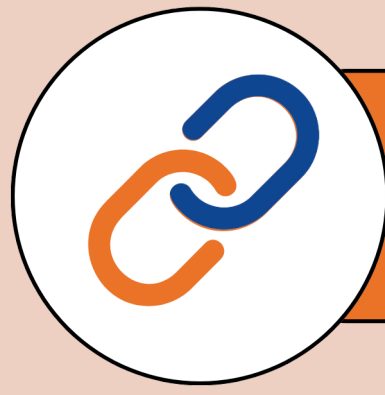


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- Identify the true Statements related to the Kalibanga civilization from the following.
 - This civilization is situated on the banks of the Saraswati and Drishadvati rivers.
 - Three graves have been found that express reference and religious sentiments towards the deceased.
 - The western mound of this archaeological site is known as the city mound.
 - Drains made of wood and bricks have been found here.
- (A) 1,2 and 3
 (B) 2,3 and 4
 (C) 1,3 and 4
 (D) 1,2 and 4
 (E) Unattempted question

Answer-D

Explanation:

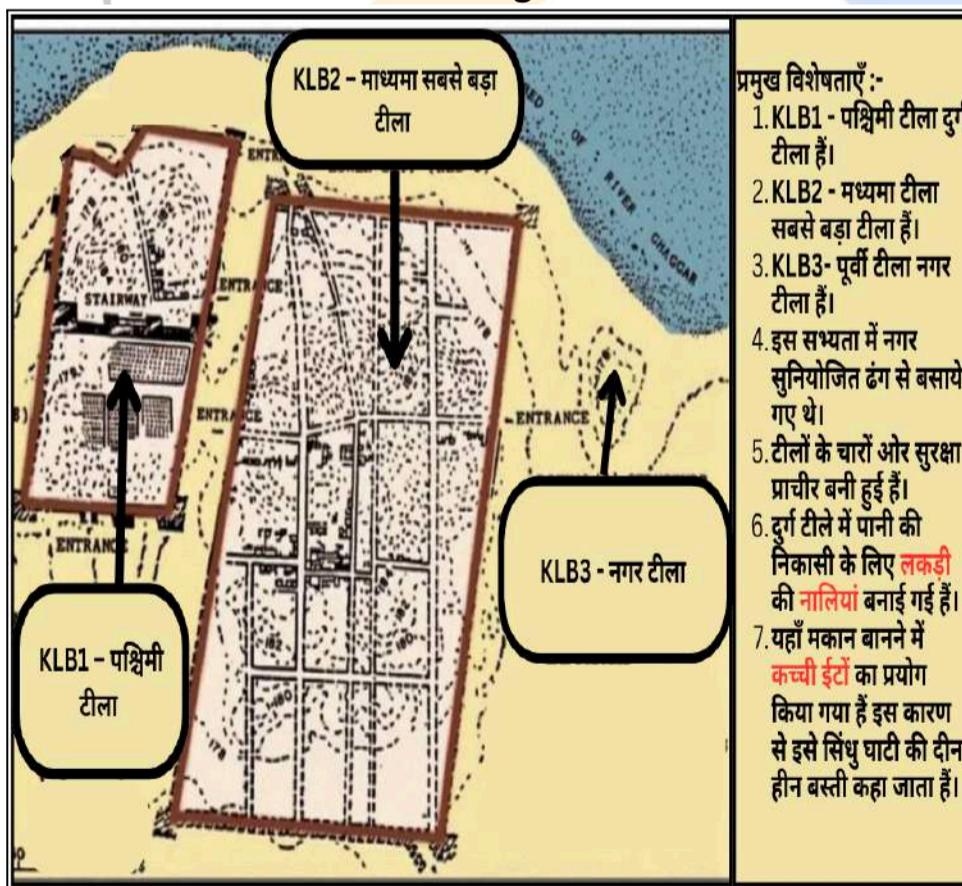
❖ **Kalibanga Civilization / Indus Saraswati Civilization (Hanumangarh)**

- Discoverer/Excavator – Amalanand Ghosh discovered this archaeological site in 1952 AD.
- The excavation work of this place was done between 1961 AD and 1969 AD by 'Shri B. B. Lal', 'Shri B. K. Thapar', 'Shri D. Khare', K. M. Srivastava and it was done under the direction of S. P. Srivastava.

Note:- Dashrath Sharma has called Kalibanga the third capital of the Indus Valley civilization.

- River-Ghaggar river(Saraswati river)

Mounds found in Kalibanga -



Main features-

- ❖ Five cultural phases have been found in the excavation here.
- ❖ This place has been called 'Kalibanga' because of the black copper bangles found here.
- ❖ Evidence of decorated bricks has been found from here.
- ❖ The oldest evidence of the earthquake has been

found from here.

- ❖ Evidence of brain research (child's skull with 6 holes)
- ❖ The script here was written from right to left.
- ❖ In the excavation here, remains of small stone tools, clay beads, conch shells, glass and clay bangles, toys, cart wheels, fragmented clay figurine of a bull, cobblestones etc. have been found.
- ❖ Evidence of drains made of wood and bricks has been found from this archaeological site.
- ❖ **Religious beliefs -**
- ❖ Seven fire altars have been found.
- ❖ Pictures of Swastika have been found from the pottery of Kalibanga.
- ❖ Here three methods of funeral rites were prevalent: pre-burial, partial burial and cremation.

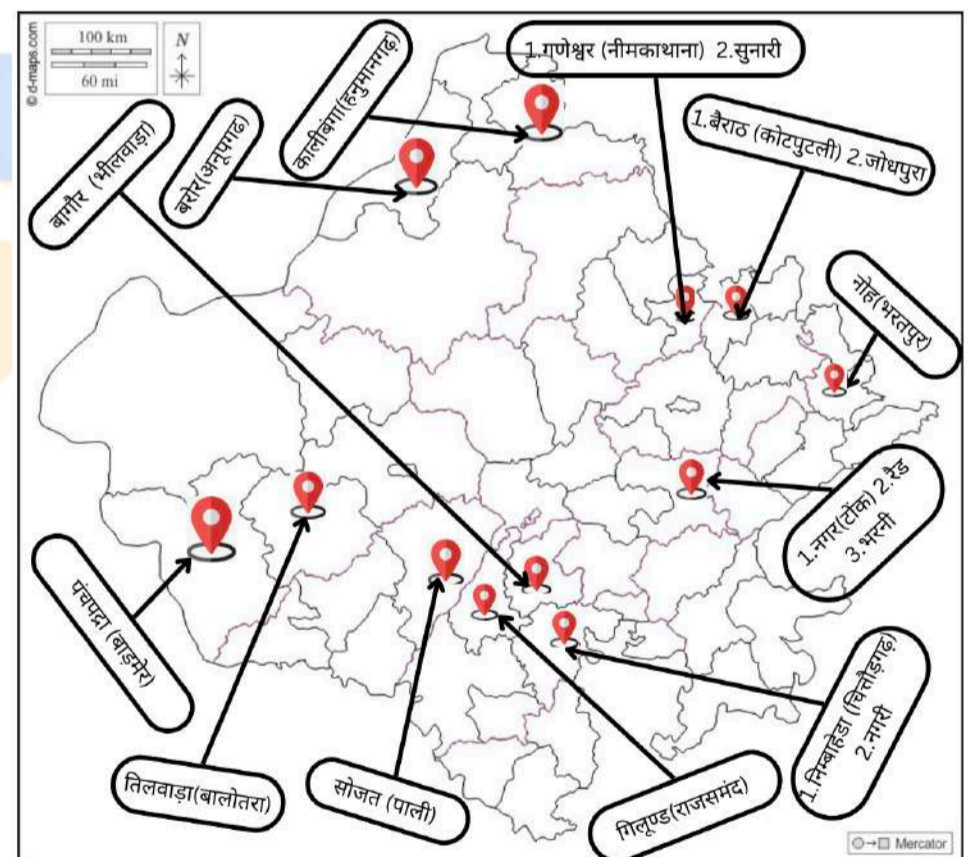
- Arrange the archaeological sites of Rajasthan in the order from east to west:

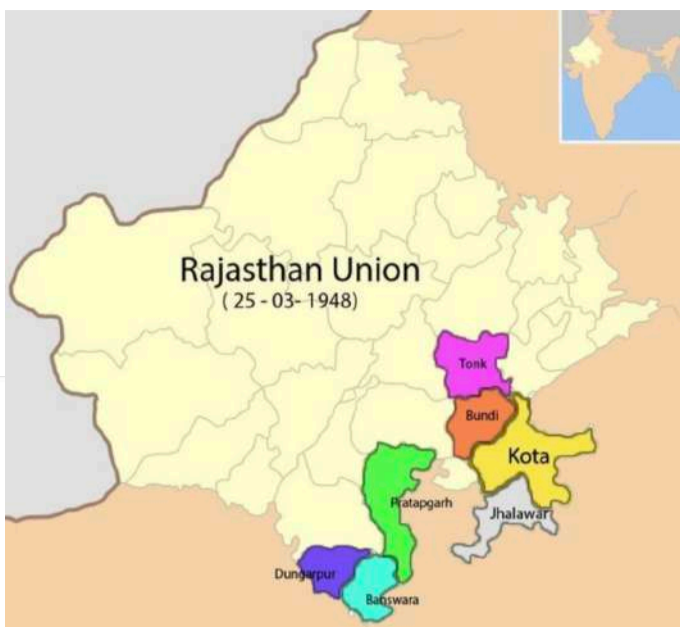
- (A) Bharni -> Nimbahera -> Gilund -> Sojat -> Baror
 (B) Nimbahera -> Bharni -> Baror -> Sojat -> Gilund
 (C) Bharni -> Nimbahera -> Sojat -> Gilund -> Baror
 (D) Bharni -> Nimbahera -> Gilund -> Baror -> Sojat
 (E) Unattempted question

Answer-A

Explanation:

★ Archaeological sites of Rajasthan at a glance:





- ❖ 2nd Stage: The **Rajasthan Union**, consisting of **Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Pratapgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Kota** and chieftain like **Kushalgarh and Iava** were merged .
- ❖ It was inaugurated on **25 March, 1948** by **N.V Gadgil**.
- ❖ The **Kota State** got the honor of being the **capital of this Union**.
- ❖ The Kota Naresh **Bhim Singh** was appointed as the Rajpramukh
- ❖ Senior deputy Rajpramukh - **Bahadur Singh (Bundi)**
- ❖ Junior deputy Rajpramukh - **Laxman Singh (Dungarpur)**
- ❖ **Shri Gokul Lal Asawa** was appointed as the **Chief Minister**.
- ❖ **Population** - 23.5 lakh
- ❖ **Area** - 16,807 sq Km
- ❖ **Income** - 1.90 crore

22. The **false** statement about Karpur Chand Patni is:
1. He was born in Jaipur and first established Jaipur Prajamandal in 1938.
 2. He demanded responsible governance in Jaipur state.
 3. Established the first Khadi Bhandaar in Jaipur in 1928.
 4. He was an editor of a magazine named Jain Jagat.

Code:

- (A) 1 and 2
- (B) 1 and 3
- (C) 3 and 4
- (D) 2 and 4
- (E) Question not attempted

Answer: (B)

Explanation: Karpur Chand Patni

- ❖ Born in Jaipur in 1900.
- ❖ During the **Non-Cooperation Movement**, on Gandhiji's call, he left college education and joined the movement.

- ❖ Contributed in the establishment of **All India Charkha Sangh** to develop Khadi on a wide scale.
- ❖ Patni **established the first Khadi Bhandaar in Jaipur in December, 1925**.
- ❖ In **1931**, Karpur Chand Patni **established Prajamandal in Jaipur**. In **1938**, Jaipur Prajamandal was re-established.
- ❖ He **opposed child and old age marriages** and was **in favour of widow and inter-caste marriages**.
- ❖ He was a **lifelong member of Samaj Sudharak Mandal** and was also the **editor of its mouthpiece 'Sudharak'**.
- ❖ He edited a magazine named '**Jain- Jagat**' against the evils prevalent in Jain society.
- ❖ He made significant contribution in the running of '**Padmavati Kanya Pathshala**' and '**Saraswati Kanya Pathshala**'.
- ❖ He **established the Padmavati library and reading room**.

23. Consider the following statements related to Mewar Prajamandal and select the **incorrect** statement :
- (A) Balwant Singh Mehta presided over the Mewar Prajamandal.
 - (B) Manikya Lal Verma had established a temporary office of this Prajamandal in Ajmer.
 - (C) This Prajamandal was established on April 24, 1938.
 - (D) During the Civil Disobedience Movement, this Prajamandal had given the slogan 'Kings leave the British.'
 - (E) Question not attempted

Answer: (D)

Explanation:

Mewar Prajamandal :

- ❖ On 24 April 1938, Manikyalal Verma and Balwant Singh Mehta founded the Mewar Prajamandal.
- ❖ On 11 May 1938, Mewar Prime Minister Dharmanarayan banned the Prajamandal and expelled Manikyalal Verma from Mewar.
- ❖ Manikyalal Verma went to Ajmer and wrote a composition called "Mewar Ka Vartman Shasan" and criticized the atrocities of Rana.
- ❖ Manikyalal Verma's book "Mewar vasiyo se appeal" was also a revolutionary composition.
- ❖ Manikyalal Verma wrote a song called Panchhida which was sung at the end of Bijolia farmers' movement, at the establishment of Mewar Prajamandal and when he became the Prime



- ❖ Prime Minister - **Shobharam Kumawat (Alwar)**
- ❖ Deputy Prime Minister - **Jugal Kishore Chaturvedi (Bharatpur)**
- ❖ Other Ministers - **Gopilal Yadav (Bharatpur)**
 - **Chiranji Lal Sharma (Karauli)**
 - **Mangal Singh (Dholpur)**
 - **Bholanath (Alwar)**

- ❖ Population - **18 lakh**
- ❖ Area - **12,000 sq km**
- ❖ Income - **1.84 crore**

Second phase: Union of Rajasthan/East Rajasthan 25 March 1948

- ❖ Princely States – **Dungarpur, Banswara, Pratapgarh, Kota, Bundi, Tonk, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Shahpura (9 princely states, 1 place merged)**
- ❖ Location – **Kushalgarh (Banswara)**
- ❖ Capital – **Kota**
- ❖ Rajpramukh – **Maharaja Bhim Singh (Kota)**
- ❖ Senior Rajpramukh – **Bahadur Singh (Bundi)**
- ❖ Junior Rajpramukh – **Laxman Singh (Dungarpur)**
- ❖ Prime Minister – **Gokul Lal Asawa**
- ❖ Inaugural – **Shri Narhari Vishnu Gadgil (N.V. Gadgil)**

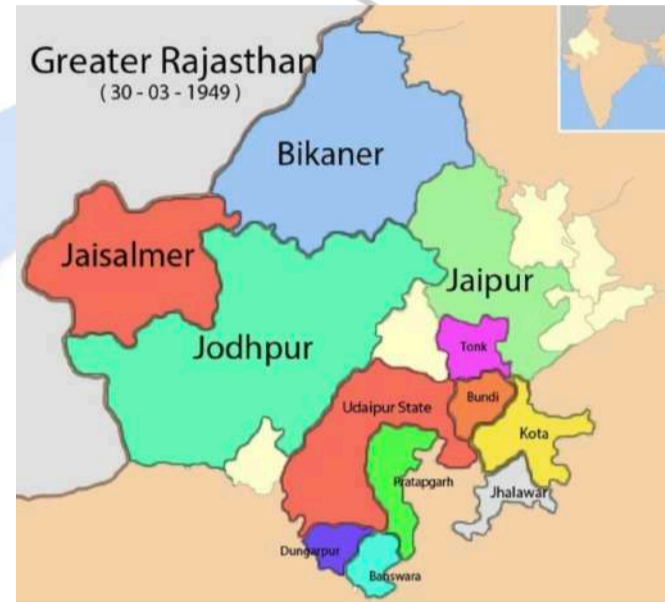
Third Phase - United Rajasthan 18 April, 1948



- ❖ United Rajasthan - **Former Rajasthan + Udaipur - 10 princely states + 1 place**
- ❖ Capital - **Udaipur**
- ❖ Rajpramukh - **Bhupal Singh (Udaipur)**
- ❖ Senior Deputy Rajpramukh - **Bhim Singh**
- ❖ Junior Deputy Rajpramukh - **Bahadur Singh (Bundi)**
 - **Laxman Singh (Dungarpur)**
- ❖ Prime Minister - **Manikya Lal Verma**
- ❖ Deputy Prime Minister - **Gokul Lal Asawa**
- ❖ Other Ministers - **Bhurelal Baya**
 - **Prem Narayan Mathur**

- **Mohan Lal Sukhadia**
- **Abhinn Hari**
- **Bhogilal Pandya**
- **Brij Sundar Sharma**
- ❖ Made on the recommendation of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.
- ❖ Inaugurated by - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru
- ❖ Population - **42.60 lakh**
- ❖ Area - **29,777 sq km**
- ❖ Income - **3.16 crore**

Fourth Phase- Greater Rajasthan 30 March, 1949



- ❖ Greater Rajasthan- **United Rajasthan + Jaipur + Jodhpur + Jaisalmer + Bikaner + Lava Thikana = 14 princely states + 2 Thikanas**
- ❖ Capital- **Jaipur**
- ❖ On the recommendation of Shri P. Satyanarayana Rao Committee.
- ❖ Maharaj Pramukh- **Bhupal Singh**
- ❖ Rajpramukh- **Man Singh-II (Jaipur)**
- ❖ Senior Deputy Rajpramukh - **Bhim Singh**
 - **Hanuwant Singh**
- ❖ Junior Deputy Rajpramukh- **Bahadur Singh**
 - **Lakshman Singh**
- ❖ Prime Minister- **Hiralal Shastri**
- ❖ Other Ministers- **Prem Narayan Mathur**
 - **Vedpal Tyagi**
 - **Raghuvar Dayal Goyal**
 - **Siddhraj Dhadha**
 - **Rao Raja Hanwant Singh**
 - **Phoolchand Bafna**
 - **Narsingh Kachwaha**
 - **Bhurelal Baya**
- ❖ Inaugurated by- **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

Fifth Phase- United Greater Rajasthan 15 May, 1949



- ❖ Four letters in Brahmi script are inscribed on the clay seals obtained from here.

Rang Mahal (Hanumangarh) 1000 to 300 BC -

- ❖ **Explorers/Excavators** - Archaeologist **Hannah Ryde, Holger, Arbme**-1952-54 by the Swedish team from Lund University.
- ❖ **River** – Ghaggar River

Key Features -

- ❖ From here Dr. Tessitouri obtained clay figurines of the early Gupta period in 1918.

- ❖ Coins of punch mark currency of Kanishka I and Kanishka III have been found here.

- ❖ 105 copper coins have been found from here.

- ❖ Statues of Guru-disciple have been found, statues of Gandhara style have been found.



- ❖ Hourglass shaped pottery, spouted pitchers, cups, bowls, lids of utensils, lamps, lamp holders and incense sticks were found here.

- ❖ A small clay wheeled cart for children's play was found here.

- ❖ The oldest evidence of Krishna Leela has been found from here.

66. Identify the incompatible pair from the following pairs:

(Correspondence)

(Despatch)

1. Parwana - Order issued by the Maharaja to his subordinates.
2. Kharita - A type of Royal Order issued by the prince in the absence of the king.
3. Rukka - Correspondence between state officials.
4. Mansur - Correspondence between one king and another king.

(A) 1 and 2

(B) 2 and 3

(C) 1 and 4

(D) 2 and 4

(E) Unattempted question

Answer-(D)

Explanation:-

Royal order:-

- ❖ **Parwana:** The order issued by the Maharaja to his subordinate was called parawana.
- ❖ **Kharita:** The correspondence between one king and another king was called kharita.
- ❖ **Rukka:** Correspondence between state officials were called Rukka.
- ❖ **Mansur:** This was a type of royal order which was issued by the prince in the presence of the emperor. At the time of the war of succession (1658 AD) prince Aurangzeb issued his signed

royal orders, which were called Mansur.

- ❖ **Farman:** Farman were Royal orders issued by the Mughal emperor. Sometimes it is public and sometimes it is specially for Mansabdars.
- ❖ **Nishan:** Orders issued with his seal by a member of the emperor's family to the Mansabdars.
- ❖ **Arjdasht:** This was a type of written application which was sent by the Rajput kings in the service of the emperor and princes.

67. Match the following -

State	Ruler during the Revolution of 1857
(a) Pratapgarh	(i) Dalpat Singh
(b) Jhalawar	(ii) Prithvi Singh
(c) Dholpur	(iii) Sardar Singh
(d) Bikaner	(iv) Bhagwant Singh

Code :

- (a) (b) (c) (d)
 (A) (i) (ii) (iv) (iii)
 (B) (ii) (i) (iv) (iii)
 (C) (iii) (iv) (i) (ii)
 (D) (ii) (iv) (i) (iii)
 (E) Unattempted question

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

State	Ruler
❖ Dholpur	Maharaja Bhagwant Singh
❖ Bharatpur	Maharaja Jaswant Singh
❖ Jodhpur	Maharaja Takhat Singh
❖ Udaipur(Mewar)	Maharana Swaroop Singh
❖ Bikaner	Maharaja Sardar Singh
❖ Karauli	Maharaja Madan Pal
❖ Tonk	Nawab Wazir Daula
❖ Bundi	Maharao Ram Singh
❖ Jaipur	Maharaja Sawai Ram Singh II
❖ Alwar	Maharaja Vinay Singh
❖ Pratapgarh	Maharawal Dalpat Singh
❖ Banswara	Maharawal Laxman Singh
❖ Dungarpur	Maharawal Uday Singh
❖ Jhalawar	Raj Rana Prithvi Singh
❖ Jaisalmer	Maharawal Ranjit Singh
❖ Kota	Maharao Ram Singh II
❖ Sirohi	Maharawal Shiv Singh

68. Consider the following pairs:

(Feudal Privileges)

(Means)

1. Tazim - Giving special clothes and ornaments.
2. Siropav - King welcoming the chieftain by standing up in the court.
3. Baanh Pasav - King placing his hand on the chieftains shoulder.
4. Hath Ka Kurab - Raising the hands to the chest.



Vinod" that Guhil come from Vallabhi.

- ❖ D.R.Bhandarkar ,on the basis of the article received from Ahad ,Considered the Guhil of Mewar to be Brahmins and wrote that the Guhil came from Anandpur.
- ❖ "Kumbhalgarh Prashasti" and "Ekling Mahatmya" also associated the dynasty with the Brahmin dynasty of Anandpur.
- ❖ **Rathore Dynasty:**
- ❖ The word 'Rathod' is derived from Sanskrit 'Rashtrakuta'.
- ❖ In the books of Bhats, Rathores have been described as the children of Hiranyakashyap.
- ❖ Dayal Das has written in his khyat that Rathod are Suryavanshi and the children of Brahmin Bhallrao.
- ❖ colonel Todd also wrote Rathores as descendants of Jaichand on the basis of Khyats.

104. Consider the following statements:

- A. The Manmori inscription is related to the Maurya dynasty, whose commendation was Pushay and engraver Shivaditya.
- B. The Manmori inscription mentions Chandragupta Maurya, who built Chittorgarh.
- C. The inscription of Bhramar Mata describe the rulers of the Gaurvansh and Aulikar dynasty.
- D. The Kanswa inscription mentions the Maurya king Dhaval
- E. Unattempted question

Choose the incorrect statement from the above-

Answer-(B)

Explanation:-

Manmori Inscription(713 AD):-

- ❖ **Panegyrist:** Pusha
- ❖ **Engraver:** Shivaditya
- ❖ It is a famous inscription of Rajasthan which was found on the banks of Mansarover lake near Chittor.
- ❖ This inscription gives information about Four Maurya kings Maheshwar, Bheem, Bhoj and king Manabhanga.
- ❖ There is also a mention of Amrit Manthan in this inscription.
- ❖ Colonel James Todd threw this inscription into the sea because it was very heavy.

Bhramar Mata Inscription (490 AD):-

- ❖ The Bhramar Mata Temple is located in Chhoti Sadri.
- ❖ It mentioned the rulers of the Gaur and Aulikar dynasty.
- ❖ The composer of the inscription was Brahmasom, son of Mitrasom and the writer was Purva.

Kanswa Inscription (738 AD):-

- ❖ This inscription mentions the Maurya king Dhaval.
- ❖ Dhaval was the last Maurya king in Rajasthan.

105. Identify the **mismatched** pair -

Newspaper Published From

- (A) Jaihind - Kota
- (B) Naveen Rajasthan - Ajmer
- (C) Rajasthan Saptahik - Udaipur
- (D) Praja Sevak - Jodhpur
- (E) Unattempted question

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

Rajasthan Saptahik -

- ❖ This newspaper published by **Rishidatt Mehta from Beawar in 1923** awakened public opinion by publishing the problems of the people.

Naveen Rajasthan -

- ❖ This newspaper published by **Rajasthan Seva Sangh from Ajmer in 1922** prominently published the atrocities on Bhils and farmers.
- ❖ Vijay Singh Pathik also published it.

Praja Sevak -

- ❖ Achleshwar Prasad Sharma published the weekly newspaper Praja Sevak from Jodhpur in 1940.

Jaihind -

- ❖ It was published from Kota.

106. Match List-I and List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

	List-I (Janapada)	List-II (Capital)
(a)	Matsya	(i) Nagar
(b)	Shivi	(ii) Indraprastha
(c)	Kuru	(iii) Nagri
(d)	Malav	(iv) Viratnagar

Code:

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| (A) | iv | i | ii | iii |
| (B) | iv | iii | ii | i |
| (C) | iv | i | iii | ii |
| (D) | iii | ii | iv | i |
- (E) Unattempted question

Answer-(B)

Explanation:

Janpada	Capital	Area
Matsya	Virat Nagar	Southern western part of Alwar,Jaipur
Kuru	Indraprastha	Northern part of Alwar
Shursen	Mathura	Eastern part of Alwar,Bharatpur
Shivi	Nagri(madhyamika)	Udaipur and Chittorgarh
Malav	Nagar	Tonk and Jaipur
Yaudheya		Sri Ganganagar and Hanumangarh



Choose the correct option:

- (A) Only 1, 2
 (B) Only 1, 2, 4
 (C) Only 1, 3, 4
 (D) All of the above
 (E) Question not attempted

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dingal	Pingal
The literary form of Western Rajasthani (Marwari) is called <i>Dingal</i> .	The literary form of Brajbhasha and Eastern Rajasthani is called <i>Pingal</i> .
Most of <i>Dingal</i> literature was written by poets of the Charan caste	Most of <i>Pingal</i> literature was written by poets of the Bhat caste.
Its development is traced back to the Gurjari Apbhransh.	Its development is traced back to the Shauraseni Apbhransh.
Notable Work: Rajrupak, Dhola Maru ra Duha, Achaldas Khinchi ri vachnika	Notable Work: Prithviraj Raso (Chandravardai), Ratan Raso (Kumbhakaran) Khuman Raso, Vansh Bhaskar

143. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below:

Work	Author
a. Pabu Prakash	(i) Aasiya Modji
b. Chobis Baniya	(ii) Ramdev ji
c. Kalla Raimalot ro Geet Rathore	(iii) Prithviraj
d. Devnarayan ji ki Phad	(iv) Chotu Bhat

Code

- A. a-(ii), b-(i), c-(iii), d-(iv)
 B. a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iv), d-(iii)
 C. a-(iv), b-(ii), c-(i), d-(iii)
 D. a-(i), b-(ii), c-(iii), d-(iv)
 E. Unattempted Questions

Answer - D

Notable Literature on Folk Tales

Author	Literary Work
Lakhoji	Pabu Raso
Kushal Labh	Dhola Maru Ra Doha- Chaupai
Ladharaji Mehta	Pabuji Ra Doha
Pahadkhan Aadha	Gogade Roopak
Bithu Meha	Pabuji Ra Chhand
Modji Aashiya	Pabu Prakash
Ramnath Kaviya	Pabuji Ra Sortha

Lakshmi Kumari Chundawat	Pabuji Ri Baat
Jasdan Bidu	Veer Meha Prakash
Punamchand	Ramdev Ji Ka Byawla
Thakur Rudra Singh Tomar	Shri Ramdev Charitra
Harji Bhati	Shri Ramdev Ji Ri Veli
Purohit Ram Singh	Shri Ramdev Prakash
Chochu Bhat	Bagdawat Ra Pavada
Dr. Sonaram Vishnoi	Baba Ramdev: History and Literature
Hari Singh Bhati	History of Pugal
Mahakavi Prithviraj Rathod	Kalla Raymalot Ro Geet
Asha Ji Barahath	Umade Bhattiyani Ra Kavati
Bhavardhan kinniya	Shree mehaji mangaliya ri mahima

144. Select the group of folk songs performed by Kalbeliya caste of Rajasthan?
- A. Kalbeliya Dance, Shankariya Dance, Gair Dance, Panihari Dance
 B. Kalbeliya Dance, Shankariya Dance, Bagadiya Dance, Panihari Dance
 C. Kalbeliya Dance, Shankariya Dance, Bagadiya Dance, Walar
 D. Kalbeliya dance, Ghudla dance, Bagadiya dance, Panihari dance
 E. Question not attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Dances of Kalbeliya caste – Kalbeliya dance, Shankariya dance, Bagadiya dance, Panihari dance etc.

Indoni -

This dance is performed in pairs in a round circle like Indoni with the musical instruments Poongi and Khanjari.

Indoni folk dance is the dance of Kalbeliya caste.

Gair dance -

❖ In the Mewar and Barmer region, the dance performed by men in a round circle with wood in their hands is called Gair dance.

❖ It starts from the second day of Holi and continues for about 15 days.

❖ A belt is tied around the waist to hold the sword while dancing.

Ghudla dance -

❖ This is mainly done in Marwar.





- ❖ This is a group dance of women. In this, women dance by holding perforated pots on their heads and wearing beautiful makeup.

Valar Folk Dance -

- ❖ This folk dance is a famous dance performed by men and women.
- ❖ It is performed at a slow pace without musical instruments.
- ❖ It starts with a man holding an umbrella or a sword in his hand.
- ❖ This folk dance is especially performed in the Sirohi region.
- ❖ This folk dance is also called Ghoomar of Garasia tribe.
- ❖ Apart from marriage, this folk dance is also performed on Holi and Gangaur.

145. Identify the correct pair/pairs of musical instruments of Rajasthan and their characteristics?

1. Mandal musical instrument - The shape of this musical instrument is like that of Mridang.
2. Ravan Hattha - The number of strings in the Ravana Hattha musical instrument is 9.
3. Kamayacha - Kamayacha is an Iranian musical instrument.
4. Manjira – This folk instrument is mostly played around Dungarpur district.

- (A) one pair is correct
 (B) two pairs are correct
 (C) three pairs are correct
 (D) all pairs are correct
 (E) Question not attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

Mandal musical instrument -

- ❖ This musical instrument is made of clay. Animal skin is attached to it and barley flour is applied on it.
- ❖ The shape of this musical instrument is like that of Mridang.
- ❖ Mandal musical instruments are made in Molela village of Rajsamand district of Rajasthan.
- ❖ This musical instrument is considered to be the musical instrument of Shiva and Parvati.
- ❖ Bhil tribe uses it during Gawari dance.

Ravana Hatha -

- ❖ The Ravana hatha musical instrument is made by mounting goat skin on a half-cut coconut shell.
- ❖ The number of strings in the Ravana hatha musical instrument is 9.

- ❖ While reciting Pabuji's Phad, the Bhope devotees of Pabuji's Bhil caste use a musical instrument called Ravan Hattha.
- ❖ Apart from Pabuji, Dungji Jawaharji's Bhope also plays Ravana hatha.

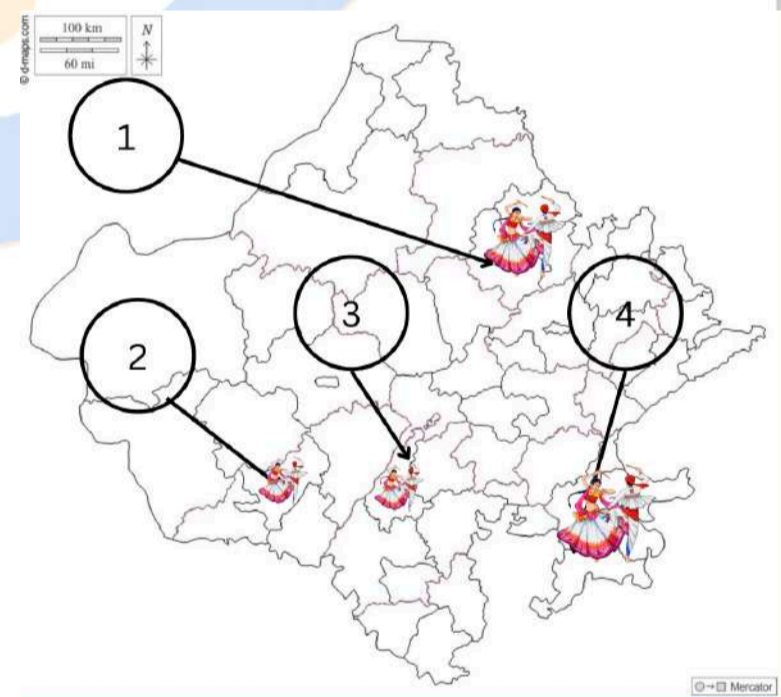
Kamayacha -

- ❖ Kamayacha is an Iranian musical instrument.
- ❖ This musical instrument has 19 strings.
- ❖ It is an instrument similar to Sarangi.
- ❖ This musical instrument is played by the Manganiyar and Langa caste people of Barmer and Jaisalmer desert areas of Rajasthan.

Manjira -

- ❖ Manjira is a circular musical instrument made of brass and bronze.
- ❖ This folk instrument is mostly played around Dungarpur district.
- ❖ This musical instrument is always played in pairs.
- ❖ Women of Kamad caste play the Manjira musical instrument while dancing Terhtali.

146. Identify the folk dances according to the region shown in the map of Rajasthan:



- 1) Geedar Dance
 - 2) Dhol Dance
 - 3) Chakri Dance
 - 4) Dang Dance
- (A) 1) , 2) ,3) , 4)
 (B) 1) , 2) ,4) ,3)
 (C) 2) , 4) , 3) , 1)
 (D) 2) , 1) ,3) ,4)
 (E) Question not attempted

Answer:- (B)

Explanation:-

Geedar dance -