

Q.1) Which among the following is/are special features of Early rock paintings?

1. Painting at Lakhudiyar used mainly white and black colour and did not use red one.
2. The cave paintings of Narsingharh (Maharashtra) show skins of spotted deer left drying.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.1) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Painting as an art form has flourished in India from very early times as is evident from the remains that have been discovered in the caves, and the literary sources. The history of art and painting in India begins with the pre-historic rock painting at Bhimbetka caves (M.P.) where we have drawings and paintings of animals. **The cave paintings of Narsingharh (Maharashtra) show skins of spotted deer left drying.** Thousands of years ago, paintings and drawings had already appeared on the seals of Harappan civilization.

In Uttarakhand, rock paintings on banks of river Suyal at Lakhudiyar (meaning lakh caves) have been found. Here three types of figures are shown – man, animals and geometric figures. Hand linked dancing figures are famous among them. **Though artists during this period used many colours, but white and red were their favourite.** Scenes from hunting, dancing etc. are shown in these paintings. **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**

Earliest paintings have been identified in three periods, out of which, the one belonging to the Mesolithic period or the middle period are the largest. In the last period, the painters were probably settled as agricultural communities and hence, their paintings also depict congregational events in large numbers. Painting style also became sophisticated with time, for example, paintings reaching upto high ceiling were made.

Q.2) With reference to the Indus Valley Pottery, consider the following statements:

1. Plain pottery dominates over painted pottery.
2. Indus valley people did not know about Wheel made ware.

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 (a)

Explanation:

The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel made wares, very few being handmade. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Red and black pottery of various types is also found. **Plain pottery dominated over painted pottery.** Polychrome pottery is rare and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns. Incised and perforated potteries have also been found. Miniature vessels of less than half an inch have also been found. Pottery for household purposes is found in as many shapes and sizes as could be conceived of for daily practical use.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Sculpture</i>	:	<i>Place founded</i>
1. Seals of Pashupati	:	Mohenjo-Daro
2. Dancing Girl	:	Harappa
3. Bearded Man	:	Mohenjo-Daro

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

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

Q.3) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Seals of Pashupati

- It was founded in **Mohenjo-Daro**.
- The seal depicts a human figure seated cross legged.

- An elephant and a tiger are depicted to the right side of the figure, while on the left a rhinoceros and a buffalo are seen.
- Two antelopes (deer) are shown below the seat (nearby his feet).
- The figure has a three horned head

Dancing Girl

- It was founded in **Mohenjo-Daro**.
- It is made up of Bronze.
- Approximately 4-inch high figure of a dancing girl.
- This exquisite casting depicts a girl whose long hair is tied in the bun and bangles cover her left arm.
- Cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck.
- Her right hand is on her hip and her left hand is clasped in a traditional Indian dance gesture.
- She has large eyes and flat nose.

Bearded Men

- Found in **Mohenjo-Daro**.
- Bearded man's figure made of Steatite.
- The figure of the bearded man interpreted as a priest.
- It is draped in a shawl coming under the right arm and covering the left shoulder.
- This shawl is decorated with trefoil patterns.
- The eyes are a little elongated, and half-closed as in meditative concentration.
- The hair line is partitioned from middle.

Q.4) With reference to the Mauryan pillars, consider the following statements:

1. Mauryan pillars shaft is made of single monolithic stone, while Achaemenid pillars are made of multiple sandstone pieces.
2. Achaemenid pillars are independent, while Mauryan pillars are not.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Solution (a)

Explanation –

The monolithic pillar edicts of Asoka with their bell-shaped capitals are somewhat like the victory pillars of the Achaemenian emperors which have been found in Persepolis.

- In Mauryan pillars shaft is made of monolith stone, while in Achaemenid pillars it is made of multiple sandstone pieces. The Mauryan pillars are rock-cut pillars thus displaying the carver's skills, whereas the Achaemenian pillars are constructed in pieces by a mason.
- Further, Achaemenian pillars were not independent, but Mauryan pillars were. **(So, statement 2 is incorrect)**
- Mauryan pillars were made up of Chunar sandstone, taken from Bihar.

Pillars were erected to mark victories or were symbols of state. Examples are – Bull capitol and Sarnath capitol. Lion capital at Sarnath (now our national emblem) is the most famous of the capitals. This pillar symbolizes Dharmchakraparbartna or first sermon by Buddha. Capital at Rampurva is another one apart from the ones at Nandangarh, Lauriya etc

Q.5) With reference to the Gandhar and Mathura school, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhar is primarily Buddhist art, while Mathura School deals with subjects from Hinduism and Jainism.
2. Mathura school typically uses grey sandstone and stucco, while Gandhar School uses red sandstone.
3. Mathura Buddha is primarily spiritual in a serious mood sitting in a 'Yogic' mudra, Gandhar Buddha is delighted in mood.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.5) Solution (b)

Explanation –

Statement 1 - Gandhara art is primarily Buddhist art, but Mathura art also deals with subjects from Hinduism (both Vaishnav and Shavite images) and Jainism as well. Images of Vaishnava (mainly Vishnu and his various forms) and Shaiva (mainly the lingas and mukhalingas) faiths are also found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in larger numbers. Further, the images of Vishnu and Shiva are represented by their ayudhas or weapons. (So, Statement 1 is correct)

Statement 2 - Mathura Schools typically used red stone for making the sculptures, while Gandhar sculptures use grey sandstone, stucco (lime plaster). (So, statement 2 is incorrect)

Statement 3 – The expression of calmness is the centre point of attraction of Gandhar Buddha. **Gandhar Buddha is primarily spiritual in a serious mood sitting in a 'Yogic' mudra; Mathura Buddha is delighted in mood, seated in Padmasana** and right hand in Abhyamudra and left hand on left thigh showing masculinity. Gandhar Buddha is also bearded and bears moustaches, while Mathura Buddha has a shaven face and head. Gandhar Buddha has wavy hair, large forehead with a proturbance on forehead signifying Buddha knows all, while Mathura Buddha. Mathura Buddha is also shown with an ornate halo. (So, Statement 3 is incorrect)

Q.6) Consider the following about different Temple styles:

1. In the Dravida style, Gopuram has more significance than Shikharas.
2. Dravidian Temple are put on a pedestal considerably, while in Nagara style, temple are more or less on the ground level.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.6) Solution (b)

Explanation –

- Statement 1 - **Gopuram – The Gateway** – The most significant visual difference between the later northern and southern styles are the gateways. In the north the shikhara remains the most prominent element of the temple and the gateway is usually modest or even absent. While in Dravidian style, the Gopurams are very stylized and big in size. (So, Statement 1 is correct)

- Statement 2 - **Pedestal** – Nagara style temples are put on a pedestal considerably higher than ground, Dravida style Temples are more or less at ground level. **(So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**

Basics

Features	Nagara style	Dravida Style
Location	temples in North India	situated between the Krishna river and Kanyakumari
Central Tower	Beehive shaped curvilinear tower (called a Shikhara, in northern terminology) made up of layer upon layer of architectural elements and a cruciform ground plan	Paramedical shaped central tower (called Vimana in Dravida style). There can be multiple Shikharas in Nagara style, but in Dravidian style there is only a single Shikhara or Vimana
Boundary	Less emphasis on boundary and is generally absent	Elaborated boundary. On boundary, the deities of directions, i.e., the <i>ashtadikpalas</i> face the eight key directions on the outer walls of the sanctum and/or on the outer walls of a temple
Entrance	Ganga and Yamuna rivers are depicted in personified form at the entrance of Garbhagriha	Dwarpalas are there on entrance.
Tower	Multiple towers in many of the Nagara style temples.	Always a single tower
Deities on the Outside	Mostly Nagara style temples have deities inside	Have deities on the outside
Reservoir	No such thing in Nagara style	usually a reservoir tank also inside temple

Purpose	Only religious purpose	Also used for administrative activities, controlling vast areas of land and were also centers of education
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Q.7) With reference to the Hoysala Architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Hoysala form has minimum dravid influence and maximum Dravidian Influence.
2. They followed star-shaped plan for temple.
3. They have distinctive Pradakshanipath, which was similar to other Dravidian Structures.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Their architectural style, an offshoot of the Western Chalukya style, shows distinct Dravidian influences. Hoysala architecture has minimum northern influence and dravida influence is marked one. **So, Statement 1 is correct.**

Statement 2: The most characteristic feature of these temples is that they grow extremely complex with so many projecting angles emerging from the previously straightforward square temple that the plan of these temples starts looking like a star, and is thus known as a 'stellate' plan. **So, Statement 2 is correct.**

Statement 3: The star shaped base with the main structure standing on an almost one meter raised platform called 'Jagati'. The jagati, apart from giving a raised look to the temple, serves as a pradakshinapatha or 'circumambulation path' for circumambulation around the temple, **as the garbagriha (inner sanctum) provides no such feature unlike Dravida style temples which have a covered circumambulatory path. Thus, Statement 3 is incorrect.**

Basics of Hoysala Architecture

Hoysala architecture is the building style in Hindu temple architecture developed under the rule of the Hoysala Empire between the 11th and 14th centuries, in the region known today as

Karnataka. Hoysala influence was at its peak in the 13th century, when it dominated the Southern Deccan Plateau region. Large and small temples built during this era remain as examples of the Hoysala architectural style, including the Chennakesava Temple at Belur, the Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, and the Kesava Temple at Somanathapura. Study of the Hoysala architectural style has revealed a negligible Indo-Aryan influence while the impact of Southern Indian style is more distinct.

Q.8) Elaborate hundred-and thousand-pillared mandapas, the high gopurams with painted stucco statues is feature of which dynasty's architecture style?

- a) Pallavas Dynasty
- b) Chalukya Dynasty
- c) Vijayanagar Empire
- d) Nayaka Dynasty

Q.8) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Nayaka or Madurai Style, 17th century

Nayakas succeeded Vijayanagara Empire.

The major architectural achievements are the shrine at Tiruvannamalai and the Great Temple at Madurai. Other significant architectural wonders included that of the Temple at Rameswaram (famous for its long corridors) and the Subramanya Temple at Thanjavur District.

Nayaka architectural style was characterized by

- Elaborate hundred-and thousand-pillared mandapas,
- The high gopurams with painted stucco statues – of both gods and demons – on the surface, and
- Long corridors.

The immense courtyards surrounding the central shrine of these temples were designed to accommodate the crowds who would gather to see the processions, when the Gods, would be taken from their shrines and displayed to the masses.

Their most famous architectural achievement was in form of Meenakshi Temple of Madurai or Sundereswara Temple built by Thirumalai Nayak, dedicated to Parvati and Lord Shiva. It was actually not built by the Nayaka; they only refurbished the temple by building new larger

gopurams and other changes in temple.

Q.9) With reference to the Odisha style of Temple architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It is sub-style of Nagara style, where Shikharas are almost vertical, before it curves at top.
2. Plan of temple is usually circular and there is no boundary.
3. Rajarani Temple, built around 1000 CE, is an example of this style.

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.9) Solution (b)

Explanation –

ODISHA or KALINGA TEMPLES ARCHITECTURE, 8th – 13th Century AD

Statement 1 : In Odisha, temples are built in a sub-style of Nagara in which Shikhara (called deul in Odisha) is almost vertical before it curves near the top. Shikhara is preceded by a mandapa (which is called Jagmohan or 'dance pavilion' in Odisha). **(So, Statement 1 is correct)**

Statement 2: Plan of temple is usually square and there is a boundary wall as well. Temple gets curved gradually as we go up and is finally crowned by a circular part called 'Mastak'. Temples are decorated from outside, but are simple from inside. **(So, Statement 2 is not correct)**
The main architectural features of Odisha temples are classified in three orders, i.e., rekha deul, pidha deul and khakhara deul. Most of the main temple sites are located in ancient Kalinga – modern Puri District, including Bhubaneswar or ancient Tribhuvaneshvara, Puri and Konark.

Statement 3: The **Rajarani temple** is an example and was built around 1000 CE in Bhubaneswar. This temple is unique in Indian architecture, because it is believed that this temple led to development of the architecture of other temples of central India, particularly, Khajuraho. It is also known as 'love temple' on account of the erotic carvings of maidens and mithunas in the temple.

Q.10) Consider the following statements about Double dome method:

1. It was invented during Tughlaq period.
2. This method helped elevating exterior of dome.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.10) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Lodi's, from Afghanistan, introduced 'double dome' method which was later used in Mughal architecture as well. **(So, Statement 1 is incorrect)**

The devices of double dome enable the ceiling inside to be placed lower and in better relation to the Interior space it covers. This is done without disturbing the proportions and the effect of elevation of the exterior. The method of making double dome was practiced in East Asia for quite some time before it was imported into India. They didn't focus much on other architectural buildings and only Tombs were made during this period. **(So, statement 2 is correct.)**

Q.11) With respect to different music forms, consider the following statements:

1. Dhrupad is younger than Khayal.
2. In Khayal, generally short bandish is used, while long Bandish is used in Dhrupad generally.
3. Khayal is made of two part- alap and bandish, while Dhrupad is made up of three parts.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.11) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Dhrupad is a vocal genre in Hindustani classical music, said to be the oldest still in use in that musical tradition dating back to Vedic times and Devdasi system. Khayal's origin is generally attributed to Amir Khusro and is said to be adopted from medieval Persian music and based on dhrupad. **So, statement 1 is not correct.**

In Dhrupad, Bandish is a short poem accompanied by the Pakhawaj. The poem is sung using melodic and rhythmic improvisations. But in Khayal, Long Bandish generally. **So, statement 2 is not correct.**

Dhrupad is made of two parts, i.e. of Alap and Bandish. While , Khayal is made up if three parts generally viz. Alap, Bada Khayal and Chhota (Drut) Khayal. **So, statement 3 is not correct.**

Therefore, the answer is (d).

DHRUPAD	KHAYAL
Older in Origin	Younger in origin
Primarily spiritual , purpose worship	Primarily romantic, purpose - entertainment
Short Bandish is used generally	Long Bandish generally
Uses Sanskrit Syllables in Alap	Alap may or may not be in Sanskrit
Singer is accompanied by Pakhawaj	Tabla and Harmonium, Sarangi for accompaniment
Two parts - Alap + Bandhish	Three parts generally viz. Alap, Bada Khayal and Chhota (Drut) Khayal
Meaning of the words generally not recognizable	Comparatively recognizable

Q.12) With respect to metal work, consider the following statements:

1. Bidriware is metal handcraft that originated in Andhra Pradesh, during Vijayanagra Empire.
2. Meenakari was invented by Bahmani Sultans and was popular among both sultan and Hindu princes.

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.12) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Bidriware is a metal handicraft that originated in Bidar, Karnataka, in the 14th century CE, during the rule of the Bahamani Sultans. Due to its striking inlay artwork, Bidriware is an important export handicraft of India and is prized as a symbol of wealth. The metal used is a blackened alloy of zinc and copper inlaid with thin sheets of pure silver.

Meenakari is the art of colouring and ornamenting the surface of metals by fusing over it brilliant colours that are decorated in an intricate design. **The Mughals invented the art of enamel or meena work metal craft and it was popular with both the Mughals and the Hindu princes of Rajasthan where it was used for creating precious objects and enriching jewellery.** Gold has been used traditionally for Meenakari Jewellery as it holds the enamel better, lasts longer and its lustre brings out the colours of the enamels

Q.13) Which of the following is not a type of Craft works?

- a) Applique
- b) Bandhej
- c) Naqqal
- d) Kasuti

Q.13) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Crafts works

APPLIQUE - It is a decorative work in which fabric is embellished with pieces of cloth, glass pieces; metal, wood etc is stitched on to it. It is practiced in India in many states like – Odisha, Punjab, Gujarat, Rajasthan etc. In Odisha, canopies of lord Jgannath's rath during ratha-yatra are made from it.

BANDHEJ/ BANBHANI

The term 'bandhani' refers to both the technique and to the finished cloth. Etymologically, it means tying up. The work involves tying and dyeing of the cloth, in that order, respectively. In India, Rajasthan and Gujarat are famed for their production of very fine and prolific bandhani. Tie and dye work, known as bandhej or bandhni is popular all over Rajasthan in the form of colourful odhnis and saffas.

KASUTI

It involves stitches and is famous in Karnataka. Kasuti work which is very intricate sometimes involves putting up to thousands of stitches by hand and is traditionally made on dress wear like Kanchivaram sarees. The art form holds a Geographical Indications (GI) protection for Kasuti embroidery. The name Kasuti is derived from the words Kai (meaning hand) and Suti (meaning cotton), indicating an activity that is done using cotton and hands.

Naqqal - It is a folk theatre with its roots in Bihar. So Answer is C

Q.14) With reference to the Martial Arts in India, consider the following pairs:

<i>Martial Arts</i>	:	<i>Location</i>
1. Thoda	:	Himachal Pradesh
2. Gatka	:	Punjab
3. Silambam	:	Kerala
4. Huyen langlon	:	Nagaland

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.14) Solution: (a)

Explanation:

THODA – It is a martial art from Himachal Pradesh and is said to date back to time of Mahabharata.

GATKA – It is a weapon based martial art from Punjab. It was a martial art developed by Sikhs during reign of Mughals. It continues to flourish and is still practiced today in fairs and festivals as a sport.

SILAMBAM– It is a martial art from Tamilnadu and it involves fencing.

HUYEN LANGLON – it is a martial art from Manipur. In the Meitei language, huyen means war while langlon or langlong can mean net, knowledge or art. Huyen langlon consists of two main components: thang-ta and sarit sarak. The primary weapons of huyen langlon are the thang and ta.

Q.15) Consider some features of a folk theatre, which is organized in South India:

1. The term literally means 'Street Theatre'.
2. This street play is generally organised in the villages during the festivals in the months of 'Panguni' and Aadi .
3. According to the traditional system, only the male members can be seen in this play's troupe.
4. They put on high towering head dress, sparkling shoulder plates and wide colourful skirts.

Which folk theatre is here talked about?

- a) Theyyam
- b) Yaksha Gana
- c) Nondi Natakam
- d) Therukoothu

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Therukoothu

- It literally means Street Theatre. It is a traditional form of theatre from Tamilnadu.
- The Therukoothu play generally commences in the late evening and concludes only during the late hours of the nights.
- According to the traditional system, only the male members can be seen in a Therukoothu troupe.
- The performers wear complex and heavy costumes and make up.
- They put on high towering head dress, sparkling shoulder plates and wide colourful skirts.
- It is generally performed at a place where three or four streets meet, in the open air

Theyyam

- The word Theyyam means – 'Devam' or God.
- It is a dance-drama form of Kerala.
- Its unique feature is elaborate masks that the artists wear.
- The Theyyam dance is generally performed in front of the village shrines and Tharavadu or in joint families.

Yaksha Gana, Karnataka

- This belongs to Karnataka and has a rural origin.
- It is an admixture of dance and drama. Its heart lies in Gana meaning music. It about 400 year old.
- Themes are taken from Dasavtara of Vishnu.

Nondi Natakam, Tamil Nadu

- The word 'Nondi' means the one who limps and 'natakam' means play.
- This form originated during the late 17th or early 18th century in Tamil Nadu state itself.
- The play is a descriptive one and it is developed around two themes - devotion and forgiveness, as experienced by a one-legged thief.

Q.16) With reference to the Puppet Theatres in India, consider the following pairs:

Puppet Theatre* : *Location

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. Kundhei | : | Karnataka |
| 2. Bommalattam | : | Tamil Nadu |
| 3. Tolpavkuthu | : | Kerala |
| 4. Patul Nautch | : | West Bengal |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.16) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Kundhei – It is a form of String puppet from **Odisha**. They are made from wood, and don't have legs. Lower part is covered with long flowing skirts. Their costumes resemble those worn by traditional Jatra theatre artists. They generally have more joints and are hence easy to manipulate.

Bommalattam – These are from **Tamil Nadu**. They are bigger and realistic. It combines techniques of both the rod and string puppet. Puppets are made of wood and they are tied to iron ring which puppeteer wears on his head. They are largest and the heaviest of all the traditional puppets and can be upto 4.5 feet tall.

Tolpavkuthu – It is a form of Shadow Puppet from Kerala. It depicts stories from epics.

Patul Nautch – They are traditional **Bengali Rod Puppets**. They are as large as human sizes. They are usually accompanied by music troupe also and are dressed in similar ways as actors of Jatra plays.

Q.17) With reference to the Traditional Paintings in India, consider the following pairs:

- | <i>Painting type</i> | : | <i>Place</i> |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. Pattachitra | : | West Bengal |
| 2. Patua Art | : | Odisha |
| 3. Paitkar | : | Jharkhand |
| 4. Cherial | : | Telangana |

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.17) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Pattachitra – It refers to the folk painting of the state of **Odisha** made primarily on cloth in the eastern region of India. 'Patta' in Sanskrit means 'Vastra' or 'clothing' and 'chitra' means paintings. The tradition of Pattachitra is closely linked with the worship of Lord Jagannath. The theme of this Odisha painting centres round the Vaishnava cult.

Patua Art - The Patua is a community found in **West Bengal**. Some Patuas are Hindus, while others are Muslims and Buddhists. Patua art is from Bengal and like Pattachitra of Orissa, this is also traditionally made on cloth or paper scroll. Themes of these paintings are 'Mangal Kavyas' or auspicious songs.

Paitkar paintings - scroll paintings of **Jharkhand** constitute one of the most popular tribal crafts of the state of Jharkhand. The Paitkar paintings at Jharkhand are one of the most ancient schools of tribal painting in the entire country of India.

Cheriyal Scroll Painting- This School of painting originated from Cheriyal, a place situated in Warangal district of **Telangana**. It is a modernized and stylized version of Nakashi art. A rich scheme of colours is used to depict the scrolls of narrative format from mythology and folklore.

Q.18) Consider the following statements regarding Mughal Paintings:

1. Mughals brought miniature painting, an offshoot of manuscript painting to India from Persia.
2. Akbar established Karkhana for Paintings.
3. Due to European influences, during Jahangir too bright colour was used.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- a) 1 only

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

Q.18) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Famous among Mughal painters were Mir Sayid Ali and Abdus Samad who nurtured the tradition of painting manuscript and they were brought from Persia by Babur. The period also witnessed the flowering of portrait and miniature paintings. Thus, the Mughals brought miniature painting, an offshoot of manuscript painting to India from Persia which had further offshoots in Rajasthani/Rajput and Himachali/Pahari miniatures. (So, Statement 1 is correct)

Statement 2: Akbar established different departments for paintings and even workshops or Karkhana were developed. He promoted art as a medium of amusement and used to often reward the artists and invited many local artists also to the workshops which led to fusion of Persian and Indian style. During his time, it transformed from a popular art to a court art and though he was a secular person, he didn't promote religious art. Akbar also encouraged the art of making portraits which was absent earlier. (So, statement 2 is correct)

Statement 3: During Shahjahan, quality of paintings declined as too much bright colours were used and there was also European influence. (So, Statement 3 is incorrect)

Q.19) Consider the following about Pahari Paintings:

1. Basholi in Jammu and Kashmir is considered as 1st school of Pahari Paintings.
2. Kangra School of Painting remain indifferent from the effect of Mughal Painting.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.19) Solution (a)

Explanation-

Basholi Paintings

- Basohli in Jammu and Kashmir is widely considered the first school of Pahari paintings, and it evolved into the much prolific Kangra paintings school by mid-eighteenth century. (So, Statement 1 is correct)
- It is believed that it is also influenced by Mewar Rajput style as they had marital relations with the rulers of Basholi.
- Raja Kripal Pal is the first important patron of this style in 17th century.
- Popular themes are taken from a work called Rasmanjari which describes emotional state of lovers and other themes are taken from Gita Govinda, Bhagwata Purana etc.
- Radha Krishna is the most recurrent theme.
- Devi series is a famous series of this school and **Devidas** is one of the famous painters.

Kangra School of Painting

- The Kangra Miniatures of the Pahari School made a mark in the 18th century.
- Influenced by the Mughals, the Kangra School retained its distinctiveness and can be said a **fusion of Pahari and Mughal school (So, Statement 2 is incorrect)**
- The source of inspiration was the Vaishnavite traditions.
- Soft colours including cool blues and greens, and a lyrical treatment of themes distinguished Kangra painting.
- Colours of these paintings were taken from nature and no artificial paints were used.
- Another unique feature of these paintings is the use of natural poison which protects the paintings from decaying.
- Texts of the Gita Govinda, Radha Krishna etc. were themes to the painters.
- 'Shrangar' or love was important theme of Kangra paintings and 'Nayak-nayika' series is the most famous one.
- Kangra School reached its zenith during reign of **Sansar Chand** and is considered as last great style of Indian miniature paintings.
- **Nainsukh and Fattu** were the most famous painters of this school.
- When Europeans arrived they introduced artificial colours and use of paper and cloth as well

Q.20) Consider the following about Modern Painting in India:

1. Raja Ravi Varma learned the art of oils and canvas from Theodore Jenson and applied it in Indian context.
2. Bengal School of Painting was initiated by Rabindranath Tagore.

3. Company School of Painting was not a pan- India phenomenon.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Ravi Verma was a prince from Travancore and he painted the anecdotes from the Indian epics and Sanskrit literature. He learned the art of oils and canvas from Theodore Jenson, a European artist, and applied it in Indian context. He used European realism to depict Indian subjects. Shakuntala, Saraswati etc are some of famous paintings. He tried to create a style that was both modern and national. He mastered the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study, but painted themes from Indian mythology. (So, Statement 1 is correct)

Statement 2: Bengal School of Painting or Avant Grade or Neo Art School led by **E B Havell, A K Coomarswamy and Abanindranath Tagore** who was nephew of Rabindranath Tagore. It was a reaction to the Western art which was becoming popular those days. . They also rejected the art of Ravi Varma as imitative and westernised, and declared that such a style was unsuitable for depicting the nation's ancient myths and legends. So they broke away from the convention of oil painting and the realistic style, and turned for inspiration to medieval Indian traditions of miniature painting and the ancient art of mural painting in the Ajanta caves. They were also influenced by the art of Japanese artists. (So, Statement 2 is incorrect)

Statement 3: Company School of Paintings which was a result of patronage by the British gentry class and administration in wake of loss of patronage from Mughals and local rulers. They were curious in Indian way of life and wanted to send it back to their homes in England. They also set up schools in presidencies and a hybrid art – Indo-European – developed. Many new elements like landscaping, water and oil colours, canvas etc were introduced. **Company Kalam or Company School was not a pan-Indian phenomenon and was localized to early port towns and presidencies and a few other towns only.** Sewak Ram, Iswari Prasad and Ghulam Ali Khan were important prominent painters. (So, Statement 3 is correct)

Q.21) The 'Intensified Mission Indradhanush' launched by the Government of India pertains to:

- a) Resolving Non-performing Assets in Public Sector Banks
- b) Construction of smart cities across the country
- c) Immunization of children and pregnant women
- d) COVID19 vaccine development programme

Q.21) Solution (c)

- Health and Family Welfare Minister launched Intensified Mission Indradhanush 3.0, (IMI 3.0) to expand immunization coverage across the country.
- **IMI 3.0 is aimed to accelerate the full immunization of children and pregnant women through a mission mode intervention.**
- It will have two rounds starting from the 22nd of this month and the 22nd of March 2021 and it will be conducted in pre-identified 250 districts and urban areas across 29 States and UTs in the country. Both rounds will be for 15 days each.
- A portal of IMI 3.0 has also been launched besides releasing the Operational Guidelines and the awareness material of the campaign.
- IMI 3.0 will build on the gains of previous phases of the campaign and make lasting gains towards Universal Immunization.

Q.22) India recently signed the Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA) with which of the following African country?

- a) South Africa
- b) Nigeria
- c) Mauritius
- d) Tanzania

Q.22) Solution (c)

- **India and Mauritius signed Comprehensive Economic Cooperation and Partnership Agreement (CECPA).**
- CECPA is the first trade agreement signed by India with a country in Africa.

- It is a limited agreement that will cover Trade in Goods, Rules of Origin, Trade in Services, Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures, Dispute Settlement, Movement of Natural Persons etc.

Q.23) Kotia cluster of villages are rich in mineral resources like gold, platinum, manganese, bauxite, graphite and limestone. These villages are disputed between Odisha and which of the following State?

- a) Chhattisgarh
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Jharkhand
- d) West Bengal

Q.23) Solution (b)

- Andhra Pradesh held panchayat elections in three villages in the **Kotia cluster**, which is **at the centre of a dispute between Andhra Pradesh and Odisha**. This is the first time Andhra has held panchayat polls in any of these villages.
- In the early 1980s, Odisha filed a case in the Supreme Court demanding right and possession of jurisdiction over the 21 villages.
- In 2006 however, the court ruled that since disputes belonging to the state boundaries are not within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, the matter can only be resolved by Parliament and passed a permanent injunction on the disputed area.

Q.24) With reference to New START Nuclear Treaty, consider the following statements:

1. It was signed in 1991.
2. It is a treaty on measures for the complete elimination of strategic offensive arms.
3. It is a treaty between the NATO Alliance and the Russian Federation.

Which of the statements given above is/are *NOT* correct?

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

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
The New START Nuclear Treaty was signed in 2010 by US President Barack Obama and Russian President Dmitry Medvedev and was brought into effect in 2011. Recently USA has extended this treaty with Russia for five years.	New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) nuclear arms control is a treaty on measures for the further reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms (not complete elimination) . The treaty restricts the number of nuclear warheads that can be deployed by Russia and the United States to 1,550.	New START (Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty) Nuclear Treaty is a treaty between the United States of America and the Russian Federation .

Q.25) In the context of Defence of India, the 'Dhruvastra' and 'Helina' are

- a) Unmanned Aerial Vehicles
b) Anti-Tank Guided Missiles
c) Torpedo Launch Vessels
d) Aerial Refuelling Tankers

Q.25) Solution (b)

- Joint User Trials for the 'Helina', and 'Dhruvastra' have been carried out from Advanced Light Helicopter (ALH) platform in desert ranges.
- **Helina is helicopter-launched version of the Nag anti-tank guided missile. 'Dhruvastra' is its Air Force variant.**
- Helina is a third-generation, Lock on Before Launch (LOBL) fire and forget class anti-tank guided missile (ATGM) system. It has all-weather day and night operational capabilities.
- Helina can defeat battle tanks with conventional and explosive reactive armour (ERA) and can engage targets both in direct hit mode as well as top attack mode.
- Dhruvastra has similar properties as well.

Q.26) The World Sustainable Development Summit 2021 was held in which of the following city?

- a) New Delhi
- b) Rio de Janeiro
- c) Nairobi
- d) Kunming

Q.26) Solution (a)

- The World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) is the annual flagship event of The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI).
- It is the **20th edition of World Sustainable Development Summit (WSDS) was held in New Delhi, India.**
- The theme of the 2021 Summit was 'Redefining our common future: Safe and secure environment for all'.
- The Summit will bring together a wide number of governments, business leaders, academicians, climate scientists, youth, and civil society in the fight against climate change.

Q.27) Consider the following statements:

1. Guru Ravidas is a contemporary of the bhakti saint-poet Kabir.
2. The hymns of Guru Ravidas have been included in the Guru Granth Sahib.
3. Guru Ravidas abandoned saguna forms of supreme beings.

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.27) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Guru Ravidas (1450-1520) is believed to be a disciple of the bhakti saint-poet Ramananda and a contemporary of the bhakti saint-poet Kabir. One of his famous disciples was the saint, Mirabai.	Guru Ravidas was a Dalit-poet saint belonged to the Bhakti movement era. He belonged to a leather-working Chamar community. The 41 hymns of Guru Ravidas have been included in the Guru Granth Sahib.	Guru Ravidas abandoned saguna (with attributes, image) forms of supreme beings, and focussed on the nirguna (without attributes, abstract) form of supreme beings.

Q.28) Which of the following are the beneficiary state(s) under Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project?

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Jharkhand
4. West Bengal
5. Odisha

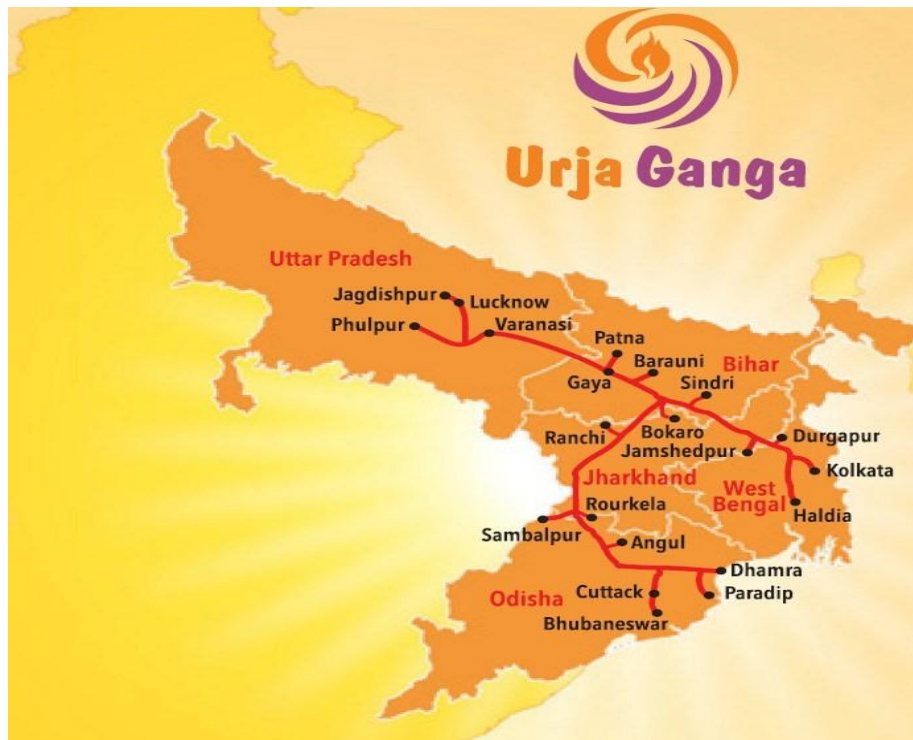
Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (d)

- Prime Minister recently dedicated to the nation the LPG import terminal, 348 km Dobhi – Durgapur Natural Gas Pipeline section. The section is part of the Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project.

- Pradhan Mantri Urja Ganga project is a gas pipeline project which aims to provide piped cooking gas to millions of people in states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal and Odisha.



Q.29) With reference to Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF), consider the following statements:

1. MGNF is a two-year academic programme with an in-built component of on-ground practical experience with the district administration.
2. For the national roll out of MGNF, the Ministry of Skill Development is seeking academic partnership with only the IIMs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.29) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
With the successful launch of Mahatma Gandhi National Fellowship (MGNF) in the first pilot (MGNF) which had 69 fellows working across 69 districts, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship is now expanding MGNF to all remaining districts in the country. MGNF is a two-year academic programme comes with an in-built component of on-ground practical experience with the district administration.	The fellows under MGNF will acquire academic expertise and technical competency in understanding the overall skill ecosystem along with being attached to District Skill Committees (DSCs). For retaining the standard of academic excellence and reputation in MGNF, the Ministry is seeking academic partnership with only the IIMs and have roped in nine IIMs namely for the national roll out of MGNF.

Q.30) Which of following country is the leading producer in global seaweed production?

- a) China
- b) Indonesia
- c) Japan
- d) Australia

Q.30) Solution (a)

- Out of the global seaweed production of ~32 million tons fresh weight valued around 12 billion US dollars. **China produces ~57 %, Indonesia ~28% followed by South Korea, whereas India is having a mere share of ~0.01-0.02%.**
- Despite several advantages, commercial seaweeds cultivation has not been taken place in India at an appropriate scale, as being practiced in South-East Asian countries.

Q.31) Mother is aged three times more than his daughter Sona. After 8 years she would be two and half times of Sona's age. After further 8 years, how many times would she be of Sona's age?

- a) 2 times
- b) 2 (1/2) times
- c) 2 (2/3) times
- d) 3 times

Q.31) Solution (a)

Let the present age of Sona be 'X' years,

Then her mother's present age = $(X+3X) = 4X$ years

Therefore, $(4X+8) = 5/2(X+8)$

$$8X + 16 = 5X + 40$$

$$3X = 24$$

$$X = 8$$

Hence, required ratio = $(4X+16)/(X+16) = 2$

Q.32) Sanjith plays cricket for a club and has a certain average for 9 innings. In the tenth innings, he scores 100 runs thereby increasing his average by 8 runs. His new average is?

- a) 22
- b) 28
- c) 30
- d) 32

Q.32) Solution (b)

Let Sanjith's average be X for 9 innings. So, Sanjith scored 9X run in 9 innings.

In the 10th inning, he scored 100 runs then average became (X+8). And he scored $(X+8) \times 10$ runs in 10 innings.

Now,

$$\Rightarrow 9x + 100 = 10x(X+8)$$

$$\text{Or, } 9X + 100 = 10X + 80$$

Or, $X = 100 - 80$

Or, $X = 20$

New average = $(X+8) = 28$ runs.

Q.33) Teacher took exam for English; average for the entire class was 80 marks. If we say that 10% of the students scored 95 marks and 20% scored 90 marks then calculate average marks of the remaining students of the class

- a) 60
- b) 65
- c) 70
- d) 75

Q.33) Solution (d)

Let's assume that total number of students in class is 100 and required average be X .

Then from the given statement we can calculate:

$$(10 \times 95) + (20 \times 90) + (70 \times X) = (100 \times 80)$$

$$\Rightarrow 70X = 8000 - (950 + 1800) = 5250$$

$$\Rightarrow X = 75.$$

Q.34) Find the average increase rate if increase in the population in the first year is 30% and that in the second year is 60%.

- a) 54
- b) 56
- c) 60
- d) 40

Q.34) Solution (a)

Let the population at the beginning was 100.

Then, at the end of 1st year = 130

At the end of 2nd year = $130 + 60\%$ of $130 = 130 + 78 = 208$.

So, there is net increase of 108 in two years which 108% more than that of the original. Therefore, average rate of increase is 54%.

Q.35) Mr and Mrs Raj have three children - A, B and C, all of whom were born in different cities. A is 2 years elder to B. Mr Raj was 30 years of age when C was born in Hyderabad, while Mrs Raj was 28 years of age when B was born in Bangalore. If C was 5 years of age when A was born in Mumbai, then what were the ages of Mr and Mrs Raj respectively at the time of A's birth?

- a) 35 years, 26 years
- b) 30 years, 21 years
- c) 37 years, 28 years
- d) 38 years, 25 years

Q.35) Solution (a)

It is given that A is 2 years elder to B and C was 5 years of age when A was born in Mumbai. Hence, we can say that C is the eldest and B is the youngest.

Mrs Raj was 28 years of age when B was born in Bangalore. Hence, at the time of A's birth Mrs Raj would have been two years younger i.e. $28 - 2 = 26$ years old.

Mr Raj was 30 years of age when C was born. Hence, at the time of A's birth Mr Raj would have been 5 years older i.e. $30 + 5 = 35$ years old.

Hence, option (a) is correct.

