# SSC CGL Tier-1 Full Test-04 (GS)

# Question No. 1

### Key\_Points

- A Century is Not Enough: My Roller-coaster Ride to Success (2018) is an English autobiography written by former Indian cricketer and captain Sourav Ganguly.
- · Souray Ganguly was the former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India.
- He is known as Bengal Tiger, Dada, Prince of Calcutta, The God of the Off Side, The Maharaja, and The Warrior Prince.
- · He is an Indian cricket administrator, commentator, and former national cricket team captain.
- · Sourav Ganguly scored 131 runs on his debut at Lord's in June 1996.
- . It is still the highest score by any international debutant player at Lord's.
- Sourav Ganguly played his last test series with Australia before retirement (Border-Gavaskar Trophy played in India in 2008).
- · Sourav Ganguly was the 'icon player' and captain of the team Knight Riders from Kolkata in the Indian Premier League.
- The Current BCCI President Rojer Binni (Oct 2022)

### Question No. 2

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#### 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

Rahul

Dravid

- He is a former Indian cricketer and captain of the Indian national team.
- He is the Director of Cricket Operations at National Cricket Academy, Bengaluru, India.
- He is also called 'The Wall' and 'Mr. Dependable'.
- ESPNCricinfo released a collection of all articles related to Rahul Dravid in a book titled – Rahul Dravid: Timeless Steel.

# Question No. 3

	<ul> <li>Virender Sehwag was the first</li> </ul>
	Indian to score a triple century
	in Test Cricket.
	<ul> <li>This happened on March 29,</li> </ul>
	2004, in a cricket match
Virender	against Pakistan in Multan.
Sehwag	<ul> <li>In this match, Sehwag scored</li> </ul>
	309 runs leading India to a
	victory path. In this match
	<ul> <li>Sehwag also became the first</li> </ul>
	player to reach 300 with a six
	in Test matches.
	He is a former Indian
V. V. S. Laxman	international cricketer and a
	current cricket commentator
	and pundit.
	<ul> <li>Laxman made his Test</li> </ul>
	debut in South Africa.



- Rafiq Tarar, a former Supreme Court judge who served as the country's President from 1997 to 2001, passed away in March 2022
- He had been nominated by the then Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif.
- He had served as a Supreme Court judge from 1991 to 1994.
- He also served as the Chief Justice of the Lahore High Court from March 6, 1989 to October 31, 1991.

#### 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

· List of some Important obituaries in 2022.

Personality	Field
R Nagaswamy	Archaeologist, art historian,
Sindhutai Sapkal	Social Worker and Padam Shri Awardee

# Question No. 5

Rahul Bajaj	Chairman of Bajaj Auto
Sandhya	Bengali semi-
Mukherjee	classical singer
Dr Chennaveera Kanav	Eminent Kannada literatteur
Milena Salvini	Noted Kathakali dancer
Hemananda	Chief Minister of
Biswal	Odisha
Rupinder Singh	Additional Solicitor
Suri	General (ASG)

## Question No. 6

Additional Information

### Rakhigarh

- Rakhigarhi, in Haryana, turned into an archeological area of interest when Amarendra Nath, previous overseer of the Archeological Survey of India (ASI), embraced unearthings at the site in 1997.
- The ASI group uncovered a fire special raised area, portions of a city wall, waste designs as well as a crowd of semi-valuable dots.
- Residents consequently started to see the meaning of the earthenware shards that littered Rakhigarhi.
- It is a 5,000-year-old site that exhibits coherence from the Harappan age to the current times.
- The town likewise has havelis that are several hundred years of age.
- The site is situated in the Sarasvati waterway plain, exactly 27 km from the occasional Ghaggar stream.
- o In May 2012, the World Heritage Fund, pronounced Rakhigarhi one of the 10 most jeopardized legacy locales in Asia.

#### Harappa

- Harappa, town in eastern Punjab territory, eastern Pakistan.
- It lies on the left bank of a now dry course of the Ravi River, west-southwest of the city of Sahiwal, around 100 miles (160 km) southwest of Lahore.
- The town remains on a broad series of hills in which unearthings starting around 1921 have uncovered the remaining parts of a huge city of the Indus human progress, in size second just to Mohenjo-daro, which lies around 400 miles (644 km) toward the southwest.
- The English classicist Sir John Hubert Marshall started and coordinated the first unearthings at the site starting in 1921. His
  discoveries pushed back information on Indian ancient times to around 2500 BCE.

- . The primary man-made port is considered to have been implicit Lothal site in Gujarat, India.
- The fundamental yields of the Harappan culture were wheat and grain.
- · Proof of rice has been found from locales like Rangpur, Harappa, Lothal.

## **Question No. 8**

### Key Points

- The literacy rate in the country is 74.04 per cent, 82.14 for males and 65.46 for females.
- The national literacy rate, according to the 2011 census, was 74.04 percent.
- The Census 2011 defines a literate person as, "a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language, is treated as literate.

#### 🍌 Additional Information

- Among the Indian states, Kerala has the highest literacy rate 93.91% and then Mizoram 91.58%.
- As per the 2011 census, among states, Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 61.8%.
- The literacy rate went up from 64.83% in 2001 to 74.04% in 2011 showing an increase of 9.21%. Interestingly, females literacy level saw a significant jump as compared to males between 2001-2011. While female literacy in 2001 stood at 53.67%, it has gone up to 65.46% in 2011.

### Question No. 9

### Key Points

- · Satavahanas ruled over parts of western and central India.
- The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka.
- · Their rule lasted for about 450 years.
- . They were also known as the Andhras.
- Gautamiputra Satakarni was the greatest ruler of the Satavahana dynasty.
- . The administration in the rural areas during the reign of Satavahans was placed in the hands of Gaulmikas.
- Gaulmikas were the head of administration in rural areas and were the head of a military regiment consisting of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses, and 45-foot soldiers.
- · The head of the army platoon was therefore posted in the countryside to maintain peace and order.
- The Puranas and inscriptions remain important sources for the history of Satavahanas.
- · Among the inscriptions, the Nasik and Nanaghad inscriptions throw much light on the reign of Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- · The coins issued by the Satavahanas are also helpful in knowing the economic conditions of that period.
- · Satvahana rulers worshipped a large number of Vaishnava gods such as Krishna, Vasudeva, and others.
- They paid liberal sacrificial fees to the Brahmanas.
- · The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit.
- All inscriptions were composed in this language and written in the Brahmi script, as was the case in Ashokan times.
- In the Satavahana phase, many temples and monasteries were **cut out of the solid roc**k in the north-western Deccan or Maharashtra with great skill and patience.
- The two common structures were the temple which was called chaitya and the monastery which was called the vihara.

- Telangana won the first prize under the large states category under the Swachh Survekshan Grameen (SSG) 2022 which looks into the sanitation status of rural areas.
- . Haryana was in the second position while Tamil Nadu was third.
- Among smaller states and Union territories, Andaman and Nicobar secured the first position followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu and Sikkim.

#### 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- In the category of best performing states in 'Swachh Survekshan Awards 2022', Madhya Pradesh has secured the first position, followed by Chhattisgarh and Maharashtra.
- Indore was adjudged India's cleanest city for the sixth time in a row, while Surat and Navi Mumbai followed it on the next two spot
- In the category of cities having population fewer than one lakh, **Maharashtra's Panchgani** was ranked number one, followed by Chhattisgarh's Patan (NP) and Maharashtra's Karhad.
- Haridwar was adjudged the cleanest Ganga town in the category of more than 1 lakh population, followed by Varanasi and Rishikesh.
- In to the survey, Maharashtra's Deolali was adjudged the country's cleanest Cantonment Board.

## Question No. 11

#### Key Points

• The 97<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment, which deals with issues related to effective management of co-operative societies in the country, was passed by Parliament in December 2011 and had come into effect from February 15, 2012.

# **Additional Information**

Amendment	Provisions
	Added four new Directive     Principles to the original     list. They require the     State:
	<ol> <li>To secure opportunities         for the healthy         development of children         (Article 39).</li> </ol>
42nd Amendment Act, 1976	2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
	3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
	4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife ( <b>Article 48 A)</b> .

86th Amendment Act, 2002	<ul> <li>Changed the subject         matter of Article 45 and         made elementary         education a fundamental         right under Article 21 A.</li> <li>The amended directive</li> </ul>
	requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
94th Constitutional amendment act, 2006	Bihar was freed from having a tribal welfare minister.

- Tokyo Olympian long jumper Murali Sreeshankar bagged a gold medal in Greece with a 7.95m jump at Venizeleia-Chania 2022 athletics meet on 29 May 2022.
- It was his second gold in Greece in five days after his victory (with 8.31m) in Kallithea, Athens, on 25 May 2022.
- Sreeshankar has already qualified for the World Athletics Championships 2022 with a national record jump of 8.36m in April 2022.



# **Question No. 15**

#### Mistake Points

- The standard meridian of India is 82°30'E and it passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.
- <u>82.5 means 82° and 30', one degree</u> is presented by 60 minutes and 30 minutes means the half or .5 of one degree. So, 82.5° E and 82°30'E are the same.

### Key Points

#### The Standard - Meridian of India:

- Standard Meridian is the longitude that is used to describe the time of a country.
- · Ideally should be the same for the whole country and all the places in a country should follow this same time.
- The Standard Meridian of India is located at 82°30'E.
- . The time along this latitude is taken as the official time across the country.
- The standard meridian of India is 82°30'E and it passes through Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh.

# Question No. 16





# **Sources of the Constitution**

Sources	Features Borrowed
1.Government of India Act of 1935	Federal Scheme, Office of the governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions,  Emergency provisions, and administrative details.
2. British Constitution	Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, <b>prerogative</b> writs, parliamentary privileges, and bicameralism.
3. US Constitution	Fundamental rights, independence of the judiciary, judicial review, <b>impeachment of the president,</b> removal of Supreme Court and high court judges, and post of vicepresident.

5. Canadian Constitution	Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, the appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the
	Supreme Court.  Concurrent List, <b>freedom of trade</b> , commerce and
6. Australian Constitution	intercourse, and a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
7. Weimar Constitution	Suspension of Fundamental Rights
of Germany	during Emergency.

8. Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic, and political) in the Preamble.
9. French Constitution	Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble.
10. South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.
11. Japanese Constitution	The procedure established by Law.

### **★** Important Points

• India is located entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, with the mainland extending between 8°4'N and 37°6'N latitudes and 68°7'E and 97°25'E longitudes.

# **Question No. 21**

### Confusion Points

- Emergency provisions were included in the Government of India act, 1935. Indian Constitution borrowed these provisions.
- Suspension of Fundamental rights During Emergency: This feature was borrowed from the constitution of Wiemer Germany.
- Freedom of trade has been borrowed from Australian Constitution. Hence b is incorrectly matched.

- In June 2015, the government launched the Atal Pension Yojana (APY) to create a universal social security system by
  providing/ offering guaranteed schemes to all citizens, especially the poor, underprivileged, and employees of the unorganized
  sector.
- Atal Pension Yojana is administered by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- APY is open to all bank account holders in the age group of 18 to 40 years and the contributions differ, based on the pension
  amount chosen.
- Subscribers would receive the guaranteed minimum monthly pension of Rs. 1000 or 2000 or Rs. 3000 or Rs. 4000 or Rs. 5000
  at the age of 60 years.
- In case of premature death of the subscriber (death before 60 years of age), the spouse of the subscriber can continue contributing
  to the APY account of the subscriber who would have attained the age of 60 years.
- The minimum pension would be guaranteed by the Government, i.e., if the accumulated corpus based on contributions earns a
  lower than estimated return on investment and is inadequate to provide the minimum guaranteed pension, the Central Government
  would fund such inadequacy.
- Subscribers can make contributions to APY on a monthly/ quarterly/ half-yearly basis.
- Subscribers can voluntarily exit from APY subject to certain conditions, on deduction of Government co-contribution and return/ interest thereon.

### Question No. 23

### Key Points

- The core of the area was the area of Bihar south of the Ganges; its first capital was Rajagriha( ultramodern day Rajgir), also Pataliputra( ultramodern Patna).
- Pataliputra, conterminous to ultramodern- day Patna, was a megacity in ancient India, firstly erected by Magadha sovereign Ajatashatru in 490 BCE as a small stronghold( Pāṭaligrāma) near the Ganges swash.
- It came the capital of major powers in ancient India, similar as the Shishunaga Empire(c. 413 345 BCE), Nanda Empire(c. 460 or 420 325 BCE), the Maurya Empire(c. 320 180 BCE), the Gupta Empire(c. 320 550 CE), and the Pala Empire(c. 750 1200 CE).
   During the Maurya period( see below), it came as one of the largest metropolises in the world.
- Rajagriha was originally known as' Girivrijja' and latterly came to be known as so during the reign of Ajatashatru.
- Udayin laid the foundation of the megacity of Pataliputra at the convergence of two gutters, the Son and the Ganges. He shifted his
  capital from Rajgriha to Patliputra due to the latter's central position in the conglomerate.

#### 눩 Additional Information

- It was the ancient capital megacity of the Magadha lords until the 5th century BC when Udayin( 460 440 BC), son of Ajatshatru, moved the capital to Pataliputra( ultramodern Patna). Shishunaga( 413- 395 BC) innovated the Shishunaga dynasty in 413 BC with Rajgir as its original capital before it was moved to Pataliputra.
- Ajatashatru, who shifted the capital of Magadha from Girivraj to Pataliputra( ultramodern Patna, Bihar). Ever ago, Pataliputra has
  remained the capital of that fiefdom, down to this day.
- It was King Bimbisara( 543- 491 BCE) of the Haranyaka Dynast who ruled Magadha, made Rajgir his capital.

### **Question No. 24**

#### Important Points

- The alternate capital of Magadha was Pataliputra(present-day Patna).
- The megacity of Rajgir was the first seat of power in the ancient area of Magadha the state center of the important Mauryan emperors.
- The Rajgir Hills, also known as" Rajgriha" hills, lie near the megacity of Rajgir in central regions of the Indian state of Bihar.

- · The first Sultan of Delhi to introduce the practice of Sijda and paibos was Ghiyasuddin Balban.
- · Sijda and paibos mean prostration and kissing the monarch's feet.
- · Balban belongs to the Slave dynasty.
- Balban claimed that he was the descendant of the legendary Iranian king Afrasiyab.
- · He appointed spies in every department.
- · He organized a strong centralized army to deal with internal disturbances and to repel the Mongols.

#### 눩 Additional Information

- · After the death of Mohammed Ghori, Qutb-ud-din Aibak ascended the throne and started the slave dynasty and the Delhi Sultanate.
- · There were five different dynasties in the Delhi Sultanate:
  - Slave dynasty (1206-1290),
  - o Khilji dynasty (1290-1320),
  - o Tughlaq dynasty (1320-1414),
  - Sayyid dynasty (1414-1451)
  - Lodi dynasty (1451-1526)

### Question No. 26

- Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316) belongs to the Khilji dynasty which was established by Jalaluddin Khilji.
  - Alauddin's Chittor campaign was described in the book Padmavath written by Malik Muhammed Jayasi.
  - · He proclaimed Kingship knows no Kinship.
  - He adopted the title Sikander-e-Saini or the second Alexander.
  - · Alauddin was the first Sultan to pay his soldiers in cash.
  - He introduced the system of branding of horses (dagh) and maintenance of a detailed register of soldiers to prevent false musters and corrupt practices.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq (1325-51) was a learned, cultured and talented prince but gained a reputation of being merciless, cruel, and
  unjust.
  - · Ibn Batuta, a traveler from Morocco visited him and recorded his observation in the book Qitab-ul-Rihla.
  - · He introduced token currency or copper coins.
  - To safeguard the capital from Mongol invasion and to have better control over south India, he decided to shift capital from Delhi to Devagiri(Daulatabad).
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-89) ascended the throne of Delhi after the demise of his cousin Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
  - · He started the imposition of Jizya.
  - He imposed water cess Haq-i-shrib.
  - Established four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur, and Hissar.

## **Question No. 27**

- The first DAV school was started at Lahore on 1st June 1886 with the self-abnegation of Mahatma Hansraj as a memorial of Swami
  Dayanand Saraswati, a versatile genius, social reformer.
- The aim of the DAV Schools is to inculcate in students a thirst for knowledge, devotion to duly honesty, and a patriotic fervor besides humanism.

#### 눩 Additional Information

- Swami Dayanand Saraswati (1824-83) was a scholar, a patriot, a social reformer, and a revivalist.
- The Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati at Bombay in 1875.
- He believed the Vedas were the source of true knowledge. His motto was "Back to the Vedas".
- · He started the Suddhi movement to bring back those Hindus who had converted to other religions to its fold.
- · He wrote the book Satyartha Prakash which contains his ideas.

### Key\_Points

- Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman named the Chandigarh International Airport as Shaheed Bhagat Singh International Airport on 28 September 2022.
- · It was done on the occasion of 115th birth anniversary of Bhagat Singh.
- Punjab and Haryana reached a consensus over renaming the airport after a meeting between **Bhagwant Mann and Dushyant**Chautala in August 2022.

#### Important Points

- The ceremony, organized at the Airport was attended by Punjab Governor, Banwari Lal Purohit, Haryana Governor, Bandaru Dattatreya, Union Minister Dr Vijay Kumar Singh, Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann, etc.
- Earlier in August 2022, a decision to rename the airport was taken during a meeting held between Punjab Chief Minister Bhagwant Mann and Haryana Deputy CM Dushyant Chautala.

### Question No. 29

### Key\_Points

- . The valleys lying between the lesser Himalayas and Shivaliks are called Duns.
- · Longitudinal valleys which are formed as a result of folding when Eurasian plate and Indian plate collide.
- · These valleys are deposited with coarse alluvium which is brought down by the Himalayan rivers.

#### **Shivaliks**

- These are mountain range of the outer Himalayas that stretches from the Indus River about 2,400 km eastwards close to the Brahmaputra River, spanning across the northern parts of the Indian subcontinent.
- It is 10-50 km wide with an average elevation of 1,500-2,000 m.

#### Additional Information

#### **Duars**

- The alluvial floodplains in eastern-northeastern India that lie south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas and north of the Brahmaputra River basin.
- This region is about 30 km wide and stretches over about 350 km from the Teesta River in West Bengal to the Dhansiri River in Assam.

#### Terai

- Lowland region in northern India and southern Nepal that lies south of the outer foothills of the Himalayas, the Sivalik Hills, and north of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.
- · This lowland belt is characterised by tall grasslands, scrub savannah, sal forests and clay rich swamps.

### **Ouestion No. 30**

### Key\_Points

- . The Gateway of India is an arch monument built during the 20th century in Bombay, India.
- The monument was erected to commemorate the landing of King George V and Queen Mary at Apollo Bunder on their visit to India in 1911.
- · Built-in Indo-Saracenic style, the foundation stone for the Gateway of India was laid on 31 March 1911.
- The structure is an arch made of basalt, 26 meters (85 feet) high.
- The final design of George Wittet was sanctioned in 1914 and the construction of the monument was completed in 1924.

#### 눩 Additional Information

- The Gateway of India is located on the waterfront at the Apollo Bunder area at the end of Chhatrapati Shivaji Marg in South Mumbai and overlooks the Arabian Sea.
- The monument has also been referred to as the Taj Mahal of Mumbai and is the city's top tourist attraction.
- The Gateway was later used as a symbolic ceremonial entrance to India for the Viceroys and the new Governors of Bombay.
- · It served to allow entry and access to India.



#### Operation Ganga

- It is an evacuation mission to bring back all the Indian nationals who are currently stranded in Ukraine. Hence, Statement 1 is
- o There were around 20,000 Indians including students stuck in Ukraine.
- Till now, three Air India flights have been able to bring back more than 900 Indians from Ukraine to India.
- The Indian evacuation flights are operating from neighbouring countries like Romania and Hungary.
- The government is also facilitating the evacuation of stranded Indians from its borders crossing Romania, Hungary, Poland, and Slovakia. Hence, Statement 2 is correct.
- The Government of India has launched a 'multi-pronged' initiative named 'Operation Ganga'.
- o A dedicated Twitter handle 'OpGanga Helpline' to assist Indian evacuation from Ukraine has also been announced.
- The tensions between Russia and Ukraine are currently heightened, with war erupting in Ukraine after the Russian military launched a series of attacks recently.



# Question No. 32

### Key Points

- The Khajuraho Dance Festival is organised by the Madhya Pradesh Kala Parishad.
- It is a one-week festival of classical dances held annually beside the Khajuraho temples.
- Khaiuraho
  - · It is famous for its Nagara-Style architecture and graceful sculptures of nayikas and deities.
  - o It was built by the medieval Chandela Dynasty and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

#### Additional Information

- Chanderi in Madhya Pradesh is known for its quaint forts, hills, and elegant hand-woven Chanderi sarees.
- . Bhopal is known as the City of Lakes due to its various natural and artificial lakes and is one of the greenest cities in India.
- Orchha in Madhya Pradesh is home to the Jhansi Fort and the Rani Jhansi's Palace and is famous for the exploits of Rani Laxmibai.

# Question No. 33

### Key Points

- Home Rule movement in India
  - o There were two home rule leagues launched.
  - o Bal Gangadhar Tilak launched the Indian Home Rule League in April 1916 at Belgaum.
  - o Annie Besant launched the Home Rule League in September 1916 at Madras.
  - $\circ~$  The Home Rule Movement was the Indian response to the First World War.
  - o They had the common objective of achieving self-government in India.
  - o Tilak home rule movement was based in Maharashtra, Karnataka, central province, and Berar.
  - Besant's movement was in the rest of India.
- The aim was to be achieved by promoting political education and discussion through public meetings and reading rooms containing books on national politics, holding conferences, organizing classes for students on politics.
- The objectives and aim spread through newspapers, pamphlets, posters, illustrated post-cards, religious songs, and participating in local
  government activities.

#### **★** Important Points

- The Home Rule agitation was also joined by Motilal Nehru, **Jawaharlal Nehru**, Bhulabhai Desai, Chittaranjan Das, Madan Mohan Malaviya, **Mohammad Ali Jinnah**, Tej Bahadur Sapru and Lala Lajpat Rai.
- Anglo-Indians, most of the Muslims and non-brahmins from the South did not join as they felt Home Rule would mean the rule of the Hindu majority, and that too mainly by the high caste.

### Key\_Points

- The 18th Kachai Lemon Festival concluded in Manipur on 14 Jan'22.
- It was a 2-day event held in Kachai village in the Ukhrul district.
- · Kachai Lemon of Manipur has been accorded Geographical Indication (GI) registration tag.
- . It is considered to be unique as it is a rich source of ascorbic acid.
- The theme of the festival was 'Organic Kachai Lemon for Safe Environment and Rural Transformation'.

#### 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- · Manipur has won the Senior Women's National Football Championship in December 2021.
- The Indian Railways is constructing the tallest pier railway bridge of the world in Manipur.
- Novelist Beryl Thanga has received the 12th Manipur State Award for Literature 2020 for his book Ei Amadi Adungeigi Ithat' (I and the then island).
- · Chief Minister of Manipur: N. Biren Singh;
- · Governor: La. Ganesan.

### Question No. 35

### Key\_Points

- International Migrants Day is observed on 18 December every year to tackle the problem and challenges of global migration.
- . The theme for the year 2021 is 'Harnessing the potential of human mobility.
- The United Nations General Assembly in the year 1999 created the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families.
- But on December 04, 2000, keeping an account of the large and increasing migrants across the globe, December 18 was decided as International Migrants' Day.
- The day plays a significant role in determining the movement of people due to voluntary or forced movements for environmental issues like disaster and poverty.

## Question No. 36



### 🍃 Additional Information

Dates	Important Days
1 December	World AIDS Day
2 December	International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, World Computer Literacy Day
3 December	World Day of the Handicapped or International Day of Persons with Disabilities
4 December	Indian Navy Day
5 December	International Volunteer Day, World Soil Day

6 December	BR Ambedkar's death anniversary, National Microwave Oven Day
7	Armed Forces Flag
December	Day, International Civil Aviation Day
9 December	International Anti-Corruption Day
10 December	Human Rights Day
11	International Mountain
December	Day, UNICEF Day
12 December	Universal Health Coverage Day
14 December	National Energy Conservation Day
16 December	Vijay Diwas

18 December	Minorities Rights Day in India, International Migrants Day
19 December	Goa's Liberation Day
20 December	International Human Solidarity Day
22 December	National Mathematics Day
23 December	Kisan Diwas
24 December	National Consumer Rights Day
25 December	Good Governance Day (India)

#### ★ Important Points

- The rock art of Bhimbetka has been classified into various groups on the basis of style, technique, and superimposition. The
  drawings and paintings can be categorized into seven historical periods. Period I, Upper Palaeolithic; Period II, Mesolithic; and Period III,
  Chalcolithic. After Period III there are four successive periods. Hence, Pair 1 is correctly matched.
- The granite rocks of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh provided suitable canvases to the Neolithic man for his paintings. There are
  several such sites but more famous among them are Kupgallu, Piklihal, and Tekkalkota. Three types of paintings have been reported from
  here—paintings in white, paintings in red ochre over a white background, and paintings in red ochre. Hence, Pair 2 is correctly
  matched.
- Sittanavasal Cave is a 2nd-century AD Jain complex of caves in Sittanavasal village in Pudukottai district of Tamil Nadu, India. It was built in the Jain period. Hence, Pair 3 is incorrectly matched.

#### 눩 Additional Information

• The Bronze Age in the Indian subcontinent begins around 3000 BCE, and in the end gives rise to the Indus Valley Civilization, which had its (mature) period between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE. It continues into the Riquedic period, the early part of the Vedic period.

### **Question No. 40**

### Key\_Points

- Senior IPS officer Sujoy Lal Thaosen on 3rd Oct 2022 took charge as 37th Director General (DG) of Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF).
- · He will have a term till Nov 2023.
- Earlier, Thaosen was holding charge of DG of Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) as well as the additional charge of Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) chief.
- · IPS officer Anish Dayal Singh has been appointed as the new DG of ITBP.

#### 눩 Additional Information

- · Important Appointments:
  - Nagesh Singh, an Indian Foreign Service officer of the 1995 batch, has been appointed as India's next ambassador to Thailand.
  - $\circ \ \ \text{In August 2022, Vikram K. Doraiswami was also appointed as India's new High Commissioner to the United Kingdom.}$
  - Sanjay Arora, director general of the ITBP and a 1988-batch IPS officer, has been appointed as the new Delhi Police Commissioner.
  - o IFS officer of the 1994 batch Pranay Kumar Verma has been appointed as India's next High Commissioner to Bangladesh.
  - o Govt of Bangladesh has appointed Mustafizur Rahman as the next High Commissioner of Bangladesh to India.
  - The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) panel has appointed Brajesh Kumar Upadhyay as Chairman & Managing Director (CMD) of Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL).
  - Retired IAS officer and former Drinking Water and Sanitation Secretary Parameswaran lyer has been appointed as the new Chief Executive Officer of NITI Aayog

### **Question No. 41**

### Key Points

- Guru Mayadhar Raut is an Indian classical Odissi dancer, choreographer, and Guru.
  - Known for his grace, depth of expression, and technical perfection, Raut made many contributions to Odissi.
  - Among these were the introduction of sanchari bhava (physical commentary on the text being enacted), formalizing the use of
    hastas, or mudras (hand gestures), systematizing odissi techniques, and training students, both Indian and international, who would
    faithfully follow his approaches and techniques.
  - o Mayadhar Raut has played a major role in giving Odissi its classical shastra-based status.
  - He introduced Mudra Vinyoga in 1955.
  - His notable compositions include 'Pashyati Dishi Dishi' and 'Priya Charu Shile', composed in 1961.

#### 눩 <u>Additional Information</u>

- Bharatanatyam is a major form of Indian classical dance that originated in Tamil Nadu.
- Manipuri Dance, also referred to as the Manipuri Raas Leela is one of the eight major Indian classical dance forms,
- Kuchipudi is one of the eight major Indian classical dances. It originates from a village named Kuchipudi in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh.