

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 12

Q1. Which of the following statements regarding the origin of the Indian music is/are correct?

1. Musical instruments have been recovered from the sites of Indus Valley Civilization.
2. Gandharva Veda, the science of music, is an upveda of the Sama Veda.
3. Sangeet Ratnakara, the classical text on music, was written by Bharata Muni.
4. The influx of Islamic and Persian elements changed the face of North Indian music by introducing Dhrupad and Khayal.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Musical instruments like seven-holed flute and Ravanahatha, have been recovered from the sites of Indus Valley Civilization.
- The science of music called the Gandharva Veda is an Upaveda of the Sama Veda.
- Sarangadeva, a 13th century musicologist wrote the classic text on music, the Sangeet Ratnakara. The Sangeet Ratnakara defined about 264 ragas including some from the North Indian and the Dravidian repertoires. Its greatest contribution was to identify and describe the various 'microtones' and classify them into different categories.
- Dhrupad and Khayal are the two forms of classical singing that are popular today. Out of them, Dhrupad is certainly older, which took proper shape in medieval era, replacing the ancient Prabandha. **It is really not sure about the beginning of the Khayal.** The word is alien and means 'imagination'. It is more lyrical than the dhrupad. **But whether the musical form itself is foreign, is a matter of doubt. Some scholars are of the opinion that in fact, it has its roots in the ancient Indian roopaka alaps.**

Sources: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/hindustanicclassicalmusic.php>, Nitin Singhania book.

Q2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Tyagaraja, one of the of the Musical Trinity of Carnatic Music, is known as "Carnatic Sangeeta Pitamaha".
2. The Musical Trinity were contemporaries of Beethoven and Mozart.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- 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. It is said, that South Indian Music, as known today, flourished in Deogiri the capital city of the Yadavas in the middle ages, and that after the invasion and plunder of the city by the Muslims, the entire cultural life of the city took shelter in the Carnatic Empire of Vijayanagar under the reign of Krishnadevaraya. Thereafter, the music of South India came to be known as Carnatic Music.
- The advent of **Purandaradasa**, in the year 1484, marked a very important landmark in the development of Carnatic music. He effected such a thorough systematisation and refinement in the art, that, up to the present day, it has remained the same. He has been justly termed as "**Carnatic Sangeeta Pitamaha**".
- The birth of the Musical Trinity - Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri - at Tiruvarur between the years 1750 to 1850 A.D. ushered in an era of dynamic development in Carnatic music. **The Trinity were not only contemporaries among themselves but, also contemporaries of great composers of Western Music, as Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner and Haydn. It was the 'Golden Age' of music throughout the world. Carnatic music reached its pinnacle of artistic excellence during this period.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/carnaticclassicalmusic.php>

Q3. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Sushira Vadya: Wind instrument
2. Kamaicha: Oldest instrument of India
3. Tata Vadya: Stringed instrument

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- In the Natya Shastra, compiled by Bharat Muni dated 200 B.C.-200 A.D., musical instruments have been divided into four main categories on the basis of how sound is produced.
 - i. **The Tata Vadya or Chordophones- Stringed instruments**
 - ii. **The Sushira Vadya or Aerophones- Wind instruments**
 - iii. The Avanaddha Vadya or Membranophones- Percussion instruments
 - iv. The Ghana Vadya or Idiophones- Solid instruments which do not require tuning.

- The Kamaicha is a bowed flute played by the manganiars of west Rajasthan. **The kamaicha links the sub-continent to Western Asia and Africa and is considered by some scholars to be the oldest instrument, with the exception of the Ravana Hatta or Ravana Hasta Veena.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/musicalinstruments.php>

Q4. Consider the following statements regarding a classical dance of India:

1. This dance style was kept alive by the devadasis but it was revived by E. Krishna Iyer when the Devadasi system was declined.
2. In this form, the first dance item is alarippu and the last one is tillana.
3. It is also characterised by the 'Ekaharya' style in which one dancer plays many different roles.

Which of the following dance forms is being described above?

- (a) Kathakali
- (b) Mohiniyattam
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Bharatanatyam

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Bharatanatyam Dance is considered to be over 2000 years old. Several texts beginning with Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra (200 B.C.E. to 200 C.E.) provide information on this dance form. The Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.
- **The style was kept alive by the devadasis and with the decline of the Devadasi system, the art too became nearly extinct. However, the efforts of E. Krishna Iyer, a prominent freedom fighter, revived this dance form.** Rukmini Devi Arundale, another famous proponent of Bharatnatyam, is remembered for giving global recognition to the dance.
- **The first dance item is the alarippu**, literally meaning - to adorn with flowers. The next item, the jatiswaram is a short pure dance piece performed to the accompaniment of musical notes of any raga of Carnatic music. Shabdham follows the jatiswaram and later varnam. After the strenuous varnam, the dancer performs a number of abhinaya items expressing a variety of moods
- **A Bharatnatyam performance ends with a tillana which has its origin in the tarana of Hindustani music.**
- Bharatnatyam is often referred to as the 'fire dance', as it is the manifestation of fire in the human body. **It is also characterised by the 'Ekcharya lasyam' or, Ekaharya style, in which one dancer plays many different roles.**

Sources: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/bharatnatyam.php>, Nitin Singhania book

Q5. As per the Sangeet Natak Akademi, which of the following are the Classical Dance of India?

1. Sattriya
2. Mohiniyattam

3. Krishnattam
4. Manipuri
5. Bihu

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Presently, as per Sangeet Natak Akademi, there exists eight classical dance forms in India.
- These are **Bharatanatyam, Kathak, Kuchipudi, Odissi, Kathakali, Sattriya, Manipuri and Mohiniyattam.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q6. Which of the following pairs regarding the folk music of India are correctly matched?

1. Chhakri: Punjab
2. Pankhida: Rajasthan
3. Powada: Maharashtra
4. Burrakatha: Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Burrakatha of Andhra Pradesh is a highly dramatic form of ballad.**
- **Powada is the traditional folk art from Maharashtra.**
- **Chhakri is a group song which is the most popular form of Kashmir's folk music.**
- **Pankhida is sung by the peasants of Rajasthan while doing work in the fields.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/regionalmusic.php>

Q7. Consider the following pairs regarding the traditional theatre forms of India:

1. Bhaona: Assam
2. Bhavai: Gujarat
3. Maach: Odisha
4. Bhand Pather: West Bengal

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir, is a unique combination of dance, music and acting.**
- **Bhavai is the traditional theatre form of Gujarat.**
- **Maach is the traditional theatre form of Madhya Pradesh.**
- **Bhaona is a presentation of the Ankia Naat of Assam.**

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/theatreforms.php>

Q8. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The earliest reference to the art of puppetry is found in Natyashastra.
2. Kundhei is a string puppetry of Odisha.
3. Yampuri, a rod puppet of Bihar, have no joints.
4. Pavakoothu is a rod puppetry of Tamil Nadu.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **The earliest reference to the art of puppetry is found in Tamil classic 'Silappadikaaram' written around the 1st or 2nd century B.C. Natyashastra, the masterly treatise on dramaturgy written sometime during 2nd century BC to 2nd century AD., does not refer to the art of puppetry but the producer-cum-director of the human theatre has been termed as 'Sutradhar' meaning the holder of strings. The word might have found its place in theatre-terminology long before Natyashastra was written but it must come**

from marionette theatre. Puppetry, therefore, must have originated in India more than 500 years before Christ.

- **The string puppets of Orissa are known as Kundhei.** Made of light wood, the Orissa puppets have no legs but wear long flowing skirts. They have more joints and are, therefore, more versatile, articulate and easy to manipulate. The costumes of Kundhei resemble those worn by actors of the Jatra traditional theatre. The music is drawn from the popular tunes of the region and is sometimes influenced by the music of Odissi dance.
- The traditional Rod puppet of Bihar is known as Yampuri. These puppets are made of wood. Unlike the traditional Rod puppets of West Bengal and Orissa, these puppets are in one piece and have no joints. **As these puppets have no joints, the manipulation is different from other Rod puppets and requires greater dexterity.**
- **In Kerala, the traditional glove puppet play is called Pavaakoothu.** It came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali.

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/puppetforms.php>

Q9. Consider the following list:

1. Bommalattam
2. Gombeyatta
3. Togalu Gombeyatta
4. Tholu Bommalata

Which of the above are shadow puppetry of India?

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- **The shadow puppetry of Karnataka is known as Togalu Gombeyatta.**
- **Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's shadow puppetry has the richest and strongest tradition.**
- The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta.
- Puppets from Tamil Nadu, known as Bommalattam combine the techniques of both rod and string puppets.

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/puppetforms.php>

Q10. Regarding the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List of India, consider the following statements:

1. Kumbh Mela is the latest addition in the list.
2. Chhau is a blend of both dance and martial practices.

3. Kalbelia is the snake dance of Rajasthan.
4. Sankirtana is a ritual singing, drumming and dancing art form of Assam.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Inscribed in 2017 (latest), the Kumbh Mela** (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth, during which participants bathe or take a dip in a sacred river.
- **Performed by the tribe of the same name in the State of Rajasthan, Kalbelia dance movements resembles that of a serpent.**
- **Chhau** is a tribal martial art dance performed mainly in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. The dance is performed by the male dancers during night time at an open space. **It is a blend of both dance and martial practices employing mock combat techniques.**
- **Sankirtana is a ritual singing, drumming and dancing art form of Manipur.**

Source: <https://ich.unesco.org/en/state/india-IN?info=elements-on-the-lists>

Q11. Consider the following statements regarding Khanij Bidesh India Ltd. (KABIL):

1. It is a joint venture company to be set up with the participation of three Central Public Sector Enterprises namely, National Aluminium Company Ltd. (NALCO), Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) and Mineral Exploration Company Ltd. (MECL).
2. Objective of constituting KABIL is to ensure a consistent supply of critical and strategic minerals to Indian domestic market.
3. The equity participation between NALCO, HCL and MECL is in the ratio of 50: 25:25.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The KABIL would carry out identification, acquisition, exploration, development, mining and processing of strategic minerals overseas for commercial use and meeting country's requirement of these minerals.

- The sourcing of these minerals or metals is to be done by creating trading opportunities, G2G collaborations with the producing countries or strategic acquisitions or investments in the exploration and mining assets of these minerals in the source countries.
- The new company will help in building partnerships with other mineral rich countries like Australia and those in Africa and South America, where Indian expertise in exploration and mineral processing will be mutually beneficial bringing about new economic opportunities. The equity participation between NALCO, HCL and MECL is in the ratio of 40:30:30.

Q12. World investment report is published by__

- (a) World Bank.
- (b) International monetary fund.
- (c) UN conference on trade and development.
- (d) Organization for economic cooperation and development.

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The World Investment Report 2019 was released by the UNCTAD.
- Key findings of the report are Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) to India grew by 6 % to 42 billion dollars in 2018, with strong inflows in the manufacturing, communication and financial services sectors, and cross-border merger and acquisition activities. India was among the top 20 host economies for FDI inflows in 2017-18.

Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty required the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate and permanently forswear only their nuclear ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers.
2. Under ABM (anti-ballistic missile) treaty both USA and Soviet Union was limited to two ABM complexes, each of which was to be limited to 100 anti-ballistic missiles.
3. New START treaty between USA and Russia calls for halving the number of strategic nuclear missile launchers.
4. Open skies treaty allows for reciprocal use of air spaces by signatory countries for civil aviation purposes.

Which of the above statements are *incorrect*?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- The 1987 Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty required the United States and the Soviet Union to eliminate and permanently forswear all of their nuclear and conventional ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with ranges of 500 to 5,500 kilometers.
- The treaty marked the first time the superpowers had agreed to reduce their nuclear arsenals, eliminate an entire category of nuclear weapons, and employ extensive on-site inspections for verification. As a result of the INF Treaty, the United States and the Soviet Union destroyed a total of 2,692 short-, medium-, and intermediate-range missiles by the treaty's implementation deadline of June 1, 1991.
- Open skies treaty establishes a program of unarmed aerial surveillance flights over the entire territory of its participants. The treaty is designed to enhance mutual understanding and confidence by giving all participants, regardless of size, a direct role in gathering information about military forces and activities of concern to them.

Q14. Abkhazia and South Ossetia are related to__

- (a) Georgia
- (b) Armenia
- (c) Tukey
- (d) Azerbaijan

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Abkhazia and South Ossetia are disputed territories in the Caucasus. The central government of Georgia considers the republics under military occupation by Russia.
- They are partially recognised as independent states by Russia, Venezuela, Nicaragua, Nauru and Syria. Russia's initial recognition of the independence of Abkhazia and South Ossetia occurred in the aftermath of the Russo-Georgian War in 2008.

Q15. 51 Pegasi b is in news recently is a

- (a) Virus strain
- (b) Malware
- (c) Exoplanet
- (d) None of the above

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- In October 1995, Michel Mayor and Didier Queloz announced the first discovery of a planet outside our solar system, an exoplanet, orbiting a solar-type star in our home galaxy, the Milky Way.
- At the Haute-Provence Observatory in southern France, using custom-made instruments, they were able to see planet 51 Pegasi b, a gaseous ball comparable with the solar system's biggest gas giant, Jupiter. Mayor and Queloz were awarded 2019 Nobel prize in Physics for this discovery.