



# Time Travel with Abhishek



# Art and Culture

*Abhishek Srivastava*



**TIME  
TRAVEL**



## Abhishek Srivastava

- Sr. Academic Advisory, Unacademy
- Ex-Director [UPSC CSE], Unacademy
- Teaching Exp. - 7 Year +
- *Join Time Travel Batches for complete History preparation*
- *Telegram Channel for free content - <https://t.me/abhishekunacademy>*

The logo features the words "TIME TRAVEL" in a bold, white, sans-serif font. The text is centered within a circular graphic that resembles a clock face, with Roman numerals (I through XII) around the perimeter. The background of the logo is dark blue with a subtle grid pattern.

**TIME  
TRAVEL**



# Abhishek Srivastava

## CSE Strategy source:

- Personal UPSC Experience of Mains Examination
- Teaching Experience 7 Years+
- Pedagogy Development at Unacademy
- Content Product Development at Unacademy
- Unacademy UPSC Notes project
- Syllabus & PYQs Analysis
- Discussion with Top Educators
- Discussion with Learners
- Toppers Interview [Videos @ Ctwat]
  - 2020 - AIR - 1, 2, 30, 69
  - 2019 - AIR - 8
  - 2018 - AIR - 1, 2, 3, 6, 42..

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Complete Course on Medieval India through Timelines & Maps

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Modern Indian History : Exhaustive Coverage (PCM Batch 2020)

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Dial

**“TT100”**

# How to tackle Art n Culture??

[Free Class]

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Let's solve the problem of Art and Culture for UPSC CSE and discuss the sources along with the approach required for this subject/an integrated approach for Prelims and Mains.

**ABHISHEK SRIVASTAVA**

*Top Educator, Unacademy*

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# Comprehensive Course on **Art and Culture**

By **Abhishek Srivastava**

 21st Jan 2022

 1:59 PM

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## GS PAPER

- Current events of national and international importance.
- History of India and Indian National Movement.
- Indian and World Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- Indian Polity and Governance- Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- General issues on Environmental ecology, Biodiversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
- General Science

## CSAT PAPER

- Comprehension; • Interpersonal skills including communication skills;
- Logical reasoning and analytical ability; Decision making and problem solving;
- General mental ability;
- Basic numeracy (numbers and their relations, orders of magnitude, etc.) (Class X level), Data interpretation (charts, graphs, tables, data sufficiency etc. — Class X level);

## Paper 2: General Studies paper 1 (250 marks)

Indian Heritage and Culture, History and Geography of the World and Society form the key aspects of it.

- Indian culture will cover the salient aspects of **Art Forms**, **Literature** and **Architecture** from ancient to modern times.
- **Modern Indian history** from about the *middle of the eighteenth century* until the present- significant events, personalities, issues
- **The Freedom Struggle** – its various stages and important contributors /contributions from different parts of the country.
- **Post-independence** consolidation and reorganization within the country.
- **History of the world** will include events from 18th century such as *industrial revolution, world wars, redrawing of national boundaries, colonization, decolonization, political philosophies like communism, capitalism, socialism* etc.- their forms and effect on the society.
- Salient features of **Indian Society**, Diversity of India.
- Role of **women** and women’s organization, population and associated issues, poverty and developmental issues, urbanization, their problems and their remedies.
- Effects of **globalization** on Indian society
- Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

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- Salient features of **world's physical geography**
- Distribution of key natural resources across the world (including South Asia and the Indian sub-continent); factors responsible for the location of primary, secondary, and tertiary sector industries in various parts of the world (including India)
- Important Geophysical phenomena such as earthquakes, Tsunami, Volcanic activity, cyclone etc., geographical features and their location- changes in critical geographical features (including water-bodies and ice-caps) and in flora and fauna and the effects of such changes.

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Visual Art	Performing Art	Culture
<b>Architecture</b>	Music & Dance	Literature
<i>Forts/Palaces</i>	Theatre & puppetry	Religion
<i>Caves</i>	Circus	Philosophy
<i>Stupas</i>	Martial Arts	Jainism & Buddhism
<i>Pillars</i>		Bhakti & Sufi
<i>Temple Architecture</i>		Science & Tech
<i>Temple Architecture Annexure</i>		Cinema
<i>Indo Islamic Architecture</i>		Calendar
<i>INDO-SARACENIC ARCHITECTURE</i>		Festivals
<i>Sculpture</i>		
Paintings & WHS		
Pottery		
Handicrafts		

## MAINS PYQs

0. Evaluate the nature of the Bhakti Literature and its contribution to Indian culture. (2021)
1. The **rock-cut architecture** represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (2020)
2. **Indian Philosophy and tradition** played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. (2020)
3. Highlight the Central Asian and Greco- Bactrian elements in **Gandhara art**. (2019)
4. Safeguarding the **Indian Art Heritage** is the need of the moment. Discuss. (2018)
5. Assess the importance of the accounts of the **Chinese and Arab Travellers** in the reconstruction of the history of India. (2018)
6. The **Bhakti movement** received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of **Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**. Discuss. (2018)
7. How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the **Gupta numismatic art** is not at all noticeable in later times? (2017)
8. Examine how the decline of the traditional artisanal industry in colonial India crippled the rural economy. (2017)
9. Early **Buddhist Stupa-art**, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. (2016)
10. Krishna deva Raya, the King of **Vijayanagar**, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and **literature**. Discuss. (2016)

11. The **ancient civilization** in the Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment. (2015)
12. **Mesolithic rock-cut architecture** of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment. (2015)
13. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the **Indus Valley Civilization** provided inputs to the present-day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)
14. **Gandhara sculpture** owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. (2014)
15. **Taxila university** was one of the oldest universities of the world with which were associated with a number of renowned learned personalities of different disciplines. Its strategic location caused its fame to flourish, but unlike Nalanda, it is not considered as a university in the modern sense. Discuss. (2014)
16. **Sufis** and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Hindu / Muslim societies to any appreciable extent. Comment. (2014)
17. Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the **Sangam literature** portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment. (2013)
18. a) Discuss the Tandava **dance** as recorded in the early Indian inscriptions. (2013)  
b) **Chola architecture** represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (2013)

## Classification as per topics:

- **Generic**
  - Safeguarding the **Indian Art Heritage** is the need of the moment. Discuss. (2018)
  - **Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab Travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India.** (2018)
- **Harappa**
  - The **ancient civilization** in the Indian sub-continent differed from those of Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Greece in that its culture and traditions have been preserved without a breakdown to the present day. Comment. (2015)
  - To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the **Indus Valley Civilization** provided inputs to the present-day urbanization? Discuss. (2014)
- **Architecture**
  - The rock-cut architecture represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (2020)
  - Highlight the Central Asian and Greco- Bactrian elements in Gandhara art. (2019)
  - Early **Buddhist Stupa-art**, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. (2016)
  - **Mesolithic rock-cut architecture** of India not only reflects the cultural life of the times but also a fine aesthetic sense comparable to modern painting. Critically evaluate this comment. (2015)
  - **Gandhara sculpture** owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. (2014)
  - b) **Chola architecture** represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (2013)
- **Bhakti**
  - Evaluate the nature of the Bhakti Literature and its contribution to Indian culture. (2021)
  - The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss. (2018)
  - **Sufis** and medieval mystic saints failed to modify either the religious ideas and practices or the outward structure of Hindu / Muslim societies to any appreciable extent. Comment. (2014)

- **Philosophy & Religion**
  - Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss. (2020)
  - **Taxila university** was one of the oldest universities of the world with which were associated with a number of renowned learned personalities of different disciplines. Its strategic location caused its fame to flourish, but unlike Nalanda, it is not considered as a university in the modern sense. Discuss. (2014)
- **Literature**
  - Krishna deva Raya, the King of **Vijayanagar**, was not only an accomplished scholar himself but was also a great patron of learning and **literature**. Discuss. (2016)
  - Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the **Sangam literature** portrays the social and economic conditions of its time with remarkable vividness. Comment.
- **Dance**
  - a) Discuss the Tandava **dance** as recorded in the early Indian inscriptions. (2013)
- **Coins**
  - How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the **Gupta numismatic art** is not at all noticeable in later times? (2017)

	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016	2015
<b>Visual Art</b>							
<b>Architecture</b>	2		2	1	1	1	1
Paintings & WHS				1	1		1
Pottery							
Handicrafts							
<b>Performing Art</b>							
Music & Dance				1	1		
Theatre & puppetry							
Circus							
Martial Arts							
<b>Culture</b>							
Literature & Language	1					1	1
Religion Jainism & Buddhism	1	2		1			
Bhakti & Sufi				1		1	
Philosophy							
Science & Tech							
Cinema							
Calendar							
Festivals				1	1		
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>

## Sources

- Unacademy Booklet
- An Introduction to Indian Art – Class XI NCERT
- Heritage Crafts: Living Craft Traditions of India -NCERT
- Centre for Cultural Resource and Training (CCRT)

Download pdfs

- Nitin Singhanian or Oxford

JAN  
21

## India Architecture - I

Lesson 1 • 1:59 PM



Educator slides

[VIEW](#)



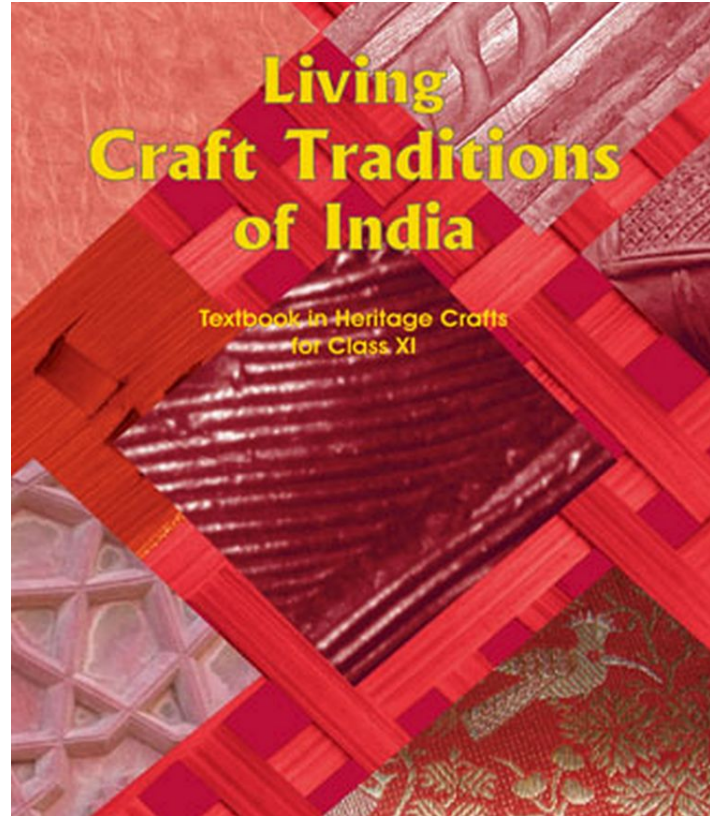
Learner notes

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Practice

[VIEW QUESTIONS](#)



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# AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ART

## PART I

Textbook in Fine Arts  
for Class XI



राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद्  
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING

2021-22

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**Figure out a moat!**  
**Prelims - Focus on facts**  
**Mains - Find elements in each type**

Doubt Discussion in the form.  
Workbook Uploaded.  
Pdfs will be uploaded on the class basis.

The screenshot shows the unacademy interface for a course titled "Comprehensive Course on Art and Culture". The course is in HINGLISH and starts on Jan 21, 2022, running until Feb 10, 2022. It consists of 16 lessons. A video preview is available. The course description states: "The course will comprehensively cover the syllabus of Art and Culture. The course also focuses on Previous Year Questions asked by UPSC in the Prelims and Mains examination. The purpose is to enable the learners... Read more".

Statistics	
Hours taught	0 / 0h
Watch minutes	0

The screenshot shows a WhatsApp chat with Abhishek Srivastava. The messages are as follows:

- Abhishek Srivastava (Jan 20, 10:40 PM): <https://t.me/abhishekunacademy>
- Abhishek Srivastava (Jan 20, 10:39 PM): Please use this form for doubt resolution and answers evaluation. <https://forms.gle/4hhZ2RddjJm11mGJA>
- Abhishek Srivastava (Jan 20, 10:38 PM): Please use this workbook for practice for Mains and Prelims. Feel free to reach out to me in case of any doubt.

A PDF file named "Art and Culture\_Workbook.pdf" is attached to the last message.

Consider the following statements:

St. Francis Xavier was one of the founding members of the Jesuit Order.

St. Francis Xavier died in Goa and a church is dedicated to him there.

The Feast of St. Francis Xavier is celebrated in Goa each year.

Which of the statements given above are correct? **2021**

- a) 1 and 2 Only
- b) 2 and 3 Only
- c) 1 and 3 Only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

With reference to Chausath Yogini Temple situated near Morena, consider the following statements: **2021**

- It is a circular temple built during the reign of Kachchhapaghata Dynasty.
- It is the only circular temple built in India.
- It was meant to promote the Vaishnava cult in the region.
- Its design has given rise to a popular belief that it was the inspiration behind the Indian Parliament building.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

With reference to India, the terms 'Halbi, Ho and Kui' pertain to **2021 [Modern India]**

- a) dance forms of Northwest India
- b) musical instruments
- c) pre-historic cave paintings
- d) tribal languages

With reference to the history of **ancient India**, Bhavabhuti, Hastimalla and Kshemeshvara were famous **2021**

- a) Jain monks
- b) playwrights
- c) temple architects
- d) Philosophers

Which one of the following statements is correct? **2021**

- a) Ajanta Caves lie in the gorge of Waghora river.
- b) Sanchi Stupa lies in the gorge of Chambal river.
- c) Pandavlena Cave shrines lie in the gorge of Narmada river.
- d) Amaravati Stupa lies in the gorge of Godavari river.

With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'paramitas'? **2020**

- [a] The earliest Dharma shastra texts written in aphoristic (sutra) style.
- [b] Philosophical schools that did not accept the authority of Vedas.
- [c] Perfections whose attainment led to the Bodhisattva path.
- [d] Powerful merchant guilds of early medieval south India.

2. With reference to cultural history of India consider the following pairs **2020**

- a. Parivrajaka – Renunciant and Wanderer
- b. Shramana – Priest with a high status
- c. Upasaka – Lay follower of Buddhism

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- [a] 1 and 2 only
- [b] 1 and 3 only
- [c] 2 and 3 only
- [d] 1, 2 and 3

3. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? **2019**

- [a] Kanganahalli [b] Sanchi
- [c] Shahbazagrhi [d] Sohgaura

4. Building 'Kalayaan Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of **2019**

- [a] Chalukya
- [b] Chandela
- [c] Rashtrakuta
- [d] Vijayanagar



The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at: **2017**

- [a] Ajanta
- [b] Badami
- [c] Bagh
- [d] Ellora

Consider the following pairs: 2017  
Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

**Traditions**

- 1 Chaliha Sahib Festival
- 2 Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra
- 3 Wari-Warkari

**Communities**

- Sindhis
- Gonds
- Santhals

- [a] 1 only
- [b] 2 and 3 only
- [c] 1 and 3 only
- [d] None of the above

Which of the following is/are famous for **Sun Temples**?

- 1. Arasavalli
- 2. Amarakantak
- 3. Omkareshwar

**2017**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements

- 1. It is a song and dance performance.
- 2. Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance.
- 3. It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- [a] 1, 2 and 3
- [b] 1 and 3 only
- [c] 2 and 3 only
- [d] 1 only

## Consider the following pairs:

Famous Place	Region
(i) Bodhgaya	Baghelkhand
(ii) Khajuraho	Bundelkhand
(iii) Shirdi	Vidarbha
(iv) Nasik (Nashik)	Malwa
(v) Tirupati	Rayalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

### Codes

- (a) (i), (ii) and (iv)
- (b) (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)
- (c) (ii) and (v) Only**
- (d) (i), (iii), (iv) and (v)

With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and epic tales was the profession of who of the following? 2016

- [a] Shramana [b] Parivrajaka [c] Agrahaarika [d] Magadha

2016

With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements:

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
2. Lingayat's of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- [a] 1 only
- [b] 2 only
- [c] Both 1 and 2
- [d] Neither 1 nor 2

What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram? **2016**

1. Both were built in the same period.
2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.
3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- [a] 1 and 2 only
- [b] 3 only
- [c] 1 and 3 only
- [d] None of the statements given above is correct

In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs: **2016**

1. Eripatti: Land, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
2. Taniyurs: Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
3. Ghatikas: Colleges generally attached to the temples

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- [a] 1 and 2    [b] 3 only
- [c] 2 and 3    [d] 1 and 3

The arrival of Babur into India led to the

- (i) introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent
- (ii) introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture
- (iii) establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) (i) and (ii) Only
- (b) (iii) Only
- (c) (i) and (iii) Only
- (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Kalamkari painting refers to

- [a] a hand-painted cotton textile in South India
- [b] a handmade drawing on bamboo handicrafts in North-East India
- [c] a block-painted woollen cloth in Western Himalayan region of India
- [d] a hand-painted decorative silk cloth in North-Western India

With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?

- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar
- (b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli
- (c) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- (d) Varaha Image at Udayagiri Caves.

Which one of the following was given classical language status recently? 2015

- [a] Odia
- [b] Konkani [c] Bhojpuri [d] Assamese

**2015**

2014

8. With reference to Buddhist history, tradition and culture in India, which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Famous Shrine	Location
(i) Tabo Monastery and Temple Complex	Spiti Valley
(ii) Lhotsava Lakhang Temple, Nako	Zaskar Valley
(iii) Alchi Temple Complex	Ladakh

### Codes

(a) (i) Only

(c) (i) and (ii)

(b) (i) and (ii)

(d) All of those

7. Consider the following pairs:

Place of Pilgrimage	Location
(i) Srisailam	Nallamala Hills
(iii) Pushkar	Mahadeo Hills

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

**Codes**

(a) (i) Only

(b) (ii) and (iii) Only

(c) (i) and (iii) Only

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

9. With reference to the cultural history of India, the term Panchayatan refers to?

- (a) An assembly of village elders      (b) A religious sect  
(c) A style of temple construction      (d) An administrative  
functionary

10. With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

<b>Famous Work Of Sculpture</b>	<b>Site</b>
(i) A grand image of Buddha's Mahapariniravana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below	Ajanta

(ii) A huge of Varaha avatar (Boar incarnation) of Vishnu as he goddess earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock	Mt. Abu
(iii) Arjuna's penance/Descent of Ganga sculpted on the surface of huge boulders	Mamallapuram

### Codes

(a) (i) and (ii)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(b) Only (iii)

(d) All of these

11. Ibadat Khana of Fatehpur Sikri was

- (a) The mosque for the use of royal family
- (b) Akbar's private chamber for prayer
- (c) The hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions
- (d) The room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs.

12. With reference to history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:

2013

- (i) The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
- (ii) The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by the emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
- (iii) At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) Only (iii)
- (d) All of these

13. Consider the following historical places.

- (i) Ajanta caves
- (ii) Lepakshi temple
- (iii) Sanchi stupa

Which of the above place(s) is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) Only (i)
- (b) (i) and (ii)
- (c) All of these
- (d) None of these

14. Which of the following characterise(s) the people of Indus Civilisation?

- (i) They possessed great palaces and temples.
- (ii) They worshipped both male and female deities.
- (iii) They employed horse-drawn chariot for warfares.

**Codes**

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) Only (ii)
- (c) All of these
- (d) None of these

15. Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas while the others are called Viharas.

What is the difference between the two?

(a) Vihar is a place of worship while Chaitya is the dwelling place of

the monks.

(b) Chaitya is a place of worship while Vihara is the dwelling place of monks.

(c) Chaitya is a stupa at the far end of the cave while Vihar is the hall axial to it.

(d) There is no material difference between the two.

16. The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the:

2012

(a) Three main racial groups of the Indian sub-continent

(b) Three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of India can be classified

(c) Three main styles of Indian temple architecture

(d) Three main musical gharanas prevalent in Indian

17. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:
- (i) It was predominantly a secular civilisation and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.
  - (ii) During this period cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only (i)

(b) Only (ii)

(c) Both (i) and (ii)

(d) Neither (i) and (ii)

2009

18. There are only two known examples of cave painting of the Gupta period in ancient India. One of these is paintings of Ajanta Caves. Where is the other surviving example?

(a) Bagh Caves

(b) Ellora Caves

(c) Lomash Rishi Caves

(d) Nasik Caves

19. Where is the famous Virupaksha Temple located?

(a) Bhadrachalam

(b) Chidambaram

(c) Hampi

(d) Shrikalahasti

2007

20. Where is the famous Vijaya-Vittala Temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting carecen musical notes located?

(a) Belur

(b) Bhadrachalam

(c) Hampi

(d) Srirangam

2006

21. The Allahabad pillar inscription is associated with which one of the following?

(a) Mahapadmananda  
Maurya

(b) Chandragupta

(c) Ashoka

(d) Samudragupta

22. The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman II?

(a) Sri Mariamman Temple

(b) Angkor Vat

Temple

23. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Vikramshila University - Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Hemkund Gurudwara – Himachal Pradesh
- (c) Udaigiri Caves - Maharashtra
- (d) Amaravati Buddhist Stupa - Andhra Pradesh

24. Which one the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Monastery	State
(a) Dhankar Monastery	Himachal Pradesh
(b) Rumtek Monastery	Sikkim

(c) Tabo Monastery	Himachal Pradesh
(d) Kye Monastery	Arunachal Pradesh

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25. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List I (ancient site )	List II (archaeological finding)
A. Lothal	(i) Plough field
B. Kalibangan	(ii) Dockyard

C. Dholavira	(iii) Terracotta replica of a plough
D. Banawali	(iv) An inscription comprising 10 large sized of the Harappan script

### Codes

(a) A - (i); B - (ii); C - (iii); D - (iv)

(b) A - (ii); B - (i); C - (iv); D - (iii)

(c) A - (i); B - (ii); C - (iv); D - (iii)

(d) A - (ii); B - (i); C - (iii); D - (iv)

26. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) The statue of Gomateswara at Shravana-Belagola represents the last tirthankar of the Jains.

(b) India's largest Buddhist monastery is in Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) Khajuraho temples were built under Chandela kings.

(d) Hoysaleswara temple is dedicated to Shiva.

**27.** Hoysala monuments are found in

- (a) Hampi and Hospet  
(b) Halebid and Belur  
(c) Mysore and Bangalore  
(d) Sringeri and Dharwar

**28.** In which of the following cities is the Lingaraja temple located?

- (a) Bhubaneswar  
(b) Bijapur  
(c) Kolkata  
(d) Shraavanabelagola

**29.** Which of the following animals was not represented in seals and terracotta art of Harappan sculpture? Lalappall Sculpture:

- (a) Cow  
(b) Elephant  
(c) Rhinoceros  
(d) Tiger

**30.** Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Harappan Civilisation - Painted Grey Ware  
(b) The Kushanas - Gandhara School of Art  
(c) The Mughals – Ajanta Paintings  
(d) The Marathas – Pahari School of Painting

## Answers (not in sequence)

- 1. (d)** Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri was made of red and buff sandstone. Khanqah of Salim Chishti existed earlier at the place where Fatehpur Sikri was developed. Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow were not made using marble or red sandstone.
- 2. (a)** Arasavalli in Andhra Pradesh has one of the prominent Sun temple or Suryanarayan temple. Temple at Amarkantak is dedicated to Goddess Narmada and Lord Shiva. Moreover, Omkareshwar temple on the banks of Narmada River in Madhya Pradesh is one of the 12 jyotirlingas dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- 3. (c)** Baghelkhand region includes the districts of Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi of Madhya Pradesh and Singrauli and Chitrakoot of Uttar Pradesh. Shirdi does not lie in Vidarbha region. Vidarbha comprises Nagpur and Amravati division. Nasik also does not lie in Malwa region.
- 4. (d)** Ajanta Caves were constructed in between 200 BC to 650 AD. Temples and other architectures at Mahabalipuram were developed by Pallavas during 7th century. Ajanta Caves are based on Buddhist theme whereas Mahabalipuram architectures have Hindu origin.
- 5. (b)** In the Indian sub-continent, Gunpowder was used even prior to the reign of Babur. Moreover, Arch and Dome style was used even during the Delhi Sultanate phase (i.e., way before Babur came to India)
- 6. (b)** Rock cut Elephant at Dhauri (in Odisha) was made earliest among other three and they were made during the Mauryan phase (in 3rd century BC). Rockcut monuments at Mahabalipuram were made during 7th century AD by the Pallavas. Udayagiri Caves were developed during Gupta period in 5th century AD.
- 7. (a)** Pushkar is located on the western side of Aravalli hills. Omkareshwar is situated on the mainland (not hills) in the Khandwa district Of Madhya Pradesh.
- 8. (c)** Lhotsava Lhakhang temple is located in Kinnaur district of Himachal Pradesh.
- 9. ©** Panchayatan is a style of temple construction where there are four shrines at the four corners and the main shrine is in the centre of the podium, which comprises their base.
- 10. (c)** Temples to the Varaha avatar of Lord Vishnu is found in Udayagiri caves, Madhya Pradesh.
- 11. (c)** Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri is a place where Akbar held

discussions with scholars of various religions. It was originally built as a debating house open only to sunni muslims.

**12.(c)** Badami caves are not the oldest caves in India, but caves at Barabar are the oldest surviving example. Moreover, the Barabar caves date back to 3rd century BC and belong to the period of Ashoka and his grandson Dasharatha.

**13. (b)** The Sanchi stupa does not have mural paintings.

**14. (b)** The concept of temple flourished during Gupta age in 4th century AD. In Harappan Civilisation, both male and female deities were worshipped. However, the evidences of horse drawn chariots have not been found. Horse remains though have been found at Surkotada, but are very rare in Indus Valley Civilisation.

**15. (b)** Chaitya is a place of worship in the form of an assembly hall inside the cave whereas Viharas are the resident places for Buddhist monks.

**16. (c)** Nagara, Dravida and Vesara are the styles of temple architecture in various regions of India. They have been widely discussed in the chapter.

**17. (c)** Harappan Civilisation was a secular civilisation with no trace of theocratic or organised religion being practiced. The textiles of cotton have been commonly found in the excavations.

**18. (a)** Bagh caves in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh were built by Dattaka, a Buddhist monk during 5th-7th century AD. Lomas Rishi caves and Nasik caves to it before the Gupta period and Ellora caves after the Gupta period.

**19.(c)** The Virupaksha temple at Hampi was built by Vijaynagara empire.

**20.(c)** The Vijaya Vittala temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes, is located at Hampi, the capital of the Vijayanagara empire.

**21.(d)** The Allahabad pillar inscription is associated with Samudragupta is a historical document of the Gupta age. Harisena there praises Samudragupta and lists the extent of empire that he built during his reign.

**22. (b)** Angkor Wat temple in Cambodia dedicated to Lord Vishnu was built in 1113- 1150 by Suryavarman II. It was firstly a Hindu temple but later it went under Buddhist regime.

**23.(d)** Vikramshila monastery is in Bihar whereas Hemkund Gurudwara is in Uttarakhand. Udayagiri and Khandagiri caves are in Odisha. One Udayagiri cave is also in Madhya Pradesh.

**24.(d)** Kye monastery is situated in Himachal Pradesh, north of Kaza.

**25. (b)** A dockyard at Lothal and a ploughed field mark at Kalibangan have been found. An inscription comprising 10 large sized signs was

found in Dholavira which is thought to be advertisement board of the shop. At Banawali, terracotta replica of a plough has been found in excavation.

**26.(a)** The statue of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola in Karnataka represents the son of the first Tirthankara Rishabhanath.

**27.(b)** Hoysala temples are found in Halebidu and Belur in Karnataka. Halebidu was the capital of Hoysalas at the later stage, initially being Belur.

**28.(a)** Lingraja temple is situated in Bhubaneswar and is dedicated to Lord over made by the Kalinga dynasty.

**29. (a)** Cow was missing in the seals of the Harappan Civilisation.

**30. (b)** The Gandhara school of sculpture was patronised by the Kushan rulers. Red and black pottery was famous during Harappan Civilisation and the Ajanta paintings were made during the Gupta period. Painted grey ware was during the vedic period. Pahari paintings belong to Mughal and post-Mughal periods.