

**TARGET PRELIMS- 2019**

**Test-24**

**1. Consider the following statements with reference to Sangam and Vedic texts:**

1. Unlike Vedic texts, Sangam texts do not provide any information on the political and economic life of people.
2. Both Vedic and Sangam texts are religious in nature.

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is not correct:** Vedic texts constitute of religious literature where as Sangam texts are secular in nature.

**Statement 2 is not correct :** Sangam texts do provide information of some towns such as kanchi, korkai, madurai, puhar. They also mention of Greek roman trade. The didactic texts of sangam era provide information on code of conduct for kings and his court, for other social groups. Sangam refers to an assembly of Tamil poets held under royal patronage. These poets assembled in collages and compiled poems over a period of 3 to 4 centuries. Sangam is divided into Melkannakku (narrative) eighteen major works. Kilakanakku (didactic) eighteen minor works. These texts suggest about social evolution of Tamil society.

**Educational objective:** To know about the religious nature of Vedic as well as Sangam texts

**2. Match the following statements:**

Temple	Importance
1. Konark Sun Temple	A) The Champa kings of Vietnam
2. Khajuraho temple	B) King Narasimhadeva I, the Ganga dynasty
3. My Son temple	C) King Kyansittha of Burma
4. Ananda Temple	D) Chandela Dynasty, nagara-style

**Select the correctly matched code given below:**

- (a) 1-A ,2-B , 3-D, 4-C
- (b) 1-B ,2-D , 3-A, 4-C
- (c) 1-B ,2-D , 3-C , 4-A
- (d) 1-A ,2-B , 3-C , 4-D

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Why in News?**

Recently there were alleged irregularities in the Archaeological Survey of India's restoration of Konark Sun Temple, which was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.

**About Konark Sun Temple**

- Sun Temple of Konark, built in the middle of 13th century, is a massive conception of artistic magnificence and engineering dexterity situated in Odisha.
- **King Narasimhadeva I, the great ruler of the Ganga dynasty had built this temple.** Since the ruler used to worship the Sun, the temple was considered as a chariot for the Sun God.
- It was designed in the form of a gorgeously decorated chariot mounted on 24 wheels , each about 10 feet in diameter, and drawn by 7 mighty horses.
- It is a classic illustration of the Odisha style of Architecture or Kalinga Architecture .
- Konark forms the third arm of Odisha's Golden Triangle (other being Jagannath Temple, Puri, and the Lingaraja Temple of Bhubaneswar).
- The temple was used as a navigational point by European sailors. They referred to it as the 'Black Pagoda' due to its dark colour and its magnetic power that drew ships into the shore and caused shipwrecks.

**Why in news?**

Recently, the Khajuraho Dance Festival was organised by the the government of Madhya Pradesh at the Khajuraho temple.

**About Khajuraho Temples**

- The Khajuraho Group of Monuments is a group of Hindu and Jain temples in Chhatarpur, Madhya Pradesh, and is one of the **UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India.**
- It was built between **950-1050 AD by the Chandela Dynasty** and famous for their **nagara-style architectural symbolism** and their erotic sculptures (only 10% of all sculptures). The erotic expression is given equal importance in human experience as spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as part of a larger cosmic whole
- It is built of **buff sandstone** and usually have been made on **high terraces**. Almost all the temples have an **inner shrine an assembly hall or mandapa**, and an entrance portico with circumambulatory passage.
- All the towers or shikharas of temple rise high, upward in a curved pyramidal fashion, emphasising the temple's vertical thrust ending in a horizontal fluted disc called an amalak topped with a kalash or vase.
- Some of the temples at Khajuraho are a cluster of five shrines - the main temple

surrounded by four others at each corner (**Panchayatana**)

- The **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple (largest)**, the Devi Jagadamba Temple, the Chitragupta Temple, the Vishwanatha Temple, the Parvati Temple, **the Lakshamana or Chaturbhuja Temple (dedicated to Vishnu)**; the Varaha Temple; the Chaunsat Yogini Temple (the only temple made entirely of granite and dedicated to sixty four yoginis) are some of the very famous and worth studying from the art and architectural point of view.
- The South-East of Khajuraho is famous for Jain Temples. The Parsvanatha Temple is most important one whereas the Ghantai Temple is named because of the bell and chain ornaments at its pillars.

### Why in News?

President of India on his recent visit to **Vietnam** went to the **My Son temple** complex in Kwangnan province.

### About My Son Temple

- It is a cluster of abandoned and partially ruined Hindu temples in Vietnam, constructed between the 4th and the 14th century AD by **the Champa kings of Vietnam**.
- It has been recognized by **UNESCO as a world heritage site**.
- Here many temples were built to the Hindu divinities such as Krishna and Vishnu, but **most importantly to Shiva**. (the most important of which is **Bhadreshvara**.)
- The temples have a variety of architectural designs symbolizing the greatness and purity of Mount Meru, the mythical sacred mountain home of Hindu gods at the center of the universe.
- They are constructed in fired brick with stone pillars and decorated with sandstone basreliefs depicting scenes from Hindu mythology
- **The Archaeological Survey of India is undertaking the restoration** of three temple groups at My Son.

### Why in news?

- Prime Minister visited the Ananda Temple at Bagan in Myanmar which is being restored by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI).

### More on News

- It is a Buddhist temple built in 12th century by King Kyansittha of Burma. It is the second largest temple in the entire Bagan region and is considered a masterpiece of Mon Architecture. ASI took up the conservation work of the temple after MoU was signed in 2010.

### Other Conservation Works of ASI

- **Bamiyan Caves** – The Bamiyan Buddha statues in Afghanistan were carved out of rock facing the Bamiyan valley in 6-7<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to their destruction in 2001 by terrorist activities, the Bamiyan Buddhas were considered to be the largest Buddha sculptures in the world.
- **Angkor Wat (Cambodia)** - Built between A.D. 1113 and 1150 roughly and encompassing an area of about 500 acres (200 hectares) is one of the largest religious

monuments ever constructed. The temple was built by King Suryavarman II. It was originally built as a Hindu temple dedicated to God Vishnu, but it was converted to a Buddhist temple in 14<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Ta Prohm Temple (Cambodia)** - Built from 1186 A.D. and originally known as Rajavihara (Monastery of the King), Ta Prohm was a Buddhist temple dedicated to the mother of Jayavarman VII.

- **Vat Phou Temple in Laos** – This ruined Khmer temple complex is older than Angkor Wat. One temple at the site is as old as 5<sup>th</sup> century. It is an active Buddhist religious place. However, various carvings can be found of Indra (the Hindu god of war, storms, and rainfall) riding a three-headed elephant and Vishnu riding on a garuda, an eagle. It is a UNESCO world heritage site.

- **My Son Temple (Vietnam)** - My Son Sanctuary dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> to the 13<sup>th</sup> centuries CE. The property is located in the mountainous border Duy Xuyen District of Quang Nam Province, in central Viet Nam. It is a Hindu temple constructed during the My Son civilization.

**Educational objective:** To know about the various temples are in news.

**3. With reference to the famous 'Chhau dance', consider the following statements:**

1. It is a combination of music, dance and Martial arts.
2. It is a traditional dance form of southern Nilgiris.
3. It is accompanied by the musical instruments like Mahuri and Dhola.

**Select the correct statement(s) using code given below:**

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Chhau dance is a major classical Indian dance, which has its origin in the eastern Indian states of Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha. **Hence statement 2 is incorrect.** It is found in three styles named after the location where they are performed, i.e. the Purulia Chhau of Bengal, the Seraikella Chhau of Bihar now in Jharkhand, and the Mayurbhanj Chhau of Odisha. It has its base in the martial arts tradition. The dance is a stylized mock battle in which two groups of dancers armed with swords and shields, who alternatively attack and defend themselves with vigorous movements and elegant stances. Especially notable is the accompanying music, noted for its rhythmic

complexities and vigorous percussion. **Hence, statement 1 is correct**

The instruments include 'Mahuri' - a double reeded instrument, 'Dhola' - a barrel shaped two-sided drum, 'Dhumsa' - a hemispherical drum and 'Chadchadi' - a short cylindrical drum. **Hence, statement 3 is correct**



**Educational objective:** To know about the various dances in India and the instruments used in the dance forms

**4. Consider the following statements about temple architecture of India:**

1. Kailashnath temple at Ellora represents excellent example of cave architecture built by Pallavas.
2. Seven Rath temples of Mahabalipuram is an example of rock cut temple built by Rashtrakutas.

**Select the correct statements using code given below:**

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect.** Kailashnath temple at Ellora represents excellent example of cave architecture built by Rashtrakutas.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** Pallavas excelled in rock cut temple architecture. The classic example is seven Rath temples of Mahabalipuram.

**Educational objective:** To know about the temple architecture of India and the rulers who who built the temples.

**5. The 'Bani festival' is celebrated at the Devaragattu Temple in the state of Andhra Pradesh. It is known for:**

- (a) Lord Shiva's victory over a demon
- (b) Lord Krishna and Balarama
- (c) Bull-Fighting
- (d) Snake worship

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:** The Bani festival celebrated at the Devaragattu Temple in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh is a 100-year-old festival where devotees from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka gather and hit each other on the head from midnight till dawn, to commemorate the killing of a demon by Mala Malleshwara (Shiva), earlier axes and spears were used instead of lathis.

The fifth day of the lunar month of Shravan is celebrated as Nag Panchami across India and Nepal when snakes and ant hills are worshipped.

Bull fighting is part of Jallikattu festival; Hundreds of men chase the bull, trying to snatch the prize from its horns. Unlike Spanish bull-fighting, the bull isn't killed in Jallikattu. It is the matador who is left vulnerable, because he cannot carry weapons and the bulls' horns are sharpened. In the past two decades, over 200 people have died indulging in this dangerous sport. In May 2014, the Supreme Court of India banned Jallikattu.

**Educational Objective:** To know about various festivals in India

**6. Consider the following pairs.**

Movement	Area
1. Brahmo Samaj	Eastern India
2. Paramhansa Mandalis	Western India
3. Self-respect Movement	Southern India
4. Ramkrishna Movement	Pan India

**Which of the following pairs is/ are correctly matched?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) All the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Table of Reform Movements (Among Hindus)**

Eastern India	BrahmoSamaj TattvabodhiniSabha BrahmoSamaj of India Young Bengal Movement PrarthanaSamaj
Western India	Student's Library and Scientific Society Paramhansa Mandalis Satyashodhak Samaj Servants of India Society
Southern India	SNDP Movement VokkaligaSangha Justice Movement Self-respect Movement Temple Entry Movement
Pan India	Ramkrishna Movement Arya Samaj Theosophical Movement

**Educational objective:** To know about the various social reforms reform movement.

**7. Consider the following statements with regard to “Seva Bhoj Scheme”:**

- 1. It is a centrally sponsored Scheme to reduce financial burden of charitable Religious Institutions.
- 2. It is a scheme under the Ministry of Culture.



Which of the above statement (s) is/are correct using the code given below?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Recently, Ministry of Culture launched a new scheme “Seva Bhoj Yojna”.

- It is a central sector scheme to reduce financial burden of Charitable Religious Institutions.
- It envisages reimbursing the Central Government share of Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) and Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) of such Charitable Religious Institutions

who provide Food/Prasad/Langar/Bhandara free of cost without any discrimination to Public/Devotees.

- It is applicable to all Charitable Religious Institutions such as Temples, Gurudwara, Mosque,

Church, Dharmik Ashram, Dargah, Matth, Monasteries etc. which follows following norms:

1. Which have been in existence for preceding five years before applying for financial assistance/grant.
2. Which have been distributing free food, langar and prasad to public for at least past three years on the day of application.
3. Which serve free food to at least 5000 people in a month.
4. which should not be blacklisted under provisions of FCRA or any other Act/Rules of the Central/State Government.

The ministry will register the eligible charitable religious institutions for a time period ending with finance commission period and subsequently the registration may be renewed subject to the performance evaluation of the institutions.

**Educational Objective:** To know about the Seva Bhoj Scheme under the Ministry of Culture

**8. 'Patimokkha' often seen in Buddhist philosophy is:**

- (a) The motivation of a bodhisattva
- (b) A ritual associated to attain moksha
- (c) The rules of the Sangha
- (d) A name of a Boddhisatva

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Long list of monastic rules in Buddhism is Patimokkha.

In Theravada Buddhism, the Patimokkha is the basic code of monastic discipline. It is contained in the Suttavibhanga, a division of the Vinaya Pitaka.

During ceremony of Upavastha, list of monastic rules were read from the Patimokkha. Monks who got deviated from the rules confess in the ceremony. And if they were found guilty on serious charges, they were expelled.

**Educational objective:** To know about the key terms and concepts in Buddhist philosophy

**9. With reference to “PRASAD – National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive” consider the following statements:**

1. PRASAD scheme was launched by the Ministry of Culture
2. It is for the development and beautification of pilgrimage sites to tap the growth of domestic tourists driven by spiritual/religious sentiments.
3. The scheme seeks to augment tourism infrastructure at places of pilgrimage to provide better facilities to pilgrims/tourists and enhance their experience

**Which of the statements above are correct 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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**PRASAD- National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive:**

It was launched in 2014-15 by Union Ministry of Tourism. **Therefore statement 1 is incorrect.**

It aims at integrated development of pilgrimage destinations in planned, prioritised and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience. It focuses on the development and beautification of the identified pilgrimage destinations. **Therefore statement 2 is correct.**

**Objectives**

- Harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effect upon employment generation and economic development.
- Enhance tourist attractiveness in sustainable manner by developing world class infrastructure in the religious destinations.
- It also seeks to promote local art, culture, handicraft, cuisine, etc.

**Infrastructure development under this scheme includes**



• Development of entry points (road, rail and water transport), last mile connectivity, basic tourism facilities like Information/interpretation centers, ATM/ money exchange  
Development of eco-friendly modes of transport, lighting and illumination with renewable energy sources, drinking water, parking, toilets, waiting rooms, first aid centers, craft bazars/ haats/souvenir shops/cafeteria, rain shelters, telecom facilities, internet connectivity etc.

**Hence statement 3 is correct**

### **Funding**

Under it, Ministry of Tourism provides Central Financial Assistance (CFA) to State Governments for promoting tourism at identified destinations. For components within public funding under this scheme, Central Government will provide 100% fund. For improved sustainability of project, it also seeks to involve Public Private Partnership (PPP) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as well.

Union Government has included Gangotri and Yamunotri in Uttrarakhand, Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh and Parasnath in Jharkhand under Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) to develop pilgrimage and heritage destinations in the country. With the new additions, the number of sites under PRASAD has now reached to 41 in 25 states

**Educational Objective:** To know about the PRASAD Scheme launched by Ministry of Tourism.

**10. In which among the following dance forms, the representation of the “Rasas” through movements of eyes and eye brows is prominently seen?**

- (a) Kathak
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Kathakali
- (d) Mohiniattam

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Option C is correct.**

Though the movement of eyes and eyebrows are a common feature of almost every dance, Kathakali

is famous for the representation of the “Rasas” through movements of eyes and eye brows.

**Features of Kathakali:**

- Kathakali is essentially an all-male troupe performance.
- Elaborate facial make up and head gear is seen and each and every colour has its own significance.
- It involves both dance and drama.
- Most of them are the grand representations of eternal conflict between good and evil.
- “Manipravalam”, a mix of Malayalam and Sanskrit is the language used in Kathakali Songs.



**11. With respect to Indo – Islamic architecture, the 'Sarais' are :**

- (a) Tunnels connecting major forts of the town.
- (b) Commemorative gateways of the city.
- (c) Ringed cities built to provide temporary accommodation for people.
- (d) Region demarcated by the ruler for local markets.

**12. Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter (DRIP) Index is sometimes seen in the news.**

**DRIP index was released by**

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) India Meteorological Department (IMD)
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare
- (d) CRISIL

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:** Recently, CRISIL released its rainfall parameter index also known as DRIP (Deficient Rainfall Impact Parameter) Index.

DRIP Index move away from simply measuring the rainfall volumetric data and captures the

interaction between the most critical aspect of **vulnerability (irrigation) and weather shocks.**

The higher the CRISIL DRIP score, the more adverse the impact of deficient rains.

The index showed that four states -- Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh - and five

crops -- jowar, soyabean, tur, maize and cotton – are most hurt by deficient rains.

DRIP results highlight some stress in Madhya Pradesh, where rains are still normal (with deficiency of 9%). But given that irrigation is weak, it is likely to have impacted sowing.

Stress is

also visible in Gujarat, West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh, where the DRIP scores are not only

higher than in 2017 — which was a good rainfall year — but also above the average of the past five

years. Broadly, therefore, these four states are seeing more stress.

**Educational Objective:** To know about rainfall parameter index (DRIP) and performance of

various states

**13. Which of the following features is/are found in Pandyan style of temple architecture?**

- 1. Concentric square walls
- 2. Gopurams
- 3. Marriage Hall



4. Use of animal forms in pilasters and columns.

**Select correct answer using code given below:**

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Pandyan style of architecture was further improvement over dravidian architecture. For instance,

temples were given three concentric walls(**Hence statement 1 is correct**) and gates on four sides.

Further, gates were surmounted by watchtowers which further developed into Gopuram(**Hence**

**statement 2 is correct**) .

They also introduced elaborate ornamentation and use of animal forms in pilasters and pillars.

**Hence statement 4 is correct**

Marriage hall wherein deities of god and goddesses were often united was a characteristic feature of Vijayanagar temple style.( **Hence statement 3 is not correct**)

**Educational objective:** To know about the Pandyan style of architecture and their improvement over Dravidian architecture.

**14. Which among the following is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, aimed at showcasing the cultural diversity of the country with the components Dekho Apna Desh, Tourism for All?**

- (a) Swadesh Darshan
- (b) Paryatan Parv
- (c) Adopt a Heritage
- (d) Incredible India 2.0 Campaign

**Answer: B**

**Explanation: Option B is correct.**

**Paryatan Parv:** It is organized with the objective of drawing focus on the benefits of tourism,

showcasing the cultural diversity of the country and reinforcing the principle of —Tourism for All.

Ministry of Tourism in collaboration with other Central Ministries, State Governments recently



organized the second edition of –Paryatan Parv. The three components of Paryatan Parv are:

- 1. Dekho Apna Desh:** To encourage Indians to visit their own country.
- 2. Tourism for All:** Tourism Events at sites across all States in the country are being organised.
- 3. Tourism & Governance:** Interactive Sessions & Workshops with Stakeholders on varied themes will be organised across the Country.

**Swadesh Darshan Scheme:** It is a central Sector Scheme was for integrated development of

theme-based tourist circuits in the country. It is to develop theme-based tourist circuits on the principles of high tourist value, competitiveness and sustainability in an integrated manner to

enrich tourist experience and enhance employment opportunities.

**Adopt a heritage project:** It is an initiative of the Ministry of Tourism, in collaboration with the

Ministry of Culture and the Archaeological Survey of India. It encourages students, public sector

and private organisations to participate more actively in the maintenance of Indian heritage. Under

the scheme, government invites public sector companies, private sector firms as well as individuals,

to develop selected monuments and heritage and tourist sites across India. Selected firms and

individuals will be appointed as –**Monument Mitras** for the development of tourist amenities in

the selected heritage sites for an initial period of 5 years.

**Incredible India 2.0 Campaign:** The campaign will focus on developing at least 10 cities where

the spirituality quotient, medical and wellness potential will be promoted. At present cities from

UP — Ayodhya, Agra, Mathura, Varanasi-Sarnath, and Gorakhpur, Haryana - Kurukshetra, Assam

- Guwahati, and Tamil Nadu - Kanyakumari have been identified for developing tourist circuits.

**Educational Objective:** To know about the steps taken by the government in promotion of tourism in India.

**15. With reference to India State Forest Report (ISFR) 2017, consider the following statements:**



1. India State of Forest Report is prepared by Forest Survey of India (FSI)
2. The Report covers forest fires and timber production from outside forests.
3. It shows a decrease in total forest and tree cover in India

**Which of the above statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

• **The Ministry of Environment, forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC)** has released India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2017. It has revealed that total forest and tree cover in India has increased of over 8,021 sq km (about 80.20 million hectare) which is one percent increase from 2015.

• **The India State of Forest Report 2017 (ISFR 2017) is 15th such report in the series**

**prepared by Forest Survey of India (FSI).** The report has been prepared with the help of

scientific tools and contains information on forest cover, free cover, mangrove cover. Carbon stock in India's forest, growing stock inside and outside the forest areas and forest cover in different patch size classes

• FSI has been assessing the forest and tree resources of our country on a biennial basis since

1987. The result of the assessment are published in its biennial report titled "India State of Forest Report (IFSR)"

• The report for first time contains information on decadal change in water basis in forest during 2005-15. Forest fire, production of timber from outside forest, State wise action stock in

different forest types and density classes

**Educational Objective:** To know about the India State Forest Report (ISFR), 2017

**16. Vesara style of temple architecture is a combination of northern and southern style, in this context consider the following statements**

1. This style of temple architecture originated during the time of Chalukyas of Karnataka
2. Hoysaleswara temple of Halebidu is an example of Vesara style.

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only



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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:** Vesara style of temple architecture is a combination of northern and southern style.

**Statement 1 is correct :** Vesara style of temple architecture originated during the time of Chalukyas of Karnataka.

**Statement 2 is correct :** Hoysaleswara temple of Halebid in Karnataka is an example of Vesara style.

**Educational objective:** To know about the temple architecture of India and the rulers who built the temples.

**17. Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy ?**

- (a) Mimamsa and Vedanta
- (b) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
- (c) Lokayata and Kapalika
- (d) Sankhya and Yoga

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Hindu philosophy refers to a group of darśanas that emerged in ancient India. These include **six systems – Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Mimamsa and Vedanta.** These are also called the Astika philosophical traditions and are those that accept the Vedas as an authoritative, important source of knowledge.

**Kapalika and Kalamukha**, members of either of two groups of Shaivite (devotees of Shiva) ascetics, most prominent in India from the 8th through the 13th century, who became notorious for their practices of esoteric rituals that allegedly included both animal and human sacrifice, though there is no evidence for the latter. They were successors of the Pashupatas, one of the earliest sects.

**Charvaka**, also called **Lokayata** (Sanskrit: “Worldly Ones”), a philosophical Indian school of materialists who rejected the notion of an afterworld, karma, liberation (moksha), the authority of the sacred scriptures, the Vedas, and the immortality of the self.

**Educational objective:** To know about the six systems of Indian Philosophy.



**18. 100. Which among the following is/are the components of National Electronics Policy, 2019?**

1. Encouragement of Transfer of Technology for core technologies.
2. Indegenization of microchips in defence, atomic energy, space and aviation sectors.
3. Promotion of Eco – park in each state to process e-waste in environmental friendly manner.

**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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**The major objectives of NPE – 2019 include:**

- Create eco-system for globally competitive ESDM sector: Promoting domestic manufacturing and export in the entire value-chain of ESDM.
- Provide incentives and support for manufacturing of core electronic components.
- Provide special package of incentives for mega projects which are extremely high-tech and entail huge investments, such as semiconductor facilities display fabrication, etc.
- Formulate suitable schemes and incentive mechanisms to encourage new units and expansion of existing units.
- Encouragement of Transfer of Technology for core technologies. Hence, **Statement 1 is correct.**
- Promote Industry-led R&D and innovation in all sub-sectors of electronics, including grass root level innovations and early stage Start-ups in emerging technology areas such as 5G, IoT/ Sensors, Artificial Intelligence (AI), Machine Learning, Virtual Reality (VR), Drones, Robotics, Additive Manufacturing, Photonics, Nano-based devices, etc.
- Provide incentives and support for significantly enhancing availability of skilled manpower, including re-skilling.
- Special thrust on Fabless Chip Design Industry, Medical Electronic Devices Industry, Automotive Electronics Industry and Power Electronics for Mobility and Strategic Electronics Industry.
- Indigenization of microchips in defence, atomic energy, space and aviation sectors. Hence,

**Statement 2 is correct.**

→ Create Sovereign Patent Fund (SPF) to promote the development and acquisition of IPs in ESDM sector.

→ Promote trusted electronics value chain initiatives to improve national cyber security profile.

→ Promotion of Eco – park in each state to process e-waste in environmental friendly manner. Hence,

**Statement 3 is correct.**

**Educational Objective:** To know about the National Electronics Policy – 2019 and its objectives

**19. Consider the following statements with regard to Indian classical music:**

1. Raga is the basis of rhythm

2. Tala is the basis of melody.

3. The Ragas are classified according to the period of time in a day.

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

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Statements 1 and 2 are not correct.** In the Indian Classical Music, Raga is the basis of melody

and Tala is the basis of rhythm. Each melodic structure of Raga has something akin to a distinct

personality subject and to a prevailing mood. Tala is the rhythmical groupings of beats.

**Statement 3 is correct:** A Raga is a series of five or more notes. They are classified according to

the time of day or night for which they are the most appropriate. For instance:

1. **Bhairava** : Performed at dawn

2. **Megha**: Performed in morning

3. **Dipaka and sriraga** : Performed in the afternoon

4. **Kuashika and Hindola** : at night

**Educational objective:** To know about the features of Indian classical music

**20. Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Clean Sea - 2018’:**

1. It is the Regional Level Marine Oil Pollution Response Exercise conducted by Indian Navy.

2. The objective of exercise was to ascertain preparedness of the respective stakeholders



in responding to major oil spills.

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** Indian Coast Guard (ICG) has conducted Regional Level Marine Oil Pollution

Response Exercise titled 'Clean Sea– 2018' at sea off Port Blair, Andaman & Nicobar (A&B) Islands. **Hence Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Andaman & Nicobar is highly vulnerable to oil spills as almost 200 ships cross Great Channel between Nicobar Islands and Northern Sumatra that leads into Malacca Straits making it among busiest sea routes of world

The objective of exercise was to ascertain preparedness of IGC, resource agencies and other stakeholders in responding to major oil spill in line with provisions of National Oil Spill Disaster

Contingency Plan (NOS-DCP). **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**

**Educational Objective:** To know about 'Clean Sea– 2018' exercise and its objective.

**21. Which of the following are limitations of Social Reform Movement?**

1. Narrow Social Base
2. Movement did not reach rural India
3. Casteism remained strong
4. Social Harmony

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below.**

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

(d) All the above

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Limitations of the Social Reform Movement**

**Narrow Social Base**



Reform in practice in any case affected a very small minority. Only the educated and urban middle class was involved in the social reform movement, while the needs of vast majority of peasants and the urban poor were ignored.

**Movement did not reach rural India**

Given the situation of widespread illiteracy in the rural areas and because of the absence of modern and diversified communications network, they were doomed to have a very limited audience, mainly urban-based. Thus, even in terms of its practical appeal the movement remained urban, besides its other limitations.

**Casteism remained strong**

Caste distinctions remained strong and the religious and social practices did not die away. Caste and customs proved to be hard to eradicate from Indian consciousness. The tendency of the reformers to appeal to the greatness of the past and to rely on scriptural authority led to compartmentalizing religions as also alienating high caste Hindus from lower caste Hindus.

**Communal Consciousness**

Overemphasis on religious, philosophical aspects of culture while underemphasizing secular

aspects led to the Hindus praising ancient Indian History and Muslims confining to the medieval history. This created a notion of two separate segments of people and increased communal consciousness

**22. Which of the following statement(s) is/ are TRUE with respect to the recently prepared first ever 'National Disaster Risk Index'?**

1. The index is prepared by Ministry of Home Affairs with the support of United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).
2. The indicators of the index are - consideration of population, agriculture, environmental risk and economic factors.

**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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Union ministry of home affairs with the support of United Nations Development

Programme (UNDP) has prepared for the first time a national disaster risk index for India.

**Hence**

**Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The disaster risk index would map hazards and vulnerabilities including economic vulnerabilities

across 640 districts and all states including UTs.



The rationale/indicators behind the index are - consideration of population, agriculture, environmental factors and economic factors. **Hence Statement 2 is correct.**  
Some states have made significant progress in disaster risk reduction (DRR) by building resilient infrastructure and investing in early warning systems.  
Capacity building by Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Assam, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh has lowered their net risk to population and economic losses while States like UP, MP are considered high-risk states despite facing lower natural hazard possibilities due to high vulnerability and low capacitybuilding.

**Educational Objective:** To know about recently prepared national disaster risk index and its significance in Disaster management of India

**23. Which among the following statement(s) about the comparison between “Pala” and “Apabhramsa” schools of arts is/are correct?**

1. Buddhism was the most common theme in both these paintings.
2. Both these paintings were generally executed on Palm leaf.
3. Both these schools majorly depicted group paintings.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Pala School of Art:**

→ These paintings flourished during 750 – 1150 AD and were generally executed on palm leaf

and vellum paper. **Statement 2 is correct.**

→ Buddhist monks mostly used them and they have simple compositions and were patronised by

the rulers who promoted Buddhism. Therefore, Buddhism was the most common theme of these paintings.

→ The prominent painters were Dhimman and Vitapala.

→ These paintings are characterized by sinuous lines and subdued tones of the background imagery and are lonely single figures in the paintings and rarely finds group paintings.

**Hence, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

**Apabhramsa School of Art:**



→ It was the predominant school of painting in western India during 11th and 15th centuries.

The most common theme of these paintings were Jain iconography (**Hence, statement 1 is incorrect**) and later Vaishnava School appropriated them too. The concepts of “Gita Govinda”

and “Secular Love” were also brought into these paintings.

→ The features of the human figures depicted in the paintings have fish-shaped bulging eyes, a

pointed nose and a double chin and the paintings usually had groups of human figures.

→ In early Jain phase, the paintings were made on palm leaf and in the later period they were

made on paper. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

→ Kalpasutra and Kalakacharya Katha are the famous examples of Apabhramsa Paintings and

are from 15th Century.

**Educational Objective:** To know about the Pala and Apabhramsa Schools of Art.

**24. The States’ Startup Ranking Report is released by -**

- (a) NITI Aayog
- (b) Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
- (c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs
- (d) Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI)

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:** The Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), the erstwhile

Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) under the Ministry of Commerce and

Industry released the first ever States’ Startup Ranking 2018 on 20th December 2018 in New

Delhi. As per Startup Ranking 2018, the state of **Gujarat is the best-performing state** in the

country for the Startups. Total 27 States and 3 UTs took part in this exercise.

The states have been ranked across various categories in the ranking which includes categories like

Start-up policy leaders, incubation hubs, seeding innovation, scaling innovation, regulatory change

champions, procurement leaders, communication champions, North-Eastern leader, and hill state

leader. Gujarat’s score was better than all other states in all the identified categories.

**Educational Objective:** To know about recently released States’ Startup Ranking report



**25. Which among the following statement(s) about “Bharathanatyam” is/are incorrect?**

1. “Tarangam” is the most prominent feature of this dance form.
2. In this dance form, major emphasis is on “Lasya” aspect of the dance, while the “Tandava” aspect is almost absent.

**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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

“Tarangam” is a feature of “Kuchipudi” dance form. In this, the dancer performs with the feet on the edges of a brass plate and balancing a pot of water on the head or a set of diyas. **Hence, statement**

**1 is incorrect.**

**Features of Bharatanatyam Dance:**

- Manifestation of fire in the human body. Most of the movements resemble the dancing flame and hence, this dance is also called “fire dance”.
- Equal emphasis on both “Lasya” and “Tandava” aspects of dance (**hence, statement 2 is incorrect**) and major emphasis on “Mudras”.
- “Kataka Mukha Hasta” is the principal Mudra in which three fingers are joined together to symbolize “Om”.
- In this dance, knees are mostly bent and the weight is distributed equally on both the feet.

Also, “Ekacharya Lasyam” is one more famous feature in which one dancer plays many different roles.

- Other elements of Bharathanatyam include Alarippu, Jatiswaram, Shabdham, Varnam, Padam, Jawali and Thillana.

**Lasya:** It denotes grace, bhava, rasa and abhinaya and is symbolic to the feminine features.

**Tandava:** It has more emphasis on rhythm and movement and is symbolic to masculine features.

**Educational Objective:** To know about classical India Dance forms.

**TARGET PRELIMS-2019**

**Test-24 (12-05-2019)**



**La Excellence IAS**  
**The Institute for Civil Services**