

ART AND CULTURE

TEST YOURSELF !!



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Art and Culture: Syllabus Analysis

UPSC Syllabus:	
Indian Culture - Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature and Architecture from ancient to modern times.	
Topic	Analysis
India Architecture - I	Ancient Indian Architecture: Harappan Art and Architecture Mauryan Art and Architecture Post Mauryan Art
India Architecture - II	Gupta Age Influence of Buddhism Medieval Indian Architecture: Temple Architecture
India Architecture - III	Medieval Indian Architecture: Styles of Temples Temple Architecture in South India Indo-Islamic Architecture Modern Indian Architecture: Colonial Architectures Architecture After Independence
Indian Painting	Sadanga of Indian painting Pre-historic Paintings Folk Paintings Famous Indian Painters Features of Mural Paintings Murals under the Pallava, Pandava and Chola kings Vijayanagara murals Nayaka Murals Miniature Painting: The Pala School Western Indian School of Painting Mughal Painting Rajput Painting Modern Painting Famous Indian Painters
Indian Music	History of Indian Music Hindustani Music Carnatic Music Folk Music Modern Music

Indian Dance	Indian Classical Dance Forms: Bharatnatyam Kuchipudi Kathakali Mohiniattam Odissi Manipuri Kathak Sattriya Folk Dances of India
Indian Literature	Vedic Literature Classical Sanskrit Literature Dravidian Literature Buddhist Literature Jain Literature Modern Literature
Schools of Philosophy	Orthodox Schools: Samkhya School Yoga School Nyaya School Vaisheshika School Mimamsa School Vedanta School Heterodox Schools: Buddhist Philosophy Jain Philosophy Charvaka School or Lokayata Philosophy
Bhaktism, Sufism and Sikhism	Introduction Their impact of religious ideas and practices Their impact on Indian Culture
Martial Arts, Indian Theatre & Puppetry	Classical Sanskrit Theatre Folk Theatre Modern Indian Theatre An Introduction to Puppetry String Puppets Shadow Puppets Glove Puppets Rod Puppets

Languages and Religion in India	<p>Classical Language Other Languages</p> <p>Hinduism Buddhism Jainism Islam Christianity Sikhism</p>
Science and Technology through the Ages	<p>Mathematics: Aryabhatta Brahmagupta Bhaskaracharya</p> <p>Medicine: Charak Samhita Sushruta Samhita</p> <p>Ship Building and Navigation Astronomy</p>
Miscellaneous	<p>Coins in Ancient and Medieval India Cultural Institutions in India Secular Festivals UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage</p>

PRACTICE
SET - 1



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **The rock-cut architecture represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (2020)**

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2. **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)**

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3. **Highlight the Central Asian and Greco-Bactrian elements in Gandhara art. (2019)**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q1 Which of the following characterizes/characterize the people of Indus Civilization? (2013)

1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.

Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None of the statements given above is correct

Q2 Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two? (2013)

- (a) Vihara 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 the monks
(c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
(d) There is no material difference between the two

Q3 With reference to art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest? (2015)

- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar

- (b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauri
(c) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(d) Varaha Image at Udayagiri

Q4 Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka? (2016)

- (a) George Buhler
(b) James Prinsep
(c) Max Muller
(d) William Jones

Q5 Which one of the following is not a Harappan site? (2019)

- (a) Chanhudaro
(b) Kot Diji
(c) Sohagaura
(d) Desalpur

Q6 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) Shahbazgarhi
(d) Sohagaura

Q7 Who among the following rulers advised his subjects through this inscription? (2020)

"Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather

injures his own sect very severely."

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Samundragupta
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Krishnadeva Raya

Q8 Which of the following pairs about the Indus Valley Civilisation (IVC) sites are correctly matched?

List I	List II
1. Mand	Northern most site of the Indus Valley Civilisation
2. Balu	Earliest evidence of the Garlic
3. Banawali	Only IVC city without a citadel
4. Surkotada	Remains of the horse bones have been found.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q9 With reference to the Ashokan stone pillars, which of the following statement is/are correct?

1. They are parts of the architectural structures.
2. They are monolithic and highly polished.
3. They were independently erected like the Achaemenian pillars.
4. The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q10 Which one among the following is not a part of a Stupa structure?

- (a) Harmika
- (b) Anda
- (c) Chhatra
- (d) Do-chala

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Great temples and palaces were possessed by Egyptians and Mesopotamians rather than Harappan people.

Statement 2 is correct: Many figures of Mother Goddess made of clay have been found from the Harappan site. Goddess was considered as a symbol of fertility and was venerated by the people. Another figure of a male god in a seated position is also found. It was carved on a small stone seal.

Statement 3 is not correct: Evidence suggests that Indus Valley Civilization may have been the first to use wheeled transport. These advances may have included bullock carts that are identical to those seen today in South Asian region and even boats. However, Aryans used Horse drawn chariots.

2. (b)

Explanation:

Buddhism and Jainism have introduced the **art of rock-cut caves**. The caves were cut out of huge solid rocks. The Buddhist and Jain monks lived in these caves and meditated.

Option (b) is correct: Chaitya is a hall of worship. It is a rectangular hall with finely polished interior walls. There were a number of well-proportioned columns. A semicircular roof stood over these columns. On either side of the hall will large entrances, Opposite the entrance at one end of the hall stood a Stupa.

The Viharas were the monasteries for monks to live in. These were built near the Chaityas at Udaigiri in Orissa Jain cave temples belonging to the period of King Karavela have been excavated.

3. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli was created during Ashoka's reign (272-231 BC). Dhauli is in the ancient territory of Kalinga, now the state of Orissa. The rock-cut elephant is above the Edicts. The earliest Buddhist sculpture of Odisha. The stone elephant shows the animal's foreparts only, though it has a fine sense of form and movement.

A sculpted panel at the Gupta-period (4th-6th century CE) caves of Udayagiri, Madhya Pradesh are rock-cut Hindu shrines, and this panel shows Vishnu as the boar-headed incarnation Varaha. The god rises from the cosmic waters, defeating the primeval serpent monster, and rescuing the goddess Bhudevi (earth), who hangs from his tusk. The site at Udayagiri Caves was the patronage of Chandragupta II.

The city of Mahabalipuram was founded by the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I in the 7th century AD. The mandapa or pavilions and the rathas or shrines shaped as temple chariots are hewn from the granite rock face, while the famed Shore Temple, erected half a century later, is built from dressed stone.

Lingaraj Temple, built in 11th century AD, is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is considered as the largest temple of the city Bhubaneswar. It is believed to have been built by the Somvanshi King Yayati I. The main tower of this temple measures 180-feet in height. It is built in red stone and is a classic example of Kalinga style of architecture.

4. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: In 1837, British

archaeologist and historian **James Prinsep** decoded the edicts of emperor Ashoka. Prinsep's inscription proved to be a series of edicts issued by a king calling himself "Beloved-of-the-Gods, King Piyadasi. He held a high rank in the service of the British East India Company in Bengal. The deciphering to the Brahmi script by Prinsep provided a **new direction to investigations into early Indian political history.**

5. (c)

Explanation:

The history of India begins with the birth of the **Indus Valley Civilization** which flourished around 2,500 BC, in the western part of South Asia, in contemporary Pakistan and Western India.

Option (c) is correct: Sohgaora is not a Harappan Site. It is a village on the banks of the Rapti River, about 20 km south-east of Gorakhpur, in the Gorakhpur District, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is known for **Indian copper plate inscription written in Prakrit in the Brahmi script.**

Additional Information:

Kot Diji: It was a **pre-harappan site** located on the left bank of River Sindh.

Chanhudaro: It is situated 130 kms south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh and is the only site **without a fortified citadel.**

Desalpur: It is a **mature Harappan site** situated near Gunthali in Nakhatrana Taluka of Kutch district, famous for disproportionately large fortification.

6. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Kanaganahalli, an **important Buddhist site**, dates from 1st century BC to 3rd century AD. It is the place where an ancient Buddhist

Mahastupa site was found. It is a site in **Karnataka** with an **inscription in Brahmi script reading "Ranyo Ashoka" (King Ashoka) and a sculpture of King Ashoka.** The uniqueness of the Kanaganahalli image is that it is the only inscribed portrait of the Emperor encountered so far.

Additional Information:

Sanchi: It is generally known for its three stupas out of which the first and the oldest Great Stupa was originally commissioned by Asoka. The 'Great Stupa' at Sanchi is the **oldest stone structure of India** and was originally commissioned by the Ashoka in the 3rd century BC. It was vandalized by Pushyamitra Sunga and rebuilt by his son Agnimitra and again improvised by Satavahana. Thus, this stupa represents a **testimony to the Maurya, Sunga as well as Satavahana art in India.**

Shahbazgarhi: It is a village and a historic site located in Mardan District in the **North West Frontier Province of Pakistan.**

7. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Ashoka, also known as **Ashoka the Great,** was an Indian Emperor of the Mauryan Dynasty. He ruled almost all of the subcontinent from c.268 to 232 BCE. He adopted Buddhism in 9th year of his reign after winning Kalinga. **Ashoka's edicts** are mainly concerned with the reforms he established and the moral principles he recommended in his attempt to create a just and humane society.

Major Rock Edict XII of Ashoka reads: Whoever praises his own religion, due to excessive devotion, and condemns others with the thought "Let me glorify my own religion," only harms his own religion.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Mand (Jammu and Kashmir) is the Northern most site of IVC.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: In Balu (Haryana), various plant remains have been found. Earliest evidence of Garlic was also found here.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: Chanhudaro (Lancashire of India) located in present day Pakistan is the only Indus city without a citadel. Banawali in Haryana is the only city with radial streets and oval shaped settlements.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: In Surkotada (Gujarat), first actual remains of the horse bones were found.

9. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: During the reign of Ashoka, the inscription on pillars - as a symbol of the State or to commemorate battle victories - assumed great significance. He also used pillars to propagate imperial sermons as well. **They were used for spreading the 'Dhamma'. They are not parts of architectural structures.**

Statement 2 and 4 are correct: The pillars are monolithic and highly polished. On an average of 40 ft. height, the pillars were usually made of chunar sandstone and comprised of Shaft and Capital.

A long Shaft formed the base and was made up of a single piece of stone or monolith. **The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape.** On top of it lay the Capital, which was either lotus shaped or bell shaped. The bell-shaped capitals were influenced by the Iranian pillars, as was the highly polished and lustrous finish of the pillars. Above it, there was a

circular or rectangular base known as the Abacus, on which an animal figure was placed.

Statement 3 is not correct: The shaft of the Ashokan pillars were monolithic, i.e., they were inscribed from a single piece of stone (mainly chunar sandstones) while the shaft of Achaemenian pillars were made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together. **The Ashokan pillars were independently erected unlike the Achaemenian pillars** where pillars were generally attached to the State buildings.

10. (d)

Explanation:

The Stupa (a Sanskrit word meaning a heap) originated as a simple semi-circular mound of earth, later called **Anda**. Gradually, it evolved into a more complex structure, balancing round and square shapes. Above the **Anda** was the **Harmika**, a balcony like structure that represented the abode of the Gods. Arising from the harmika was a mast called the **Yashti**, often surmounted by a **Chhatra** or umbrella. Around the mound was a railing, separating the sacred space from the secular world.

Do-chala, also called Ek-bangla, is a style of temple architecture that arose in Bengal. The temples have a curved roof with two sloping sides.

Additional information:

The early stupas at Sanchi and Bharhut were plain except for the stone railings, which resembled a bamboo or wooden fence, and the gateways, which were richly carved and installed at the four cardinal points. Worshippers entered through the eastern gateway and walked around the mound in a clockwise direction keeping the mound on the right, imitating the sun's course through the sky. Later, the mound of the stupas came to be elaborately

carved with niches and sculptures as
at Amaravati, and Shahji-ki-Dheri in
Peshawar (Pakistan).



PRACTICE
SET - 2



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. 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)

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2. **The rock-cut architecture represents one of the most important sources of our knowledge of early Indian art and history. Discuss. (2020)**

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3. **Pala period is the most significant phase in the history of Buddhism in India. Enumerate. (2020)**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the (2012)

- (a) three main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent
- (b) three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of Indian can be classified
- (c) three main styles of Indian temple architecture
- (d) three main musical Gharanas prevalent in India

Q.2 With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements: (2013)

1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
2. The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3 With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Panchayatan' refers to (2014)

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

Q.4 The terms "Rekhapida, Pidhadeul and Khakra" are main architectural features of which of the following style of Temple Architecture in India:

- (a) Vanga style of Temple Architecture of Bengal
- (b) Odisha school of Temple Architecture
- (c) Dravida school of Temple Architecture
- (d) Temple architecture in the Hill regions of India

Q.5 Which of the following pairs of Dynasties did not construct Vesara style temples?

- (a) Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas
- (b) Rashtrakutas and Hoysala
- (c) Chalukyas and Hoysala
- (d) Chola and Chandelas

Q.6 What of the following features is/are common to the two historical places of Ajanta and Ellora?

1. Both have mural traditions.
2. Both belong to the same religious denomination.
3. Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.7 With reference to cultural history of India, the terms 'Sandhara', 'Nirandhara' and 'Sarvatobhadra' refers to:

- (a) Stupa architecture of eastern India
- (b) Cave architecture of western India
- (c) Types of shrine in early temples of India
- (d) Types of wood temples in India

Q.8 Which of the following terms are associated with the Nagara style of Temple Architecture?

- 1. Gopuram
- 2. Vimana
- 3. Amalaka
- 4. Shikhara

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.9 Mahamastakabhisheka Mahotsav is associated with:

- (a) The ceremony of anointing of the famous statue of Gomateshwara.

(b) The largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth at the Kumbh mela.

(c) An annual celebration of Life by the Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains.

(d) A religious festival in honour of Bhumiya Devta in the state of Uttarakhand.

Q.10 With reference to the prominent schools of sculptures in the history of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The sculptures of the Amaravati School were made using mud and stucco.
- 2. The sculptures of the Mathura School were influenced by the stories and imageries of Buddhism only.
- 3. The Gandhara School developed in the North West Frontier of India.
- 4. The Amaravati School was patronised by the Satvahana rulers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (c)

Explanation:

Temple architecture in India can be classified into three types- Nagara, Dravida and Vesara.

The classification is based on the shapes, the Nagara style or the North Indian Style is defined as being quadrangular all over, from the base to the Shikhara. This style is associated with the land between the Himalayas and the Vindhyas. The Dravida style or the South Indian Style is associated with the land between the Krishna and kaveri rivers. While Vesara or the Hybrid style is associated with the area between the Vindhyas and the Krishna river.

2. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 and 2 are not correct: Dating back to the Mauryan period, Barabar Caves are the oldest rock-cut caves in India. Located in Jehanabad district in Bihar, some of the caves have inscriptions that date back to the Ashokan period.

The caves are situated in the Barabar Hills and are similar to caves in the Nagarjuni Hills which are located less than two km away which are also considered as part of the Barabar Caves.

There are many Hindu and Jain sculptures in the caves that are believed to have been carved out of huge boulders from 273 BC to 232 BC. The caves were used extensively by monks belonging to the Ajivika sect.

Statement 3 is correct: Ellora is a sacred site in Maharashtra, central India. The Ellora Caves are listed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site and is

celebrated for its Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain temples and monuments which were carved from the local cliff rock in the 6th to 8th century CE. The most spectacular example is the 8th century CE Kailasa temple which, at 32 metres high, is the largest rock-cut monument in the world.

3. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: A Hindu temple is called Panchayatana, when the main shrine is surrounded by four subsidiary shrines. Its original name comes from Sanskrit words, **Pancha meaning Five and Yatana meaning God.**

Generally, Hindu temple is along west-east axis. So, the four subsidiary shrines are at the north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. Examples of this style are, Lakshmana Temple in Khajuraho, Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar and Dashavatara Temple in Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh.

4. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The main architectural features of Odisha Temples are classified in three orders-

- **Rekhapida** (curvilinear superstructure)
- **Pidhadeul** (monument with a pyramidal roof)
- **Khakra** (oblong building with wagon-vault roof)

The Temples of Odisha constitute a **distinct sub-style within the Nagara order.** Most of the main temple sites are located in ancient Kalinga—modern Puri District, including Bhubaneswar or ancient Tribhuvaneshvara, Puri and

Konark.

Examples: Sun Temple at Konark (also known as Black Pagoda), Jagannath Temple at Puri, Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, etc.

5. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is not correct: Vesara School is known as the Karnataka School of Architecture; it was conceptualised under the later Chalukya rulers in the mid-7th century AD. It combined features of both the Nagara school and Dravidian school and resulted in a hybridised style. **Three prominent dynasties** who made Vesara style temples were:

- **Chalukyas** of Badami and Kalyani.
- **Rashtrakutas** (750-983 AD) - Kailasha temple in Ellora, etc.
- **Hoysala Dynasty** (1050-1300 AD) - Temples at Halebidu, Belur, etc.

Chola patronised Dravida style of temple architecture and **Chandela dynasty** constructed temples of Khajuraho in **Nagara style**.

6. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Both Ajanta and Ellora, located in Maharashtra, are declared UNESCO World Heritage sites and exhibits the finest works of the **Mural Paintings**.

Statement 2 is not correct: The **Ajanta** caves were inscribed by the **Buddhist** monks, under the patronage of the **Vakataka** kings – Harishena being a prominent one. The paintings are generally themed around Buddhism – the life of Buddha and Jataka stories. **Ellora** caves are another important site

of cave architecture. It is a group of 34 caves – **17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain**. Thus, both **does not belong to same religious** denomination.

Statement 3 is correct: Both have **rock-cut monuments**. Cave No. 16 of Ellora is **Kailasha Temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva is **masterpiece of rock-cut architecture**. It was developed under the patronage of Rashtrakuta king Krishna I and was carved out of a monolith, and even has a courtyard. Cave no. 1 of Ajanta is a vihara (monastery) which is one of the most handsomely ornamented caves.

7. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Each early temple had a principal image of a God. The shrines of the temples were of three kinds:

- **Sandhara** (without pradikshinapatha)
- **Nirandhara**(withpradakshinapatha)
- **Sarvatobhadra** (which can be accessed from all sides)

Some of the important early temple sites are Deogarh in Uttar Pradesh, Eran, Nachna-Kuthara and Udaygiri near Vidisha in Madhya Pradesh. These temples are simple structures consisting of a veranda, a hall and a shrine at the rear.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The style of temple architecture that became popular in northern India is known as Nagara. In North India, it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it. Further, unlike in South India (Dravida style), it does not usually have elaborate

boundary walls or gateways. While the earliest temples had just one tower, or shikhara, later temples had several. The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower. Key terms associated with Nagara style of Temple- Pitha, Garbhagriha, **Shikhara**, **Amalaka** and Kalash. Some of the features of Nagara style temples are:

- The temples generally followed the **Panchayatana** style of temple making, which consisted of subsidiary shrines laid out in a crucified ground plan with respect to the principal shrine.
- Presence of assembly halls or mandaps in front of the principal shrine. Outside the Garbhagriha, images of the **river goddesses** Ganga and Yamuna were placed.
- Generally, there were **no water tanks** or reservoirs present in the temple premises. The temples were generally built on upraised platforms. The porticos had a pillared approach.
- The vertical end of the Shikhara ended in a horizontal fluted disc, known as the **Amalak**. On top of that, a spherical shape was placed

known as the **Kalash**.

The terms **Gopuram** and **Vimana** are associated with **Dravida style** of Temple Architecture.

9. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: In **Shravanabelagola** in **Karnataka**, the **Gomateswara statue** is of Lord Bahubali, the son of the first Jain Tirthankar is located. The famous statue of Gomateshwara, the **granite statue of Lord Bahubali** which stands eighteen metres or fifty-seven feet high, is the world's tallest monolithic free-standing structure. It was commissioned by Camundaraya, the General-in-Chief and Prime Minister of the Ganga Kings of Mysore.

Jain poet Hemchandra had described the Gommateshwara statue as "verily the personification of tranquillity". **Every 12 years**, this piece of Jain craftsmanship is visited by thousands of pilgrims from around the world for a ceremony known as the **Mahamastakabhisheka**, or the **anointing of the statue in the presence of Jain acharyas**.

10. (b)

Explanation:

Comparison of various Schools of Art

Basis	Gandhara School	Mathura School	Amaravati School
External Influence	Heavy influence of Greek or Hellenistic sculpture, so it is also known as Indo-Greek art.	It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.	It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.

Ingredient Used	Early Gandhara School used bluish-grey sandstone while the later period saw the use of mud and stucco.	The sculptures of Mathura School were made using spotted red sandstone.	The sculptures of Amaravati School were made using white marbles. (Statement 1 is not correct)
Religious Influence	Mainly Buddhist imagery, influenced by the Greco-Roman pantheon.	Influence of all three religions of the time, i.e., Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. (Statement 2 is not correct)	Mainly Buddhist influence.
Patronage	Patronised by Kushana rulers.	Patronised by Kushana rulers.	Patronised by Satvahana rulers. (Statement 4 is correct)
Area of Development	Developed in the North West Frontier, in the modern-day area of Kandahar. (Statement 3 is correct)	Developed in and around Mathura, Sonkh and Kankalitila. Kankalitila was famous for Jain sculptures.	Developed in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley, in and around Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.
Features of Buddha Sculpture	The Buddha is shown in a spiritual state, with wavy hair. He wears fewer ornaments and seated in a yogi position. The eyes are half-closed as in meditation. A protuberance is shown on the head signifying the omniscience of Buddha.	Buddha is shown in delighted mood with a smiling face. The body symbolises masculinity, wearing tight dress. The face and head are shaven. Buddha is seated in Padmasana with different mudras and his face reflects grace. A similar protuberance is shown on the head.	Since the sculptures are generally part of a narrative art, there is less emphasis on the individual features of Buddha. The sculptures generally depict life stories of Buddha and the Jataka tales, i.e., previous lives of Buddha in both human and animal form.

PRACTICE
SET - 3



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. Chola architecture represents a high watermark in the evolution of temple architecture. Discuss. (2013)

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2. **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)**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was (2014)

- (a) the mosque for the use of Royal Family
- (b) Akbar's private prayer chamber
- (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

Q.2 With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs: (2014)

Famous work of sculpture	Site
1. A grand image of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below	Ajanta
2. A huge image of Varaha Avatar (boarincarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock	Mount Abu
3. "Arjuna's Penance"/ "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders	Mamalla Puram

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

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.3 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

Q.4 Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples? (2017)

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

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

Q.5 With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statement: (2018)

- 1. White marble was used in making Buland Darwaza and Khankah at Fatehpur Sikri.

2. Red sandstone and marble were used in making Bara Imambara and Rumi Darwaza at Lucknow.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6 Building 'Kalyana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of:

(2019)

- (a) Chalukya
- (b) Chandela
- (c) Rashtrakuta
- (d) Vijayanagara

Q.7 Consider the following pairs:

(2019)

Famous place	River
1. Pandharpur	Chandrabhaga
2. Tiruchirappalli	Cauvery
3. Hampi	Malaprabha

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.8 With reference to the Indo-Islamic architecture, consider the following statements:

- 1. Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque was constructed by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 2. Sultan Ghari Tomb is the first example of a monumental Muslim tomb in India.

3. 'Batter' style of construction was introduced by the Khilji Dynasty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9 Consider the following events in the history of India:

- 1. Construction of Arhai-din-ka-Jhopra
- 2. Building of Alai-Darwaza
- 3. Construction of Gol Gumbad of Bijapur
- 4. Construction of Agra fort

What is the correct chronological order of the events given above, starting from the earliest time?

- (a) 1 - 2 - 4 - 3
- (b) 3 - 1 - 4 - 2
- (c) 1 - 2 - 3 - 4
- (d) 3 - 4 - 1 - 2

Q.10 Consider the following statements about the famous Kailashnath Temple:

- 1. Located at Ellora, it is a remarkable example of Dravidian architecture with Pallava influence.
- 2. It was designed to recall Mount Kailash and was carved out of one single rock which was built in the 8th century by the Rashtrakuta King 'Krishna-II'.

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The House of Worship or the Ibadat Khana was established by the **Mughal Emperor Akbar (1542-1605 CE)** for conducting religious debates and discussions among theologians and professors of different religions.

These discussions led the emperor to believe that there is no absolute truth and culminated in the creation of his new faith **Din-i-Ilahi** (Divine Religion).

2. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The **Mahaparinirvana** of Lord Buddha in Cave 17, with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below, is one the grandest and the most delicately expressive scenes ever made in stone at Ajanta Caves. The grieving figure of Ananda near his feet is an exceptionally fine and thoughtful representation in Ajanta.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Rock cut sculpture of Varaha is at Udaigiri caves near Vidisha whereas Mount Abu is known for Jain Temples.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Arjuna's penance is a massive open-air-bas-relief monolith, dating back to the 7th Century. It is situated in Mahabalipuram, near Chennai, Tamil Nadu. Standing tall at a height of 43 feet, the Mahabalipuram monolith was carved on the face of two huge adjoining boulders, somewhere around the mid-7th Century. The length of Arjuna's penance is 96 feet and the monolith is also known by the name of '**The Descent of Ganga**'.

3. (b)

Explanation:

The **Ajanta Caves** is in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, which is about 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. The caves include paintings and sculptures described by the Archaeological Survey of India as 'the finest surviving examples of Indian art, particularly painting', which are masterpieces of **Buddhist religious art**, with figures of the Buddha and depictions of the Jataka tales.

Mahabalipuram, an epitome of **Hindu architecture** has a group of sanctuaries, which was **carved out of rock along the Coromandel coast** in the 7th and

8th centuries. It has rathas (temples in the form of chariots), mandapas (cave sanctuaries), giant open-air rock reliefs such as the famous Descent of the Ganges, and the Shore Temple, with thousands of sculptures to the glory of Shiva. The Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram has been classified as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Option (b) is correct: Both the historical places known as **Ajanta and Mahabalipuram** have rock-cut monuments.

4. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Only **Arasavalli** is famous for **Sun Temple**. It is a 7th-century AD Sun Temple at Arasavalli in Andhra Pradesh.

Amarkantak is a pilgrim town and a Nagar Panchayat in Anuppur, Madhya Pradesh, India. The Amarkantak region is a unique natural heritage area and is the meeting point of the Vindhya and the Satpura Ranges, with the Maikal Hills being the fulcrum.

Omkareshwar is a hindu temple dedicated to God Shiva. It is one of the 12 revered Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva on an island called Mandhata or Shivapuri in the Narmada river. The shape of the island is said to be like the Hindu ॐ symbol.

5. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The Buland Darwaza is made of red and buff sandstone, decorated by white and black marble and is higher than the courtyard of the mosque.

Statement 2 is not correct: Bara Imambara is made of **Lakhanui bricks**, which are a bit small in size, and lime plaster. No wood or metal has been

used in the construction (except for the galleries in the interior).

6. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: 'Kalyana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of Vijayanagara. The **Vijayanagara Empire** was founded by Harihara and Bukka in AD 1336 and made **Hastinavati (Hampi)** as the capital city. The **Vitthala Temple** is one of the greatest monuments exemplifying the Vijayanagar Style (often characterized as **Dravida Style**) which dates from the 16th Century. It has a number of structures inside a rectangular court, one of which is the **Kalyana Mandapa** with elaborately carved pillars. **Kalyana Mandapa** is an **open pavilion**, which was used for **ceremonies involving the symbolic marriage of the temple's divinity to his consort**.

Additional Information:

They ruled over Andhra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and parts of Kerala in southern India. **Hampi** is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** located in east-central Karnataka.

7. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Pandharpur Wari is an annual pilgrimage (yatra) to Pandharpur, which is the seat of the Hindu god Vithal. The **Journey** involves Palakhis (palanquin processions) carrying the paduka (footprints) of various saints and Upon reaching Pandharpur on Ashadi Ekadashi, these devotees take a holy dip in the sacred **Chandrabhaga River/Bhima River** before proceeding to visit the Vitthal temple.

Pair 2 is correctly matched:

Tiruchirapalli District is located along the **Kaveri (Cauvery) River** in **Tamil Nadu, India**.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: The site of Hampi comprises mainly the remains of the **capital city of the Vijayanagara Empire (14th-16th century CE)**, the last great Hindu Kingdom. It is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** in India. Hampi's spectacular setting is dominated by **river Tungabhadra**, rugged hill ranges and open plains with widespread physical remains.

8. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The **Quwwat-ul-Islam Mosque** or **Qutub Mosque** was constructed by **Qutub-ud-din Aibak** around 1197 A.D. and as is very clear from inscriptions he demolished 27 Hindu and Jain temples within the Rajput citadel of Lalkot as well as the Quila-Rai Pithora and that their carved columns, lintels, ceiling slabs, all showing Hindu gods and goddesses, Purnaghatas and temple bells hanging by chains, were utilised to construct the mosque known as the **Might of Islam**. It is a **trabeate** construction, with lintels holding up the top and the arch only an ornamental false element. As the entire work was carried out by native Indian craftsmen, the ornamentation of the screens shows typical Hindu decorative floral elements, serpentine tendrils and undulating leaves. **The only new element that was introduced by the Muslims is the Arabic inscription.**

Statement 2 is correct: The **Sultan Ghari Tomb** is situated 4 miles west of the Qutub and is the **first example of a monumental Muslim tomb in India**. It stands like a fortress within a walled enclosure with bastions on the corners, with its octagonal grave chamber underground. This also has a number of stone pillars, carved lintels and other

pieces originally used in temples, re-utilised here by chipping off the Hindu decorative elements.

Statement 3 is not correct: The time period of **Tughlaq Dynasty** was the crisis period for architecture during the Delhi Sultanate period. However, some construction works were still undertaken, which used grey sandstone. During this period, the focus was more on strength of the building and so there was less emphasis on decoration. The constructions combined both arch and lintel method of entrance design. They also introduced a **style of construction known as "Batter"** which was characterised by sloping walls to give more strength to the building. Examples: Cities of Tughlaqabad, Jahanpanah and Ferozabad.

9. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: **Arhai-din-ka-Jhokra** is actually a Masjid built by **Qutub-ud-Din-Aibak**, first Sultan of Delhi, in **AD 1199** contemporary to the other one built at Qutub-Minar complex of Delhi known as **Quwal-ul-Islam mosque (power of Islam)**. **Adhai-din-ka-Jhonpra at Ajmer** was also constructed from the material obtained after demolishing Hindu temples.

Alai-Darwaza, the southern gateway of the Quwwat-ul-Islam mosque was constructed by **Ala-ud-Din Khalji** in **A.D. 1311** as recorded in the inscriptions engraved on it. This is the first building employing Islamic principles of construction and ornamentation. The use of red sandstone relieved by marble are features characteristic of Khilji architecture.

Akbar was keenly interested in art and architecture and his architecture is a happy blend of the Hindu and Islamic modes of construction ornamentation.

Akbar's seat of Government was Agra, it is there on the banks of the river Yamuna, that he started the construction of his **famous Fort, made of red sandstone, which was begun in 1565 and completed in 1574.** This was the first time that depressed stone was used, also in the ramparts.

Gol Gumbad of Bijapur is the **mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah.** The seventh ruler of the Adil Shahi empire, Mohammed Adil Shah started the construction of the tomb right after he became the Sultan in **1626.** It is the **largest dome cubicle in the world** covering a total interior surface of over 1600 sq. metres. It is known as the **whispering gallery,** as even a whisper here reverberates as an echo under the dome. The large dome is hemispherical but is covered with a row of petals at the base.

10. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The grand climax of Rock-cut architecture in India was the making of Kailashnath Temple at **Ellora.** This Temple is a remarkable example of **Dravidian architecture with Pallava influence.**

Statement 2 is not correct: It is a vast multi-storey structure, carved inside and outside, made out of the heart of a rock. It was designed to **recall Mount Kailash** and was carved out of **one single rock.** It was built in the **8th century** by the **Rashtrakuta King Krishna-I.**



PRACTICE
SET - 4



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **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)**

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2. Indian classical paintings have advanced over a time to become a kind of blend of the various traditions influencing them. Illustrate.

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 Consider the following historical places: (2013)

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Lepakshi Temple
3. Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

Q.2 Kalamkari painting refers to (2015)

- (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

Q.3 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

Q.4 The well-known painting "Bani Thani" belongs to the (2018)

- (a) Bundi School
- (b) Jaipur School

- (c) Kangra School
- (d) Kishangarh School

Q.5 With reference to Pala School of Painting, consider the following statements:

1. Vajrayana Buddhism was the predominating theme of this school.
2. This school of art was limited to the eastern region of India.
3. A flowing and sinuous line in subdued colour tones characterises the Pala paintings.
4. Stories with undertones of Sufi ideas were also depicted in these paintings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.6 Nimatnama (Book of Delicacies), the most representative example of Sultanate School of Painting, was painted during the reign of Nasir Shah Khalji at:

- (a) Jaunpur
- (b) Mandu
- (c) Nalanda
- (d) Ajanta caves

Q.7 Who wrote the famous play 'Mudrarakshasa' which facilitated the reader by mentioning the name of various paintings or Patas, that are

important to understand the different style of paintings and observe all the principles of paintings?

- (a) Vatsyayana
- (b) Bhavabhuti
- (c) Sudraka
- (d) Vishakhadutta

Q.8 With reference to the Rajasthani School of Painting, consider the following statements:

1. Tamasha Paintings that show Court ceremonial and City views in unprecedented detail are masterpiece of Mewar School of Painting.
2. In Bundi School, paintings of local vegetation were in detail.
3. Kota paintings are characteristically spontaneous.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9 With reference to the Basohli Paintings, which of the following

statements are correct?

1. The Basohli Style of painting is characterised by vigorous and bold line, and strong glowing colours.
2. The most famous painter of this school was Devi Das.
3. This School reached its zenith under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand.
4. Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10 Which one of the following statements best describes the term 'Suratkhana'?

- (a) A place where Dancers perform their performance during the Akbar's reign.
- (b) A place where large number of Books translated and stored during the Jahagir's reign.
- (c) A place where Paintings were made and stored during the rule of Sawai Jai Singh.
- (d) A place where various religious Scholars meet to discuss religious matters during the Akbar's reign.

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (b)

Explanation:

Mural is a painting applied to and made integral with the surface of a wall or ceiling. The term may properly include painting on fired tiles but ordinarily does not refer to mosaic decoration unless the mosaic forms part of the overall scheme of the painting.

Ajanta Caves are famous for its murals and are the finest surviving examples of Indian art, particularly painting. Ajanta murals includes include sculptures of animals, guards and deities. It also includes paintings of court life, scenes of the life of Buddha etc. **Statement 1 is Correct.**

Lepakshi temple also has the finest specimens of mural paintings of the Vijayanagar kings. Statement 2 is Correct.

Sanchi stupa are famous for architecture and sculptures only. There is no evidence of mural paintings from the sanchi stupa. Statement 3 is Not Correct

2. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Kalamkari is a popular hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile art practised in **Andhra Pradesh.**

Kalamkari represents a unique art of painting cotton fabrics with a Kalam (pen) which is generally done using a sharp, pointed pierced bamboo which regulates the flow of colour on the fabric. The name Kalamkari originates from two Persian words, namely Qalam (Kalam or pen) and Kari (craftsmanship). Kalamkari art is considered unique as it uses natural colours as a vibrant medium for portraying mythological

characters from epics like Ramayana and Mahabharat. There are two identifiable styles of Kalamkari art – Srikalahasti style (Chittoor district) and Machilipatnam style (Krishna district).

3. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: The famous painting of the bodhisattva Padmapani in Ajanta caves is one of the best paintings remaining from the **Pre-historic era** when Buddhism was at its peak. The Ajanta caves, in Maharashtra, were built in two phases, the first group starting around the **2nd century BC**, while the second group of caves built around **400–650 AD**. In Ajanta caves the walls were originally covered in paintings, but today there are **only nine surviving images are present**, Bodhisattva Padmapani being the most famous one. Padmapani is a Sanskrit word, meaning **"one who holds the lotus"**. It is one of the **UNESCO world heritage sites.**

4. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The **Kishangarh province in Rajasthan** is famous for its Bani Thani paintings. It is a style with highly exaggerated features like long necks, large, almond shaped eyes, and long fingers. This style of painting essentially depicts Radha and Krishna as divine lovers, and beautifully portrays their mystical love.

Kishangarh miniature painting reached a peak in the eighteenth century, during the rule of **Raja Sawant Singh**, who fell in love with a slave girl, Bani Thani and commanded his artists to portray himself and her as Krishna and Radha.

Other themes of Bani Thani paintings include portraits, court scenes, dancing, hunting, music parties, nauka vihar (lovers travelling in a boat), Krishna Lila, Bhagavata Purana and various festivals like Holi, Diwali, Durga puja, and Dussehra.

5. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The illustrated manuscripts of the Palas of eastern India form the earliest examples of paintings from the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Pala period (750 CE to the mid-twelfth century) saw the last great phase of Buddhist art in India. Monasteries, such as Nalanda and Vikramsila were great centres of Buddhist learning, and art and numerous manuscripts were illustrated here with Buddhist themes and images of **Vajrayana Buddhist** deities on the palm leaves.

Statement 2 is not correct: Students and pilgrims from all-over South-East Asia came to Monasteries, such as Nalanda and Vikramsila for education and religious instruction and took back specimens of Pala Buddhist art in the form of bronze and illustrated manuscripts. This practice enabled the dispersal of Pala art to places, such as Nepal, Tibet, Burma, Sri Lanka and Java.

Statement 3 is correct: Unlike the Terse lines of Jain painting, a flowing and sinuous line in subdued colour tones characterises the Pala paintings. Like at Ajanta, sculptural styles of Pala at monasteries and the painterly images have a similar language. A fine example of a Pala Buddhist palm leaf manuscript is **Astahasrika Prajnaparamita** (Bodleian Library, Oxford) or the 'Perfection of Wisdom' written in eight thousand lines.

Statement 4 is not correct: Stories with

undertones of Sufi ideas were depicted under Sultanate School of Painting. Laur-Chanda paintings are example of this genre.

6. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: **Nimatnama (Book of Delicacies)** the most representative example of this school was painted at Mandu during the reign of **Nasir Shah Khalji (1500–1510 CE)**. It is a book of recipes with a section on hunting, and also has methods for preparation of medicines, cosmetics, perfumes and directions on their use. In the **Nimatnama style**, the Persian influence is visible in the scroll like clouds, flowering trees, grassy tufts and flowering plants in the background, female figures and costumes. Indian elements are noticeable in some female types and their costumes and ornaments and colours. In this manuscript one can notice the first attempt towards the evolution of new styles of painting by the **fusion of the Persian style of Shiraz with the Indigenous Indian style.**

7. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The play, **Mudrarakshasa by Vishakhadutta**, also facilitated the reader by mentioning the name of various paintings or Patas, which are important to understand the different style of paintings and to observe all the principles of paintings. Some of the mentioned styles were:

Styles of Paintings	Major features
<i>Cauka Pitaka</i>	Isolated framed drawings
<i>Dighala Pitaka</i>	Long scrolls of paintings
<i>Yama Pitaka</i>	Isolated paintings

Mudrarakshasa narrates the ascent

of the King Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. This play is based on the protagonist **Amatya Rakshasa**. There are many characters political themes, controversial, scenes songs, prose dialogues etc. we are going to study this play in next unit in detail.

8. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: If one looks at the early **Mewar painting**, it is realised that it was dominated by the extraordinary painter of 17th century, Sahibdin. This period of Mewari painting focuses on Sahibdin's depiction of literary texts - the Ragamala, the Ramayana and the Bhagavata Purana. After Sahibdin's death, the style of Mewari paintings changed. Most of the paintings depicted the life at court in Mewar. The unique point of this period is the extraordinary '**Tamasha**' paintings that show court ceremonial and city views in unprecedented detail.

Statement 2 is correct: In **Bundi School**, paintings of local vegetation were in detail. Human faces were round with pointed nose. Colour of sky is painted in different colours and mostly a red ribbon is visible in the sky.

Statement 3 is correct: **Kota paintings** are characteristically spontaneous, calligraphic in execution and emphasise on marked shading, especially, the double-lid eye. Artists of the Kota School excelled in rendering animals and combat.

9. (a)

Explanation:

Paintings of Pahari school in 17th century were from **Basholi of Jammu and Kashmir**. They were **Miniature** paintings. This was the early phase

and expressive faces with a receding hairline and big eyes that are shaped like lotus petals characterised it. These paintings use a lot of primary colours, i.e., red, yellow and green. They **used the Mughal technique** of painting on clothing but developed their own styles and techniques.

Statement 1 is correct: The Basohli style of painting is characterised by **vigorous and bold line, and strong glowing colours**. The Basohli style spread to the various neighbouring States and continued till the middle of the 18th century.

Statement 2 is correct: The earliest centre of painting in the Pahari region was Basohli where, under the **patronage of Raja Kripal Pal, an artist named Devidasa** executed miniatures in the form of the Rasamanjari illustrations in 1694 A.D. There is one more series of the **Rasamanjari miniatures** painted in the same style and almost of the same period but appears to be in a different hand. The illustrations of the two Rasamanjari series are scattered in a number of Indian and Foreign museums.

Statement 3 is not correct: **Guler-Kangra School** of paintings reached its zenith **under the patronage of Raja Sansar Chand**. His paintings were marked with a sensuality and intelligence that the other schools lack.

10. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: **Sawai Jai Singh** (1699–1743), an influential ruler, established a new capital city Jaipur named after him in 1727 and shifted from Amer. Jaipur School of paintings thrived under his reign and emerged as a well-defined independent school. Court records reveal that some **Mughal painters** were brought from Delhi to

become a part of his atelier. He also invited eminent craftsmen and other artists to settle down in Jaipur and reorganised the **Suratkhana, the place where Paintings were made and stored.** He was drawn to the Vaishnavite sect and commissioned numerous paintings on the theme of Radha and Krishna. Artists during his reign painted sets

based on Rasikapriya, Gita Govinda, Baramasa and Ragamala, where the hero's figure is in striking resemblance with the king. Portrait painting was also popular during his time and an accomplished portrait painter, Sahibram, was part of his atelier. Muhammad Shah was another artist.



PRACTICE
SET - 5



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **Discuss the role of religious reformist and revivalist movements in development of Indian Music.**

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2.

Discuss the contribution of Amir Khusro to Indian Music.

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct? (2012)

1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.
3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above is correct

Q.2 A community of people called Manganiyars is well-known for their (2014)

- (a) Martial arts in North-East India
- (b) Musical tradition in North-West India
- (c) Classical vocal music in South India
- (d) Pietra dura tradition in Central India

Q.3 With reference to cultural history of India, consider the following statements: (2018)

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kirtis are devotional songs in Praise of Lord Krishna.
2. Tyagaraja crated several new ragas.
3. Annamacharay and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.

4. Annamacharaya kirtanas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.4 With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statements is not correct? (2019)

- (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.
- (b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses.
- (c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.
- (d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

Q.5 Which of the following statements is/ are correct about the Khayal form of Music?

1. It was started by Amir Khusro.
2. Khayal is the ancient genre of classical singing in North East India.
3. A typical khayal performance uses two songs, the bada khayal, and chhota khayal.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.6 Consider the following statements regarding Amir Khusrau:

1. Amir Khusrau's Khazain-ul-Futuh speaks about the rise of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.
2. Khayal and Tarana, two popular forms of Hindustani classical music, are believed to have been discovered by him.

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

Q.7 Consider the following statements:

1. The Hindustani music has elements of ancient Hindu tradition, Vedic philosophy and Persian tradition
2. It is based on the Raga system. The Raga is a melodic scale comprising of basic seven notes.

Which of the above statements is/are not correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Q.8 Consider the following statements:

1. Tarana Style is one of the prominent features of Carnatic music.

2. Gazal Style is one of the prominent features of Hindustani music.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.9 Tansen, the great Indian musician in Medieval India, sang in which of the following raga style?

- (a) Dhrupad
- (b) Khayal
- (c) Thumri
- (d) Gazal

Q.10 Consider following pairs:

1. Mridangam: It is a percussion instrument of Indian origin. It is mostly used in Carnatic music.
2. Shehnai: It is a tubular instrument and gradually widens towards the lower end.
3. Veena: It is a chordophone instrument that originated in the Indian subcontinent and is mostly used in the classical music.

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Dhrupad is the most ancient style of Hindustani classical music that has survived until today in its original form. The Dhrupad tradition is a major tradition of Indian culture.

Statement 2 is Correct: The birth of Dhrupad coincided with the Bhakti movement (particularly that of the Vallabh Sampradaya) and consequently was more devotional in nature. It was rendered in temples facing the the Divinity full of devotion and bhaav, this was the genesis of what became known as Haveli Dhrupad/ Sangeet.

Statement 3 is Correct: The alap in dhrupad is sung using a set of syllables, popularly thought to be derived from a mantra, in a recurrent, set pattern.

2. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The Manganiyars are professional Muslim folk musicians belonging to Jaisalmer, Barmer, parts of Jalor, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts in Western Rajasthan. Since generations they provide musical service to their patrons to receive cattle, camels, goats or cash as gift. On the other side they function as record keepers and keep the different family histories alive through their songs, based on pure oral tradition.

3. (b)

Explanation:

Option 1 is not correct: Saint Tyagaraja was a renowned composer of Carnatic music. He composed thousands of

devotional compositions, mostly in Telugu in the praise of **Lord Rama**, many of which remain popular even till this date. He saw the reigns of four kings of Maratha dynasty — Tulaja II (1763-1787), Amarasimha (1787-1798), Serfoji II (1798-1832) and Sivaji II (1832-1855), but he served none of them.

Option 2 is correct: Tyagaraja introduced and gave life to several unusual **ragas in Carnatic music**. Some he created while others he found as mere scales in books and infused musicality into them.

Option 3 is not correct: Sri Tallapaka Annamacharya was a saint composer in the **15th century**, who hailed from the Tallapaka village, in the Rajampet mandal of Cuddapah district, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Option 4 is correct.: He was earliest known Indian musician to compose songs called Sankirtanas in praise of god Venkateshwara, a form of Vishnu.

4. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is not correct: Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ram Chandra of Bandavagarh (Rewa). **Tansen** was the title given to him by **Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior**. Tansen is also known as the '**Sangit Samrat**', according to Musical Heritage of India by Lalita Ramakrishna. He **composed many dhrupads** on Ganesha, Shiva, Parvati and Rama. He also **composed songs on his patrons**. Kalpadruma is a compilation of 300 of his dhrupads that were in Gauhar Bani. Some noteworthy ragas composed by Tansen- Multani, Bhairavi and Todi.

Additional Information:

When Akbar heard of his prodigious talent, a 'firman' was sent by him to the king, asking for Tansen. **Akbar** then made him one of the Navaratnas in his

court. He gave him the title of 'Mian'.

5. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Khayal means idea, thought, and imagination. It was started by Amir Khusro. It is more free and flowery, which means more delicate and romantic and has more freedom in structure and form. There is greater use of ornamentation. Theme is generally romantic, and there is equal emphasis on melody and rhythm and preference for simple raags.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Khayal is the modern genre of classical singing in North India. Its name comes from an Arabic word meaning "imagination".

Statement 3 is correct: A typical khayal performance uses two songs — the bada khyal or great khyal, in slow tempo, comprises most of the performance, while the Chhota khyal (small khyal), in fast tempo, is used as a finale and is usually in the same raga but a different taal. The songs are sometimes preceded by improvised alap to sketch the basic raga structure without drum accompaniment; alap is given much less room in khayal than in dhrupad.

6. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Hazrat Amir Khusrau of Delhi was one of the greatest poets of medieval India. He wrote in both Persian, the courtly language of his time, and Hindavi, the language of the masses. The same Hindavi later developed into two beautiful languages called Hindi and Urdu. Khusrau wrote the Khaza'in ul-Futuh (The Treasures of Victory) recording Ala ud-Din Khiliji's construction works, wars and administrative services.

Statement 2 is correct: A disciple of famous Sufi saint Hazrat Nizamuddin Auliya, Khusrau's contributions towards the development of Qawwali, South Asian Sufi music, and Indian Islamic mystic culture, Sufism, were very important. He is also credited with the invention of Sitar and many other musical instruments. Khayal and Tarana, two popular forms of Hindustani classical music, are believed to have been discovered by him. Amir Khusrau is also remembered as a founder of the Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb or the Indian culture "which is a synthesis of Muslim and Hindu elements."

7. (d)

Explanation:

Hindustani classical music is the classical music of northern regions of the Indian subcontinent, namely India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. It may also be called North Indian classical music or, in Hindustani, shastriya sangeet. The Hindustani music has elements of ancient Hindu tradition, Vedic philosophy and Persian tradition. It is based on the Raga system. The Raga is a melodic scale comprising of basic seven notes.

8. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Ghazal is prominent feature of Hindustani Music. A ghazal is category of slow light music. an urdu poetry which is composed in defined beats. stress is given to the lyrics and its meaning.

Statement 2 is correct: Tarana - is again a classical fast music. Generally, khayals are followed by tarana.. It is also prominent feature of Hindustani Music.

9. (a)

Explanation:

Tansen was the title given to him by Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior. Tansen was a court musician in the darbar of Raja Ramachandra of Bandavagarh (Rewa). When Akbar heard of his prodigious talent, he sent a 'firman' to the king asking for Tansen and made him one of the Navaratnas in his court. He gave him the title of 'Mian'. He composed many dhrupads on Ganesha, Shiva, Parvati and Rama. He also composed songs on his patrons.

10. (d)

Explanation:

Mridangam is basically a percussion instrument of Indian origin. It is mostly used in Carnatic music. Shehnai is a tubular instrument and gradually widens towards the lower end from where sound comes out. Veena is a chordophone instrument that originated in the Indian subcontinent and is mostly used in the classical music.



PRACTICE
SET - 6



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. What are the Classical dance forms in India? Explain in Brief.

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2. **Indian folk dances represent diverse culture and traditions of India and still showcases unity in diversity. Comment**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam dances? (2012)

1. Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues is found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatanatyam.
2. Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatanatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements.

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

Q.2 In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose? (2013)

- (a) One leg is bent, and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
- (b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
- (c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
- (d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism

Q.3 With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements: (2014)

1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

Q.4 Consider the following pairs: (2014)

1. Garba: Gujarat
2. Mohiniattam: Odisha
3. Yakshagana: Karnataka

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

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

Q.5 With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements: (2017)

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

Q.6 Consider the following statements regarding Bharatnatyam:

1. Bharatanatyam is presumed to be the youngest of all the classical dance forms of India.
2. It is associated with the Devadasi tradition.
3. Alarippu and Jatiswaram are the two main elements of the dance form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7 Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding 'Nataraja' Bronze statue of Chola period:

1. The position of Shiva is associated with destruction and creation of the cosmic world.
2. The sculpture of Nataraja is in the Tandava dance posture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.8 The Chowk and the Tribhanga positions are associated with which of the following Classical Indian Dance Forms?

- (a) Odissi
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Bharatanatyam
- (d) Kathak

Q.9 Which of the following are the 5 principles of The 'Tandava' performance?

1. Samhara
2. Anugraha
3. Tirobhava
4. Dayabhava

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.10 Consider the following statements regarding Mohiniattam:

1. It is a famous classical dance form of Tamil Nadu.
2. Restraint in movement is the hallmark of this dance.

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (a)

Explanation:

Kuchipudi is an Indian Classical dance that has its roots in a village situated in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. Kuchipudi is unique among the Indian Classical dance styles. It uses fast rhythmic footwork and sculptural body movements. Stylised mime, using hand gestures and subtle facial expressions, is combined with more realistic acting, **occasionally including dialogues spoken by the dancers.**

In pure style, Bharata Natyam is classically clear in technique. The feet beat out complicated counter rhythms; the legs are bent in a characteristic low squat; arms, neck, and shoulders are part of the movement. In the pantomime sections, the hands tell the story through conventional gesture language, while the face expresses the mood. **In the pure dance the hands are restricted to 11 mudras (symbolic hand gestures) and no dialogues are spoken. (Statement 1 is correct)**

Another unique feature of Kuchipudi is the Tarangam, in which **the performer dances on the edges of a brass plate, deftly executing complicated rhythmic patterns, while sometimes also balancing a pot of water on the head.**

(Statement 2 is not correct)

2. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Tribhanga is a (tri-bent pose) standing body position or stance used in the traditional Indian sculpture, art and Indian classical dance forms like the Odissi. As compared with the Contapposto pose Tribhanga, meaning three parts, consists of three bends in the body; **at the neck, waist, knee, hence the body is oppositely curved at waist and neck which gives it a gentle "S" shape** and is considered the most graceful and the sensual of the Odissi positions. It is closely associated with the Hindu deity, Krishna, who is often portrayed in the posture.

3. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The neo-Vaishnava treasure of Assamese dance and drama has been, for centuries, nurtured and preserved with great commitment by the Satras, that is, Vaishnava maths or monasteries. Because of its religious character and association with the Satras, this dance style has been aptly named, Sattriya.

Statement 2 is correct: The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a **powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith.**

Statement 3 is not correct: Kabir, Mirabai, and Tulsidas were all born around the start of the 16th century, whereas Sattriya dance was introduced in the 15th Century.

4. (c)

Explanation:

Option 1 is correct: Garba is a form of dance, as well as a religious and social event. It is a community circle dance from the northwestern Indian state of Gujarat. The word "garba" is also used to refer to the event at which the garba is performed. Garba is performed during Navratri, the longest and largest dance festival in the world.

Option 2 is not correct: Mohiniattam is a semiclassical dance form from the state of Kerala, India. The dance is performed by women in honour of the Hindu god Vishnu in his incarnation as the enchantress Mohini. It is one of the eight Indian Classical dance forms recognised by the Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Option 3 is correct: Yakshagana is theatre form that combines **dance, music, dialogue, costume,** make up and stage techniques with a unique style and form. This theatre style resembling western opera is mainly found in the **coastal districts and Malenadu region of Karnataka.**

5. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Manipuri Nat-Sankirtana is an Indian art form recognized by UNESCO as **intangible**

cultural heritage. Kutiyattam (Sanskrit Theatre), Vedic Chanting and Ramlila are the other masterpieces of oral and intangible heritage recognized by UNESCO. It was conceived by the famous Manipur king Bhagyachandra Singh in the 18th century. Sankirtana is maintained by the Sangeet Natak Akademi. It encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the Vaishnav people of Manipur plains.

Statement 2 is not correct: In a typical performance, two **drummers** and about ten **singer-dancers** perform in a hall or domestic courtyard encircled by seated devotees.

Statement 3 is correct: It is practiced at the centre of a temple by performers narrating the **lives and deeds of Krishna** through songs and dance.

6. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bharatanatyam is presumed to be the oldest classical dance heritage of India and is regarded as the mother of many other Indian classical dance forms. Bharatanatyam Dance is considered to be over 2000 years old. Several texts beginning with Bharata Muni's Natya Shastra (200 B.C.E. to 200 C.E.) provide information on this dance form. The Abhinaya Darpana by Nandikesvara is one of the main sources of textual material, for the study of the technique and grammar of body movement in Bharatnatyam Dance.

Statement 2 is correct: The style was kept alive by the devadasis, who were young girls 'gifted' by their parents to the temples and who were married to the gods. The devadasis performed music and dance as offerings to the deities, in the temple courtyards. Some

of the renowned performers and gurus of the early part of the century belong to the devadasi families, a well-known name is Bala Saraswati.

Statement 3 is correct: Alarippu, Jatiswaram, Shabdam, Varnam, Padam, Jawali, Thillana are the various elements of dance performance. At first, there is an invocation song. The first dance item is the alarippu, literally meaning - to adorn with flowers. It is an abstract piece combining pure dance with the recitation of sound syllables. The next item, the jatiswaram is a short pure dance piece performed to the accompaniment of musical notes of any raga of Carnatic music. Jatiswaram has no Sahitya or words but is composed of pure dance sequences - nritta.

Additional Information: There is also a great deal of visual evidence of this dance form in paintings and stone and metal sculptures of ancient times. On the gopurams of the Chidambaram temple, one can see a series of Bharatanatyam poses, frozen in stone as it were, by the sculptor.

7. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Shiva is associated with destruction and creation of the cosmic world with which Nataraja's dancing position is associated.

Statement 2 is correct: An important piece of Chola sculpture was the sculpture of Nataraja in the Tandava dance posture. In the sculpture, he has been shown balancing himself on his right leg and suppressing the apasmara, the demon of ignorance or forgetfulness, with the foot of the same leg. At the same time, he raises his left leg in bhujangatrasita stance, which represents tirobhava, that is kicking away the veil of Maya or illusion from

the devotee's mind.

8. (a)

Explanation:

Odissi is one of the eight classical dance forms of India. It originates from the state of Odisha, in eastern India. It is particularly distinguished from other classical Indian dance forms by the importance it places upon the Tribhangi, the dependent movement of head, chest and pelvis.

Odissi dance form can be broken down to the movement of the head, bust and torso, and the accompanying gestures and expressions. The techniques of movement are built around the two basic postures of the Chowk and the Tribhanga.

The chowk is a position imitating a square - a very masculine stance with the weight of the body equally balanced. The tribhanga is a very feminine stance where the body is deflected at the neck, torso, and knees. Odissi dance deals largely with the love theme of Radha and Krishna.

9. (a)

Explanation:

Tandava is the divine dance performed by Lord Shiva. It is considered to be the source of the cosmic cycle of creation, preservation, and dissolution. The word Tandava comes from Tandu, the attendant of Lord Shiva, who at Lord Shiva's orders, instructed Bharat Muni, the author of Natya Shastra, the usage of Angaharas and Karanas, which together constitute this cosmic dance. The dance is a pictorial allegory of the five principle manifestations of eternal energy. The five principles are:

(1) 'Srishti' - creation, evolution

(2) 'Sthiti' - preservation, support

- (3) 'Samhara' - destruction, evolution
- (4) 'Tirobhava' - an illusion.
- (5) 'Anugraha' - release, emancipation, grace.

These forms of energy were an integral part of the cycle involving the creation of the universe, preservation, and continuation of the universe, the evolution of various components of the universe, and the annihilation of evil.

10. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Mohiniattam is a famous dance form of Kerala located in southern India. It is also practised in Andhra Pradesh. It has taken its name from the mythic enchantress Mohini. It is a dance of feminine grace and has grown out of performances connected with Kerala's temples. The prince Swati Tirunal of Travancore, a

patron of arts and an artist himself, was one of the chief architects of the dance in the nineteenth century and composed a large repertoire of songs which accompany the performance. Characterized as it is by femininity, Mohiniattam has no heavy steps or rhythmic tension: the footwork is gentle, soft, and sliding.

Statement 2 is correct: The dancer's body rises and falls with easy grace, with the emphasis mainly on the torso. Restraint in movement is the hallmark of the dance. Mohiniattam uses rhythms that are special to Kerala: the rhythmic syllables used are those of the Maddalam, a drum which provides accompaniment for female roles in the Kathakali theatre. The main percussion instruments in the performance are the Edakka. The other musical instruments are the Mridangam, the Veena, the Flute, and the Kuzhitalam or Cymbals.

PRACTICE
SET - 7



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **Persian literary sources of medieval India reflect the spirit of the age. Comment. (2020)**

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2. **Assess the importance of the accounts of the Chinese and Arab Travellers in the reconstruction of the history of India (2018)**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty? (2016)

- (a) Swapnavasavadatta
- (b) Malavikagnimitra
- (c) Meghadoota
- (d) Ratnavati

Q.2 With reference to the scholars/litterateurs of ancient India, consider the following statements: (2020)

1. Panini is associated with Pushyamitra
2. Amarasimha is associated with Harshavardhana
3. Kalidasa is associated with Chandra Gupta-II

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3 Consider the following pairs:

1. Purohita:	Who performed religious functions during the Vedic period
2. Bali:	Voluntary donation during the Vedic period
3. Kharoshthi:	A Script used to write the Vedanta

4. Vanaprastha:

A Life dedicated to the spiritual pursuit away from worldly life

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

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

Q.4 With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following pairs:

1. Kalpa Sutra:	Contains events from the lives of the 24 Tirthankaras of Jaina
2. Uttaradhyana Sutra:	Comprises concepts about the structure of the Universe
3. Sangrahani Sutra:	Contains the teachings of the Mahavira

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.5 What are the contributions of the Christian missionaries in the development of Indian literature?

1. Their work enriched the vocabulary of Indian languages.
2. They published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages.
3. They introduced lithographic

printing press which help in the development of literature in local languages.

4. They enlarged the reader base of India by educating Indians.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6 Consider the following statements about the Vedas:

1. Rigveda, Yajurveda and Atharveda are together called as Vedatrayi.
2. The Shatpatha Brahmana is a prose text describing the Vedic rituals, history & mythology associated with Yajurveda.
3. Aitriya and Kaushitki are two Brahmanas of Rig Veda.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7 Which of the following Rig Vedic God is associated with Plant?

- (a) Maruts
(b) Soma
(c) Agni
(d) Varuna

Q.8 Which of the following literary works are written by the King Harshvardhana?

1. Kadambari
2. Harshcharita

3. Nagananda
4. Ratnavali

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.9 With reference to the Telugu language and literature, consider the following statements:

1. It has been accorded the Classical language status in India.
2. It belongs to the Dravidian family of languages.
3. Nannaya, Tikkana and Yerrapragada came to be known as the Kavitraya or 'Three great Poets' of Telugu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10 With reference to the Sangam literature, consider the following statements:

1. It is one of earliest works in Tamil, composed and compiled in assemblies of Poets that were held in the city of Madurai.
2. Sangam texts are only known literary source of evidence for early South Indian trade with the West Asian and Mediterranean regions and the Southeast Asian countries.
3. Tolkappiyam, a Textbook on Tamil grammar, is a part of Sangam literature.
4. Silappadikaram and Manimekalai

are the important texts of Sangam literature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The **Malavikagnimitra** is a Sanskrit play by Kalidas. It comprises of two words **Malavika** and **Agnimitra**. The play depicts the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor who falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.

2. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Paṇini was an ancient Sanskrit grammarian, and a revered scholar in ancient India. Considered the father of linguistics, **Paṇini** likely lived in the northwest Indian subcontinent during the **Mahajanapada era**. His major work is **Astadhyayi (Astaka)**. His work is dated around the 3rd-4th century BC. **Pushyamitra Sunga (185 BC TO 151 BC):** Pushyamitra Shunga was the founder

and first ruler of the Shunga Empire in East India. He was a follower of Hinduism. Pushyamitra was originally a Senapati "General" of the Maurya Empire. In **185 BCE** he assassinated the last Mauryan Emperor, Brihadratha Maurya, during an army review, and proclaimed himself emperor.

Statement 2 is not correct: Amarasimha was a Sanskrit grammarian and poet from ancient India and was one of the Navratnas during the Gupta dynasty's rule which happened around mid-to-late 3rd century (approximately) to 543 AD. **Harshavardhana is considered as one of the most prominent Indian emperors in the 7th century AD.**

Statement 3 is correct: **Chandragupta II**, also called **Vikramaditya**, was a powerful emperor (reigned c. 380–c. 415 c) of northern India. He was the son of Samudra Gupta and grandson of Chandragupta I. During his reign, art, architecture, and sculpture flourished, and the cultural development of ancient India reached its apex. Chandragupta-

He was known for his deep interest in art and culture. **Kalidasa** was court poet of Chandragupta Vikramaditya II. He was a great poet and dramatist. His work **Abhijanasakuntalam** is one of the 100 best literary works in the world.

3. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Though **Aryan society** was patriarchal; women were treated with dignity and honour. The family was the smallest social unit; several families (Kula) made a village (Grama), and several villages formed a Vis or Visya. A number of villages formed a Tribe or Jana which was ruled by a Chief called Rajan. His chief function was to protect the Tribe from external attack and maintain law and order. He was assisted by the members of two councils called Sabha and Samiti. The **Purohita performed religious functions** while the Senani looked after military activities. There was no concept of the State or Kingdom at this stage. Although, the post of Rajan had become hereditary, he could be removed from power if found weak and inefficient or cruel.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: In the early **Vedic period**, there was no money transaction or taxes. **Bali or voluntary donation was prevalent**. Cows were the measure of wealth. As the time passed, extensive use of iron brought great changes in their material life.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: The Persian scribes brought into India a new style of writing. It is called **Kharoshthi**. It was derived from the **Aramaic script**, which was written from right to left. Many of Asoka's inscriptions found in North-western India are written in Kharoshthi. This script continued to be used in North-western India till about third century AD. **Vedanta texts were written in Sanskrit**.

Pair 4 is not correctly matched: Important social institution of the Vedic time was the system of **Chaturashrama** or the division of **life span into four distinct stages** i.e., Brahmacharya (period of celibacy, education and disciplined life in guru's ashram), Grihastha (a period of family life), **Vanaprastha (a stage of gradual detachment)** and **Sanyasa (a life dedicated to spiritual pursuit away from worldly life)**. However, it should be noted that these stages were not applicable to women or to the people of lower varnas.

4. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Jain text **Kalpa Sutra** has a section **reciting events from the lives of the 24 Tirthankaras**—from their births to salvation—that provides a biographical narrative for artists to paint. The five key incidents roughly elaborated as—conception, birth, renunciation, enlightenment and first sermon, and salvation from the lives of Tirthankaras and events leading to and around these—comprise most part of the Kalpasutra.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Jain text **Uttaradhyana Sutra** contains the **teachings of Mahavira** that prescribe the Code of Conduct that monks should follow.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: Jain text **Sangrahani Sutra** is a cosmological text composed in the twelfth century that comprises concepts about the **structure of the Universe** and mapping of Space.

5. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: With the coming of the Europeans to India various foreign languages like English, French,

Dutch and Portuguese were introduced here which greatly **enriched Indian languages** as they **added many new words to their vocabulary**.

Statement 2 is correct: They **published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages**. The books written by them were meant for the newly arrived clergymen from Europe. These books helped these missionaries as much as they helped the writers in the local languages. They could easily turn to the dictionaries to find a suitable word or see if the word was grammatically correct.

Statement 3 is correct: **Lithographic printing press was introduced in India** in the beginning of the nineteenth century. The foreigners had established these presses for **printing literature in local languages** for the benefit of the new, or would-be converts. Therefore, the role of printing press in the development of literature cannot be ignored.

Statement 4 is correct: They established Schools and Colleges. Here, besides English, the Missionaries also taught the local languages. Perhaps their aim was to spread Christianity, but they also **produced a newly educated class, who had a desire to read their literature**. Thus, the role of missionaries cannot be ignored while writing the history of Indian languages and literature.

6. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Rigveda, Yajurveda and **Samveda (and not Atharveda)** are called as Vedatrayi or Trayi, i.e., The '**Trio of Vedas**'.

Statement 2 is correct: **The Shatpatha Brahman is related to Yajurveda**. It is a prose text describing the Vedic rituals, history and mythology associated with Yajurveda. In the context of ancient Indian Vedic literature, Shatpatha

Brahmana has been placed just after Rig Veda which describes the social subjects including Vedic rituals.

Statement 3 is correct: Only Aitriya and Kaushitiki are two Brahmana of Rigveda which are available till today.

7. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct:

Early Vedic religion was naturalistic. The **Rig Vedic Aryans worshipped the nature** with intense feeling and endowed it with animated souls. The Vedic Gods were mainly classified into three groups:

1. **God of Sky:** Varuna, Mitra, Surya, Vishnu, etc.
2. **God of Space:** Indra, Rudra, etc.
3. **God of Earth:** Agni, Brihaspati, Soma, etc.

Soma was the **God of plant** and the 9th Mandal of Rig Veda is associated to Soma.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Hiuen Tsang, a Chinese traveller and Bana Bhat, court poet, have given detailed accounts of Harsha's reign. According to Hiuen Tang, King Harshvardhana had an efficient government. He further tells us that families were not registered and there was no forced labour. Harsha's literary activities had some important plays, e.g., **Nagananda, Ratnavali** and **Priyadarshika**. He collected learned men around him as is evident from the report of Hiuen Tsang and Bana Bhat. **Bana wrote** Harsha's famous biography, **Harshcharita** as well as the literary piece **Kadambari**.

Additional information:

Nagananda is a Sanskrit play which tells the popular story of Vidyadhar King Jimutavahana's self-sacrifice to save the Nagas.

Ratnavali is a Sanskrit play which tells the story of Ratnavali, and a great king named Udayana.

9. (d)

Explanation:

Telugu is the official language of the people of Andhra Pradesh. It is the 15th most widely spoken language in the world. Telugu-speakers constitute the third largest linguistic unit in India, next to Hindi and Bengali. The script is similar to that of Kannada.

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: Telugu belongs to the Dravidian family of languages. It was accorded the **Classical language status in India** in the year 2008.

The origins of Telugu are traced back to the 1st century CE. Then it was also known as Tenugu. Early inscriptions in Telugu are found dating back to the 6th century CE. Telugu is also sometimes thought to be derived from the Sanskrit word 'Trilinga' (meaning three lingas). In the medieval times the land of the Telugus was described as the one marked by three lingas of the famous shrines of Draksharamam (East Godavari district), Srisailam (Kurnool district) and Kaleshwaram (Jayashankar Bhoopalapally district).

Statement 3 is correct: **Nannaya, Tikkana and Yerrapragada** came to

be known as the **Kavitraya** or '**Three great Poets**' of Telugu. The famous Bhakti poets in Telugu literature include Tallapaka Annamayya, Bhakta Ramadasu and Tyagaraja. Timmakka and Molla were the noted women poets of the medieval period. Telugu literature attained great heights during the 16th century due to the efforts of the famous Vijayanagar king, Krishna Deva Raya.

10. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Some of the **earliest works in Tamil**, known as **Sangam literature**, were composed around 2300 years ago. These texts were called Sangam because they were supposed to have been composed and **compiled in the Assemblies** (known as Sangams) **of Poets** that were held in the city of **Madurai**.

Composed at various points of time over a long span of about 600 years and authored by people of various levels-princes, chieftains, peasants, merchants, potters, smiths, carpenters and brahmanas, Jains and Buddhists, the poems deal with disparate social groups.

Statement 2 is correct: It is the **only known literary source** of evidence for early South Indian trade with the West Asian and Mediterranean regions and the Southeast Asian countries.

Statement 3 is correct: Details of the literary works of the three Sangams are:

Sangam	Kingdom	Place Organised	Chairman	Books
First or Head	Pandya	Madurai	Agastya or Shiva	No book has survived. Used Agattiyam as grammar.
Second or Middle Sangam	Pandya	Kapatapuram	Initially it was Agastya and then his disciple Tolkappiyar took over.	Around 2,000 poems were collected and compiled into Tolkappiyam . <i>Tolkappiyam is a textbook on Tamil grammar giving the inflection and syntax of words and sentences and also includes classification of habitats, animals, plants and human beings.</i>
Third	Pandya	Madurai	Nakkirar	Most of the existing corpus of Sangam literature was written.

Statement 4 is not correct: Apart from the Sangam literature, there are many well-known texts written in Tamil. Like the twin Sanskrit epics, Ramayana and Mahabharata, even Tamil has two major texts written in 6th century AD, i.e., **Silappadikaram** (Tale of an Anklet)

which was written by **Ilango-Adigal**. The second text is **Manimekalai** (Story of Manimekalai) written by **Satthananar**. These texts focus on the Tamil society and the economic and political changes it was experiencing.

PRACTICE
SET - 8



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **Indian Philosophy and tradition played a significant role in conceiving and shaping the monuments and their art in India. Discuss (2020)**

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2. Analyze the role of Shraman tradition in bringing out the religious and social reforms in ancient India.

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism? (2012)

1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
3. Denial of efficacy of rituals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.2 Lord Buddha's image is sometimes shown with the hand gesture called 'Bhumisparsha Mudra'. It symbolizes (2012)

- (a) Buddha's calling of the Earth to watch over Mara and to prevent Mara from disturbing his meditation.
(b) Buddha's calling of the Earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara.
(c) Buddha's reminder to his followers that they all arise from the Earth and finally dissolve into the Earth, and thus this life is transitory.
(d) Both the statements (a) and (b) are correct in this context

Q.3 Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jain doctrine? (2013)

1. The surest way of annihilating Karma is to practice penance

2. Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul
3. Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.4 With reference to the history of philosophical thought in India, consider the following statements regarding Sankhya school: (2013)

1. Sankhya does not accept the theory of rebirth or transmigration of soul.
2. Sankhya holds that it is the self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.

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

Q.5 Which one of the following pairs does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy? (2014)

- (a) Mimamsa and Vedanta
(b) Nyaya and Vaisheshika
(c) Lokayata and Kapalika
(d) Sankhya and Yoga

Q.6 With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements: (2016)

1. Siddhas (sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
2. Lingayats 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

Q.7 With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements: (2017)

1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
2. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary but existed forever in a latent form.

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

Q.8 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 Dharmashastra 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

Q.9 Consider the following statements regarding Samkhya Philosophy:

1. It was founded by sage Gautama.
2. It is a dualistic philosophy which believes in the existence of two types of entities, Prakrti and Purusha.

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

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

Q.10 Consider the following pairs related to Indian Philosophy:

1. Advaita: Shankaracharya
2. Vishishtadvaita: Madhvacharya
3. Dvaitavada: Ramanujacharya
4. +Shuddhadvait: Vallabhacharya

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (b)

Explanation:

The school of Buddhism evolved in the eastern part of India in 563 BCE. More or less at the same time (in & around 550 BCE) another school, Jainism, with almost similar thoughts, was developing in the same part of India. The founder of Jainism, Lord Mahavira was a contemporary of Lord Buddha, the founder of Buddhism and even the Buddhist texts called Lord Mahavira 'an enlightened being'.

- Both were the products of intellectual, spiritual and social forces of their age and therefore, both stood up as revolts against the prevalent Brahmanical religion.
- Both, Mahavira and Buddha, the founders of Jainism and Buddhism respectively were Kshatriya princes and were able to get support for their cause from the contemporary ruling class, different Kshatriya rulers and economically prosperous Vaishyas.
- **Both opposed the ritualism and the sacrifices of Brahmanism and also challenged the supremacy of the Brahmanas. (Statement 3 is Correct)**
- **Both denied the authenticity of the**

Vedas as an infallible authority. (Statement 2 is Correct)

- Both accepted the doctrines of the transmigration of soul and Karma and emphasized the effects of good and bad Karmas (deeds) upon an individual's future births and ultimate salvation which was accepted as the highest goal of life.
- Even though both emphasized Ahimsa or non-violence

However, Jainism believes in extremities of penance, for example, the practise of Kaya klesh, a must for jain monks who take the lifelong vow of diksha or monkhood, is excruciatingly painful. **(Statement 1 is not Correct)**

2. (b)

Explanation:

Bhumisparsha means touching the earth. It is most commonly known as the "earth witness" mudra. This mudra involves all the five fingers of the right hand extended to touch the ground. **This posture of mudra symbolizes the pose of Buddha at the time of enlightenment under the Bodhi tree, when he summoned the earth goddess Sthavara, to bear witness to his attainment of enlightenment.**

Shakyamuni Buddha is commonly represented upon his enlightenment throne with his right hand touching the earth and his left hand resting upon his lap in the gesture of meditation.

This symbolizes his method or skillful means in overcoming Mara (right hand), through the perfect wisdom of his deep meditation upon emptiness (left hand).

The earth touching gesture is also the mudra of Akshobya, the 'unshakable' blue Buddha of the center or eastern direction.

3. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The production, fruition and annihilation of karma along with jiva and ajiva are the principles of Jainism. The annihilation (nirjara) of karma comes through penance.

Statement 2 is correct: Souls are not only the property of animal and plant life, but also of entities such as stone, water and many other natural objects not looked upon as living by other sects.

Statement 3 is correct: The Jain doctrine holds that every living and non-living being is gifted with souls. Each Jiva (soul) is eternally associated with Ajiva (non-sentient beings or non-conscious beings) because of karma. They are obstructed by karma, just as the natural light of the sun is hindered by clouds. **By removing the karmas, a soul can remove bondage and regain its natural perfections.**

4. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Samkhya is an enumerationist philosophy that is strongly dualist. Samkhya denies the final cause of Ishvara (god). In Samkhya,

the dualism is between the real-self (Purusa) and matter (Prakriti). There are possible states of Purusa: the liberated state when Purusa has no connection with Prakrit, the bonded state without life when Purusa is bonded to 13 Karanas but does not have a body. **Therefore, the theory of rebirth or transmigration of soul is inherent in Samkhya.**

Statement 2 is correct: The Yoga presents a practical path for the realization of the self, whereas **the Samkhya emphasizes the attainment of knowledge of self by means of concentration and meditation.**

5. (c)

Explanation:

The Six Systems of Indian Philosophy are:

Nyaya: The Nyaya school was founded by sage Gautama. Sixteen major topics were discussed in this system, the most important of which is pramana, the source of valid knowledge. Nyaya is a school of logic, and all other schools of Indian philosophy use the Nyaya system of logic, in whole or in part, as a foundation for philosophical reasoning and debate.

Vaisheshika: Kanada is the founder of this school, which is associated with the Nyaya system. This school discusses seven major topics: substance, quality, action, generality, uniqueness, inherence and non-existence.

Sankhya: Kapila is traditionally cited as the founder of this school, although his Sankhya Sutras have been lost. The Sankhya-karika of Isvarakrsna, the oldest text on this philosophy, cites the name of Kapila, Asuri and Pancasikha as previous teachers of this school. It is considered to be the oldest of the philosophical systems. Sankhya is a dualistic philosophy that believes in the coexistent and interdependent realities,

conscious Purusha and unconscious Prakrti. Sankhya philosophy explains the dynamics of the body and nature of mind.

Yoga: Yoga and Sankhya are allied systems. Although Yoga philosophy was known even in the Vedic and pre-Vedic periods, it was not formally systematized until it was codified by Patanjali in about 200 BC.

Mimamsa: Jamini was the founder of this system that accepts the Veda as the final authority on all questions. It provides a comprehensive method for interpreting and understanding the underlying meaning of the Veda. It lays great emphasis on rituals, worship and ethical conduct and provides a systematic lifestyle and direction

Vedanta: It was taught and practiced by the sages of the Vedas and Upanishads and was handed over through a long line of sages. The major schools of Vedanta are Advaita (non-dualistic), Dvaita (dualistic), Dvaitadvaita (both dualistic and non-dualistic), Visistadvaita (qualifies nondualism) and Visuddhadvaita (pure non-dualism).

Option (c) is correct: Lokayata and Kapalika does not form part of the six systems of Indian Philosophy. **The Kapalika tradition was a non-puranic, tantric form of Shaivism in India.** The term Lokayata and Carvaka have historically been used to denote the philosophical school of Indian Materialism. Lokayata means philosophy of the people.

6. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic (who are characterized by the belief that there is only one God) and they condemned idolatry, they advocated renunciation of the world.

Statement 2 is correct: Lingayats are the followers of the 12th-century social reformer-philosopher poet, **Basaveshwara**. Basaveshwara was **against the caste system and Vedic rituals**. The term Lingayat denotes a person who wears a personal linga, an iconic form of god Shiva, on the body which is received during the initiation ceremony. The Lingayats are strict monotheists. They enjoin the worship of only one God, namely, Linga (Shiva). They also **questioned the theory of rebirth**. They believed that on death, the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world.

7. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Sautrantika and Sammitiya are sects of Buddhism. Sautrantika school belongs to Hinayana Buddhism, which is one of the two schools of Buddhism, the other one being Mahayana.

Statement 2 is correct: This sect of Buddhism believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: To achieve Enlightenment and realize Nibbana, **the Fourth Noble Truth, the Noble Eightfold Path**, gives a Buddhist practitioner, ways to practice, and the path to follow. There also exists a parallel path that consists of **perfecting certain qualities**, in order for a pilgrim to become a self-Enlightened Universal Buddha. **These qualities are termed as the Paramis (perfections)** in the Southern traditions and the Paramitas in the Eastern and Northern traditions.

9. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Samkhya is one of the major orthodox Indian philosophies. It was founded by sage Kapila.

Statement 2 is correct: It is an atheistic philosophy. It is also a dualistic philosophy which believes in the existence of two types of entities, i.e., Prakṛti and Puruṣa. Both are eternal and independent of each other. Prakṛti is material and active in nature, while puruṣa is conscious and inactive. According to Samkhya, creation comes into being due to the conjunction of the Prakṛti and puruṣas. Prakṛti is generally equated with nature or matter, while puruṣa may be equated with the soul or person.

According to Samkhya, leaving the cycle of rebirth and transmigration is the way to final emancipation or liberation from suffering. This can be achieved through the realisation of the fundamental difference between Prakṛti and Puruṣa.

10. (c)

Explanation:

Comparison of various Schools of Art

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Advaita Vedanta (Non-dualism) was founded by Shankaracharya. Basic Idea According to it is, Brahman is the only reality; the world is ultimately false and the individual soul is non-different from Brahman. Brahman is pure consciousness and is indescribable. It has the nature of sat (existence), chit (consciousness) and ananda (bliss). The world is not independent of Brahman. Advaita accepts God from a practical point of view and not from the transcendental point of view as Brahman is the only ultimate reality according to Advaita of Shankara.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Vishishtadvaita (Qualified Non-dualism) was founded by Ramanujacharya. Vishishtadvaita literally means Advaita with uniqueness or qualifications. Ramanuja was one of the Vedantic thinkers who identified personal God with the brahman, or absolute reality of the Upanishads and the Vedanta-sutras. Brahman also contains chit (soul) and achit (matter) as its integral parts. Brahman or Isvara possesses all the good qualities in a perfect degree and is the creator, preserver and destroyer of the world. Both soul and matter are totally dependent on God for their existence, as the body is dependent on the soul.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: According to the Dvaitavada (Dualism) of Madhvacharya, the reality is dual – independent reality (God or Brahman) and dependent reality (chit and achit). Madhva's teachings are based on the premise that there is a fundamental difference between Atman (individual soul) and the Brahman (ultimate reality or God). Madhva holds that Vishnu is God, who is also known as Hari, Krishna, Vasudeva, etc. Ishvara or God is the only reality and is the cause of the universe. Brahman is the creator of the universe, perfect in knowledge and power and is distinct from souls and matter. The created universe is the dependent reality and consists of Jīva (individual souls) and Jada (material things). Jivas are sentient, and the matter is non-sentient.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: Pure non-dualism or Suddha Advait (Shuddhadvaita) is the philosophy of Shri Vallabhacharya (1479-1531). Vallabhacharya believes that God (Brahma) is pure and non-dualistic, but at the same time, he strongly believes that the souls and Nature (universe) are not an illusion but real.

PRACTICE
SET - 9



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **The Bhakti movement received a remarkable re-orientation with the advent of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Discuss. (2018)**

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2. **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)**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices? (2012)

1. Meditation and control of breath
2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.2 Consider the following Bhakti Saints: (2013)

1. Dadu Dayal
2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell, and Babur took over?

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

Q.3 Consider the following statements: (2014)

1. 'Bijak' is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
2. The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhavacharya.

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

Q.4 Consider the following statements: (2019)

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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

Q.5 Which of the following medieval personalities were associated with the Nirguna Bhakti?

1. Kabir
2. Nanak
3. Tulsidas
4. Raskhan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6 Which of the following statements is/are correct in the context of Sufism?

1. Sufis believed in the essential unity of all religions.
2. The Sufis were influenced by the Christian and Buddhist monks regarding the establishment of their Khanqahs and Dargahs.
3. The Sufis preached the unity of God and self-surrender unto him in almost the same way as the votaries of the Nirgun Bhakti movement did.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.7 With reference to the medieval history of India, which of the following is/are the features of the Bhakti Movement?

1. Stress on love
2. Attack on the rigidity in religion
3. Tolerance among humans and religions
4. Disregard caste

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.8 Consider the following events in the cultural history of India:

1. Birth of Vaishnavite Bhakti Saint Ramananda
2. Compilation of Adi Granth
3. Construction of Ibadat Khana
4. Foundation of Chishti order

What is the correct chronological order

of the events given above, starting from the earliest time?

- (a) 1-4-3-2
- (b) 1-3-2-4
- (c) 2-4-1-3
- (d) 4-1-3-2

Q.9 Consider the following statements regarding the Bhakti Tradition:

1. Anybody, whether rich or poor, the so-called high or low castes, man or woman, could follow the path of Bhakti.
2. The idea of Bhakti finds its origin in the Bhagavad Gita.
3. Those who followed the system of Bhakti were prescribed elaborate sacrifices to be performed.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10 Consider the following statements regarding Saint Tukaram:

1. Tukaram was Bhakti saint of Maharashtra and was a contemporary of Sivaji.
2. He is best known for his devotional poetry and kirtans, community-oriented worship with spiritual songs.

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

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (d)

Explanation:

Sufism is a mystical and ascetic Islam practiced by Muslims. Known as "Tasawwuf" in the Muslim world.

Followers of Sufism believe they can become closer to Allah through inner purification and introspection. They do this by **meditating and receiving guidance from their spiritual leaders, or "murshid" (guide).** (Statement 1 is Correct)

Some Sufi orders engage in ritualized dhikr ceremonies, or sema. Sema includes various forms of worship such as: recitation, singing (Qawwali), instrumental music, dance, incense, meditation, ecstasy and trance. (Statement 3 is Correct)

Sufis in India adopted Sama and Rags as a mode of invocation to god. Sama exhilarated their spiritual spirit. **Some of the saints practiced severe exercises and controlled breath.**

Among the early mystics who undertook hard ascetic exercises at his tomb was khwaja Mu'in al-din Chisti, the founder of the Chisti Order in Indian Subcontinent. (Statement 2 is Correct)

2. (b)

Explanation:

Dadu Dayal (1554—1603) was a weaver from Ahmedabad, who made significant contributions to the Bhakti movement. He was a mochi by caste and renounced the world at an early age. He visited many places of pilgrimage and became a saint.

Guru Nanak (1469-1539) the founder of the Sikh religion was another prominent bhakti saint, who greatly appreciated the teachings of Kabir. Nanak decried caste system and challenged the monopoly of spiritual evolution and religious sanctity of higher castes. Unity of God and unity of mankind were the two fundamental doctrines of his creed.

Tyagraja (1767-1847) was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music or Indian Classical Music.

Lodi Dynasty fell in 1526 at the Battle of Panipat and at that time only Guru Nanak preached. Dadu Dayal and Tyagraja were not even born when Babur founded Mughal Empire in India. (Statement 1 and 3 are Not Correct).

3. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Bijak is the

best known of the compilations of the Kabir, and as such is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion. It also has a number of folk songs. The Bijak is one of the earliest of the major texts in modern Bagheli.

Statement 2 is not correct: Vallabha, also called Vallabhacharya, a Hindu philosopher was the founder of the important Vallabhacharya (or Vallabha Sampradaya) devotional sect, also known as the Pushtimarg (from Sanskrit pushtimarga, "way of flourishing").

4. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Saint Nimbarka was not a contemporary of Akbar because the history of Akbar dates down to the 16th century AD (1556 to 1605 AD). Akbar was the son of Humayun, who ruled over India for 26 years. The advent of the Mughal rule brought rich culture and ethical changes in India. Nimbarka, also called Nimbaditya or Niyamananda, was a Telugu-speaking Brahman who flourished in the 13th century in South India. He was a yogi, philosopher, and a prominent astronomer.

Statement 2 is not correct: Sant Kabir Das was a renowned saint, poet and social reformer of India who lived during the 15th century. His writings significantly influenced the Bhakti movement. Some of his famous writings include 'Sakhi Granth', 'Anurag Sagar', 'Bijak' and 'Kabir Granthawali'. He also founded a religious community named 'Kabir Panth' whose members are referred as 'Kabir Panthis', implying the followers of Kabir Das. Vaishnava saint Swami Ramananda who accepted Kabir as his disciple, greatly influenced his ideologies.

5. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: All the Bhakti saints emphasised oneness of God. They said that the path to God lay in devotion and Bhakti to God and not in any rituals. They condemned rituals and sacrifices. In Northern India, it developed into two streams, Nirguna bhakti and Saguna bhakti. The Nirguna bhaktas were devotees of a formless God even while calling him variously as Rama, Govinda, Hari or Raghunatha. The most conspicuous among them were Kabir and Nanak. On the contrary, Saguna bhakti is the practice of devotion to God in form. The Saguna bhaktas were devotees of Rama, the son of Dasharatha, or Krishna, the son of Devaki and Vasudeva. Some of the best examples of Saguna bhaktas were Tulsidas, who idolised Rama in his famous Ramcharita Manas, and Surdas, who sang praises of Krishna in his famous Sursagar. Raskhan, a Muslim poet, who was a devotee of Lord Krishna, also belonged to this tradition.

6. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Sufism is a common term used for Islamic mysticism. The Sufis were very liberal in their religious outlook. They believed in the essential unity of all religions. They preached spirituality through music and doctrines that professed union with God.

Statement 2 is correct: Sufi saints such as Moinuddin Chisti, Nizamuddin Auliya, Fariduddin Ganj-e-Shakar were the pioneer Sufis who are still loved, respected and honoured in India. The Sufis were also influenced by the Christian and Buddhist monks regarding the establishment of their Khanqahs and Dargahs. Khanqah the institutions (abode of Sufis) set up by the Sufis in Northern India took Islam

deeper into the countryside. Mazars (tombs) and Takias (resting places of Muslim saints) also became the centres for the propagation of Islamic ideas.

Statement 3 is correct: Sufis preached the unity of God and self-surrender unto him in almost the same way as the votaries of the **Nirgun Bhakti movement** did. Music attracts everybody, irrespective of language. Slowly such music attracted the Hindus who started visiting the dargahs in large number. The Hindu impact on Sufism also became visible in the form of siddhas and yogic postures.

Additional Information:

The Sufis were organised into **religious orders or Silsilahs**. These Silsilahs were named after their founders such as Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadi. and Naqshbandis. According to Abul Fazl, the author of the Ain-i-Akbari, there were as many as **fourteen Silsilahs** in India during the sixteenth century.

7. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The Sufi and Bhakti saints had many thoughts and practices in common. Their essential belief was in the need to **unite with God**. They laid **stress on love or devotion** as the basis of the relationship with God. To achieve all this, a Guru or a Pir was needed.

The Bhakti saints **attacked the rigidity in religion** and the objects of worship. They **disregarded caste** and encouraged women to join in their religious gatherings. The Bhakti saints did their entire teaching in the local vernacular language to make it comprehensible even to simple minds.

The Bhakti saints belonged to various backgrounds but mainly from the lower castes. Many were artisans by origin or belonged to the less prosperous class

of cultivators. They stressed the need for **tolerance among humans and religions**.

8. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct:

- During the reign of Emperor Akbar, who revered the Sufis, Ajmer emerged as an important centre of pilgrimage in India. The **Chishti Order** is a Sufi order which arose from Chisht, a small town near Herat, in western Afghanistan. It was founded by Abu Ishaq Shami in **about 930 CE**.
- **Ramananda**, also called Ramadatta was **born in 1400 CE**. He was a North Indian Brahman and was fifth in succession in the lineage of the philosopher mystic Ramanuja. He was a Vaishnavite Bhakti Saint.
- The **Ibādat Khāna** (House of Worship) was a meeting house **built in 1575 CE** by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri to gather spiritual leaders of different religious grounds so as to conduct a discussion on the teachings of the respective religious leaders.
- **Adi Granth**, also called Granth Sahib, the sacred scripture of Sikhism. It is a collection of nearly 6,000 hymns of the Sikh Gurus and various early and medieval saints of different religions and castes. The first version of the book was **compiled** by the 5th Sikh Guru, Arjun, at Amritsar in **1604 CE**.

9. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Bhakti is generally understood as a person's devotion to his or her chosen deity. Anybody, whether rich or poor,

belonging to the so-called 'high' or 'low' castes, man or woman, could follow the path of Bhakti.

Statement 2 is correct: The idea of Bhakti is present in the Bhagavad Gita, a sacred book of the Hindus, which is included in the Mahabharata. In this Krishna the god asks Arjuna, his devotee, and friend, to abandon all dharmas and take refuge in him, as only he can set Arjuna free from every evil.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Those who followed the system of Bhakti emphasised devotion and individual worship of a god or goddess, rather than the performance of elaborate sacrifices. According to this system of belief, if a devotee worships the chosen deity with a pure heart, the deity will appear in the form in which he or she may desire. So, the deity could be

thought of as a human being, lion, tree, or any other form.

10. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Tukaram was Bhakti saint of Maharashtra and was a contemporary of Sivaji. Tukaram also referred to as Sant Tukaram, Bhakta Tukaram, Tukaram Maharaj, Tukoba and Tukobaraya. He was a 17th-century poet-saint of the Bhakti movement.

Statement 2 is correct: Tukaram is best known for his Abhanga- devotional poetry and kirtans – community-oriented worship with spiritual songs. His poetry was devoted to Vitthala or Vithoba, an avatar of Hindu god Vishnu. He was responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism.



PRACTICE
SET - 10



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **Safeguarding the Indian Art Heritage is the need of the moment. Discuss. (2018)**

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2.

Discuss the role of puppetry in traditional Indian culture.

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 With reference to India's culture and tradition, what is 'Kalaripayattu'?
(2014)

- (a) It is an ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism still prevalent in some parts of South India
- (b) It is an ancient style bronze and brasswork still found in southern part of Coromandel area
- (c) It is an ancient form of dance-drama and a living tradition in the northern part of Malabar
- (d) It is an ancient martial art and a living tradition in some parts of South India

Q.2 Consider the following pairs:
(2018)

Tradition	State
1. ChapcharKut festival	Mizoram
2. Khongiom Parba	Ballad Manipur
3. Thang-Ta dance	Sikkim

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Q.3 With reference to the Performing Arts of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Tholu Bommalata is a form of leather shadow puppetry popular in Karnataka.

- 2. Shyama Shastri, Tyagaraja and Muthuswami Dikshitar are considered as the Trinity of Carnatic music.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.4 Consider the following pairs:

Traditional Theatre forms of India	State/Union Territory
1. Bhand Pather	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Swang	Haryana
3. Nautanki	Rajasthan

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

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

Q.5 String Puppets of Karnataka are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana. They are called:

- (a) Kathputli
- (b) Kundhei
- (c) Gombeyatta
- (d) Bommalattam

Q.6 Consider the following pairs:

Famous Shadow Puppetry	State of India
1. Togalu Gombeyatta	Karnataka
2. Tholu Bommalata	Orissa
3. Ravanachhaya	Andhra Pradesh

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

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

Q.7 Pastoral communities like Kuruma and Golla (Yadav's) of the Deccan plateau are associated with which of the following Traditional Folk Theatre of India?

- (a) Mudi yettu
- (b) Koodiyaattam
- (c) Yakshagaana
- (d) Oggukatha

Q.8 Consider the following pairs:

Traditional Theatre Form	State of India
1. Raasleela	Uttar Pradesh
2. Bhavai	Gujarat
3. Jatra	Madhya Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.9 Kundhei, a form of String puppets, belongs to:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Orissa
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

Q.10 In Kerala, which traditional Glove puppet play came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali on Puppet performances?

- (a) Putul Nautch
- (b) Tholu Bommalata
- (c) Bommalattam
- (d) Pavakoothu

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Kalaripayattu is one of the oldest martial art forms, practised in Kerala and parts of Tamil Nadu. Kalaripayattu's influence can be seen in most of the art forms of Kerala. In the past kalaris (combat arena or battlefield) formed an integral part of the lives of the people. Without any gender discrimination boys and girls in their childhood would be sent to the Kalaris for practicing.

Kalaripayattu includes strikes, kicks, grappling, preset forms, weaponry and healing methods.

2. (b)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Chapchar Kut, a popular spring festival, is celebrated by the Mizo people of Mizoram. Celebrated in early March, every year, it is one of the 3 festivals that marks the various stages of the agricultural cycle. The other two are Mim Kut and Pawl Kut. This festival celebrates the completion of the jhum operations in the state.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Khongjom Parba ballad is a style of ballad singing from Manipur. It is accompanied with the sounds of a dholak or drum. This art form depicts stories of the heroic battle of Khongjom, fought by the people of Manipur against the British empire in April 1891. It is one of the most popular musical art forms of the state and spurs the spirit of patriotism and nationalism in the audience.

Thang-Ta is a Manipuri art form. It combines ritual, demonstration and combat and involves a variety of dance forms and warrior drills.

3. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's shadow theatre has the richest and strongest tradition. The puppets are large in size and have jointed waist, shoulders, elbows and knees. They are coloured on both sides. Hence, these puppets throw coloured shadows on the screen. The music is dominantly influenced by the classical music of the region and the theme of the puppet plays are drawn from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas.

Statement 2 is correct: Andhra Pradesh is a major centre of classical music in India. **Shyama Shastri, Tyagaraja and Muthuswami Dikshitar,** the three composer-musicians of the 18th century CE, are considered as the **Trinity of Carnatic music.** The first two of them mainly composed in Telugu and the latter in Sanskrit.

4. (b)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Bhand Pather, the Traditional Theatre form of **Kashmir,** is a unique combination of **dance, music and acting.** Satire, wit and parody are preferred for inducing laughter. In this theatre form, music is provided with surnai, nagaara and dhol. Since the actors of Bhand Pather are mainly from the **farming community,** the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Originally the theatre form **Swang,** was mainly music-based. Gradually, prose too, played its role in the dialogues. The softness of emotions, accomplishment of rasa alongwith the development of character can be seen in this theatre form. The two important styles of Swang are from Rohtak and Hathras. In the

style belonging to **Rohtak (Haryana)**, the language used is Haryanvi (Bangru) and in **Hathras (Uttar Pradesh)**, it is Brajbhasha.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: **Nautanki** is usually associated with **Uttar Pradesh**. The most popular centres of this Traditional Theatre form are **Kanpur, Lucknow** and **Hathras**. The meters used in the verses are Doha, Chaubola, Chhappai, Behar-e-tabeel. There was a time when only men acted in Nautanki but nowadays, women have also started taking part in the performances. Among those remembered with reverence is Gulab Bai of Kanpur. She gave a new dimension to this old theatre form.

5. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The **String Puppets of Karnataka** are called **Gombeyatta**. They are styled and designed like the **characters of Yakshagana**, the Traditional Theatre form of the region. The Gombeyatta puppet figures are highly stylized and have joints at the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips and knees. These puppets are manipulated by five to seven strings tied to a prop. Some of the more complicated movements of the puppet are manipulated by two to three puppeteers at a time. Episodes enacted in Gombeyatta are usually based on **Prasangas** of the Yakshagana plays. The music that accompanies is dramatic and beautifully blends **folk and classical** elements.

6. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The Shadow Theatre of **Karnataka** is known as **Togalu Gombeyatta**. These puppets are mostly small in size. The puppets however differ in size according to their social status, for instance, large

size for kings and religious characters and smaller size for common people or servants.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: **Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's** Shadow Theatre has the richest and strongest tradition. The puppets are large in size and have jointed waist, shoulders, elbows and knees. They are coloured on both sides. Hence, these puppets throw coloured shadows on the screen. The music is dominantly influenced by the classical music of the region and the theme of the puppet plays are drawn from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: The most theatrically exciting is the **Ravanachhaya of Orissa**. The puppets are in one piece and have no joints. They are not coloured, hence throw opaque shadows on the screen. The manipulation requires great dexterity, since there are no joints. The puppets are made of deer skin and are conceived in bold dramatic poses. Apart from human and animal characters, many props such as trees, mountains, chariots, etc. are also used. Although, Ravanachhaya puppets are smaller in size-the largest not more than two feet have no jointed limbs, they create very sensitive and lyrical shadows.

7. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: **Oggukatha** is a **Traditional Folk Theatre** form which is an ancient narrative form of Telugu speaking regions, mainly in **Andhra Pradesh**. It derives its name from 'Oggu' - a small hand drum associated with Lord Shiva and literally means, 'Oggu tales'. It is **performed by the pastoral communities like Kuruma and Golla(Yadav's) of the Deccan plateau**.

Late Middey Ramulu and Chukka Sattaiah were the most famous artists

who made the form very popular. The performance and its training comprise of ten types of singing styles, dance movements, makeup, costumes, unique use of musical orchestration with instruments etc. Improvisation and imagination are the other major key elements in this form.

8. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Raasleela is based exclusively on Lord Krishna legends; it is believed that Nand Das wrote the initial plays based on the **life of Krishna**. In this theatre form the dialogues in prose combined beautifully with songs and scenes from Krishna's pranks. It is popular all across India. It is usually associated with **Uttar Pradesh**.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Bhavai is the Traditional Theatre form of **Gujarat**. The centres of this form are Kutch and Kathiawar. The instruments used in Bhavai are bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj, rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc. In Bhavai, there is a rare synthesis of **devotional and romantic** sentiments.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: Fairs in honour of gods, or religious rituals and ceremonies have within their framework musical plays are known as **Jatra**. This form was born and nurtured in **Bengal**. **Krishna Jatra** became popular due to **Chaitanya's influence**. Later, however, worldly love stories too, found a place in Jatra. The earlier form of Jatra has been musical. Dialogues were added at later stage. The actors themselves describe the change of scene, the place of action, etc.

9. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The **String puppets of Orissa** are known as **Kundhei**. Made of light wood, the Orissa puppets have no legs but wear long flowing skirts. They have more joints and are, therefore, more versatile, articulate and easy to manipulate. The Puppeteers often hold a wooden prop, triangular in shape, to which strings are attached for manipulation. The costumes of Kundhei resemble those worn by actors of the Jatra traditional theatre. The music is drawn from the popular tunes of the region and is sometimes influenced by the music of Odissi dance.

10. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: In Kerala, the **traditional Glove puppet play** is called **Pavakoothu**. It came into existence during the **18th century** due to the **influence of Kathakali**, the famous classical dance-drama of Kerala, on Puppet performances. In Pavakoothu, the height of a puppet varies from one foot to two feet. The head and the arms are carved of wood and joined together with thick cloth, cut and stitched into a small bag. The face of the puppets is decorated with paints, small and thin pieces of gilded tin, the feathers of the peacock, etc. The Manipulator puts his hand into the bag and moves the hands and head of the puppet. The Musical instruments used during the performance are Chenda, Chengiloa, Ilathalam and Shankhathe conch. The Theme for Glove puppet plays in Kerala is based on the episodes from either the Ramayana or the Mahabharata.

PRACTICE
SET - 11



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. **Discuss the reasons for the rise of Buddhism and Jainism in India. Also discuss the impact it created on Indian social structure.**

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2. **What do you understand by advaita principle? Does it help Hinduism which was hugely became ritualistic religion at that time? Discuss**

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TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 Consider the following languages (2014)

1. Gujarati
2. Kannada
3. Telugu

Which of the above has/have been declared as 'Classical Language / Languages' by the Government?

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

Q.2 With reference to Buddhist history, tradition and culture in India, consider the following pairs: (2014)

Famous shrine	Location
1. Tabo monastery and temple complex:	Spiti Valley
2. Lhotsava Lhakhang temple, Nako:	Zaskar Valley
3. Alchi temple complex:	Ladakh

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

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

Q.3 Consider the following pairs: (2015)

Place of Pilgrimage	Location
1. Srisailam	Nallamala Hills
2. Omkareshwar	Satmala Hills
3. Pushkar	Mahadeo Hills

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.4 Which one of the following was given classical language status recently? (2015)

- (a) Odia
- (b) Konkani
- (c) Bhojpuri
- (d) Assamese

Q.5 With the reference to the Religious history of India, consider the following statement: (2016)

1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana Sect of Buddhism
2. Bodhisattva is the compassionate one on his way to enlightenment
3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2, and 3

(c) Maitreya

(d) Padmapain

Q.6 Consider the following pairs:

(2016)

Famous place	Region
1. Bodhgaya:	Baghelkhand
2. Khajuraho:	Bundelkhand
3. Shirdi:	Vidarbha
4. Nasik(Nashik):	Malwa
5. Tirupati:	Royalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

(c) 2 and 5 only

(d) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

Q.7 With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

(2018)

(a) Buddhism

(b) Jainism

(c) Vaishnavism

(d) Shaivism

Q.8 With reference to India history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world? (2018)

(a) Avalokiteshvara

(b) Lokeshvara

Q.9 Consider the following:(2019)

1. Deification of the Buddha.

2. Treading the path of Bodhisattvas.

3. Image worship and rituals.

Which of the above is/are the feature/features of Mahayana Buddhism?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.10 With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

(2020)

1. Sthaviravadins belong to Mahayana Buddhism.

2. Lokottaravadin sect was an offshoot of Mahasanghika sect of Buddhism.

3. The deification of Buddha by Mahasanghikas fostered Mahayana Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Sheet

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

Explanation

1. (c)

Explanation:

The guidelines for declaring a language as 'Classical' are:

- High antiquity of its early texts/ recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
- A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
- The literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
- The classical language and literature being distinct from modern, there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

Option (c) is correct: Currently, six languages enjoy the 'Classical' status: Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014).

2. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correct: Tabo Monastery, in Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh, is sometimes referred to as the **Ajanta of the Himalayas**. It is the oldest earthen Buddhist monastery in the Himalayan region, established over 1,000 years ago. Today, the old temple site is made up of nine temples and several stupas, in addition to cave shrines along the mountain slope. The shrines are decorated with murals and are traditionally used for meditation.

Pair 2 is not correct: Lhotsava Lhakhan Temple is located at **Nako, Kinnaur region of Himachal Pradesh**. **Zaskar Valley is in Kargil, Ladakh**.

Pair 3 is correct: Alchi Monastery or Alchi Gompa (monastery and temple complex) lies about 65 km from Leh on the banks of the **Indus River**. Alchi is regarded as one of the most important Buddhist centres in Ladakh and also as one of the monastic jewels of Ladakh. The Alchi Monastery dates back to nearly one thousand years and so the effect of the Tibetan influence can be seen in the local culture.

3. (a)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The town (as well as the mandal) of Srisailam is reputed for the shrine of Lord Mallikarjuna on the flat top of Nallamala Hills.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Omkareshwar is situated on the Mandhata hills in Madhya Pradesh, known in ancient times as Shivpuri. The temple dates back to the Krita Yuga. River Narmada flows here around the Mandhata hill in the form of an Om (Omkaaram).

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: The Mahadeo Hills are a range of hills in Madhya Pradesh state of central India. But, Pushkar lies in Ajmer, Rajasthan.

Additional Information:

Pushkar is a town in the Ajmer district in the Indian state of Rajasthan. It is located on the western side of Aravalli mountains. Pushkar is located on the shore of Pushkar Lake. The Union Ministry for Environment included it as one of the lakes under the National Lake Conservation Project (NLCP) for restoration.

4. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Odia became

the **sixth language of the country** to get classical language status on 20th February 2014 after Malayalam (2013), Telugu (2008), Kannada (2008), Sanskrit (2005) and Tamil (2004).

5. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: An ideal in **Mahayana Buddhism**, Bodhisattva is the individual who seeks enlightenment both for him or herself and for others.

Statement 2 is correct: A Bodhisattva is literally a living being (Sattva) who aspires to be **enlightened (Bodhi)** and carries out altruistic practices. **Compassion**, an empathetic sharing of the sufferings of others, is the Bodhisattva's greatest characteristic.

Statement 3 is correct: Bodhisattva is an aspirant of Buddhahood (buddhatva) who works for the **enlightenment of all sentient beings** in contrast to that of one's own emancipation of the Arhat (an ideal in non- Mahayana traditions).

6. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is not correctly matched: Bodh Gaya is in the central part of the state of Bihar. It is the part of the great Ganges plains. Bihar is one of the four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha, and particularly to the attainment of Enlightenment.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The temple at **Khajuraho, Madhya Pradesh (Bundelkhand)** were made in the 10th century, about 400 years after the temple at Deogarh and the complex is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**. The temples were patronized by **Chandela kings**. The temples at Khajuraho are **all made of Sandstone**. These depict style of the nagara temple architecture.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched: Shirdi

is a town in the state of **Maharashtra**, in western India. It is known as the former home of revered spiritual leader Sai Baba, and as a major pilgrimage site.

Pair 4 is not correctly matched: Nashik is an ancient city and the largest city in the northern region of the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is situated on the banks of river Godavari. This place is well known for Kumbh Mela which is celebrated once in every twelve years and is known as **Sinhasta**. The city is also called the "Wine Capital of India".

Pair 5 is correctly matched: The ancient and sacred temple of **Sri Venkateswara is located on the seventh peak, Venkatachala (Venkata Hill) of the Tirupati Hill**, lies on the southern banks of Sri Swami Pushkarini what is known popularly today as Tirupati Balaji Temple. **Royalaseema**, meaning 'rocky region', includes the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool, Cuddapah and Chittoor, south of the Krishna river in Andhra Pradesh.

7. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Sthanakvasi is a sect of **Svetambara Jainism** founded by a merchant named Lavaji in 1653 AD. It believes that idol worship is not essential in the path of soul purification and attainment of Nirvana or Moksha. The sect is essentially a reformation of the one founded on teachings of Lonka, a fifteenth-century Jain reformer.

Jainism is an ancient religion that follows the philosophy of liberation and also a path to spiritual purity and enlightenment through disciplined nonviolence to all living creatures. Jainism came into prominence in **6th century B.C.** when **Lord Mahavira** propagated the religion. There were 24 great teachers, the last of whom was **Lord Mahavira**. Jain order has been

divided into two major sects: Digambar and Svetambara.

8. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: In Buddhist culture, **Maitreya** is a bodhisattva who will arrive on Earth in the future, in order to attain complete awareness and educate about the pure dharma. According to the inscriptions, Maitreya will be an heir to the existing Buddha, **Gautama Buddha**. The prediction of the appearance of Maitreya relates to a time in the future when the dharma will have been neglected by most on the physical world.

9. (d)

Explanation:

Buddhism is a religion which encompasses a variety of traditions, beliefs and spiritual practices largely based on the teachings, life experiences of **Siddhartha Gautam**, born in circa 563 BCE. It is one of the important religions of South and South-Eastern Asian countries. Buddhism was divided into two sects: **Mahayana and Hinayana**.

Option (d) is correct: **Mahayana** is one of the two main schools of Buddhism. The term Mahayana is a Sanskrit word which literally means "Great Vehicle". This school of Buddhism believes in

the heavenliness of **Buddha** and **Idol worship of Buddha** and **Bodhisattvas** embodying Buddha Nature. It originated in northern India and Kashmir and then spread east into Central Asia, East Asia and some areas of Southeast Asia.

10. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The first division in the Buddhist community occurred in 383 B.C. The order broke into **Sthaviravada (in Pali Theravada)** and the Mahasanghikas. While the Sthaviravadins were believers in the teaching of elders, and Orthodox school, the Mahasanghikas were members of the great communities.

Statement 2 is correct: Further subdivisions of the Mahasanghikas over the next seven centuries included **sect of Lokottarvadin** whose philosophy was based on the concept of Lokottara Buddha or Supernatural Buddha. The major split took place during the reign of Kanishka in 100 A.D. and there emerged two sects: Hinayana or the Lesser Vehicle and Mahayana or the Greater Vehicle.

Statement 3 is correct: **Mahasanghika** paved the way for the **emergence of Mahayana** sect of Buddhism during 4th Buddhist Council. Mahayanist gave prominence to the Bodhisattva ideal.

PRACTICE
SET - 12



TEST YOURSELF !!

(MAINS)

1. Gandhara sculpture owed as much to the Romans as to the Greeks. Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
2. How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of the Gupta numismatic art is not at all noticeable in later times? (10 Marks, 150 Words)
3. Early Buddhist Stupa-art, while depicting folk motifs and narratives successfully expounds Buddhist ideals. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
4. Discuss the legacy of the India's ancient progresses in the field of Science and Technology. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
5. Discuss the relevance of ideals presented by Jainism and Buddhism in present day India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
6. Buddhism has influenced architecture styles of Pre and Post Gupta era. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
7. Sufism represents a mixture of Indian and Islamic culture and traditions. Comment (10 Marks, 150 Words)
8. Discuss the similarities and differences between Hindustani and Carnatic music. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
9. The style of architecture during the Delhi Sultanate period was remarkably influenced by Indo-Islamic style. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
10. Mughal paintings provide an insight into the life and the times of that period as well as reflect the contemporary political and social life of people. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)
11. To what extent has the urban planning and culture of the Indus Valley Civilization provided inputs to the present-day urbanization? (15 Marks, 250 Words)
12. What are the salient features of Gandhara School of Art? How it is different from Mathura School of art? (15 Marks, 250 Words)
13. Discuss the various forms of temple architecture styles in India. Elaborate the salient features of Vesara style temple architecture. (15 Marks, 250 Words)
14. What do you understand by the term Mural paintings? Describe the prominent features of mural paintings. Discuss the significance of prehistoric paintings found in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)
15. What is Orthodox Shad-Darshan (Six Schools) of Indian philosophy? How are they different from the Heterodox school? (15 Marks, 250 Words)
16. Discuss the role of Bhakti movement in reforming religious and social structure

of India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

17. Traditional theatre of India integrates common man's interest and regional, local and folk culture. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

18. 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. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

19. What is UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage? How it benefits in preservation of the art and culture forms ? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

20. Elaborate on the various architectural aspects of the Mauryan empire and their significance. (15 Marks, 250 Words)





TEST YOURSELF !!

(PRELIMS)

Q.1 Consider the following statements:

1. Ambubachi Mela is a ritualistic festival associated with the annual purification rites of Goddess Kamakhya(a)
2. Jonbeel Mela is traditionally held during the winter every year where members belonging to the Tiwa, Karbi, Khasi and Jaintia tribes gather to exchange their goods with the local people.
3. Doljatra is a popular festival in Assam and was introduced by Srimanta Sankaradev(a)

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2 Ashtangasamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine) written by

- (a) Vagbhata
- (b) Sushrut
- (c) Gandavadhya
- (d) Charaka

Q.3 Arrange the following Intangible Cultural Heritage of India in the ascending order (starting from latest) in terms of their year of inclusion in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO:

1. Kumbh Mela
2. Buddhist chanting of Ladakh

3. Yoga
4. Tradition of Vedic chanting

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-4-1-3
- (b) 4-2-3-1
- (c) 4-3-2-1
- (d) 2-4-3-1

Q. 4 Consider the following statements:

1. Lilawati, a treatise on Arithmetic is written by Aryabhatta.
2. Graha Ganit, i.e., mathematics of planets is written by Bhaskaracharya.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None

Q.5 Which of the following statements is/are correct about Sher Shah Suri?

1. Sher Shah Suri introduced a silver coin called Rupiya in India(a)
2. The famous work Padmavat by Malik Muhammad Jayasi was written during his reign.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6 "Kahapana" or "Karshapan", during the Pre-Gupta period was:

- (a) Punch marked coins
- (b) Forms of bonded labour
- (c) Titles adopted by Pre-Gupta rulers
- (d) Markets in Pre-Gupta times.

Q.7 Who among the following was the first Director-General of Archaeological Survey of India?

- (a) Alexander Cunningham
- (b) John Marshall
- (c) R.E.M. Wheeler
- (d) Daya Ram Sahni

Q.8 Consider the following Historical places:

- 1. Kandahar
- 2. Shahbazgarhi
- 3. Topra
- 4. Maski

Which of the places given above is/ are known for major rock edicts of the Ashoka?

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

Q.9 Consider the following statements regarding the Ajivikas:

- 1. Ajivika Sect was founded by Upali.
- 2. "Fate assigns everything, Human is incapable" is rendered by the Ajivikas.
- 3. Caves of Barabar were used by Ajivikas as their shelter houses.
- 4. Founder of Ajivika sect was a contemporary of the Buddha and the Mahavir(a)

Which among the following statement is/ are correct?

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

Q.10 Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?

- (a) Ganeriwala
- (b) Kot Diji
- (c) Bhagatrav
- (d) Jaugada

Q.11 Consider the following statements about the Harappan seals:

- 1. Most of the Harappan seals have inscriptions in a pictographic script.
- 2. No gold seals were found in the Indus Valley civilization.
- 3. Unicorn and Cow were the common animal motifs found on the Harappan seals.

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

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

Q.12 Consider the following Animals:

- 1. Antelope
- 2. Elephant
- 3. Buffalo
- 4. Humped bull
- 5. Rhinoceros
- 6. Tiger

The Deity engraved in the Pashupati Seal, found at the Indus valley site of Mohenjo-daro, was surrounded by

which of the animals given above?

- (a) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Q.13 With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Megasthenes mentions a wooden palisade encircling the capital city of Pataliputra in his historic work, *Indica*.
2. 80-pillared hall at Kumrahar was built by the first Mauryan ruler.

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

Q.14 Which one of the following is the common element among the historical sites of Didarganj, Vidisha and Mathura?

- (a) Ashoka constructed stupas at these places.
- (b) Major Ashokan rock edicts were found here.
- (c) Places where Chaitya were built by Mauryan Rulers.
- (d) Places associated with Yakshas and Yakshinis worship.

Q.15 With reference to Pandav Leni caves, consider the following statements:

1. These caves are associated with the Jainism.
2. These caves depict an excellent system of water management.

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

Q.16 Consider the following statements:

1. James Prinsep had first deciphered the edicts of the Emperor Ashoka.
2. The Ashoka was referred to as Piyadasi in his inscriptions.
3. James Prinsep deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17 Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, wrote: "His edicts (instructions) still speak to us in a language we can understand, and we can still learn much from them."

Who among the following ruler is being referred by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Krishnadeva Raya

Q.18 With reference to the cultural history of India, which of the following is the correct best describes the term 'Chaitya'?

- (a) It is a residential hall for the Buddhist and Jain monks.
- (b) It is a place of worship for the

Buddhist and Jain monks.

(c) It is the ideals whose attainment led to the Bodhisattva path.

(d) It is a beautifully decorated gateways to the Stupas.

Q.19 With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following pairs:

Post- Mauryan sculpture sites	Present State of India
1. Bharhut	Madhya Pradesh
2. Jaggayyapeta	Maharashtra
3. Khandagiri-Udaigiri	Odisha
4. Pavani	Uttar Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.20 Consider the following:

1. Confluence of Bactria
2. Hellenistic features
3. Excessive use of the Tribhanga posture

Which of the features given above is/are correct about the 'Gandhara School of Art'?

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

Q.21 Consider the following pairs:

Famous Temples	Location
1. Lad Khan Temple	Aihole
2. Lingaraja Temple	Bhubaneswar
3. Virupaksha Temple	Thanjavur

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

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

Q.22 With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Vesara' refers to:

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

Q.23 Some temples of Odisha have 'Natamandapa', while the others have 'Bhogmandapa'. What is the difference between the two structures?

- (a) Natamandapa is a hall of dance and music, while Bhogmandapa is a hall of offerings.
- (b) Natamandapa is a hall of offerings, while Bhogmandapa is a hall of dance and music.
- (c) Natamandapa is located at the front of garbhagriha, while Bhogmandapa is the hall located at the front of gopuram
- (d) There is no difference between the two.

Q.24 With reference to the Art and Archaeological history of India, which one of the following was made earliest?

- (a) Boar incarnation of the Vishnu at Udayagiri caves
- (b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli

- (c) Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath
- (d) Kailasha Temple at Ellora

Q.25 In India, which of the ancient universities were associated with the study of traditions of Buddhism?

1. Valabhi
2. Nagarjunakonda
3. Lalitagiri
4. Vikramshila

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.26 Consider the following statements:

1. Pandrethan Temple of Kashmir is Buddhist temple.
2. A unique form of architecture developed in the hills of Kumaon has influence of the post-Gupta tradition.
3. Jageshwar temple of Kumaon hills is a classic example of Nagara architecture.
4. Pagoda style of architecture is not visible in the hills of Northern India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27 In 'X style' of Temple making, there were four subsidiary shrines along with the temple of the principal deity. The main temple was square with an elongated mandap in front of it, giving

it a rectangular shape. The subsidiary shrines were placed opposite to each other on either side of the mandap, giving the ground plan a crucified shape.

Which of the following has been referred to as the 'X style' in the paragraph given above?

- (a) Navaratha Temple style
- (b) Panchayatan Temple style
- (c) Phamsana Temple style
- (d) Pancharatha Temple style

Q.28 Consider the following statements:

1. Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath is an imposing cylindrical structure of the Gupta age, completely built of stone.
2. Chaukhandi Stupa is an ancient Buddhist site located in Bihar.

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

Q.29 Which of the following characteristic defines the 'Hasht Bihisht' element of construction used in Humayun's Tomb of Delhi?

- (a) Construction of ceremonial halls of public and private audience
- (b) Construction of a grave chamber surrounded by verandahs
- (c) Construction of a central hall surrounded by eight rooms
- (d) Construction of formal gardens in the Chahar Bagh format

Q.30 With reference to the Sharqi architecture, consider the following

statements:

1. Use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in the centre and side bays of the prayer hall is a unique feature of architecture.
2. Atala Mosque of Jaunpur is a marvel of Sharqi architecture.
3. This style of architecture avoided the use of Minars.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.31 A Whispering Gallery is a constituent feature of which of the following Monument in India?

1. Gol Gumbaj
2. Victoria Memorial
3. Golghar Granary, Bandipore
4. Qutub Minar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.32 Raniji ki baori or the 'Queen's Stepwell' is located at:

- (a) Patan, Gujarat
- (b) Connaught Place, New Delhi
- (c) Bundi, Rajasthan
- (d) Patna, Bihar

Q.33 Where is the famous Vijaya Vittala Temple having its 56 carved pillars emitting musical notes located?

- (a) Belur
- (b) Bhadrachalam
- (c) Hampi
- (d) Srirangam

Q.34 Consider the following statements:

1. The famous Kailasa temple at Ellora was constructed during the reign of the Rashtrakuta King Krishn(a)
2. Mahabodhi temple is an important Buddhist pilgrim site made up of locally available stone.

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

Q.35 In the context of prominent Temples outside India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Angkor Wat dedicated to 'Trimurti' Gods of the Hindu pantheon is a UNESCO World Heritage site.
- (b) Prambanan Temple of Java is world's largest Hindu Temple.
- (c) Pashupatinath Temple of Kathmandu has a Shiva linga with four faces.
- (d) Preah Vihear Temple of Cambodia is dedicated to Sun.

Q.36 Archaeologists during their study of ruins at Hampi have found an architectural structure called the "Mahanavami Dibba".

Which one of the following statements best describes this structure?

- (a) It is a temple pillar having a mythical creature Yali.
- (b) It is a secular building inside the temple premises.

(c) It is a central mandap dedicated to divine marriage.

(d) It is a massive platform used for ritual ceremonies.

Q.37 With reference to the Pallava Temple Architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The Temples built under the ruler Mahendravarman were basically rock-cut temples.
2. The Ratha temple of Mahabalipuram is a declared UNESCO World Heritage site.
3. The Shore temple at Mahabalipuram was built in the reign of Narasimhavarman-I.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.38 With reference to the Khajuraho temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. The Lakshmana temple of Khajuraho, dedicated to Vishnu, built in 954 (a) (d) by the Chalukya king, is a Nagara temple.
2. Khajuraho's temples are known for their extensive erotic sculptures.
3. Temples dedicated to Tantric worship and Jainism can be seen at Khajuraho.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.39 "It is a Sun Temple. The walls of the central small shrine of this Temple are devoid of carving and are left plain as the Temple faces the east and, every year, at the time of the equinoxes, the Sun shines directly into this central shrine."

Which of the following Temple has been discussed in the paragraph given above?

- (a) Konark Sun Temple, Odisha
- (b) Brahmanya Dev Temple, Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Martand Sun Temple, Kashmir
- (d) Modhera Sun Temple, Gujarat

Q.40 With reference to cultural history of India, what is 'Dochala' and 'Chauchala'?

- (a) These are structures of the thatched huts in Bengali style temple architecture.
- (b) These are an ancient style bronze and brass work still found in southern part of Coromandel are(a)
- (c) These are ancient form of mural paintings found in Western caves.
- (d) These are ancient martial arts and living traditions in some parts of South India.

Q.41 Which of the following feature is common in the Nagara and Dravida styles of Temple architecture?

- (a) Presence of Gopuram
- (b) Presence of Vimana
- (c) Idea of multiple shikharas rising together as a cluster
- (d) Presence of main deity in Garbhagriha

Q.42 With reference to the Maru-Gurjara style of architecture, which of the

following statements are correct?

1. It was developed under the patronage of Solanki rulers.
2. The Garbhagriha was connected with the Mandapa both internally as well as externally.
3. A unique feature of this school is the presence of step-tank.
4. Most of the Temples of this style are west-facing.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.43 An important piece of Chola sculpture was:

- (a) Bahubali Gommateshwara Statue
(b) Mayo Ashoka Statue
(c) Nataraja statue in the Tandava dance posture
(d) Ravana shaking mount Kailash sculpture

Q.44 Temples at Belur, Halebid and Somnathpuram were constructed by Hoysalas of Karnataka in a Stellate-plan. In this regard, Stellate-plan refers to:

- (a) Plan of temples looking like an ellipse
(b) Plan of temples looking like an elephant
(c) Plan of temples looking like a horseshoe
(d) Plan of temples starts looking like a star

Q.45 The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire (1335-1565 AD) were great patrons of art and architecture with capital at Hampi

(Karnatak(a). Which of the following structures is/are located in the Hampi?

1. Lotus Mahal
2. Hazara Rama temple
3. Vittalaswami Temple

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.46 Consider the following pairs:

Jain pilgrimage site	State of India
1. Palitana Temples	Gujarat
2. Mangi-Tungi	Madhya Pradesh
3. Dilwara Temples	Rajasthan
4. Shravanabelagola	Tamil Nadu

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

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

Q.47 Buland Darwaza' at Fatehpur Sikri was built to commemorate:

- (a) Akbar's victory over Gujarat
(b) Akbar's victory over Maharana Pratap
(c) Akbar's victory over Bengal
(d) Akbar's victory over Punjab

Q.48 With reference to the Tombs of the medieval rulers of India, consider the following statements:

1. Akbar's mausoleum is located at Agr(a)
2. Sher Shah Suri's tomb is located at

Sasaram.

3. Babur's tomb is located at Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.49 With reference to the Indo-Islamic architecture, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Use of arch and domes gained prominence.
- 2. Human and animal figures were used on the walls for decoration.
- 3. Techniques of Tessellation (mosaic designs) and Pietra dura were used for surface decoration.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.50 The Red Fort of Agra is:

- (a) A Fortress founded in 1565 by the Emperor Akbar on the right bank of the Yamun(a)
- (b) A Fortress built by Akbar with walls of white marbles.
- (c) A Fortress founded in 1665 by the Emperor Shahjahan on the left bank of the Yamun(a)
- (d) A Fortress where Emperor Jahangir was imprisoned by his son Shah Jahan.

Q.51 World Heritage Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park is located in which State of India?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Gujarat
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

Q.52 Which reference to the Gautama Buddha, "Abhaya Mudra" was shown by him in which of the following event?

- (a) During the final meditation under the Bodhi tree
- (b) Moment of attaining enlightenment
- (c) Immediately after attaining enlightenment
- (d) While preaching the first sermon

Q.53 Consider the following pairs:

Caves	Associated Religion
1. Bagh Caves	Jainism
2. Junagadh Caves	Buddhism
3. Montperir Caves	Hinduism

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

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

Q.54 Consider the following paintings:

- 1. Bani Thani
- 2. Maru Ragini
- 3. Baramasa
- 4. Krishna Swinging and Radha in Sad Mood

Which of the paintings above given is/are belong to the Kishangarh School of Painting?

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

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

Q.55 Which of the following places are well-known for the Rajasthani Schools of Painting?

1. Kishangarh
2. Fatehpur Sikri
3. Ahmednagar
4. Basholi
5. Bundi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 4 and 5 only
- (d) 1 and 5 only

Q.56 The defining features of paintings in his period are the use of 3 dimensional figures and the continued use of foreshortening. Famous painters of during his rule were Daswanth, Basawan and Kesu. Prominent illustrated manuscripts during his reign are Tutinama, Hamzanama, Anvar-i-Suhaili and Gulistan of Sadi."

Which of the following Mughal Ruler's reign has been described in the paragraph given above?

- (a) Babar
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shahjahan

Q.57 Consider the following statements:

1. Abanindranath Tagore is known for his painting 'Bharat Mata'.
2. "Ravana kidnapping Sita and killing Jatayu" is a famous painting work of Raja Ravi Verm(a)

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

Q.58 Which of the following group of Painters is associated with the Bengal school of Painting?

- (a) Nandalal Bose, Mukul Dey and Raja Ravi Verma
- (b) Asit Kumar Haldar, Nandalal Bose and Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) M. F. Hussain, S.H. Raza and Amrita Shergil
- (d) Rabindranath Tagore, M. F. Hussain and Raja Ravi Verma

Q.59 Consider the following statements:

1. Nigaar Khana was the term used for painting workshop during Mughal period.
2. Hamza Nama was the one of most prominent themes of Mughal paintings.
3. Razm Nama was the Persian translation and illustrated version of the Hindu epic Mahabharat(a)
4. Akbar Nama is an extraordinary manuscript, containing a detailed account of Akbar's political and personal life.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.60 Consider the following statements about the reign of the Mughal Emperor Babur:

1. Babur established a tradition of keeping memoirs, a practice which was followed by his successors in India.
2. Bihzad and Shah Muzaffar were the prominent painters during the Babur rule.
3. Baburnama depicted the Babur's artistic passion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.61 With reference to the Miniature paintings in South India, which of the following statements is/are differences between Tanjore Paintings and Mysore Paintings?

1. Tanjore School is famous for the special style of decorative paintings whereas Mysore Painting had two or more figures in each painting and one figure predominates all the others in size and colour.
2. Tanjore School has originated from Vijayanagara paintings whereas Mysore Painting has no influence of Vijayanagara paintings.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.62 Consider the following statements about the Kulu-Mandi style of paintings:

1. The style is marked by bold drawing and the use of dark and dull colours.

2. Influence of the Kangra style of paintings is observed in the paintings of Kulu-Mandi style.
3. 'Two girls flying Kites' is a masterpiece of Kulu-Mandi style of paintings.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.63 Which of the following Mughal emperor invited two Persian artists - Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad - to establish a studio in his court and carry out royal paintings?

- (a) Babur
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Akbar
- (d) Jahangir

Q.64 Consider the following pairs:

Painting	Area
1.Phad painting	Rajasthan
2.Warli painting	Western Ghats
3.Cheriyal scroll painting	Telangana

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.65 The painting of 'Ravana shaking Mount Kailash' is one of the most famous and illustrated painting found in which of the following caves?

- (a) Ajanta Caves

- (b) Badami Caves
- (c) Bagh Caves
- (d) Ellora Caves

Q.66 Which of the following historical sites is/are famous for the Mural Traditions of India?

1. Lepakshi Temple
2. Ananthapadmanabh Temple
3. Bagh Caves

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

Q.67 Which of the following places are associated with the Prehistoric paintings?

1. Piklihal
2. Bhimbetka
3. Tekkalkota
4. Lakhudiyar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.68 Who among the following is associated with the Aihole inscription?

- (a) Chandragupta II
- (b) Pulakeshin II
- (c) Harshvardhan
- (d) Rudra Sen II

Q.69 Consider the following statements about the 'National Emblem of India':

1. The abacus and the animal part of the Sarnath pillar form the official National Emblem of India.
2. In the National Emblem of India, the words 'Satyameva Jayate' was taken from 'Muktika Upanishad'.

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

Q.70 Consider the following Personalities belonging to the literary history of India:

1. Lal Ded
2. Haba Khatoon
3. Kalhana

Which of the Personalities given above has/have contributed to the growth of Kashmiri literature?

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

Q.71 Consider the following statements in the context of Sangam texts:

1. The Narrative texts shows that early Tamil people were primarily pastoral.
2. No reference to the trade and economic activities has been made in these texts.

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

Q.72 Consider the following about the Literary history of India:

1. Shiksha
2. Kalpa
3. Sarga
4. Nirukta
5. Vamsa

Which of the above evolved as the last treatises of the Vedic Literature known as 'Vedangas'?

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 5 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.73 Consider the following statements regarding Silappadikaram:

1. Silappadikaram is an epic poem written in Tamil.
2. It was composed during the Sangam Age by Tolkappiyar.

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

Q.74 Consider the following statements with reference to Upanishads:

1. The word Upanishad means sitting down near someone and denotes a student sitting near his guru to learn.
2. Upanishads are also called Vedanta or the end of the Ved(a)

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

Q.75 Consider the following statements regarding ancient Indian Text Ashtadhyayi:

1. It was written by Panini.
2. It is a book on Tamil grammar written during the Sangam Age.

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

Q.76 Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha lived in the court of:

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Harshvardhana
- (c) Samuka
- (d) Harihara

Q.77 Which of the following is/are postulates of the Samkhya philosophy?

1. Reality is constituted of two principles one female and the other male.
2. Prakriti and Purusha are completely independent and absolute.
3. Purusha is mere consciousness, hence it cannot be modified or changed.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.78 Which of the following is/are the examples of Heterodox schools?

1. Vaiseshika
2. Yoga
3. Buddhism
4. Charvakas
5. Vedanta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 3 and 4 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Q.79 Which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Pessimism or conviction that human life is full of misery.
2. Stood up as revolts against the prevalent Brahmanical religion.
3. Denial of the presence of soul.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.80 The concept of Anekantavada is associated with:

- (a) Jainism
- (b) Samkhya philosophy
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Charvaka philosophy

Q.81 Consider the following statements regarding "the Alvars and Nayanars of Tamil Nadu":

1. Alvars were the devotees of Shiv(a)
2. The names of the Nayanars were first compiled by Sundarar.

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

Q.82 Which of the following statements is correct regarding the sect of Lingayats?

- (a) They worship Vishnu and his forms like Krishn(a)
- (b) They worship the Goddess Shakthi.
- (c) They are the worshippers of universal humanism and not any specific god.
- (d) They worship Shiva in his manifestation.

Q.83 The compositions of Baba Guru Nanak were compiled by:

- (a) Guru Angad Dev
- (b) Guru Gobind Singh
- (c) Guru Tegh Bahadur
- (d) Guru Amar Das

Q.84 Which of the following puppet forms is/are the examples of String Puppets?

1. Kundhei
2. Tholu Bommalata
3. Kathputli
4. Gombeyatta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.85 With reference to Indian theatres, consider the following pairs:

Theatres	Region
1. Saang:	Rajasthan
2. Maach:	Madhya Pradesh
3. Yakshagana:	Tamil Nadu

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

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

Q.86 The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of (2012)

- (a) Bhakti
- (b) image worship and Yajnas
- (c) worship of nature and Yajnas
- (d) worship of nature and Bhakti

Q.87 Consider the following statements:

1. The transformation of the ancient Brahmanical faith into modern Hinduism can be regarded as the most distinguishing feature from the Gupta period onwards.
2. The Bhagavata Sect of Hinduism reached its zenith during the Gupta period.

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

Q.88 Consider the following statements about the Harshvardhan:

1. Harsha was the follower of Shiva in his early years before patronising

Buddhism.

2. He convened Kannauj Assembly to publicize Hinyana Buddhism.
3. Harsha authored Priyadarshik(a)

Which among the following statement is/ are correct?

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

Q.89 He was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his career. He converted to Shaivism under the influence of Saiva Saint Thirunavukkarasara alias Appar. He assumed a number of titles like Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitra and Mattavilas(a)

Which ruler is being referred here?

- (a) Narsimhavarman I
- (b) Rajasimha
- (c) Mahendravarman I
- (d) Mayursharman

Q.90 Consider the following statements:

1. In Jammu and Kashmir, Zain-ul Abidin initiated the practice of visiting the shrines of Lord Shiva at Amarnath.
2. In Bengal, Husain Shah gave encouragement to the worship of Satya Pir/Satya Narayana, a tradition where the Muslims and the Hindus shared faith in a commonly acceptable divinity with varying names.
3. Sufi saints adopted number of Bhakti traditions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

Q.91 Belief in Bodhisattvas became more prominent during the rule of Kushana rulers. Bodhisattvas were:

- (a) Persons who had access to the world of good and evil spirits.
- (b) Persons who had attained enlightenment.
- (c) One who renounces the world and leads an ascetic life for the purpose of spiritual development and liberation.
- (d) Those who follow the path of Theravad(a)

Q.92 'Nalayira Divyaprabandham' is a compilation of verses belonging to which one of the following Religious Sect?

- (a) Mahayana Buddhism
- (b) Svetambara Jainism
- (c) Alvars
- (d) Nayanars

Q.93 Consider the following statements regarding "Sharia"

- 1. The sharia is the law governing the Muslim community.
- 2. It is based on the Quran and the hadis traditions of the Prophet.

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

Q.94 Consider the following statements about Sattriya Dance:

- 1. It is basically a combination of

music, dance and dram(a)

- 2. It is a centuries-old tradition of Vaishnavites sect of Assam.
- 3. It is one of the classical dance of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.95 Consider the following pairs:

- 1. Lavani : Gujarat
- 2. Yakshagana : Karnataka
- 3. Mohiniattam : Odisha

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

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

Q.96 With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music having its root in Samaved(a)
- 2. Traditionally, the dhrupad style of singing was performed with a tanpura and pakhawaj.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.97 Consider the following statements:

1. Sruta Sutras are concerned with rituals related to fire, full moon, soma and animal sacrifices.
2. Sulva Sutra deals with the Geometry and belongs to Sruta Sutras.

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

Q.98 Consider the following statements:

1. Sushruta Samhita is an ancient Sanskrit text on medicine and surgery.
2. Natyashastra of Bharata is a work on dramaturgy written in the Pali language.

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

Q.99 In India, which of the following can

be considered as aspects of culture?

1. Form of God worship
2. Languages spoken
3. Clothing and attire
4. One's outlook on various issues of life
5. Growth of Science
6. Food habits

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 5 only
- (b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Q.100 Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Civilization means having better ways of living and sometimes making nature bend to fulfill their needs.
- (b) Civilization is the 'Higher levels of inner refinement' of a Human being.
- (c) Cultural heritage includes all those aspects or values of culture transmitted to Human beings by their ancestors from generation to generation.
- (d) Our heritage is liable to change but Culture does not.

Answer Sheet

1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	26	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	27	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	28	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	29	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	30	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	31	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	32	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
10	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
11	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
12	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
13	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
14	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
16	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
18	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
19	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
21	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
22	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	47	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
23	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	48	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
24	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	49	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
25	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	50	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Answer Sheet

1	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	26	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
2	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	27	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
3	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	28	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
4	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	29	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
5	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	30	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
6	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	31	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
7	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	32	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
8	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	33	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
9	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	34	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
10	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	35	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
11	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	36	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
12	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	37	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
13	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	38	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
14	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	39	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
15	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	40	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
16	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	41	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
17	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	42	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
18	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	43	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
19	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	44	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
20	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	45	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
21	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	46	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
22	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	47	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
23	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	48	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
24	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	49	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
25	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	50	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)

Explanation:

1. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Various Ethnic festivals celebrated in the Assam are:

Festival	Details
Ambubachi Mela	This is a 3-to-4-day ritualistic festival associated with the annual purification rites of Goddess Kamakhya held every year in the middle of the month of June in Her Temple at Guwahati.
Jonbeel Mela	This fair is traditionally held during the winter every year at Jagoiroad where members belonging to the Tiwa, Karbi, Khasi and Jaintia tribes gather to exchange their goods with the local people. It is believed that Govaraja or the Tiwa king visits this mela with courtiers to collect taxes from his subjects.
Doljatra	Introduced by Srimanta Sankaradeva , this festival coinciding with Holi is celebrated every year in the month of March with great religious fervour in all the Satras and Devalayas (Vaishnavite Monasteries and Temples) of the State. The 3-day celebration of this festival in the Barpeta Satra in lower Assam is especially quite popular.
Ali Ai Ligang Festival	This 5-day festival associated with the commencement of agricultural operation with sowing of seeds is celebrated every year in the spring season (February-March) by the members of the Mishing community with traditional songs, dance and feast.
Bheldiya Festival	This is a festival celebrated in the month of May to worship the River Goddess by farmers, fishermen and boatmen, whose lives and livelihoods essentially depend on the rivers.
Me Dum Me Phi	The Ahoms celebrate this festival in a common place to worship their ancestors on 31st January every year with all traditional costume and fanfare.
Baishagu Festival	This is a new year festival celebrated every year by the Bodo Kacharis in the month of Baisakh (mid-April). The festival begins with the worship of cow on the first day and continues with the worship of their supreme God, Bathou (identified with Lord Shiva) and community feast and dancing on the second day before it is concluded with a prayer at a designated place called girjasali.
Rongker Festival	This is also a new year festival celebrated every year in the month of April exclusively by the male members of the Karbi tribe who offer prayers to various gods and goddesses for the wellbeing of the whole village.
Rajini and Harni Gabra	These festivals associated with the beginning of activities are celebrated by the Dimasa people. In the Rajini festival particularly no outsider is allowed to participate.

2. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct.

Vagbhata lived during Gupta period. Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Vagbhata was the author Ashtangasamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine).

3. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Following is the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in India:

Year	Elements on the Lists of Intangible Cultural Heritage
2017	Kumbh Mela
2016	Nawrouz Yoga
2014	Traditional brass and copper craft of utensil making among the Thatheras of Jandiala Guru, Punjab, India
2013	Sankirtana, ritual singing, drumming, and dancing of Manipur
2012	Buddhist chanting of Ladakh: recitation of sacred Buddhist texts in the trans-Himalayan Ladakh region, Jammu and Kashmir, India
2010	Chhau dance Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan Mudiyettu, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala
2009	Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India
2008	Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre Tradition of Vedic chanting Ramlila, the traditional performance of the Ramayana

4. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect and 2 is correct: Lilawati and Graha Ganit are both the treatise written by Bhaskaracharya.

178 grains. This coin remained in use during the Mughal rule also.

2. Copper coins called the dam,
3. Gold coins called mohur that weighed 169 grains.

5. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Sher Shah Suri is known for the introduction of three coins in different metals as follows:

1. A silver coin called Rupiya weighing

Statement 2 is correct: Sher Shah was the founder of the Sur Dynasty. His original name was Farid. He was given the title Sher Khan for his bravery under the Afghan Rule of Bihar. Sher Shah remained a pious Muslim and generally tolerant of other religions. He also employed Hindus in important offices. The old fort called Purana Qila

and its mosque was built during this period. He also built a Mausoleum at Sasaram, which is considered as one of the masterpieces of Indian architecture. The famous Hindi work Padmavat by Malik Muhammad Jayasi was written during his reign. In 1545, Sher Shah died and his successors ruled till 1555 later which Humayun reconquered India

6. (a)

Explanation:

"Kahapana" or "Karshapan" was a common coin during Pre-Gupta period. The term Kārshāpaṇa referred to gold, silver, and copper coins weighing 146.5 grains. These coins, the earliest square in shape, followed the ancient Indian system of weights described in Manu Smriti.

These earliest coins are known as the famous 'punch-marked' coins. The punch-marked coins were mainly made of silver. There were copper punch-marked coins too. These coins are mostly of rectangular shape, occasionally square or round.

7. (a)

Explanation:

Option (A) is correct: Alexander Cunningham – He was the first Director-General of ASI. He Began excavations around the mid-nineteenth century. In 1861, he was appointed to the newly created position of an archaeological surveyor to the government of India; and he founded and organised what later became the Archaeological Survey of India.

Option (B) is not correct: John Marshall – He was the DG of ASI in 1927 and the first professional Archaeologist of India.

Option (C) is not correct: Sir Robert Eric Mortimer Wheeler FRS was a British archaeologist and officer in the

British Army. Over the course of his career, he served as Director of both the National Museum of Wales and London Museum, Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, and the founder and Honorary Director of the Institute of Archaeology in London, in addition to writing twenty-four books on archaeological subjects.

8. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: The Kandahar (Afghanistan) Greek Edicts of Ashoka are among the **Major Rock Edicts** of the Indian Emperor Ashoka, which were written in the Greek language and Prakrit language.

The **Shahbazgarhi** major rock edicts are cut into the surface of two large boulders on the side of a small rocky outcrop in the Vale of Peshawar, Pakistan. They record fourteen edicts of the Mauryan emperor, Asoka (r. c. 272-235 BC) and represent the earliest irrefutable evidence of writing in South Asia. Dating to middle of the third century BC, they are written from right to left in the Kharosthi script.

Additional information:

Topra is known for **pillar** inscription. **Maski** is known for **minor rock edict**. Maski, Gurjara, Nettur and Udegolam inscriptions mentioned the personal name of Ashoka.

9. (b)

Explanation:

Around the 6th century BC, at the time of the Buddha, there was an explosion all across India of different schools of thought and philosophy. One of the most popular was the Ajivika sect. It was founded as a **Śramaṇa movement** and a major rival of Vedic religion, early Buddhism and Jainism.

Statement 1 is not correct: Makkali Ghosh was the disciple of Mahavira in the early period, later he left the discipleship of Mahavira due to the difference of opinion with him and founded an independent creed "Ajivika".

Statement 2 is correct: The Ajivika's central belief was that **absolutely everything is predetermined by fate, or niyati, and hence human action has no consequence** one way or the other.

Statement 3 is correct: The act of cutting the mountain caves and developing them as residence was fully developed during the period of Ashoka and his grandson Dasaratha. Residences were made for Ajivika followers after cutting the hills of Barabar.

Statement 4 is correct: Ajivika sect leader **Makkhali Goshala was a contemporary** of both the Buddha and Mahavira.

10. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct:

Jaugada is a Mauryan not a Harrapan site. Some of the Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka are found here. **Other mentioned sites are Harrapan sites** of which **Ganeriwala** is located in **Punjab**, **Kot Diji** is located in present day **Pakistan**, and **Bhagatrav** is in **Gujarat**.

11. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In the Indus valley civilization, the purpose of producing seals was mainly commercial. It appears that the seals were also used as amulets, carried on the persons of their owners, perhaps as modern-day identity cards. The standard Harappan seal was a square plaque 2x2 square inches. **Every seal is engraved in a pictographic script which is yet to**

be deciphered. These seals were the earliest form of writing known in the sub-continent.

Statement 2 is not correct: Archaeologists have found numerous seals of different shapes and sizes all across the excavation sites. While most of the seals are square, it was found that triangular, rectangular and circular seals were also being used.

Steatite, a soft stone found in the riverbeds, was although the most common material used to make seals, yet agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta seals have also been found. **Some instances of gold and ivory seals have also been found.**

Statement 3 is not correct: The common animal motifs were unicorn, humped bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, buffalo, bison, goat, markour, ibex, crocodile, etc. However, **no evidence of cow has been found on any seal.** Generally, the seals had an animal or human figure on one side and an inscription on the opposite side or inscriptions on both the sides. Some seals had inscriptions on a third side as well.

12. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: **Pashupati Seal** shows a seated figure of a Yogi, probably Shiva Pashupati. It was discovered at **Mohenjo-daro**. This seal depicts a human figure seated cross-legged. An **elephant** and a **tiger** are depicted to the right side of the seated figure, while on the left a **rhinoceros** and a **buffalo** are seen. In addition to these animals two **antelopes** are shown below the seat. This seal may throw light on the religion of the Harappan age. Most of these seals have a knob at the back through which runs a hole, and it is believed that they were used by different guilds or merchants and

traders for stamping purposes. When not in use they could be worn round the neck or the arm like an amulet.

13. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Megasthenes was an ambassador who was sent to the court of Chandragupta by the Greek ruler of West Asia named Seleucus Nicator. **Megasthenes describes of a wooden palisade encircling the capital city of Pataliputra in his historic work, Indica.** About Pataliputra (modern Patna) he wrote: "This is a large and beautiful city. It is surrounded by a massive wall. It has 570 towers and 64 gates. The houses, of two and three storeys, are built of wood and mud brick. The King's palace is also of wood and decorated with stone carvings. It is surrounded with gardens and enclosures for keeping birds."

Statement 2 is not correct: Ashoka's (third Mauryan Ruler) Palace at Kumrahar was a massive structure. It had a high central pillar and was a three-storey wooden structure. The palace walls were decorated with carvings and sculptures. Evidence of ancient structures have been found in recent excavations in Kumrahar (Patna). Of these, remains of an **80-pillared hall** beg special mention.

14. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct:

Yaksha worship was very popular before and after the advent of Buddhism and it was assimilated in Buddhism and Jainism. Monumental images of Yaksha, Yakhinis and animals, pillar columns with capital figures, rock-cut caves belonging to the third century BCE have been found in different parts of India. It shows the **popularity of Yaksha**

worship and how it became part of figure representation in Buddhist and Jain religious monuments.

Large statues of Yakshas and Yakhinis are found at many places like Didarganj (Patna), Vidisha and Mathura. These monumental images are mostly in the standing position. One of the distinguishing elements in all these images is their polished surface. The depiction of faces is in full round with pronounced cheeks and physiognomic detail. One of the finest examples is a Yakshi figure from Didarganj, Patna, which is tall and well-built. It shows sensitivity towards depicting the human physique. The image has a **polished surface.**

15. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: Nasik Caves is a group of **24 Buddhist caves**, also known as "Pandav Leni". **Statement 2 is correct:** The site also depicts an excellent **system of water management** indicated through presence of water tanks carved out of solid rocks.

Additional Information:

These caves were carved between 1st century BC and 3rd century AD and belong to the **Hinayana period.** However, later, the influence of Mahayana sect can also be found in these caves. Under Hinayana sect, Buddha's presence is indicated through the **use of motifs and symbols** like throne and footprints. Later, the **idols of Buddha** were also carved inside these caves representing the influence of **Mahayana Buddhism.**

16. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct:

Some of the most momentous

developments in Indian epigraphy took place in the 1830s. This was when **James Prinsep**, an officer in the mint of the East India Company, **deciphered Brahmi and Kharosthi, two scripts used in the earliest inscriptions and coins.** He found that most of these mentioned a **King referred to as Piyadassi – meaning “pleasant to behold”.** There were a few inscriptions which also referred to the King as Asoka, one of the most famous rulers known from Buddhist texts. It is only **James Prinsep** who had **first deciphered the edicts** of the Emperor Ashoka.

17. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct:

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, wrote that: **“Ashoka’s edicts (instructions) still speak to us in a language we can understand, and we can still learn much from them.”**

Ashoka mentioned in his edicts that it is both wrong to praise one’s own religion or criticise another’s. Each one should respect the other’s religion. If one praises one’s own religion while criticising another’s, one is actually doing greater harm to one’s own religion. Therefore, one should try to understand the main ideas of another’s religion, and respect it.

18. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct:

Post-Mauryan period saw the development of two types of rock caves – Chaitya and Vihara. While the Viharas were residential halls for the Buddhist and Jain monks and were developed during the time of the Mauryan Empire, the Chaitya halls were also developed during this time. They were mainly

quadrangular chambers with flat roofs and **used as prayer halls. Chaitya is the place of worship for the Buddhist and Jain monks.** The caves also had open courtyards and stone screen walls to shield from rain. They were also decorated with human and animal figures. Examples: Karle Chaitya Hall, Ajanta Caves (29 caves – 25 Viharas and 4 Chaitya), etc.

19. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct:

The period of the second century BCE marked the rise of the main Brahmanical sects such as the Vaishnavas and the Shaivas. There are numerous sites dating back to the second century BCE in India. Some of the prominent examples of the finest sculpture are found at Vidisha. Following are the Post-Mauryan sculpture sites:

- **Bharhut (Madhya Pradesh)**
- Bodhgaya (Bihar)
- **Jaggayyapeta (Andhra Pradesh)**
- Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)
- **Khandagiri-Udaigiri (Odisha)**
- Bhaja near Pune and Pavani near Nagpur (Maharashtra)

20. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct:

The Gandhara School of Art developed in the western frontiers of Punjab, near modern day Peshawar and Afghanistan. The sculptural tradition in Gandhara had **the confluence of Bactria, Parthia** and the local Gandhara tradition.

Gandhara School also came to be known as Greco-Indian School of Art. The Gandhara School flourished in two stages in the period from 50 BC

to 500 AD. While the former school was known for its use of bluish-grey sandstone, the later school used mud and stucco for making the sculptures. It was patronised by Kushana rulers. The Buddha is shown in a spiritual state, with wavy hair. He wears fewer ornaments and is seated in a yogi position. The eyes are half-closed as in meditation. A protuberance is shown on the head signifying the omniscience of Buddha. The Buddha image at Gandhara has Hellenistic features.

The sculptures of Amaravati School made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e., the body with three bends.

21. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: The **Ladkhan Temple of Aihole** belongs to about 5th century A.D. Here the architect has tried to give attention to the circumambulation path which is enclosed by means of a wall allowing devotees to have pradakshana of the holy of holies. This seems to be inspired by the wooden-roofed temples of the hills, except that it is constructed out of stone. Aihole is known for **Chalukyan Architecture**.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: The **Lingaraja Temple**, datable to about 1000 A.D., is perhaps the most marvellous temple ever erected in this century, the grandest and the loftiest (above 36.50 m. high) marking the culmination of the architectural activities at **Bhubaneswar**. It is built by **Somavamsi dynasty** in 11th century. In the later temples of Orissa, including the Lingaraja, there are two additional shrines attached along one axis - in front of the Jagamohana, a **Natamandapa**, or a hall of dance and music, and a **Bhogmandapa**, a hall of offerings.

Pair 3 is not correctly matched:

Virupaksha Temple, Pattadakal, Karnataka is dedicated to **Siva** as **Lokesavara**, by the queen of **Vikramaditya II** datable to 740 A.D., was most likely built by workmen brought from **Kanchipuram**, and in direct imitation of the **Kailasanath** at **Kanchipuram**. It is built of very large, closely jointed blocks of stone without mortar, in keeping with early **Dravidian temple** building practices. One of the noblest structures in India, this is the only ancient temple at **Pattadakal** still in use.

22. (c)

Explanation:

Two broad orders of temples in the country are known - **Nagara in the north and Dravida in the south**. At times, the **Vesara style** of temples as an independent style created through the **selective mixing of the Nagara and Dravida orders** is mentioned by some scholars.

Vesara School is known as the **Karnataka School of Architecture**, it was conceptualised under the later **Chalukya rulers** in the mid-7th century AD. It combined the features of both the **Nagara school** and **Dravidian school** and resulted in a hybridised style. Some of its features are:

- Emphasis on **Vimana** and **Mandapa**
- Open ambulatory passageway
- The pillars, doorways and the ceilings were decorated with intricate carvings.

It has a **curvilinear shikhara from Nagara style** and the **square base of Vesara temples**. Influence of **Dravidian style** is also seen in intricate carvings and sculptures, design of **Vimana** and **step or terraced Shikhara** of **Vesara temples**. For example, **Doddabasappa Temple at Dambal**, **Ladkhan Temple at**

Aihole, Temples at Badami etc.

23. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: In the later temples of Orissa, including the Lingaraja, there are two additional shrines attached along one axis - in front of the Jagamohana, a **Natamandapa, or a hall of dance and music, and a Bhogmandapa, a hall of offerings.**

As a matter of fact, the temple was a **total work of art** – having not only sculptures and painting, but also music, dancing and theatrical performance - making it a true civic centre for artistic and cultural activities. Poet pavillions, confectioners and others were allowed to become part of temple complex. In other words, the temple almost embraced and enveloped the town, or the town embraced and enveloped the temple. With the increase in all these additional structures, more compounds were added to the original temple compound, one inside the other, like Chinese boxes.

24. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Depiction of a monumental **rock-cut elephant at Dhauli** in Odisha shows modelling in round with linear rhythm. It also has Ashokan rock-edict. Rock cut elephant at Dhauli dates back to **3rd century BC.**

Udayagiri caves is located in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. Created in early **5th century AD** under the patronage of Chandragupta II, it is famous for having numerous sculptures on the hill walls. The sculpture of Varaha or **Boar incarnation of the Vishnu** is notable. The caves have one of the earliest Hindu sculptures. It also has caves dedicated to Shiva, Narasimha (half-lion, half-

man), Narayana (resting Vishnu) and Skanda.

The **Gupta age** saw a decline in the development of stupas. However, **Dhamek Stupa at Sarnath** near Varanasi is a fine example of stupa developed during this period. It is marked as a spot where Buddha gave his first sermon.

Ellora caves were developed during the period between **5th and 11th centuries AD.** Cave No. 16 is **Kailasha Temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was developed under the patronage of Rashtrakuta king Krishna I and was carved out of a monolith, and even has a courtyard. In Cave No. 16, there is also a sculpture on the wall of Kailasha temple depicting Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha. It is considered one of the masterpieces of Indian sculpture.

25. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Valabhi is situated in Saurashtra, **Gujarat.** It was an important centre of learning for the **Hinayana Buddhism.** Various disciplines like administration and statecraft, laws, philosophy, etc. were taught here. It was visited by the Chinese scholar, Hseun Tsang. It was supported by the grants of rulers of Maitraka Dynasty of Gujarat.

Nagarjunakonda is situated 160 km from Amaravathi in **Andhra Pradesh,** and it was a major Buddhist centre with scholars from Sri Lanka, China, etc. coming for higher education. It had many Viharas, Stupas, etc. It was named after Nagarjuna, a South Indian scholar of **Mahayana Buddhism.**

Pushpagiri Vihara and **Lalitagiri (Odisha)** was established by Kalinga kings around 3rd century AD near the Udayagiri hills. It was mainly a **Buddhist learning centre.**

Vikramshila is located in present-day Bhagalpur district of **Bihar**. It was established by King Dharampala of Pala Dynasty, primarily as a Buddhist learning centre. The scholars were invited by kings outside India to spread Buddhist teachings. The **Vajrayana sect of Buddhism** flourished here, and Tantric teachings were taught. Other subjects like logic, Vedas, astronomy, urban development, law, grammar, philosophy, etc. were also taught.

26. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The Karkota period of **Kashmir** is the most significant in terms of architecture. One of the most important **temples is Pandrethan**, built during the eighth and ninth centuries. Although there is evidence of both Hindu and Buddhist followings in Kashmir, this temple is a Hindu one, possibly **dedicated to Shiva**. The architecture of this temple is in keeping with the age-old Kashmiri tradition of wooden buildings.

Statement 2 is correct: A **unique form of architecture developed in the hills of Kumaon**, Garhwal, Himachal and Kashmir. Kashmir's proximity to prominent Gandhara sites (such as Taxila, Peshawar and the northwest frontier) lent the region a strong Gandhara influence by the fifth century CE. This began to **mix with the Gupta and post-Gupta traditions** that were brought to it from Sarnath, Mathura and even centres in Gujarat and Bengal.

Statement 3 is correct: Of the temples in **Kumaon**, the ones at **Jageshwar** near Almora, and Champavat near Pithoragarh, are **classic examples of Nagara architecture** in the region.

Statement 4 is not correct: The hills had their own tradition of wooden buildings with pitched roofs. At several places

in the hills, the main garbhagriha and shikhara are made in a Rekha-prasada or Latina style, the mandapa is of an older form of wooden architecture. Sometimes, the temple itself takes on a **pagoda shape**.

27. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: In the **Panchayatana style** of temple making, there were **four subsidiary shrines along with the temple of the principal deity**. The main temple was square with an elongated mandap in front of it, giving it a rectangular shape. The subsidiary shrines were placed opposite to each other on either side of the mandap, giving the ground plan a crucified shape. For example, Dashavatar temple at Deogarh (Uttar Pradesh), Durga temple at Aihole (Karnataka), etc.

28. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The Dhamekh Stupa at Sarnath is an imposing cylindrical structure of the Gupta age, **partly built of stone and partly of brick**. Its stone basement has eight projecting faces with large niches for statuary and is further adorned with delicately carved floral and geometrical patterns.

Statement 2 is not correct: Chaukhandi Stupa is an ancient Buddhist site in **Uttar Pradesh's Sarnath**. The Chaukhandi Stupa is said to be originally a terraced temple constructed during the Gupta period (4th to 6th Century). Later King Govardhan, son of Raja Todarmal modified the stupa by building an octagonal tower to commemorate the visit of Mughal ruler Humayun. The Stupa marks the spot where **Buddha was reunited with the Panchavargiya**

bhikshus, his five companions who had previously deserted him at Rajgir.

29. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Humayun's tomb in the capital Delhi is a fine specimen of the great Mughal architecture. Built in 1570, the tomb is of particular cultural significance as it was the first garden-tomb on the Indian subcontinent. In many ways, this magnificent red and white sandstone building is as spectacular as the famous 'monument to love' in Agra. This historic monument was erected by Humayun's queen Hamida Banu Begam (Haji Begam).

The tomb was placed in the centre of a huge formal Chahar bagh and built in the tradition known as "**Eight Paradises**" or **Hasht Bihisht – a central hall surrounded by eight rooms**. The building was constructed with red sandstone, edged with white marble. The octagonal form of the central chamber containing the cenotaph, is inspired by Syrian and earlier Islamic models. It is for the **first time that pink sandstone and white marble** are used with admirable effect, the white is used cleverly to emphasise, surround and underline doors and windows, strengthening the design.

30. (d)

Explanation:

Jaunpur School (1394–1479 AD) was patronised by the **Sharqi rulers**, **Jaunpur** became a centre of great art and cultural activity.

Statement 1 is correct: A unique feature of the buildings here is the use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in the centre and side bays of the prayer hall.

Statement 2 is correct: An example of

Sharqi architecture is Atala Mosque, Jaunpur.

Statement 3 is correct: This style of architecture also came to be known as Sharqi style and also **avoided the use of Minars, as the Pathan style**. The main feature of Sharqi mosques is the huge rectangular pylon (gateway) with arches. Three main mosques in Jaunpur are: Atala Masjid, Jama masjid and Lal Darwaza. They are made of stone and have fine carving and latticework. Unlike the Delhi mosques of the same period, **there are no minarets**. The mosques at Jaunpur have cloisters for women to pray.

Additional Information:

Jhanjhari mosque is in the Sipah locality of Jaunpur on the northern bank of the Gomti. This was built by Ibrahim Sharki at the time of the construction of Atala and Khalis mosques as this locality was settled-in by Ibrahim Sharki himself. The army used to keep its elephants, camels, horses and mules here. It was the place of saints and pandits. Within this mosque there are extremely beautiful "Jhanjhariyas" of arches. Sikander Lodi broke parts of the walls of the mosque court, the stones used for other buildings.

31. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The **Gol Gumbad of Bijapur** is the mausoleum of Muhammad Adil Shah (1627-57). It is the largest dome cubicle in the world covering a total interior surface of over 1600 sq. metres. Architecturally it is a simple construction, its underground vaults consisting of a square grave chamber and a large single square chamber above ground. The large hemispherical dome surmounting it and then seven storeyed octagonal towers on its corners lend it a unique appearance. It

is known as the **whispering gallery**, as even a whisper here reverberates as an echo under the dome. The large dome is hemispherical but is covered with a row of petals at the base.

Other places known for whisper gallery in India: Victoria Memorial and Golghar Granary in Bandipore. Qutub Minor is not known for the Whisper Gallery.

32. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The town of **Bundi, Rajasthan** is renowned for its Baoris, or Stepwells. **Raniji ki Baori (Queen's stepwell)** is the largest among the over 50 Baoris that dot the town. Baoris were commissioned by the ruling royalty to take care of water needs during the months of drought. This Baori was constructed in 1699 by Rani Nathavati Ji, the younger queen of the ruling Maharao Raja Anirudh Singh of Bundi.

46 metre deep, this stepped well is a multi-storeyed structure decorated with brilliantly carved pillars and a high-arched gate. Each floor has dedicated places of worship for the people to pay homage. One can enter the Baori through a narrow doorway marked by four pillars. Lifelike elephant statues made of stone guard the corners. The Baori is a medieval marvel of construction and design. Baoris also worked as social assembly areas in those times since local townsfolk gathered here often.

33. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The principal deity of the **Vitthala temple** is Vitthala, a form of **Vishnu** generally worshipped in Maharashtra. The introduction of

the worship of the deity in Karnataka is another indication of the ways in which the rulers of **Vijayanagara** drew on different traditions to create an imperial culture. As in the case of other temples, this temple too has several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot.

The new ₹50 denomination banknotes in the Mahatma Gandhi (New) Series have **motif of 'Hampi with Chariot'** on the reverse, depicting the country's cultural heritage. One of the notable features of the **Vittala Temple is the musical pillars**. The large Ranga Mandapa is well known for its **56 musical pillars**. These pillars are also known as **SaReGaMa pillars**, which are attributed to the musical notes emerging out of them.

34. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The famous **Kailasa temple** at Ellora is in a class by itself because it is a rock-cut temple complex, which in many respects resembles the various rathas at Mahabalipuram. This temple was constructed during the reign of the **Rashtrakuta King Krishna** and belongs to the middle of the 8th century A.D. Both inside as well as outside the temple, there are beautiful, graceful and dignified sculptural decorations, largely pertaining to the theme of Shiva and Parvati, Sita's abduction and Ravana shaking the mountain.

Statement 2 is not correct: The pre-eminent Buddhist site is, of course, Bodhgaya. Bodhgaya is a pilgrimage site since Siddhartha achieved enlightenment here and became Gautama Buddha. While the bodhi tree is of immense importance, the **Mahabodhi Temple at Bodhgaya** is an important reminder of the **brickwork (not Stonework) of that time**. The first shrine here, located at the base of

the Bodhi tree, is said to have been constructed by King Ashoka; the vedika around it is said to be post-Mauryan, of about 100 BCE; many of the sculptures in the niches in the temple are dated to the eighth century Pala Period, while the actual Mahabodhi temple itself as it stands now is largely a Colonial Period reconstruction of the old seventh century design. The design of the temple is unusual. **It is neither Dravida nor Nagara.** It is narrow like a Nagara temple, but it rises without curving, like a Dravida one.

35. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Pashupatinath Temple, Kathmandu (Nepal) is built in the Nepalese Pagoda style on the banks of River Bagmati. It is dedicated to Lord Pashupatinath or Shiva. Its shape is cubical and is two tiered. It has two Garbhagrihas- Inner and Outer. Inner sanctum contains **Shiva linga with four faces.** The temple compound also houses Vasukinath temple and sacred Arya Ghat. It is not clear as to who constructed the temple.

Preah Vihear Temple, Cambodia is dedicated to mountain gods Sikharesvara and Bhadresvara (manifestations of **Lord Shiva**). The temple symbolically represents the mythological "Mount Meru", the abode of Gods. Although the construction began in the 9th century AD, it was mainly built by the Khmer kings Suryavarman I and Suryavarman II in 11th and 12th centuries. It is included in the UNESCO's World Heritage list. Being located on the border, its ownership and management was a matter of dispute between Thailand and Cambodia with International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruling in favour of Cambodia in 1962.

Angkor Wat, Cambodia is the world's largest Hindu temple - Angkor Wat,

is situated deep in the jungles of Cambodia. However, it is just one of the many Hindu temples in South-East Asia. The sea-faring activities of the Chola Empire, Kalinga Empire, etc. brought the religion in these parts and gave rise to many Hindu dynasties – the Champa Civilisation in Vietnam, the Khmer empire in Cambodia and the Majapahit Empire in Java. The Angkor group of temples were built in the period between 800- 1300 AD by the Khmer rulers. Suryavarman II is however credited with building most of the monuments. The architecture is very closely related to the Chola architecture but has some distinct local flavours as well.

Prambanan Temple, Java (Indonesia) is the largest Hindu temple in Indonesia, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is dedicated to the '**Trimurti**' Gods of the Hindu pantheon namely Brahma (Creator), Vishnu (Preserver) and Shiva (Destroyer). It has around 240 small temples and shrines in its compound. It was built in 9th century AD by the Sanjaya Kings of the Mataram or Medang Kingdom who were mainly Shiva worshippers.

36. (d)

Explanation:

Mahanavami Dibba is an elevated square stage used by Vijayanagara Kings for watching the army marches, war games, aquatic sports, shows of the royal animals, musical/religious performances.

The "king's palace" is the largest of the enclosures at Hampi. It has two of the most impressive platforms, usually called the "audience hall" and the "Mahanavami Dibba". The entire complex is surrounded by high double walls with a street running between them.

37. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Temple architecture in South India began under the Pallava ruler Mahendravarman. The temples built under **Mahendravarman** were basically **rock-cut temples**.

Statement 2 is correct: The ancient port city of Mamallapuram under Pallava dynasty in Tamil Nadu, flourished with a number of marvelous architecture. This 7th century Pallava site was declared as **UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984** by the name "Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram". Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram includes **Ratha temples** and Shore temple complex.

Statement 3 is not correct: The Shore temple at Mahabalipuram was built later, probably in the reign of **Narasimhavarman II**, also known as **Rajasimha** who reigned from 700 to 728 CE. Shore Temple Complex has two small and one large temple enclosed within a two-tier compound wall studded with images of Nandi, the Vahana of Shiva. The temple is predominantly dedicated to **Lord Shiva** with a sculpture of Anantashayana Vishnu in one of the three temples within the complex.

Additional information:

Ratha Temples or Pancha Ratha also known as Pandava Rathas, are the earliest rock cut temples in India, comprising of Dharmaraja Ratha, Bhima Ratha, Arjuna Ratha, Nakula and Sahadeva Ratha, and Draupadi Ratha dated around 7th century AD. Dharmaraja Ratha is the largest structure among the five. '**Descent of the Ganges**' also known as **Arjuna's Penance** or **Bhagiratha's Penance** images also associated with the Mahabalipuram.

38. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is not correct: The **Lakshmana temple** of Khajuraho, dedicated to **Vishnu**, was built in **954** by the **Chandela king**, Dhanga. A Nagara temple, it is placed on a high platform accessed by stairs.

Statement 2 is correct: Kandariya Mahadeo temple at Khajuraho is the epitome of temple architecture in Central India. Khajuraho's temples are also known for their **extensive erotic sculptures**; the erotic expression is given equal importance in human experience as spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as part of a larger cosmic whole. Many Hindu temples, therefore, feature **Mithun** (embracing couple) sculptures, considered auspicious. Usually, they are placed at the entrance of the temple or on an exterior wall or they may also be placed on the walls between the mandapa and the main shrine.

Statement 3 is correct: There are many temples at Khajuraho, most of them devoted to Hindu gods. There are some **Jain temples** as well as a Chausanth Yogini temple. Predating the tenth century, this is a temple of small, square shrines of roughly hewn granite blocks, each dedicated to deities or goddesses associated with the rise of **Tantric worship** after the seventh century. Several such temples were dedicated to the cult of the yoginis across Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and even as far south as Tamil Nadu. They were built between the seventh and tenth centuries, but few have survived.

39. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The **Sun Temple at Modhera** dates back to early eleventh century and was built by Raja Bhimdev I of the **Solanki Dynasty** in 1026. There

is a massive rectangular stepped tank called the Surya kund in front of it. Proximity of sacred architecture to a water body such as a tank, a river or a pond has been noticed right from the earliest times. A hundred-square-metre rectangular pond is perhaps the grandest temple tank in India. A hundred and eight miniature shrines are carved in between the steps inside the tank. A huge ornamental arch-torana leads one to the sabha mandapa (the assembly hall) which is open on all sides, as was the fashion of the times in western and central Indian temples. The influence of the woodcarving tradition of **Gujarat** is evident in the lavish carving and sculpture work. However, the walls of the central small shrine are **devoid of carving** and are left plain as the temple faces the east and, every year, at the time of the equinoxes, the Sun shines directly into this central shrine.

40. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: The style of the sculptures during the period between the ninth and eleventh centuries in Bengal (including Bangladesh) and Bihar is known as the **Pala style**, named after the ruling dynasty at the time, while the style of those of the mid-eleventh to mid-thirteenth centuries is named after the **Sena kings**. While the Palas are celebrated as patrons of many Buddhist monastic sites, the temples from that region are known to express the local Vanga style. The ninth century Siddheshvara Mahadeva temple in Barakar in Burdwan District, for example, shows a tall curving shikhara crowned by a large amalaka and is an example of the early Pala style. Many local vernacular building traditions of Bengal also influenced the style of temples in that region. Most prominent of these was the shape of the curving

or sloping side of the bamboo roof of a Bengali hut. The Temples began to copy the **double-roofed (Dochala) or four-roofed (Chauchala) structure of the thatched huts**. This led to the evolution of the **typical Bengali style** in Temple architecture.

41. (d)

Explanation:

Option (a) is not correct: Unlike the Nagara temple, the Dravida temple is enclosed within a compound wall. The front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre, which is known as a Gopuram. **Gopuram is not a feature of Nagara temple.**

Option (b) is not correct: The shape of the main temple tower known as Vimana in Tamil Nadu is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically rather than the curving shikhara of North India. **Vimana is a feature of Dravida architecture only.**

Option (c) is not correct: In the South Indian temple, the word 'Shikhara' is used only for the crowning element at the top of the temple which is usually shaped like a small Stupika or an octagonal cupola— this is equivalent to the Amlak and Kalasha of North Indian temples. **The North Indian idea of multiple shikharas rising together as a cluster was not popular in South India.** Whereas at the entrance to the North Indian temple's garbhagriha, it would be usual to find images such as Mithunas and the river goddesses, Ganga and Yamuna, in the south you will generally find sculptures of fierce Dvarapalas or the doorkeepers guarding the temple.

Option (d) is correct: It is common to find a large water reservoir, or a temple tank, enclosed within the complex temples in South India. Subsidiary shrines are either incorporated within the main temple tower, or located as

distinct, separate small shrines beside the main temple. At some of the most sacred temples in South India, the main temple in which the garbhagriha is situated has, in fact, one of the smallest towers. This is because it is usually the oldest part of the temple. **Main deity is present in Garbhagriha in both styles of temple architecture.**

42. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Solanki School also known as **Maru-Gurjara style** in the North-Western parts of India including **Gujarat and Rajasthan**, developed under the patronage of **Solanki rulers**. The features of this school included:

- The Temple walls were devoid of any carvings.
- The Garbhagriha was connected with the Mandapa both internally as well as externally. **(Statement 2 is correct)**
- The porticos had decorative arched gateways known as Torans.
- A unique feature of this school is the presence of **step-tank, known as Surya kund** in the proximity of the temple. The steps of the tank are full of small temples with wooden carvings present in them. **(Statement 3 is correct)**
- The Solankis used a variety of material to make temples including sandstone, black basalt and soft marble.
- Most of the temples are **east-facing** and designed such that every year during the equinoxes, the sun rays fall directly into the central shrine. **(Statement 4 is not correct)**
- Famous Temple: **Modhera Sun Temple**, Gujarat (built in 1026–27 by Bhima-I)

43. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: An important piece of Chola sculpture was the **sculpture of Nataraja in the Tandava dance posture**. Though the earliest known Nataraja sculpture, which has been excavated at Ravana Phadi Cave at Aihole, was made during the early Chalukya rule, the sculpture reached its peak under the Cholas.

44. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: With the waning of Chola and Pandya power, the **Hoysalas of Karnataka** grew to prominence in South India and became the most important patrons **centred at Mysore**. The remains of around hundred temples have been found in southern Deccan, though it is only three of them that are most frequently discussed: the temples at **Belur, Halebid and Somnathpuram**.

The most characteristic feature of these temples is that they grow extremely complex with so many projecting angles emerging from the previously straightforward square temple, that the plan of these temples starts **looking like a star and is thus known as a Stellate-plan**. Since they are made out of **soapstone**, which is a relatively soft stone, the artists were able to carve their sculptures intricately. This can be seen particularly in the jewellery of the gods that adorn their temple walls.

The Hoysaleswara temple (Lord of the Hoysalas) at Halebid in Karnataka was built in dark schist stone by the Hoysala king in 1150. **Hoysala temples** are sometimes called **Hybrid or Vesara** as their unique style seems neither completely Dravida nor Nagara, but somewhere in between. They are easily distinguishable from other medieval temples by their **highly original star-**

like ground plans and a profusion of decorative carvings.

45. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The rulers of the **Vijayanagara Empire** (1335-1565 AD) were great patrons of art and architecture with **capital at Hampi (Karnataka)**. They combined the features of Chola, Hoysalas, Pandyas, Chalukyas architectural styles. Under them, the architectural style began getting influenced by the Indo-Islamic style of Bijapur, which in turn was reflected in the temples built during this period. Examples of the architectural marvels of Hampi are:

Lotus Mahal: Lotus Mahal had nine towers – a high central one, and eight along the sides.

Hazara Rama Temple: It was probably meant to be used only by the King and his family.

Virupaksha Temple: The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishnadeva Raya to mark his accession. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars.

Vitthala Temple: The principal deity was Vitthala, a **form of Vishnu** generally worshipped in Maharashtra. The introduction of the worship of the deity in Karnataka is another indication of the ways in which the rulers of Vijayanagara drew on different traditions to create an imperial culture. As in the case of other temples, this temple too has several halls and a unique shrine designed as a chariot.

46. (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Palitana Temples are located in Shatrunjay hills in Kathiawar, **Gujarat**. It is regarded as the holiest site, especially by Svetambara sect. It is mainly dedicated to Rishabha, the first tirthankara. It has more than 800 marble temples.

Pair 2 is not correctly matched: Mangi-Tungi located near Tahrabad in **Maharashtra**. It is a twin-pinnacled peak with plateau in between and dedicated to Jainism and considered as a gateway to the state of enlightenment. It enshrines images of Tirthankaras in several postures including Padmasana and kayotsarga and were made around 6th century AD. Recently in **2016, Statue of Ahimsa, a 108 ft idol carved in monolithic stone** was consecrated here. **It is recorded in the Guinness Book of World Records as the tallest Jain idol in the world.**

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Dilwara Temples, Mount Abu in **Rajasthan** has five marvellous temples built of marble with intricate carvings. The oldest of which Vimal Vasahi temple was built by Vimal Shah in 11th century AD. The other temples are Luna Vasahi, Pittalhar, Parshvanath and Mahavir Swami, built through 13th-17th century.

Pair 4 is not correctly matched: In **Shravanabelagola in Karnataka**, the Gomateswara statue is of Lord Bahubali, the son of the first Jain Tirthankar is located. The famous statue of Gomateshwara, the granite statue of Lord Bahubali which stands eighteen metres or fifty-seven feet high, is the world's tallest monolithic free-standing structure. It was commissioned by Camundaraya, the General-in-Chief and Prime Minister of the Ganga Kings of Mysore. It has several 'Basadis' or Jain temples.

47. (a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: Buland Darwaza the imposing 40 metre red sandstone structure was built in 1576 AD, to commemorate **Akbar's victory over Gujarat**. It is the **highest gateway** of the world. Salim Chishti's tomb is the only one building at Fatehpur Sikri made up of white marble. It is in the imperial complex which also has Buland Darwaza and Jama Masjid.

48. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Akbar's mausoleum is located in **Sikandra, Agra**. The shape of tomb is pyramidal and consists of five storeys. The entire tomb is constructed of red sandstone but for the top storey which is constructed in white marble.

Statement 2 is correct: The tomb of **Sher Shah Suri** is in the **Sasaram** town of **Bihar** State, India. He died in an accidental gunpowder explosion in the fort of Kalinjar on 13 May 1545 AD. This tomb is an example of Indo-Islamic architecture, it was designed by the architect Mir Muhammad Aliwal Khan and built between 1540 and 1545. The entire tomb is constructed of red sandstone.

Statement 3 is not correct: Babur's tomb is located at **Kabul, Afghanistan**.

Additional Information:

Humayun's tomb in Delhi is a fine specimen of the great Mughal architecture. Built in 1570, the Tomb is of particular cultural significance as it was the **first garden-tomb** on the Indian subcontinent. This historic monument was erected by Humayun's queen Hamida Banu Begam (Haji Begam).

49. (c)

Explanation:

Muslims absorbed many features of local cultures and traditions and combined them with their own architectural practices. Thus, in the field of architecture, a mix of many structural techniques, stylised shapes, and surface decorations came about through constant interventions of acceptance, rejection or modification of architectural elements. These architectural entities or categories showcasing multiple styles are known as **Indo-Saracenic** or **Indo-Islamic architecture**. Some of the features of Indo-Islamic architecture are:

- The **use of arch and domes** gained prominence during this period. It was known as 'Arcuate' style of architecture and replaced the traditional Trabeate style of architecture. **(Statement 1 is correct)**
- The Islamic rulers introduced the use of Minars around the Mosques and The Mausoleums.
- Mortar was used as a cementing agent in their constructions.
- The Indo-Islamic architecture **avoided** the use of human and animal figures. **(Statement 2 is not correct)**
- While the Hindu architecture had become too congested, the Indo-Islamic architecture introduced spaciousness, massiveness, and breadth to it.
- While the previous structures used sculptures as means of decoration, the Indo-Islamic architecture used **calligraphy** as means of decoration.
- **Arabesque method** was also used for decoration. Arabesque meant the use of geometrical vegetal ornamentation and was characterised by a continuous stem

which split regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems. The secondary stems, in turn, split again or returned to merge with the main stem creating a decorative pattern.

- The architecture of this period heavily used the **principles of geometry** - from decorative pattern to imbuing a sense of symmetry.
- The buildings had **intricate Jali works**, which signifies the importance of light in Islamic religion.
- An important feature of the architecture during this period was the use of **water in the premises** of the constructions in the form of courtyard pools, fountains and small drains.
- The Islamic rulers introduced the **Charbagh style of gardening**, in which a square block was divided into four adjacent identical gardens.
- The architectures of these times also used the **pietra-dura** technique for inlay of precious stones and gems into the walls for decoration. The Techniques of **Tessellation** (mosaic designs) and **Pietra dura** were made use of for surface decoration particularly in the dado panels of the walls. **(Statement 3 is correct)**
- Another unique feature was the use of foreshortening technique in the buildings, such that the inscriptions appear to be closer than they really are.

50.(a)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: The **Red Fort of Agra** is a powerful **fortress founded in 1565** by the Emperor **Akbar** (1556-1605) **on the right bank of the Yamuna**. It is placed today on the north-west extremity of the Shah Jahan Gardens

which surround the Taj Mahal and clearly form, with them, a monumental unity.

This bastioned fortress, with walls of **Red sandstone** rising above a moat and interrupted by graceful curves and lofty bastions, encompasses within its enclosure walls of 2.5 km, the imperial city of the Mughal rulers. The wall has two gates, the Delhi Gate, and the Amar Singh Gate.

Additional information:

Shah Jahan, who **built the Taj Mahal**, was **imprisoned by his son Aurangzeb in Agra Fort**, from which he had a view of the building erected for his deceased wife. Shah Jahan is said to have died in the Musamman Burj, a tower with a beautiful marble balcony.

51. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The **Champaner-Pavagadh Archaeological Park** with its ancient Hindu architecture, temples and special water-retaining installations, together with its religious, military and agricultural structures, dating back to the regional capital city built by Mehmud Begda in the 16th century, represents a perfect **blend of Hindu and Muslim architecture**, mainly in the Great Mosque (Jami Masjid), which was a model for later mosque architecture in India. This special style comes from the significant period of **regional Sultanates**. It is furthermore an outstanding example of a very short-lived capital, making the best use of its setting, topography and natural. It is located in **Gujarat**.

52. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Abhaya Mudra indicates fearlessness and symbolises

strength and inner security. The right hand is raised to shoulder height with arm bent. The palm of the right-hand faces outwards, and the fingers are upright and joined. The left-hand hangs downwards by the side of the body. This gesture was shown by Buddha **immediately after attaining enlightenment.**

Additional information:

Dhyana Mudra: It indicates meditation and is also called 'Samadhi' or 'Yoga' Mudra. It depicts Buddha with both hands in the lap, back of the right hand resting on the palm of the left hand with fingers extended. In many statues, the thumbs of both hands are shown touching at the tips, thus forming a mystic triangle. It signifies attainment of spiritual perfection. This Mudra was used by Buddha during the **final meditation under the Bodhi tree.**

Bhumisparsha Mudra: It is one of the most common Mudras found in statues of Buddha. It depicts the Buddha sitting in meditation with his left hand, palm upright, in his lap, and his right hand touching the earth. This mudra is commonly associated with blue Buddha known as Akshobya. It reflects 'Calling the Earth to Witness the Truth' and it represents the moment of Buddha attaining enlightenment.

Dharmachakra Mudra: It means 'Turning the Wheel of the Dharma or Law', i.e., setting into motion the wheel of Dharma. This Mudra involves both hands. The right hand is held at chest level with the palm facing outwards. A mystic circle is formed by joining the tips of the index finger and the thumb. The left hand is turned inward, and the index finger and thumb of this hand join to touch the right hand's circle. This gesture was exhibited by Lord Buddha while he **preached the first sermon** to a companion after his enlightenment in the Deer Park of Sarnath.

53. (b)

Explanation:

Pair 1 is not correctly matched: **Bagh Caves** is located on the bank of Baghni River in Madhya Pradesh; it is a group of nine **Buddhist caves** developed around 5th-6th century AD. It is architecturally very similar to the Ajanta caves. Most significant cave here is Rang Mahal. Paintings in Bagh caves are more materialistic rather than spiritualistic.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: **Junagadh Caves** are **Buddhist caves** located in Junagadh District of Gujarat. In place of caves, three different sites can be found: (1) Khapra Kodiya, (2) Baba Pyare and (3) Uparkot. A unique feature of the Junagadh caves is the presence of a 30-50 ft high citadel known as "Upar Kot" in front of the prayer hall.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: **Mandapeshwar Caves** is located in Borivalli near Mumbai and also known as Montperir caves; it was developed in late Gupta period as a **Brahmanical cave (Hinduism)**. However, it was later converted into a Christian cave. The remains of the site include sculptures of Natraja, Sada Shiva and Ardhanarishwara. The church and its graveyard are situated above the cave precincts.

54. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Sawant Singh composed devotional poetry on Krishna and Radha in Brajhasha under the pen name Nagari Das. He is said to have been passionately in love with a young singer, who was accorded the title '**Bani Thani**', the **bewitching lady of fashion**, because of her unparalleled beauty and elegance. She was an attendant of Raj Singh's wife and a gifted poetess, singer and dancer. Bani Thani was Sawant Singh's muse for the poetry he wrote,

celebrating the love of Radha and Krishna. He writes about her in a poem Bihari Jas Chandrika, which became the basis for **Nihal chand's painting of Bani Thani**, thus, representing a blending of poetry and painting.

The **exaggerated facial type of Kishangarh**, which becomes the distinctive and salient stylistic feature of the Kishangarh School, is believed to have been derived from the attractively **sharp facial features of Bani Thani**.

Additional information:

Maru Ragini, a particular set of Ragamala paintings from **Mewar**, is, especially, important as one of its paintings bears crucial documentary evidence regarding its artist, patron, place and date of painting.

Baramasa is a popular theme of **Bundi** paintings. It is an atmospheric description of the 12 months by Keshav Das that is part of the tenth chapter of Kavipriya written for Rai Parbin, a celebrated courtesan of Orchha.

'**Krishna Swinging and Radha in Sad Mood**' painting, illustrating Rasikapriya, is notable as it is inscribed with a date and name of the artist. Painted in 1683 by artist Nuruddin, who worked in the court of **Bikaner** from 1674 to 1698, it presents a stark and simple composition with minimal and suggestive representation of architecture and elements of landscape.

55. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The term 'Rajasthani Schools of Painting' pertains to the schools of painting that prevailed in the Princely Kingdoms and Thikanas of what roughly constitutes Rajasthan and parts of Madhya Pradesh in the present time, such as Mewar, **Bundi**, Kota, Jaipur, Bikaner, **Kishangarh**, Jodhpur (Marwar), Malwa,

Sirohi and other such principalities largely between the sixteenth and early nineteenth centuries.

Scholar Anand Coomaraswamy in 1916 coined the term 'Rajput Paintings' to refer to these as most rulers and patrons of these kingdoms were Rajputs. He, specifically, coined it to categorise and differentiate this group from the much-known Mughal School of Painting.

- The **Mughal School** dominates the scene from the sixteenth century through the courts of Delhi, Agra, **Fatehpur Sikri** and Lahore.
- The **Deccani School** flourished in centres, such as **Ahmednagar**, Bijapur, Golconda and Hyderabad from the sixteenth century.
- The **Pahari paintings** can be grouped into two major groups: **Basholi School** and Kangra School.

56. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Akbar was responsible for establishment of an entire department devoted to the paintings and scribing of his documents. He established a formal artistic studio called **Tasvir Khana** where the artists were hired on salary and they developed their own styles. Akbar looked upon paintings as a means of study and amusement. He believed that a painting could show the demeanour of the subject and regularly awarded painters who created lifelike images.

Akbar also recognised the beauty of those Indian artists who had worked for previous rulers and invited them to work in his Tasvir khana. Hence, the 'Indian influence' started in the **Mughal paintings**. The defining features of paintings in Akbar's period are the **use of 3 dimensional figures and**

the continued use of foreshortening. Furthermore, the artists encouraged the use of calligraphy in the paintings.

One of the distinguishing features of this period was the transformation of popular art to the court art, i.e., the artist was more focused on depicting the scenes of court life than the life of the masses. Famous painters of this period include: **Daswanth, Basawan and Kesu.** Prominent illustrated manuscripts during Akbar's reign are **Tutinama, Hamzanama, Anvar-i-Suhaili and Gulistan of Sadi.**

57. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The idea of the Bengal school came up with the works of **Abanindranath Tagore** in early 20th century. His Arabian night series made a mark on a global scale as it was path breaking from the previous schools of Indian painting and brought in something new. He tried to **incorporate Swadeshi values** in India art and tried to reduce the influence of Western materialistic style among artists. He is known for his **painting 'Bharat Mata'** and various Mughal-themed paintings.

Statement 2 is correct: **Raja Ravi Verma** is one of India's greatest painters. He is considered to be the originator of the School of modern painting. He belonged to the State of Kerala and is known as the '**Father of Modern Indian Art**'. Some of his extremely famous works include Ladies in the Moonlight, Shakuntala, Damayanti and Swan, etc. He gained nationwide recognition for his paintings from the epic Ramayana especially the one titled "**Ravana kidnapping Sita and killing Jatayu**". A film has been made on him named '**Rang Rasiya**'.

58. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: The **Bengal school** is supposed to have a reactionary approach to the existing styles of paintings. This school is unique as they use simple colours. The idea of the Bengal school came up with the works of **Abanindranath Tagore** in early 20th century.

The other notable painter of this school was **Nandalal Bose** whose works led to further development of Modern Indian Art. He was also associated with Santiniketan. He is known for his white-on-black Gandhi sketch of the Dandi March, which become iconic during 1930s. He was also entrusted with the task of illuminating the original document of the Constitution of India.

Another most famous painter of this school was **Rabindranath Tagore**. His paintings were unique as they used dominant black lines that made the subject look prominent. He made small sized paintings. Some art historians argue that his paintings can be linked to his writings. Other famous painters of Bengal school are **Asit Kumar Haldar, Manishi Dey, Mukul Dey, Sunayani Devi, etc.**

Additional information:

Raja Ravi Verma is one of India's greatest painters. He is considered to be the originator of the School of modern painting. He belonged to the State of **Kerala** and is known as the '**Father of Modern Indian Art**'.

59. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Humayun's rule began a period of intense patronage for the art of painting and calligraphy. From his period, we get clear visual and textual documents that testify an active

interest in building an artistic repertoire and an imperial atelier. This is an indication of Humayun's artistic taste and helps us form a picture of Humayun as a connoisseur and an aesthete. He founded the **Nigaar Khana (Painting workshop)**, which was also a part of his library.

Statement 2 is correct: Humayun started the project of illustration of **Hamza Nama** that was continued by his son and successor Akbar. Hamza Nama is an illustrated account of the heroic deeds of Hamza, the uncle of Prophet Muhammad. Akbar took delight in hearing the stories of Hamza, a character much loved in the Middle East popular and intellectual circles, which were read out aloud by a professional narrator. Hamza Nama was the one of **most prominent themes of Mughal paintings**.

Statement 3 is correct: Akbar envisioned cultural integration and commissioned translation of several revered Hindu texts. He commissioned translation and illustration of revered Sanskrit texts into Persian. **The Persian translation and illustrated version of the Hindu epic Mahabharata** done this period came to be known as **Razm Nama**. This was completed in 1589 under the supervision of master artist Daswant. This manuscript was scribed in ornate calligraphy and contained 169 paintings. The translation and illustration of the Ramayana were also carried out around this time. Artists like Govardhan and Miskin were celebrated for their visuals of court scenes.

Statement 4 is correct: **Akbar Nama**, an extraordinary manuscript, containing a **detailed account of Akbar's political and personal life**, was one of the most expensive projects undertaken by Akbar.

60. (d)

Explanation:

In 1526, **Babur, the first Mughal emperor**, came from present day Uzbekistan and was a descendent of Emperor Timur and Chatghtai Turk.

Statement 1 is correct: Babur established a tradition of keeping **memoirs**, a practice which was **followed by his successors in India**. The books and albums that were produced in the royal ateliers were not only calligraphed but also painted. These books of value were preserved and passed on to members of the royal family or gifted to those perceived as deserving. Babur had a keen eye for portraiture, and this is also recorded in his memoirs.

Statement 2 is correct: Among the Artists, who find mention in Babur's memoirs is Bihzad. **Bihzad's** work was dainty but he did not draw the faces well; he used to greatly lengthen the double chin (Ghab-Ghab); and drew bearded faces admirably. Bihzad was a master artist from the **Persian school of painting**, Herat (now in present day Afghanistan), and was known for his sophisticated compositions and colour tints. Also, **Shah Muzaffar** finds a mention as a **painter**, who Babur thought excelled in the representation of hairstyle.

Statement 3 is correct: **Babur's detailed accounts in Baburnama**, his autobiography, are **narratives of the Emperor's political career and artistic passion**. Baburnama reflects the love and fondness that Babur had as an outsider for the Indian land and ecology.

61. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Thanjavur or Tanjore School is famous for the **special style of decorative paintings**. Mysore paintings were patronised by

the rulers of the Mysore province and continued in the British period too. The major theme of the Mysore paintings is the depiction of Hindu Gods and Goddesses. The unique part of the **Mysore paintings** is that they had **two or more** figures in each painting and **one figure predominates** all the others in size and colour.

Statement 2 is not correct: Both Tanjore and Mysore paintings have originated from the same source - Vijayanagara paintings to begin with and their Nayaka paintings subsequently.

Additional information:

Tanjore Painting was probably the result of the defeat of Thanjavur Nayakas by Marathas and the fall of Vijayanagara empire. The Maratha rulers immensely patronised them during the 18th century. These paintings are unique as they are mostly created on glass and wooden planks (Palagai padam) instead of cloth and vellum as preferred in North India. They are unique because of the use of brilliant colour patterns and the liberal use of gold leaf. It has been recognised as Geographical Indication (GI) by Government of India.

Mysore Painting use the 'gesso paste', which is a mixture of white lead powder, gamboge and glue. This gives a particular base to the painting that develops sheen on the background. They counter it with the use of muted colours that are not so bright so as to counteract the background.

62. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Along with the naturalistic Kangra style in the Pahari region, there also flourished a folk style of painting in the **Kulu-Mandi** area, mainly inspired by the local tradition. The style is marked by **bold drawing and the use of dark and dull colours**.

Statement 2 is correct: Though influence of the Kangra style is observed in certain cases yet the Kulu-Mandi style maintains its distinct folkish character. A large number of portraits of the Kulu and Mandi Rulers and miniatures on other themes are available in this style.

Statement 3 is correct: Another example of the Kulu painting is of '**Two girls flying Kites**'. The miniature is in the folk style of the late 18th century and is marked by bold drawing and dark and dull colour scheme. The background colour is dull blue. The girls are wearing the typical costumes and ornaments which prevailed in the Kulu region in that period. Two flying parrots indicate sky in a symbolic manner. The miniature belongs to the collection of the National Museum.

63. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Babur was succeeded by his son **Humayun** in 1530, who unfortunately fell prey to political unrest, and his life took many unexpected turns. Dethroned by an Afghan, Sher Khan (Sher Shah), Humayun took refuge in the court of the Safavid Persian ruler, Shah Tahmasp. With the assistance of Shah Tahmasp, Humayun established his court in Kabul in 1545.

Humayun increasingly identified himself with a political and cultural agenda for his dynastic empire that was eclectic and assimilative. Impressed by the artists and with an ambition to recreate such art workshops in India, Humayun brought back with him the master artists when he regained power in India. He **invited two Persian artists - Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdus Samad - to establish a studio in his court and carry out royal paintings**. It is important to note here that both the artists were famous and respected particularly for their skills in

the art of portraiture.

64.(d)

Explanation:

Phad Painting: Originating in **Rajasthan**, Phad is mainly a religious form of **scroll painting** depicting folk deities Pabuji or Devnarayan. The 30- or 15 feet-long canvas or cloth that it is painted on is called Phad. Vegetable colours and a running narrative of the lives and heroic deeds of deities characterise these paintings. **(Pair 1 is correctly matched)**

Warli Painting: Originated by the **Warli Tribes** of Maharashtra from the **Western Ghats** of India, in 2500 BCE, this is easily one of the oldest art forms of India. It is mainly the use of circles, triangles and squares to form numerous shapes and depict daily life activities like fishing, hunting, festivals, dance and more. What sets it apart is the human shape: a circle and two triangles. All the paintings are done on a red ochre or dark background, while the shapes are white in colour. **(Pair 2 is correctly matched)**

Cheriyal Scroll: A part of the **Nakashi artform**, Cheriyal scrolls were once sociologically and culturally significant. Conventionally used as a tool for educating the unlettered villagers, these painted scrolls were also used by the village bard as a visual aid to go with his stories and ballads. The earliest known painted scroll can be dated back to 1625 in the **Telangana region** which was then ruled by the Qutub Shahis of Golconda. The art form involved paintings that depicted scenes from the Hindu mythology and also stories that were meant to educate the village folks. **(Pair 3 is correctly matched)**

65.(d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Ellora caves are important site of cave architecture. It is a group of **34 caves** – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain. These set of caves were developed during the period between 5th and 11th centuries AD by various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Cave No. 16 is **Kailasha Temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva. It was developed under the patronage of **Rashtrakuta** King Krishna I and was carved out of a monolith, and even has a courtyard. In Cave No. 16, there is also a sculpture on the wall of **Kailasha temple depicting 'Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha'**. It is considered one of the masterpieces of Indian sculpture.

66.(d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The Bagh Caves, consisting of **Buddhist mural paintings**, are located 97 km from Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. These rock-cut cave monuments are not natural but carved over a period of time during the ancient India mostly during the Satvahana period. The Bagh caves, like those at Ajanta, were excavated by master craftsmen on perpendicular sandstone rock face of a hill across the seasonal stream of Baghani. Out of the original nine caves, only five have survived, all of which are viharas or resting places for monks, having a quadrangular plan. Most significant cave here is Rang Mahal. Paintings in Bagh caves are more materialistic rather than spiritualistic. **Ajanta and Ellora caves** are also known for Mural Paintings. Other prominent places for Mural Traditions of India are:

- **Ananthapadmanabh Temple, Kasarghod**
- **Lepakshi temple**
- **Thanjavoor**

- Mattancheri Palace
- Padmanabhapuram Palace, Thakkala

67. (c)

Explanation:

The prehistoric period in the early development of human beings is commonly known as the Old Stone Age or the Palaeolithic Age. Prehistoric paintings have been found in many parts of the world. In India the earliest paintings have been reported from the Upper Palaeolithic times. The subjects of their drawings were human figures, human activities, geometric designs, and animal symbols. Remnants of rock paintings have been found on the walls of the caves situated in several districts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Bihar. **Lakhudiyar, Kupgallu, Piklihal and Tekkalkota** were the important prehistoric sites where paintings were found.

The richest paintings are reported from the Vindhya ranges of Madhya Pradesh and their Kaimurean extensions into Uttar Pradesh. These hill ranges are full of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains, and they are also full of forests, wild plants, fruits, streams and creeks, thus a perfect place for Stone Age people to live. Among these the largest and most spectacular rock-shelter is located in the Vindhya hills at **Bhimbetka** in Madhya Pradesh.

Additional information:

Bhimbetka is located forty-five kilometres south of Bhopal, in an area of ten square kilometres, having about eight hundred rock shelters, five hundred of which bear paintings. The caves of Bhimbetka were discovered in 1957–58 by eminent archaeologist **V.S. Wakankar** and later on many more were

discovered. The themes of paintings found here are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images. These include hunting, dancing, music, horse and elephant riders, animal fighting, honey collection, decoration of bodies, and other household scenes. The rock art of Bhimbetka has been classified into various groups on the bases of style, technique, and superimposition. The drawings and paintings can be categorised into **seven historical periods**. Period I is Upper Palaeolithic; Period II is Mesolithic; and Period III is Chalcolithic. After Period III, there are four successive periods.

68. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct:

The Aihole inscription was written by the Ravikirti, who was the court poet of **Pulakeshin-II**. Most important source of information regarding the rule of Pulakeshin II is provided by Aihole inscription. The inscription is one of the finest pieces of poetry **written in Sanskrit language and Hale Kannada script**.

69. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The abacus and the animal part of the Sarnath pillar form the official National Emblem of India. In the abacus of the Sarnath pillar, four animals are shown representing four directions - a galloping horse (west), an elephant (east), a bull (south) and a lion (north).

Statement 2 is not correct: In the National Emblem of India, the words '**Satyameva Jayate**' are taken from the '**Mundaka Upanishad**', meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs', are inscribed below

the abacus in **Devanagari script**. The Capital is crowned by the Wheel of the Law (Dharma Chakra).

70. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Kashmir shot into literary prominence, when **Kalhana wrote Rajatarangini** in Sanskrit but this was in the language of the elite. For locals, Kashmiri was the popular dialect. Here also the Bhakti movement played its role. One **Lal Ded**, who lived in the fourteenth century, was probably the **first to sing in the Kashmiri language**. She was a Shaivite mystic. After Islam spread in this area, the Sufi influence also came to be visible. **Haba Khatoon**, Mahjoor, Zinda Kaul, Noor Din also known as Nund Rishi, Akhtar Mohiuddin, Sufi Ghulam Mohammad and Dina Nath Nadim wrote **devotional poetry in Kashmiri**. All these people contributed to the **growth of Kashmiri literature**.

71. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Sangam literature can roughly be divided into two groups, **Narrative** (Melkannakku) and **Didactic** (Kilkanakku). Both these types of texts suggest several stages of social evolution. The **Narrative** texts consist of heroic poetry in which heroes are glorified and perpetual wars and cattle raids are frequently mentioned. They show that the early **Tamil people were primarily pastoral**. The Narrative Sangam texts give some idea of the state formation in which the army consisted of a group of warriors, and the taxation system and judiciary arose in rudimentary form.

Statement 2 is not correct: The texts also tell us about **trade, merchants, craftsmen, and farmers**. They speak of several towns such as Kanchi, Korkai,

Madurai, Puhar, and Uraiyur.

72. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: The **Vedangas** are the **last treatises** of the Vedic Literature. Paniniya Shiksha (41-42) narrates two verses on the importance of the Vedangas which describe **Veda as a Purusha having six limbs as six Vedangas**: Chandas are his two feet, **Kalpa** are his two arms, Jyotisha are his eyes, **Nirukta** is his ears, **Shiksha** is his nose and Vyakarana is his mouth. The oldest record of their names occurs in the **Mundaka Upanishad** where they are named as:

- Chandas or Meter
- Kalpa or Ritual
- Jyotisha or Astronomy
- Nirukta or Etymology
- Shiksha or Phonetics or Pronunciation
- Vyakarana or Grammar

Additional information:

According to **Puranas**, there are **five characteristic features or subjects** dealt with in each Maha Purana and these are: **Sarga** (the process of creation of Universe), Pratisarga (the periodical process of destruction and creation), Manvantara (the various eras), **Vamsa** (the histories of the solar and lunar dynasties), and Vamsanucharita (the royal lineage).

73. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: the earliest epic poem in Tamil, written in the 5th–6th century AD by Prince Ilanko Adikal (Ilango Adigal). Silappathikaram literally in Tamil means, "The Jeweled Anklet".

Statement 2 is incorrect: Author of the epic is Ilango Adikal, is supposed to be an ascetic-prince and the younger brother of Cheran king Senguttuvan. A chief character of the story is Kannagi, who seeks revenge on the Pandya kingdom for her husband who was wrongly put to death. The poem gives a lot of insight into contemporary Tamil society, polity, values, and social life of the people.

74. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The word Upanishad means sitting down near someone and denotes a student sitting near his guru to learn. Eventually, the word began to be used for the secret knowledge imparted by the guru to his selected pupils. A number of treatises were prepared, first orally and then in writing, and were called by the same name of Upanishad.

Statement 2 is correct: Upanishads are called Vedanta (the end of the Veda) firstly, because they denote the last phase of the Vedic period, and secondly because they reveal the final aim of the Veda. The Oldest Upanishads are Brihadranyaka and Chandogya Upanishads which date as back as the first millennium BC.

75. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct and 2 is incorrect: Ashtadhyayi ("Eight Chapters"), is a Sanskrit treatise on grammar written in the 6th to 5th-century BCE by the Indian grammarian Panini.

This work set the linguistic standards for Classical Sanskrit. It sums up in 4,000 sutras the science of phonetics and grammar that had evolved in the Vedic religion. Panini divided his work

into eight chapters, each of which is further divided into quarter chapters.

76. (a)

Explanation:

Ashvaghosha, a poet who composed a biography of the Buddha, the Buddhacharita, lived in the court of Kanishka. Ashvaghosha and other Buddhist scholars now wrote in Sanskrit. Ashvaghosha is considered to be the first Sanskrit dramatist.

Other scholars in the court of Kanishka included Parsva, Ashvaghosha, Vasumitra, Nagarjuna, Charaka, and Mathara. He also patronised the Greek engineer Agesilaus.

77. (d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: The Samkhya philosophy holds that reality is constituted of two principles one female and the other male i.e., Prakriti and Purusha respectively. **Prakriti and Purusha are completely independent and absolute.**

According to this system, **Purusha is mere consciousness, hence it cannot be modified or changed. Prakriti on the other hand is constituted of three attributes, thought, movement and the change or transformation of these attributes brings about the change in all objects. The Samkhya philosophy tries to establish some relationship between Purusha and Prakriti for explaining the creation of the universe. The Propounder of this philosophy was Kapila, who wrote the Samkhya Sutra. In fact, Samkhya school explained the phenomena of the doctrine of evolution and answered all the questions aroused by the thinkers of those days.**

78. (a)

Explanation:

Options (1, 2, and 5) are incorrect: The Vedas are the oldest scriptures in the world and the Indian philosophical systems are broadly classified on the basis of their acceptance of the authority of the Vedas into orthodox schools and Heterodox schools. The orthodox systems uphold the authority and supremacy of the Vedas while unorthodox or the heterodox did not believe in the authority of the Vedas. Nyaya, Vaisesika, Samkhya, Yoga, Mimamsa (Purva-Mimamsa), and Vedanta (Uttar-Mimamsa) are Orthodox Systems.

Options (3 and 4) are correct: Heterodox Systems do not accept the authority of Vedas. Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika, Charvakas, etc. are the heterodox systems.

79. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Both possessed the background of the Aryan culture and were inspired by the ascetic ideals and the philosophy of the Upanishads, particularly that of Sankhya-Yoga. Neglect of God or an atheistic attitude, pessimism, or conviction that human life is full of misery, the doctrines of transmigration of soul and Karma (action or deed), and a kind of dualism between spirit and matter are common to Hindu-Sankhya philosophy, Jainism and Buddhism.

Statement 2 is correct: Both were the products of intellectual, spiritual, and social forces of their age, and therefore, both stood up as revolts against the prevalent Brahmanical religion.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Jainism acknowledges the presence of soul in every animate and inanimate object, including the elements of the

universe such as water, air, wind, and fire. Buddhism is distinguished for its concept of non-soul or anatma.

80. (a)

Explanation:

It is Jainism which believes in "manyness of realities" or the doctrine of multiple realities – Anekantavada. Anekantavada emphasises that the ultimate truth and reality is complex, and has multiple-aspects i.e. theory of plurality. It refers to the simultaneous acceptance of multiple, diverse, even contradictory viewpoints.

81. (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) was the Tamil poet-saints of South India who espoused bhakti (devotion) to the Hindu god Vishnu or his avatar Krishna in their songs of longing, ecstasy, and service. They are venerated especially in Vaishnavism, which regards Vishnu or Krishna as the Supreme Being.

Statement 2 is correct: Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They were a group of 63 saints living in Tamil Nadu during the 6th to 8th centuries CE who were devoted to the Hindu god Shiva. They influenced the Bhakti movement in early medieval South India. The names of the Nayanars were first compiled by Sundarar.

82. (d)

Explanation:

The term Lingayat denotes a person who wears a personal linga, an iconic form of god Shiva, on the body which is received during the initiation ceremony. Lingayats are the followers of the 12th-

century social reformer-philosopher poet, Basaveshwara. Basaveshwara was against the caste system and Vedic rituals.

The Lingayats are strict monotheists. They enjoin the worship of only one God, namely, Linga (Shiva). The word 'Linga' does not mean Linga established in temples, but universal consciousness qualified by the universal energy (Shakti).

Lingayats had been classified as a Hindu subcaste called "Veerashaiva Lingayats" and they are considered to be Shaivites.

83. (a)

Explanation:

Guru Angad was an Indian religious leader and the second of the ten Sikh gurus. After the death of Guru Nanak in 1539 Guru Angad led the Sikh tradition. He compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script. He popularized and expanded the institution of Guru ka Langar which was started by Guru Nanak Dev. He began the process of collecting the hymns of Guru Nanak, contributed 62 or 63 hymns of his own.

84. (b)

Explanation:

Options (1, 3, and 4) are correct. India has a rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets. Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka, and Tamil Nadu are some of the regions where this form of puppetry has flourished. The string puppets of Orissa are known as Kundhei. The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta. The string puppets of

Rajasthan are called Kathputli.

Option (2) is incorrect: Shadow puppets are flat figures. They are cut out of leather, which has been treated to make it translucent. Shadow puppets are pressed against the screen with a strong source of light behind it. The manipulation between the light and the screen makes silhouettes or colourful shadows, as the case may be, for the viewers who sit in front of the screen. This tradition of shadow puppets survives in Orissa. Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. Tholu Bommalata belongs to Andhra Pradesh and Togalu Gombeyatta belongs to Karnataka.

85. (b)

Explanation:

Pair (1) is correctly matched: Saang, also known as Swang or Svang, is a popular folk dance-theatre form in Rajasthan, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, and Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh. Swang incorporates suitable theatrics and mimicry (or nakal) accompanied by song and dialogue. It is dialogue-oriented rather than movement-oriented.

Pair (2) is correctly matched: Maach is the traditional theatre form of Madhya Pradesh. The term Maach is used for the stage itself as also for the play. In this theatre, form songs are given prominence in between the dialogues.

Pair (3) is not correctly matched: Yakshagaana, traditional theatre form of Karnataka, is based on mythological stories and Puranas. The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata.

86. (c)

Explanation:

The Bhakti Cult in ancient India can be traced during and after Gupta period,

that is, 3rd- 4th Century AD.

Image worship started in Post- Mauryan period

The Vedic people worshipped various forces of nature as god, stress was on sacrifice but not on magico-ritual formulae, religion was based on material gains etc. Rituals and sacrifices (yajnas) became a daily routine of early vedic people.

87. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The transformation of the ancient Brahmanical faith into modern Hinduism can be regarded as the most distinguishing feature from the Gupta period onwards. Buddhism no longer received as much royal patronage as it did earlier. Brahmanism had come to the forefront. The Gupta rulers especially provided filling to the Bhagavata Sect of Hinduism.

Statement 2 is correct: Bhagavatism which was a contemporary to Buddhism and Jainism in origin and owed its birth to the stream of thought which began with Upanishads reached its zenith and became the most popular sect during Gupta age. The theory of Ten Avatars or incarnations of the supreme God Vishnu came to be accepted and among them, Krishna was considered the most important.

88. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Harsha followed the tolerant religious policy. A Shaivite in his early years, he gradually became a great patron of Buddhism.

Statement 2 is not correct: Kannauj assembly was convened to publicize and popularise the doctrines of Mahayana Buddhism and not Hinayana

Buddhism.

Statement 3 is correct: Banabhatt in his book Harshcharitra, mentions about the work of Harsha. He is remembered for the authorship of three dramas namely Priyadarshika, Ratnavali and Naganand.

89. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct:

Mahendravarman I (600-630 A.D) was a follower of Jainism in the early part of his career and converted to Shaivism under the influence of Saiva Saint ThirunavukkarasaraI alias Appar. He built a Shiva temple at Tiruvadi. The Mandagappattu inscription hails him as Vichitrachitta who constructed a temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. He assumes the number of titles like Gunabhara, Chettakari, Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitta, Mattavilasa. His title Chitrakaraphuli reveals his talent in painting. He also authored the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasnam.

90. (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: In Jammu and Kashmir, Zain-ul Abidin, popularly known as 'Badshah' (the Great King), initiated the practice of visiting the shrines of Lord Shiva at Amarnath and Devi Sharada in the Neelam valley (now in Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir).

Statement 2 is correct: In Bengal, Husain Shah gave encouragement to the worship of Satya Pir/Satya Narayana, a tradition where the Muslims and the Hindus shared faith in a commonly acceptable divinity with varying names.

Statement 3 is correct: The Sufis adopted a number of practices which were not very far from the practices

that were **associated with the Bhakti traditions**. Worshipping relics (Mu-e-Mubarak) of the Prophet and his footprints (Qadam-e-Rasul) were some such practices. Among others, celebrating Basant Panchami and removing the ill-effects of the evil eye by performing arti too became parts of the Sufi tradition.

91. (b)

Explanation:

Option (b) is correct: Bodhisattvas were supposed to be **persons who had attained enlightenment**. Once they attained enlightenment, they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace. However, instead of doing that, they **remained in the world to teach** and help other people. The worship of Bodhisattvas became very popular **during the rule of Kushana rulers**. It also spread throughout Central Asia, China, and later to Korea and Japan.

Additional information:

Persons who had access to the world of good and evil spirits are called **Shaman**.

Shramana are those who renounces the world and leads an ascetic life for the purpose of spiritual development and liberation.

92. (c)

Explanation:

Option (c) is correct: Some of the earliest **Bhakti movements** (c. sixth century) were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They travelled from place-to-place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their Gods.

The importance of the traditions of the Alvars and Nayanars was sometimes

indicated by the claim that their compositions were as important as the Vedas. For instance, one of the major anthologies of **compositions by the Alvars, the Nalayira Divyaprabandham**, was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that was cherished by the Brahmanas.

Additional information:

Some historians suggest that the Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the caste system and the dominance of Brahmanas or at least attempted to reform the system. To some extent, this is corroborated by the fact that Bhakts hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered "Untouchable".

93. (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The sharia is the law governing the Muslim community. Sharia law is a religious law forming part of the Islamic tradition. It is derived from the religious precepts of Islam.

Statement 2 is correct: It is based on the Qur'an and the hadis, traditions of the Prophet. With the establishment of Islam, the will of God, as transmitted in the Quran as the revelations of Muhammad, came to supersede every tribal custom. These writings in the Quran along with unwritten customs, also known as the Shariat is what governs Islamic society. Additionally, the Shariat is also based on the Hadith (actions and words of the Prophet as recorded by his companions). Originally, they were very broad and general solutions to practical problems in society.

94. (d)

Explanation:

All statements are correct.

The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith. The dance form evolved and expanded as a distinctive style of dance later on. This neo-Vaishnava treasure of Assamese dance and drama has been, for centuries, nurtured and preserved with great commitment by the Sattras i.e. Vaishnava maths or monasteries. Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras, this dance style has been aptly named Sattriya. It is basically a combination of music, dance and drama.

95. (c)

Explanation:

Lavani is folk dance of Maharashtra. It is a combination of song and dance and is an integral part of the folk drama-style spectacle of the state of Maharashtra as well as the surrounding areas in the Konkan or Coastal Region. The word 'Lavani' is taken from the word 'Lavanya', which means beauty. The dance is performed by women to the beats of Dholki (a percussion instrument) and is noted for its powerful rhythm.

Yakshagana is a traditional folk theater, developed in Dakshina Kannada, Udupi, Uttara Kannada, Shimoga and western parts of Chikmagalur districts, in the state of Karnataka and in Kasaragod district in Kerala that combines dance, music, dialogue, costume, make-up, and stage techniques with a unique style and form. It is believed to have evolved from pre-classical music and theatre during the period of the Bhakti

movement.

Mohiniyattam, is one of the famous classical dances of India that developed and remained popular in the state of Kerala. Kathakali is another classical dance form of Kerala. Mohiniyattam dance gets its name from the word Mohini – a historical enchantress avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu, who helps the good prevail over evil by developing her feminine powers.

96. (c)

Explanation:

Both statements are correct: The word Dhruvad is derived from Dhruva, the steadfast evening star that moves through the galaxy, and Pada meaning poetry. Traditionally, the dhruvad style of singing was performed with a tanpura and pakhawaj. The lyrics sung in Dhruvad are in a medieval form of Hindi and typically heroic in theme, or praise of a particular deity. It is a form of devotional music that traces its origin to the ancient text of Samveda. One significant characteristic of Dhruvad is the emphasis on maintaining the purity of the Raga.

97. (c)

Explanation:

In Hinduism, Sutras are a distinct type of literary composition, a compilation of short aphoristic statements.

Statement 1 is correct: Sruta Sutras are **ritual-related sutras** based on the Sritis. They are the manuals used by the Priests engaged in the performance of the grander Vedic sacrifices. They are concerned with the rituals related to fire, full moon, new moon, soma, animal sacrifices as well as seasonal offering made during Vedic times.

Statement 2 is correct: The Sulva Sutra, which are the **oldest books on Indian**

geometry are part of the Sruta Sutra. Sulva Sutras deals with complex fire altars of various shapes constructed with bricks of specific shapes and areas.

98.(a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Sushruta Samhita is an ancient Sanskrit text on medicine and surgery, and one of the most important such treatises on this subject to survive from the ancient world. The Compendium of Suśruta is one of the foundational texts of Ayurveda, alongside the Caraka-Saṃhitā, the Bheḷa-Saṃhitā, and the medical portions of the Bower Manuscript.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Nāṭya Śāstra is a Sanskrit text (not a Pali Text) on the performing arts. The text is attributed to sage Bharata Muni, and its first complete compilation is dated to between 200 BCE and 200 CE, but estimates vary between 800 BCE and 500 BCE.

99.(d)

Explanation:

Option (d) is correct: Culture is the expression of our nature in our modes of living and thinking. It may be seen in our literature, in religious practices, in recreation and enjoyment. Culture has two **distinctive components, namely, material and non-material**. Material culture consists of objects that are related to the material aspect of our life such as our dress, food, and household goods. Non-material culture refers to ideas, ideals, thoughts and belief.

Culture is a way of life. The **food habits, the clothes and attires, the language and the God worship** all are aspects of culture. All the achievements of Human beings as members of social groups can be called Culture. Art, music, literature,

architecture, sculpture, philosophy, religion and science can be seen as aspects of culture. However, culture also includes the customs, traditions, festivals, ways of living and **one's outlook on various issues of life**.

100. (d)

Explanation:

Option (a) is correct: 'Civilization' means having better ways of living and sometimes making nature bend to fulfill their needs. It also includes organizing societies into politically well-defined groups working collectively for improved conditions of life in matters of food, dress, communication, and so on.

Option (b) is correct: Culture is the 'Higher levels of inner refinement' of a Human being. Humans are not merely physical beings. They live and act at three levels: **Physical, Mental and Spiritual**. While better ways of living socially and politically and better utilization of nature around us may be termed as civilization. This is not enough to be cultured. Only when the deeper levels of a person's intellect and consciousness are brought into expression can we call him/her 'cultured'.

Option (c) is correct: Cultural heritage includes all those aspects or values of culture transmitted to Human beings by their ancestors from generation to generation. Besides the architectural creations, monuments, material artifacts, the intellectual achievements, philosophy, treasures of knowledge, scientific inventions and discoveries are also the part of heritage. In Indian context the contributions of Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Bhaskaracharya in the field of Mathematics, Astronomy and Astrology; Kanad and Varahmihir in the field of Physics; Nagarjuna in the field of Chemistry, Susruta and Charak in the field of Medicines and Patanjali in

the field of Yoga are profound treasures of Indian Cultural heritage.

Option (d) is not correct: Culture is liable to change, but our Heritage is not. We individuals, belonging to a culture or a particular group, may acquire or borrow certain cultural traits of other communities/cultures, but our belongingness to Indian cultural

heritage will remain unchanged. Our Indian cultural heritage will bind us together e.g., Indian literature and scriptures namely Vedas, Upanishads Gita and Yoga System etc. have contributed a lot by way of providing right knowledge, right action, behaviour, and practices as complementary to the development of civilization.

