

IASbaba 60 Day plan 2020 – Day 40 History



Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Regional Music</i>	<i>Region or State</i>
1. Chhakri	Kashmir
2. Laman	Uttarakhand
3. Pandavani	Chhattisgarh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Chhakri, Kashmir: Chhakri is a group song which is the most popular form of Kashmir's folk music. It is sung to the accompaniment of the noot (earthen pot) rababs, sarangi and tumbaknari (an earthen pot with high neck).</p> 	<p>Laman, Himachal Pradesh: In Laman a group of girls sing a stanza and a group of boys give reply in the song. This continues for hours. Interesting is that the girls singing on one of the peaks of the hill seldom see the faces of the boys singing on another peak. In between is the hill which echoes their love song. Most of these songs are sung especially in Kullu Valley.</p>	<p>Pandavani, Chhattisgarh: In Pandavani, tales from Mahabharata are sung as a ballad and one or two episodes are chosen for the night's performance. The main singer continuously sits throughout the performance and with powerful singing and symbolic gestures he assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.</p> 

Q.2) Consider the following:

1. Javali
2. Tappa
3. Dhamar
4. Kirtanam
5. Tillana

Which of these are musical forms of Carnatic Music?

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

Q.2) Solution (b)

Musical forms of Carnatic Music:

- **Gitam:** It is the simplest type of composition with an easy and melodious flow of raga.
- **Suladi:** The Suladi is a talamalika, the sections being in different talas.
- **Svarajati:** It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam. The theme is either devotional, heroic or amorous.
- **Jatisavaram:** It is noted for the use of rhythmical excellence and the Jati pattern.
- **Varnam:** It is the only form which does not find a counterpart in Hindustani music. This form is called a Varnam because many of the Svara group patterns called 'Varnas' in ancient music are interwoven in its texture.
- **Kirtanam:** It is valued for the devotional content or Bhakti Bhava of the Sahitya.
- **Kriti:** It developed from the Kirtanam. It is a highly evolved musical form.
- **Pada:** Padas are scholarly compositions in Telegu and Tamil and are composed mainly as dance forms.
- **Tillana:** It corresponding to the Tarana of Hindustani music, is a short and crisp form. It is mainly a dance form, but on account of its brisk and attractive music.
- **Javali:** A javali is a composition belonging to the sphere of light classical music. Sung both in concert programmes and dance concerts, the javalis are popular because of the attractive melodies in which they are composed.
- **Pallavi:** This is the most important branch of creative music. It allows improvisation.

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- There are ten main styles of singing in **Hindustani music** like the Dhrupad, Khayal, **Tappa**, Chaturanga, Tarana, Sargam, Thumri and Ragasagar, Hori and **Dhamar**.

Q.3) With reference to Kutiyattam art, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It is a traditional Sanskrit performing art dance form of Kerala.
2. Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of male performance in Kutiyattam.
3. It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.3) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Kutiyattam is one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala and is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions. In its stylized and codified theatrical language, netra abhinaya (eye expression) and hasta abhinaya (the language of gestures) are prominent. They focus on the thoughts and feelings of the main character.	It is traditionally performed in theatres called Kuttampalams, which are located in the Hindu temples. Kutiyattam is performed by a community of male actors called Chakyars and female performers called Nangiars, assisted by drummers called Nambiars. Pakarnattam is an aspect of Kutiyattam that involves embodying and emoting male and female roles. Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of female performance in Kutiyattam.	It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'



Q.4) Consider the following calendar types:

1. Vikram Samvat
2. Saka Samvat
3. Hijri Calendar
4. Gregorian Calendar

Which of these calendars are of solar calendar?

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

Q.4) Solution (a)

In India, four types of calendars are followed:

- **Vikram Samvat:** The Vikram era started 56 years before the Christian era, i.e. around **56 BC** and is in force in almost all of India except the region of Bengal. This era as historians believe, is said to have been established by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over the Saka rulers. It is a **lunar calendar** based on ancient Hindu calendar.

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- **Saka Samvat:** This calendar form was initiated by King Shalivahan in **78 AD**. It was also known as the Saka era as it is to this tribe that Shalivahan belonged. The Saka Calendar is **Luni-solar** with lunar months and solar year.
- **Hijri Calendar:** This calendar has *Arabic* origin. Previously termed as *Amulfil*, it changed to Hijri or hejira after the death of Prophet Mohammed to commemorate his hijrat, from Mecca to Madina, which took place in the 52nd year of his life in **622 A.D**. This year became the *zero year* for the hijri era. A year under this calendar is **lunar** and is divided into 12 months, having 354 days in a year.
- **Gregorian Calendar:** This calendar is based on the birthday of the founder of Christianity, Jesus Christ. It is a **solar year** commencing from the first day of January and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs:

Block Printing Techniques	Heritage of
1. Bagru	Rajasthan
2. Bagh	Madhya Pradesh
3. Ajrakh	Maharashtra

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.5) Solution (a)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Bagru Block printing is a traditional technique of printing with natural colour done by the Chipka community in Bagru village of Rajsthan . Traditionally,	Bagh print is a traditional Indian handicraft originating in Bagh, Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh . The process is characterised by hand printed wood block	Ajrakh is a block-printed textile that is resist-dyed using natural dyes including indigo and madder. It is made by Khatri community in Kutch, Gujarat and is distinguished by its color-

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motifs printed at Bagru are large with bold lines.



relief prints with naturally sourced pigments and dyes.



blue with red - and its complex geometric & floral patterns.



Q.6) Consider the followings statements on contribution of women writers in different languages:

1. Lal Ded was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called 'vatsun or Vakhs' in Sanskrit.
2. Meera Bai wrote in three languages i.e. Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi.
3. Akkamahadevi wrote in Kannada and Avvayyar wrote in Telugu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

- The contribution of women writers in different languages during that period deserves special attention. Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Maitreyi, Apala, Romasha Brahmavadini, etc., right from the days of the Vedas (6000 B.C. – 4000 B.C.), focused on the image of women in mainstream Sanskrit literature.
- The songs of Buddhist nuns (6th century B.C.) like Mutta and Ubbiri and Mettika in Pali express the torment of feelings for the life left behind. The Alwar women poets (6th century A.D.), like Andal and others, gave expression to their love for the divine.
- **Lal Ded (1320-1384), the Muslim poetess from Kashmir was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called vatsun or Vakhs, literally "speech" (Voice). Known as Lal Vakhs, her**

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verses are the earliest compositions **in the Kashmiri language** and are an important part in the history of modern Kashmiri literature. Hence **statement 1 is incorrect**.

- **Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada**, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal. **Statement 3 is incorrect** as Avvayyar contributed to Tamil literature.

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.
2. Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic music is kriti-based.
3. Hindustani music has homogenous and Carnatic music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Difference between Carnatic and Hindustani Music

- Carnatic music originated in South India whereas Hindustani music in North India. **Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.** Thus both are having great association with religion.
- **Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic is kriti-based.** Hindustani stresses pure notes versus the gamaka-based Carnatic ragas.
- It is believed that the music of India was more or less uniform before the 13th century. Hindustani synthesises with Vedic, Islamic and Persian traditions. Carnatic is comparatively untouched and developed on the original lines.
- **Carnatic music has homogenous and Hindustani music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.** Hence **Statement 3 is incorrect**.
- Carnatic music has a restrained and intellectual character as compared with the more secular Hindustani traditions.

Q.8) Which of the following criteria are to be met to declare a language as ‘Classical Language’ in India?

1. It must have recorded history over a period of 2500 years.
2. The literary tradition must be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
3. Its ancient texts considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

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.8) Solution (c)

- As per Ministry of Culture, following criteria were laid down to determine the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as a Classical Language:
 - i. **High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;** Hence **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
 - ii. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
 - iii. The **literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;**
 - iv. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.”
- Benefits accrued to a classical language are:
 - i. A Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Languages is set up.
 - ii. The University Grant Commission (UGC) awards research projects for promoting these languages and create a certain number of Professional Chairs for the Classical Languages in the Central Universities.
 - iii. Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in classical Indian languages are given.

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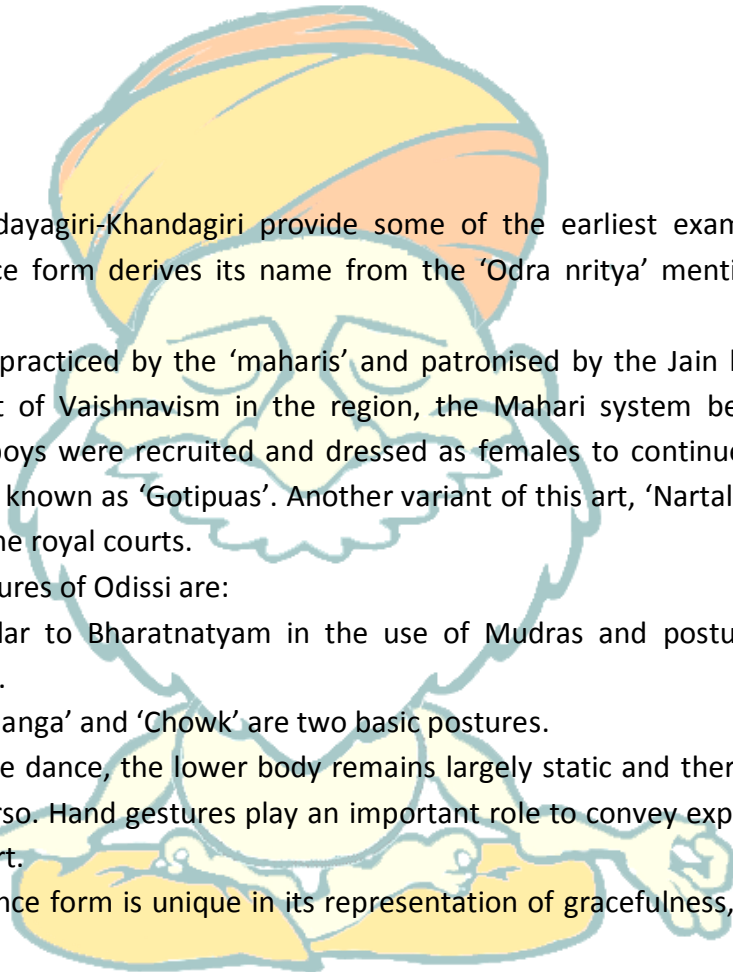
- Currently, six languages enjoy the 'Classical' status: Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014).

Q.9) Which of the following classical dance form is also known as 'Mobile Sculpture'?

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

Q.9) Solution (b)

- The caves of Udayagiri-Khandagiri provide some of the earliest examples of Odissi dance. The dance form derives its name from the 'Odra nritya' mentioned in Natya Shastra.
- It was primarily practiced by the 'maharis' and patronised by the Jain king Kheravela. With the advent of Vaishnavism in the region, the Mahari system became defunct. Instead, young boys were recruited and dressed as females to continue the art form. They came to be known as 'Gotipuas'. Another variant of this art, 'Nartala' continued to be practised at the royal courts.
- Some of the features of Odissi are:
 - It is similar to Bharatnatyam in the use of Mudras and postures to express emotions.
 - The 'tribhanga' and 'Chowk' are two basic postures.
 - During the dance, the lower body remains largely static and there is movement of the torso. Hand gestures play an important role to convey expressions during Nritya part.
 - Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty.
 - **The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with her body. Hence, it is known as 'mobile sculpture'.**





Q.10) Consider the following forms of puppetry:

1. Yampuri
2. Tholpavakoothu
3. Ravanachaya
4. Putul Nauch
5. Togalu Gombeyata

Which of these are types of shadow puppetry in India?

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

Q.10) Solution (b)





Different Puppetry forms:

String Puppetry	Shadow Puppetry
Gombeyata (Karnataka)	Togalu Gombeyata (Karnataka)
Bommalattam (Tamil Nadu)	Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)
Kuthputli (Rajasthan)	Tholpavakoothu (Kerala)

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Kundhei (Odisha)	Ravanachaya (Odisha)
Rod Puppetry	Glove Puppetry
Putul Nauch (West Bengal)	Paavakoothu (Kerala)
Yampuri (Bihar)	

Shadow Puppetry Forms

Togalu Gombeyata (Karnataka)	Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)
	
Tholpavakoothu (Kerala)	Ravanachaya (Odisha)
	

Q.11) Consider the following pairs:




Folk Arts	Heritage of
1. Kalamakari	Tamil Nadu
2. Gramiya Kalai	Andhra Pradesh
3. Aipan	Uttarakhand

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

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Q.11) Solution (b)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Kalamkari is an ancient style of hand painting done on cotton or silk fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural dyes in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.</p> 	<p>Gramiya Kalai is a folk art from Tamil Nadu.</p> 	<p>Aipan is one of the traditional art (painting form) of Kumaon, Uttarakhand. It has great social, cultural and religious significance.</p> 

Q.12) Match the following martial arts of India with its origin:

1. Kalaripayattu	A. Tamil Nadu
2. Silambam	B. Kerala
3. Cheibi Gad-ga	C. Bihar
4. Pari-khanda	D. Manipur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Kalaripayattu, Kerala	Silambam, Tamil Nadu
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Cheibi Gad-ga, Manipur



Pari-khanda, Bihar



- **Kalaripayattu** also known simply as Kalari, is an Indian martial art and fighting style that originated in modern-day Kerala.
- **Silambam** is a weapon-based Indian martial art originating in modern-day Tamil Nadu in the Indian subcontinent and is estimated to have originated in approximately 1000 BCE. This ancient fighting style is mentioned in Tamil Sangam literature 400 BCE.
- One of the most ancient martial arts of Manipur, **Cheibi Gad-ga** involves fighting using a sword and a shield. It has now been modified to a stick encased in soft leather in place of a sword and a leather shield.
- **Pari-khanda**, created by Rajputs, is a form of martial art from Bihar. It involves fighting using sword and shield. Still practiced in many parts of Bihar, its steps and techniques are widely used in Chhau dance. In fact this martial art forms the basis of Chhau dance in which all its elements are absorbed. The name of this martial art consists of two words, 'Pari' that means shield while 'khanda' refers to sword, thus the use of both sword and shield in this art.

Q.13) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Folk dance</i>	<i>Heritage of</i>
1. Kaksar	Odisha
2. Raas	Gujarat

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3. Koli




Maharashtra

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

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

Q.13) Solution (a)

- Folk dances in India represent the culture and tradition of the community from where it originated.
- Folk dances are usually performed during the respective community's celebration- childbirth, festivals, weddings, etc.

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>Kaksar folk Dance: It is performed by Abhujmaria tribe in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, to invoke the blessings of the deity and to enjoy a rich harvest. It allows the dancers to choose their life partners from the same dance troupe.</p> 	<p>Raas, popularly known as dandiya raas is one of the most popular folk dances of Gujarat. Associated with agricultural activities, it can be termed as occupational dancing of farmers. Dandiya raas takes its name from dandiya, a pair of wooden sticks, used to mark time.</p> 	<p>Koli is one of the most popular dance forms of Maharashtra that derives its name from the fisher folk of Maharashtra - Kolis. These fishermen are famous for their distinct identity and lively dances. Their dances consists elements from their occupation that is fishing.</p> 

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Q.14) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Festivals of North East</i>	<i>Tribal Group</i>
1. Myoko	Mishmi
2. Wangala	Garo
3. Moatsu Mong	Rengma

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.14) Solution (b)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Myoko festival is celebrated by the many tribes residing in the Apatani villages. It is all about upholding the spirit of togetherness and friendship between these villages. Myoko festival is celebrated on a rotational basis by eight Apatani villages.</p> 	<p>The dominant Garo Tribe primarily celebrates the Wangala festival in Meghalaya. The festival indicates the beginning of winter and is celebrated as a nod to the post harvest season.</p> 	<p>Moatsu Mong festival of the Ao tribe in Nagaland marks the completion of the sowing season. It is a three-day event that is celebrated from May 1 to 3 each year. Moatsu Mong is a very colourful event and also is also the icon of the rich Naga culture.</p> 

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Q.15) Which of the following statements about Rani-Ki-Vaav is/are correct?

1. It is a palace built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty.
2. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.15) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Rani-ki-Vav is built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty. It is the 11th century stepwell (not a palace) and is one of the finest examples of stepwells in Gujarat. It is of seven storeys with five exist and there are more than 800 elaborate sculptures which are survived.	It is located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat. This is a protected monument under the Archeological Survey of India and is listed under UNESCO's List of Tangible World Heritage Sites In India as cultural site.

Q.16) With reference to 'Mohiniyattam', consider the following statements:

1. It traces its origin to the temples of Tamil Nadu.
2. It is a classical solo dance, performed by women only.
3. It lays emphasis on hand gestures and *mukhabhinaya* with subtle facial expressions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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Q.16) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology. 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. It traces its origin to the temples of Kerala.	It is the classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by both male and female. There are evidences to prove the existence of a community of female temple dancers who assisted the temple rituals by adding expressive gestures to the mantras chanted by the temple priests.	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 foot work is not terse and is rendered softly. Importance is given to the hand gestures and Mukhabhinaya with subtle facial expressions.

- Other Salient Features of Mohiniyattam Dance are
 - 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.
 - Movements have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvatirakali.
 - Mohiniyattam lays emphasis on acting. The dancer identifies herself with the character and sentiments existing in the compositions like the Padams and Pada Varnams which give ample opportunity for facial expressions.





Q.17) Consider the following pairs:

Crafts	Heritage of
1. Tawlhlohpuan	Meghalaya
2. Aranmula kannadi	Karnataka
3. Kandangi Sarees	Kerala

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

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Tawlhlohpuan is a medium to heavy, compactly woven, good quality fabric from Mizoram and is known for warp yarns, warping, weaving & intricate	Aranmula kannadi , (Aranmula mirror) is a handmade metal-alloy mirror, made in Aranmula, a small town in	Kandangi Sarees are handwoven cotton sarees manufactured in Tamil Nadu .

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designs that are made by hand.



Pathanamthitta, Kerala.



Q.18) A tribal art originated from the Western Ghats which mainly uses circles, triangles and squares to form numerous shapes and depict daily life activities like fishing, hunting, festivals, dance and more. What sets it apart is the human shape: a circle and two triangles.

The above passage describes which of the following art form?

- a) Phad painting
- b) Saura Painting
- c) Pithora Painting
- d) Warli painting

Q.18) Solution (d)

- Warli Painting: The name of the painting comes from the people who have been carrying the painting tradition that goes back to 2500-3000 BC.
- They are called the Warlis, indigenous people that occupy mainly the Gujarat-Maharashtra border. These paintings have close resemblance to the mural paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh that date back to the pre-historic period.
- These ritualistic paintings have a central motif of a chaukat or chauk, which is surrounded by scenes portraying fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees and festivals.
- Traditionally, the paintings are done on the walls using very basic graphic vocabulary, including a **triangle, a circle and a square**.
- These shapes are inspired from nature, i.e. circle from sun or moon, triangle from conical shaped trees or mountains and square from sacred enclosure or piece of land. To represent a human or animal, two triangles are joined at the tip, with circles acting like their head.

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- The base is made of a mixture of mud, branches and cow dung that gives it a red ochre colour. For painting only white pigment is used, which is made of a mixture of gum and rice powder.



Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Embroidery Traditions</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Kashida	Kashmiri
2. Kasuti	Karnataka
3. Kalabattu	Uttar Pradesh




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.19) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
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Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Kashida is a popular Kashmiri needlework technique, traditionally used on garments such as stoles, woollen pherans and rugs.</p> 	<p>Kasuti is a traditional form of folk embroidery practised in the state of Karnataka, India. Kasuti work which is very intricate sometimes involves putting up to 5,000 stitches by hand and is traditionally made on dresswear like Ilkal sarees.</p> 	<p>Zardozi or Zari or Kalabattu is an embroidery work done in metal wires. Varanasi, Lucknow, Surat, Ajmer, Bhopal and Hyderabad are important centres for zari work. In this work, metal ingots are melted and pressed through perforated steel sheets.</p> 

Q.20) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Cities in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network</i>	<i>Creative Fields</i>
1. Jaipur	Crafts and Folk Arts
2. Hyderabad	Films
3. Chennai	Media arts
4. Mumbai	Design
5. Varanasi	Music

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.20) Solution (c)

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- UNESCO’s Creative Cities Network (UCCN) created in 2004 aims towards a common objective of placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level and to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through innovative thinking and action.
- Network covers seven creative fields: crafts and folk arts, media arts, film, design, gastronomy, literature and music.
- Indian cities in UNESCO’s Creative Cities Network are
 - **Mumbai (Films Creative)**
 - **Hyderabad (Gastronomy)**
 - **Chennai and Varanasi (Music)**
 - **Jaipur (Crafts and Folk Arts)**

Q.21) Consider the following statements about Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE):

1. It is a statutory body established under the Energy Conservation Act, 2001.
2. It developed State Energy Efficiency Index in association with Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL).
3. It is the implementing body of the Smart Meter National Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) is a statutory body under the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 , under the Ministry of Power.	The State Energy Efficiency Index tracks the progress of Energy Efficiency (EE) initiatives in states and union territories based on 97 significant indicators. The index is developed by Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in association with Alliance for an Energy Efficient	The Smart Meter National Programme is being implemented to deploy smart meters across the country. The scheme is being implemented by Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL) , a JV of PSUs under Ministry of Power.

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	Economy (AEEE).	
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Q.22) Which of the following statements about International Maritime Organization (IMO) is/are NOT correct?

1. It is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping.
2. It is the only UN special agency to have its headquarters in the United Kingdom.
3. IMO measures cover both accidental and operational oil pollution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.22) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
International Maritime Organization (IMO) is the global standard-setting authority for the safety, security and environmental performance of international shipping. Its main role is to create a regulatory framework for the shipping industry that is fair and effective, universally adopted and universally implemented.	The objective of IMO is the improvement of Maritime safety and the prevention of marine pollution. It is the only UN special agency to have its headquarters in the United Kingdom, London. It is the first ever international organization devoted exclusively to maritime matters.	IMO measures cover all aspects of international shipping including ship design, construction, equipment, manning, operation and disposal. It covers accidental and operational oil pollution along with different types of pollution by chemicals, goods in packaged form, sewage, garbage and air pollution.

Q.23) Recently seen in news, the ‘biorock or mineral accretion technology’ is related with which of the following?

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- a) Coral reef restoration
- b) Carbon capture and storage
- c) Biomining of metallic nodules
- d) De-contaminate the polluted water

Q.23) Solution (a)

- The Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), with help from Gujarat's forest department, is attempting for the first time a **process to restore coral reefs using biorock or mineral accretion technology in the Gulf of Kachchh.**
- Biorock is the name given to the substance formed by electro accumulation of minerals dissolved in seawater on steel structures that are lowered onto the sea bed and are connected to a power source, in this case solar panels that float on the surface.
- Fragments of broken corals are tied to the biorock structure, where they are able to grow at least four to six times faster than their actual growth as they need not spend their energy in building their own calcium carbonate skeletons.

Q.24) The 'Cyber Safe Women' initiative launched by the Government of which of the following?

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Kerala
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Delhi

Q.24) Solution (c)

- **Maharashtra Government launches 'Cyber Safe Women' initiative.** Maharashtra Government 'has launched a 'Cyber Safe Women' initiative under which awareness camps will be held across all the districts of the state regarding cyber safety.

Q.25) With reference to Nilavembukudinee, consider the following statements:

1. It is an Ayurveda medicine recommended for prevention and management of all types of viral infections/fevers.

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2. It acts as immunostimulant and immunomodulator.

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.25) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Nilavembukudineer is a Siddha medicine recommended for prevention and management of all types of viral infections/fevers. It reduces symptoms associated with fever, which include – a headache, body aches, muscle aches, loss of energy, fatigue, weakness etc. It is also effective for reducing joint pain, joint swelling, muscle pain, headache and rashes associated with chikungunya infection.	It acts as immunostimulant and immunomodulator , which boosts immunity and modulates defence response in the body. It contains herbal ingredients, which have antipyretic, anti-inflammatory, antiviral, and immunomodulatory actions.

Q.26) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Global Refugee Forum'.

1. The first-ever Global Refugee Forum was held in Geneva, Switzerland.
2. It was organized by the governments of Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, and Turkey, in partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Select the correct statements

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

Q.26) Solution (c)

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The first-ever Global Refugee Forum took place from 17-18 December 2019 in Geneva, Switzerland.

The event was organized by the governments of Costa Rica, Ethiopia, Germany, Pakistan and Turkey, in partnership with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). It was co-hosted by the government of Switzerland.

The next Global Refugee Forum will take place in 2023, with a mid-term review meeting in 2021.

Q.27) Consider the following statements with respect to 'Carborundum'.

1. It is a semiconductor
2. It is a desirable mirror material for astronomical telescopes.
3. It can be used in the production of graphene.

Select the correct statements

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

Q.27) Solution (d)

Silicon carbide (SiC), also known as carborundum, is a semiconductor containing silicon and carbon. It occurs in nature as the extremely rare mineral moissanite.

The low thermal expansion coefficient, high hardness, rigidity and thermal conductivity make silicon carbide a desirable mirror material for astronomical telescopes.

Silicon carbide can be used in the production of graphene because of its chemical properties that promote the epitaxial production of graphene on the surface of SiC nanostructures.

Q.28) 'Yarrabubba crater' was in news recently. Where is it located?

- a) Australia
- b) Mexico
- c) Mongolia

d) Portugal

Q.28) Solution (a)

The Yarrabubba crater is an impact structure, the eroded remnant of a former impact crater, situated in the northern Yilgarn Craton near Yarrabubba Station between the towns of Sandstone and Meekatharra, Mid West Western Australia. It is Earth's oldest known impact structure.

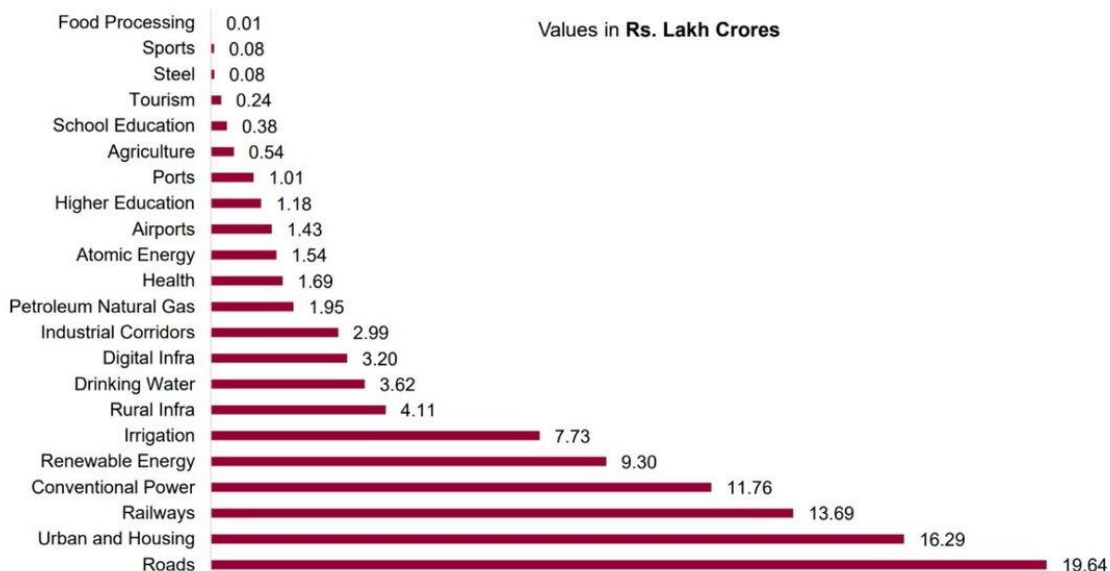
Q.29) Which of the following sectors has received maximum allocation under the 'National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP)'?

- a) Renewable Energy
- b) Urban and Housing
- c) Railways
- d) Roads

Q.29) Solution (d)



Sector-wise break-up of the NIP



Note – Energy (All included) is 24%.

Q.30) 'New and Emerging Strategic Technologies (NEST)' is under the aegis of

- a) Ministry of External Affairs
- b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c) Ministry of Science and Technology
- d) Prime Minister's Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council

Q.30) Solution (a)

The Ministry of External Affairs announced the setting up of New, Emerging and Strategic Technologies (NEST) division. This will look into the issues pertaining to new and emerging technologies and will help in collaboration with foreign partners in the field of 5G and artificial intelligence which are in line with India's security goals.

Its mandate shall include, but not be limited to, evolving India's external technology policy in coordination with domestic stakeholders and in line with India's developmental priorities and national security goals. It will also help assess foreign policy and international legal implications of new and emerging technologies and technology-based resources, and recommend appropriate foreign policy choice.

NEST will negotiate technology governance rules, standards and architecture, suited to India's conditions, in multilateral and plurilateral frameworks.

It will also undertake creation of HR capacity within the ministry for technology diplomacy work by utilising the existing talent-pool and facilitating functional specialisation of foreign service officers in various technology domains.

