



IASBABA'S

60 DAYS PLAN

PRELIMS 2021

COMPILATIONS

HISTORY - PART 2

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Q.1) Which among the following is/are special features of Buddhism and the causes of its spread?

1. In comparison to Brahmanism, Buddhism was liberal and democratic.
2. All rulers of Magadha embraced Buddhism, which led to its rapid spread outside India into South-east Asia, China etc.

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 (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god and soul, which was a revolution in the history of Indian religions. It attacked the various ritual followed in Brahmanism. It won the support of the lower orders as it attacked the Varna system. Women were also admitted to the sangha and thus brought on par with men.	Embracing of Buddhism by Mauryan ruler Ashoka was an epoch-making event as he sent missions to Central Asia, West Asia and Sri Lanka and thus transformed it into a world religion. But it has to be noticed that not all rulers of Mauryan dynasty were Buddhists. Ashoka's father Bindusaar was a Jain.

Q.2) With reference to the Buddhist stupas, consider the following statements:

1. Events from the life of the Buddha, the Jataka stories, were depicted on the railings and gates (torans) of the stupas.
2. The Sanchi stupa is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and was built during the Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Solution (a)

Explanation:

A stupa consists of the following parts:

- The stupa consists of a hemispherical dome (anda)
- A harmika and chhatra on the top.
- The circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha), with railings and sculptural decoration
- Torans were ceremonial gateways around the stupas.

The events from the life of the Buddha, the Jataka stories, were depicted on the railings and torans of the stupas. Mainly synoptic narrative, continuous narrative and episodic narrative are used in the pictorial tradition. The main events associated with the Buddha's life which were frequently depicted were events related to the birth, renunciation, enlightenment, Dhammachakrapravartana, and Mahaparinibbana (death). So, Statement 1 is correct.

Some Important stupas in India are found in Sanchi, Sarnath, Amravati and Bharhut. The Sanchi Stupa was built by Emperor Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty) in the 3rd Century BCE and was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1989. (Not during Gupta period). So, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Councils</i>	<i>:</i>	<i>President</i>
1. 1st Buddhist Council	:	Vasumitra
2. 2nd Jain Council	:	Sthulabahu
3. 3rd Buddhist Council	:	Mogaliputta Tissa

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 (b)

Explanation:

Jain Councils

- 1) The First Jain Council was held at Patliputra, under the chairmanship of Sthulabhadra.
- 2) The Second Jain Council was held at Vallabhi, under the chairmanship of Devardhi.

Buddhist Councils – There have been 4 Buddhist Councils

- 1) 1st Buddhist Council – Rajgriha, Sattapani Caves
 - Under the patronage of king Ajatashatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding it, immediately after the death of Buddha. Its purpose was to maintain the purity of the teachings of Buddha.
 - Upali, one of the chief disciples, recited the Vinaya Pitaka, or rules of the Order, as he recalled having heard the way Buddha gave them.
 - Another disciple, Ananda, recited the Sutta Pitaka, the great collection of the Buddha's sermons on matters of doctrine and ethics.
- 2) 2nd Buddhist Council: Vaishali, one hundred years after the Buddha's death. → under the patronage of Kalasoka, presided by Sabakami → schism raised its head, ostensibly over small points of monastic discipline, and the Order broke into two sections, that of the orthodox Sthaviravadins (Pali Theravadi) or "Believers in the Teaching of the Elders", and that of the Mahasanghikas or "Members of the Great Community"
- 3) 3rd Buddhist Council: under the Patronage of Ashoka at Patliputra, presided by Mogaliputta Tissa
 - It resulted in the expulsion of in many heretics
 - It led to establishment of the Sthaviravada school as orthodox.
 - It is said that the last section was added to the Pali scriptures, the 'Kathavattu' of the Abhidhamma Pitaka, dealing with psychology and metaphysics.
 - The third part of the Tripitaka was coded in the Pali language.
- 4) 4th Buddhist Council:
 - Under the patronage of Kanishka at Kashmir, presided by Vasumitra at which the Sarvastivadin doctrines were codified in a summary, the Mahavibhasa.

- It was chiefly among the Sarvastivadins, but also in the old schism of the Mahasangikas, that new ideas developed, which were to form the basis of the division of Buddhism into the "Great" and "Lesser Vehicles" (Mahayana and Hinayana)

Q.4) With reference to the Chronicles consider the following pairs:

<i>Texts</i>	:	<i>Information about</i>
1. Dipavamsa	:	Lesser Chronicle
2. Mahavamsa	:	Great Chronicle- beauty & vigour
3. Culavamsa	:	Island Chronicles

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

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

Q.4) Solution (c)

Explanation –

Vaṃsa, particular class of Buddhist literature that in many ways resembles conventional Western histories. The word vaṃsa means “lineage,” or “family,” but when it is used to refer to a particular class of narratives it can be translated as “chronicle,” or “history.” These texts, which may be ecclesiastically oriented, dynastically oriented, or both at the same time, usually either relate the lineage of a particular individual, king, or family or describe in concrete terms the history of a particular object, region, place, or thing.

Three of the most famous vaṃsas in the South Asian context are the Buddhavaṃsa, Dipavaṃsa, Mahāvaṃsa and Culavamsa.

- The Buddhavaṃsa provides an account of the lineage of 24 Buddhas who preceded the historical Buddha, Gotama.
- The Dipavaṃsa (**Island Chronicles**) primarily chronicles the history of the island of Ceylon (Sri Lanka) from the time of the Buddha Gotama until the end of the reign of Mahāsenā (4th century CE).

- The Mahāvamsa (**Great Chronicle- beauty & vigour**), attributed to Mahānāma, is also a history of Ceylon, but it is composed in a more refined and polished style, and it includes more details than the Dipavamsa.
- The Cūlavamsa, ("**Lesser Chronicle**"), is a historical record, written in the Pali language, of the monarchs of Sri Lanka. It covers the period from the 4th century to 1815. The Culavamsa was compiled over many years by Buddhist monks, and displays a variety of epic styles. It is generally considered to be a sequel to the Mahavamsa.

Q.5) Consider the following about different religious ideologies:

1. Buddhism does not believe in god but believe in soul.
2. Mahavira believed in the past life and so accepted Varna system.

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.5) Solution (a)

Explanation –

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
<p>Buddhism does not believe in God and Soul. Their view is that life is transient and changing. And where change prevails, something like a permanent soul 'would have no meaning. (So, statement 1 is not correct)</p> <p>Similarly rather than believing in God, Buddhism focuses on moral progress independent of God. Buddha believed that religious ideas and especially the idea of God have their origins in fear. Quoting Buddha</p>	<p>Mahavira did not condemn Varna system as Buddhism did as according to Mahavira, a person born in higher or lower Varna is the consequences of the sins of past life & through penance & meritorious life they can attain liberation. Jainism mainly aimed at freedom of Individual from worldly bonds.</p> <p>(So, Statement 2 is correct)</p>

here" Grippled by fear people go to sacred mountains, sacred groves, sacred trees and shrines."

Q.6) With reference to the Nalanda University, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Skandagupta.
2. Buddhist doctrines only related to Mahayana were taught here.
3. Nalanda Style of Sculpture was heavily inspired by the Buddhist art at Sarnath.

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.6) Solution (a)

Remarks – Here, Incorrect statements have been asked.

Explanation:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Most of the information about Nalanda is based on the records of 'Hsuan-tsang'— which states that the foundation of a monastery was laid by Kumargupta I in the fifth century CE.	There is evidence that all three Buddhist doctrines— Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana were taught here. The Nalanda sculptures initially depict Buddhist deities of the Mahayana sect.	The sculptural art of Nalanda, in stucco, stone and bronze, developed out of heavy dependence on the Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath. By the ninth century, a synthesis occurred between the Sarnath Gupta idiom, the local Bihar tradition, and that of central India, leading to the formation of the Nalanda School of sculpture characterised by distinctive facial features, body forms and treatment of

		clothing and jewellery.
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Q.7) With reference to the Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves of Odisha, consider the following statements:

1. They have inscriptions of Pallava kings.
2. The caves were made for Jain monks.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (b)

Explanation: The rock-cut cave tradition also existed in Odisha. The earliest examples are the Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves in the vicinity of Bhubaneswar. These caves are scattered and have inscriptions of Kharavela kings. According to the inscriptions, the caves were meant for Jain monks. There are numerous single-cell excavations. Some have been carved in huge independent boulders and given the shape of animals. **(Hence, Both Statement 1 is incorrect, while Statement 2 is correct.)**

Q.8) Consider the statements with reference to Schools of Jainism and Buddhism:

1. Vijñānavādin school (way of union) propounded by Asanga is related to Jainism.
2. Brahmacharya (observe continence) was added by Mahavira into 4 right conduct of Parshvanath.

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.8) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Yogacara /Vijnanvadin school (way of union) was propounded by Asanga and his brother, Vasubandhu

- It focuses on consciousness & knowledge (idealism).
- It believes that the world is built by consciousness and had no reality than the dream
- The only reality is "suchness"(tathata) aka Dharmadhatu
- Text Sutralankara is important work of this school.

So, Statement 1 is incorrect.

Right action/conduct (Refers to observance of 5 great vows)

- Ahimsa
- Satya
- Asteya (Not to steal)
- Parigraha (Not to acquire property)
- Brahmacharya (observe continence / not to lead immoral life. **It was added by Mahavira.** Above 4 were given by Parswanath.

Q.9) With reference to the famous Ajanta Caves, consider the following statements:

1. It is located in Maharashtra and has 22 caves only.
2. The walls of the caves are decorated with images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas, the largest being the Mahaparinirvana image.

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.9) Solution (b)

Explanation: The Ajanta Caves is located in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State and has twenty-nine caves and four Chaitya caves. **So, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

The Ajanta Caves constitute ancient monasteries and worship-halls of different Buddhist traditions carved into a 75-metre (246 ft) wall of rock. The caves also present paintings depicting the past lives and rebirths of the Buddha, pictorial tales from Aryasura's Jatakamala, and rock-cut sculptures of Buddhist deities. Textual records suggest that these caves served as a monsoon retreat for monks, as well as a resting site for merchants and pilgrims in ancient India. It has large chaitya and viharas and is decorated with sculptures and paintings. Ajanta is the only surviving example of painting of the first century BCE and the fifth century CE. Their facade is decorated with Buddha and Bodhisattva images, the biggest one being the Mahaparinibbana image. So, Statement 2 is correct.

Q.10) Which of the following are famous for Jain temples?

1. Dilwara temples
2. Shravanbelagola
3. Nagarjunkonda
4. Ellora Caves

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.10) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Mount Abu in Rajasthan is known for the Dilwara temple dedicated to Jain Tirthankars. These were built under the patronage of Solanki rulers. It was built in pure white marble and adorned with exquisite sculpture. Their rich sculptural decoration with deep undercutting has a lace-like appearance. Dilwara temple is also famous for its unique and distinct pattern on each ceiling and the graceful bracket figures along the domed ceilings. So, Statement (1) is correct.

Shravanabelagola in Karnataka is one of the most important Jain pilgrimage sites in India, there is a 57 feet high, monolithic statue of Lord Gommateshwara, also known as Lord Bahubali, son of the first Tirthankara, Adinath in tradition. So, Statement (2) is correct.

Nagarjunkonda was a Buddhist site and was largest centre of Mahayan Buddhism in South India. At its peak, there were more than thirty monasteries The great stupa at Nagarjunakonda

belongs to the class of uncased stupas, its brickwork being plastered over and the stupa decorated by a large garland-ornament. So, Statement (3) is incorrect.

Ellora is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. It is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Buddhist, Hindu and Jain monuments, and artwork, dating from the 600–1000 CE period. The Jaina temples are present in Cave no 32 – Indra Sabha and Cave no 33 – Jagannath Sabha. So, Statement (4) is correct.

Hence, the correct answer is (b).

Q.11) With respect to the Buddhist canon, the Vinaya Pitaka contains:

- a) Dhamma discourses and sayings of Gautam Buddha in verse form.
- b) The philosophical and psychological interpretation of Buddhist doctrine.
- c) Rules to regulate the monastic life of the bhikkhus.
- d) Questions and answers about dhamma between King Milind and Nagsen.

Q.11) Solution (c)

Explanation: The book Dhammapada, which is a part of Sutta Pitaka, contains sayings of Buddha. Sutta Pitaka also contains many other discourses given by Gautam Buddha. So, statement (a) is not correct.

Abhidhamma Pitaka is the third Buddhist Pitaka. They provide scholastic reworking and classifications, of doctrinal material appearing in the earlier Suttas. The topics dealt with in Abhidhamma books include ethics, psychology, and epistemology. It is sometimes also called as Buddhist Psychology. So, statement (b) is not correct.

Rules and regulation for the proper conduct of monastic life are given in Vinaya Pitaka. It deals with individual life of a bhikkhu/bhikkhuni, organization of monastery and also the relationship between sangha and the laity. So, statement (c) is correct.

The dialogue between Milind and Nagsen about the meaning of Dhamma is given in a book called Milind Panho, which was composed long after the Pitakas were compiled. So, statement (d) is not correct.

Therefore, the answer is (c).

Q.12) With respect to Bhakti Movement, consider the following statements:

1. According to Advaita, Brahma, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes.
2. According to Dvaita, the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct.

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 (b)

Explanation:

The term Advaita refers to the idea that Brahman alone is ultimately real, the phenomenal transient world is an illusory appearance (maya) of Brahman, and the true self, atman, is not different from Brahman. (So, statement 1 is correct)

Vishishtadvaita is one of the most popular schools of the Vedanta school of Hindu philosophy. VishishtAdvaita (literally "Advaita with uniqueness; qualifications") is a non-dualistic school of Vedanta philosophy. **It is non-dualism of the qualified whole, in which Brahman alone exists, but is characterized by multiplicity.** It can be described as qualified monism or qualified non-dualism or attributive monism. It is a school of Vedanta philosophy which believes in all diversity subsuming to an underlying unity. The soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct. (So, Statement 2 is incorrect)

The Dvaita Vedanta School believes that God (Vishnu, supreme soul) and the individual souls exist as independent realities, and these are distinct, being said that Vishnu (Narayana) is independent, and souls are dependent on him. The Dvaita school contrasts with the other two major sub-schools of Vedanta, the Advaita Vedanta of Adi Shankara which posits nondualism – that ultimate reality (Brahman) and human soul are identical and all reality is interconnected oneness, and Vishishtadvaita of Ramanuja which posits qualified nondualism – that ultimate reality (Brahman) and human soul are different but with the potential to be identical.

Q.13) Which of the following is not a part of Sangam literature?

- a) Ettuttokai
- b) Pattuppattu
- c) Tevaram
- d) Purannanuru

Q.13) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Sangam literature is the earliest writings in the Tamil language, thought to have been produced in three sangams or gatherings in Madurai, Tamilnadu.

Tolkappiyam, a book of grammar and rhetoric, and eight anthologies (**Ettuttokai**) of poetry were compiled. It consists of Ainkurunuru, Kuruntokai, Narrinai, Akananuru, Kalittokai, Patirrupattu, **Purannanuru**, and Paripatal.

A ninth anthology, **Pattuppattu**, consists of 10 idylls that present a picture of early Tamil life. The poems are concerned with two main topics: those of the first five collections are on love (akam), and those of the next two are on heroism (puram), including the praise of kings and their deeds.

Tevaram denotes the first seven volumes of the Tirumurai, the twelve-volume collection of Shaiva devotional poetry. All seven volumes are dedicated to the works of the three most prominent Tamil poets of the 7th century, the Nayanars Sambandar, Tirunavukkarasar and Sundarar. So, option (c) is not correct. **Therefore, the answer is (c).**

Q.14) Consider the following statement about Ghasi Das:

1. He established Gaudiya Vaishnavism in current day Chhattisgarh.
2. He opposed caste system and established new order for its removal.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

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

Q.14) Solution (b)

Explanation –

Ghasi Das founded a socio-religious movement in Chhattisgarh and **called it the Satnamis**. He was born in the year 1756 in a dalit family in village Girodhpuri of Raipur District (presently in Chhattisgarh). Ghasi Das instigated a socio-religious order that discarded and helped in demolishing the hierarchical caste system from the society. This new order initiated by Ghasi Das through Satnamis principles treated all people as equal.

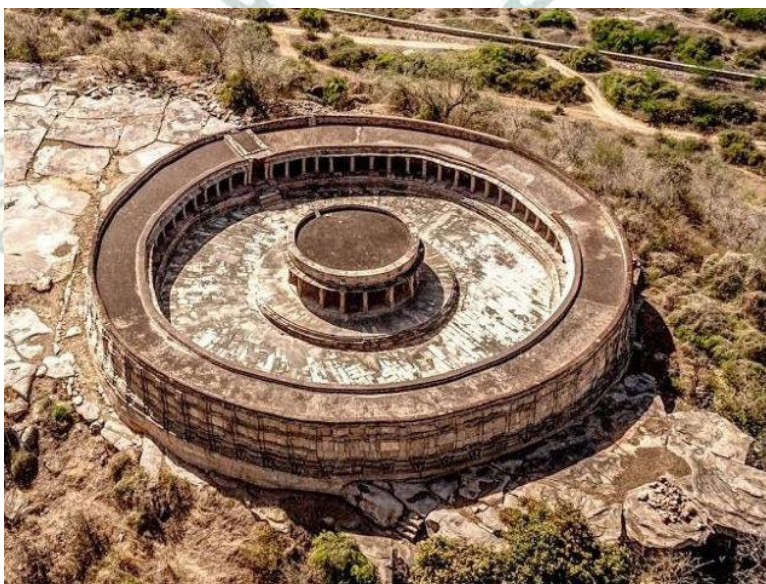
Gaudiya Vaishnavism was established by **Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**. He laid the foundation of Vaishnavism in Bengal and Eastern India, where till then Shakti cult was dominant.

Q.15) Which of the following temple inspire the current Parliament's design?

- a) Virupaksha Temple, Karnataka
- b) Meenakshi Temple, Tamil Nadu
- c) Nataraja Temple, Tamil Nadu
- d) Chousath Yogini Temple, Madhya Pradesh

Q.15) Solution (d)

Explanation- The Chausath Yogini Temple, Mitaoli, also known as Ekattarso Mahadeva Temple, is an 11th-century temple in Morena district in Madhya Pradesh. It is one of the few well-preserved Yogini temples in India. The temple is formed by a circular wall with 65 chambers, apparently for 64 yoginis and the goddess Devi, and an open mandapa in the centre of a circular courtyard, sacred to Shiva. This temple has said to inspire the current Parliament design.



Q.16) With reference to the Sangam society, consider the following pairs:

<i>Location</i>	:	<i>Chief occupations</i>
1. Marudam	:	Agriculture
2. Neydal	:	Fishing and salt manufacturing
3. Kurinji	:	Cattle-rearing and dairy products
4. Mullai	:	Hunting and honey collection

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 (a)

Explanation:

Tolkappiyam refers to the five-fold division of lands – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).

The people living in these five divisions had their respective chief occupations, as well as gods for worship.

Lands	Chief Deity	Chief Occupation
Kurinji	Murugan	hunting and honey collection
Mullai	Mayon (Vishnu)	cattle-rearing and dealing with dairy products
Marudam	Indira	agriculture
Neydal	Varunan	fishing and salt manufacturing
Palai	Korravai	robbery

Q.17) Which one of the following drama of ancient India deals with the love affair of a poor

Brahmin with the daughter of a courtesan?

- a) Mrichchhakaktika
- b) Abhijnanashakuntalam
- c) Malvikagnimitra
- d) Vikramuurvashiiya

Q.17) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The Mrichchhakaktika, or the little clay cart, written by Sudraka, deals with the love affair of a poor Brahmana with the beautiful daughter of a courtesan. It is considered one of the best works of ancient drama.

Three famous romantic plays written by Kalidasa are the Malvikagnimitram (Malvika and Agnimitra), Vikramuurvashiiya (pertaining to Vikrama and Urvashi), and Abhijnashakuntalam (The Recognition of Shakuntala).

Q.18) Consider the following statements about Francis Bernier:

1. He wrote about prevalent Sati System.
2. He was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Aurangzeb.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.18) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Francis Bernier – He had stayed in India for a long period. So he came to understand the circumstances here in a better way. He was in India for twelve years, from 1656 to 1668, and **was closely associated with the Mughal court, as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh (So, statement 2 is incorrect)**, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, and later as an intellectual and scientist. In virtually every instance Bernier described what he saw in India as a bleak situation in comparison to developments in Europe. He had access to the royal courts and hence writes

about the lives of the ruling class including the princesses. He writes about the rajputs as well. He also throws sufficient light on the economic life. He writes about the craftsmen, the peasants etc. But he incorrectly asserts that the emperor was the owner of all land here. On amirs he writes that they lived a very consuming life. Despite large incomes they were always indebted. **He talks about the transportation means, the mughal army, the Brahmans and their narrow mindset and superstitions, the sati system, devadasi system and craft production processes in India.**

Q.19) Consider the following pairs:

Temple : : Patron

1. The Papanatha temple, Pattadakal : : Chalukyas
2. The Shore temple, Mahabalipuram : : Pallavas
3. The Kailashanath temple, Kanchi : : Cholas

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

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

Q.19) Solution (c)

Explanation:

The Pallavas introduced the art of excavating temples from the rock. In fact, the Dravidian style of temple architecture began with the Pallava rule. It was a gradual evolution, starting from the cave temples to monolithic rathas and culminated in structural temples.

The Kailashanath temple at Kanchi and the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram remain the finest examples of the early structural temples of the Pallavas. The temple at Kanchi is the greatest architectural master piece of the Pallava art.

Pattadakal served as the capital of the Chalukya dynasty, who built the temples. The Papanatha temple was built by them.

Q.20) Consider the following about scientific developments in India:

1. Chhandahshastra, written by Budhyana mention Pythagoras theorem.
2. Varahmihir said that Moon rotated around earth and earth rotated around Sun.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.20) Solution (b)

Explanation -

Pingala was a 2nd century BCE scholar who **used binary numbers in the form of short and long syllables in his Chhandahshastra**. It was quite similar to Morse Code which is the basis of computer industry today.

Budhyana's 'Budhyana Sulvasutra' was the earliest work on mathematics in 6th century BCE which **also mentions use of Pythagoras Theorem and use of Pi as a part of appendices to Vedas**. His Budhyana Sulvasutra also mentions a ritual which included 'squaring the circle' i.e. converting a square of a given areas into a circle and vice-versa. These techniques were used to construct various forms of fire-altars for conducting yajnas, sacrifices and other rituals.

Varahamihira was an Indian astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain in 6th century and wrote Vrihatsamihta. He is considered to be one of the nine jewels (Navaratnas) of the court of legendary ruler Vikramaditya (thought to be the Gupta emperor Chandragupta II Vikramaditya). **He wrote Brihatsamhita. He said that moon rotated around earth and earth around sun.**

Q.21) Which among the following is/are special features of Early rock paintings?

1. Painting at Lakhudiayar 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.21) 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.22) 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.22) 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.23) 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.23) 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.24) 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.24) 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 Achamenian pillars are constructed in pieces by a mason.
- Further, Achamenian 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.25) 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.25) 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 Abhaya mudra 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.26) 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.26) 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.27) 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.27) 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.28) 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.28) 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.29) 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.29) 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 Tribhuvanesvara, Puri and Konark.

Statement 3: The **Rajarani temple** is an example and was built around 1000 CE in Bhubneshwar. 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.30) 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.30) 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.31) 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.31) 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 + Bandish	Three parts generally viz. Alap, Bada Khayal and Chhota (Drut) Khayal
Meaning of the words generally not recognizable	Comparatively recognizable

Q.32) 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.32) 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.33) Which of the following is not a type of Craft works?

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

Q.33) 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.34) 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.34) 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.35) 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.35) 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.36) With reference to the Puppet Theatres in India, consider the following pairs:

<i>Puppet Theatre</i>	<i>:</i>	<i>Location</i>
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.36) 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.37) 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. Cheriya | : | 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.37) 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.38) 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.38) 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.39) 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.39) 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.
- 'Shranger' 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.40) 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.40) 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.41) With reference to Sattriya dance, consider the following statements?

1. It narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.
2. The dance is generally performed in group by male monks known as 'Bhokots'.
3. The songs are composition of Shankaradeva known as 'Borgeets'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.41) Solution (d)

Basic information

Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the Vaishnava Saint Sankaradeva in the 15th century AD in Assam. The art form derives its name from the Vaishnava monasteries known as 'Sattras', where it was primarily practised. It finds mention in the ancient text 'Natya Shastra' of sage Bharat Muni. It is inspired from Bhakti Movement.

Statement analysis

Statement 1: The focus of the Sattriya recitals is to own the devotional aspect of dance and narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.

Statement 2: The dance is generally performed in group by male monks known as 'Bhokots' as part of their daily rituals or even on festivals.

Statement 3: Khol (drum), Cymbals (Manjira) and Flute form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form. The songs are composition of Shankaradeva known as 'Borgeets'.

Q.42) Bhagoria is a folk dance associated with which tribe of the Madhya pradesh?

- a) Bhil
- b) Sahariya
- c) Baiga
- d) Ropar

Q.42) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Explanation:

Bhagoriya is a well-known dance of the Bhils, a large tribe of the Jhabua district in Madhya Pradesh. The dance is associated with a festival known as Bhagoria and a fair called Bhagoriya Haat. The unwed boys and girls of the tribe prepare for this fest that serves the purpose of a marriage bureau by establishing links between prospective brides and bridegrooms leading to nuptial union.

Q.43) Hojagiri, a folk dance, is performed in which of the following state?

- a) Mizoram
- b) Tripura
- c) Himachal Pradesh
- d) Uttarakhand

Q.43) Solution (b)

Explanation:

A famous folk dance of Tripura, Hojagiri involves movement of only the lower-half of the body by a group of four to six women or young girls. It is performed during Lakshmi puja. The female dancers balance earthen pitchers as well as other props while dancing.

Q.44) With reference to cultural traditions in India Putul nautch, Yampuri, Pavakoothi are forms of

- a) Dance form
- b) Puppetry
- c) Harvest festival
- d) Folk music

Q.44) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Puppetry is one of the ancient forms of entertainment. The element of a puppet being controlled by a master makes it a captivating experience, while the low cost of animation and

production of a performance makes it popular among freelance artists.

Explanation:

Putul Nautch: It is the traditional rod puppet dance of Bengal-Odisha-Assam Region. The figures are generally three to four ft. high and dressed like characters of Jatra. They generally have three joints – at the neck and at the shoulders.

Yampuri: the traditional rod puppet in bihar is known as Yampuri. These puppets are made of wood and are without any joints. They are carved out of a single piece of wood and then painted and dressed in bright colours.

Pavakoothi : It is the traditional glove puppet show of Kerala. It originated around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with colourful headgears, feathers and face paints which is an evidence of a heavy influence of Kathakali dance form. The plays are themed around narrations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Q.45) Consider the following pairs with reference to Harappan Period:

Book	:	Written by
1. Manimekalai	:	Chithalai Chathanar
2. Humayun-namah	:	Inayat Khan
3. Rajatarangani	:	Kalhan

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.45) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Manimekalai**, is a Tamil epic composed by Kulavāṇikaṇ Chithalai Chathanar probably around the 6th century. It is an "anti-love story", a sequel to the "love story" in the earliest Tamil epic Silappadikaram, with some characters from it and their next generation.

Statement 2: **Humayun-nama** was written by Gulbadan Begum, the account of the life of her

half-brother, Emperor Humayun, which she wrote on the request of her nephew, Emperor Akbar

Statement 3: one of the earliest texts from Kashmir **was Kalhana's Rajatarangani** written in Sanskrit in 12th century AD. It gives a detailed account of the Kings of Kashmir.

Q.46) Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------|
| a) Ravanchhaya | : | Shadow puppets |
| b) Tholu Bommalata | : | String puppets |
| c) Yampuri | : | Rod puppets |
| d) Pavakoothu | : | Glove puppets |

Q.46) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 : **Shadow puppets are flat figures.** They are cut out of leather, which has been treated to make it translucent. Shadow puppets are pressed against the screen with a strong source of light behind it. The manipulation between the light and the screen make silhouettes or colourful shadows, as the case may be, for the viewers who sit in front of the screen. e.g

- **Tholu Bommalata, Andhra Pradesh's shadow theatre** has the richest and strongest tradition. The puppets are large in size and have jointed waist, shoulders, elbows and knees.
- **Ravanachhaya of Orissa.** The puppets are in one piece and have no joints. They are not coloured, hence throw opaque shadows on the screen. The manipulation requires great dexterity, since there are no joints.

Statement 2 : **String Puppets** - India has a rich and ancient tradition of string puppets or marionettes. Marionettes having jointed limbs controlled by strings allow far greater flexibility and are, therefore, the most articulate of the puppets. Rajasthan, Orissa, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu are some of the regions where this form of puppetry has flourished.

- **The string puppets of Karnataka are called Gombeyatta.** They are styled and designed like the characters of Yakshagana, the traditional theatre form of the region.

Statement 3: Rod Puppets - They are an extension of glove-puppets, but often much larger and supported and manipulated by rods from below. This form of puppetry now is found mostly in

West Bengal and Orissa.

- The traditional Rod puppet of Bihar is known as **Yampuri**. These puppets are made of wood.

Statement 4: **Glove puppets**, are also known as sleeve, hand or palm puppets. The head is made of either papier mache, cloth or wood, with two hands emerging from just below the neck. The rest of the figure consists of a long flowing skirt.

- **In Kerala, the traditional glove puppet play is called Pavakoothu**. It came into existence during the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali, the famous classical dance-drama of Kerala, on puppet performances.

Q.47) Consider the following pairs

Theatre form	State
1. Ojapali	: Assam
2. Bhavai	: Maharastra
3. Burra Kattha	: Odisha

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

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

Q.47) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Ojapali is a unique narrative theatre form of Assam**, primarily associated with the festival of Manasha or the Serpent Goddess. The narration is a prolonged affair, with three distinct parts – Baniya Khanda, Bhatiyali Khanda and Deva Khanda. Oja is the main narrator and Palis are the members of the chorus.

Statement 2: **Bhavai is the traditional theatre form of Gujarat**. The centers of this form are Kutch and Kathiawar. The instruments used in Bhavai are: bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj, rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc. In Bhavai, there is a rare synthesis of devotional and romantic

sentiments.

Statement 3: **Burra Katha is a popular story-telling tradition of Andhra Pradesh.** It derives its name from Burra – the percussion instrument used extensively during the performance. The performance consists of a main artist or narrator and two co-artists who provide the rhythm as well as the chorus.

Q.48) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Martial art</i>	:	<i>State</i>
1. Thangta	:	Mizoram
2. Pari Khanda	:	Bihar
3. Kathi samu	:	Andhra Pradesh

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

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

Q.48) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Thangta Created by the Meitei people of Manipur**, Thang-ta is an armed martial art that finds its mention as one of the most lethal combat forms. Thang refers to a 'sword', while Ta refers to a 'spear', thus sword and spear are the two main elements of Thang-ta.

Statement 2: **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.

Statement 3: **Kathi Samu is one of the ancient martial arts of Andhra Pradesh**, practiced by the royal armies. This prestigious martial art employs various kinds of swords. The place where Kathi Samu is performed is known as 'garidi.'

Q.49) Consider the following statements with reference to Kathak?

1. It is the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture.
2. Jaipur and Benaras Gharana is associated with it.
3. Vaishnavite cult of bhakti movement had significant impact on it.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Q.49) Solution (d)

Basic information:

The word Kathak has been derived from the word Katha which means a story. Kathakars or story-tellers, are people who narrate stories largely based on episodes from the epics, myths and legends. It probably started as an oral tradition. Mime and gestures were perhaps added later on to make the recitation more effective. Thus evolved a simple form of expressional dance, providing the origins of what later developed into Kathak as we see it today.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: Today, **Kathak has emerged as a distinct dance form. Being the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture**, it represents a unique synthesis of Hindu and Muslim genius in art. Further, Kathak is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.

Statement 2: The nineteenth century saw the golden age of Kathak under the patronage of Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh. He established the Lucknow gharana with its strong accent on bhava, the expression of moods and emotions. **The Jaipur gharana known for its layakari or rhythmic virtuosity and the Benaras gharana are other prominent schools of Kathak dance.** The technique of movement in Kathak is unique to it.

Statement 3: The Vaishnavite cult which swept North India in the 15th century. and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular alongwith the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.

Q.50) Consider the following statements with folk dances of India:

1. Giddha is the female counterpart of the male Bhangra.
2. The Rangma is the war dance of the Mizoram.
3. Cheraw is a folk dance of Nagas and is performed using bamboo sticks..

Which of the above given statements are not correct?

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

Q.50) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Bhangra is the highly energetic folk dance of Punjab. Accompanied with infectious and catchy drum beats, it is a popular form of celebration during festivities. **Giddha is the female counterpart of the male Bhangra.**

Statement 2: **The Rangma is the war dance of the Nagas.** Dressed in colourful costumes, jewellery and colourful headgears, the dancers enact mock war formations and traditions.

Statement 3: **Cheraw is a folk dance of Mizoram and is performed using bamboo sticks.** It is likely to have a foreign origin. Men tap long pairs of bamboo in rhythmic beats, and girls dance to the beats of bamboo.

Q.51) Gitam, Jatisvaram, Suladi, Varnam and Svarajati are associated with

- a) Carnatic music
- b) Hindustani classical Music
- c) Kathak dance form
- d) Manipuri dance form

Q.51) Solution (a)

Basic information:

The course of the evolution of Indian music saw the emergence of two different sub systems as Hindustani and Carnatic music. In Haripala's "Sangeeta Sudhakara", written in the 14th century A.D., the terms Carnatic and Hindustani are found for the first time. The two distinct styles,

Hindustani and Carnatic came into vogue after the advent of the Muslims, particularly during the reign of the Mughal Emperors of Delhi. Both the systems of music received their nourishment from the same original source.

Explanation:

Musical forms associated with Carnatic music

Gitam : Gitam is the simplest type of composition. **Taught to beginners of Carnatic music**, the gitam is very simple in construction, with an easy and melodious flow of music.

Suladi: very much like the gitam in musical structure and arrangement, the Suladis are of a higher standard than the gitam.

SVARAJATI : This is learnt after a course in gitams. More complicated than the gitams, the Svarajati paves the way for the learning of the Varnams. It consists of three sections, called Pallavi, Anupallavi and Charanam.

JATISVARAM:Very similar to the svarajati in musical structure, this form- Jatisvaram-has no sahitya or words

The Varnam is a musical form in Carnatic Music, whereas musical forms like the Kirtana, Kirti, Javali, Tillana, etc. have their similar counterparts in Hindustani Music, the Varnam does not find a counterpart.

Q.52) Consider the following statements

1. Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen are associated with Dhrupad style of music.
2. The origin of Khyal style and Tarana style was attributed to Amir Khusrau.

Select the incorrect answer using the code below:

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

Q.52) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Incorrect statement is being asked here

Dhrupad: Dhrupad is one of the oldest and grandest forms of Hindustani classical music and finds its mention even in Natyashastra (200 BC–200 AD). Although Dhrupad consolidated its position as a classical form of music in the 13th century, it reached its zenith in the court of emperor Akbar.

Khyal: The word 'Khyal' is derived from Persian and means "idea or imagination". This form is popular amongst the artists as this provides greater scope for improvisation. Khyal is based on the repertoire of short songs ranging from two to eight lines. Generally, a Khyal composition is also referred to as a 'Bandish'.

Tarana Style: In this style, the rhythm plays a very crucial role. The structure consists of mainly melody, usually short, repeated many times, with variation and elaboration at the performer's discretion.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Akbar employed and patronised musical masters like Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen , who was considered to be one of the Navaratna or nine gems of the Mughal court. It is also speculated that Baiju Bawra sang at the court of Akbar.	The origin of Khyal style and Tarana style was attributed to Amir Khusrau in the 13th-14th century.

Q.53) the Mahavamsa and Dipavamsa is associated with which of the following religion.

- a) Hinduism
- b) Jainism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Islam

Q.53) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Dipavamsa: It was probably composed in 3rd-4th centuries AD in Anuradhapura (Sri Lanka). It literally means "Chronicle of the Island". It mentions about the visit of **Buddha** to Sri Lanka and the arrival of tooth relic of Buddha.

Mahavamsa: It is an epic poem similar to Dipavamsa and is written in Pali language. It dates back to 5th century AD and has account of **Buddha's visit** to Ceylon (Srilanka), Chronicles of Kings of Ceylon, etc.

Q.54) With reference to the cultural tradition of India, 'Ammanaivari', 'Pandavani', 'Ovi' and 'Chhakri' is associated with?

- a) Folk music
- b) Theatre forms
- c) Forms of Puppetry
- d) Folk dances

Q.54) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Ammanaivari: Ammanaivari are songs sung in praise of Chola monarch. Ammanai is a wooden ball and the women folk sing appropriate songs while playing the ball. This game of Ammanai is still current in Tamil Nadu.

Ovi: This form of music is from Maharashtra and Goa. They are usually the songs of women i.e., they are sung by women during leisure time and when they are completing their household work.

Chhakri: 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).

In Pandavani, from Chhatisgarh 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.

Q.55) "This is a traditional art form from Maharashtra tracing its roots to as early as 10th century A.D. It is drawn by an indigenous tribe living in mountainous as well as coastal areas of Maharashtra – Gujarat border. Their painting are mainly dominated by basic geometric shapes like circle, squares, triangle etc." Which art form is being referred here?

- a) Saura Art

- b) Kalamezhuthu
- c) Khovar Art
- d) Warli art

Q.55) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Saura is a style of mural paintings which is related to the Saura tribe of Odisha.** These paintings also originated from the state of Orissa but it is also found in the states of Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand. They are also called Ikons

Statement 2: Kalamezhuthu art is a ritual art of God's own country- Kerala. "Kalam" means picture and "ezhuthu" means drawing. This is a painting done on the floor and it can be seen during festivals and special occasions.

Statement 3: **This traditional wall art is done in the harvest season.** The word Kho or Koh means cave and Var means husband. This matriarchal art is done by the women of the house to decorate the wedding chambers of newlywed couples. Khovar art originated from Jharkhand.

Statement 4: **Belonging to the state of Maharashtra, this tribal art (Warli tribe)** is famous for its elementary wall paintings. It is one of the finest examples of folk paintings. In this, basic geometrical shapes are used such as- square, circle, triangle etc.

Q.56) Consider the following statements with reference to Mudi yettu:

1. It is a traditional folk theatre form of Kerala.
2. It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q.56) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Mudi yettu, **traditional folk theatre form of Kerala** is celebrated in the month of Vrischikam

(November-December). It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala, as an oblation to the Goddess. It depicts the triumph of goddess Bhadrakali over the asura Darika. The seven characters in Mudi yettu-Shiva, Narada, Darika, Danavendra, Bhadrakali, Kooli and Koimbidar (Nandikeshvara) are all heavily made-up.

Q.57) Consider the following statements:

1. Bitti Chitra is a mud wall painting from Orrisa.
2. Chikan embroidery defines the culture and cloth making process of Lucknow.
3. Bohra weaving is mainly done on Cap.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.57) Solution (b)

Statement analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Bitti chitra is a mud wall painting from Rajasthan. People decorate walls with bitti chitra through which they try to secure house from evil spirits.	The Chikankari or Chikan embroidery defines the culture and cloth making process of Lucknow. It uses white thread to make flowers and other beautiful patterns. It can be done on a variety of clothes like cotton, mulmul ka cotton, polyester and voile.	Bohra weaving is made using an aluminium vessel as a base, the crochet is begun at the centre and proceeds in a spiral form, from the core to the outer edge. Here both geometric and floral patterns are created. It is mainly done on Cap.

Q.58) Consider the following statements with reference to Classical languages:

1. Sanskrit was the first language to be designated as classical language of India.
2. To be recognised as classical language, it must have recorded history of 8000-9000 years.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2

Q.58) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

In 2004, the Government of India declared that languages that meet certain requirements would be accorded the status of a "Classical Language of India".

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: Tamil was the first language to be recognised as classical language in 2004, followed by Sanskrit in 2005. Odia is the latest addition.

Statement 2: To be recognised as classical language of India, following criteria were laid down:

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

Q.59) which among the following is not one of the five great epics of Tamil literature of Sangam age?

- a) Silappatikaram
- b) Kundalakesi
- c) Civaka Cintamani
- d) Tolkāppiyam

Q.59) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Five great epics of Tamil literature of the sangam age

These five epics were written over a period of 1st century CE to 10th century CE and act as the historical evidence of social, religious, cultural and academic life of people during the era they were created.

- 1). **Silappatikaram** was a non-religious text of the 1st century CE. The writer of Silappatikaram was Ilango Adigal.
- 2). Manimegalai. In Manimekalai there is an elaborate exposition of the doctrines of Buddhism. The writer of Manimekalai was Seethalai Sathanar.
- 3) **Civaka Cintamani** was a Jain religious text but its date of composition cannot be ascertained. The writer of Civaka Cintamani was Tirutakkatevar.
- 4) **Kundalakesi** was a Buddhist religious text composed in around 5th century CE. The writer of Kundalakesi was Nagakuthanar or Nagasena.
- 5) Valayapathi. It was a Jain religious text of 9th century CE. The writer of Valayapathi was some anonymous Jain ascetic.

Option (D) is incorrect because Tokkappiyam is the most ancient extant Tamil grammar text and the oldest extant long work of Tamil literature. It is a comprehensive text on grammar, and includes sutras on orthography, phonology, etymology, morphology, semantics, prosody, sentence structure and the significance of context in language.

Q.60) Consider the following statements about Jogi arts:

1. It is tribal art from Gujarat.
2. It is mostly done in black and white.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.60) Solution (b)

Statement analysis:

Jogi art is a tribal art from Rajasthan that hinges on lines and dots. It is mostly done in black and whites; however the recent installation in the city of Jaipur is of vibrant colours and is practised by artists from Magriwada in Reodar tehsil of Sirohi district in Rajasthan. Interestingly, now this tribal art form is just practised by a nuclear family.

Q.61) With reference to Medieval India consider the following statements?

1. Dantidurga was the first chalukya ruler.
2. Firdausi and Al –Buruni were in the court of Mahmud Ghori.
3. Qutubuddin Aibak established the slave dynasty.

Which of the above statements are correct

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

Q.61) Solution (b)

Statement analysis

Statement 1: One such instance was that of the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. Initially they were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha (literally, the golden womb). Dantidurga was the 1st Rashtrakuta ruler.

Statement 2: **Mahmud Ghazni** also patronized art and literature. **Firdausi** was the poet-laureate in the court of Mahmud. He was the author of Shah Namah. **Alberuni** stayed in Mahmud's court and wrote the famous Kitab-i-Hind, an account on India.

Statement 3: Qutubuddin Aibak was a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who made him the Governor of his Indian possessions. He set up his military headquarters at Indraprasta, near Delhi. After the death of Ghori in 1206, Aibak declared his independence. He severed all connections with the kingdom of Ghori and thus **founded the Slave dynasty as well as the Delhi Sultanate.**

Q.62) which of the following rulers introduced 'Dagh system'?

- a) Illtutmish
- b) Qutubuddin Aibek
- c) Allauddin Khalji
- d) Muhammad Tughlaq

Q.62) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Allauddin Khalji introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya (descriptive list of soldiers). In order to ensure maximum efficiency, a strict review of army from time to time was carried out.

Q.63) in the early Sultanate period, Khalisa refers to?

- a) Basic unit of Political organization.
- b) Land under direct control of sultan
- c) A type of tax on irrigation
- d) Head of the cavalry unit

Q.63) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

After consolidating their position in India, the Delhi Sultans introduced reforms in the land revenue administration. The lands were classified into three categories:

1. **iqta land** – lands assigned to officials as iqtas instead of payment for their services.
2. **khalisa land** – land under the direct control of the Sultan and the revenues collected were spent for the maintenance of royal court and royal household.
3. **inam land** – land assigned or granted to religious leaders or religious institutions.

Q.64) which of the following statements with reference to Medieval India is incorrect:

- a) Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India in the seventh century.

- b) James Mill divided history of India into three periods: "Hindu", "Muslim" and "British".
- c) The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.
- d) Muizzuddin Muhammad popularly known as Muhammad Ghazni.

Q.64) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Merchants and migrants first brought the teachings of the holy Quran to India in the seventh century.** Muslims regard the Quran as their holy book and accept the sovereignty of the one God, Allah, whose love, mercy and bounty embrace all those who believe in Him, without regard to social background.

Statement 2: In the middle of the nineteenth century **British historian James Mill divided the history of India into three periods: "Hindu", "Muslim" and "British".** This division was based on the idea that the religion of rulers was the only important historical change, and that there were no other significant developments – in the economy, society or culture.

Statement 3: **The ruins at Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by an engineer and antiquarian named Colonel Colin Mackenzie.** An employee of the English East India Company, he prepared the first survey map of the site. Much of the initial information he received was based on the memories of priests of the Virupaksha temple and the shrine of Pampadevi.

Statement 4: The Ghoris started as vassals of Ghazni but became independent after the death of Mahmud. Taking advantage of the decline of the Ghaznavid Empire, **Muizzuddin Muhammad popularly known as Muhammad Ghori** brought Ghazni under their control. Having made his position strong and secure at Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori turned his attention to India. Unlike Mahmud of Ghazni, he wanted to conquer India and extend his empire in this direction.

In 1175, Muhammad Ghori captured Multan and occupied whole of Sind in his subsequent expeditions. In 1186 he attacked Punjab, captured it from Khusru Malik and annexed it to his dominions. The annexation of Punjab carried his dominion eastward to the Sutlej and led his invasion of the Chauhan kingdom.

Q.65) consider the following pairs

<i>Book</i>	:	<i>Writer</i>
1. Rihla	:	Abdur Razzaq

2. Kitab ul-Hind : Alburuni
3. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi : Ziauddin Barani

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched

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

Q.65) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Ibn Battuta's book of travels, called Rihla, written in Arabic**, provides extremely rich and interesting details about the social and cultural life in the subcontinent in the fourteenth century. This Moroccan traveller was born in Tangier into one of the most respectable and educated families known for their expertise in Islamic religious law or shari'a. True to the tradition of his family, Ibn Battuta received literary and scholastic education when he was quite young.

Statement 2: Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni was also interested in finding out more about the people he conquered, and entrusted a **scholar named al-Biruni to write an account of the subcontinent. Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, written in Arabic**, is simple and lucid. It is a voluminous text, divided into 80 chapters on subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology. Generally (though not always), Al-Biruni adopted a distinctive structure in each chapter, beginning with a question, following this up with a description based on Sanskrit traditions, and concluding with a comparison with other cultures.

Statement 3: **Ziauddin Barani (1285–1358 CE)** was a Muslim political thinker of the Delhi Sultanate located in present-day North India during Muhammad bin Tughlaq and Firuz Shah's reign. He was best known for composing the **Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi (also called Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi)**, a work on medieval India, which covers the period from the reign of Ghiyas ud din Balban to the first six years of reign of Firuz Shah Tughluq and the Fatwa-i-Jahandari which promoted a hierarchy among Muslim communities in the Indian subcontinent.

Q.66) "He was a European traveller and was a doctor by profession and served as a physician to Dara Sukoh and dedicated his writings to Louis XIV." Which traveller is being referred here?

- a) Jean Baptiste Tavernier

- b) Francis Bernier
- c) Duarte Barbosa
- d) Jesuit Roberto Nobili

Q.66) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: French jeweller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier, who travelled to India at least six times. He was particularly fascinated with the trading

conditions in India, and compared India to Iran and the Ottoman empire. Tavernier, a private individual and merchant traveling at his own expense, covered, by his own account, 60,000 leagues in making six voyages to Persia and India between the years 1630 and 1668.

Statement 2: **François Bernier, a Frenchman, was a doctor, political philosopher and historian. Like many others, he came to the Mughal Empire in search of opportunities.** He was in India for twelve years, from 1656 to 1668, and was closely associated with the Mughal court, **as a physician to Prince Dara Shukoh**, the eldest son of Emperor Shah Jahan, and later as an intellectual and scientist. Bernier travelled to several parts of the country, and wrote accounts of what he saw, frequently comparing what he saw in India with the situation in Europe. He dedicated his major writing to **Louis XIV, the king of France**, and many of his other works were written in the form of letters to influential officials and ministers. In virtually every instance Bernier described what he saw in India as a bleak situation in comparison to developments in Europe.

Statement 3: **Duarte Barbosa was a Portuguese writer** and officer from Portuguese India. He was a scrivener in a feitoria in Kannur, and an interpreter of the local language, Malayalam. Barbosa wrote the Book of Duarte Barbosa c. 1516, making it one of the earliest examples of Portuguese travel literature. After his arrival in Goa with the first Portuguese fleet in 1501, Barbosa made the journey to Vijayanagara soon after. His account mentions the king of Narsyngua, who is probably Vira Narashimha Tuluva. His writings give a detailed account of the layout, the inhabitants and the nature of trade conducted in Vijayanagara.

Statement 4: **Jesuit Robert de Nobili (16th–17th century)** was a Jesuit of noble birth who accommodated to the existing Indian social order. He learned Tamil and Sanskrit and lived the life of a sādhu (wandering ascetic). He also tried to disassociate himself from the Portuguese missionaries who were converting the fisherfolk of low rank. These practices gave him wide acceptance among the Indian upper classes, but they brought him into conflict with his own church.

Q.67) in the context Administrative structure during Sultanate period, consider the following pairs

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ariz-i- Mumalik | : | Head of Military Department |
| 2. Diwani Rasalat | : | Department of religious affair |
| 3. Diwani Insha | : | Department of commerce |

Which of the pair above given are correctly matched

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

Q.67) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: The military department was called Diwani Ariz. It was headed by **Ariz-i-mumalik**. He was responsible for recruiting the soldiers and administering the military department.

Statement 2: **Diwani Rasalat was the department of religious affairs**. It was headed by chief Sadr. Grants were made by this department for the construction and maintenance of mosques, tombs and madrasas.

Statement 3: **The department of correspondence was called Diwani Insha**. All the correspondence between the ruler and the officials was dealt with by this department.

Q.68) consider the following pairs:

- | Battle | : | Fought between |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Battle of Waihind | : | Anandpala vs Mahmud Ghazni |
| 2. Battle of Tarrain | : | Muhammad Ghori Vs Prithviraj III |
| 3. Battle of Khanua | : | Humayun Vs Sher Shah Suri |

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

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

Q.68) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: The initial raids of Mahmud Ghazni were against the Hindu Shahi kingdom in which its king Jayapala was defeated in 1001. After this defeat, Jayapala immolated himself because he thought that his defeat was a disgrace. His **successor Anandapala fought against Mahmud but he was also defeated in the Battle of Waihind**, the Hind Shahi capital near Peshawar in 1008. In this battle, Anandapala was supported by the rulers of Kanauj and Rajasthan.

Statement 2: Realising their grave situation, the Hindu princes of north India formed a confederacy under the command of Prithviraj Chauhan (also known as Prithviraj III). **Prithviraj rose to the occasion, and defeated Ghori in the battle of Tarain near Delhi in 1191 A.D.** Muhammad Ghori felt greatly humiliated by this defeat.

Statement 3: The **Battle of Khanua** was fought near the village of Khanwa, in Bharatpur District of Rajasthan, on March 16, 1527. It was fought between the invading forces of the **first Mughal Emperor Babur and the Rajput forces led by Rana Sanga** of Mewar, after the Battle of Panipat. Which led to decisive Mughal victory, Consolidation of Mughal power in Northern India, Dissolution of the Rajput confederation.

Humaun and Sher Shah Suri fought Battle of Chausa (1539) in which Humayun escaped from the battle to save his life.

Q.69) consider the following statements with reference to Virshaiva tradition of Karnatka?

1. They worship Shiva in his manifestation as a linga.
2. They do not believe in rebirth.
3. They challenged the theory of caste and pollution.
4. They did not support widow remarriage.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

d) 1, 2, 3 and, 4

Q.69) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Veerashaivism was a socio-religious which emerged in the 12th century in north Karnataka. This movement of the Veerashaivas (meaning heroic Shaivas) challenged certain traditional Hindu beliefs and practices relating to caste, ritual pollution, and status of women. The movement projected for its followers a new social order which was based on ritual equality (in terms of worship and belief), sanctity of all work, and universal ritual purity i.e. purity of all followers irrespective of sex, age and occupation.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: Veerashaivas are also popularly known by another name, the Lingayats. Lingayats means bearers of the "Linga", the symbol of Lord Shiva. **The Veerashaivas or Lingayats worship only Lord Shiva in the form of a Linga.** Veerashaivism holds that all Linga worshippers were equal and gained equal access to salvation.

Statement 2: Death, according to Veerashaivism was considered as a merger with Lord Shiva. It was an event to be rejoiced not to be mourned, an event which needed no purification for a Veerashaivite who wore the Linga on his body was mentally and physically pure. The dead are buried and not burnt among the Lingayat till this date. **They also questioned the theory of rebirth.**

Statement 3: The observance of spittle pollution (pollution arising from touch or contact with the spit especially observed by Brahmins) was again looked upon as unessential by Veerashaivism. All were equal in the eyes of Shiva hence one man could not pollute another man in any way. **Thus caste contact, pollution, and orthodox belief and practice was also totally rejected by Veerashaivism.**

Statement 4: The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharmashastras, such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows. Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas (literally, sayings) composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement. **Thus, statement 4 is incorrect because followers of Veerashaivism tradition support Widow remarriage.**

Q.70) Consider the following statements with reference Jiziya:

1. In the beginning Jiziya was collected as a part of land tax.

2. Alauddin khalji collected Jaziya as a separate tax.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.70) Solution (a)

Explanation:

The Hindus were considered zimmi or protected people for which they were forced to pay a tax called jiziya in the Medieval India. **In the beginning jiziya was collected as part of land tax. Firoz Shah Tughlaq separated it from the land revenue and collected jiziya as a separate tax.** Sometimes Brahmins were exempted from paying jiziya.

Q.71) Consider the following statement with reference to reform introduced by Alauddin Khalji

- 1. He introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya (descriptive list of soldiers).
- 2. Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control.
- 3. There were secret agents called 'munhiyans' who sent reports to the Sultan regarding the functioning of these markets.

Select the correct code

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

Q.71) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

Alauddin Khalji (1296-1316) was an emperor of the Khalji dynasty that ruled the Delhi Sultanate

in the Indian subcontinent. Alauddin instituted a number of significant administrative changes, related to revenues, price controls, and society. He is noted for repulsing the Mongol invasions of India.

Statement analysis

Statement 1: Alauddin Khalji maintained a large permanent standing army and paid them in cash from the royal treasury. According to the Ferishta, he recruited 4,75,000 cavalrymen. **He introduced the system of dagh (branding of horses) and prepared huliya (descriptive list of soldiers).** In order to ensure maximum efficiency, a strict review of army from time to time was carried out.

Statement 2: Under Alauddin Khalji the state brought the assessment and collection of land revenue under its own control. The rights of the local chieftains to levy taxes were cancelled and they were also forced to pay taxes. The Sultan's administrators measured the land and kept careful accounts. Some of the old chieftains and landlords served the Sultanate as revenue collectors and assessors. There were three types of taxes:

1. On cultivation called kharaj and amounting to about 50 per cent of the peasant's produce,
2. on cattle and
3. on houses.

Statement 3: The introduction of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers led to price regulations popularly called as Market Reforms. Alauddin Khalji established four separate markets in Delhi, one for grain; another for cloth, sugar, dried fruits, butter and oil; a third for horses, slaves and cattle; and a fourth for miscellaneous commodities. Each market was under the control of a high officer called Shahna-i- Mandi. The supply of grain was ensured by holding stocks in government store-houses. Regulations were issued to fix the price of all commodities. A separate department called Diwani Riyasat was created under an officer called Naib-i-Riyasat. Every merchant was registered under the Market department. **There were secret agents called munhiyans who sent reports to the Sultan regarding the functioning of these markets.**

Q.72) Consider the following Pairs:

Rulers	:	Kingdom/Region
1. Saadat Khan	:	Hyderabad
2. Kilch Khan	:	Awadh
3. Ali Muhammad Khan	:	Rohilakhand

4. Haider Ali : Mysore

Select the Incorrect answer using the code below:

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

Q.72) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Incorrect statement is being asked here

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Inorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>The founder of the independent principality of Awadh was Saadat Khan, popularly known as Burhan-ul-Mulk.</p> <p>He was succeeded by Safdar Jang as the Nawab of Awadh</p>	<p>The founder of the Asaf-Jah house of Hyderabad was Kilich Khan, popularly known as Nizam-ul-Mulk.</p> <p>He was trusted nobleman and General of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb (1677–1707 AD), he served as the Mughal governor of Deccan but taking advantage of the weakness of mughal empire, he became independent.</p>	<p>The states of Rohilakhand and the kingdom of the Bangash Pathans were a fall out of the Afghan migration into India.</p> <p>Ali Muhammad Khan set the petty kingdom of Rohilakhand</p>	<p>Haider Ali was a sultan and defacto ruler of Mysore.</p> <p>He concluded an alliance with the French, and used the services of workmen in raising his artillery and arsenal.</p> <p>His rule in mysore was characterized by frequent warfare with his neighbours and rebellion within</p>

			his territories.
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Q.73) consider the following statements

1. Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous Hindi work Padmavat during Sher Shah Suri reign.
2. Paik was a form of forced labour practiced in Ahom kingdom.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.73) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Padmavat is an epic poem written in 1540 by Sufi poet Malik Muhammad Jayasi, who wrote it in the Hindustani language of Awadhi, and originally in the Persian Nasta'liq script. Padmavat is a poem describing the story of the historic siege of Chittor by Alauddin Khalji in 1303. In Padmavat, Alauddin attacks Chittor after hearing of the beauty of Queen Padmavati, the wife of king RatanenIt is the oldest extant text among the important works in Awadh. **Malik Muhammad Jayasi wrote the famous Hindi work Padmavat during Sher Shah Suri reign.**

Statement 2: **The Paik system was a type of forced labour system on which the economy of the Ahom kingdom of medieval Assam depended.** In this system, adult and able males, called paiks were obligated to render service to the state and form its militia in return for a piece of land for cultivation owned by the kingdom—believed to be a legacy the Ahoms brought with them from South-Eastern Asia in 1228. A census of the population was taken. Each village had to send a number of paiks by rotation.

Q.74) With reference to Mughal Period, Gomastha was used for?

- a) Indian agent of the British east India Company
- b) A type of tax on pasture lands
- c) Classification of urban lands
- d) Head of the village

Q.74) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Gomastha described an Indian agent of the British East India Company employed in the Company's colonies, to sign bonds, usually compellingly, by local weavers and artisans to deliver goods to the Company. The prices of the goods were fixed by the gomasthas. The goods were exported by the Company to Europe.

Earlier supply merchants very often lived within the weaving village, and had a close relationship with the weavers, looking after their needs and helping them in times of crisis. The new gomasthas were outsiders with no long-term social link with the village. They acted arrogantly, marched into villages with sepoys and peons, and punished weavers for delays. The weavers thus lost the space to bargain and sell to different buyers; the price they received from the Company was miserably low and the loans they had accepted tied them to the Company.

Q.75) which of the following is not correct

- a) The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Mahmud Gawan.
- b) The climax of fort-building reached its climax during the reign of Shah Jahan.
- c) Krishnadeva Ray was known as Andhrabhoja.
- d) Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam.

Q.75) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: The founder of the Bahmani kingdom was Alauddin Bahman Shah also known as Hasan Gangu in 1347. Its capital was Gulbarga. There were a total of fourteen Sultans ruling over this kingdom. Among them, Alauddin Bahman Shah, Muhammad Shah I and Firoz Shah were important. Ahmad Wali Shah shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar. The power of the Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the rule of Muhammad Shah III.

The success of Muhammad Shah was due to the advice and services of his minister **Mahmud Gawan**, who was a Persian merchant. He came to India at the age of forty two and joined the services of Bahmani kingdom

Statement 2: The architecture of the Mughals includes the magnificent forts, palaces, public buildings, mosques and mausoleums. Large scale construction of buildings started with the advent of Akbar. He built many forts and the most famous one was the Agra Fort. It was built in red sandstone. His other forts are at Lahore and Allahabad. **The climax of fort-building reached its climax during the reign of Shah Jahan.** The famous Red Fort at Delhi with its Rang Mahal, Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas was his creation.

Statement 3: Krishnadevaraya was an emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire who reigned from 1509–1529. He was the third ruler of the Tuluva Dynasty and is considered to be its greatest ruler. He possessed the largest empire in India after the decline of the Delhi Sultanate. Presiding over the empire at its zenith, he is regarded as an icon by many Indians. **Krishnadevaraya earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana, Andhra Bhoja and Mooru Rayara Ganda.** He became the dominant ruler of the peninsula of India by defeating the Sultans of Bijapur, Golconda, the Bahmani Sultanate and the Gajapatis of Odisha, and was one of the most powerful Hindu rulers in India. Indeed, when the Mughal Emperor Babur was taking stock of the potentates of north India,

Statement 4: In the late fifteenth century, **Shankaradeva emerged as one of the leading proponents of Vaishnavism in Assam.** His teachings, often known as the Bhagavati dharma because they were based on the Bhagavad Gita and the Bhagavata Purana, focused on absolute surrender to the supreme deity, in this case Vishnu. He emphasised the need for naam kirtan, recitation of the names of the lord in sat sanga or congregations of pious devotees. He also encouraged the establishment of satra or monasteries for the transmission of spiritual knowledge, and naam ghar or prayer halls. Many of these institutions and practices continue to flourish in the region. His major compositions include the Kirtana-ghosha.

Q.76) Consider the following statements with reference to Bhakti movement.

1. Andal is referred as Meera of South.
2. Ramanuja was chief proponent of the Vishishtadvaita subschool of Vedanta philosophy.
3. Madhvhacharya was the founder of Krishna-centered Pushti Marg sect of Vaishnavism in North India.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.76) Solution (a)

Basic information:

The Bhakti movement refers to the theistic devotional trend that emerged in eighth-century south India (now Tamil Nadu and Kerala), and spread northwards. It swept over east and north India from the 15th century onwards, reaching its zenith between the 15th and 17th century CE. The Bhakti movement regionally developed around different gods and goddesses, and some sub-sects were Vaishnavism (Vishnu), Shaivism (Shiva), Shaktism (Shakti goddesses), and Smartism.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: The Alvars, were Vaishnava poet-saints who sang praises of Vishnu or his avatar Krishna as they travelled from one place to another. They were propagators of Vaishnavism and regarded Vishnu or Krishna as the Supreme Being. They opposed the philosophy of Jainism and Buddhism. There were 12 Alvars. The 12 Alvars composed a text "Nalariya Divya Prabandham" **Andal was the only female Alvar saint and is referred to as 'Meera of the South'.**

Statement 2: **Ramanuja was a major exponent of Sri Vaishnavism tradition and the chief proponent of the Vishishtadvaita sub-school of Vedanta philosophy.** Vishishtadvaita signifies non-dualism of a qualified whole but is characterised by multiplicity. In other words, it believes in "all diversity subsuming to an underlying unity" (qualified monoism). Srirangam Ranganatha temple in Tamil Nadu is associated with his tradition.

Statement 3: **Vallabhacharya was the founder of Krishna-centered Pushti Marg sect of Vaishnavism in North India.** He propounded the philosophy of Shuddha advaita (Pure Nondualism). As per him, moksha (salvation) could be attained through Sneha (deep rooted love for God). Nathdwara in Rajasthan is a significant pilgrim place of Pushti Margsampradaya and is famous for its Shrinathji temple.

Q.77) Consider the following statements with reference to Mughal period:

1. Zabt system was introduced by Raja Todarmal
2. Akbar imposed pilgrimage tax and abolished Jiziya tax.
3. Mansab rank was not hereditary.
4. Seth, bohra traders specialized in long distance trade while local traders were called banik.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.77) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The Mughal Empire was one of the largest centralized states known in pre-modern world history. By the late 1600s the Mughal emperor held supreme political authority over a population numbering between 100 and 150 million and lands covering most of the Indian subcontinent (3.2 million square kilometers).

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: **Zabt** was a land revenue system that was framed during the Mughal period. This system included taking a careful survey of crop yields and prices cultivated for a 10 year period. This system was prevalent where the Mughal administration could survey the land and keep careful accounts. **This system was introduced by Raja Todarmal** who was the finance minister of Akbar.

Statement 2: Akbar rose to fame in the pages of history due to his religious policy. In the beginning of his life, Akbar was a pious Muslim. Soon after marrying Jodh Bai of Amber, **he abolished the pilgrim tax and in 1562, he abolished jiziya**. He allowed his Hindu wives to worship their own gods. Later, he became a skeptical Muslim. In 1575, he ordered for the construction of Ibadat Khana (House of worship) at his new capital Fatepur Sikri. Akbar invited learned scholars from all religions like Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity and Zoroastrianism.

Statement 3: Akbar introduced the Mansabdari system in his administration. Under this system every officer was assigned a rank (mansab). lowest rank was 10 and the highest was 5000 for the nobles. Princes of royal blood received even higher ranks. The ranks were divided into two – zat and sawar. Zat means personal and it fixed the personal status of a person. Sawar rank indicated the number of cavalymen of a person who was required to maintain. Every sawar had to maintain at least two horses. **The mansab rank was not hereditary. All appointments and promotions as well as dismissals were directly made by the emperor.**

Statement 4: The Indian trading classes during Mughal period were large in numbers and spread throughout the country. They were well organized and highly professional. **Seth, bohra traders specialized in long distance trade while local traders were called banik**. Another class of traders was known as banjaras, who specialized in carrying bulk goods.

Q.78) consider the following statements with reference to Vijaynagara empire:

1. It was founded by Harihara and Bukka from Tuluva dynasty.
2. Tuluva dynasty was founded by Krishna Deva Ray.
3. Slavery was absent in the Vijaynagar kingdom.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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

Q.78) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

The history of Vijayanagar Empire constitutes an important chapter in the history of India. Four dynasties – Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu – ruled Vijayanagar from A.D. 1336 to 1672.

The sources for the study of Vijayanagar are varied such as literary, archaeological and numismatics. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthamalyada, Gangadevi's Maduravijayam and Allasani Peddanna's Manucharitam are some of the indigenous literature of this period.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. Then they went to Kampili where they were imprisoned and converted to Islam. Later, they returned to the Hindu fold at the initiative of the saint Vidyaranya. They also proclaimed their independence and founded a new city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. It was called Vijayanagar meaning city of victory.

Statement 2: The Tuluva dynasty was founded by Vira Narasimha. The greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers, **Krishna Deva Raya belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.** He possessed great military ability. His imposing personality was accompanied by high intellectual quality. His first task was to check the invading Bahmani forces. By that time the Bahmani kingdom was replaced by Deccan Sultanates. The Muslim armies were decisively defeated in the battle of Diwani by Krishna Deva Raya. Then he invaded Raichur Doab which had resulted in the confrontation with the Sultan of Bijapur, Ismail Adil Shah. But, Krishna Deva Raya defeated him and captured the city of Raichur in 1520.

Statement 3: Slavery existed in the 16th century Vijayanagar Empire. There are references to

besabaga or the sale of human beings during the period. The Vijayanagar inscriptions and the accounts left by the foreign travellers to the kingdom make reference to both male and female slaves. Italian traveller **Nicolo de Conti refers to the prevalence of slavery**. Dancing, music, wrestling, gambling and cock-fighting were some of the amusements.

Q.79) with reference to medieval India, Malfuzat, Maktubat and Tazkiras refers to

- a) Sufi literary texts
- b) Types of painting from medieval India
- c) Architectural styles of Vijayanagar empire
- d) Types of land grant

Q.79) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Malfuzat: literally, “uttered”; conversations of sufi saints) – An early text on malfuzat is the Fawa'id-al-Fu'ad, a collection of conversations of Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya, compiled by Amir Hasan Sijzi Dehlavi, a noted Persian poet. Source 9 contains an excerpt from this text. Malfuzats were compiled by different sufi silsilas with the permission of the shaikhs; these had obvious didactic purposes. Several examples have been found from different parts of the subcontinent, including the Deccan. They were compiled over several centuries.

Maktubat: (literally, “written” collections of letters); letters written by sufi masters, addressed to their disciples and associates – While these tell us about the shaikh's experience of religious truth that he wanted to share with others, they also reflect the life conditions of the recipients and are responses to their aspirations and difficulties, both spiritual and mundane.

Tazkiras (literally, “to mention and memorialise”; biographical accounts of saints) – The fourteenth-century Siyar-ul-Auliya of Mir Khwurd Kirmani was the first sufi tazkira written in India. It dealt principally with the Chishti saints. The most famous tazkira is the Akhbar-ul-Akhyar of Abdul Haqq Muhaddis Dehlavi (d. 1642). The authors of the tazkiras often sought to establish the precedence of their own orders and glorify their spiritual genealogies. Many details are often implausible, full of elements of the fantastic. Still they are of great value for historians and help them to understand more fully the nature of the tradition.

Q.80) With reference to Maratha empire, consider the following statements?

1. Shivaji was assisted by a council of ministers called Ashtadiggaja.

2. Chauth and sardeshmukh were taxes collected in the Maratha kingdom.
3. Bajirao I initiated a system of confederacy among Maratha chiefs.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.80) Solution (c)

Basic introduction:

The Maratha Empire or the Maratha Confederacy was a power that dominated a large portion of the Indian subcontinent in the 18th century. The empire formally existed from 1674 with the coronation of Shivaji as the Chhatrapati and ended in 1818 with the defeat of Peshwa Bajirao II at the hands of the British East India Company.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: Shivaji was also a great administrator. He laid the foundations of a sound system of administration. The king was the pivot of the government. He was assisted by a council of ministers called Ashtapradhan. However, each minister was directly responsible to Shivaji.

Statement 2: **Chauth and sardeshmukhi were the taxes collected not in the Maratha kingdom but in the neighbouring territories of the Mughal empire or Deccan sultanates.** Chauth was one fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas in order to avoid the Maratha raids. Sardeshmukhi was an additional levy of ten percent on those lands which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights.

Statement 3: **Baji Rao I (1720-1740)** was the eldest son of Balaji Viswanath. He succeeded his father as Peshwa at the age young age of twenty. The Maratha power reached its zenith under him. **He initiated the system of confederacy among the Maratha chiefs.** Under this system, each Maratha chief was assigned a territory which could be administered autonomously. As a result, many Maratha families became prominent and established their authority in different parts of India. They were the Gaekwad at Baroda, the Bhonsle at Nagpur, the Holkars at Indore, the Scindias at Gwalior, and the Peshwas at Poona.

Q.81) With reference to Religious and social reform movement, consider the following statements:

1. Social service league was founded by Bal Shastri Jambhekar.
2. The followers of Pramhansa Mandali believed in one God.
3. Self –Respect movement was started by E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.81) Solution (b)

Statement analysis

Statement 1: **Narayan Malhar Joshi** (5 June 1879 – 30 May 1955) was an Indian trade union leader and follower of Gopal Krishna Gokhale. **In 1911, Joshi established an organization called the Social Service League in Bombay with an aim** to secure for the masses better and reasonable conditions of life and work. They organized many schools, libraries, reading rooms, day nurseries and cooperative societies. Joshi also founded All India Trade Union congress in 1920.

Statement 2: **Founded in 1849 in Maharashtra**, the founders of the **Paramahansa Mandali**—Dadoba Pandurang, Mehtaji Durgaram and others—began as a secret society that worked to reform Hindu religion and society in general. **They believed in one God**, they were primarily interested in breaking caste rules. They also advocated widow remarriage and women's education.

Statement 3: In 1925, S. Ramanathan invited E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker to initiate this movement in Tamil Nadu, where it was largely influential. Also called the **Dravidan Movement, the Self Respect Movement demanded equal rights for the backward caste, with a focus in the rights of women. E.V Ramaswami** sought to undermine the position of the Brahmin priests by formalising wedding without Brahmin priests.

Q.82) Cunningham circular is associated with which of the following movement?

- a) Non-cooperation movement
- b) Swadeshi Movement
- c) Quit India movement
- d) Civil disobedience movement

Q.82) Solution (d)

Explanation:

When the whole country was preparing to start civil disobedience movement in 1930, student of Assam also played a key role. **To discourage and stop them in the civil disobedience movement, J R Cunningham, the public information officer of Assam, issued Cunningham circular imposing a blanket ban on any anti British activity by students.** It forced guardian and student to sign an undertaking that they would quit their school and colleges if they participated in any anti-government movement or demonstration.

In protest to this circular thousands of students throughout Assam left their schools and colleges. Many swadeshi colleges and schools were established to accommodate the students leaving British educational institutions.

Q.83) The General Service Enlistment Act is associated with?

- a) Recruitment of Indian civil services.
- b) Empowerment of provinces to recruit its own agent.
- c) It ruled that Indian soldiers had to go overseas if required.
- d) Service allocation to British Sepoy.

Q.83) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The General Service Enlistment Act of 1856 was introduced by Charles Canning in 1856. **It required every Indian soldier to go overseas for deployment if required.** The act did not take into account the sentiments of Indians. It was one of the main causes for the Uprising of 1857, as it was a taboo for Brahmins in those days to cross the seas.

Q.84) 'She was an Indian social reformer, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women, she founded Arya Mahila Samaj and wrote a book titled 'High caste, Hindu women' in English'. Which of the following women is being referred here?

- a) Pandita Ramabai
- b) Savitribai Phule
- c) Ramabai Ranade
- d) Kadambini Ganguli

Q.84) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Pandita Ramabai was a women's right & education activist, a pioneer in the education and emancipation of women in India, and a social reformer.** She was the first woman to be awarded the titles of Pandita as a Sanskrit scholar and Sarasvati after being examined by the faculty of the University of Calcutta. **She founded Arya Mahila Samaj , the purpose of the society was to promote the cause of women's education and deliverance from the oppression of child marriage.** She wrote a book titled 'High caste, Hindu women' which was evidently **her first book in English.** Ramabai dedicated this book to Dr. Joshi, **The High-Caste Hindu Woman**-to be specific a Brahmin woman which showed the darkest aspects of the life of Hindu women, including child brides and child widows, sought to expose the oppression of women in Hindu-dominated British India.

Statement 2: **Savitribai Phule** was an Indian social reformer, educationalist, and poet from Maharashtra. She is regarded as the first female teacher of India. Along with her husband, Jyotirao Phule, she played an important and vital role in improving women's rights in India. She is regarded as the mother of Indian feminism. Phule and her husband founded one of the first Indian girls' school in Pune.

Statement 3: **Ramabai Ranade (1862-1924)** – She was the first Indian woman to address a public meeting in English in 1883. She also established the Hindu Ladies Social and Bombay Literary Club. Ranade was the president of the first All India Women Conference and was instrumental in establishing Seva Sadan in 1915. Seva Sadan continues to this day, with its objective of educating girls.

Statement 4: **Kadambini Ganguli** along with Anandibai Joshi was one of the first two female physicians of India as well as from the entire British Empire. Kadambini, herself, was also the first Indian as well as South Asian female physician, trained in western medicine, to graduate in South Asia.

Q.85) consider the following pairs

<i>Treaty</i>	:	<i>Signatory</i>
1. Treaty of Seringapatnam	:	Haider Ali and East India company
2. Treaty of Allahabad	:	Shah Alam II and Robert Clive
3. Treaty of Salbai	:	Peshwa and East India company

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.85) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: **Treaty of Seringapatam**-, signed 18 March 1792 after the end of third Anglo-Mysore War. Its signatories included **Lord Cornwallis on behalf of the British East India Company, representatives of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Maratha Empire, and Tipu Sultan**, the ruler of Mysore. Under this treaty nearly half of the Mysorean territory was taken over by the victors. Baramahal, Dindigul and Malabar went to the English, while the Marathas got the regions surrounding the Tungabhadra and its tributaries and the Nizam acquired the areas from the Krishna to beyond the Pennar. Besides, a war damage of three crore rupees was also taken from Tipu.

Statement 2: The **Treaty of Allahabad** was signed in 1765 between the **Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II, son of the late Emperor Alamgir II, and Robert Clive**, of the East India Company, in the aftermath of the Battle of Buxar of 22 October 1764. The Treaty marked the political and constitutional involvement and the beginning of British rule in India.

Statement 3: **Treaty of Salbai**: was signed on 17 May 1782, by representatives of the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company after long negotiations to settle the outcome of the First Anglo-Maratha War it was **signed between Warren Hastings and Mahadaji Scindia**.

The main provisions of the Treaty of Salbai were:

1. Salsette should continue in the possession of the English.
2. The whole of the territory conquered since the Treaty of Purandhar (1776) including Bassein should be restored to the Marathas.
3. In Gujarat, Fateh Singh Gaekwad should remain in possession of the territory which he had before the war and should serve the Peshwa as before.
4. The English should not offer any further support to Raghunathrao and the Peshwa should grant him a maintenance allowance.
5. Haidar Ali should return all the territory taken from the English and the Nawab of Arcot.
6. The English should enjoy the privileges at trade as before.
7. The Peshwa should not support any other European nation.

8. The Peshwa and the English should undertake that their several allies should remain at peace with one another.
9. Mahadji Sindhia should be the mutual guarantor for the proper observance of the terms of the treaty.

Q.86) With reference to Coinage system of different period, consider the following statements and identify the incorrect one –

- a) Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins
- b) The coins of Eastern Chalukyan dynasty (7th–12th century AD) had symbol of the boar at the centre,
- c) Fish was an important symbol on coins of Pallava dynasty.
- d) Silver Tanka and Copper Jital was introduced by Iltutmish.

Q.86) Solution (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Satavahanas rule started after 232 BC and lasted up to 227 AD. The **Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins**. Silver coins were rare. Next to lead, they used an alloy of silver and copper called 'potin'. Many copper coins were also available. Although the coins were devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constituted a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas. On one side, most of the Satavahana coins had the figure of an elephant, horse, lion or Chaitya.

Statement 2: The Chalukyan dynasty (6th century AD) was founded by Pulakeshin I with its capital at Badami in Karnataka. One side of the coin had image of a temple or a lion and legends. The other side was left blank. The **coins of Eastern Chalukyan dynasty (7th–12th century AD) had symbol of the boar at the centre**, with each letter of the king's name inscribed by a separate punch. The other side here also was left blank.

Statement 3: The coins issued by Pandyan dynasty were square shaped with an image of elephant in the early period. **Later, fish became a very important symbol in the coins**. The gold and silver coins had inscriptions in Sanskrit and copper coins in Tamil.

Statement 4: The Sultans of Delhi issued gold, silver, copper and billon coins. **Silver Tanka and Copper Jital was introduced by Iltutmish**. Alauddin Khilji changed the existing design by dropping the name of the Khalif and replaced it by self-praising titles. Muhammad bin Tughlaq circulated bronze and copper coins as token currency which was a flop.

Q.87) with reference to Koodiyattam,, consider the following statements

1. It is Sankrit theatre from Kerala.
2. It is mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest.

Select the correct code from the above statements

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

Q.87) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1: **Koodiyattam** is one of the oldest traditional theatre forms of Kerala, **is based on Sanskrit theatre traditions**. The characters of this theatre form are: Chakyaar or actor, Naambiyaar, the instrumentalists and Naangyaar, those taking on women's roles. The Sutradhar or narrator and the Vidushak or jesters are the protagonists. It is the Vidushak alone who delivers the dialogues. Emphasis on hand gestures and eye movements makes this dance and theatre form unique.

Statement 2: **Therukoothu**, the most popular form of folk drama of Tamil Nadu, literally means "street play". It is **mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest**.

Q.88) consider the following pairs:

- | <i>Commission</i> | : | <i>Associated with</i> |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 1. Shore commission | : | Famine |
| 2. Aitchison commission | : | Public service reforms |
| 3. Fowler commission | : | Currency situation |

Which of the above given pairs are correctly matched

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

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

Q.88) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: An organization set up by the local Indian community to assist the passengers of the Komagata Maru with food, provisions and legal challenges. Also called the Indian Shore Committee.

Statement 2: The Aitchison Commission (Public Service Commission) was set up in 1886 under the chairmanship of Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison to come up with a scheme for fulfilling the claims of Indians to higher and more extensive employment in public service. It made the following recommendations in its report submitted in 1887: The two-tier classification of civil services into covenanted and uncovenanted should be replaced by a three-tier classification- Imperial, provincial and subordinate civil services. The maximum age for entry into civil services should be 23 years. Commission was set up by lord Dufferin. The statutory civil service system of recruitment should be abolished. The competitive exam should not be held simultaneously in England and India. Certain percentage of posts in the imperial civil service should be filled by promotion of the members of provincial civil service. The above recommendations were implemented and consequently the statutory civil service was abolished in 1892.

Statement 3: The Indian Currency Committee or Fowler Committee was a government committee appointed by the British Government on 29 April 1898 to examine the currency situation in India. Until 1892, silver was the metal on which Indian currency and coinage had largely been based. In 1892, the Government of India announced its intent to "close Indian mints to silver" and, in 1893, it brought this policy into force.

Q.89) consider the following statements with reference to Woods despatch.

1. It is known as 'Magna Carta of English education in India.'
2. It recommended Vernacular as a medium of instruction for higher studies for natives.
3. It asked the government to assume the responsibility of masses.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.89) Solution (b)

Basic information:

Sir Charles Wood, the President of the Board of Control, had an important effect on spreading English learning and female education in India. When in 1854 he sent a dispatch to Lord Dalhousie, the then Governor-General of India. Considered as the 'Magnacarta of English Education in India', the document was first comprehensive plan for spread of education in India.

Statement Analysis:

Main recommendations of Woods Despatch:

1. It asked the government of India **to assume responsibility for education of the masses**, thus repudiating the 'downward filtration theory', at least on paper.
2. It systematised the hierarchy from vernacular primary schools in villages at bottom, followed by Anglo-Vernacular High Schools and an affiliated college at the district level, and affiliating universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
3. It recommended **English as the medium of instruction for higher studies** and vernaculars at school level.
4. It laid stress on female and vocational education, and on teachers' training.
5. It laid down that the education imparted in government institutions should be secular.
6. It recommended a system of grants-in-aid to encourage private enterprise.

Developments-In 1857, universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras were set up and later, departments of education were set up in all provinces. The Bethune School founded by J.E.D. Bethune at Calcutta (1849) was the first fruit of a powerful movement for education of women which arose in 1840s and 1850s.

Q.90) Consider the following statements

1. Ramosi Peasant Force aimed to rid the country of the British by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines.
2. Madan Lal Dhingra Assassinated India office bureaucrat Curzon- Wylie in 1909

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

a) 1 only

- b) 2 only
- c) Both
- d) None

Q.90) Solution (c)

Explanation:

Vasudev Balwant Phadke who is also known as 'father of Indian armed rebellion' formed the Ramosi Peasant Force which aimed to get rid of the Britishers from the country by instigating an armed revolt by disrupting communication lines. Since the elite classes didn't support his cause, he gathered people from backward communities (Ramosi caste later also included Kol, Bhil and Dhangar communities) and raided government treasury to collect money for the benefit of famine-stricken villagers. It hoped to raise funds for its activities through dacoities but it was suppressed prematurely.

Madan Lal Dhingra was an Indian revolutionary, pro-independence activist, while studying in England, he assassinated **William Hutt Curzon Wyllie**, a British official in 1909. He was considered first martyr outside India. Dhingra arrived in London a year after the foundation of Shyamaji Krishnavarma's India House. This organization in Highgate was a meeting place for Indian radicals. They had weekly meetings, which Dhingra would often attend. V. D. Savarkar became manager of India House and inspired Dhingra's admiration in the cult of assassination.

Q.91) which of the following were feature of Non-Cooperation movement.

1. No tax campaign was started in Andhra Pradesh
2. Akali movement was also started as a part of this movement.
3. The movement aroused resentment among Moplah against their Hindu lords.

Select the correct code

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

Q.91) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

The Non-cooperation movement was launched on 4 September 1920 by Mahatma Gandhi with the aim of self-governance and obtaining full independence (Purna Swaraj) as the Indian National Congress (INC) withdrew its support for British reforms following the Rowlatt Act of 21 March 1919, and the Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 13 April 1919.

Statement analysis

Statement 1: During Non-cooperation movement, congress gave a call to local congress bodies to start civil disobedience, if it was thought that people are ready. Already a No tax campaign was going on in Bengal, a movement was started against Union board taxes, and in Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). In Assam, strikes in tea plantation, steamer services etc had been organised.

Statement 2: The Akali movement also called the Gurdwara Reform Movement, was a campaign to bring reform in the gurdwaras in India during the early 1920s. The movement led to the introduction of the Sikh Gurdwara Bill in 1925, which placed all the historical Sikh shrines in India under the control of Shiromani Gurdwara Parbandhak Committee (SGPC). **It supported the non-cooperation movement against Britishers by a resolution passed by the SGPC in May 1921 appealing to Sikhs to begin civil disobedience.**

Statement 3: the Mappilas were Muslim tenants inhabiting the Malabar region where most of the landlords were Hindus. The Mappilas had expressed their resentment against oppression of landlord during 19th century also. Their grievances centred on lack of security of tenure, high rents, renewal fees and other oppressive exactions. The Mappila tenants were particularly encouraged by the demands of local congress body for a government legislation regulating tenant landlord relations. Soon Mappila revolt merged with ongoing Khilafat agitation. The leaders of Khilafat- Non-cooperation movement like Gandhi, Shaukat Ali, and Maulana Azad addressed Mappila meetings.

Q.92) which of the following events occurred during the reign of Lord Rippon

1. Resolution for Local Self-Government in India 1882.
2. Age for Civil Service exam was raised again to 21 years from 19.
3. The ILBERT Bill Controversy
4. Introduced uniform salt tax throughout British India.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

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

Q.92) Solution (d)

Explanation:

Lord Rippon (1889- 1884) :- Lord Ripon was the second son of Prime Minister F.J.Robinson, born on October 24, 1827, and died on July 9, 1909. He has taken many measures towards liberalizing the Indian administration. He was aimed at providing popular and political education to the Indians. While in India, he introduced a legislature that would have granted native Indian more legal rights, including the rights of judges to judge Europeans in court. He is known as Father of Local Self Governance in India. Following Events occurred during his reign

1. Repeal of Vernacular Press Act
2. He was responsible for the rendition of Mysore to its Hindu ruler.

Administration

1. First Factory Act 1881 to ban the child labor.
2. Resolution for Local Self-Government in India 1882 to continue financial decentralization to improve administration started by Mayo.
3. Famine Code to face recurrence of famines in India.
4. Provincial Government – Sources of revenue were divided into three groups– Centre, Provincial, and those to be divided between Centre and the Provinces.

Education

1. Constitution of the Hunter Commission on Education (1882) - to review the progress of education in India since the Wood's Dispatch 1854.

Civil services

1. Age for Civil Service exam was raised again to 21 years from 19.

Judiciary

1. The ILBERT Bill Controversy (1883) i.e. to authorize Indian judges to hear cases against the Europeans resulted into White Revolt, finally the bill was withdrawn.

Statement 4: uniform salt tax throughout British India was introduced during the reign of Lord Lytton (1876-1880)

Q.93) which of the following were feature of August Offer

1. Dominion status as the objective for India.
2. Expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians.
3. No future constitutions to be adopted without the consent of Minority.

Select the correct code:

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

Q.93) Solution (d)

Basic information:

A change of government took place in Britain in May 1940 when Winston Churchill became prime minister (1940–45). The Fall of France in June left Britain in immediate danger of Nazi occupation. As the war was taking a menacing turn from the Allied point of view, the Indian National Congress softened its demands and offered to cooperate in the war if a transfer of authority in India was made to an interim government. The British government's response to these demands was a statement delivered by the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, known as the August Offer.

Explanation:

August offer Proposed (1940)

1. dominion status as the objective for India;
2. expansion of viceroy's executive council which would have a majority of Indians
3. setting up of a constituent assembly after the war where mainly Indians would decide the constitution according to their social, economic and political conceptions, subject to fulfilment of the obligation of the government regarding defence, minority rights, treaties with States, all India services; and
4. No future constitution to be adopted without the consent of minorities.

The congress rejected the August offer. Muslim league welcomed the veto assurance given to the league, and reiterated its position that partition was the only solution of the deadlock.

Q.94) which of the following theatre depicts the mythological tale of a battle between Goddess Kali and demon Darika?

- a) Mudiyetu
- b) Yakshgana
- c) Dashavtaar
- d) Bhand Panther

Q.94) Solution (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Mudiyetu, traditional folk theatre form of Kerala is celebrated in the month of Vrischikam (November-December). It is usually performed only in the Kali temples of Kerala, **as an oblation to the Goddess. It depicts the triumph of goddess Bhadrakali over the asura Darika.** The seven characters in Mudiyetu-Shiva, Narada, Darika, Danavendra, Bhadrakali, Kooli and Koimbidar (Nandikeshvara) are all heavily made-up.

Statement 2: **Yakshagaana, traditional theatre form of Karnataka,** is based on mythological stories and Puranas. The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata i.e. Draupadi swayamvar, Subhadra vivah, Abhimanyu vadh, Karna-Arjun yuddh and from Ramayana i.e. Raajyaabhishek, Lav-kush Yuddh, Baali-Sugreeva yuddha and Panchavati.

Statement 3: **Dashavatar is the most developed theatre form of the Konkan and Goa regions.** The performers personify the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu-the god of preservation and creativity. The ten incarnations are Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narsimha (lion-man), Vaman (dwarf), Parashuram, Rama, Krishna (or Balram), Buddha and Kalki. Apart from stylized make-up, the Dashavatar performers wear masks of wood and papier mache.

Statement 4: **Bhand Pather, the traditional theatre form of Kashmir,** is a unique combination of dance, music and acting. Satire, wit and parody are preferred for inducing laughter. In this theatre form, music is provided with surnai, nagaara and dhol. Since the actors of Bhand Pather are mainly from the farming community, the impact of their way of living, ideals and sensitivity is discernible.

Q.95) Consider the following statement with reference Government of India Act 1919.

1. It introduced system of diarchy in provinces.
2. It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.
3. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.
4. It separated the provincial budget from central budget.

Select the correct statements:

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

Q.95) Solution (c)

Basic information:

On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible Government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

Explanation:

The features of this Act were as follows:

1. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.
2. It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts– transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. **This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'**—a term derived from the Greek word diarche which means double rule. However, this experiment was largely unsuccessful.
3. **It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.** Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
4. It required that the three of the six members of the Viceroy's executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.
5. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.

6. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
7. It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
8. **It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.** Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
9. **It separated, for the first time, provincial budgets from the Central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.**
10. It provided for the appointment of a statutory commission to inquire into and report on its working after ten years of its coming into force.

Statement 2: This was introduced under Government of India act of 1935.

Q.96) Consider the following statements with reference to Odisha School of Architecture

1. The exterior walls were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings, but interior walls were plain.
2. Mandap was known as Jagmohan.
3. Temples were surrounded by a boundary wall as in Dravidian style of temple architecture.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.96) Solution (d)

Basic information:

Till about the 6th century A.D., the style of temple architecture was similar both in the north as well as in the south. It is only after this date that each began to evolve in its own different direction.

Statement Analysis

In different parts of the Kalinga Empire, this distinct style of temple architecture developed.

Some of its features were:

1. **The exterior walls were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings, but interior walls were plain.**
2. There was no use of pillars in the porch. Iron girders were used instead to support the roof.
3. The shikhara in the Odisha School was known as rekha deul. They were almost vertical roofs which suddenly curved inwards sharply.
4. **The mandap was known as jagamohan in this region.**
5. The ground plan of the main temple was square.
6. **Temples were surrounded by a boundary wall as in Dravidian style of temple architecture.**

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

Q.97) which of the following movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi after the failure of August offer

- a) Individual Satyagraha
- b) Quit India Movement
- c) Civil disobedience movement
- d) Non-Co-operation movement

Q.97) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

During the course of the Second World War in order to secure the cooperation of the Indians, the British Government made an announcement on 8 August 1940, which came to be known as the 'August Offer'.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: The August Offer envisaged that after the War a representative body of Indians would be set up to frame the new Constitution. **Gandhi was not satisfied with its offer and decided to launch Individual Satyagraha.** Individual Satyagraha was limited, symbolic and non-violent in nature and it was left to Mahatma Gandhi to choose the Satyagrahis. Acharya Vinoba Bhave was the first to offer Satyagraha and he was sentenced to three months

imprisonment. Jawaharlal Nehru was the second Satyagrahi and imprisoned for four months. The individual Satyagraha continued for nearly 15 months.

Statement 2: The **failure of the Cripps Mission** and the fear of an impending Japanese invasion of India led Mahatma Gandhi to begin his campaign for the British to quit India. Mahatma Gandhi believed that an interim government could be formed only after the British left India and the Hindu-Muslim problem sorted out. The All India Congress Committee met at Bombay on 8 August 1942 and passed the famous **Quit India Resolution**. On the same day, Gandhi gave his call of 'do or die'.

Statement 3: To carry forward the mandate given by the Lahore congress, Gandhi presented **eleven demands to the government** and gave an ultimatum of January 31, 1930 to accept or reject these demands. When Gandhi did not have any response he started **Civil disobedience movement**. On 12th March 1930, Gandhi began his famous March to Dandi with his chosen 79 followers to break the salt laws. He reached the coast of Dandi on 5 April 1930 after marching a distance of 200 miles and on 6 April formally launched the Civil Disobedience Movement by breaking the salt laws.

Statement 4: **Mahatma Gandhi announced his plan to begin Non-Cooperation with the government as a sequel to the Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala Bagh massacre and the Khilafat Movement**. It was approved by the Indian National Congress at the Nagpur session in December, 1920.

Q.98) consider the following statements with reference to Buddhism

1. The predecessor of Buddha under Buddhism was Kassapa Buddha and his successor will be Maitreya (Future Buddha).
2. Buddhism rejects the concept of existence of Soul (atman).
3. Tripitakas were written in Prakrit language.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.98) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Buddhism is one of the major religions of the world that originated from the Indian sub-continent and has now spread to large parts of South-east Asia. The origin of Buddhism is attached to the story of Siddhartha who came to be known as Buddha. The traditions, beliefs and practices in Buddhism are attributed to Buddha. It is the world's fourth largest religion after Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.

Statement Analysis

Statement 1: The **predecessor of Buddha under Buddhism was Kassapa Buddha and a Future Buddha** who will appear on Earth in the future, achieve complete enlightenment, and teach the pure dharma. Laughing Buddha is said to be an **incarnation of Maitreya**.

Statement 2: According to the **anatta doctrine of Buddhism**, at the core of all human beings and living creatures, there is no "eternal, essential and absolute something called a soul, self or atman". **Buddhism, from its earliest days, has denied the existence of the "self, soul"** in its core philosophical and ontological texts.

Statement 3: Once Buddha attained Mahaparinirvana at Kushinagar in 483 BC, there was a need to compile his teachings, and hence four Buddhist Councils were held in a span of next 500 years to collate this material into Pitakas. **The result was writing of three major pitakas- Vinaya, Sutta and Abhidhamma, that when combined were called Tripitaka. All of these have been written in Pali Language.**

Q.99) with reference to medieval India, 'Konrish' was a

- a) Decorating art
- b) A type of ceremonial salutation
- c) A craft on stone
- d) A dance performed by women in Court

Q.99) Solution (b)

Explanation:

There were different modes of paying homage to the emperor. **Kornish was a form of ceremonial salutation** in which the courtier placed the palm of his right hand against his forehead and bent his head. It suggested that the subject placed his head – the seat of the senses and the mind – into the hand of humility, presenting it to the royal assembly.

Another was **taslim (salutation)** — the back of the right hand was placed on the ground, and then raised gently till the person stood erect. Kornish and taslim signified readiness to serve the

emperor with heart and soul. Prostration (sajda) was introduced by Akbar (1582), but it was regarded as highly objectionable. To ease the feelings of the people, he discontinued it in Diwan-i-Aam, but retained it in Diwan-i-Khaas. However, ulema, Syeds, and other religious people were exempted from performing sajda.

Shahjahan, after his succession, abolished **sajda**. Instead, he introduced **chahar taslim** (four salutations) — the person while standing on his feet bowed double, touched his forehead with the palm of his hand and then lowered his hand so that the back of it touched the ground; this was done four times). Ulema were exempted from chahar taslim, and could greet the emperor as a Muslim greets another Muslim — on their feet.

Q.100) With reference to Jainism, consider the following statements?

1. Bhadrabahu was the proponent of Digambara sect.
2. Svetambaras believe in only four restraints (except Brahmacharya) to be followed to attain Kaivalya.
3. Jainism does not believe in concept of Soul.

Select the incorrect code:

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

Q.100) Solution (c)

Basic introduction:

The word 'Jain' is derived from jina or jaina which means the 'Conqueror'. They believe that their religion is comprised of people who have managed to control and conquer their desires. Jainism does not have a single founder, instead believes that the truth comes to the world in difficult and different times by a teacher who shows the way or a Tirthankara. There were 23 Tirthankaras or great-learned men in Jain religion before Mahavira.

Statement analysis:

Statement 1: Features of Digambara sect of Jainism

1. Monks of the Digambara tradition do not wear clothes as this sect believes in complete nudity.

2. Female monks wear unstitched plain white sarees and are called Ariyakas.
3. Digambaras follow all the five constraints (Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya) as per the teachings of Mahavira, unlike Svetambaras.
4. **Bhadrabahu was an exponent of Digambara sect** and he moved to Karnataka along with his disciples after predicting a long famine.
5. The earliest record of Digambara beliefs is contained in the Prakrit Suttapahuda of Kundakunda.

Statement 2: **Features of Svetamabarasa sect:**

1. **Svetambaras follow the preachings of Parshvanatha, i.e. they believe in only four restraints (except Brahmacharya) to be followed to attain Kevalya.**
2. Svetambaras believe that the 23rd and 24th tirthankara did marry, unlike as thought by Digambara sect.
3. Sthulabhadra was a great exponent of this school and stayed in Magadha unlike Bhadrabahu who went to Karnataka.
4. The monks of Svetambara School can have simple white clothing, a begging bowl, a brush to remove insects from their path, books and writing materials with them.
5. Svetambara tradition of Jainism indicates five eternal substances in existence: Soul (Jiva), Matter (Pudgala), Space (Akasha), Motion (Dharma) and Rest (Adharma), unlike Digambaras which added the sixth eternal substance as Time (Kala).

Statement 3: **Jainism, like Buddhism, rejects the authority of Vedas. However, unlike Buddhism, it believes in the existence of soul (atman).** Soul is the core and the fundamental focus of the Jain philosophy. It is the soul that experiences existence and gains knowledge, not mind nor body as both are believed to be a heap of matter.

