

Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to the burial practice of Indus valley civilization:

1. Three forms of burials have been discovered at Mohenjo-Daro
2. Lothal cemetery provides evidence of another burial type with several examples of pair of skeletons in one grave.
3. Bodies were placed in the north-south direction with the head in the north.

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) All of the above

Q.1) Solution (d)

Burial Practices:

Cemeteries excavated at several Indus sites like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal and Ropar throws light on the burial practices of the Harappans.

Three forms of burials have been found at Mohenjo-Daro, viz.,

Complete burials, (means the burial of the whole body along with the grave goods) fractional burials, (burial of some bones after the exposure of the body to wild beasts and birds) and post-cremation burials.

From the Lothal cemetery comes evidence of another burial type with several examples of pairs of skeletons, one male and one female in each case, buried in a single grave. Bodies were always placed in the north-south direction with the head in the north.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Bronze casting was a widespread practice during the Indus Valley Civilization, particularly at Harappa.
2. Bronze statues were made by the "lost wax technique".

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) Solution (c)

- Bronze casting was a widespread practice during the Indus Valley Civilization, particularly at Harappa. Bronze statues were made by the “lost wax technique”.
- This practice is still prevalent in many parts of the country particularly the Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal.
- In each region, a slightly different technique is used. Under this technique, the bee wax is first melted over an open fire and then strained through a fine cloth into cold water.
- The bee wax immediately solidifies and it is now passed thru a pharni, so that the wax comes out of it in the shape of noodle like wires. These wax wires are now used to make a shape of the entire image first.
- After that, this image is covered with a paste of clay, and other materials such as cow dung. On one side, an opening is kept. When it becomes dry, the wax was heated and the molten wax was drained out through a tiny hole.
- The hollow mould thus created was filled with molten metal which took the original shape of the object.

Q.3) Consider the following statements with respect to the features of Indus valley civilization:

1. Presence of a fortified citadel in almost all urban centres.
2. Use of standard weights and measurements
3. Presence of a fortified citadel in almost all rural centres.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.3) Solution (a)

- The common features of all the Indus valley civilizations are as follows:
- A common script which remains undeciphered so far.
- Proper Town planning in all Indus valleys cites except few such as Kalibangan. Presence of cooking area, water reservoir in houses.

- Presence of a fortified citadel in almost all urban centres.
- Presence of residential and non-residential buildings. Absence of temples of special places of worship except few altars at some sites.
- Use of standard weights and measurements
- Pottery of wheels and bead making industries
- Practice of burying the dead.

Q.4) Consider the following pairs:

Parts	Importance
1. Anda	Square balcony in decorative form enclosing a pedestal
2. Vedica	Wooden/stone railing enclosing Stupa
3. Toranas	Ceremonial gate way placed at cardinal point

Which of the above parts of Stupa is/are correctly matched with their description?

- 1 and 2 Only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 3 Only
- All of the above

Q.4) Solution (b)

Parts of stupas

- Anda: is the hemispherical dome
- Harmika: Top of dome is "Harmika", square balcony in decorative form enclosing a pedestal
- Chattra: A 3 tiered stone/ wooden umbrella chhatrayasti raised over pedestal which was the vedica alter of sacrifice and represented the village shrine.
- Vedica: Stupa is enclosed with a wooden/stone railing called vedica
- Toranas: They were ceremonial gateway placed at cardinal point similar to Aryan Village gates.
- Medhi: Medhi (pedestrian path) for devotees to wave in homage to stupa. Medhi was approached by double staircase sopana.

Q.5) Consider the following pairs; with respect to the characteristics of Buddha poses and postures:

Mudras	Poses
1. Bhumisparsha Mudra and fingers pointing towards earth	Seated position with right hand resting on knee
2. Dhyana Mudra	Both hands resting in the lap
3. Abhaya Mudra	Right arm of Buddha falling downwards and facing the viewer

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (a)

- **Bhumisparsha Mudra** The bhumisparsha Buddha is always depicted in a seated position, with the right hand resting on the knee and fingers pointing towards the earth. Buddha became enlightened underneath the Bodhi tree.
- **Dhyana Mudra** The dhyana Buddha statue shows both hands resting in the lap. The back of the right hand is leaning on the palm of the left hand. The Buddha used this gesture during his final meditation under the Bodhi tree when he attained enlightenment.
- **Abhaya Mudra** The abhaya gesture shows the Buddha with the right hand raised, the palm facing outwards and the fingers upwards, while the left arm is next to the body. It shows the stage of the Buddha's life immediately after achieving enlightenment.
- **Varada Mudra** The right arm of the varada statue falls downwards, with the palm facing towards the viewer. The five extended fingers represent the five perfections: generosity, morality, patience, effort and concentration.
- **Karana Mudra** The karana gesture has its index finger and little finger pointing straight upwards, while the other fingers fold into the palm. The karana Buddha can be depicted both seated and standing. The meaning of this gesture is to ward off evil and to get rid of demons and negative energy.
- **Dharmachakra Mudra** This mudra shows the tip of the middle finger on one hand, touching the tips of the thumb and index finger of the other hand, forming the mystic circle near the heart.

- **Vitarka Mudra** In the Vitarka Mudra, the tips of the thumb and index finger touch each other and form a circle. The right hand is held up to the viewer and the left hand is resting in the lap. The Mudra symbolises the teaching phase in the life of Buddha and the circle stands for a never-ending flow of energy.

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Vimana in Dravida Style of Temple Architecture is Pyramidal Elevation of Towers.
2. The temples build with a Mixture of Dravida and Nagara Styles of Temple Architecture are called as Vesara Style of Temples.

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.6) Solution (c)

- **Dravida Style** – This style is associated with the Temples from South India. The Vimana in Dravida Style of Temple Architecture is Pyramidal Elevation of Towers.
- **Nagara Style** – The style is related to the Temples found in North India. The distinctive feature of this style is that the shikhara/Vimana is curvilinear shaped.
- **Vesara Style** – The temples build with a Mixture of Dravida and Nagara Styles of Temple Architecture are called as Vesara Style of Temples. These can mainly be seen in Karnataka region.

Q.7) Consider the following pairs with respect to the Dravida style of temple architecture:

Temple	Place
1. Brihadeshwara Temple	Tanjore built by Rajarajeshwara Chola
2. Shore Temple	Mahabalipuram built by Narasimhavarman II
3. Kailashnath Temple	Madurai built by Nayaka Rulers

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

- Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore built by Rajarajeshwara Chola
- Shore Temple at Mahabalipuram built by Narasimhavarman II (Pallava King)
- Meenakshi - Sundareswara temple at Madurai built by Nayaka Rulers
- Kailashnath Temple at Kanchipuram built by Narasimhavarman II (Pallava King)
- Famous Kailashnath Temple is at Ellora, built by Rashtrakutas.

Q.8) Consider the following pairs with respect to the characteristics of Dravida style of temple architecture:

1. The entrance gateway, called as Gopuram, is in the centre of the Front wall.
2. The Garbhagriha is square shaped hall which is topped by a pyramidal Tower called as Kalash.
3. A Temple tank of Fresh water is within the enclosed structure of the Temple.

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) All of the above

Q.8) Solution (c)

- The Temples are enclosed by a compound wall.
- The entrance gateway called as Gopuram is in the centre of the Front wall.
- The Garbhagriha is square shaped which is topped by a pyramidal Tower called as Vimana.
- The Shikhara in South India, which is an octagonal cupola, is equivalent to Kalash of North India.
- A Temple tank of Fresh water is within the enclosed structure of the Temple.

- A pillared wall called a Mandapa precedes the Garbhagriha and the Vimana.
- The Pillars and Vimana storeys are decorated by sculpting of images of Dwarpalas (door keepers)
- Over the period of time the height of the Goparam's kept on increasing and in the Vijayanagara period the Goparam's had almost become bigger than the Vimana's.

Q.9) Consider the following pairs with respect to the Nagara style of temple architecture:

Temple	Place
1. Kandariya Mahadeva Temple	Khajuraho, built by Chandela rulers
2. Sun Temple	Modhera Built by Narasimhadeva I
3. Jagannatha temple	Puri, built by Eastern Ganga Dynasty rulers

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

- Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Khajuraho, built by Chandela rulers
- Sun Temple at Modhera, Gujrat built by Solanki Rulers
- Sun Temple at Konark, built by Narasimhadeva I of the Eastern Ganga Dynasty
- Jagannatha temple at Puri, built by Eastern Ganga Dynasty rulers

Q.10) Consider the following pairs with respect to the Vesara style of temple architecture:

Temple	Place
1. Lad Khan temple	Aihole
2. Virupaksha temple	Pattadakal
3. Kailshnatha Temple	Ellora

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

- Lad Khan temple at Aihole, Karnataka, built by the Kings of the Chalukya Dynasty
- Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal, built by Loka-Mahadevi, the Queen of the Chalukya king Vikramaditya II
- Kailshnatha Temple at Ellora, built by Rahstrakuta rulers
- Hoyasaleswara temple at Halebid, by the Hoyasala king Vishnuvardhan.

Q.11) With reference to the Indian Culture, consider the following statements with respect to the Literary works under the Rashtrakutas:

1. Jinasena composed Parsvabhudaya, a biography of Parsva in verses.
2. Kavirajamarga composed by Amogavarsha's was the first poetic work in the Kannada language.
3. Pampa was the greatest of the Kannada poets wrote Amogavritti a grammar work.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

- Rashtrakutas widely patronized the Sanskrit literature.
- Trivikrama wrote Halayudha composed Kavirahasya during the reign of Krishna III.
- Jinasena composed Parsvabhudaya, a biography of Parsva in verses.
- Gunabhadra wrote the Adipurana, the life stories of various Jain saints.
- Sakatayana wrote Amogavritti a grammar work.
- Viracharya – a Great mathematician of this period wrote Ganitasaram.
- During the period of the Rashtrakutas, the Kannada literature saw its beginning.
- Kavirajamarga composed by Amogavarsha's was the first poetic work in the Kannada language.
- Pampa was the greatest of the Kannada poets and Vikramasenavijaya is his famous work.
- Santipurana was another great work wrote by Ponna another famous Kannada poet.

Q.12) With reference to the Indian Culture, consider the following statements with respect to the legacy of Pala dynasty:

1. The Pala period is also known as a 'Golden Era' in Bengali history.
2. Balaputradeva, the Sailendra king of Gandhara sent an ambassador to Devapala.
3. Buddhist poet Vajradatta who composed Lokeshvarashataka was in Devapala's court.

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) All of the above

Q.12) Solution (c)

- The Pala Empire was dethroned by the Hindu Sena dynasty in the 12th century.
- The Pala period is also known as a 'Golden Era' in Bengali history.
- They built magnificent monasteries and temples: Somapura Mahavihara (in Bangladesh), Odantapuri Monastery.
- They also patronized Buddhist centres of learning like Nalanda University and the Vikramshila University.
- During this time, the Bengali language developed. The first Bengali literary work Charyapada is attributed to this period. It was written in an Abahatta (the common ancestor of Bengali, Assamese, Odia and Maithili).
- Balaputradeva, the Sailendra king of Java sent an ambassador to Devapala.
- Buddhist poet Vajradatta who composed Lokeshvarashataka was in Devapala's court.
- Many Buddhist teachers from the Pala kingdom travelled to Southeast Asia to spread the faith. Atisha preached in Sumatra and Tibet.
- Sanskrit scholars were also patronized by the Pala kings. Gaudapada composed Agama Shastra during the time of the Palas.
- The Pala art (art seen in Bengal and Bihar during the Pala regime) influence is seen in the art of Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma and Java.

Q.13) Consider the following statements with respect to the Pahari school of miniature paintings:

1. They were influenced by the Mughal School and the Rajasthani School of miniature paintings

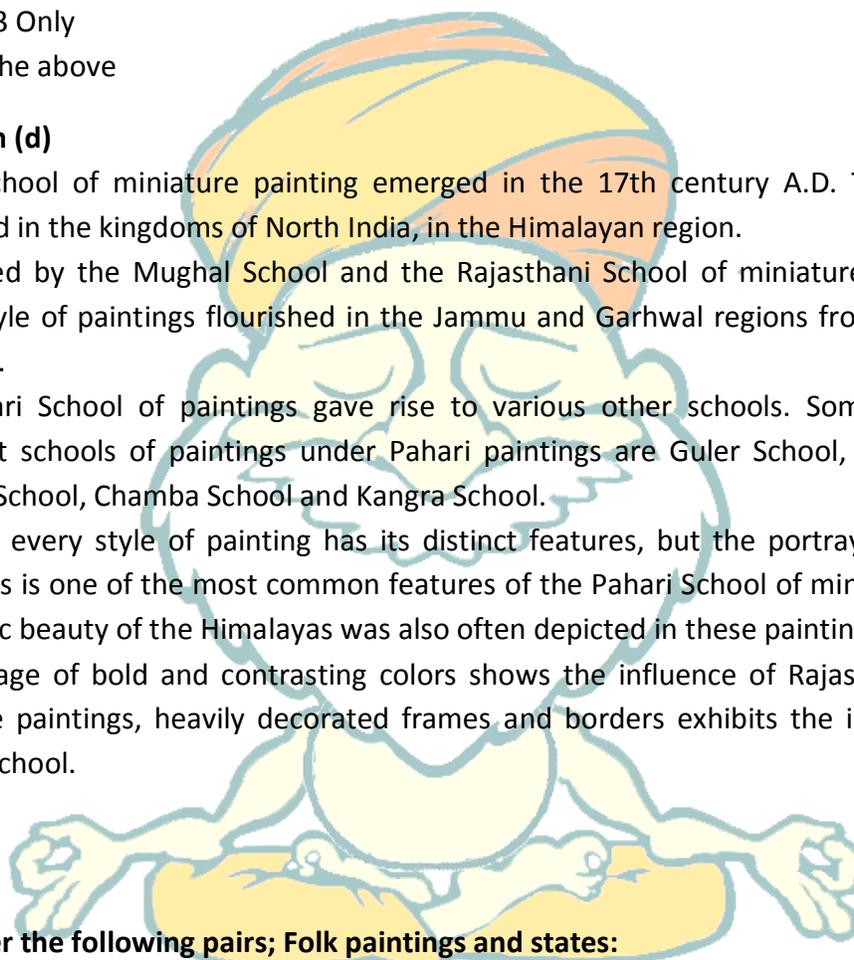
2. The scenic beauty of the Himalayas was also often depicted in these paintings.
3. The Pahari style of paintings flourished in the Jammu and Garhwal regions from 17th to 19th centuries.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.13) Solution (d)

- Pahari School of miniature painting emerged in the 17th century A.D. These paintings originated in the kingdoms of North India, in the Himalayan region.
- Influenced by the Mughal School and the Rajasthani School of miniature paintings, the Pahari style of paintings flourished in the Jammu and Garhwal regions from 17th to 19th centuries.
- The Pahari School of paintings gave rise to various other schools. Some of the most important schools of paintings under Pahari paintings are Guler School, Basohli School, Garhwal School, Chamba School and Kangra School.
- Each and every style of painting has its distinct features, but the portrayal of gods and goddesses is one of the most common features of the Pahari School of miniature painting. The scenic beauty of the Himalayas was also often depicted in these paintings.
- While usage of bold and contrasting colors shows the influence of Rajasthani School of miniature paintings, heavily decorated frames and borders exhibits the influence of the Mughal School.



Q.14) Consider the following pairs; Folk paintings and states:

Painting	State
1. Madhubani	Bihar
2. Phad	Rajasthan
3. Warli	Orissa

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 Only

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

Q.14) Solution (a)

- **Madhubani Painting** - It is practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar. No space is left empty: gaps are filled in with paintings of flowers, animals, birds and geometric designs. Artists use natural dyes and pigment extracted from leaves, herbs and flowers.
- **Phad: scroll paintings (bhilwada, rajasthan)** - Phad is a painted scroll, which depicts stories of epic dimensions about local deities and legendary heroes. It represents the moving shrine of the deity and is an object of worship. The most popular and largest Phad belong to local deities Devnarayanji and Pabuji.
- **Warli Paintings** - Warli tribals of Thane district in Maharashtra decorate their house walls with paintings depicting their lives: planting saplings, carrying grain, dancing, travelling to market and other routine activities of their daily lives. Symbols of the sun, moon and stars along with planets.

Q.15) Consider the following statements with respect to the Kalighat Paintings:

1. Kalighat painting was a product of the changing urban society of the nineteenth century Odisha.
2. Group of artists evolved a quick method of painting on mill-made paper.
3. The figures were located in picturesque landscape settings, with mountains, lakes, rivers and forests

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) All of the above

Q.15) Solution (b)

- Kalighat painting was a product of the changing urban society of the nineteenth century Calcutta.

- Group of artists evolved a quick method of painting on mill-made paper. Using brush and ink from the lampblack, these artists defined figures of deities, gentry and ordinary people with deft and vigorously flowing lines.
- The figures were located in picturesque landscape settings, with mountains, lakes, rivers and forests.
- There was romantic depiction of women
- The satirical paintings lampooning the hypocrisies of the newly rich and the changing roles of men and women after the introduction of education for women.
- Many of these Kalighat pictures were printed in large numbers and sold in the market. With the spread of nationalism, popular prints of the early twentieth century began carrying nationalist messages.

Q.16) Consider the following pairs; Folk paintings and states:

Painting	State
1. Mithila Paintings	Bihar
2. Jharnapatachitra	West Bengal
3. Patachitra	Orissa
4. Kalamkari	Tamilnadu

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.16) Solution (a)

- **Mithila Paintings** - Mithila painting, popularly known as Madhubani art is from the district of the same name in Bihar and is now well-known all over the world. Women decorate the nuptial chamber and the inner walls of their homes to celebrate festivals.
- **Jharnapatachitra** - The jharnapatachitra of West Bengal is a long vertical paper scroll used to tell stories from religious epics. The artists compose songs that they sing while they slowly unroll each scene of the painting.
- **Patachitra** - The patachitra of Orissa depicts stories from the famous poem, the Geet Govind, and devotional stanzas by ancient poets, singers and writers. Stories are drawn in sections on palm leaf as etchings or as paintings on paper and silk.

- **Kalamkari**- Kalamkari or "pen craft" of Srikalahasti, Andrapradesh is executed with a kalam or pen, used for free hand drawing of the subject and filling in the colours, entirely by hand. Paintings are usually hand-painted or block-printed on cotton textile.

Q.17) Which of the following is/are true about Badami cave paintings?

1. They are earliest Brahmanical paintings.
2. Modelling of Badami paintings are less sensitive in texture and expression compared to Ajanta and Bagh paintings.
3. Badami paintings represent classical tradition of North.

Select the correct answer from the following codes

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

Q.17) Solution (a)

- The earliest Brahmanical paintings so far known are the fragments found in Badami caves, though the technique follows that of Ajanta and Bagh.
- The modeling is much more sensitive in texture and expression and the outline is soft and elastic. Badami painting represent classical tradition of south.

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding wall paintings of Cholas:

1. Dancing figures from Rajarajeshwara temple of Tanjore and Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore are beautiful examples of prehistoric paintings.
2. Paintings in Tanjore temple are clear negation of Ajanta tradition in facial features.

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.18) Solution (b)

- Dancing figures from Rajarajeshwara temple of Tanjore and Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore are beautiful examples of medieval paintings.
- The wide open eyes of all figures are clear negation of Ajanta tradition of half closed drooping eyes.

Q.19) Which of the following statements regarding Lepakshi paintings is/are correct?

1. They are characterized by earth tones.
2. The paintings depict scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas.

Select the code from following:

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

- The Lepakshi Paintings are completely free from the blue colour and can also be characterized by the earth tones.
- The Paintings of Lepakshi are characterized by the use of orange-red background and the use of elegant line work. Particularly noteworthy are the beautiful hairstyles, the intricate jewelry, costumes, and the patterns of textiles depicted in the paintings. Nothing shown is ever blank. Every inch is beautifully detailed.
- The sarees shown are very well draped and intricately ornamented with designs of lines and squares. The depiction of Kulavi headgear is to be particularly noted. These are very colorful and must have been very popular during the Vijayanagara period.
- The paintings use natural pigments and cover every single region of the exposed surfaces in the temple. The paintings depict scenes from the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas, narrating the stories and incidents mentioned therein. A

popular topic that is painted on the panels is the swayamvara of Draupadi. The warrior prince Arjun is seen with a bent bow. Draupadi's sarees use very profound colors. Numerous people can be seen who would have been there to witness the ceremony of swayamvara.

- The temple ceiling also has a magnificent mural measuring about 24 feet by 14 feet depicting Lord Veerbhadra. The 'Hall of Dance' has eight beautiful panels depicting stories from the Puranas.
- Some famous paintings from Lepakshi are 'Shiva as bridegroom', 'The Royal Hermit', 'Eight handed Lord Shiva', 'Shiva with attendants', etc. The rich use of colors makes these paintings masterpieces of ancient mural art.

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding Bengal school of art?

1. The Bengal School of Art was an influential style of art that flourished in India during the British Raj in the early 20th century.
2. The Bengal school arose as an avant garde and nationalist movement reacting against the academic art styles previously promoted in India.

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.20) Solution (c)

- The Bengal School of Art was an influential style of art that flourished in India during the British Raj in the early 20th century. It was associated with Indian nationalism, but was also promoted and supported by many British arts administrators.
- The Bengal school arose as an avant garde and nationalist movement reacting against the academic art styles previously promoted in India, both by Indian artists such as Ravi Varma and in British art schools.
- Following the widespread influence of Indian spiritual ideas in the West, the British art teacher Ernest Binfield Havel attempted to reform the teaching methods at the Calcutta School of Art by encouraging students to imitate Mughal miniatures.

Q.21) With reference to the famous Kuchipudi dance, consider the following statements:

1. Kuchipudi is one of the classical dance forms of the South India.
2. Kuchipudi exhibits scenes from the Hindu Epics.
3. Kuchipudi derives its name from the Kuchipudi village of Andhra Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.21) Solution (d)

- Kuchipudi is one of the classical dance forms of the South India. Kuchipudi derives its name from the Kuchipudi village of Andhra Pradesh.
- In the seventeenth century the Kuchipudi village was presented to the Brahmins, who were experts in staging dance and drama.
- Kuchipudi exhibits scenes from the Hindu Epics, legends and mythological tales through a combination of music, dance and acting.
- Like other classical dances, Kuchipudi also comprises pure dance, mime and histrionics but it is the use of speech that distinguishes Kuchipudi's presentation as dance drama.

Q.22) With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:

Classical Dance	State
1. Mohiniattam	Kerala
2. Bharatanatyam	Tamil Nadu
3. Kathak	Kerala

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

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

- Bharatnatyam - Tamil Nadu and Karnataka
- Kathak - North India and western India
- Kathakali – Kerala
- Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh.
- Manipuri – Manipur
- Mohiniattam – Kerala
- Odissi - Orissa
- Sattriya – Assam

Q.23) With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

1. Pat Silk saree is the most popular kind of saree used in this dance
2. This is the only classical Manipuri dance which has stayed true to its original technique and style.
3. It was in the year 2002 that the prestigious Sangeet Natak Academy recognized the Sattriya dance

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.23) Solution (c)

- The Sattriya dance dramas were written by the great saint Samanta Sankardev who was the founder of this dance, and the celibate monks performed on various mythological stories through this technique.
- It was in the year 2002 that the prestigious Sangeet Natak Academy recognized the Sattriya dance as part of the 8 Indian classical dance forms.
- There are various musical instruments used in this dance, some of which include Khol (drum), Bahi (flute), Violin, Tanpura, Harmonium and Shankha (Conch Shell).
- The Sattriya dance form can be placed under 2 categories; Paurashik Bhangi, which is the masculine style and 'Stri Bhangi', which is the feminine style.

- Pat Silk saree is the most popular kind of saree used in this dance, which represents the locality through its various colorful motifs and designs.
- This is the only classical Assamese dance which has stayed true to its original technique and style.

Q.24) Consider the following statements with respect to the similarities between Carnatic and Hindustani music:

1. Both has one leading swara or Vadi swar in every Raga
2. Both use Sampoorna Scale (with all 7 notes) to describe Janak Thaata or Raga to make Janya Raga.

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.24) Solution (c)

- Both the Carnatic and Hindustani styles give principal prominence to the melody.
- Both has one leading swara or Vadi swar in every Raga
- Both use Sampoorna Scale (with all 7 notes) to describe Janak Thaata or Raga to make Janya Raga.
- Both use a Tanpura or Drone with one or two notes to signify Pitch and base in Raga version.

Q.25) With reference to the famous Odissi dance, consider the following statements:

1. Recently, the Odissi has been included in the syllabus of IIT Bhubaneswar's B.Tech syllabus since 2015.
2. Kelucharan Mahapatra revived this dance form in the late forties and early fifties.

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.25) Solution (c)

- Kelucharan Mahapatra, Gangadhar Pradhan, Pankaj Charan Das etc. revived this dance form in the late forties and early fifties.
- Sanjukta Panigrahi, Sonal Mansingh, Kumkum Mohanty, Anita Babu, Sujata Mohapatra etc. contributed to the upliftment and popularization of Odissi.
- Recently, the Odissi has now been included in the syllabus of IIT Bhubaneswar's B.Tech syllabus since 2015. It became the first national technical institute to introduce any Indian Classical Dance form in their syllabus.

Q.26) Which one of the following is the oldest form of Hindustani style of music?

- a) Dhrupad
- b) Khayal
- c) Thumri
- d) Tappa

Q.26) Solution (a)

- Dhrupad This is the oldest and grandest form of Hindustani music. It is essentially poetic and it is presented in a style marked with precise and orderly elaboration of Raga. Exposition proceedings composed verses is called Alap.
- Khayal Khayal means imagination. This is the most prominent style in Hindustani depicting romantic style of singing. It largely depends on the imagination and improvisation of the performer. It is also composed of particular raga and tala. It ranges from praise of kings description of seasons and pranks of Lord Sri Krishna.
- Thumri Thumri originated in the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh. It is influenced by hori, kajri, Dadra. Tumhri is supposed to be romantic and erotic style of singing and is also called "lyric of Indian classical music". The song composition mainly on love and devotion.
- Tappa Tappa developed around the 18th century. It means jump in Persian, it is developed on folk songs of camel riders.

Q.27) With reference to the famous Gatka Martial arts, consider the following statements:

1. Gatka is weapon-based Indian martial art basically created by the Sikhs of Punjab.
2. The sport form is played by two opponents wielding wooden staves called gatka.
3. Only one weapon id used in Gatka that is Stick

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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



Q.27) Solution (a)

- Gatkais weapon-based Indian martial art basically created by the Sikhs of Punjab.
- There are many weapons used in Gatka like, Stick, Talwar, kirpan and kataar.
- The attacking and defense methods are based upon the positions of the hands feet and nature of weapons used.
- It is also displayed during the different celebrations or at fairs in Punjab.
- The sport form is played by two opponents wielding wooden staves called gatka. These sticks may be paired with a shield. Points are scored for making contact with the stick.
- The other weapons are not used for sparring, but their techniques are taught through forms training.
- It is based on the basic principle of unification of the mind, body and spirit in a rhythm of life to train a saint-soldier to be able to defend himself/herself.



Q.28) consider the following statements with respect to the Musti Yuddha martial art:

1. It is unarmed martial art from the oldest city of India "Sravasti".
2. Techniques used in these martial arts are punches, kicks, knees and elbow strikes.

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.28) Solution (b)

- It is unarmed martial art from the oldest city of India “Varanasi”.
- Techniques used in these martial arts are punches, kicks, knees and elbow strikes.
- This style is a complete art of physical, mental and spiritual development.
- This art is very rarely visible but was very popular in middle age.

Q.29) With reference to the famous Kalaripayattu, consider the following statements:

1. Kalaripayattu is a famous Indian martial art from land of attraction Kerala.
2. A kalari is the school or training hall where martial arts are taught.
3. Kalaripayattu is one of the oldest fighting systems in existence.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (d)

- Kalaripayattu is a famous Indian martial art from land of attraction Kerala and one of the oldest fighting systems in existence.
- It is practiced in most of the part of south India.
- A kalari is the school or training hall where martial arts are taught.
- It includes strikes, kicks and some weapon based practiced,
- Footwork patterns are most important key in Kalaripayattu.
- It is the best Indian martial art that has been used in many movies to make it popular, like Asoka and The myth.

Q.30) With reference to the Indian martial art, consider the following pairs:

- | Martial art | State |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Lathi | Punjab and Bengal |

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 2. Mardani khel | Madhya Pradesh |
| 3. Pari- Khanda | Bihar |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 Only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 1 and 3 Only
- All of the above

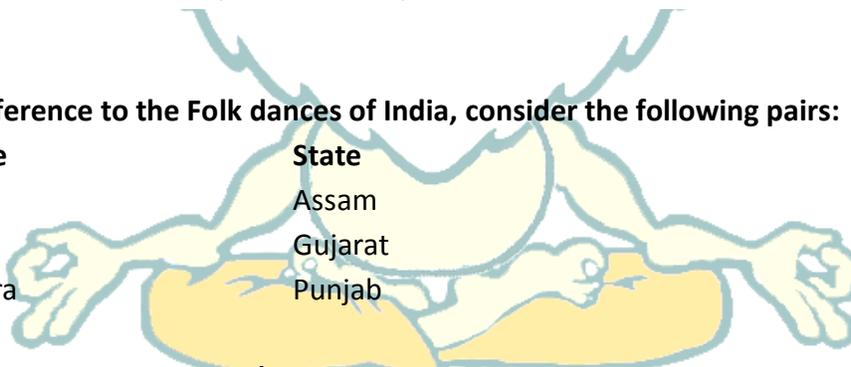


Q.30) Solution (c)

- **Lathi** is an ancient armed martial art of India. It also refers one of the world's oldest weapons used in martial arts. Lathi or stick martial arts practiced in Punjab and Bengal region of India. Lathi still remains a popular sport in Indian villages.
- **Mardani Khel** is an armed method of martial art created by the Maratha. This traditional martial art of Maharashtra is practiced in Kolhapur.
- **Pari-khandaa** style of sword and shield fighting from Bihar. This art is created by the rajputs. Pari-khanda steps and techniques are also used in Chau dance.

Q.31) With reference to the Folk dances of India, consider the following pairs:

- | Folk Dance | State |
|------------|---------|
| 1. Bihu | Assam |
| 2. Garba | Gujarat |
| 3. Bhangra | Punjab |



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

- 1 and 2 Only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 2 Only
- All of the above

Q.31) Solution (d)

- **Bihu:** The Bihu dance is a folk dance from the Indian State of Assam related to the festival of Bihu. This Jogous dance is performed by both young men and women and is characterized by brisk dance steps, and rapid hand movement. Dancers wear traditionally colorful Assamese clothing.
- **Bhangra** is a folk dance conducted by Punjab Sikh farmers to celebrate the coming of the harvest season. The folk dance has been popularized in the western world by Punjab.
- **Garba** is a dance form that originated in the Gujarat region. Traditionally it is performed during the nine-day Hindu festival Navaratri. Either the lamp (the Garba Deep) or an image of the Goddess Durga is placed in the middle of concentric rings and the people dance around the centre, bending sideways at every step, their arms making sweeping gestures, each movement ending in a clap.

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as classical language:

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 500 - 1000 years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition should be original and not borrowed from another speech community.

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) All of the above

Q.32) Solution (b)

- In 2004, the Government of India declared that languages that met certain requirements could be accorded the status of a "Classical Language in India". Languages so far declared to be Classical are Tamil, Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, and Odia.

- Criteria to determine the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as a “Classical Language”:
- 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 should 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.

Q.33) With reference to the Folk dances of India, consider the following pairs:

Folk Dance	State
1. Changu Dance	Odisha
2. Therukoothu	Tamil Nadu
3. Bamboo Dance	Mizoram

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

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

Q.33) Solution (d)

- Changu dance is a popular dance form from Orissa. It derives its name from a kind of drum called Changu, which invariably accompanies the dance. The dance is performed only by women. Men only sing songs, play on the Changu and move with the female dancers with simple steps. The female dancers dance in a half sitting position with swaying and sometimes jerky movements.
- Therukoothu is a widely popular folk dance of Tamil Nadu. Therukoothu commonly occur during the village festivities and become the centre of all fun, frolic and attention of the folk people. Therukoothu is performed in junctions of the villages. Only men take part in Therukoothu even female roles are played by the men folk.

- Cheraw dance or Bamboo Dance is a traditional cultural dance performed in Mizoram, India, consisting of mostly six to eight people holding a pairs of bamboo staves on another horizontally placed bamboo on the ground. The male performers then clap the bamboos rhythmically while groups of beautiful girls dance in intricate steps between the beating bamboos . It is the most famous and beautiful dance in Mizoram, and is the center of attraction during festive occasions. Similar dances are found in the Far East and in the Philippines. In 2010, a Guinness World Record of largest number of cheraw dancers dancing at the same time was made.

Q.34) Consider the following statements with respect to the Tanjore art:

1. They are religious paintings with a royal heritage.
2. An extraordinary visual amalgamation of both art and craft, Tanjore paintings mainly consist of themes on Hindu gods and goddesses

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.34) Solution (c)

- 'Religious paintings with a royal heritage' is the best definition for Thanjavur paintings, now better known as Tanjore paintings.
- Tanjore painting ranks among the greatest traditional art forms for which India is noted worldwide. Their themes are fundamentally mythological.
- These religious paintings demonstrate that spirituality is the essence of creative work. Few art forms match the beauty and grace of Tanjore paintings.
- Originating in Thanjavur about 300 kms from Chennai, this form of art developed at the height of cultural evlvement achieved during the rule of mighty Chola Empire. The art form evolved and flourished under the patronage of successive rulers. These magnificent paintings adorned the royal dwellings and later found their way into every household.

- An extraordinary visual amalgamation of both art and craft, Tanjore paintings mainly consist of themes on Hindu gods and goddesses, with figures of Lord Krishna in various poses and depicting various stages of his life being the favorite.
- The characteristics of the Tanjore paintings are their brilliant color schemes, decorative jewellery with stones and cut glasses and remarkable gold leaf work.

Q.35) With reference to the forms of string puppets in India, consider the following pairs:

String Puppet	State
1. Kathputli	Orissa
2. Gombeyatta	Karnataka
3. Kundhei	Rajasthan

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

- 1 and 2 Only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 2 Only
- All of the above

Q.35) Solution (c)

- Kathputli – Rajasthan. These are carved from a single piece of wood and are colorfully dressed in Rajasthani style of clothing. The show is accompanied with dramatized version of the traditional Rajasthani music. The puppets do not have legs and are maneuvered using 5 strings.
- Kundhei – Orissa. The string puppets of Orissa are made up of light wood and are dressed in long flowy skirts. They have many joints and are easy to maneuver. The costumes of Kundhei resemble those worn by actors of the Jatra traditional theatre. The music is often drawn from the popular tunes of the region and also is inspired by Odissi.
- Gombeyatta – Karnataka. The dolls resemble the characters of Yakshagana- the regional traditional theatre form. Theatre performances are a glimpse of prasangas in Yakshagana. The puppets are maneuvered using strings attached.
- Bommalattam – Tamil Nadu. These are a combination of string and rod puppets. The dolls are made of wood and strings. The strings are tied to an Iron ring which the artist wears on his head. Bommalattam theatre has elaborate preliminaries which are divided into four parts – Vinayak Puja, Komali, Amanattam and Pusenkanattam.

Q.36) With reference to the Warli folk painting, consider the following statements:

1. Rajasthan is known for its Warli folk paintings.
2. Warli tribesmen shun all influences of modern urbanization.
3. This art form is simple in comparison to the vibrant paintings of Madhubani.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.36) Solution (c)

- 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. This art form is simple in comparison to the vibrant paintings of Madhubani.

Q.37) With reference to the Virashaiva movement, consider the following statements:

1. This movement began in Karnataka in the 12th century during reign of Kalachuya kings.
2. Virashaiva movement emerged a kind of militant movement initiated by Basavanna/Basavesvara
3. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the 'pollution' attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 Only

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

Q.37) Solution (d)

This movement began in Karnataka in the 12th century during reign of Kalachuya kings. Their reign was marked by dominance of traditional Brahminical Hindu values, a social system based on caste and a polity and economy governed by feudal principles. Virashaiva movement emerged a kind of militant movement initiated by Basavanna/Basavesvara and his companions like Allamaprabhu and Akkamahadevi.

The term 'Akka' (elder Sister) is an honorific given to her by great Veerashaiva saints like Basavanna.

They wanted to replace the conservative Shaivism by a more egalitarian and free order. Their followers were known as – Virshaiva (heroes of Shiva) and Lingyats (wearers of Linga). The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the 'pollution' attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. The Virashaivas argued strongly for the equality of all human beings and against Brahmanical ideas about caste and the treatment of women. They were also against all forms of ritual and idol worship.

They also produced literary works which are now known as 'vachnas'.

Q.38) With reference to the forms of shadow puppetry in India, consider the following pairs:

Shadow Puppet	State
1. Togalu Gombeyata	Karnataka
2. Tholu Bommalata	Andhra Pradesh
3. Ravanachhaya	Haryana

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

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

Q.38) Solution (a)

- **Togalu Gombeyatta** – Karnataka. The shadow puppet art practiced in Karnataka is called Togalu Gombeyatta. The size of the puppets used is relatively small. The size of the puppets generally defines the social status of the character. Larger the size of the puppet, greater is the social status of the character. For example, large sized puppets are used for Kings and religious characters while smaller sized puppets for servants and common man.
- **Tholu Bommalata** – Andhra Pradesh. The shadow theatre of Andhra Pradesh, Tholu Bommalata is known for its strongest and richest tradition. The shoulders, waist, elbows and knees of the puppets are jointed and are colored on both the sides. The size of the puppets is large. The themes for the show are usually drawn from the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana or from the Puranas. The background music for the theatre show is influenced by the classical music of the region.
- **Ravanachhaya** – Orissa. The shadow puppet form practiced in Orissa, is the most theatrically exiting form of shadow puppetry prevalent in India. The puppets do not have joints and are in one single piece. They are not colored on either sides, therefore opaque shadows are thrown on the screen. The manipulation and movements of puppets requires great dexterity as there are no joints. The puppets are conceived in bold dramatic poses and are made of Deer skin. Apart from human and animal character, various props such as mountains, trees, chariots, houses are also used. The puppets create very sensitive, lyrical shadows on the screen. The Ravanachayya puppets are not more than two feet tall and are relatively smaller.

Q.39) With reference to the Pashupata Shaivism, consider the following statements:

1. Pashupata Shaivism was one of the main Shaivite schools.
2. The Saivas (also called the Siddhanta school), which developed into modern Saivism.
3. The Pashupatas are the oldest named Shaivite group.

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

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

Q.39) Solution (d)

- Pashupata Shaivism was one of the main Shaivite schools. The Pashupatas are the oldest named Shaivite group.
- The Pasupata doctrine gave rise to two extreme schools, the Kalamukha and the Kapalika, known as Atimargika (schools away from the path), as well as a moderate sect, the Saivas (also called the Siddhanta school), which developed into modern Saivism.

Q.40) With reference to the Pattachitra Painting, consider the following statements:

1. The name Pattachitra has evolved from the Sanskrit words patta, meaning canvas, and chitra, meaning picture.
2. Some of the popular themes represented through this art form are Thia Badhia - depiction of the temple of Jagannath

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.40) Solution (c)

- 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 colorful application, creative motifs and designs, and portrayal of simple themes, mostly mythological in depiction.
- Some of the popular themes represented through this art form are Thia Badhia - depiction of the temple of Jagannath; Krishna Lila - enactment of Jagannath as Lord Krishna displaying his powers as a child; Dasabatara Patti - the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu; Panchamukhi - depiction of Lord Ganesh as a five-headed deity.

- More than anything, the themes are clearly the essence of the art form, conceptualizing the meaning of the paintings. It is no surprise therefore that the process of preparing the paintings engages undeterred concentration and careful craftsmanship, stretching the preparation time of the patta alone to around five days.

