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Q.1) Which of the following statement about Lakhudiyar rock paintings is/are correct?

1. The paintings depicted of man, animal and geometric patterns are in white, black and red ochre.
2. Hand-linked dancing human figures without superimposition are striking feature of these paintings.
3. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Lakhudiyar rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, Uttarakhand bear prehistoric paintings. Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves. The paintings here can be divided into three categories: man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre.	Humans are represented in stick-like forms. One of the interesting scenes depicted here is of hand-linked dancing human figures. There is some superimposition of paintings. The earliest are in black; over these are red ochre paintings and the last group comprises white paintings.	A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.

Q.2) Match the following pairs:

<i>Arts of The Indus Valley</i>	<i>Material used</i>
1. Dancing Girl	A. Terracotta
2. Bearded Priest	B. Bronze
3. Male Torso	C. Sandstone
4. Mother Goddess	D. Steatite

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – A ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – B
 b) 1 – A ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – B
 c) 1 – B ; 2 – D ; 3 – C ; 4 – A
 d) 1 – B ; 2 – C ; 3 – D ; 4 – A

Q.2) Solution (c)

Arts of The Indus Valley	Found At	Material used
Dancing Girl	Mohenjo-Daro	Bronze
Bearded Priest	Mohenjo-Daro	Soapstone/steatite
Male Torso	Harappa	Red sandstone
Mother Goddess	Mohenjo-Daro.	Terracotta

Q.3) With reference to potteries of Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:

- Pottery consists chiefly of very fine handmade wares, very few being wheel made.
- Polychrome pottery was rare.
- Incised ware was common and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans.

Which of the statements given above is/are *INCORRECT*?

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being handmade. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. It includes knobbed ware, ornamented with rows of knobs. The black painted ware has a	Polychrome pottery is rare and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and	Incised ware is also rare and the incised decoration was confined to the bases of the pans, always inside and to the dishes of

fine coating of red slip on which geometric and animal designs are executed in glossy black paint.	green, rarely white and yellow.	offering stands.
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Q.4) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Stupa Site</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Jagayyapetta	Andhra Pradesh
2. Bairat	Madhya Pradesh
3. Devnimori	Karnataka

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 2 and 3 only

Q.4) Solution (d)

- **Bairat Stupa** in **Rajasthan** is a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine (by Ashoka) made of lime-plastered panels of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard. The place is well-known for **two Asokan inscriptions** and important ancient Buddhist relics are found here.
- **Devnimori stupa** located on the frills of River Meshwo near Shamlaji in **Gujarat**.
- Vengi in **Andhra Pradesh** has many stupa sites like **Jagayyapetta**, Amaravati, Bhattiprolu, Nagarjunkonda, Goli, etc.

Q.5) The Prayag Prasasti has inscription of which of the following rulers?

- Ashoka
- Samudragupta
- Jahangir

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only

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

Q.5) Solution (d)

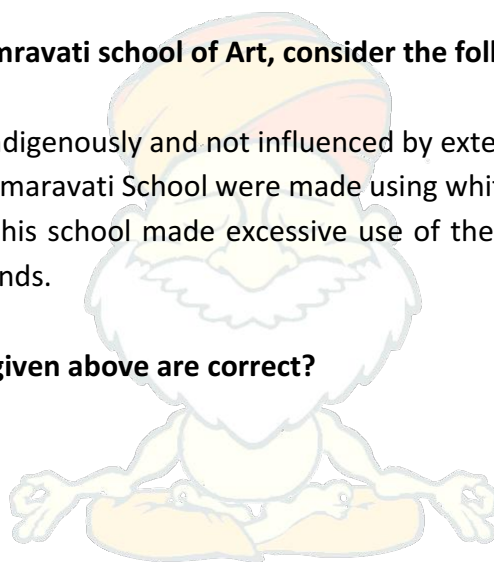
- The **Allahabad Pillar inscription or Prayag Prasasti** is one of the most important epigraphic evidences.
- It was first erected by **Ashoka** for the purpose of inscribing his edicts regarding the propagation of Buddhism.
- It is particularly notable for containing later inscriptions attributed to the Gupta emperor, **Samudragupta** (4th century CE).
- Also engraved on the stone are inscriptions by the Mughal emperor, **Jahangir**, from the 17th century.

Q.6) With reference to Amravati school of Art, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.
2. The sculptures of Amaravati School were made using white marbles.
3. The sculptures of this school made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.6) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
In the southern parts of India, the Amaravati School developed on the banks of Krishna river, under the patronage of the Satvahana rulers. Prominent places where this style developed are Amravati, Nagarjunikonda, Goli, Ghantasala	The material used in Amravati stupas is a distinctive white marble and Amaravati sculptures have a sense of movement and energy with profound and quiet naturalism in human, animal and floral	While the Mathura and Gandhara schools focused on single images, Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images or narrative art. The sculptures of this school

and Vengi. It was developed indigenously and not influenced by external cultures.	forms.	made excessive use of the Tribhanga posture, i.e. the body with three bends.
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Q.7) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Temple</i>	<i>Style of Temple Architecture</i>
1. Sun Temple, Konark	Nagara
2. Hoysala temple, Karnataka	Dravida
3. Markandeshwar temple, Maharashtra	Vesara

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

- 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.
- Some of the **best examples of the north Indian style (Nagara style)** of temple architecture are the Khajuraho Group of temples, **Sun temple, Konark, Sun temple at Modhera, Gujarat etc.**
- The **Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu and Somnathpura** are leading examples of the **Vesara style**. Hence Pair 2 is incorrect.
- **Markandeshwar or Markandadeo temple** in the Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra. They are famously known as the 'mini Khajuraho' or 'Khajuraho of Vidarbha'. They belong to saiva, vaishnava and sakti faith. The temples belong to the **Nagara group of temples** of North India. Hence Pair 3 is incorrect.

Q.8) The largest number of caves excavated from which of these places?

- a) Ajanta
- b) Junnar
- c) Ellora

d) Kanheri

Q.8) Solution (b)

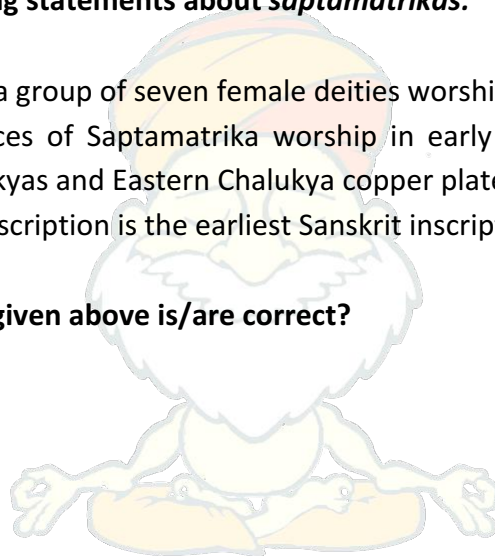
- **Junnar has the largest cave excavations**— more than two hundred caves whereas Kanheri in Mumbai has a hundred and eight excavated caves.
- In total there are more than 220 individual rock-cut caves located in four hills around Junnar. Junnar has the largest and longest cave excavations in India. The most famous among the caves is the Lenyadri complex. It represents a series of about 30 rock-cut mostly Buddhist caves.
- The Ajanta has twenty-nine caves.
- Ellora has thirty-four Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves.

Q.9) Consider the following statements about *saptamatrikas*:

1. Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Buddhism.
2. There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya copper plates.
3. Nagarjunakonda inscription is the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.9) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Saptamatrikas are a group of seven female deities worshipped in Hinduism as personifying the energy of their respective consorts. They are Brahmani (wife of Brahma), Maheshvari (wife of Shiva), Kaumari (wife of Kumara), Vaishnavi (wife of Vishnu), Varahi (wife of Varaha,	There are references of Saptamatrika worship in early Kadamba copper plates as well as early Chalukyas and Eastern Chalukya	All the available records proved that the Chebrolu inscription in Andhra Pradesh of Satavahana king Vijaya issued in 207 A.D. is the earliest datable Sanskrit inscription from South India so far. So far the Nagarjunakonda inscription of Ikshavaku king Ehavala Chantamula issued in 4th

or the boar, an avatar [incarnation] of Vishnu), Indrani (wife of Indra), and Chamunda, or Yami (wife of Yama).	copper plates.	century A.D. was considered the earliest Sanskrit inscription in South India.
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Q.10) Which of these are known examples of Cave paintings of the Gupta period in Ancient India?

1. Bagh
2. Karle
3. Ajanta
4. Bhaja
5. Ellora

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

- **Gupta period of ancient India witnessed only two known examples of Cave Paintings.** Cave paintings are to be found in the **Bagh Caves** in Madhya Pradesh and the **Ajanta caves** in Maharashtra.

Q.11) Consider the following pairs:

Temples of South India	Built By
1. Meenakshi Temple, Madurai	Pandya
2. Shore Temple, Mahabalipuram	Pallavas
3. Virupaksha Temple, Pattadkal	Rashtrakutas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

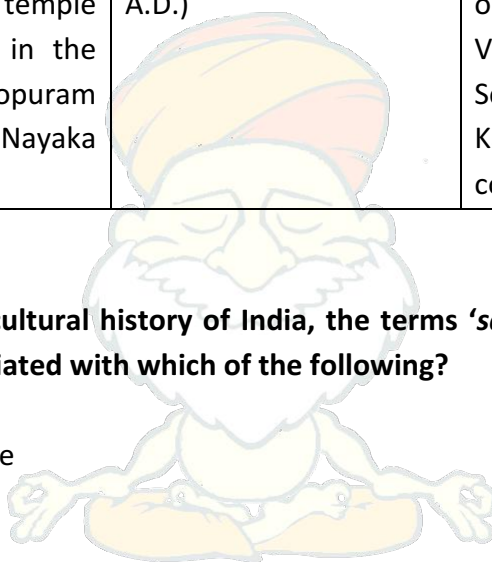
d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.11) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Meenakshi Temple or Meenakshi-Sundareshwara Temple, is a historic Hindu temple located on the southern bank of the Vaigai River in the temple city of Madurai, Tamil Nadu. The Meenakshi temple was built by King Kulasekara Pandya (1190-1216 CE). The Meenakshi temple has the tallest gopuram in the world. The art of gopuram reached its climax in the Nayaka style.</p>	<p>The Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built during the reign of Pallava King Narasimhavarman II or Rajasimha (695 -722 A.D.)</p>	<p>The Virupaksha temple and the Sangamesvara temple in Pattadakal are famous for their Dravidian style. The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram. It was built by one of the queens of Vikramaditya II of Chalukyas. Sculptors brought from Kanchi were employed in its construction.</p>

Q.12) With reference to cultural history of India, the terms '*sandhara*', '*nirandhara*' and '*sarvatobhadra*' are associated with which of the following?

- a) Temple Architecture
- b) Buddhist literature
- c) Rock-cut caves
- d) Classical Music



Q.12) Solution (a)

- Early brahminical temple had a principal image of a god. The **shrines of the temples** were of three kinds - **sandhara** type (without pradikshinapatha), **nirandhara** type (with pradakshinapatha), and **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.

Q.13) Which among the following are examples of Mauryan sculptural tradition?

1. Lion Capital at Sarnath
2. Seated Buddha at Sarnath
3. Didarganj Yakshini

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.13) Solution (b)

- The **Mauryan pillar capital found at Sarnath** popularly known as the **Lion Capital** is the finest example of Mauryan sculptural tradition. It is also our national emblem. It is carved with considerable care—voluminous roaring lion figures firmly standing on a circular abacus which is carved with the figures of a horse, a bull, a lion and an elephant in vigorous movement, executed with precision, showing considerable mastery in the sculptural techniques. This pillar capital symbolising *Dhammachakrapravartana* (the first sermon by the Buddha) has become a standard symbol of this great historical event in the life of the Buddha.
- The **life-size standing image of a Yakshini** holding a *chauri* (flywhisk) from **Didargunj** near modern Patna is another good example of the sculptural tradition of the Mauryan Period. Kept in Patna Museum, it is a tall, well-proportioned, free-standing sculpture in round made in sandstone with a polished surface.
- The image of the **seated Buddha from Sarnath** belonging to the late **fifth century CE** is housed in the site museum at Sarnath. It has been made in Chunar sandstone. The Buddha is shown seated on a throne in the *padmasana*. It is a fine example of the Sarnath school of sculpture which emerged during Gupta Period.

Q.14) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Sculpture</i>	<i>Caves</i>
1. Gajasura Shiva	Ellora
2. Mara Vijaya	Ajanta
3. Maheshmurthi	Elephanta

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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


Q.14) Solution (d)

- **Gajasar Shiva** sculpture in Cave No.15, **Ellora**.
- The theme of **Mara Vijaya** has been painted in the caves of **Ajanta**. This is the only sculptural representation sculpted on the right wall of Cave No. 26.
- The image of **Maheshmurti** at **Elephanta** dates back to the early sixth century CE. It is located in the main cave shrine. In the tradition of western Deccan sculpting it is one of the best examples of qualitative achievement in sculpting images in rockcut caves.


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Q.15) Consider the following pairs:

Structures	Meant for
1. Hammams	Giving religious instructions
2. Sarais	Traveller's lodge
3. Naqqar Khana	Drum House
4. Khanqahs	Watch towers

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.15) Solution (a)

- **Hammams** - A Turkish bath is a place of public bathing.

- **Sarais** - *Sarais* were largely built on a simple square or rectangular plan and were meant to provide temporary accommodation to Indian and foreign travellers, pilgrims, merchants, traders, etc.
- **Naqqar Khana** - Drum house from where ceremonial music was played which was usually situated over the gate. It was a popular feature in Mughal palace-complexes.
- **Khanqahs** or Ribat - is a building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood or tariqa and is a place for spiritual retreat and character reformation.

Q.16) With reference to Nayaka paintings, consider the following statements:

1. It is an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.
2. The painting of Dakshinamurthy at Lepakshi is a good example of this style.

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) Solution (a)

- Paintings of the Nayaka dynasty in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries are seen in Thiruparakunram, Sreerangam and Tiruvarur in Tamil Nadu. In Thiruparakunram, paintings are found of two different periods—of the fourteenth and the seventeenth century. Early paintings depict scenes from the life of Vardhaman Mahavira.
- The Nayaka paintings depict episodes from the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and also scenes from Krishna-leela.
- In Tiruvarur, there is a panel narrating the story of Muchukunda. In Chidambaram, there are panels of paintings narrating stories related to Shiva and Vishnu - Shiva as Bhikshatana Murti, Vishnu as Mohini, etc.
- In the Sri Krishna temple at Chengam in Arcot District there are 60 panels narrating the story of the Ramayana which represent the late phase of Nayaka paintings.
- **The examples cited above suggest that Nayaka paintings were more or less an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.** Hence Statement 1 is correct.
- The figures, mostly in profile, are set against a flat background. Male figures are shown slim-waisted but with less heavy abdomen as compared to those in

Vijayanagara. The artist, as in the previous centuries and following traditions, has tried to infuse movement and make the space dynamic. **The painting of Nataraja at Tiruvalanjuli is a good example.**

- In Lepakshi, in Andhra Pradesh, there are glorious examples of Vijayanagara paintings on the walls of the Shiva temple – Shiva with Bow and Arrow Shooting the Boar, Dakshinamurthy paintings etc. **Hence Statement 2 is incorrect.**

Q.17) Which of the following is/are the decorative style used in Indo-Saracenic Architecture?

1. High and low relief carving
2. Tessellation
3. Calligraphy and use of Jalis
4. Depiction of living forms on the surface of wall
5. Arabesque

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Decorative forms used in Indo-Saracenic or Indo-Islamic Architecture

- These forms included designing on plaster through incision or stucco. The designs were either left plain or covered with colours.
- Motifs were also painted on or carved in stone. These motifs included varieties of flowers, both from the sub-continent and places outside, particularly Iran. The lotus bud fringe was used to great advantage in the inner curves of the arches.
- Walls were also decorated with cypress, chinar and other trees as also with flower vases. Many complex designs of flower motifs decorating the ceilings were also to be found on textiles and carpets.
- In the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries tiles were also used to surface the walls and the domes. Popular colours were blue, turquoise, green and yellow.
- Subsequently the **techniques of tessellation (mosaic designs) and pietra dura** were made use of for surface decoration particularly in the dado panels of the walls. At times lapis lazuli was used in the interior walls or on canopies.

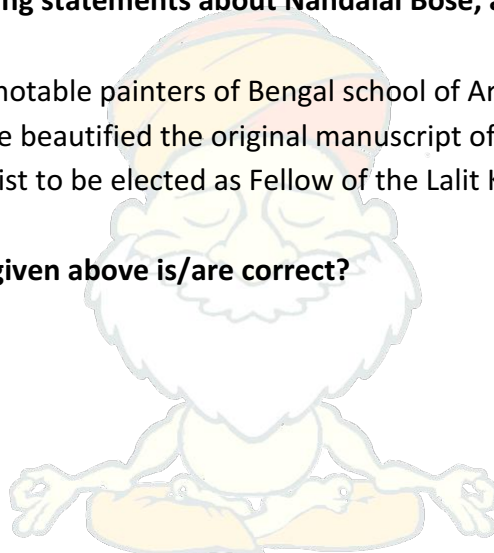
- Other decorations included **arabesque, calligraphy and high and low relief carving and a profuse use of jalis**. The high relief carving has a three- dimensional look. The arches were plain and squat and sometimes high and pointed.
- From the sixteenth century onwards arches were designed with trefoil or multiple foliations. Spandrels of the arches were decorated with medallions or bosses.
- The roof was a mix of the central dome and other smaller domes, chatris and tiny minarets. The central dome was topped with an inverted lotus flower motif and a metal or stone pinnacle.
- While Hindus as part of their religious faith decorated sculptures and paintings, **Islam forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface**, developed their religious art and architecture consisting of the arts of arabesque, geometrical patterns and calligraphy on plaster and stone.

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Nandalal Bose, an artist:

1. He was one of the notable painters of Bengal school of Art.
2. He is known to have beautified the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.
3. He was the first artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



Q.18) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The Bengal school is supposed to have a reactionary approach to the existing styles of paintings in the 1940–1960. The idea of the Bengal school came up with the works of Abhanindranath Tagore in early 20th century. Nandalal Bose (1882 –	Bose created a black on white linocut print of Gandhi walking with a staff which became the iconic image for the non-violence movement. He was also asked by Jawaharlal Nehru to sketch the emblems for the Government of India's awards, including the Bharat Ratna and the Padma Shri. He is also known to have taken up	He became the second artist to be elected as Fellow of the Lalit Kala Akademi, India's National Academy of Art in the year 1956. Jamini Roy of Bengal School of Art was the first

1966) was a disciple of Abanindranath Tagore, was a notable painter of this school.	the task of beautifying the original manuscript of the Constitution of India.	artist to be elected as Fellow in 1955.
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Q.19) With reference to Pattachitra paintings, consider the following statements:

1. It is a traditional wall-based scroll painting from Odisha.
2. The artists use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings.
3. The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.19) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Pattachitra paintings is a traditional cloth-based scroll painting from Odisha, which derives its unique place because of its pictorial conception, technique of painting, line formation and colour scheme. These paintings were traditionally drawn by the mahapatras, an original artiste caste in Odisha.	The artist does not use a pencil or charcoal for the preliminary drawings. In Pattachitra, it is a tradition to complete the borders of the painting first. When the painting is completed it is held over a charcoal fire and lacquer is applied to the surface. This makes the painting water resistant and durable, besides giving it a shining finish.	Depiction of temple of Lord Jagannath, his brother Balram and sister Subhadra, Krishna Lila, incarnations of Lord Vishnu, mythological and folk stories from the Panchatantra, Puranas, Ramayana-Mahabharata and the Geet Govind. The materials used in the paint are from vegetable, earth, and mineral sources. The gum of the kaitha tree is the chief ingredient, and is used as a base for making different pigments.

Q.20) Consider the following pairs:

1. Cherial paintings – Madhya Pradesh
2. Mandana paintings - Rajasthan
3. Paitkar paintings - Jharkhand

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

- **Mandana paintings are wall and floor paintings of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, India.** Mandana are drawn to protect home and hearth, welcome gods into the house and as a mark of celebrations on festive occasions. Village women in the Sawai Madhopur area of Rajasthan possess skill for developing designs of perfect symmetry and accuracy. The ground is prepared with cow dung mixed with rati, a local clay, and red ochre. Lime or chalk powder is used for making the motif. Tools employed are a piece of cotton, a tuft of hair, or a rudimentary brush made out of a date stick. The design may show Ganesha, peacocks, women at work, tigers, floral motifs, etc
- The village Amadubi situated in the Eastern part of Jharkhand is also called the village of Paitkar. 'Paitkar' is the traditional painting of this village, an art form which is present in the village from ancient times. The **Paitkar paintings are also popularly known as the scroll paintings of Jharkhand.** This painting form is popular in West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and other adjacent states of India. The tribal artists in Jharkhand have fostered this art of scroll painting that has long been used in storytelling performances and in socio-religious customs. The paintings that belong to this form have a common subject of what happens to human life after death. This scroll painting also mirrors the Bengali and Jharkhandi daily life. The historical lineage of the Paitkar painting can be traced to the culture associated with the state of West Bengal, but now the art is practiced only in Amadubi village. Paitkar painting may be considered as the variable of Pata painting.
- **Cherial Scroll Painting** is a stylized version of Nakashi art, rich in the local motifs peculiar to the **Telangana**. They are at present made only in Hyderabad, Telangana, India.

Q.21) Consider the following pairs:



<i>Regional Music</i>	<i>Region or State</i>
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1. Chhakri	Kashmir
2. Laman	Uttarakhand
3. Pandavani	Chhattisgarh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.21) Solution (c)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Chhakri, Kashmir: Chhakri is a group song which is the most popular form of Kashmir's folk music. It is sung to the accompaniment of the noot (earthen pot) rababs, sarangi and tumbaknari (an earthen pot with high neck).</p> 	<p>Laman, Himachal Pradesh: In Laman a group of girls sing a stanza and a group of boys give reply in the song. This continues for hours. Interesting is that the girls singing on one of the peaks of the hill seldom see the faces of the boys singing on another peak. In between is the hill which echoes their love song. Most of these songs are sung especially in Kullu Valley.</p>	<p>Pandavani, Chhattisgarh: In Pandavani, tales from Mahabharata are sung as a ballad and one or two episodes are chosen for the night's performance. The main singer continuously sits throughout the performance and with powerful singing and symbolic gestures he assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.</p> 

Q.22) Consider the following:

- Javali
- Tappa
- Dhamar
- Kirtanam

5. Tillana

Which of these are musical forms of Carnatic Music?

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

Q.22) Solution (b)

Musical forms of Carnatic Music:

- **Gitam:** It is the simplest type of composition with an easy and melodious flow of raga.
- **Suladi:** The Suladi is a talamalika, the sections being in different talas.
- **Svarajati:** It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam. The theme is either devotional, heroic or amorous.
- **Jatisavaram:** It is noted for the use of rhythmical excellence and the Jati pattern.
- **Varnam:** It is the only form which does not find a counterpart in Hindustani music. This form is called a Varnam because many of the Svara group patterns called 'Varnas' in ancient music are interwoven in its texture.
- **Kirtanam:** It is valued for the devotional content or Bhakti Bhava of the Sahitya.
- **Kriti:** It developed from the Kirtanam. It is a highly evolved musical form.
- **Pada:** Padas are scholarly compositions in Telegu and Tamil and are composed mainly as dance forms.
- **Tillana:** It corresponding to the Tarana of Hindustani music, is a short and crisp form. It is mainly a dance form, but on account of its brisk and attractive music.
- **Javali:** A javali is a composition belonging to the sphere of light classical music. Sung both in concert programmes and dance concerts, the javalis are popular because of the attractive melodies in which they are composed.
- **Pallavi:** This is the most important branch of creative music. It allows improvisation.
- There are ten main styles of singing in **Hindustani music** like the Dhrupad, Khayal, **Tappa**, Chaturanga, Tarana, Sargam, Thumri and Ragasagar, Hori and **Dhamar**.

Q.23) With reference to Kutiyattam art, which of the following statements are correct?

1. It is a traditional Sanskrit performing art dance form of Kerala.
2. Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of male performance in Kutiyattam.

3. It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.23) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Kutiyattam is one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala and is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions. In its stylized and codified theatrical language, netra abhinaya (eye expression) and hasta abhinaya (the language of gestures) are prominent. They focus on the thoughts and feelings of the main character.</p>	<p>It is traditionally performed in theatres called Kuttampalams, which are located in the Hindu temples. Kutiyattam is performed by a community of male actors called Chakyars and female performers called Nangiars, assisted by drummers called Nambiar. Pakarnattam is an aspect of Kutiyattam that involves embodying and emoting male and female roles. Nangiar Koothu is the solo section of female performance in Kutiyattam.</p>	<p>It is recognized by UNESCO as a 'Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.'</p>



Q.24) Consider the following calendar types:

1. Vikram Samvat
2. Saka Samvat
3. Hijri Calendar
4. Gregorian Calendar

Which of these calendars are of solar calendar?

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

Q.24) Solution (a)

In India, four types of calendars are followed:

- **Vikram Samvat:** The Vikram era started 56 years before the Christian era, i.e. around **56 BC** and is in force in almost all of India except the region of Bengal. This era as historians believe, is said to have been established by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain to commemorate his victory over the Saka rulers. It is a **lunar calendar** based on ancient Hindu calendar.
- **Saka Samvat:** This calendar form was initiated by King Shalivahan in **78 AD**. It was also known as the Saka era as it is to this tribe that Shalivahan belonged. The Saka Calendar is **Luni-solar** with lunar months and solar year.
- **Hijri Calendar:** This calendar has *Arabic* origin. Previously termed as *Amulfil*, it changed to Hijri or hejira after the death of Prophet Mohammed to commemorate his hijrat, from Mecca to Madina, which took place in the 52nd year of his life in **622 A.D.** This year became the *zero year* for the hijri era. A year under this calendar is **lunar** and is divided into 12 months, having 354 days in a year.
- **Gregorian Calendar:** This calendar is based on the birthday of the founder of Christianity, Jesus Christ. It is a **solar year** commencing from the first day of January and consists of 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 46 seconds.



Q.25) Consider the following pairs:

Block Printing Techniques	Heritage of
1. Bagru	Rajasthan
2. Bagh	Madhya Pradesh
3. Ajrakh	Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.25) Solution (a)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Bagru Block printing is a traditional technique of printing with natural colour done by the Chippa community in Bagru village of Rajsthan. Traditionally, motifs printed at Bagru are large with bold lines.</p> 	<p>Bagh print is a traditional Indian handicraft originating in Bagh, Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. The process is characterised by hand printed wood block relief prints with naturally sourced pigments and dyes.</p> 	<p>Ajrakh is a block-printed textile that is resist-dyed using natural dyes including indigo and madder. It is made by Khattris community in Kutch, Gujarat and is distinguished by its color- blue with red - and its complex geometric & floral patterns.</p> 

Q.26) Consider the followings statements on contribution of women writers in different languages:

1. Lal Ded was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called 'vatsun or Vakhs' in Sanskrit.
2. Meera Bai wrote in three languages i.e. Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi.
3. Akkamahadevi wrote in Kannada and Avvayyar wrote in Telugu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

- The contribution of women writers in different languages during that period deserves special attention. Women writers like Ghosha, Lopamudra, Gargi, Maitreyi, Apala, Romasha Brahmadini, etc., right from the days of the Vedas (6000 B.C. – 4000 B.C.), focused on the image of women in mainstream Sanskrit literature.
- The songs of Buddhist nuns (6th century B.C.) like Mutta and Ubbiri and Mettika in Pali express the torment of feelings for the life left behind. The Alwar women poets (6th century A.D.), like Andal and others, gave expression to their love for the divine.
- **Lal Ded (1320-1384), the Muslim poetess from Kashmir was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called vatsun or Vakhs, literally "speech" (Voice). Known as Lal Vakhs, her verses are the earliest compositions in the Kashmiri language and are an important part in the history of modern Kashmiri literature. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- **Meera Bai, in Gujarati, Rajasthani and Hindi (she wrote in three languages), Avvayyar, in Tamil, and Akkamahadevi in Kannada, are well known for their sheer lyrical intensity and concentrated emotional appeal. Statement 3 is incorrect as Avvayyar contributed to Tamil literature.**

Q.27) Consider the following statements:

1. Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.
2. Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic music is kriti-based.
3. Hindustani music has homogenous and Carnatic music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Difference between Carnatic and Hindustani Music

- Carnatic music originated in South India whereas Hindustani music in North India. **Hindustani music originated in the Vedic period, while Carnatic music originated during the Bhakti movement.** Thus both are having great association with religion.
- **Hindustani music is raga based while Carnatic is kriti-based.** Hindustani stresses pure notes versus the gamaka-based Carnatic ragas.
- It is believed that the music of India was more or less uniform before the 13th century. Hindustani synthesises with Vedic, Islamic and Persian traditions. Carnatic is comparatively untouched and developed on the original lines.
- **Carnatic music has homogenous and Hindustani music has a heterogeneous Indian tradition.** Hence **Statement 3 is incorrect.**
- Carnatic music has a restrained and intellectual character as compared with the more secular Hindustani traditions.

Q.28) Which of the following criteria are to be met to declare a language as ‘Classical Language’ in India?

1. It must have recorded history over a period of 2500 years.
2. The literary tradition must be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
3. Its ancient texts considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (c)

- As per Ministry of Culture, following criteria were laid down to determine the eligibility of languages to be considered for classification as a Classical Language:
 - i. **High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years;** Hence **Statement 1 is incorrect.**
 - ii. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers;
 - iii. The **literary tradition be original and not borrowed from another speech community;**

- iv. 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.”
- Benefits accrued to a classical language are:
 - i. A Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Languages is set up.
 - ii. The University Grant Commission (UGC) awards research projects for promoting these languages and create a certain number of Professional Chairs for the Classical Languages in the Central Universities.
 - iii. Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in classical Indian languages are given.
- Currently, six languages enjoy the ‘Classical’ status: Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014).

Q.29) Which of the following classical dance form is also known as ‘Mobile Sculpture’?

- a) Kuchipudi
- b) Odissi
- c) Kathakali
- d) Sattriya

Q.29) Solution (b)

- The caves of Udayagiri-Khandagiri provide some of the earliest examples of Odissi dance. The dance form derives its name from the ‘Odra nritya’ mentioned in Natya Shastra.
- It was primarily practiced by the ‘maharis’ and patronised by the Jain king Kheravela. With the advent of Vaishnavism in the region, the Mahari system became defunct. Instead, young boys were recruited and dressed as females to continue the art form. They came to be known as ‘Gotipuas’. Another variant of this art, ‘Nartala’ continued to be practised at the royal courts.
- Some of the features of Odissi are:
 - It is similar to Bharatnatyam in the use of Mudras and postures to express emotions.
 - The ‘tribhanga’ and ‘Chowk’ are two basic postures.
 - During the dance, the lower body remains largely static and there is movement of the torso. Hand gestures play an important role to convey expressions during Nritya part.
 - Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty.

- The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with her body. Hence, it is known as ‘mobile sculpture’.



Q.30) Consider the following forms of puppetry:

1. Yampuri
2. Tholpavakoothu
3. Ravanachaya
4. Putul Nauch
5. Togalu Gombeyata

Which of these are types of shadow puppetry in India?

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

Q.30) Solution (b)

Different Puppetry forms:

String Puppetry	Shadow Puppetry
Gombeyata (Karnataka)	Togalu Gombeyata (Karnataka)
Bommalattam (Tamil Nadu)	Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)
Kuthputli (Rajasthan)	Tholpavakoothu (Kerala)
Kundhei (Odisha)	Ravanachaya (Odisha)

Rod Puppetry	Glove Puppetry
Putul Nauch (West Bengal)	Paavakoothu (Kerala)
Yampuri (Bihar)	

Shadow Puppetry Forms

Togalu Gombeyata (Karnataka)	Tholu Bommalata (Andhra Pradesh)
	
Tholpavakoothu (Kerala)	Ravanachaya (Odisha)
	


Q.31) Consider the following pairs:

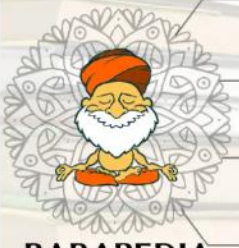
<i>Folk Arts</i>	<i>Heritage of</i>
1. Kalamakari	Tamil Nadu
2. Gramiya Kalai	Andhra Pradesh
3. Aipan	Uttarakhand

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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




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Q.31) Solution (b)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>Kalamkari is an ancient style of hand painting done on cotton or silk fabric with a tamarind pen, using natural dyes in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.</p> 	<p>Gramiya Kalai is a folk art from Tamil Nadu.</p> 	<p>Aipan is one of the traditional art (painting form) of Kumaon, Uttarakhand. It has great social, cultural and religious significance.</p> 

Q.32) Match the following martial arts of India with its origin:

1. Kalaripayattu	A. Tamil Nadu
2. Silambam	B. Kerala
3. Cheibi Gad-ga	C. Bihar
4. Pari-khanda	D. Manipur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- e) 1 – A ; 2 – B ; 3 – C ; 4 – D
- f) 1 – A ; 2 – B ; 3 – D ; 4 – C
- g) 1 – B ; 2 – A ; 3 – C ; 4 – D

h) 1 – B ; 2 – A ; 3 – D ; 4 – C

Q.32) Solution (d)

Kalaripayattu, Kerala	Silambam, Tamil Nadu
	
Cheibi Gad-ga, Manipur	Pari-khanda, Bihar
	

- **Kalaripayattu** also known simply as Kalari, is an Indian martial art and fighting style that originated in modern-day Kerala.
- **Silambam** is a weapon-based Indian martial art originating in modern-day Tamil Nadu in the Indian subcontinent and is estimated to have originated in approximately 1000 BCE. This ancient fighting style is mentioned in Tamil Sangam literature 400 BCE.
- One of the most ancient martial arts of Manipur, **Cheibi Gad-ga** involves fighting using a sword and a shield. It has now been modified to a stick encased in soft leather in place of a sword and a leather shield.
- **Pari-khanda**, created by Rajputs, is a form of martial art from Bihar. It involves fighting using sword and shield. Still practiced in many parts of Bihar, its steps and techniques are widely used in Chhau dance. In fact this martial art forms the basis of Chhau dance in which all its elements are absorbed. The name of this martial art consists of two words, 'Pari' that means shield while 'khanda' refers to sword, thus the use of both sword and shield in this art.

Q.33) Consider the following pairs:




Folk dance	Heritage of
1. Kaksar	Odisha
2. Raas	Gujarat
3. Koli	Maharashtra

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- None of these

Q.33) Solution (a)

- Folk dances in India represent the culture and tradition of the community from where it originated.
- Folk dances are usually performed during the respective community's celebration- childbirth, festivals, weddings, etc.

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>Kaksar folk Dance: It is performed by Abhujmaria tribe in Bastar region of Chhattisgarh, to invoke the blessings of the deity and to enjoy a rich harvest. It allows the dancers to choose their life partners from the same dance troupe.</p> 	<p>Raas, popularly known as dandiya raas is one of the most popular folk dances of Gujarat. Associated with agricultural activities, it can be termed as occupational dancing of farmers. Dandiya raas takes its name from dandiya, a pair of wooden sticks, used to mark time.</p> 	<p>Koli is one of the most popular dance forms of Maharashtra that derives its name from the fisher folk of Maharashtra - Kolis. These fishermen are famous for their distinct identity and lively dances. Their dances consists elements from their occupation that is fishing.</p> 




Q.34) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Festivals of North East</i>	<i>Tribal Group</i>
1. Myoko	Mishmi
2. Wangala	Garo
3. Moatsu Mong	Rengma

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.34) Solution (b)

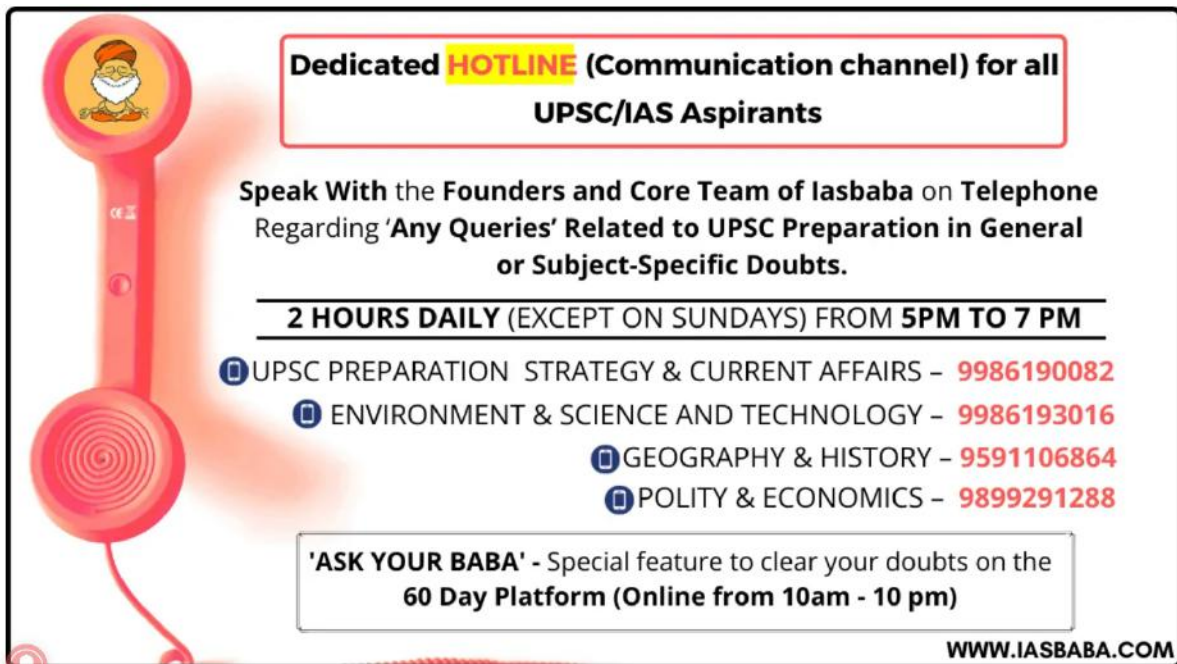
Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
<p>Myoko festival is celebrated by the many tribes residing in the Apatani villages. It is all about upholding the spirit of togetherness and friendship between these villages. Myoko festival is celebrated on a rotational basis by eight Apatani villages.</p> 	<p>The dominant Garo Tribe primarily celebrates the Wangala festival in Meghalaya. The festival indicates the beginning of winter and is celebrated as a nod to the post harvest season.</p> 	<p>Moatsu Mong festival of the Ao tribe in Nagaland marks the completion of the sowing season. It is a three-day event that is celebrated from May 1 to 3 each year. Moatsu Mong is a very colourful event and also is also the icon of the rich Naga culture.</p> 

Q.35) Which of the following statements about Rani-Ki-Vaav is/are correct?

1. It is a palace built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty.
2. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat.

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



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Q.35) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Rani-ki-Vav is built by Queen Udayamati as a memorial to King Bhimdev I of the Solanki dynasty. It is the 11th century stepwell (not a palace) and is one of the finest examples of stepwells in Gujarat. It is of seven storeys with five exist and there are more than 800 elaborate sculptures which are survived.	It is located on the banks of Saraswati, Patan, Gujarat. This is a protected monument under the Archeological Survey of India and is listed under UNESCO's List of Tangible World Heritage Sites In India as cultural site.

Q.36) With reference to 'Mohiniyattam', consider the following statements:

1. It traces its origin to the temples of Tamil Nadu.
2. It is a classical solo dance, performed by women only.
3. It lays emphasis on hand gestures and *mukhabhinaya* with subtle facial expressions.

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.36) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology. According to a Puranic story, Lord Vishnu took on the guise of a 'Mohini' to seduce the Asuras, both in connection with churning of the ocean and episode of the slaying of Bhasmasura. It traces its origin to the temples of Kerala.	It is the classical solo dance form of Kerala, performed by both male and female. There are evidences to prove the existence of a community of female temple dancers who assisted the temple rituals by adding expressive gestures to the mantras chanted by the temple priests.	Mohiniyattam is characterized by graceful, swaying body movements with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps. It belongs to the lasya style which is feminine, tender and graceful. The foot work is not terse and is rendered softly. Importance is given to the hand gestures and Mukhabhinaya with subtle facial expressions.

- Other Salient Features of Mohiniyattam Dance are
 - The movements are emphasized by the glides and the up and down movement on toes, like the waves of the sea and the swaying of the coconut, palm trees and the paddy fields.
 - Movements have been borrowed from Nangiar Koothu and female folk dances Kaikottikali and the Tiruvatirakali.
 - Mohiniyattam lays emphasis on acting. The dancer identifies herself with the character and sentiments existing in the compositions like the Padams and Pada Varnams which give ample opportunity for facial expressions.



Q.37) Consider the following pairs:

Crafts	Heritage of
1. Tawlhlopuan	Meghalaya
2. Aranmula kannadi	Karnataka
3. Kandangi Sarees	Kerala

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.37) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Tawlhlopuan is a medium to heavy, compactly woven, good quality fabric from Mizoram and is known for warp yarns, warping, weaving & intricate designs that are made by hand.	Aranmula kannadi, (Aranmula mirror) is a handmade metal-alloy mirror, made in Aranmula, a small town in Pathanamthitta, Kerala .	Kandangi Sarees are handwoven cotton sarees manufactured in Tamil Nadu .



Q.38) A tribal art originated from the Western Ghats which mainly uses 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.

The above passage describes which of the following art form?

- a) Phad painting
- b) Saura Painting
- c) Pithora Painting
- d) Warli painting

Q.38) Solution (d)

- Warli Painting: The name of the painting comes from the people who have been carrying the painting tradition that goes back to 2500-3000 BC.
- They are called the Warlis, indigenous people that occupy mainly the Gujarat-Maharashtra border. These paintings have close resemblance to the mural paintings of Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh that date back to the pre-historic period.
- These ritualistic paintings have a central motif of a chaukat or chauk, which is surrounded by scenes portraying fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees and festivals.
- Traditionally, the paintings are done on the walls using very basic graphic vocabulary, including a **triangle, a circle and a square**.
- These shapes are inspired from nature, i.e. circle from sun or moon, triangle from conical shaped trees or mountains and square from sacred enclosure or piece of land. To represent a human or animal, two triangles are joined at the tip, with circles acting like their head.

- The base is made of a mixture of mud, branches and cow dung that gives it a red ochre colour. For painting only white pigment is used, which is made of a mixture of gum and rice powder.



Q.39) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Embroidery Traditions</i>	<i>State</i>
1. Kashida	Kashmiri
2. Kasuti	Karnataka
3. Kalabattu	Uttar Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.39) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Kashida is a popular Kashmiri needlework	Kasuti is a traditional form of folk embroidery practised in	Zardozi or Zari or Kalabattu is an embroidery work done in

technique, traditionally used on garments such as stoles, woollen pherans and rugs.



the state of **Karnataka**, India. Kasuti work which is very intricate sometimes involves putting up to 5,000 stitches by hand and is traditionally made on dresswear like Ilkal sarees.



metal wires. Varanasi, Lucknow, Surat, Ajmer, Bhopal and Hyderabad are important centres for zari work. In this work, metal ingots are melted and pressed through perforated steel sheets.



Q.40) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Cities in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network</i>	<i>Creative Fields</i>
1. Jaipur	Crafts and Folk Arts
2. Hyderabad	Films
3. Chennai	Media arts
4. Mumbai	Design
5. Varanasi	Music

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 3, 4, and 5 only
- 1 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

Q.40) Solution (c)

- UNESCO's Creative Cities Network (UCCN) created in 2004 aims towards a common objective of placing creativity and cultural industries at the heart of their development plans at the local level and cooperating actively at the international level and to achieve Sustainable Development Goals through innovative thinking and action.

- Network covers seven creative fields: crafts and folk arts, media arts, film, design, gastronomy, literature and music.
- Indian cities in UNESCO's Creative Cities Network are
 - **Mumbai (Films Creative)**
 - **Hyderabad (Gastronomy)**
 - **Chennai and Varanasi (Music)**
 - **Jaipur (Crafts and Folk Arts)**

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