

Q.1) Consider the following pairs.

| Sculpture | Material made from |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Mother goddess | Stone |
| 2. Bearded priest | Terracotta |
| 3. Dancing girl | Copper |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 and 3 only
- 3 only
- All the above
- None

Q.1) Solution (d)

Terracotta:

- Terracotta figures are more realistic in Gujarat sites and Kalibangan.
- Toy carts with wheels, whistles, rattles, bird and animals, gamesmen, and discs were also rendered in terracotta.
- **The most important terracotta figures are those represent Mother Goddess.**

Stone Statues:

- Stone statues found in Indus valley sites are excellent examples of handling the 3D volume.
- **Two major stone statues are: Bearded Man (Priest Man, Priest-King) and Male Torso**

Bronze Casting:

- Bronze casting was practiced in wide scale in almost all major sites of the civilization.
- The technique used for Bronze Casting was Lost Wax Technique.
- **Dancing girl and bull from Mohenjo-Daro.**

Do you know?

- Thousands of seals were discovered from the sites, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc.
- **Some seals were also been found in Gold and Ivory.**

THINK!

- Harappan pottery.

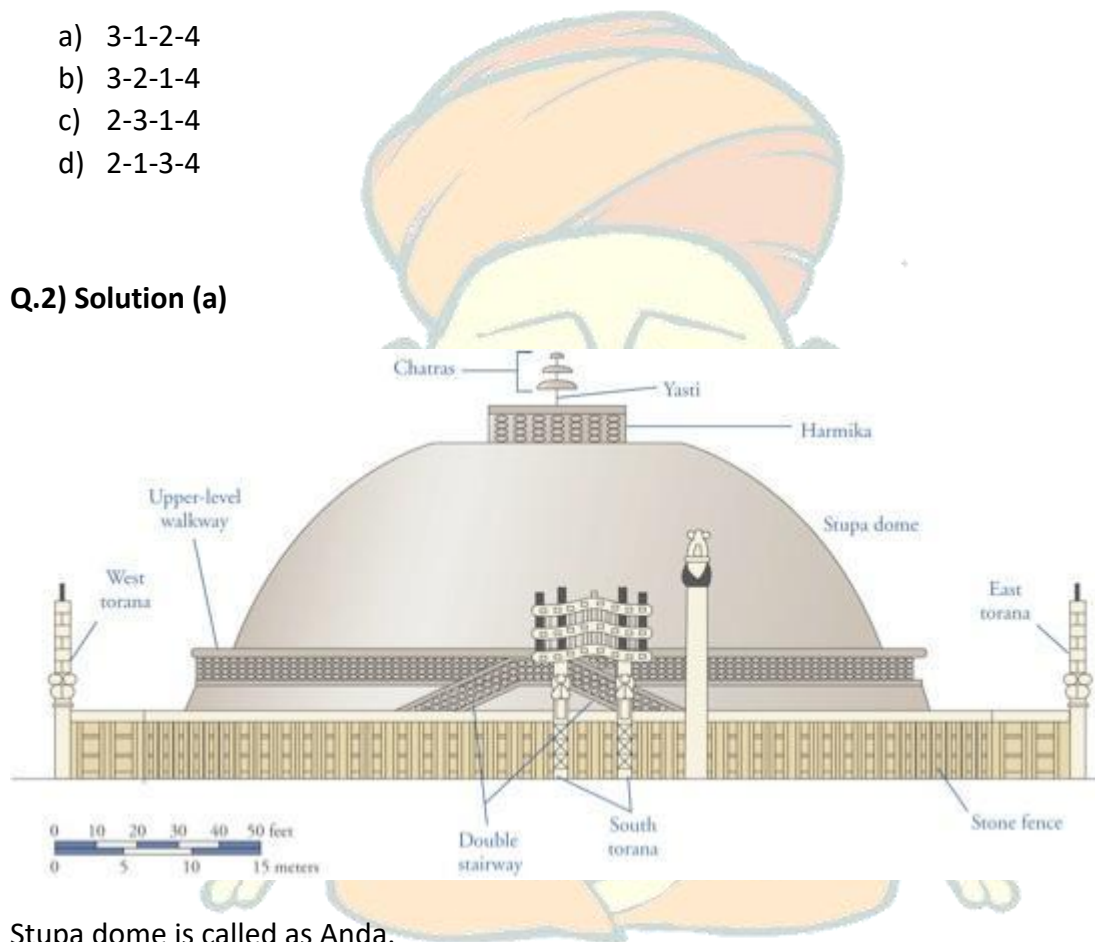
Q.2) Arrange the following parts of stupa from top to bottom.

1. Yasti
2. Harmika
3. Chatras
4. Anda

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.2) Solution (a)



Stupa dome is called as Anda.

Do you know?

- Śramaṇa means "seeker, one who performs acts of austerity, ascetic". The term refers to several Indian religious movements parallel to but separate from the historical Vedic religion. The śramaṇa tradition includes Jainism, Buddhism, and others such as the Ājīvikas, Ajñanas and Cārvākas.

THINK!

- Cave architecture of India.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs.

| Architecture style | Temple |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Nagara | Lingaraj temple, Puri |
| 2. Dravida | Ladkhan temple |
| 3. Vesara | Kailasnath temple |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

The Lingaraja temple, dating from the 11th century, is one of the grandest and is regarded as a gem of Nagara architectural style. This temple consists of the sanctum, a closed hall, a dancing hall and a hall of offerings. The famous temple of Jagannatha at Puri is roughly contemporaneous with the Lingaraja. It shows the same mature plan as the latter but is even loftier and is nearly 56.70 m high.

The Kailasanatha temple is a major example of the Dravida Architecture. The Kailasanatha temple complex is situated at Kanchi as a joint venture of Rajasimha or Narasimhavarman II and his son Mahendra III.

Vesara is a hybrid style that borrowed from the northern and southern styles. So, it is a mixture of both Nagara and Dravida styles of temple architecture. **Ladkhan temple, Doddabasappa temple, etc.**

Do you know?

Panchayatana Style of architecture.

- Main shrine is built on a rectangular plinth with four subsidiary shrines that are smaller and at the 4 corners.
- Hence, there are a total of five shrines and hence the name, Panchayatana.

THINK!

- Latina/ Rekha-Prasada shikhara
- Phamsana type shikhara

- Valabhi type shikhara

Q.4) Which of the following is NOT the feature of Indo-Islamic architecture?

- a) Arabesque method
- b) Charbagh style
- c) Pietra-dura
- d) Latina/Rekha Prasad

Q.4) Solution (d)

Feature of Indo-Islamic architecture

- Arcuade style
- Use of minars
- Use of Mortar
- Arabesque method
- Jaali works
- Use of water in the premises
- Charbagh style
- Pietra-dura technique
- Foresighting technique

Latina/ Rekha-Prasada:

- It is the simple and most common type of shikhara.
- It is square at the base and the walls curve or slopes inwards to a point on top.
- Latina types are mainly used for housing the garbhagriha.

Do you know?

Minars

- Minar, a common feature in the sub-continent.
- The most striking minars of medieval times are the Qutub Minar in Delhi and Chand Minar at Daulatabad.
- The everyday use of the minar was for the azaan or call to prayer.
- It's phenomenal height, however, symbolized the might and power of the ruler.

THINK!

- Sarais

Q.5) Consider the following statements about Ajanta cave paintings.

1. The subject matter of these paintings is Buddhist.
2. They were done under the reign of Sunga and Guptas.
3. They used tempera style.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 3 only
- c) All the above
- d) 2 only

Q.5) Solution (c)

The subject matter of these paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist. They are mostly associated with the Jatakas, collection of stories, recording the previous births of the Lord Buddha. The compositions of these paintings are large in extent, but the majority of the figures are smaller than life size. Principal characters in most of the designs are in heroic proportions.

These paintings were worked out under the reign of Sungas and Guptas.

They used tempera style i.e use of pigments.

Do you know?

- It would be interesting and perhaps necessary to discuss the technique and process of making Indian wall paintings which has been discussed in a special chapter of the Vishnudharmotaram, a Sanskrit text of the 5th/6th century A.D. The process of these paintings appears to have been the same in all the early examples that have survived with an only exception in the Rajarajeshwara temple at Tanjore which is supposed to be done in a true fresco method over the surface of the rock.

THINK!

- Pre-historic paintings of India.

Q.6) Which of the following best describes Ragamala paintings?

- a) These are the paintings of Ragamala school of paintings.
- b) Ragamala or the "Garland of Ragas", depicting various Indian musical modes called Ragas.
- c) Ragamala paintings are the amalgamation of art and poetry only.

d) All the above

Q.6) Solution (b)

Ragamala Paintings *are a series of illustrative paintings* from medieval India based on **Ragamala or the "Garland of Ragas", depicting various Indian musical modes called Ragas.** They stand as a classical example of the **amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.**

Ragamala paintings were created in most schools of Indian painting, starting in the 16th and 17th centuries, and **are today named accordingly as Pahari Ragamala, Rajasthan or Rajput Ragamala, Deccan Ragamala, and Mughal Ragamala.**

Do you know?

- The six principal ragas present in the Ragamala are Bhairava, Dipika, Sri, Malkaunsa, Megha and Hindola and these are meant to be sung during the six seasons of the year – summer, monsoon, autumn, early winter, winter and spring.

THINK!

- Miniature paintings of South India.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs.

| Folk paintings | State/region |
|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. Pattacharita | Odisha |
| 2. Kalighat | West Bengal |
| 3. Warli | Maharashtra |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 3 only
- All the above

Q.7) Solution (d)

Pattachitra style of painting is one of the oldest and most popular art forms of Odisha. The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra,

meaning picture. Pattachitra is thus a painting done on canvas, and is manifested by rich colourful application, creative motifs and designs, and portrayal of simple themes, mostly mythological in depiction.

Maharashtra is known for its Warli folk paintings. Warli is the name of the largest tribe found on the northern outskirts of Mumbai, in Western India. Despite being in such close proximity of the largest metropolis in India, Warli tribesmen shun all influences of modern urbanization. Warli Art was first discovered in the early seventies. While there are no records of the exact origins of this art, its roots may be traced to as early as the 10th century A.D. Warli is the vivid expression of daily and social events of the Warli tribe of Maharashtra, used by them to embellish the walls of village houses. This was the only means of transmitting folklore to a populace not acquainted with the written word.

A recently discovered painting style, it originated in the 19th century Bengal, from Kalighat. It was the time when upheaval against the British was a possible, exciting idea. These paintings, on cloth and pattas, at first depicted Gods and Goddesses, but then took a turn towards social reform. With cheap paper and paint colours, squirrel hair brushes and colour pigments, the art was characterized by flawless strokes, brushwork, and simple but bold drawings. It sought to raise awareness about social conditions in its viewers – rich zamindars were depicted drinking wine with women, while priests were shown with 'unchaste' women and police babus being sloppy.

Do you know?

- Pichwai – Pichwai is the form of paintings which belongs to the royal state Rajasthan. Pichwai means 'at the back'. It is created on the handspun textured cloths with rich dark colours and it forms a backdrop to srinathji's idol in the sanctum at Nathdwara.

THINK!

- Modern paintings of India.

Q.8) Which of the following potteries are correctly associated with the civilization:

1. Painted Grey ware – Indus Valley Civilisation
2. Black Polished ware – Mauryan Empire
3. Red and Black Pottery – Early Vedic time

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 only

- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (b)**Potteries****IVC**

Red, black and plain pottery was made. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it. Some of the specimens can be seen in the following figure.

**Early Vedic Civilisation**

Painted Gray ware (PGW) are found at almost all sites in Western UP.



Painted Grey ware

Potteries of Mauryan times have been found from different places mostly of 'Northern Black Painted Ware' type (NBPW).



Q.9) In most of the accounts, Ashoka has been referred to as 'Devanampiya Piyadassi'. In which source does the name 'Ashok' find its mention?

- a) Major Rock edict
- b) Minor Rock edict
- c) Indica
- d) It is not mentioned anywhere. The name is given by British Historians.

Q.9) Solution (b)

The name 'Ashok' was discovered for the first time on a minor rock edict. In 1915, Maski in Karnataka, the name Ashoka was mentioned along with his title – Ashoka Devanampiya Piyadassi. (Devanampiya – dear to Gods; Piyadassi – Good looking).

Otherwise in all other edicts only the title – 'Devanampiya Piyadassi' is mentioned.

Do you know?

The distinction between major and minor rock edict is made by the modern historians on the basis of content. The major rock edicts are more detailed as compared to minor ones.

Q.10) Which of the following Mudras of Buddha are correctly matched with their meanings:

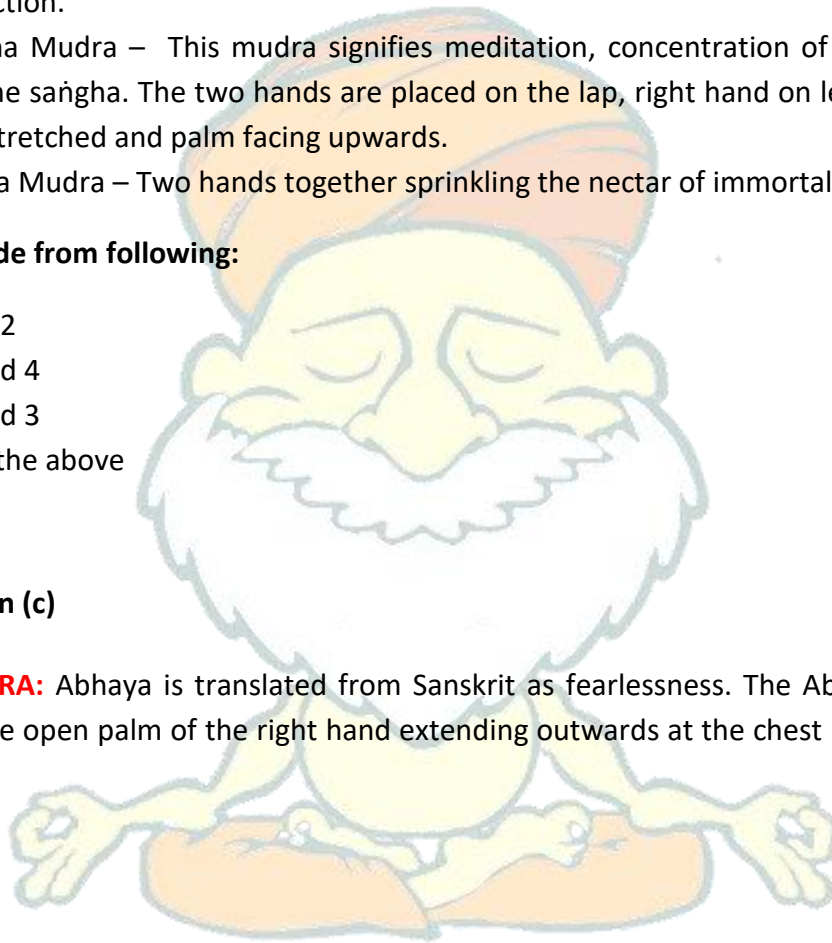
1. Bhumisparsha mudra – Buddha gesturing to touch the ground to call upon mother Goddess to witness his awakening.
2. Abhay Mudra – Palm facing the audience. Gesture of reassurance, blessing and protection.
3. Dhyana Mudra – This mudra signifies meditation, concentration of the Good Law and the sangha. The two hands are placed on the lap, right hand on left with fingers fully stretched and palm facing upwards.
4. Karana Mudra – Two hands together sprinkling the nectar of immortality.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2,3 and 4
- c) 1,2 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.10) Solution (c)

ABHAY MUDRA: Abhaya is translated from Sanskrit as fearlessness. The Abhaya mudra is made with the open palm of the right hand extending outwards at the chest level or slightly higher.



**DHYAN MUDRA:**

It This mudra signifies meditation, concentration of the Good Law and the saṅgha. The two hands are placed on the lap, right hand on left with fingers fully stretched (four fingers resting on each other and the thumbs facing upwards towards one another diagonally), palms facing upwards; in this manner, the hands and fingers form the shape of a triangle, which is symbolic of the spiritual fire or the Triratna (the three jewels). This mudra is used in representations of the Śākyamuni Buddha and Amitābha Buddha. Sometimes the Dhyāna mudrā is used in certain representations of Bhaiṣajyaguru as the Medicine Buddha, with a medicine bowl placed on the hands.

**BHUMISPARSA – Calling the Earth To Witness the Truth**

It is one of the most common iconic images of Buddhism. It depicts the Buddha sitting in meditation with his left hand, palm upright, in his lap, and his right hand touching the earth. It represents the Buddha asking Prithvi, the devi of the earth, that she witnessed his enlightenment. This gesture symbolizes enlightenment, as well as steadfastness (imperturbability).



Karana Mudrā: Karana mudra expresses a very powerful energy with which negative energy is expelled. This hand gesture is also called warding off the evil. It expels demons and removes obstacles such as sickness or negative thoughts. It is made by raising the index and the little finger, and folding the other fingers. It is nearly the same as the gesture known as corna in many western countries, the difference is that in the Karana mudra the thumb does not hold down the middle and ring finger.



NOTE: For other mudras carefully study the following image:



Q.11) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Dashavtar Temple' of Deogarh?

1. It was built during Gupta period and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.
2. It is the first pyramidal shaped temple of India.
3. It is the first brick temple of India.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.11) Solution (a)**Dashavtar Temple:**

Dashavtar temple is one of the earliest examples of temple architecture. It was made during Gupta Period and is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.



- It is the first pyramidal shaped temple in India. It is the first temple with a Shikhar (Tower).
- It is the first temple to have a mandapa
- It is made of Stone.
- Garbha griha (the room where chief diety is kept) – was generally made dark and narrow to keep its mystical value intact.

Note: The first brick temple built in India is Bhitargaon's Temple.

Q.12) Consider the following statements regarding 'Mahamokshaparisad':

1. It was a festival patronized by Ashoka.

2. It was held every five years at Prayag.
3. Lord Shiva, Ganesha, Surya and Buddha were worshipped and 4th day was kept for donations.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.12) Solution (b)

Mahamoksha Parishad or Allahabad Assembly

Harshavardhana organised a conference known as **Maha Moksha Parishad** at Prayag which comes once in five years. Hiuen Tsang was invited to this council. The council went on for 75 days. He gave donations to poor people of all religions. In this council the procession of Buddha's idol along with that of Shiva and Surya were taken.

The fourth day was kept for donations.

Note: Harshavardhan was a follower of Shiva and Buddha Both. He was a Shaivite and later converted to Buddhist by Huin Tsang.

Do you know?

- Harsha conducted an all religion conference at Kannauj which was presided by Huin Tsang.
- A fire burnt the conclave and 500 brahmins were exiled by Harsha in this charge. This is regarded as one of his intolerant acts.

Q.13) Which of the following temples of Odisha have Rekha Duela type of Shikhars?

1. Lingaraja Temple
2. Jagannath Temple
3. Sun Temple in Konark

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 3 only
- d) All of the above

Q.13) Solution (a)

Note: This question could have been attempted through elimination method. If you have seen the pictures of these three famous temples, you could have easily known that Shikhara of Konark temple is very different from Lingaraja or Jagannath temple. There was no need to know what Rekha Deula is.

In Odisha style Nagara temple. The Shikhar is called Deula. Shikhar is a tall pillar built over Garbhagriha.

There are three types of Deulas:

In terms of the general north Indian terminology, the Rekha Deula (rekha deul) is the sanctuary and the tower over it, respectively the garbhagriha and the shikhara, the Pidha Deula (pida deul) is the mandapa where the faithful are present. The Khakhara deula is an alternative form of tower over the sanctuary, which in shape resembles the oblong gopuram temple gatehouses in southern Dravidian architecture.

Rekha Deula

Rekha in Oriya means a straight line. It is a tall building with a shape of sugar loaf, looking like a Shikhara. It covers and protects the sanctum sanctorum (Garbhagriha). Examples :



Lingaraja temple, example of a "shikhara deula".

- The Shikhara of the Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar
- The Shikhara of the Jagannath temple in Puri.
- Jagannath Temple in Nayagarh, Orissa
- Uttaresvara Siva Temple in Bhubaneswar
- The Shikhara of Yameshwar Temple in Bhubaneswar

Pidha Deula



Konark Sun Temple, example of a "pitha deula" (the larger tower behind has fallen down).

It is a square building, typically with a pyramid-shaped roof, rather like the vimana towers over the sanctuaries of temples in southern Dravidian architecture. For the halls or service rooms of the temple. Examples

- The jaga mohan (assembly hall) of the Sun temple in Konârak
- The jaga mohan of Yameshwar Temple in Bhubaneswar
- Digambara Jaina Temple, Khandagiri in Bhubaneswar

Khakhara deula



Baitala Deula example of a "khakhara deula".

Khakara deula is a rectangular building with a truncated pyramid-shaped roof, like the gopuras. The name comes from Khakharu (=canteen (bottle)) because of the shape of the roof. The temples of the feminine deities as Shakti are temple of that type. Examples :

- Baitala Deula, Bhubaneswar (dedicated to Chamunda)
- Varahi Deula, Chaurasi, Puri district (dedicated to Varahi)
- Brahmi temple, Chaurasi
- Kedar Gouri, Bhubaneswar
- Narayani Temple, Khalikote (dedicated to Durga)
- Durga Temple, Banki

Q.14) Kanheri caves are a group of caves located in Salsette Island, Mumbai. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Kanheri Caves?

1. They are rock cut caves dedicated to Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism and Shaivism.
2. They are dated from 1 C BC to 10 C AD.
3. A famous painting of 10 headed Buddha is found in these caves.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

Q.14) Solution (b)

Kanheri Caves

The Kanheri Caves are a group of caves and rock-cut monuments cut into a massive basalt outcrop in the forests of the Sanjay Gandhi National Park, on the island of Salsette in the western outskirts of Mumbai, India. They contain Buddhist sculptures and relief carvings, paintings and inscriptions, dating from the 1st century BCE to the 10th century CE. Kanheri comes from the Sanskrit Krishnagiri, which means black mountain. There are more than 100 caves in the complex.

Most of the caves were Buddhist viharas, meant for living, studying, and meditating. The larger caves, which functioned as chaityas, or halls for congregational worship, are lined with intricately carved Buddhist sculptures, reliefs, pillars and rock-cut stupas. Avalokiteshwara is the most distinctive figure. The large number of viharas demonstrates there was a well organized establishment of Buddhist monks.

Avlokiteshwara is Bodhisatva with 10 heads of Buddha.



Kanheri Avalokitesvara with 10 heads, cave 41.

Q.15) Gandhara art was developed in and around Peshawar in North western India. Which of the following statements holds true for Gandhara school of Art?

1. It is a blend of Indian and Greco-Roman style.
2. It was promoted by Mahayana sect of Buddhism.
3. Gandhara school also carved out images of Shiva and Vishnu.
4. Human body is moulded in a realistic manner with minute details like muscles, moustache and hair curls.

Select the correct code from the following:

- a) 1, 2 and 4
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (a)

The Gandhara school made sculptures of the Buddha in various sizes, shapes and postures. The reliefs depict Buddha's birth, his renunciation and his preaching. The salient features of Gandhara art are:

- Moulding human body in a realistic manner with minute attention to physical features like muscles, moustache and curly hair.
- Thick drapery with large and bold fold lines.
- Rich carving, elaborate ornamentation and symbolic expressions.
- The main theme was the new form of Buddhism – Mahayanism– and the evolution of an image of Buddha.

Images of Shiva and Vishnu were carved by Mathura school of art (not Gandhara school).

Do you know?

The Gandhara art flourished during the Kushana rule in India. Particularly Kanishka, the greatest of the Kushanas was a great patron of art and architecture. It was during his reign that Gandhara School of art flourished. The new Gandhara style of art that developed in sculpture was a fusion of Greco-Roman and Indian styles.

The characteristic features of the Gandhara School of art was

- (1) The subject was Indian.
- (2) The form of art was foreign.

The Gandhara sculptors made images of Lord Buddha in the Greco-Roman style. The images of Buddha resembled Greek God Apollo.

Ajanta is famous for both of its architectural design as also the paintings on the cave-walls. Of the 29 caves in all 16 contained paintings which survived. Though the Ajanta is as old as 1st century AD, most of the specimens belong to the Gupta Age. In the paintings decorative designs have been executed with masterly skill.

THINK!

- What are the main differences between Mathura School of Art and Gandhara School of Art?

Q.16) Consider the following features –

1. It was developed and flourished in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley.
2. It was narrative art, depicting stories while the theme was mainly Buddhism.
3. The school was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus.
4. Use of white marble was prevalent in this school.

The above features belong to which among the following school of sculpture?

- a) Amravati school
- b) Gandhara school
- c) Mathura school
- d) Provida school

Q.16) Solution (a)

Amravati School of Sculpture

- It was influenced by Indian art.
- Influence of Pallava sculpture is evident.
- Use of white marble was prevalent in this school.
- It developed and flourished in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley.
- It was narrative art, depicting stories while the theme was mainly Buddhism.
- The school was patronized first by the Satavahanas and later by the Ikshvakus and also by other groups.
- Major centres: Nagarjunakonda, Goli and Ghantasala

Q.17) Consider the following about Ajivikas:

1. An ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism.
2. The sect allowed life or fate to unfold itself without any interruption from the willful and intentional actions of individuals.
3. It was founded by Bindusara, the Mauryan emperor.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.17) Solution (c)

Ajivikas:

An ascetic sect that emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism. It was founded by **Goshala Maskariputra** (also called **Gosala Makkhaliputta**), a friend of Mahavira.

The Ajvikas believed that transmigration of the human soul was determined by a precise and non-personal cosmic principle called Niyati (destiny or fate) and was completely independent of the person's actions. They are believed to have been strict fatalists, who did not believe in karma or the possibility of free will.

They were a **popular sect during the reign of Bindusara, the Mauryan emperor**. He and his wife were said to be **followers of this section**. The sect is also mentioned in the edicts of Ashoka.

Gosala probably taught the doctrine of inaction as a solution to prevent the formation of karma. The sect allowed life or fate to unfold itself without any interruption from the wilful and intentional actions of individuals. Since it implied showing no sign of active involvement others might have called them people who lead lifeless existence.

THINK!

- Ajvikas doctrine and features

Q.18) Below given are notable features of a particular painting:

1. Angular faces in three-fourths profile
2. Pointed noses
3. Eyes protruding beyond the facial line
4. Abundance of accessory details and careful ornamentation

Identify which school of painting above features is associated with:

- a) Apabhramsa school
- b) Madhubani school
- c) Pala school
- d) Thanjavur school

Q.18) Solution (a)

As a reaction to large scale rock painting, miniature painting developed in 9th to 11th century in Western and Eastern India. **“Pala School”** in Eastern India and **“Apabhramsa School”** in Western India were two main school of art practiced.

Unique features of Apabhramsa School: Figure paintings have angular faces in three forth profile with pointed nose, eyes protruding out of facial line, abundance of accessory details and careful ornamentation. Subject matter depicted in three fold in Jains and later in Vaishnav paintings like Gita Govinda.

THINK!

- Unique features of Pala School
- Other differences of Pala School and Apabhramsa School

Q.19) Consider the following statements about Mohiniyattam:

1. It is a classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by women.
2. Masks and elaborate headgear are the ornamental apparels of the Mohiniyattam dancers.
3. The dance is themed on the stories of Bhasmasura and Vishnu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

Mohiniyattam is the classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by women. It is interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the female form taken by Vishnu to kill Bhasmasura.

The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women. It is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps.

Mohiniyattam lays emphasis on acting, where the dancer identifies herself with the character and sentiments existing in compositions and expresses through hand gestures and facial expressions.

THINK!

- Try to know features of other classical dances of India.

Q.20) Consider the following pairs

1. Zardozi – Beautiful embroidery done using metal threads.
2. Ramman – Festival of Karnataka based on 'Ramayana'.
3. Phulkari – Simple and sparse embroidery done on Shawls and Scarfs.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Zardozi comes from from 2 Persian word, "Zar" means gold and "dozi" means work. Zardozi embroidery is a type of metal embroidery, which was once used to embellish the attire of Kings and royals in Persia and later introduced to India.

Phulkari embroidery technique from the Punjab region, literally means flower work, which was at one time used as the word for embroidery, but in time the word "Phulkari" became restricted to embroidered shawls and head scarfs.

Ramman is a religious festival dedicated to Bhumiya Devta which is celebrated in Uttarakhand (not Karnataka). It is celebrated in Garwhal region of Uttarakhand and it has been declared as intangible world cultural heritage in 2009 by UNESCO. This Festival is based on 'Ramayan' and procession is based on lord Narshingh Dev.

Q.21) With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:

(Famous work of sculpture) : : (Site)

- 1. Nataraja : : Brihadeshwara temple
- 2. Surya riding chariot : : Konark
- 3. Huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu : : Bhubaneswar, Odisha

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

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

Q.21) Solution (a)

Famous work of sculpture : : Site

1. Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash : : Ellora (Kailash Temple, Ellora, Maharashtra)
2. Descent of Ganga or Arjuna's penance sculpture : : Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu
3. Huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu : : Udayagiri
4. Nataraja : : Brihadeshwara temple, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu
5. Surya riding chariot : : Konark, Odisha
6. Nayika Lingaraja Temple : : Bhubaneswar, Odisha
7. Manjira Player : : Konark, Odisha
8. Erotic sculpture : : Khajuraho

Q.22) World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) Report is published by

1. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
2. World Economic Forum (WEF)
3. United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.22) Solution (c)

The World Economic Situation and Prospects report is the UN's flagship publication on expected trends in the global economy.

The report is a joint product of the

- United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN/DESA)
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)
- Five United Nations regional commissions (Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC), Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)).

Q.23) Common Risk Mitigating Mechanism (CRMM), an insurance scheme is associated with which of the following groupings

- a) BRICS
- b) Climate Vulnerable Forum
- c) United Nations Environment Programme
- d) International Solar Alliance

Q.23) Solution (d)

Common Risk Mitigating Mechanism (CRMM)

- International Solar Alliance (IAS), which became a treaty-based global entity, will develop an insurance scheme - Common Risk Mitigating Mechanism –
- To protect investors' interests so that more and more investment can be attracted to the growing solar energy sector.
- It has set up an international expert group to work on blue print of the mechanism
- There is a task force headed by the Terrawatt Initiative (TWI) with members from the World Bank Group, The Currency Exchange Fund (TCX), the Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), and also the Confederation of Indian Industries (CII)
- CRMM will act as a pooled insurance with limited liability. Banks and multi-lateral institutions can contribute to the fund for a marginal premium. This will lower the cost of capital for developing renewable energy projects

Funds

- CRMM fund already has channelled \$250 million through the India-UK Fund.
- The body aims to raise another \$350 million through the Green Climate Fund and around \$250 million from private investors.
- A \$300-million India-French fund, similar to the India-UK Fund, is also being assessed.

Q.24) 'RuTAG' is a

- a) RFID tag that enables automatic deduction of toll charges
- b) Mechanism to achieve rural advancement through S&T interventions
- c) Low-cost small satellite launcher by ISRO
- d) Payment app using Unified Payments Interface (UPI)

Q.24) Solution (b)**RuTAGs (Rural Technology Action Groups)**

It is helping towards

- Addressing defused rural economy through S&T Platform.
- Dissemination of refined technologies reaching to rural areas.
- Technology delivery for non-farm/ agriculture sectors.
- Benefiting Rural groups through network of NGOs.
- Adding value to the produce and Enhancing quality of rural life.

Q.25) Consider the following statement about 'DARPAN'

1. It is launched by the Ministry of Communications
2. It is aimed at financial inclusion of rural population
3. It is subsumed under the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

Select the correct statements

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

Q.25) Solution (b)

The Ministry of Communications launched DARPAN – “Digital Advancement of Rural Post Office for A New India” Project to improve the quality of service, add value to services and achieve “financial inclusion” of un-banked rural population.

The goal of the IT modernization project with an outlay of Rs. 1400 Crore is to provide a low power technology solution to each Branch Postmaster (BPM) which will enable each of approximately 1.29 Lakhs Branch Post Offices (BOs) to improve the level of services being offered to rural customers across all the states.

The Project shall increase the rural reach of the Department of Posts and enable BOs to increase traffic of all financial remittances, savings accounts, Rural Postal Life Insurance, and Cash Certificates; improve mail operations processes by allowing for automated booking and delivery of accountable article; increase revenue using retail post business; provide third party applications; and make disbursements for social security schemes such as MGNREGS.

It is not subsumed under PMJDY.

Read More - <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=174674>

Q.26) _____ became the first state in India to operationalise a law that makes social audit of government programmes and schemes a part of government practice.

- a) Assam
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Meghalaya
- d) Telangana

Q.26) Solution (c)

The Meghalaya Community Participation and Public Services Social Audit Act, 2017'

Social audits of government programmes have been done at the initiative of civil society organizations. These social audits had no official sanction. However Meghalaya became the first state in India to operationalize a law that makes social audit of government programmes and schemes a part of government practice.

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/indias-first-social-audit-law-meghalaya-4984781/>

