

Code No.

Roll No.

28

(To be filled up by Office)

**Combined Post Graduate Level
Recruitment Examination**
District Culture Officer
PAPER – II

Question-cum-Answer Booklet

Main Written Examination for the Post of

This booklet contains 12 pages.

| EXAMINER'S AWARD | | : INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES : |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---|
| Section | Marks | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Write your ROLL NUMBER prominently at the space provided at the top right-hand corner. 2. Leave the Code No. blank. 3. Before using this question-cum-answer booklet, please verify the defects, if any (omission/detachment of pages/torn/mutilation etc.) and in case of any such defect, bring it to the notice of the Invigilator. In such a case, Invigilator shall replace the booklet with a new one. No claim shall be entertained after using the booklet. 4. Do not write your name, surname/address etc. on the answer book. Any such act will render the answer sheet unfit for evaluation. 5. Write the answers below each question only within the space provided for the purpose. No additional paper will be provided. 6. In case of questions relating to filling up the blanks, candidates are required to write their answers within the blank space provided for the purpose. 7. Do not remove any part of this book. 8. Do not put any symbol, sign, slogan, prayer or any mark of identification in any part of the answer book. 9. Candidate should check up before writing answers that the INVIGILATOR HAS SIGNED at the appropriate place on the cover page of the question-cum-answer booklet. In case of omission, the candidate should draw the attention of the Invigilator immediately. 10. Hand over this question-cum-answer booklet personally to the Invigilator, immediately after the examination is over. 11. Mobile Phone or any Communication Devices like Bluetooth, Earphones, Microphone, Pager, Wrist watch, Health band or any other Wrist band, metallic item etc. (which could be used for unfair means for hiding communication devices like Camera, Bluetooth devices etc) is not allowed inside the Examination Hall. Any candidate who will be found in possession of Mobile Phone or any other electronic communication devices as above inside the Examination Hall is liable to be prosecuted as per the prescribed law and the candidature shall be cancelled. 12. Violation of the above instructions shall entail disqualification of the candidate. |
| A | | |
| B | | |
| C | | |
| Total marks (in figures) | | |
| Total marks awarded (in words) : | | |

EXAMINER'S SIGNATURE & DATE

MH – 2/5

INVIGILATOR'S SIGNATURE & DATE

(Turn over)



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PAPER - II

Time : 2 Hour

ସମୟ : ୨ ଘଣ୍ଟା

Full Marks : 100

ପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ସଂଖ୍ୟା : ୧୦୦

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

ପରୀକ୍ଷାୱର୍ତ୍ତମାନେ ଯଥାସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ ନିଜ ଭାଷାରେ ଉଭର ଦେବେ ।

The figures in the right-hand margin indicate marks.

ଡାହାଣ ପାଖରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଥିବା ସଂଖ୍ୟାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ସୂଚାଭକ୍ଷି ।

Answer all questions.

ସମ୍ପତ୍ତି ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉଭର ଦିଆ ।

(SECTION – A)

(Objective Type Questions)

(ବନ୍ଧୁନିଷ୍ଠ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ)

1. Answer the following questions each in one/two word(s) :

$1 \times 20 = 20$

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନଗୁଡ଼ିକର ଉଭର ୧/୨ଟି ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଲେଖି :

(a) What are the intangible heritage ?

ସର୍ବ ବୋଧତୀତ ପରମରା କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(b) When and where was craft museum established ?

ଶିକ୍ଷା ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ କେବେ ଏବଂ କେଉଁଠାରେ ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

Ans / ଉ :

(c) During which dynasty did Odia language get special status ?

କେଉଁ ରାଜବଂଶ ସମୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା ବିଶେଷ ମାନ୍ୟତା ପାଇଥିଲା ?

Ans / ଉ :

(d) Who was the Gajapati king who gave modern shape to Odia language ?

କେଉଁ ଗଜପତି ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସମୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଭାଷା କୁ ଆଧୁନିକ ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ପ୍ରଦାନ କରାଯାଇ ଥିଲା ?

Ans / ଉ :

(e) Why poet Sarala Das is remembered ?

କବି ସାରଳା ଦାସ କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(f) Who authored Dandi Ramayan ?

ଦାଣ୍ଡି ରାମାୟଣର ରଚିତା କିଏ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(g) What is the literally meaning of HO ?

‘ହୋ’ ଶବ୍ଦ ର ସାହିତ୍ୟକ ଅର୍ଥ କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(h) Who are the Tamalia or Tamadia ? In which district of Odisha are they living ?

ତାମାଲିଆ ବା ତାମାଡିଆ ଜନଜାତି କିଏ ? ସେମାନେ କେଉଁ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ବାସ କରନ୍ତି ?

Ans / ଉ :

(i) Who is Singbonga ?

ସିଂବୋଙ୍ଗା କିଏ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(j) During which King did Odishi Dance originate ?

କେଉଁ ରାଜାଙ୍କ ସମୟରେ ଓଡ଼ିଶା ନୃତ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା ?

Ans / ଉ :

(k) Which folk dance is famous in Mayurbhanj district ?

ମୟୁରଭଞ୍ଜ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ କେଉଁ ଲୋକ ନୃତ୍ୟ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(l) Who are the tribes who performed jadur folk dance ?

କେଉଁ ଜନଜାତି ଯାତ୍ରୁର ଲୋକନୃତ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତି ?

Ans / ଉ :

(m) What is Majang ?

ମଜଙ୍ କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(n) Why Gonasika hill is famous ?

ଗୋନାଶିକା ପର୍ବତମାଳା କ'ଣ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(o) What is called Chhatisanijuga ?

ଛତିସନିୟୁଗ କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(p) What is divyabhaga tradition ?

ଦିବ୍ୟଭାଗ ପ୍ରଥା କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(q) Who are the Bhuliyas ?

କେଉଁମାନଙ୍କୁ ଭୁଲିଯା କୁହାଯାଏ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(r) What is Ganjapa Painting ?

ଗଞ୍ଜାପା ଚିତ୍ର ପ୍ରଥା କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(s) The tribes Pacchabatula is famous for which profession ?

କେଉଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ ପଚବତୁଳ ପ୍ରସିଦ୍ଧ ଲାଭ କରିଛି ?

Ans / ଉ :

(t) What is Copyright law ?

ନକଳକରିବା ଆଇନ କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(SECTION – B)**(Short-answer Type Questions)****(ସଂକ୍ଷିପ୍ତ-ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ)**

2. Answer the following questions within **150-200** words each : **15×4 = 60**

ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନର ଉତ୍ତର **୧୫୦-୨୦୦** ଶବ୍ଦରେ ଦିଅ :

(a) Heritages are remembrance of the past achievements of men. Discuss.

ପରମା ହେଉଛି ପୂର୍ବଜମାନଙ୍କର କ୍ରତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ । ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(b) Ethnic heritage is based on a shared understanding of history and territorial origin. Explain with comment.

ବଂଶାନ୍ତର୍ମିଳିକ ପରମା ହେଉଛି ଇତିହାସ ଓ ଉପଖଣ୍ଡ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏକ ପାରଦ୍ରିକ ବୁଝାମଣା । ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(c) What is the meaning of conservation ? And what is the difference between Restoration and Preservation ?

ଅପରମ ନିବାରଣ କ'ଣ ? ଏବଂ ଶିତାବସ୍ଥା ବଜାୟ ରଖିବା ଓ ପୁନରୁଦ୍ଧାର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପାର୍ଥକ୍ୟ କ'ଣ ?

Ans / ଉ :

(d) What is the need of protecting cultural property ?

ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ସଂରକ୍ଷଣ କୁ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରଖିବା ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(e) Discuss evolution of museum studies in India.

ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ଶିକ୍ଷା ର କ୍ରମବିକାଶ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(f) “Museum is an institution that actively seeks to display multiple cultures and marks out cultural differences.” Discuss.

“ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ଗୋଟିଏ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଯେଉଁଠାରେ କି ବହୁମୁଖୀ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ଓ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ପ୍ରଭେଦଗୁଡ଼ିକୁ ଆଲୋକପାତ କରାଯାଏ ।” ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(g) What is Globalization ? Discuss its impact on Indian culture specially family.

ଆନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟକରଣ କ'ଣ ? ଏହାର ପ୍ରଭାବ ଭାରତୀୟ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବିଶେଷ କରି ପରିବାର ଉପରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(h) Post modernism is the harbinger of alienation of values, unemployment and stress. Discuss.

ପରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଆଧୁନିକତା ହେଉଛି ଏକତରପା ଗୁରୁତ୍ବ, ଅଣନ୍ତିମତି ବା ବୋକାରୀ ସମସ୍ୟା ଓ ମାନସିକ ଦୁଷ୍ଟିତା ର ବାହକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(i) What is Culturalism ? How is it different from Cultural Diaspora ?

ସଂସ୍କୃତିକବାଦ କ'ଣ ? ଏହା ସଂସ୍କୃତିବାଦ ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ବିଜ୍ଞାନିକ ରୂ କେମିତି ଅଳଗା ?

Ans / ଉ :

(j) Define Ethnicity ? Discuss its evolution and growth.

ମାନବ ଗୋଷ୍ଠୀବାଦ କ'ଣ ? ଏହାର କ୍ରମ ବିକାଶ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(k) Cultural identity is contributing factor for formation of national identity. Discuss.

ସାଂସ୍କୃତିକ ପରିଚୟ ଜାତୀୟ ପରିଚୟ ସୃଷ୍ଟି କରିବାରେ ଏକ ମୂଳ ଅବଦାନ । ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(l) What is the connotation of tribe ? Explain it through the theory of functionalism.

ଆଦିମ ଅଧ୍ୟବାସୀ ର ପରିଭାଷା କ'ଣ ? ସାମାଜିକ କ୍ରିୟା ମାଧ୍ୟମରେ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(m) Religion, Magic and Science are inter related among tribes. Discuss.

ଧର୍ମ, ଯାହୁ ଏବଂ ବିଜ୍ଞାନ ଆଦିମ ଅଧ୍ୟବାସୀ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ପରିପୂରକ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(n) Define marriage and discuss various marriages and marriage rules among tribal communities.

ବିବାହ କ'ଣ ? ଆଦିମ ଅଧ୍ୟବାସୀମାନଙ୍କର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ପ୍ରକାରର ବିବାହ ପ୍ରଥା ଏବଂ ବିବାହ ନିୟମ ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(o) Define folk culture. Elucidate Folk songs, Folk balad, Folk tales, Folk drama among HO and Munda tribes.

ଲୋକ ସଂସ୍କୃତି ବ୍ୟାଖ୍ୟା କର । ହୋ ଏବଂ ମୁଣ୍ଡା ସଂସ୍କୃତି ର ଲୋକଗୀତ, ଲୋକଗାଥା, ଲୋକକଥା, ଲୋକନାଟ୍ୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବେଷଣ କର ।

Ans / ଉ :

(SECTION – C)**(Long-answer Type Question)****(ଦୀର୍ଘ-ଉଚ୍ଚରଣୀୟ ପ୍ରସ୍ତର)**

3. The coinage of 'sustainable development' may be modern idea, but it has been practiced in the tribal communities and discuss the same how it is found with the tribes like hill Kharia, Kandha and Mankidia. 20

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ର ସମ୍ବଲର ଧାରଣୀୟ ବିକାଶ ଏକ ଆଧୁନିକ ଚିନ୍ତାଧାରା କିନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ଜନଜାତି ଖରିଆ, କନ୍ଦା ଏବଂ ମନକାଡ଼ିଆ ସମାଜରେ ବହୁ ଆଗରୁ ପ୍ରଚଳିତ । ଆଲୋଚନା କର ।

