



An Institute for Civil Services

**IAS PRELIMS 2020**

**COMPLETE REVISION OF  
CURRENT AFFAIRS  
*through*  
500 MCQs**

**DAY: 36**

**QUESTIONS  
*with* ANSWER HINTS**

# GS SCORE

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# IAS 2021-22

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**SEPTEMBER  
2020**

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# QUESTIONS

## 1. Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Nanak was born in Talwandi and founded the Dera Baba Nanak in Kartarpur.
2. Guru Gobind Singh authenticated the final compilation Guru Granth Sahib in early 18<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Guru Nanak emphasized the worship of one God.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

## 2. Excavation by Archaeological Survey of India in Gottiprolu indicates it as a trade center of the early historic period. Gottiprolu lies in which of the following states?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Tamil Nadu
- (d) Karnataka

## 3. Suranga Bawadi was recently inducted in the World Monument Watch list. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. Suranga Bawadi is a part of the Karez system of supplying water through subterranean tunnels.
2. Suranga Bawadi was built by Ibrahim Adil Shah-II of Bijapur sultanate.
3. World Monument Watch is a biennial selection of at-risk cultural heritage sites by UNESCO.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

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

## 4. With reference to the Karez system, consider the following statements:

1. It is water harnessing technology in which groundwater is brought to the surface by a tunnel.
2. It originated in Iran and was widely used during the medieval period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

## 5. Which among the following folk musical instruments do *not* belong to the membranophone category?

- (a) Ghumot
- (b) Sambal
- (c) Algoza
- (d) Tamak

## 6. Which of the following statements regarding Guru Nanak is/are correct?

1. He was born in Sultanpur Lodhi in 1469 AD.
2. He compiled Adi Granth which later came to be known as Guru Granth Sahib.
3. He introduced the institution of Langar that is a free community kitchen at Kartarpur.
4. He practiced a nirguna form of Bhakti.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**7. Consider the following statements regarding the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, seen in news recently:**

1. It was set up in 1918 by Madan Mohan Malaviya.
2. Its sole aim was to propagate Hindi in the southern states.
3. Mahatma Gandhi was its first President.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

**8. Consider the following statements regarding the Pushkaram Festival:**

1. It is a festival of rivers that pertains to the 12 important rivers in India.
2. In 2019, it was celebrated on the river Tamiraparani of Tamil Nadu.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

**9. Consider the following statements with regard to Pathalgadi movement:**

1. Khond tribal community was associated with this movement.
2. The movement originated in Assam.
3. Tribals raised huge stone plaques at village outskirts with warnings to outsiders not to enter during the movement.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

**10. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Kodava community?**

1. They are land-owning agriculturists with martial customs.
2. The Kodavas are considered a patrilineal ethno-lingual tribe of Kerala.
3. Kodavas are the only people in India permitted to carry firearms without a license.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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# GS MAINS FOUNDATION 2021

**BASIC TO ADVANCE**

①

GS Mains  
Paper 1, 2,  
3, 4  
& Essay

②

GS Mains  
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③

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④

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# ANSWER HINTS

## Answer Key

Q. 1 (d)	Q. 3 (c)	Q. 5 (c)	Q. 7 (a)	Q. 9 (b)
Q. 2 (a)	Q. 4 (c)	Q. 6 (d)	Q. 8 (a)	Q. 10 (b)

### 1. Correct Option: (d)

#### Explanation:

- **All statements are correct**

#### Supplementary notes:

##### Guru Nanak

- Guru Nanak was born in **Talwandi** but he travelled for years before he founded the **Dera Baba Nanak in Kartarpur**.
- Irrespective of their creed or caste, his followers ate together in a common kitchen known as **langar**. And the sacred place/temple he created for worship and meditation was called **dharmasal** (now known as **Gurudwara**).
- Before he died in 1539, he appointed a follower called **Lena** (known later as **Guru Angad**) as his successor.
- Guru Angad compiled the work of Guru Nanak and added to it his own script known as **Gurmukhi**.
- The next three Gurus also wrote under Nanak's name, and their work was compiled by **Guru Arjan in 1604**.
- Works of Shaikh Farid, Sant Kabir, Bhagat Namdev, and Guru Tegh Bahadur were also added to these compilations.
- **Finally, in 1706, Guru Gobind Singh authenticated the compilation and created the Guru Granth Sahib.**
- Guru Nanak's followers increased in the sixteenth century as people from all castes and occupations joined the community.
- By the seventeenth century, the town of Ramdasapur developed around a Gurudwara called the Harmandir Sahib and became a self-governing society.

- The Mughal Emperor **Jehangir** saw them as a potential threat, and in **1606 he ordered the execution of Guru Arjan**.
- By the seventeenth century, **Guru Gobind Singh organised the Khalsa Movement**, and the community of Sikhs became a political organisation called the **Khalsa Panth**.

#### Guru Nanak's Teachings:

- Guru Nanak emphasised the **worship of one God** and insisted that caste, creed, and gender were irrelevant to attaining salvation.
- According to him, pursuit of an active life would liberate humans, and he also used the terms **nam**, **dan**, and **isnān** to mean right worship, welfare, and purity of conduct.
- His ideas today are called **nam-japna, kirt-karna, and vand-chhakna**, which mean right belief and worship, honest living, and helping others.
- Thus, Guru Nanak's idea of equality had social and political implications.

### 2. Correct Option: (a)

#### Explanation:

- **Option (a) is correct:** The site of Gottiprolu lies on the right bank of a distributary of river Swarnamukhi, about 17 km east of Naidupet in Andhra Pradesh.

#### Supplementary notes:

##### Gottiprolu

- **The 1st phase of excavation by a team of Archaeological Survey of India's Excavation Branch – VI, Bangalore at Gottiprolu near Naidupeta in Nellore (now renamed as Sri Potti Sri Ramulu) district, Andhra Pradesh has discovered the remains of a huge**



settlement surrounded by a massive brick enclosure.

- **The site of Gottiprolu lies on the right bank of a distributary of river Swarnamukhi, about 17 km east of Naidupet and 80 km from Tirupati and Nellore.**
- Among many other antiquities unearthed are one life-size Vishnu sculpture and a wide variety of pottery of the early centuries of the current era.
- Detailed topographical study and drone images have helped in identifying an early historic settlement surrounded by a fortification and the possibility of a moat encircling it.
- The fortification is very much clear on the eastern and southern sides of the mound while its other arm seems to have been leveled as a result of modern settlements.
- The excavation unearthed brick-built structures in elliptical, circular and rectangular shapes. The size of bricks (43 to 48 cm) can be compared to those in the Satavahana/Ikshvaku period structures in the Krishna valley, according to the ASI. This means the site may date back to the 2nd century to 1st century BCE, it said.
- Another interesting find is the small rectangular brick tank exposed near the inner lining of the curved brick structure.
- The excavation also unearthed a series of broken terracotta pipes that fit into each other, pointing towards a form of drainage.
- **These settlements could have been an important trade center as indicated by the presence of imitated amphorae wares that were mostly used to transport liquid commodities.**

### 3. Correct Option: (c)

#### Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Suranga Bawadi was built by Ali Adil Shah-I of Bijapur sultanate.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** World Monument Watch is a biennial selection of at-risk cultural heritage sites by the World Monuments Fund, a private nonprofit organization.

#### Supplementary notes:

##### Suranga Bawadi

- Suranga Bawadi, an integral part of the ancient Karez system of supplying water through subterranean tunnels built during the Adil Shahi era in Vijayapura or Bijapur

(Karnataka), is now set to get funding for restoration.

- According to historians, the Adil Shahis built the magnificent underground system to supply water to the city, which had a population of nearly 12 lakh then.
- **Though the Karez system was built in the 16th century by Ali Adil Shah-I, his successor, Ibrahim Adil Shah-II, brought in several changes by adding more structures to strengthen it.**
- A New York-based non-governmental organization has included it in the World Monument Watch list for 2020 along with 24 other monuments from across the world.
- The monument has been selected under the 'Ancient Water System of the Deccan Plateau' by the World Monuments Fund [the NGO], which monitors restoration of ancient monuments across the globe.
- Karez System is a water harnessing technology that originated in Iran/Persia. The Karez technology basically taps into the groundwater sources (or natural springs) and transports it through an underground tunnel to the settlement, ending in surface canal and/or pools in the village for various uses like drinking, washing, ablution, watering livestock, and also further used for irrigating fields, orchards and gardens.

#### World Monuments Fund

- **World Monuments Fund is a private nonprofit organization founded in 1965 by individuals concerned about the accelerating destruction of important artistic treasures throughout the world.**
- World Monuments Fund works in collaboration with the local stakeholders, including the district administration, the Archaeological Survey of India, and local explorers of ancient monuments, in highlighting the need for the restoration of ancient monuments.
- The World Monuments Watch is a global program launched in 1995 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of World Monuments Fund, which aims to identify imperiled cultural heritage sites and direct financial and technical support for their preservation.
- **The World Monuments Watch is a biennial selection of at-risk cultural heritage sites that combine great historical significance with contemporary social impact.**



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#### 4. Correct Option: (c)

##### Explanation:

- **Both statements are correct**

##### Supplementary notes:

##### Karez System

- **Karez System is a water harnessing technology that originated in Iran/Persia.**
- **The Karez technology basically taps into the groundwater sources (or natural springs) and transports it through an underground tunnel to the settlement,** ending in surface canal and/or pools in the village for various uses like drinking, washing, ablution, watering livestock, and also further used for irrigating fields, orchards and gardens.
- Recently Suranga Bawadi, an integral part of the ancient Karez system of supplying water through subterranean tunnels built during the Adil Shahi era in Vijayapura or Bijapur (Karnataka), was included it in the World Monument Watch list for 2020 along with 24 other monuments from across the world.

#### 5. Correct Option: (c)

##### Explanation:

- **Option (c) is correct:** Algoza belongs to the aerophone category; a double flute that is a popular folk instrument of northwest India, especially Punjab.

##### Supplementary notes:

##### Folk Musical Instruments

- **Chordophones**
  - Tumbi: It is played during Bhangra in Punjab.
  - Ektara or Tun Tuna: It is a one-stringed instrument played by wandering monks.
  - Dotara: two-stringed instrument used by Bauls
  - Chikara: bowed instrument used in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.
  - Dilruba or Esraj: accompanying instrument used in Punjab and during Rabindra sangeet in eastern India.
  - Onavillu: Kerala. Made of bamboo.
  - Sarinda: Important tribal instrument and is used by Santhals in Eastern India and also used in Rajasthan and Assam. It is like Sarangi.

- **Aerophones**

- Pungi or Been: It is used by snake charmers. It is made up of dried bottle gourd and two bamboo sticks.
- **Algoza: It is a double flute and is a popular folk instrument of northwest India, especially Punjab.**
- Tangmuri: It is a folk instrument of Khasi hill people of Meghalaya.
- Titti: It is like bagpiper, made of goatskin. It is made in south India especially Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.
- Mashak: An important folk instrument of the Garhwal region in Uttarakhand. in Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.
- Gogona: It is made up of bamboo, used in the Bihu festival in Assam.

- **Membranophones**

- **Ghumot: It is like a drum and is played during the Ganesh festival in Goa. It was in news recently as it will be notified as a heritage instrument of Goa.**
- Idakka: It is like Damru and is from Kerala.
- Udukai: It is an hour-glass shaped instrument like damru from Tamil Nadu.
- **Sambal: It is like a drum. It is played with sticks in the Konkan region of Maharashtra.**
- **Tamak: It is an important instrument of the Santhal tribe and is a two-headed drum. It is beaten with drum sticks.**
- Diggi: It is a folk drum from Ghariya village of Uttar Pradesh.

- **Idiophones**

- Chimpta: evolved from fire tongs, used in Punjab.
- Gharha: These are earthen pots, used in folk music of Punjab
- Andelu: It is used in Burra-Katha. It is a pair of hollow metal rings

#### 6. Correct Option: (d)

##### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** He was born in a village, Talwandi Rai Bhoe, near Lahore which was renamed later as Nankana Sahib. Sultanpur Lodhi is the land where he attained enlightenment.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Adi Granth was compiled by Guru Arjan (5<sup>th</sup> Guru) in which Guru Nanak's compositions were included.

#### **Supplementary notes:**

##### **Guru Nanak Dev Ji**

- Guru Nanak (1469-1539), whose 550th birth anniversary was celebrated recently, is the greatest thinker, philosopher, poet, traveler, political rebel, social leveler, mass communicator and spiritual master the land of Punjab has produced. **He was born in a village, Talwandi Rai Bhoe, near Lahore which was renamed later as Nankana Sahib. The room in which he was born constitutes the inner sanctum of the Gurdwara Nankana Sahib.**
- In his youth, he used the medium of music, poetry, song and speech to preach the love of God and to attack the politically oppressive policies of the Mughal regime and the socially oppressive practices of casteism of the orthodox Brahmanical Hindu religion. He also attacked the wealthy and spoke in favor of an equitable social status for women.
- **He moved to the town of Sultanpur Lodhi - the land where Sri Guru Nanak Dev Ji attained enlightenment**, where he took the job of an accountant in charge of the stores of the local Governor.
- He used the language of the masses, Punjabi, to preach his ideas.
- He transcended the limitations of geographical space and historical time in delivering a message that had universal relevance. The fact that in his own lifetime, communities of his followers had emerged in what are today India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet and Sri Lanka — and even in Iraq and Iran — illustrates that his message had transcended the geographical boundaries of Punjab.
- **His written compositions were included in the Adi Granth compiled by Guru Arjan (1563-1606), the fifth Sikh guru. This came to be known as Guru Granth Sahib after the additions made by the 10th guru Guru Gobind Singh (1666-1708).**
- **In the last phase of his life that Guru Nanak spent at Kartarpur Sahib**, he provided a practical demonstration of building a community based on strong egalitarian values of cooperative agricultural work and **innovative social institutions of langar (collective cooking and sharing of food)**, pangat (partaking food without distinctions of

high and low) and sangat (collective decision making).

- **Guru Nanak and Sikhism were influenced by the nirguni (formless God) tradition of Bhakti movement in medieval India.**

## **7. Correct Option: (a)**

#### **Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It was set up in 1918 by Mahatma Gandhi.

#### **Supplementary notes:**

##### **Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha**

- **"Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha" was established in the year 1918 by Mahatma Gandhi with the sole aim of propagating Hindi in southern states.** The first Pracharak was none other than Devadoss Gandhi son of Mahatma Gandhi.
- "Hindi Prachar" was a movement that emerged as part of Freedom Movement and the leaders who led the nation to "FREE INDIA" felt the necessity of making a single Indian Language the National Language and through that language unifies the people and thereby intensify National Integration.
- 1927 saw the emergence of Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha as an independent organization and **Mahatma Gandhi was its President till he breathed his last.**
- It was declared by Parliament as an Institution of National Importance by an act in 1964.
- The President of India, Shri Ram Nath Kovind recently, unveiled a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at the Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha in Chennai.

## **8. Correct Option: (a)**

#### **Explanation:**

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** In 2019, it was celebrated on the river **Brahmaputra river of Assam.**

#### **Supplementary notes:**

##### **Brahmaputra Pushkaram Festival**

- The Assam government is celebrating Brahmaputra Pushkaram- a 12-day mega river festival in November 2019. Earlier, the Brahmaputra Pushkaram festival was held in 2007.

**BATCH  
2**

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- In 2018, the Pushkaram festival was celebrated on the banks of the Tamiraparani in Tirunelveli district, Tamil Nadu.
- It will be the second biggest river festival ever to be celebrated in the state of Assam after Namami Brahmaputra.
- Pushkaram festival is **a festival of rivers that pertains to the 12 important rivers in India. It occurs once in 12 years for each river.**

## 9. Correct option: (b)

### Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pathalgadi movement was associated with the Munda tribal community.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Pathalgadi movement originated in Jharkhand.

### Supplementary notes:

#### Pathalgadi Movement

- The state government of **Jharkhand** tried to amend the **Chotanagpur Tenancy Act, 1908** and **Santhal Parganas Tenancy Act, 1876** to facilitate easier land acquisition norms which added to the problem for tribal community. However, they were also withdrawn later on.
- These decisions gave rise to the Pathalgarhi incidents in the tribal belt demanding implementation of the FRA and provisions of the Panchayats (Extension of Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA), 1996.
- **Pathalgadi, having its origin in a resistance movement by tribals during British rule, is a practice of raising huge stone plaques at village outskirts with warnings to outsiders not to enter and declaring the gram sabha, or village council, the only sovereign authority.**
- **Pathalgadi movement has associated with the Munda tribal community.**
- They had started Pathalgadi by engraving these PESA provisions in all the villages of

Jharkhand to increase awareness among the tribal people about their rights.

- In Munda tribal custom, placement of a huge stone marks the death of a person.
- The Pathalgadi movement draws on this tradition of honouring the community's ancestors

## 10. Correct Option: (b)

### Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Kodavas are considered a patrilineal ethno-lingual tribe from the region of Kodagu, (in Karnataka state of southern India)

### Supplementary notes:

#### Kodava Community

- **The Kodavas are considered a patrilineal ethno-lingual tribe from the region of Kodagu, (in Karnataka state of southern India)**
- The Centre has decided to continue a British-era rule of exempting the Kodavas of Coorg, a well-known martial community in Karnataka, from obtaining licence for firearms such as pistols, revolvers and double-barrelled shotguns.
- The Kodavas worship weapons during the 'Kailpodh' festival and the decision has been taken considering the cultural and religious sensitivities of the community that belongs to the Coorg region of the state.
- The exemption has been given for a tenure of 10 years, till 2029.
- The central government has provided the exemption in the Rules issued under the Arms Act
- **The Kodavas are the only community in the country who are exempted from obtaining arm licenses**
- **They are land-owning agriculturists with martial customs.** They practice family exogamy and caste endogamy

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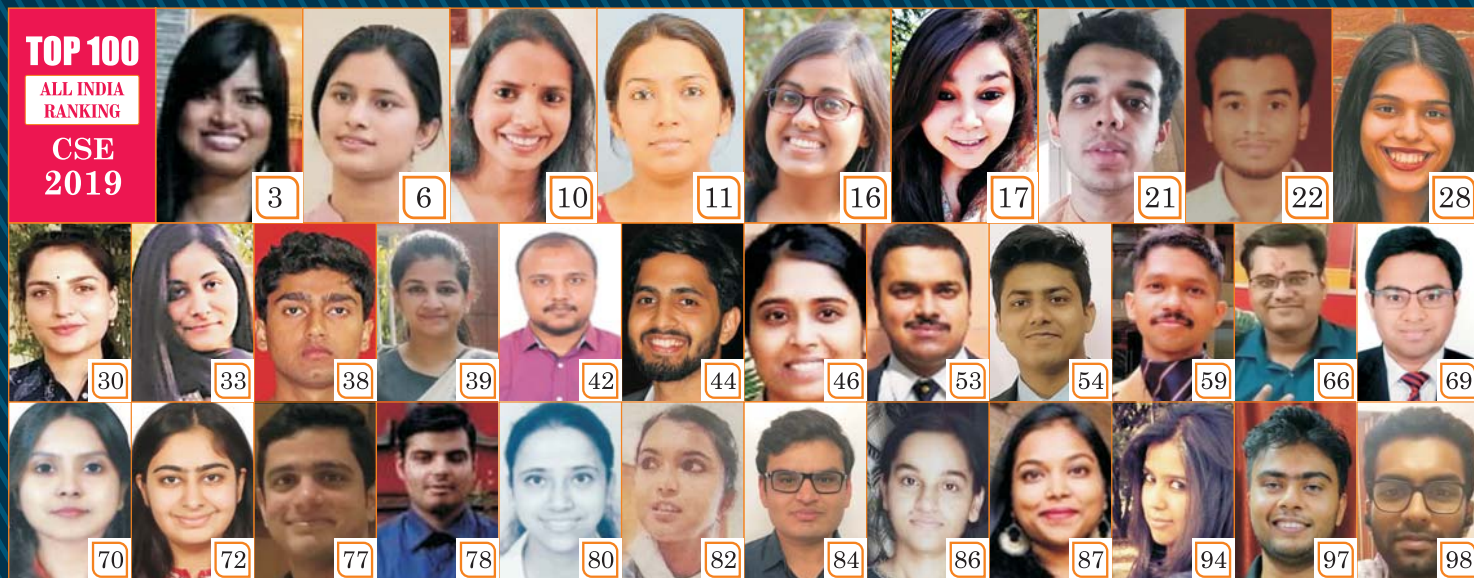




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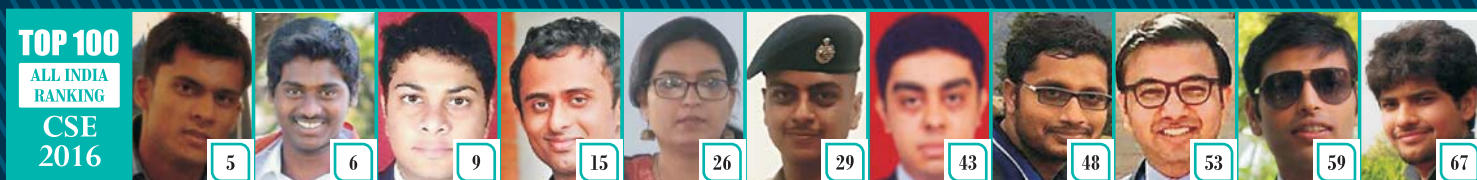
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