Which of the following is/are the decorative style used in Indo-Saracenic Architecture?

1. High and low relief carving
2. Tessellation
3. Calligraphy and use of Jalis
4. Depiction of living forms on the surface of wall
5. Arabesque

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Decorative forms used in Indo-Saracenic or Indo-Islamic Architecture

- These forms included designing on plaster through incision or stucco. The designs were either left plain or covered with colours.
- Motifs were also painted on or carved in stone. These motifs included varieties of flowers, both from the sub-continent and places outside, particularly Iran. The lotus bud fringe was used to great advantage in the inner curves of the arches.
- Walls were also decorated with cypress, chinar and other trees as also with flower vases. Many complex designs of flower motifs decorating the ceilings were also to be found on textiles and carpets.
- In the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries tiles were also used to surface the walls and the domes. Popular colours were blue, turquoise, green and yellow.
- Subsequently the **techniques of tessellation (mosaic designs) and pietra dura** were made use of for surface decoration particularly in the dado panels of the walls. At times lapis lazuli was used in the interior walls or on canopies.
- Other decorations included **arabesque, calligraphy and high and low relief carving and a profuse use of jalis**. The high relief carving has a three-dimensional look. The arches were plain and squat and sometimes high and pointed.
- From the sixteenth century onwards arches were designed with trefoil or multiple foliations. Spandrels of the arches were decorated with medallions or bosses.
- The roof was a mix of the central dome and other smaller domes, chatris and tiny minarets. The central dome was topped with an inverted lotus flower motif and a metal or stone pinnacle.
- While Hindus as part of their religious faith decorated sculptures and paintings, **Islam forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface**, developed their religious art and architecture consisting of the arts of arabesque, geometrical patterns and calligraphy on plaster and stone.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Nandalal Bose, an artist:

1. He was one of the notable painters of Bengal school of Art.
2. He is known to have beautified the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

3. He was the first artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Bengal school is supposed to have a reactionary approach to the existing styles of paintings in the 1940–1960. The idea of the Bengal school came up with the works of Abhanindranath Tagore in early 20th century. Nandalal Bose (1882 – 1966) was a disciple of Abanindranath Tagore, was a notable painter of this school.	Bose created a black on white linocut print of Gandhi walking with a staff which became the iconic image for the non-violence movement. He was also asked by Jawaharlal Nehru to sketch the emblems for the Government of India's awards, including the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Shri. He is also known to have taken up the task of beautifying the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.	He became the second artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi, India's National Academy of Art in the year 1956. Jamini Roy of Bengal School of Art was the first artist to be elected as Fellow in 1955.

Q.19) With reference to Pattachitra paintings, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is a traditional wall-based scroll painting from Odisha.
- 2. The artists use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings.
- 3. The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.19) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Pattachitra paintings is a traditional cloth-based scroll painting from Odisha , which derives its unique place because of its pictorial conception, technique of painting, line formation and colour scheme. These paintings were traditionally drawn by the mahapatras, an original artiste caste in Odisha.	The artist does not use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings. In Pattachitra, it is a tradition to complete the borders of the painting first. When the painting is completed it is held over a charcoal fire and lacquer is applied to the surface. This makes the painting water resistant and durable, besides giving it a shining finish.	Depiction of temple of Lord Jagannath, his brother Balram and sister Subhadra, Krishna Lila, incarnations of Lord Vishnu, mythological and folk stories from the Panchatantra, Puranas, Ramayana-Mahabharata and the Geet Govind. The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources. The gum of the kaitha tree is the chief ingredient, and is used as a base for making different pigments.

Q.20) Consider the following pairs:

1. Cheriya paintings – Madhya Pradesh
2. Mandana paintings - Rajasthan
3. Paitkar paintings - Jharkhand

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

- **Mandana paintings are wall and floor paintings of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, India.** Mandana are drawn to protect home and hearth, welcome gods into the house

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

and as a mark of celebrations on festive occasions. Village women in the Sawai Madhopur area of Rajasthan possess skill for developing designs of perfect symmetry and accuracy. The ground is prepared with cow dung mixed with rati, a local clay, and red ochre. Lime or chalk powder is used for making the motif. Tools employed are a piece of cotton, a tuft of hair, or a rudimentary brush made out of a date stick. The design may show Ganesha, peacocks, women at work, tigers, floral motifs, etc

- The village Amadubi situated in the Eastern part of Jharkhand is also called the village of Paitkar. 'Paitkar' is the traditional painting of this village, an art form which is present in the village from ancient times. The **Paitkar paintings are also popularly known as the scroll paintings of Jharkhand**. This painting form is popular in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and other adjacent states of India. The tribal artists in Jharkhand have fostered this art of scroll painting that has long been used in storytelling performances and in socio-religious customs. The paintings that belong to this form have a common subject of what happens to human life after death. This scroll painting also mirrors the Bengali and Jharkhandi daily life. The historical lineage of the Paitkar painting can be traced to the culture associated with the state of West Bengal, but now the art is practiced only in Amadubi village. Paitkar painting may be considered as the variable of Pata painting.
- **Cheriyal Scroll Painting** is a stylized version of Nakashi art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to the **Telangana**. They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Q.21) Which of the following organisation released the Women, Business and The Law Report 2020?

- a) Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
- b) UN-Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA)
- c) UN Women
- d) World Bank

Q.21) Solution (d)

- **The Women, Business and The Law Report 2020** is the sixth edition of the report by **World Bank** to analyze the impact of laws and regulations (legal gender equality) on women's economic opportunity (entrepreneurship and employment) in 190 economies.
- It measures global progress towards gender equality in the law and the legal differences on access to economic opportunities between men and women.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

- Eight indicators are Mobility, Workplace, Pay, Marriage, Parenthood, Entrepreneurship, Assets, and Pension.
- India was ranked 117th and scored 74.4 out of 100.

Q.22) Consider the following pairs:

Cities in News	Country
1. Al-Asad	Iraq
2. Sirte	Egypt
3. Lamu	Kenya
4. Erbil	Syria
5. Tripoli	Jordan

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

- **Al-Asad and Erbil** military bases are located in **Iraq**.
- **Lamu** town is situated on the coast of **Kenya**.
- **Sirte** is a City in **Libya** located on the Mediterranean coast.
- **Tripoli** is in **Libya**.

Q.23) Consider the following statements about Mugger Crocodile:

1. It is found in freshwater habitats and also in coastal saltwater lagoons and estuaries.
2. It is an 'Endangered' species under IUCN Red List.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The Mugger Crocodile is an egg-laying and hole-nesting species. It is mainly restricted to the Indian subcontinent. Found in a number of freshwater habitat types including rivers, lakes & marshes and also in coastal saltwater lagoons and estuaries.	IUCN status: Vulnerable. It is protected under Schedule I of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972.

Q.24) The Zo Kutpui is a festival of which of the following tribes?

- a) Mizo
- b) Apatani
- c) Kuki
- d) Meitei

Q.24) Solution (a)

- **Zo Kutpui** is festival celebrated by different **Mizo tribes** is an attempt to unify and strengthen the brotherhood among various Mizo tribes living in different parts of the world.
- Mizoram government will be organising Zo Kutpui in at least 10 states across India and countries such as US, Myanmar and Bangladesh.

Q.25) With reference to North-East Gas Grid Project, which of these statements is/are **NOT** correct?

1. The grid connects all the eight states in North-Eastern region.
2. It is implemented by Gas Authority of India Ltd (GAIL).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
North-East Natural Gas Pipeline Grid is the 1,656-km pipeline which connects Guwahati in Assam to major cities in the region such as Itanagar, Dimapur, Kohima, Imphal, Aizawl and Agartala covering all eight states in North-Eastern region.	The project is critical towards implementing the government's Hydrocarbon Vision 2030 for the North-East. Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL) - a joint venture company of five CPSEs (IOCL, ONGC, GAIL, OIL and NRL) is the implementation Agency.

Q.26) Consider the following statements

1. 'Bureau of Immigration (BoI)' is under the aegis of Ministry of External Affairs.
2. The e-FRRO scheme has been implemented on the Immigration, Visa and Foreigner's Registration & Tracking (IVFRT) platform.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

'Bureau of Immigration (BoI)' is under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs.

e-FRRO scheme is aimed at building a centralized, transparent online platform for the foreigners to avail visa related services and to provide Faceless, Cashless and Paperless services to the foreigners with user friendly experience.

The e-FRRO scheme has been implemented on the IVFRT platform with negligible extra expenditure, taking a cue from the already successfully running e-Visa scheme.

Q.27) Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Places in News Country

1. Ashdod – Israel
2. Taal Volcano – Indonesia
3. Hulhumale – Sri Lanka

Select the correct code

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

Q.27) Solution (a)

Ashdod – Israel

Taal Volcano – Philippines

Hulhumale – Maldives

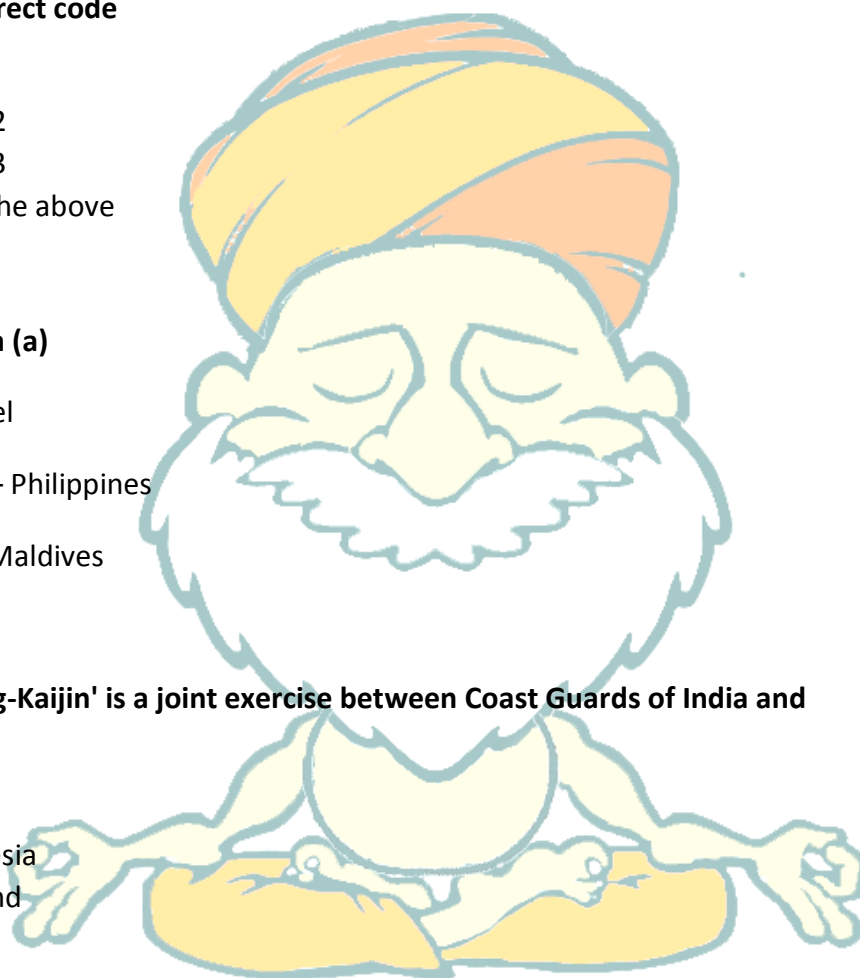
Q.28) "Sahyog-Kaijin" is a joint exercise between Coast Guards of India and

- a) Japan
- b) China
- c) Indonesia
- d) Thailand

Q.28) Solution (a)

The aim behind 'Sahyog-Kaijin' is to strengthen the bond between India and Japan.

Q.29) The term 'Reciprocating Territories of India' was in new recently. Consider the following statements



IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

1. The scope of the term flows from the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. United Arab Emirates is the only to be the reciprocating territory of India

Select the correct statements

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

Q.29) Solution (a)

The definition, explanation and scope of Reciprocating Territories of India flows from section 44-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (the Code). A bare perusal of section 44-A of 'the code' suggests that a reciprocating territory means any country or territory outside India which the Central Government may by notification in the official gazette, declare to be a reciprocating territory for the purpose of section 44-A.

Apart from UAE, the other countries declared to be "reciprocating territories" are: United Kingdom, Singapore, Bangladesh, Malaysia, Trinidad & Tobago, New Zealand, the Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Trust Territories of Western Samoa, Hong Kong, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Aden.

Q.30) 'Reskilling Revolution' is an initiative by

- a) World Economic Forum
- b) World Bank
- c) World Trade Organization
- d) International Monetary Fund

Q.30) Solution (a)

India on Wednesday joined as a founding government member the World Economic Forum's Reskilling Revolution, an initiative to provide one billion people with better education, skills and jobs by 2030

The scheme aims to future-proof workers from technological change and help economies by providing new skills for the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

IASbaba 60 Day Plan 2020 – Day 39 History

Founding governments include Brazil, France, India, Pakistan, the Russian Federation, UAE and the US.

