

Q.1) With reference to Sattriya dance, consider the following statements?

1. It narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.
2. The dance is generally performed in group by male monks known as 'Bhokots'.
3. The songs are composition of Shankaradeva known as 'Borgeets'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

Basic information

Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the Vaishnava Saint Sankaradeva in the 15th century AD in Assam. The art form derives its name from the Vaishnava monasteries known as 'Sattras', where it was primarily practised. It finds mention in the ancient text 'Natya Shastra' of sage Bharat Muni. It is inspired from Bhakti Movement.

Statement analysis

Statement 1: The focus of the Sattriya recitals is to own the devotional aspect of dance and narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.

Statement 2: The dance is generally performed in group by male monks known as 'Bhokots' as part of their daily rituals or even on festivals.

Statement 3: Khol (drum), Cymbals (Manjira) and Flute form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form. The songs are composition of Shankaradeva known as 'Borgeets'.

Q.2) Bhagoria is a folk dance associated with which tribe of the Madhya Pradesh?

- a) Bhil
- b) Sahariya
- c) Baiga
- d) Ropar

Q.2) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Explanation:

Bhagoriya is a well-known dance of the Bhils, a large tribe of the Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh. The dance is associated with a festival known as Bhagoria and a fair called Bhagoriya Haat. The unwed boys and girls of the tribe prepare for this fest that serves the purpose of a marriage bureau by establishing links between prospective brides and bridegrooms leading to nuptial union.

Q.3) Hojagiri, a folk dance, is performed in which of the following state?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Tripura
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Uttarakhand

Q.3) Solution (b)

Explanation:

A famous folk dance of Tripura, Hojagiri involves movement of only the lower-half of the body by a group of four to six women or young girls. It is performed during Lakshmi puja. The female dancers balance earthen pitchers as well as other props while dancing.

Q.4) With reference to cultural traditions in India Putul nautch, Yampuri, Pavakoothi are forms of

- a) Dance form
- b) Puppetry
- c) Harvest festival
- d) Folk music

Q.4) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Puppetry is one of the ancient forms of entertainment. The element of a puppet being controlled by a master makes it a captivating experience, while the low cost of animation and production of a performance makes it popular among freelance artists.

Explanation:

Putul Nautch: It is the traditional rod puppet dance of Bengal-Odisha-Assam Region. The figures are generally three to four ft. high and dressed like characters of Jatra. They generally have three joints – at the neck and at the shoulders.

Yampuri: the traditional rod puppet in bihar is known as Yampuri. These puppets are made of wood and are without any joints. They are carved out of a single piece of wood and then painted and dressed in bright colours.

Pavakoothi : It is the traditional glove puppet show of Kerala. It originated around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with colourful headgears, feathers and face paints which is an evidence of a heavy influence of Kathakali dance form. The plays are themed around narrations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs with reference to Harappan Period:

Book	:	Written by
1. Manimekalai	:	Chithalai Chathanar
2. Humayun-namah	:	Inayat Khan
3. Rajatarangani	:	Kalhan

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Manimekalai, is a Tamil epic composed by Kulavāṇikaṇ Chithalai Chathanar** probably around the 6th century. It is an "anti-love story", a sequel to the "love story" in the earliest Tamil epic Silappadikaram, with some characters from it and their next generation.

Statement 2: **Humayun-nama was written by Gulbadan Begum**, the account of the life of her half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar

Statement 3: one of the earliest texts from Kashmir **was Kalhana's Rajatarangani** written in Sanskrit in 12th century AD. It gives a detailed account of the Kings of Kashmir.

Q.6) Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Ravanchhaya | : | Shadow puppets |
| b) Tholu Bommalata | : | String puppets |
| c) Yampuri | : | Rod puppets |
| d) Pavakoothu | : | Glove puppets |

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 : **Shadow puppets are flat figures.** They are cut out of leather, which has been treated to make it translucent. Shadow puppets are pressed against the screen with a strong source of light behind it. The manipulation between the light and the screen make silhouettes or colourful shadows, as the case may be, for the viewers who sit in front of the screen. e.g

- **Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's shadow theatre** has the richest and strongest tradition. The puppets are large in size and have jointed waist, shoulders, elbows and knees.
- **Ravanachhaya of Orissa.** The puppets are in one piece and have no joints. They are not coloured, hence throw opaque shadows on the screen. The manipulation requires great dexterity, since there are no joints.

Statement 2 : **String Puppets** - India has a rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets. Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are some of the regions where this form of puppetry has flourished.

- **The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta.** They are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana, the traditional theatre form of the region.

Statement 3: Rod Puppets - They are an extension of glove-puppets, but often much larger and

supported and manipulated by rods from below. This form of puppetry now is found mostly in West Bengal and Orissa.

- The traditional Rod puppet of Bihar is known as **Yampuri**. These puppets are made of wood.

Statement 4: **Glove puppets**, are also known as sleeve, hand or palm puppets. The head is made of either papier mache, cloth or wood, with two hands emerging from just below the neck. The rest of the figure consists of a long flowing skirt.

- **In Kerala, the traditional glove puppet play is called Pavakoothu**. It came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali, the famous classical dance-drama of Kerala, on puppet performances.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs

Theatre form	State
1. Ojapali	: Assam
2. Bhavai	: Maharastra
3. Burra Kattha	: Odisha

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.7) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Ojapali is a unique narrative theatre form of Assam**, primarily associated with the festival of Manasha or the Serpent Goddess. The narration is a prolonged affair, with three distinct parts – Baniya Khanda, Bhatiyali Khanda and Deva Khanda. Oja is the main narrator and Palis are the members of the chorus.

Statement 2: **Bhavai is the traditional theatre form of Gujarat**. The centers of this form are Kutch and Kathiawar. The instruments used in Bhavai are: bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj,

rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc. In Bhavai, there is a rare synthesis of devotional and romantic sentiments.

Statement 3: **Burra Katha is a popular story-telling tradition of Andhra Pradesh.** It derives its name from Burra – the percussion instrument used extensively during the performance. The performance consists of a main artist or narrator and two co-artists who provide the rhythm as well as the chorus.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Martial art</i>	:	<i>State</i>
1. Thangta	:	Mizoram
2. Pari Khanda	:	Bihar
3. Kathi samu	:	Andhra Pradesh

Which of the above given pairs are is/correctly matched?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Thangta Created by the Meitei people of Manipur,** Thang-ta is an armed martial art that finds its mention as one of the most lethal combat forms. Thang refers to a 'sword', while Ta refers to a 'spear', thus sword and spear are the two main elements of Thang-ta.

Statement 2: **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.

Statement 3: **Kathi Samu is one of the ancient martial arts of Andhra Pradesh,** practiced by the royal armies. This prestigious martial art employs various kinds of swords. The place where Kathi Samu is performed is known as 'garidi.'

Q.9) Consider the following statements with reference to Kathak?

1. It is the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture.
2. Jaipur and Benaras Gharana is associated with it.
3. Vaishnavite cult of bhakti movement had significant impact on it.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.9) Solution (d)

Basic information:

The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story. Kathakars or story-tellers, are people who narrate stories largely based on episodes from the epics, myths and legends. It probably started as an oral tradition. Mime and gestures were perhaps added later on to make the recitation more effective. Thus evolved a simple form of expressional dance, providing the origins of what later developed into Kathak as we see it today.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: Today, **Kathak has emerged as a distinct dance form. Being the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture**, it represents a unique synthesis of Hindu and Muslim genius in art. Further, Kathak is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.

Statement 2: The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh. He established the Lucknow gharana with its strong accent on bhava, the expression of moods and emotions. **The Jaipur gharana known for its layakari or rhythmic virtuosity and the Benaras gharana are other prominent schools of Kathak dance.** The technique of movement in Kathak is unique to it.

Statement 3: The Vaishnavite cult which swept North India in the 15th century. and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular alongwith the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.

Q.10) Consider the following statements with folk dances of India:

1. Giddha is the female counterpart of the male Bhangra.
2. The Rangma is the war dance of the Mizoram.
3. Cheraw is a folk dance of Nagas and is performed using bamboo sticks..

Which of the above given statements are not correct?

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

Q.10) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Bhangra is the highly energetic folk dance of Punjab. Accompanied with infectious and catchy drum beats, it is a popular form of celebration during festivities. **Giddha is the female counterpart of the male Bhangra.**

Statement 2: **The Rangma is the war dance of the Nagas.** Dressed in colourful costumes, jewellery and colourful headgears, the dancers enact mock war formations and traditions.

Statement 3: **Cheraw is a folk dance of Mizoram and is performed using bamboo sticks.** It is likely to have a foreign origin. Men tap long pairs of bamboo in rhythmic beats, and girls dance to the beats of bamboo.

Q.11) Gitam, Jatisvaram, Suladi, Varnam and Svarajati are associated with

- a) Carnatic music
- b) Hindustani classical Music
- c) Kathak dance form
- d) Manipuri dance form

Q.11) Solution (a)

Basic information:

The course of the evolution of Indian music saw the emergence of two different sub systems as Hindustani and Carnatic music. In Haripala's "Sangeeta Sudhakara", written in the 14th century

A.D., the terms Carnatic and Hindustani are found for the first time. The two distinct styles, Hindustani and Carnatic came into vogue after the advent of the Muslims, particularly during the reign of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Both the systems of music received their nourishment from the same original source.

Explanation:

Musical forms associated with Carnatic music

Gitam : Gitam is the simplest type of composition. **Taught to beginners of Carnatic music**, the gitam is very simple in construction, with an easy and melodious flow of music.

Suladi: very much like the gitam in musical structure and arrangement, the Suladis are of a higher standard than the gitam.

SVARAJATI : This is learnt after a course in gitams. More complicated than the gitas, the Svarajati paves the way for the learning of the Varnams. It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam.

JATISVARAM:Very similar to the svarajati in musical structure, this form- Jatisvaram-has no sahitya or words

The Varnam is a musical form in Carnatic Music, whereas musical forms like the Kirtana, Kirti, Javali, Tillana, etc. have their similar counterparts in Hindustani Music, the Varnam does not find a counterpart.

Q.12) Consider the following statements

1. Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen are associated with Dhrupad style of music.
2. The origin of Khyal style and Tarana style was attributed to Amir Khusrau.

Select the incorrect answer using the code below:

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

Q.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Incorrect statement is being asked here

Dhrupad: Dhrupad is one of the oldest and grandest forms of Hindustani classical music and finds its mention even in Natyashastra (200 BC–200 AD). Although Dhrupad consolidated its position as a classical form of music in the 13th century, it reached its zenith in the court of emperor Akbar.

Khyal: The word 'Khyal' is derived from Persian and means "idea or imagination". This form is popular amongst the artists as this provides greater scope for improvisation. Khyal is based on the repertoire of short songs ranging from two to eight lines. Generally, a Khyal composition is also referred to as a 'Bandish'.

Tarana Style: In this style, the rhythm plays a very crucial role. The structure consists of mainly melody, usually short, repeated many times, with variation and elaboration at the performer's discretion.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Akbar employed and patronised musical masters like Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen , who was considered to be one of the Navaratna or nine gems of the Mughal court. It is also speculated that Baiju Bawra sang at the court of Akbar.	The origin of Khyal style and Tarana style was attributed to Amir Khusrau in the 13th-14th century.

Q.13) the Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa is associated with which of the following religion.

- a) Hinduism
- b) Jainism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Islam

Q.13) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Dipavamsa: It was probably composed in 3rd-4th centuries AD in Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka). It

literally means "Chronicle of the Island". It mentions about the visit of **Buddha** to Sri Lanka and the arrival of tooth relic of Buddha.

Mahavamsa: It is an epic poem similar to Dipavamsa and is written in Pali language. It dates back to 5th century AD and has account of **Buddha's visit** to Ceylon (Srilanka), Chronicles of Kings of Ceylon, etc.

Q.14) With reference to the cultural tradition of India, 'Ammanavari', 'Pandavani', Ovi' and 'Chhakri' is associated with?

- a) Folk music
- b) Theatre forms
- c) Forms of Puppetry
- d) Folk dances

Q.14) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Ammanavari: Ammanavari are songs sung in praise of Chola monarch. Ammanai is a wooden ball and the women folk sing appropriate songs while playing the ball. This game of Ammanai is still current in Tamil Nadu.

Ovi: This form of music is from Maharashtra and Goa. They are usually the songs of women i.e., they are sung by women during leisure time and when they are completing their household work.

Chhakri: 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).

In Pandavani, from Chhatisgarh 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.

Q.15) "This is a traditional art form from Maharashtra tracing its roots to as early as 10th century A.D. It is drawn by an indigenous tribe living in mountainous as well as coastal areas of Maharashtra – Gujarat border. Their painting are mainly dominated by basic geometric shapes like circle, squares, triangle etc." Which art form is being referred here?

- a) Saura Art
- b) Kalamezhuthu
- c) Khovar Art
- d) Warli art

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Saura is a style of mural paintings which is related to the Saura tribe of Odisha.** These paintings also originated from the state of Orissa but it is also found in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. They are also called Ikons

Statement 2: Kalamezhuthu art is a ritual art of God's own country- Kerala. "Kalam" means picture and "ezhuthu" means drawing. This is a painting done on the floor and it can be seen during festivals and special occasions.

Statement 3: **This traditional wall art is done in the harvest season.** The word Kho or Koh means cave and Var means husband. This matriarchal art is done by the women of the house to decorate the wedding chambers of newlywed couples. Khovar art originated from Jharkhand.

Statement 4: **Belonging to the state of Maharashtra, this tribal art (Warli tribe)** is famous for its elementary wall paintings. It is one of the finest examples of folk paintings. In this, basic geometrical shapes are used such as- square, circle, triangle etc.

Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to Mudi yettu:

1. It is a traditional folk theatre form of Kerala.
2. It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala

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.16) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Mudiyettu, **traditional folk theatre form of Kerala** is celebrated in the month of Vrischikam (November-December). **It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala**, as an oblation to the Goddess. It depicts the triumph of goddess Bhadrakali over the asura Darika. The seven characters in Mudiyettu-Shiva, Narada, Darika, Danavendra, Bhadrakali, Kooli and Koimbidar (Nandikeshvara) are all heavily made-up.

Q.17) Consider the following statements:

1. Bitti Chitra is a mud wall painting from Orrisa.
2. Chikan embroidery defines the culture and cloth making process of Lucknow.
3. Bohra weaving is mainly done on Cap.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Bitti chitra is a mud wall painting from Rajasthan. People decorate walls with bitti chitra through which they try to secure house from evil spirits.	The Chikankari or Chikan embroidery defines the culture and cloth making process of Lucknow. It uses white thread to make flowers and other beautiful patterns. It can be done on a variety of clothes like cotton, mulmul ka cotton, polyester and voile.	Bohra weaving is made using an aluminium vessel as a base, the crochet is begun at the centre and proceeds in a spiral form, from the core to the outer edge. Here both geometric and floral patterns are created. It is mainly done on Cap.

Q.18) Consider the following statements with reference to Classical languages:

1. Sanskrit was the first language to be designated as classical language of India.
2. To be recognised as classical language, it must have recorded history of 8000-9000 years.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q.18) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

In 2004, the Government of India declared that languages that meet certain requirements would be accorded the status of a "Classical Language of India".

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: Tamil was the first language to be recognised as classical language in 2004, followed by Sanskrit in 2005. Odia is the latest addition.

Statement 2: To be recognised as classical language of India, following criteria were laid down:

- **High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500- 2000 years;**
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
- The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;
- 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.

Q.19) which among the following is not one of the five great epics of Tamil literature of Sangam age?

- a) Silappatikaram
- b) Kundalakesi

- c) Civaka Cintamani
- d) Tolkāppiyam

Q.19) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Five great epics of Tamil literature of the sangam age

These five epics were written over a period of 1st century CE to 10th century CE and act as the historical evidence of social, religious, cultural and academic life of people during the era they were created.

- 1). **Silappatikaram** was a non-religious text of the 1st century CE. The writer of Silappatikaram was Ilango Adigal.
- 2). Manimegalai. In Manimekalai there is an elaborate exposition of the doctrines of Buddhism. The writer of Manimekalai was Seethalai Sathanar.
- 3) **Civaka Cintamani** was a Jain religious text but its date of composition cannot be ascertained. The writer of Civaka Cintamani was Tirutakkatevar.
- 4) **Kundalakesi** was a Buddhist religious text composed in around 5th century CE. The writer of Kundalakesi was Nagakuthanar or Nagasena.
- 5) Valayapathi. It was a Jain religious text of 9th century CE. The writer of Valayapathi was some anonymous Jain ascetic.

Option (D) is incorrect because Tolkappiyam is the most ancient extant Tamil grammar text and the oldest extant long work of Tamil literature. It is a comprehensive text on grammar, and includes sutras on orthography, phonology, etymology, morphology, semantics, prosody, sentence structure and the significance of context in language.

Q.20) Consider the following statements about Jogi arts:

1. It is tribal art from Gujarat.
2. It is mostly done in black and white.

Select the correct code:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Statement analysis:

Jogi art is a tribal art from Rajasthan that hinges on lines and dots. It is mostly done in black and whites; however the recent installation in the city of Jaipur is of vibrant colours and is practised by artists from Magriwada in Reodar tehsil of Sirohi district in Rajasthan. Interestingly, now this tribal art form is just practised by a nuclear family.

Q.21) Which of the following is/are the newly introduced criteria by the 15th Finance Commission to determine the share of states?

1. Income Distance
2. Tax effort
3. Demographic Performance

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

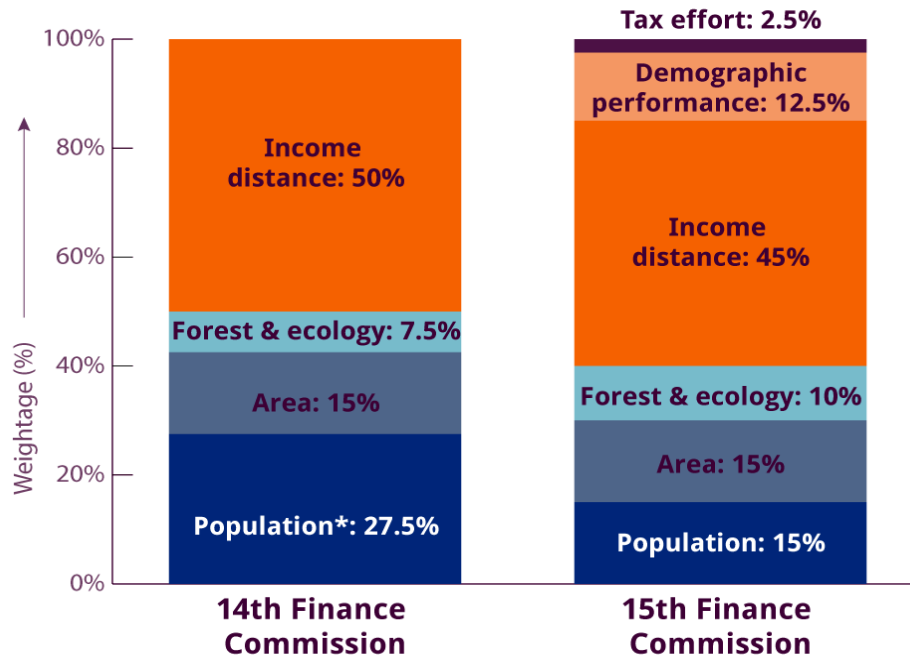
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Solution (b)

The 15th Finance Commission used the following criteria while determining the share of states: (i) 45% for the income distance, (ii) 15% for the population in 2011, (iii) 15% for the area, (iv) 10% for forest and ecology, (v) 12.5% for demographic performance, and (vi) 2.5% for tax effort.

Demographic Performance and Tax effort are the two newly introduced criteria by the 15th Finance Commission.

Revenue-sharing formulas in the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



Q.22) Which of the following risk has been ranked as number one in the list of 'risks by impact' in the Global Risk Report, 2021?

- Climate Action Failures
- Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Infectious Diseases
- Biodiversity Loss

Q.22) Solution (c)

- The World Economic Forum recently released the 16th edition of the Global Risks Report, 2021. The report was released based on the Global Risks Perception Survey undertaken by more than 650 members of World Economic Forum.
- The **top three risks by impact** are **infectious diseases**, climate action failures and weapons of mass destruction. The risk posed by infectious diseases has been ranked as no. 1 on the list of risks by impact, while in 2020 was listed at 10th place.

- The **top three risks by likelihood** that are to happen in the next ten years are extreme weather, climate action failure, and human environmental damage.

Q.23) Which of the following article of the Constitution empower Parliament to create legislatures for the Union Territories (UTs)?

- a) Article 239
- b) Article 239A
- c) Article 239AA
- d) Article 240

Q.23) Solution (b)

- **Article 239A was originally brought in, by the 14th Constitutional amendment Act, 1962 to enable Parliament to create legislatures for the UTs** (objective was to fulfil the democratic aspirations of people in UTs through providing legislatures & Council of Ministers).
- Under this article, the parliament enacted the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.
- The aftermath of this law is that a simple amendment in the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963 can create a legislature with more than 50% nominated members.
- Article 239 – Administration of UTs
- Article 239AA – Special provisions with respect to Delhi (The 69th Amendment Act, 1992).
- Article 240 – Power of President to make regulations for certain UTs

Q.24) Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center (IN-SPACe) will permit and oversees which of the following activities of non-government private entities?

1. Building of launch vehicles and satellites
2. Sharing of space infrastructure under the control of ISRO
3. Usage of spacecraft data and rolling out of space based services

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.24) Solution (d)

- **Indian National Space Promotion and Authorization Center (IN-SPACe)** is an independent nodal agency under Department of Space (DOS) for allowing space activities and usage of DOS owned facilities by non-government private entities (NGPEs) as well as to prioritise the launch manifest.
- IN-SPACe is to be established as a single window nodal agency, with its own cadre, which will permit and oversee the following activities of NGPEs.
 - i. Space activities including **building of launch vehicles and satellites** and providing space based services as per the definition of space activities.
 - ii. **Sharing of space infrastructure and premises under the control of ISRO** with due considerations to on-going activities.
 - iii. Establishment of temporary facilities within premises under ISRO control based on safety norms and feasibility assessment
 - iv. Establishment of new space infrastructure and facilities, by NGPEs, in pursuance of space activities based on safety norms and other statutory guidelines and necessary clearances.
 - v. Initiation of launch campaign and launch, based on readiness of launch vehicle and spacecraft systems, ground and user segment.
 - vi. Building, operation and control of spacecraft for registration as Indian Satellite by NGPEs and all the associated infrastructure for the same.
 - vii. **Usage of spacecraft data and rolling out of space based services** and all the associated infrastructure for the same.

Q.25) The E-Chhawani portal and mobile app was launched recently by which of the following Ministry?

- a) Ministry of Defence
- b) Ministry of Home Affairs

- c) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare
- d) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

Q.25) Solution (a)

- **E-Chhawani portal and mobile app was launched recently by the Ministry of Defence.**
- Objective: To provide online civic services to over 20 lakh residents of 62 Cantonment Boards across India.
- Through the portal, the residents of cantonment areas will be able to avail basic services like renewal of leases, application for birth & death certificates, water & sewerage connections, etc.
- Developed by: eGov Foundation, Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL), Directorate General Defence Estates (DGDE) and National Informatics Centre (NIC).

Q.26) Tapovan Vishnugad Hydropower Project is being constructed on which of the following rivers?

- a) Rishiganga
- b) Ramganga
- c) Dhauliganga
- d) Alaknanda

Q.26) Solution (c)

- **Tapovan Vishnugad Hydropower Project** is a 520 MW run-of-river hydroelectric project being constructed on Dhauliganga River in Chamoli District, Uttarakhand.
- It is impacted by the recent Uttarakhand Flash Flood due to glacial break in the Tapovan-Reni area of Chamoli District.

Q.27) The special operations like LESKNOW, BIRBIL, THUNDERSTORM aims at which of the following?

- a) To increase the chance of precipitation in semi-arid and arid regions
- b) To enhance interoperability between security forces

- c) To combat organized wildlife crime
- d) To counter insurgency and militancy activities

Q.27) Solution (c)

- The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau (WCCB) has received the Asia Environmental Enforcement Award-2020 awarded by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
- WCCB got the award twice in three years. It has been awarded this year under the Innovation category.
- The WCCB is a statutory (under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972) multi-disciplinary body established by the Government of India under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, to combat organized wildlife crime in the country.
- WCCB has developed an online Wildlife Crime Database Management System to get real time data to analyse trends in wildlife crimes across India.
- This system has been successfully used for carrying out operations such as Operation Save Kurma, Thunderbird, Wildnet, Lesknow, Birbil, Thunderstorm, Lesknow-II etc resulting in huge seizures of Tiger/Leopard Skin/bones, Rhino Horn, Elephant Ivory etc.

Q.28) Pattachitra painting is based in which of the following states of India?

1. Jharkhand
2. West Bengal
3. Odisha
4. Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

- Pattachitra is a picture painted on a piece of cloth. Patta means cloth, and Chitra means picture.
- **It is based in the states of West Bengal and Odisha.**
- Bengal tradition: It is centered around Kalighat (in Kolkata). The theme is Not much devotional.
- Odisha tradition: It is centered around Puri. Almost all of the Chitrakar community hails from a small village in Puri district called Raghurajpur.
- Odisha paintings are based on Hindu mythology and are especially inspired by Jagannath and the Vaishnava sect.
- All colors used in the Paintings are natural.

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

1. A 'Gilt Account' means an account opened and maintained for holding Government securities.
2. Only institutional investors are allowed to open gilt accounts with the Reserve Bank of India.

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.29) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
A "Gilt Account" means an account opened and maintained for holding Government securities, by an entity or a person including 'a person resident outside India' with a "Custodian" permitted by the Reserve Bank of India to	The g-sec market is dominated by institutional investors such as banks, mutual funds, and insurance companies. Recently RBI allowed the Retail investors to directly open their gilt accounts with RBI , and trade in government securities. The central bank has proposed to provide retail

open and maintain Constituent Subsidiary General Ledger Account with the Public Debt Office of the Reserve Bank of India.	investors with online access to the government securities market - both primary and secondary - directly through the Retail Direct platform.
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Q.30) The Democracy Index is released by which of the following organisation?

- a) Reporters Without Borders
- b) Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)
- c) World Economic Forum (WEF)
- d) International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)

Q.30) Solution (b)

- **Democracy Index is released by Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)** giving insight into the current state of democracy worldwide for 167 countries.
- India slipped two places to 53rd position in 2020 Democracy Index while Norway topped the index.
- India has been classified as a 'flawed democracy' along with countries US, France, Brazil etc.

Direction for the following question:

Read the following passage and answer the question that follows the passage.

Speech is great blessings but it can also be great curse, for while it helps us to make our intentions and desires known to our fellows, it can also if we use it carelessly, make our attitude completely misunderstood. A slip of the tongue, the use of unusual word, or of an ambiguous word, and so on, may create an enemy where we had hoped to win a friend. Again, different classes of people use different vocabularies, and the ordinary speech of an educated may strike an uneducated listener as pompous. Unwittingly, we may use a word which bears a different meaning to our listener from what it does to men of our own class. Thus speech is not a gift to use lightly without thought, but one which demands careful handling. Only a fool will express himself alike to all kinds and conditions to men.

Q.31) If one used the same style of language with everyone, one would sound

- a) flat
- b) boring

- c) foolish
- d) pompous

Q.31) Solution (c)

Read carefully the last line of the paragraph -"only a fool will express himself ALIKE to all kinds and conditions to men"

Q.32) A joint family consists of members whose ages are in A.P., the common difference being 3 months. If the youngest member of the family is just 7 years old and the sum of the ages of all the members is 250 years, then the number of members in the joint family is

- a) 25
- b) 22
- c) 30
- d) 35

Q.32) Solution (a)

We know the sum of AP series formula, $S_n = n/2[2a + (n-1)d]$

$$250 = (n/2) [2*7 + (n - 1)(3/12)].$$

$$\Rightarrow 250*8 = n[56 + (n - 1)] \Rightarrow 2000 = 56n + n^2 - n$$

$$n^2 + 55n - 2000 = 0 \Rightarrow (n + 80)(n - 25) = 0.$$

Solving this we get, $n = - 80$, which is not possible and $n = 25$, which is the correct answer.

Q.33) Mr and Mrs Raj have three children - A, B and C, all of whom were born in different cities. A is 2 years elder to B. Mr Raj was 30 years of age when C was born in Hyderabad, while Mrs Raj was 28 years of age when B was born in Bangalore. If C was 5 years of age when A was born in Mumbai, then what were the ages of Mr and Mrs Raj respectively at the time of A's birth?

- a) 35 years, 26 years
- b) 30 years, 21 years
- c) 37 years, 28 years
- d) 38 years, 25 years

Q.33) Solution (a)

It is given that A is 2 years elder to B and C was 5 years of age when A was born in Mumbai. Hence, we can say that C is the eldest and B is the youngest.

Mrs Raj was 28 years of age when B was born in Bangalore. Hence, at the time of A's birth Mrs Raj would have been two years younger i.e. $28 - 2 = 26$ years old.

Mr Raj was 30 years of age when C was born. Hence, at the time of A's birth Mr Raj would have been 5 years older i.e. $30 + 5 = 35$ years old.

Hence, option a is correct.

Q.34) A is the daughter of C while C and D are sisters to one another. S is the mother of D. If R is the son of S, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) D is the grandfather of A
- b) R is the maternal uncle of A
- c) R is the cousin of A
- d) S is the brother of C

Q.34) Solution (b)

C and D are sisters to one another and A is the son of C. Hence, C is the mother of D, therefore, S is maternal grandfather of A. As R is the son of S. Hence, R is the maternal uncle of A.

Q.35) Ten years ago, the ages of the members of a joint family of eight people added up to 231 years. Three years later, one member died at the age of 60 years and a child was born during the same year. After another three years, one more member died, again at 60, and a child was born during the same year. The current average age of this eight-member joint family is nearest to

- a) 24 years
- b) 26 years
- c) 28 years
- d) 30 years

Q.35) Solution (a)

Ten years ago, the total age of the family is 231 years.

Seven years ago, (Just before the death of the first person), the total age of the family would have been $231+8*3 = 231+24 = 255$.

After the death of one member and the birth of a child, the total age is 195 years.

Four years ago, after the death of one member and the birth of another child, the total age of the family is $195+24-60 = 159$ years.

The current total age of the family is $= 8*4 + 159 = 191$ years

The average age is $191/8 = 23.875$ years = 24 years (approx.)

