

# UPPCS PRE 24 MA ANSWER-53

1. Consider the following statements in the context of 'Harappan Civilization':

1. The oldest specimens of Indian architecture are found in Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar etc.
2. The first evidence of well-organised architectural construction in India is found in the Harappan Civilization.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Both 1 and 2
- (c) Only 2
- (d) Neither 1, nor 2

1. Answer -(b)  
Harappan Civilization

- In India, the first evidence of well-organized architectural construction is found in the Harappan civilization.
- Harappan civilization is the starting point of the long and varied story of Indian culture.
- The oldest specimens of Indian architecture are found in **Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Ropar etc.**
- It took more than a thousand years for the pre-Harappan rural cultures to become urban civilizations.
- The main features of the architecture of the Harappan civilization include its **city building plan**.

Additional Knowledge:

**Main features of Harappan architecture-**

**Town architectural plan**

- All the cities of the Harappan Civilization were built according to **grid planning**, i.e. cities divided into rectangular blocks, where roads cut each other at right angles.
- Apart from **baked and fixed size bricks, wood and stone** were also used in the buildings.
- Verandahs were built in the middle of the houses.
- **'Sewage system'** is a unique feature of the Indus Civilization.
- **Covered drains** were built for the drainage of dirty water from the house.
- All types of buildings have been found in the cities of the Harappan Civilization but no clear evidence of a temple has been found.

2. Two statements are given below, one is Statement (A) and the other is Reason (R).

2. Answer - (d)

- The **royal palaces** of the **Mauryan rulers** were very huge and grand.

**Statement (A):** In the 'Mauryan period' the buildings of the royal palace were constructed only from 'wood'.

**Reason (R):** Archaeological evidence of 'Mauryan period' architecture has been found in India.

**Choose the correct answer from the code given below:**

- (a) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both A and R are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

- Regarding the **royal palace of Chandragupta Maurya situated in the middle of the city of Pataliputra**, 'Arrian' has written that '**Chandragupta's royal palace was much more magnificent than the famous buildings of Susa and Ekbatan in Asia.**'
- This palace was near a **village named Kumrahar** near present-day Patna.
- The remains of the assembly hall of this palace found in Kumrahar can give an idea of its grandeur. There were **many stone pillars** in the assembly hall, out of which about **40 pillars** have been found so far. **The floor and roof** of this assembly hall were **made of wood**.
- The **buildings of the royal palace** were also made of **sandstone** and were polished to a **shiny polish**.

**Additional knowledge:**

- The best examples of **Mauryan art** are the **pillars of Ashoka** which he had built to propagate his religion. These pillars are located in different parts of the country and their number is **about 20**.
- These pillars are made of **Chunar sandstone**. The height of each pillar is 40 to 50 feet.
- Ashok's pillars are found in **Sarnath, Prayag, Kaushambi** in Uttar Pradesh and **Lumbini and Nigliwa** in the Terai region of Nepal.
- Apart from these places, Ashoka's pillars are also found in **Sanchi, Lauriya-Nandangarh** etc.

**3. Match List I (Ashoka's Pillars) with List II (Type of Capital):**

List I	List II
A. Basarh	1. Gajashirsha
B. Sankisa	2. Vrish Shirsha
C. Rampurva	3. Chatur Singh Shirsha
D. Sanchi	4. Singh Shirsha

**3. Answer - (a)**

Among Ashoka's pillars, the following are particularly noteworthy -

- **Lion top pillar of Basad**
- **Elephant top pillar of Sankisa**
- **Vrish top pillar of Rampurva**
- **Chartusingh top pillar of Sanchi**
- **Lion of Lauria Nandangarh**
- **Lion top pillar of Rampurva**
- **Chartusingh pillar of Sarnath**

**Additional knowledge:**

**Sankisa pillar**

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (c) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

- It is identified with a place called **Sankris-Basantpur** situated in **Etah district of Uttar Pradesh**. There was a 70 feet high pillar here on which there was a bright purple polish.
- It was situated in the upper part of the stupa's steps. Actually, this pillar had an **elephant top**. It is a beautiful example of the **elephant top pillar**.
- This is the **only pillar of Ashoka which has an elephant top**. Pictures were made all around on the central part of the pillar.
- Sankisa was a famous pilgrimage place of Buddhists where many stupas and viharas were built.

#### **Sarnath Lion Capital (Ashoka period)**

- Among the pillar capitals, the **lion capital of Sarnath** is the best. On its top, **four lifelike lions** are firmly seated, back to back, facing the four directions. The taut muscles of the lions' bodies, flowing hair and well-built limbs have been carved with utmost finesse and finesse. These are symbols of the power of Emperor Ashoka.
- Mahadharma was installed on the heads of the lions, which originally had **32 spokes**.
- This is a symbol of the victory of Dharma over power, which is visible in the personalities of both Buddha and Ashoka. On the bottom panels of the lions, four chakras are made in the four directions, which are symbols of the turning of the Dharmachakra. On this, the figures of four animals, **elephant, horse, bull and lion**, are engraved, which are shown in a moving state.

4. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Sunga period architecture':

1. The best specimens of Sung art are found in Bharhut, Sanchi, Besnagar of Madhya Pradesh and Bodh Gaya of Bihar.
2. The subjects of Sung art

4. Answer - (d)

#### **Architecture of Shunga period**

- In ancient architecture, the reign of Shunga kings is **famous for the development of architecture and building art**.
- **The subjects of Shunga art are more related to worldly life than religious life.**
- The various pictures engraved in the artworks of this period help a lot in understanding the life of the people of the then Central India.

are more related to secular life than religious life.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- The best examples of Shunga art are found in **Bharhut, Sanchi, Besnagar** of Madhya Pradesh and **Bodh Gaya of Bihar**.
- The best examples of Shunga architecture are stupas. During this period, a huge stupa was built in **Bharhut near Satna**.
- The Bharhut stupa was built with baked bricks and the foundation was made of stone. The circular altar surrounding the stupa was **completely made of stone**, which probably had **four arch gates**.
- The sculptures and paintings engraved on the altar, pillars and arches of the Bharhut stupa represent the events of Mahatma Buddha's life, Jataka tales and entertaining scenes.
- Two stupas were also built in Sanchi during the Shunga period, which hold a supreme place among Buddhist monuments.
- The **Garuda pillar of Heliodorus** found from **Besnagar (Vidisha)** is also of the Shunga period. From the point of view of craftsmanship, this pillar is very beautiful and **is the first stone pillar related to Hinduism**.

**Note** - Scholars believe that although the Bharhut stupa was built during the reign of Ashoka around 250 BC, it was **expanded** about a century later during the Shunga Empire, in which altars and arches were built at the four entrances of the stupa.

**Additional knowledge:**

- The caves of the **Satavahana** period are related to the **Hinayana sect** because Mahayana had not emerged till this time. Hence, the **idol of Buddha is not found** anywhere in these and his depiction has been done through **Paduka, As Stupa, Bodhivriksha etc.**

**Ashok period caves**

- Ashoka and his grandson Dasharatha had built caves for Buddhist monks. Seven caves built by Ashoka and Dasharatha have been discovered so far. Out of these, **four caves are in 'Barabar' hill and three in 'Nagarjuni' hill. (Both in Bihar)**
- The **caves in Barabar hill** were built by the **Priyadarshi emperor Ashoka**. These caves are in the form of large rooms.
- The **caves of Nagarjuni hill** were built by **emperor**

**Dasharatha.** The cave inscription engraved on the door of 'Gopi cave' confirms this objective.

**5. The paintings in Ajanta caves belong to which of the following religion(s)?**

1. Hindu
2. Buddhist
3. Jain

**Code:**

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

**Answer - (b)**

**Ajanta Caves**

- Ajanta Caves are a series of caves carved out of rocks on the **Sahyadri mountain range** on the banks of the **Waghora River** near **Aurangabad in Maharashtra**.
- These caves were built between **200 BC and 650 AD**.
- It consists of **29 caves**. The paintings made in these caves were made using the **fresco painting technique**.
- **Colours** for these paintings were obtained from **local vegetation and minerals**.
- The **life of Buddha and his Jataka tales** have been depicted in these caves.
- Out of the 29 caves, **5 were built during the Hinayana phase of Buddhism** and **24 caves** were built during the **Mahayana phase**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Ellora Caves**

- Ellora Caves are located about 100 km away from Ajanta Caves.
- Ellora caves are a group of 34 caves out of which **17 are of Brahmanical style** and **12 are of Buddhist style** and the remaining **five are of Jain style**.
- These groups were built by various artisan guilds of Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu between **5th and 11th century AD**.
- **Hindu and Buddhist caves** were built by the **Rashtrakuta dynasty**. While **Jain caves** were built by the **Yadav dynasty**.

**6. How many of the following are sub-styles of the 'Nagara style' of temple architecture?**

1. Khajuraho sub-style
2. Solanki sub-style
3. Pandya sub-style

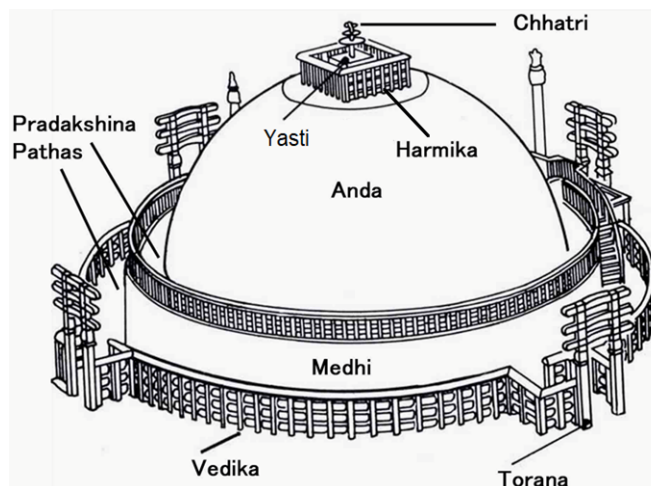
**66. Answer - (c)**

**Substyles of 'Nagara style' of temple architecture**

- Pala substyle
- Odisha substyle
- Khajuraho substyle
- Solanki substyle

<p>4. Vijayanagara sub-style</p> <p><b>Code:</b></p> <p>(a) All four</p> <p>(b) Only three</p> <p>(c) Only two</p> <p>(d) Only one</p>	<p><b>Substyles of 'Dravidian style' of temple architecture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pallava substyle</li> <li>• Chola substyle</li> <li>• Pandya substyle</li> <li>• Vijayanagara substyle</li> <li>• Nayak substyle</li> </ul> <p><b>Additional knowledge:</b></p> <p><b>Nagara style</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was patronised by the ruling dynasties in North India between the <b>8th and 13th centuries</b>.</li> <li>• In the Nagara style, the assembly hall or mandap was situated in front of the main deity temple.</li> <li>• There was <b>no reservoir</b> in the temple complex.</li> <li>• There was a <b>circumambulatory</b> path around the sanctum sanctorum, which was covered.</li> <li>• The temple complex was <b>not surrounded by any boundary wall</b> and neither was there an entrance gate.</li> </ul>
<p>7. The stupa of Piprahwa is an example of -</p> <p>(a) Sharirik stupa</p> <p>(b) Uddeshik stupa</p> <p>(c) Paribogika stupa</p> <p>(d) Bratanushthit stupa</p>	<p>7. Answer - (a)</p> <p><b>Types of stupas</b></p> <p><b>Physical stupa art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made on the remains of Buddha</li> <li>• Made by keeping the remains of Buddha, such as Buddha's body parts, hair, nails, teeth etc.</li> <li>• Example - <b>Piprahwa stupa</b> (urn of Buddha's bones).</li> </ul> <p><b>Objective stupa art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made on any story of Buddhism, any incident of Buddha's life, the places which he sanctified</li> </ul> <p><b>Paribhogika stupa</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made on the things used by Buddha in his daily life</li> <li>• Like - his utensils, robes, paduka, stick, seat etc.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bratanushthita stupa art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Made on the fulfilment of a wish</li> <li>• No purpose of keeping any object or metal</li> </ul>





#### Additional knowledge:

#### **Stupas of Gupta period**

- The Gupta rulers were followers of Vaishnavism but were also tolerant of religion. Hence, two stupas related to Buddhism were built during the Gupta period - **Dhamekh Stupa of Sarnath and Jarasangha's Baithak of Rajgir.**
- The construction style of both the stupas is the same.
- Carved bricks started being used during the Gupta period. Such bricks have been used in these stupas.

#### **8. Consider the following pairs:**

##### **Buddhist monastery - location**

1. Nako monastery - Ladakh
2. Tawang monastery - Arunachal Pradesh
3. Tabo monastery - Himachal Pradesh
4. Kee gumpa monastery - Sikkim

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) Three pairs
- (b) Two pairs
- (c) Four pairs
- (d) One pair

#### **8. Answer - (b)**

##### **Nako Monastery**

- It is located in Kinnaur district of **Himachal Pradesh.**
- It was established in 996 AD.

##### **Tawang Monastery**

- It is a Buddhist monastery located in **Arunachal Pradesh.**
- It is the largest Buddhist monastery in India and the second largest monastery in the world after the Potala Palace of Lhasa.

##### **Tabo Monastery**

- It is located in Lahaul Spiti district of **Himachal Pradesh.** Its monastery was built around 996 AD.

##### **Ki Gumpa Monastery**

- It is located at a distance of 12 km from Kaza in Lahaul Spiti district of **Himachal Pradesh.**
- This monastery was established in the 13th century.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This monastery belongs to the Gelugpa sect of Mahayana Buddhism.</li> </ul> <div> <b>Additional Knowledge:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Temples - Builders</b></li> <li><b>Brihadeshwara Temple (Tanjore) - Rajaraja I (985-1012)</b></li> <li><b>Airavatesvara Temple (Tamil Nadu) - Rajaraja II (1143-1173)</b></li> <li><b>Brihadeshwara Temple (Gangaikondacholapuram) - Rajendra I (1012 AD - 1044 AD)</b></li> </ul> </div>
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<p><b>9. Consider the following pairs:</b></p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Books</th><th>Author</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Saraswati Kanthabharana</td><td>- Raja Bhoj</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. Mrichchakatikam</td><td>- Shudraka</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. Hitopadesha</td><td>- Narayan Pandit</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. Malati Madhava</td><td>- Bhavabhuti</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?</b></p> <p>(a) Four pairs (b) Two pairs (c) Three pairs (d) One pair</p>	Books	Author	1. Saraswati Kanthabharana	- Raja Bhoj	2. Mrichchakatikam	- Shudraka	3. Hitopadesha	- Narayan Pandit	4. Malati Madhava	- Bhavabhuti	<p><b>9. Answer (a)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Books - Author</b></li> <li>Saraswati Kanthabharana - <b>Raja Bhoj</b></li> <li>Mricchakatikam - <b>Shudraka</b></li> <li>Chandi Shatak - <b>Banabhatta</b></li> <li>Manusmriti - <b>Manu</b></li> <li>Mahabhasya - <b>Patanjali</b></li> <li>Siddhanta Siromani - <b>Bhaskaracharya</b></li> <li>Hitopadesh - <b>Narayan Pandit</b></li> <li>Malti Madhav - <b>Bhavabhuti</b></li> </ul> <div> <b>Additional Knowledge:</b>  <b>Major books of Sanskrit literature and their authors.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kavya Mimamsa - <b>Rajashekhar</b></li> <li>Natyashastra - <b>Bharatmuni</b></li> <li>Kavya Prakash - <b>Mammat</b></li> <li>Sahitya Darpan - <b>Vishwanath</b></li> <li>Shringarshatak - <b>Bhartrihari</b></li> <li>Kundamala - <b>Dinnaga</b></li> <li>Kaumudi Mahotsavam - <b>Vijaka</b></li> <li>Padmapuran - <b>Ravishmacharya</b></li> </ul> </div>
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<p><b>10. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Sculpture of Harappan Civilization':</b></p> <p>1. In this civilization, clay statues, stone statues and metal statues, all three</p>	<p><b>10. Answer - (c)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the <b>Harappan civilization</b>, clay idols, stone idols and metal idols were all made. (Iron had not been discovered.)</li> <li><b>Clay idols</b> were made from 'Kanchali Mitti' made from red soil and powder of a stone called Quartz.</li> <li><b>Copper and bronze</b> were mainly used in the <b>Harappan civilization</b> for making metal idols.</li> </ul>
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were made.

2. In this period, bronze and iron were mainly used for making metal statues.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

- The Yogi idol of Mohenjodaro made of **alabaster stone** (half-open eyes, gaze fixed on the tip of the nose, small forehead and well-groomed beard) is a proof of its artistry.

Additional knowledge:

- Even in the **Stone Age** in the Indian subcontinent, man used to skillfully shape his stone tools by cutting or by pressure technique, but in **India**, **sculpture** in its **true form came into existence** only during the '**Harappan Civilization**'.
- In the **Harappan civilization**, **clay statues** were made from '**Kanchali Mitti**' made from **red soil** and the **powder of a stone called Quartz**.
- **Among the clay statues, whistles, rattles, toys and bulls etc.** were mainly made in the **Harappan period**.

11. Consider the following statements with reference to **Mauryan sculpture**:

1. Metal sculptures were produced on a large scale during this period.
2. Statues were produced during this period by pasting or casting in moulds.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

11. Answer - (a)

- Among the statues found in the Mauryan period, stone and clay statues have been found, but no metal statue has been found.
- In the Mauryan period, statues were made by the adhesive method (using fingers or pinches) or by casting in a mould.
- The subjects of clay statues of the Mauryan period are - animals, birds, toys and humans. That is, these clay statues are clay statues with non-religious purposes.

Additional knowledge:

- In the **Mauryan period**, **stone statues** were mostly made by the rulers, yet no deity has been cast in a stone statue yet.
- In the Mauryan period, **Chunar sandstone** was used in the making of stone statues and the statue found from Parkham used spotted red stone.
- Mauryan period statues have been found from many places, such as - **Pataliputra, Vaishali, Taxila, Mathura, Kaushambi, Ahicchatra, Sarnath etc.**

**Evidence of Mauryan period sculpture**

- 7 feet high **Yaksha statue** found from **Parkham (Uttar Pradesh)**
- **Digambar statue** (Lohanipur-Patna)
- **Elephant of Dhauli** (Odisha)

- 'Yakshini statue' found from Didarganj (Patna)

12. Which of the following is/are the characteristic(s) of 'Gandhara style of sculpture'?

1. Realistic depiction of human body
2. Statues with inscriptions
3. Details of folds in clothes
4. Use of beautiful symbols and decorations

Code:

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

12. Answer - (c)

**Gandhara style**

- In this style, the human body has been depicted in a realistic manner and special attention has been paid to each and every part and muscles.
- The folds in the clothes have been depicted in great detail.
- Beautiful symbols and decorations have been used in the Gandhara art style.
- The statues of this style are usually without inscriptions.

**Additional knowledge:**

**Gandhara style**

- This is a purely religious stone sculpture style related to Buddhism.
- It emerged during the time of Kanishka I (first century) and Taxila, Kapisha, Pushkalavati, Bamiyan-Begram etc. were its major centres.
- Gandhara style used brown stone or black grey stone of Swat Valley (Afghanistan).
- Under the Gandhara style, the statues or idols of Buddha are found in both postures, Asana (sitting) and Sthanaka (standing).
- In the Gandhara style of sculpture, Lord Buddha is usually clothed, with curly hair and moustache, a brow on the forehead, a halo behind the head and folds or slippers on the clothes.
- The grandeur of the Buddha statue in the Gandhara style of art clearly shows the influence of Greek and Hellenistic art on Indian art.

13. Which of the following is/are similarity/s between the 'Mathura

13. Answer - (a)

Similarity between Mathura style and Gandhara style Buddha statues

**style' and 'Gandhara style' Buddha statues?**

1. Statue with halo
2. Statue without clothes
3. Statue without hair

**Code?**

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

- Buddha in both Asana (sitting) and Sthanaka (standing) positions
- Halo behind

**Difference between Mathura style and Gandhara style Buddha statues**

- In Mathura style, usually unclothed, hairless, moustacheless, ornamentation less and in Gandhara style clothed, with curly hair and moustache, urna (bumblebee) on forehead

**Additional knowledge:**

**Mathura style of sculpture**

- It is related to all three religions - **Buddhism, Jainism and Brahmin-Hinduism.**
- The longevity of the Mathura art style was from the first century AD to the fourth century AD.
- Main centres of Mathura art are **Mathura, Taxila, Ahicchatra, Shravasti, Varanasi, Kaushambi etc.**
- In the Mathura style, **red spotted stone or white spotted stone of Sikri Rupaul (mediaeval Fatehpur Sikri)** was used.
- In the Mathura sculpture style also, **Buddha is depicted in both Asana (sitting) and Sthanaka (standing) positions.**
- In the Mathura style, **Buddha is usually depicted without clothes, without hair, without moustache, without ornaments but with a halo behind him.**
- In Mathura art, Buddha is depicted in all the famous postures, such as Varada Hasta Mudra, Abhaya Mudra, Dharmachakra Pravartana Mudra and Bhumisparsha Mudra.

**14. Given below are two statements, one is Assertion (A) and the other is Reason (R).**

**Assertion (A):** The people of Indus Civilization were familiar with the art of making 'alloys'.

**Reason (R):** A bronze statue of a dancer has been found from the Indus Civilization site Mohenjodaro.

**Choose the correct answer from**

**14. Answer - (a)**

- A **metal statue** has been found from the Indus Civilization site **Mohenjodaro**. This is a **bronze statue (mixed metal)**. Therefore, the artists here were familiar with the art of mixing metal particles and making other metal objects.

**Additional knowledge:**

**Indus Civilization site - statues found**

- Mohenjodaro - Mother Goddess statue
- Lothal - Copper dog
- Chanhudaro - Decorated elephant

the code given below:

- (a) Both A and R are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both A and R are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

15. Consider the following statements:

1. In Gupta period sculpture, only statues of non-religious subjects were made.
2. Sarnath, Mathura and Pataliputra were the major centres of Gupta period sculpture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Neither 1, nor 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Only 2

15. Answer - (d)

**Gupta period sculpture**

- In Gupta sculpture, **apart from the three religions (Buddhism, Jainism, Brahmin-Hinduism)**, sculptures of **non-religious subjects have also been made**.
- **Sarnath, Mathura and Pataliputra** were the main centres of Gupta period sculpture.
- **Statues of Buddha's incarnations** are also found in Gupta art. The reason for this is said to be the influence of **Sankhya philosophy on Buddhist philosophy**.
- Another innovation in the **Gupta period** is that **statues of metals** also started being made. After several thousand years of the Indus Valley Civilization, metal statues are seen in the Gupta period.
- These statues were made around Pataliputra and spread to Nalanda, Bengal, Assam and Nepal.
- **Brass and bronze were mostly used for these.**

**Additional knowledge:**

**Gupta period sculpture**

- Gupta sculpture is the culmination of the **Mathura art tradition**. Mathura art became popular in the whole of North India, the first glimpse of which is seen in Bodh Gaya. **The Mathura centre of the Kushan period remained alive even in the Gupta period.**
- The main feature of the Gupta period statues was that they were made of **red spotted stone**. A new addition was made to their style, **Ushnish**. The hair of the statues started being

made short and bent towards the right. This is called the Dakshinavardhan statue. **A halo** has already been made **on the head**.

16. Consider the following statements:

1. Chola period sculpture was mainly supportive of architecture.
2. The bronze statue of Nataraja was made during the Chola period.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Answer - (d)

- The Chola period sculpture was mainly an aid to architecture, so most of the sculptures were used to decorate temples.
- The Chola artists created a large number of stone and metal sculptures. Among them, **metal sculptures were in abundance**.
- The bronze statue of **Nataraja** was made during the **Chola period**.

Additional knowledge:

**Chalukya period sculpture**

- The branch of the dynasty which ruled over 'Dakshinapatha' from **the middle of the sixth century to the middle of the eighth century**, was called the **Chalukya of Vatapi** because of its flourishing in Badami or Badami. The development of art and culture is also unique in this period.
- The influence of **Gupta and Pallava style is clearly visible** on the sculpture of the Chalukya period.
- In this period, **most of the sculptures were made to decorate temples** and a large number of sculptures have been painted on cave pillars and ceilings.
- These **sculptures depict mythological stories in a lively manner**.

17. Match List I (Styles of Painting) with List II (States):

List I	List II
A. Pattachitra	1. Bihar
B. Madhubani	2. Andhra Pradesh
C. Kalamkari	3. West Bengal

17. Answer - (b)

**Different types of paintings in India**

**Styles of Painting - State**

- Pattachitra - Orissa
- Madhubani - Bihar
- Kalamkari - Andhra Pradesh
- Kalighat Painting - West Bengal
- Pahar or Pahari Art - Rajasthan
- Miniature Painting - Rajasthan

D. Kalighat Painting	4. Orissa
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Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

**Additional Knowledge:**

- Indian painting is more inclined towards idealism rather than being realistic. Indian painters have adopted the idea of ideal king, ideal lover or ideal nature. The ideal of happiness in personal life was depicted in a more impressive way. With the **advent of modern times**, Indian painting seems to be moving away from **idealism** and towards realism.
- Religion has had a very deep influence on Indian painting. In the caves of Ajanta, Bagh, Ellora etc., the life of Buddha has been depicted and in the Rajput and Kangra painting styles, Radha Krishna and their Leelas have been depicted. Though the Mughal style is considered secular, yet we find depictions of saints and fakirs. However, with the **advent of modernity** in the field of Indian painting the **religious influence** began to fade away.

18. Where are Sigiriya paintings found?

- (a) Thailand
- (b) Sri Lanka
- (c) Indonesia
- (d) Nepal

18. Answer - (b)

**Sigiriya Painting**

- Sigiriya art is considered to be related to **Sri Lanka** but in the development of art it has been found that this art is **completely influenced by Indian art**, so it is seen as an extension of Indian art.
- This art is seen in the caves located at a place called **Sigiriya in Matale** district, 165 km away from Colombo. The themes of the paintings of these caves, built around the 5th century, are influenced by **Buddhism**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Painting of 'Ravan Chhaya' rock shelter**

- Ravan Chhaya was a **natural cave dwelling** located in **Kendujhar district of Odisha**.
- The walls and ceilings here have paintings made in the **7th century AD**.
- This cave located in Sitambhaji village was used as a royal hunting lodge. The main sightseeing painting here is '**Royal Procession**'. This cave was the refuge of Shiva worshippers.



19. Consider the following statements:

1. Akbar's period was the zenith of Mughal painting.
2. Akbar established a school of paintings in Agra under the supervision of the famous painter 'Akarija' of Herat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. Answer - (c)

- **Major painters of Akbar's era** - Daswant, Basavan, Mahesh, Lal Mukund, Sawaldas, Manohar, Kanha, Kesu, Bhim Gujarati, Dharamdas, Surdas, Govardhan and Inayat etc.
- The earliest and most important Mughal era collection of paintings painted in Mughal painting style in Mughal Chitrashala is **Hamzanama**, which is famous as **Dastan-e-Amir-Hamza**.
- During Akbar's reign, another manuscript named '**Razmanama**' was prepared in which paintings made by **Daswant** are found.
- **Basavan** was the best painter of Akbar's era because he was adept in all the fields of painting - drawing, use of colours, image-painting and painting of landscapes.

Additional knowledge:

- **Jahangir's era** was the period of the zenith of Mughal painting.
- Jahangir established a painting school in Agra under the leadership of **Akarija**, the famous painter of Herat.
- During **Jahangir's** reign, the practice of using the subject matter of handwritten texts for painting was abolished and in its place began the tradition of painting portraits, natural scenes and life-related depictions of people.

20. Which of the following Mughal painters painted the cover of 'Tuzuk-e-Jahangir'?

- (a) Basawan
- (b) Ustad Mansoor
- (c) Farooq Beg
- (d) Abul Hasan

20. Answer - (d)

Some special paintings of the Mughal period

- Portrait of a Majnu wandering in a deserted place with a skinny horse – **Basawan (Akbar)**
- Portrait of Sultan Adil Shah of Bijapur – **Farooq Beg (Jahangir)**
- A group portrait of Bisandas, Govardhan and Abul Hasan on the orders of Jahangir and a portrait of himself – **Daulat**
- A rare crane from Siberia – **Ustad Mansoor**
- A unique flower of Bengal – **Ustad Mansoor**
- Portrait of Saint John Paul of Duterte – **Abul Hasan**
- Picture for the cover page of Tuzuk-e-Jahangir – **Abul Hasan**

**Additional knowledge:**

- The foundation of Mughal painting was laid **during the time of Humayun**. During his exile, Humayun obtained the services of two Persian painters named **Mir Sayyid Ali and Abdul Samad**. **Mir Sayyid Ali** was a disciple of the famous painter of Herat '**Bihzad**'.
- **Akbar** gave a systematic form to Mughal painting and opened a separate department for painting.
- The prominent painters of **Jahangir's** era were **Farukhveg, Bisandas, Ustad Mansoor, Daulat, Manohar and Abul Hasan**.
- Painters of **Shahjahan's** era - **Faqir Ullah, Mir Hashim, Murar, Hunar, Muhammad Nadir** etc.

**21. Match List I (Pottery) with List II (Related Culture):**

List I	List II
A. Yellow Ochre Pottery	1. Chalcolithic Age
B. Black and Red Ware	2. Harappan Civilization
C. Painted Grey Ware	3. Late Vedic Period
D. Northern Black Ware	4. Mauryan Period

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4  
(b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1  
(c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2  
(d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

**21. Answer - (a)**

- **Utensils made from clay (pottery)** are the main sources of information about archaeological sources.
- The **Mauryan period** is identified by **yellow ochre pottery (OCP)** made in the **Copper Age**, **black and red pottery (BRW)** of the **Harappan period**, **painted grey pottery (PGW)** of the **late Vedic period** and **northern black pottery (NBPW)**.
- These pottery have been found from various sites in the country, which play an **important role in knowing and understanding the ancient civilization and culture of India**.

**Additional knowledge:**

**Black and red pottery (BRW)**

- **Black and red pottery** is related to the **late Bronze Age and early Iron Age archaeological culture (Indus Civilization)** in the **northern and central Indian subcontinent**.
- They were used for **three main purposes**.
  - For storing grains and water
  - For decorative purposes
  - For filtering (perforated pottery)

**22. Consider the following statements:**

1. The pottery of the Mauryan

**22. Answer - (d)**

**Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW)**

- The pottery of the Mauryan period is commonly called **Northern**

period is commonly referred to as Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW).

2. The NBPW culture was an urban Iron Age culture of the Indian subcontinent.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

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

**Black Polished Ware (NBPW).**

- The **NBPW culture** was an urban **Iron Age culture of the Indian subcontinent**.
- It dates from **700-200 BCE** and follows the **Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW)** and the **Black and Red Ware culture (BRW)**.
- It flourished at the end of the Vedic period, from about 700 BCE, and peaked in 500-300 BCE.
- It was characterised by black colour and highly glossy finishes and was usually used as luxury items.
- It is often referred to as **the highest level of pottery**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Painted Grey Ware culture (PGW)**

- 1600-900 BCE This culture is **contemporary** with the **Vedic period**.
- The first evidence of this culture was found in 1963 from **Ahichhatra Pur (U.P.)**.
- **Other sites** - Hastinapur, Bhagwanpur (Haryana), Dadhiri, Katpalan, Nagar, **Atranjikhhera (U.P.)**, Ropar (Punjab), Bukhari (Haryana)
- Iron sickle and spade have been found from **Atranjikhhera**.
- Evidence of rice has been found from **Hastinapur** and wheat and barley from **Atranjikhhera**. Apart from these two sites, evidence of grains has not been found from any other painted grey ware site.

**23. Consider the following statements:**

1. 'Tandava' symbolises the male aspects of dance.
2. 'Lasya' symbolises the female aspects of dance.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- (a) Only 2  
(b) Both 1 and 2  
(c) Neither 1 nor 2

**23. Answer - (b)**

- All Indian dance styles imitate the ancient classifications of **Tandava and Lasya**. These are -

**Tandava**

- Tandava is masculine, heroic, fearless and vigorous.
- It is a symbol of the male aspects of dance.
- It emphasises more on rhythm and speed.

**Lasya**

- Lasya is feminine, soft, rhythmic and beautiful.
- This form of art is a symbol of the feminine characteristics of dance.

(d) Only 1

**Additional knowledge:**

According to **Nandikeshwar's** famous book '**Abhinaya Darpana**', three aspects are considered in Indian dance art - **Natya, Nritya and Nritta**.

**Natya**

- The dramatic element is highlighted in Natya. Apart from 'Kathakali dance-drama form', this aspect is used less in most dance forms today.

**Nritya**

- Dance is an original expression and is specifically presented to present a subject or idea.

**Nritta**

- Nritta is, on the other hand, pure dance, where the body movements neither depict any emotion, nor do they convey any meaning.

**24. Consider the following pairs:**

**Classical Dance - State**

1. Mohiniyattam - Kerala
2. Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
3. Sattriya - Assam
4. Kathakali - Kerala

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) One pair  
(b) Three pairs  
(c) Four pairs  
(d) Two pairs

**24. Answer - (c)**

**8 classical dances according to Sangeet Natak Academy of India**

- **Classical dances of India - States**
- Bharatanatyam - Tamil Nadu
- Mohiniyattam - Kerala
- Kuchipudi - Andhra Pradesh
- Sattriya - Assam
- Kathakali - Kerala
- Odissi - Orissa
- Manipuri - Manipur
- Kathak - Uttar Pradesh

**Additional knowledge:**

**Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu)**

- Born from **Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra**, this dance style developed in **Tamil Nadu**.
- This dance, started by Devdasis in temples, got adequate respect in the 20th century due to the efforts of **Rukmini Devi Arundale** and **E. Krishna Iyer**.
- '**Abhinaya Darpan**' written by **Nandikeshwar** is a major source for the technical study of Bharatnatyam.
- The musical troupe of Bharatanatyam dance consists of a

singer, a flute player, a mridangam player, a veena player and a Kartal player.

- The person who recites poems in Bharatanatyam dance is called 'Nadannanvar'.
- The physical movements in Bharatanatyam are divided into three parts - **Samabhang, Abhang and Tribhang**.
- Bharatanatyam is a **solo female dance**.

25. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Gwalior Gharana' of Khayal music:

1. It is one of the oldest and largest Khayal gharanas.
2. The most popular singers of this gharana are Nathu Khan and Vishnu Paluskar.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

- 25. Answer - (d)
- Major Gharanas under Khayal Music
- Gwalior Gharana
- This is one of the oldest and largest Khayal Gharanas. It follows very strict rules as equal emphasis is given to melody and rhythm.
- Although its singing is very complex, it still prefers the performance of simple ragas.
- The most popular singers of this gharana are Nathu Khan and Vishnu Paluskar.

#### Kirana Gharana

- This gharana is named after the **village of 'Kirana' in Rajasthan**.
- It was founded by **Nayak Gopal** but the credit for making it popular in the early 20th century goes to **Abdul Karim Khan and Abdul Wahid Khan**.
- The '**Kirana**' gharana is famous for its mastery over slow-tempo ragas.
- They lay great emphasis on the melody of the composition and the clarity of pronunciation of the text in the song.
- Some famous singers of this style include great artists like **Pandit Bhimsen Joshi and Gangubai Hangal**.

#### Additional Knowledge:

##### Major Gharanas

##### Agra Gharana

- According to historians, **Khuda Baksh** founded this gharana in the 19th century, but musicologists believe that its founder was **Haji Sujan Khan**.
- **Faiyaz Khan** revived this gharana by giving it a new and lyrical touch. Since then it has been named '**Rangeela**

#### **Gharana'.**

- At present, the leading singers of this style include great singers like **C.R. Vyas and Vijay Kichlu**.

#### **Patiala Gharana**

- **Bade Fateh Ali Khan and Ali Baksh Khan** started this gharana in the **19th century**.
- It received support from the Maharaja of Patiala in Punjab.
- The most famous musician of this gharana was '**Bade Ghulam Ali Khan Sahab**'. He was one of the famous Hindustani classical singers of India. He was famous for singing Raag Darbari.
- This gharana is famous for the unique Taan, Gamak and Gayaki of **Tarana style**.

#### **Bhendi Bazaar Gharana**

- Founded in the **19th century** by **Chajju Khan, Nazir Khan and Khadim Hussain**. They gained popularity and fame as singers trained in controlling their breath for long periods of time.
- Using this technique, these artists can sing long stanzas in a single breath.
- Another major feature of this is that they also use some Carnatic ragas in their music.

26. Consider the following statements with reference to Hindustani classical music style:

1. This singing style is completely free from foreign influence.
2. In this, the origin of ragas is believed to be from ten thaats.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2  
(b) Both 1 and 2  
(c) Neither 1 nor 2

26. Answer - (a)

**Hindustani classical music style**

- Hindustani music has **Arabic, Iranian, Turani and Afghani influences**.
- **Hindu, Urdu, Punjabi, Braj, Maratha etc.** languages are used in this style.
- The style of playing the notes in it is steep, grainy and khatkar.
- The origin of the ragas in it is considered to be from **ten Thaats**.

**Karnataka classical music style**

- Karnataka music is **basically indigenous** because it survived the Muslim invasion.
- Kannada, Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam languages are used in this style.



(d) Only 1

- The style of playing the notes in it is more meend-rich.
- The origin of the ragas in it is considered to be from **72 melas**.

**Additional knowledge:**

**'Tappa style' of Hindustani music**

- The rhythm is very important in this style because the compositions are fast, subtle and complex.
- It originated from the folk songs of the camel riders of north-west India but was recognised as a semi-classical vocal style when it entered the Mughal court of **Emperor Muhammad Shah**.
- It is characterised by the use of very rapid and twisted idioms.
- Some famous singers of this style are **Mian Sodi, Pandit Laxman Rao of Gwalior and Shanno Khurana**.

**27. Consider the following pairs:**

**State - Folk song**

1. Jharkhand - Jhoomar
2. Chhattisgarh - Pandavani
3. Punjab - Tappa
4. Himachal Pradesh - Laman

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) One pair
- (b) Two pairs
- (c) Three pairs
- (d) Four pairs

**27. Answer -(d)**

- **State - Folk songs**
- Jharkhand - Jhoomar
- Chhattisgarh - Pandavani
- Punjab - Tappa, Jugni
- Himachal Pradesh - Juri, Laman (Laman)

**Additional knowledge:**

**Major folk music of India are as follows-**

- Madiga Dappu - Andhra Pradesh
- Mala Jamdika - Andhra Pradesh
- Bihu Geet - Assam
- Tokari Geet - Assam
- Kamarupa Folk Song - Assam
- Golparia Geet - Assam
- Bahula - West Bengal
- Batiali - West Bengal
- Garba - Gujarat
- Doha - Gujarat
- Bhavgeet - Karnataka, Maharashtra
- Lavani - Maharashtra
- Povada - Maharashtra

28. Consider the following pairs:

**State - Folk song**

1. Karnataka - Bhava folk song
2. Goa - Mando
3. Maharashtra - Powada
4. Uttarakhand - Lai Haroba

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) One pair  
(b) Two pairs  
(c) Three pairs  
(d) Four pairs

28. Answer - (c)

**State - Folk Song**

- Karnataka - Bhava Folk Song
- Goa - Mando
- Maharashtra - Powada
- Manipur - Sana Lamok, Lai Haroba

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **State/Region - Folk Song**
- Bundelkhand - Alha Song
- Mizoram - Chai Hia Chapchar Kut
- Kerala - Bhoota Song
- Assam - Tokri Song
- Garhwal (Uttarakhand) - Ghasyari Song
- Uttar Pradesh - Rasiya, Kajli, Qawali
- Maharashtra - Gondhar
- Jammu-Kashmir - Bhakha, Chakri

29. Match List I (Instruments) with List II (Famous players):

List I	List II
A. Sitar	1. Bhajan Sopori
B. Sarod	2. Amjad Ali Khan
C. Santoor	3. Bismillah Khan
D. Shehnai	4. Buddhaditya Mukherjee

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4  
(b) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3  
(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4  
(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

29. Answer - (d)

**Musical Instruments - Famous Players**

- **Sitar** - Pt. Ravi Shankar, Uma Shankar Mishra, Buddhaditya Mukherjee, Vilayat Khan, Shahid Parvez.
- **Sarod** - Amjad Ali Khan, Alauddin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Vishwajit Rai Chaudhary, Mukesh Sharma, Buddhadevdas Gupta.
- **Santoor** - Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopori.
- **Shehnai** - Bismillah Khan, Ali Ahmed, Husain Khan, Daya Shankar Jagannath.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Musical Instruments - Famous Players**

- **Flute** - Hariprasad Chaurasia, Patralal Ghosh, Rajendra Kulkuni, V. Kunjamani.
- **Tabla** - Zakir Hussain, Allah Rakha Khan, Gudai Maharaj, Kishan Maharaj, Latif Khan, Sukhwinder Singh.
- **Violin** - T.N. Krishnan, Dr. N. Rajam, L. Subrahmanyam.
- **Pakhawaj** – Gopal Das, Thakur Laxman Singh, Chhatrapati

Singh, Rehman Khan.

- **Rudra Veena** – Ustad Sadiq Ali Khan, Asad Ali Khan.
- **Veena** – S. Balachandran, Krishna Bhagavathar, Badruddin Dagar.

30. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Bhatkhande Music Institute':

1. It is a large fine-arts institute of India located in New Delhi. It is a deemed university.
2. Its earlier name was 'Morris College of Music'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 2  
(b) Both 1 and 2  
(c) Neither 1, nor 2  
(d) Only 1

30. Answer - (a)

**Bhatkhande Music Institute (Lucknow)**

- This is a big **Fine Arts (Dance-Music) University of India** located in **Lucknow**.
- This university is named after the great musician of this place '**Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande**'.
- This college was established in **1926** by Pandit Bhatkhande with the efforts of Rai **Umanath Bali** and **Raj Rajeshwar Bali**, the then Education Minister of United Province.
- It was earlier known as '**Morris College of Music**'.
- It has produced many famous singers, some of whom are **Naushad Ali, Talat Mahmood, Anup Jalota and Baba Sehgal**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Major Music Teaching Institutions of India**

- Gandharva Mahavidyalaya - **Delhi**
- Shriram Bharatiya Kala Kendra - **Delhi**
- Bharatiya Kala Kendra - **Delhi**
- Deodhar School - **Mumbai**
- Swar Sadhna Samiti - **Mumbai**
- ITC Research Academy - **Kolkata**
- Sangeet Kala Kendra - **Agra**
- Government Music College - **Maihar Satna M.P.**
- Alauddin Khan Music Academy - **Bhopal**
- Sangeet Bharati - **Bikaner**
- Kamala Devi Music College - **Bhopal**
- Sayaji Rao Music College - **Baroda**
- Kala Sansthan - **Jaipur**
- Indira Kala and Sangeet Sansthan - **Khairagarh (Chhattisgarh)**

31. Match List I (Folk Dances) with

31. Answer -(b)

**List II (States):**

List I	List II
A. Rauf	1. Tripura
B. Raut Nacha	2. Tamil Nadu
C. Karakattam	3. Chhattisgarh
D. Hojagiri	4. Jammu and Kashmir

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3  
 (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1  
 (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3  
 (d) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1

- **Folk Dance - State**
- Rauf - Jammu and Kashmir
- Raut Nacha - Chhattisgarh
- Karakattam - Tamil Nadu
- Hojagiri - Tripura

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Folk Dance - State**
- Purulia Chhau - West Bengal
- Tamasha - Maharashtra
- Lavani - Maharashtra
- Kalbelia - Rajasthan
- Bihu - Assam
- Kachhi Ghodi - Rajasthan
- Ghoomar - Rajasthan
- Garba - Gujarat
- Giddha - Punjab
- Bhangra - Punjab
- Yakshagana - Karnataka

**32. Match List I (Folk Dances) with List II (States):**

List I	List II
A. Dhimsa	1. Bihar
B. Bagurumba	2. Gujarat
C. Bidesia	3. Assam
D. Bhavai	4. Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer from the code given below Choose the correct answer:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4  
 (b) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1  
 (c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

**32. Answer - (c)****Folk Dances - States**

- **Andhra Pradesh** - Kuchipudi, Veeranatyam, Butta Bommalu, Bhamkalpam, Dappu, Tapeta Gullu, Lambadi, **Dhimsa**, Kolattam
- **Assam** - Bihu, Bichua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Kanoi, Jhumura Hobjanai.
- **Bihar** - Jat-Jatin, Panwariya, **Bidesia**, Kajari.
- **Gujarat** - Garba, Dandiya Raas, Tippani Jurun, **Bhavai**.

**Additional Knowledge:**

- **Folk Dances - States**
- **Nagaland** - Rengma, Bamboo Dance, Changi Dance, Alooyattu.
- **Tripura** - Hojagiri, Garia, Jhoom.
- **Sikkim** - Singhi Chham, Yak Chham, Tamang Selo, Maruni Naach.

(d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

- **Lakshadweep** - Lava, Kolkali, Parichakkali.
- **West Bengal** - Lathi, Gambhira, Dhali, Jatra, Baul, Chhau, Santhali Dance.
- **Punjab** - Bhangra, Gidda, Daff, Dhamal, Dankara.
- **Rajasthan** - Ghoomar, Gangaur, Jhulan Leela, Kalbelia, Chari.
- **Tamil Nadu** - Bharatanatyam, Kumi, Kolattam, Kavadi Attam.
- **Haryana** - Jhumar, Phag, Daff, Dhamal, Luur, Gugga, Khor, Jagor.
- **Himachal Pradesh** - Jhora, Jhali, Charhi, Dhaman, Chhapeli, Mahasu, Nati, Dangi.
- **Jammu and Kashmir** - Rauf, Heekat, Mandjat, Kood, Dandi Naach.
- **Karnataka** - Yakshagana, Huttari, Suggi, Kunitha, Karaga, Lambi.

33. Consider the following pairs:

**Martial arts - State**

1. Kalaripayattu - Kerala
2. Mallakhamb - Manipur
3. Silambam - Tamil Nadu
4. Kathi Samu - Punjab

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Three pairs  
(b) Two pairs  
(c) One pair  
(d) Four pairs

33. Answer - (b)

**Forms of Martial Arts in India**

- Lathi Khela – West Bengal
- Gatka – Punjab
- **Kalaripayattu – Kerala**
- **Mallakhamb – Madhya Pradesh**
- Thang Ta – Manipur
- **Silambam – Tamil Nadu**
- **Kathi Samu – Andhra Pradesh**
- Sky – Kashmir
- Paika Akhara – Odisha
- Mushti Yudh – Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Kalaripayattu (Kerala)**

- Kalaripayattu is a **martial art** based on the ancient knowledge of the human body.
- It originated in Kerala during the 3rd century BC to 2nd century AD. It is now practised in parts of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- The place where this martial art is practised is called '**Kalari**'. It is a Malayalam word denoting a type of gymnasium. Kalari

literally means '**barn**' or '**battlefield**'. The word Kalari first appears in the Tamil Sangam literature describing both the battlefield and the fighting field.

- It is considered to be one of the oldest fighting systems in existence.
- It is also considered as the '**Father of Modern Kung-Fu**'.

#### **Silambam (Tamil Nadu)**

- This is a martial art that allows the use of weapons.
- It is very famous in Tamil Nadu.
- It uses **a wide range of weapons**.
- Silambam art includes the movements of animals like snakes, tigers and eagles. The use of footworks is a very prominent feature of these art forms.
- This martial art style is believed to have been created by Lord Muruga (son of Lord Shiva, also known as Kartikeya) and Sage Agastya.

**34. 'Kambala' buffalo race competition is organised in which state of India?**

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Haryana
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Tamil Nadu

**34. Answer -(C)**

#### **Kambala Festival**

- Kambala Festival is a two-day buffalo racing competition held in the coastal areas of the southwestern Indian state of **Karnataka**.
- It is usually held between **November and March**

#### **Additional Knowledge:**

##### **Jallikattu**

- Jallikattu is a **2,000-year-old competitive sport** and also an event to honour the bull owners who raise them for breeding.
- It is a violent sport in which the contestants try to tame the bull for a prize; if the contestants fail to tame the bull, the bull owner gets the prize.
- It is popular in **the districts of Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Theni, Pudukkottai and Dindigul in Tamil Nadu**, known as the **Jallikattu belt**.
- It is celebrated in the second week of January during the Tamil festival of Pongal, the harvest time.

**35. Consider the following**

**35. Answer - (b)**



**statements:**

1. Bhavai is a traditional theatre form of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
2. Maach is a presentation of Ankia Naat of Assam.
3. The dramatic songs associated with fairs, rituals etc. organised for the worship of deities are called 'Jatra'.

**How many of the above statements are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

**Folk theatre styles of India**

- **Bhavai** is a traditional theatre style of **Gujarat and Rajasthan**. Its special place is considered to be Kutch-Kathiawar. In this, musical instruments like Bhungal, Tabla, Dholak, Flute, Pakhavaj, Rabab, Sarangi, Manjira etc. are used. A wonderful combination of devotion and romance is seen in Bhavai.
- The dramatic songs associated with fairs, rituals etc. organised for the worship of God are called '**Jatra**'. It was originally grown in **Bengal**. In fact, Krishna-Jatra became very popular due to the influence of Sri Chaitanya. Later, worldly love stories were also added to it. Its initial form has been musical.
- **Maach** is a traditional theatre of Madhya Pradesh. The word '**Maach**' is used in both the senses of stage and game. There are a lot of verses in Mach. Its dialogues are called Bol and the rhyme scheme is called **Vanag**. Its tunes are known as **Rangat**.
- **Bhaona** is the presentation of Ankia Naat of **Assam**. In this style, we get a glimpse of the culture of Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Vrindavan-Mathura etc. Its Sutradhar expresses itself in two languages - first in Sanskrit, later in Brajboli or Assamese.

**Additional knowledge:**

**Famous folk dramas of India**

- **Notanki** - This is a famous folk drama of **North India (Uttar Pradesh)**.
- **Karyala** - This is the main folk drama of **Himachal Pradesh**.
- **Dashavatar** - This is celebrated in **Goa and Konkan region**.
- **Tamasha** - This folk drama is mainly celebrated in **Western India**.
- **Khayal** - This is a **Rajasthani** folk drama.

**36. Match List I (Famous Gharanas of Kathak) with List II (Related Persons):**

List I	List II
A. Lucknow Gharana	1. Shobhana Narayan

**36. Answer - (a)**  
**Famous Gharanas of Kathak**  
**Lucknow Gharana**

- The golden age of Kathak in Indian dance art is seen in the 19th century under the patronage of **Wajid Ali Shah**, the last Nawab of Awadh. The Nawab established the Lucknow Gharana for its impressive form of expression and emotion.

B. Jaipur Gharana	2. Sitara Devi
C. Banaras Gharana	3. Pandit Lachhu Maharaj
D. Raigarh Gharana	4. Hanuman Prasad

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4  
(b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4  
(c) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3  
(d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

- Due to Mughal influence on the dance of this gharana, special attention was paid to the acting aspect along with eroticism in the dance. **Pandit Lachhu Maharaj, Pandit Birju Maharaj** have played an important role in getting this gharana recognized.

#### Jaipur Gharana

- The Jaipur Gharana is known for its rhythmic proficiency. During the dance of this gharana, special attention is paid to the preparation of the feet, body movements and the speed of the dance. **Uma Sharma, Perna Shri Mali, Shobhana Narayan, Rajendra Gangani and Jagdish Gangani** have contributed significantly in taking it to the top.

#### Banaras Gharana

- In this gharana, more emphasis was given to the ancient style instead of eroticism. It developed under the patronage of Janaki Prasad. After the famous dance guru **Sitara Devi**, who named this gharana, her daughter **Jayantimala** tried to maintain its image.

#### Raigarh gharana

- It is considered to be newer than all other gharanas. It was founded under the patronage of Maharaja Chakradhar Singh of Raigarh by **Pandit Jailal, Pandit Sitaram, Hanuman Prasad** and Pandit Achhan Maharaj and Pandit Lachhu Maharaj of Lucknow gharana. It is important for its emphasis on percussive music.

#### Additional knowledge:

##### Kathak (Uttar Pradesh, Jaipur)

- The word Kathak has originated from the word **Katha**, which literally means storytelling.
- In fact, Kathak is associated with the Raasleela tradition of Brajbhoomi of Uttar Pradesh.
- In this, dramatic presentation of subjects taken from mythological stories as well as Iranian and Urdu poetry is done.
- It is also known as '**Natwari**' dance.
- During the time of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah** of Awadh, **Thakur**

**Prasad** was an excellent dancer who taught dance to the Nawab and Thakur Prasad's three sons Bindadin, **Kalka Prasad** and **Bhairav Prasad** made Kathak popular.

- The special feature of Kathak dance is its footwork and pulley. In this, the knees are not bent.
- It is expressed through **Dhrupad** and **Thumri singing**.

37. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Mohiniyattam':

1. It is a dance performed by a single female.
2. Kalamandalam Kalyani Kutty Amma is called 'The Mother of Mohini Attam'.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

37. Answer - (d)  
Mohiniyattam (Kerala)

- This is a dance performed by a **single woman**, which includes some elements of both Bharatanatyam and Kathakali.
- According to religious beliefs, Lord Vishnu performed this dance in the form of Mohini to protect Shiva from Bhasmasur.
- Mohiniyattam is performed in the form of Cholkettu, Varnam, Padma, Tillana, Kumi and Swara.

The role of three people is considered important in reviving the Mohiniyattam dance -

- Swati Thirunal Rama Varma
- Vallathol Narayana Menon
- Kalamandalam Kalyani Kutty Amma (**The Mother of Mohiniyattam**)

**Major artists** - Jayaprabha Manen, Sunanda Nair, Pallavi Krishnan, Gopika Varma, Vijay Lakshmi, etc.

#### Additional knowledge:

Two types of expressions are reflected in classical dances - Tandava (Shiva) and Lasya (Parvati).

#### Classical Dance - Expressions

- Bharatnatyam (Tamil Nadu) - Lasya Expression
- Kathakali (Kerala) - Tandava Expression
- Manipuri (Manipur) - Lasya Tandava
- Odissi (Odisha) - Lasya Expression
- Kuchipudi (Andhra Pradesh) - Lasya Expression
- Mohiniyattam (Kerala) - Lasya Expression
- Satriya (Assam) - Lasya Expression
- Kathak (Uttar Pradesh, Jaipur) - Tandava Lasya

38. Which of the following folk

38. Answer-(c)

dances is related to the state of 'Karnataka'?

- (a) Bichhua
- (b) Garba
- (c) Yakshagana
- (d) Gotipua

- **Assam** - Bihu, Bichua, Natpuja, Maharas, Kaligopal, Bagurumba, Naga Dance, Khel Gopal, Kanoi, Jhumura Hobjanai.
- **Bihar** - Jat-Jatin, Panwariya, Bidesia, Kajari.
- **Gujarat** - Garba, Dandiya Raas, Tippani Jurun, Bhavai.
- **Haryana** - Jhumar, Phag, Daf, Dhamal, Luur, Gugga, Khor, Jagor.
- **Karnataka** - Yakshagana, Huttari, Suggi, Kunita, Karaga, Lambi.
- **Kerala** - Kathakali (Classical), Mohiniyattam, Kooravarkali.
- **Maharashtra** - Lavani, Dindi, Dahikala.
- **Odisha** - Gotipua, Chhau, Ghumura, Ranappa, Sambalpur Dance.

#### Additional Knowledge:

##### **Folk Dances of Jharkhand**

###### **Karma**

- It is named after a tree called Karma, which is considered to be a symbol of good fortune.
- It is performed by men and women in a circle. The speed of the dance increases with the beats of the drum.

###### **Sarhul**

- This dance is performed by the Oraon tribe living in Chhota Nagpur. It is a military type of dance.

##### **Folk Dances of Chhattisgarh**

###### **Panthi**

- This is a ritualistic dance. In this, the Satguru is praised in the singing. This dance is the **dance of the Satnami community**.
- In this, the male group sings with the rhythm of drums and cymbals, gradually the rhythm gets faster, then the dancers make special types of postures with the movement of feet.

###### **Pandwani**

- This is the main dance of Chhattisgarh state. It is called **Pandawani** because it is related to the **story of the Pandavas**.
- The dancers perform the story of the Pandavas by dancing and acting to the tune of musical instruments. In this dance

the Ektara (Ektara) musical instrument is mainly used.

39. How many of the following 'folk dances' are related to Jammu and Kashmir?

1. Bhaand Pather
2. Giddha
3. Keekli
4. Hikkat

Code:

- (a) Only two  
(b) Only three  
(c) Only one  
(d) All four

39. Answer - (a)

Folk dances of Jammu and Kashmir

**Rauf**

- This is a dance of Jammu and Kashmir **organised by women after harvesting**. In this dance, rural women stand face to face in two rows.
- There are about fifteen girls in each row,
- In this **one person leads the dance group holding a flag**.

**Bhaand Pather**

- In this the artist is called Bhaand and the drama performed by him is called Pather.

**Hikkat**

- Young boys and girls dance in pairs. In this the dancing couple joins one leg together while holding each other's hands and dances by bending the body slightly backwards.
- The dancers move round in circles looking at each other's faces. No musical instrument is used in this.

**Kood**

- This dance is performed collectively. After the harvest is ripe the farmers gather on a hill and dance in front of the local village deity to thank him.

**Dhamali**

- This is also a popular folk dance in Kashmir valley, which is performed by men. This is the traditional dance here and is popular in dargahs. In this, a person leads the dance troupe by carrying a flag and this flag is buried in the ground and a circle is formed around it and the dance is performed.

**Additional Knowledge:**

**Folk Dances of Punjab**

**Bhangra**

- This is a dance performed during harvest and auspicious occasions. This folk dance is heroic. In this, people wear lungi and turban in a circle to the tune of Punjabi songs.
- Initially its rhythm is slow but gradually it becomes very fast. In this dance, drums, nagadas and kartals etc. are used for

music.

#### Giddha

- This dance is performed **only by women**. This folk dance is organised on auspicious occasions.

#### Malvi Giddha

- This is a folk dance performed **by men** in which satirical songs are sung. Its origin is believed to be from Chhatta village in Sangrur district in the Malwa region of Punjab. Musical instruments like tumbi, tongs, Khartal etc. are used in it.

#### Sammi

- This is a popular dance in the rural areas of Punjab. **Women** of the Baazigar, Levana and Sasi groups perform this dance with great enthusiasm.
- This dance is performed in a circular circle and the female dancer wears lehenga and kurta and wears silver ornaments in her hair.

#### Kikli

- This is a popular folk dance in Punjab which is performed **only by women**. In this, two girls hold each other's hands and move around in a circular circle and the other girls involved in it encourage them by clapping in a rhythm along with the song.

#### 40. Consider the following pairs:

1. Kandhei - String puppet
2. Gombeyaata - Shadow puppet
3. Pavakoothu - Glove puppet
4. Yampuri - Rod puppet

**How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?**

- (a) One pair
- (b) Two pairs
- (c) Three pairs
- (d) Four pairs

#### 40. Answer - (c)

**Puppetry in India can be broadly classified into four categories-**

##### String Puppets

- Kathputli
- Kandhei
- Gombayata
- Bommalattam

##### Shadow Puppets

- Tholu Bommalata
- Ravan Chhaya
- Togalu Gombeyaata

##### Glove Puppets

- Pavakoothu



### Rod Puppets

- Yampuri
- Putul Naach

### Additional Knowledge:

#### String Puppets

##### Kathputli (Rajasthan)

- The traditional puppets of Rajasthan are called Kathputli.
- Carved out of a single piece of wood, these puppets look like big dolls in colourful attire.
- Their costumes and crowns are in the mediaeval Rajasthani style which is still prevalent.
- Along with this, these puppets wear long tailed lehenga and their legs do not have joints.
- The puppeteer controls them with two or five strings tied to his fingers.

##### Kundhei (Orissa)

- The thread puppets of Orissa are called **Kundhei**. They are made of light wood and do not have legs and are dressed in a tasselled skirt.
- These puppets have many joints. That is why their operation is easy.
- Kundhei is dressed like the actors of traditional Jatra drama.

##### Gombeyaata (Karnataka)

- The thread puppets of Karnataka are called **Gombeyetta**.
- Gombeyetta is related to the loknritya **Yakshagana** of Karnataka and hence it has a lot of similarity with it.
- The figures of Gombe Yetta puppets are very decorated and there are joints in the legs, shoulders, elbows, hips and knees.
- They are controlled with five to seven strings tied to the frame.

##### Bommalattam (Tamil Nadu)

- The rod and thread puppet techniques are combined in the Bommalattam puppetry of Tamil Nadu.
- They are made of wood and the moving strings are tied to an

iron ring which the puppeteer wears on his head like a crown.

### **Rod Puppet**

#### **Putlanach (West Bengal)**

- The rod puppet art tradition of West Bengal is known as Putlanach.
- They are made of wood and follow different art styles of the region.
- The puppeteer has a bamboo cap tied to his waist and rods attached to the puppets are supported on it.
- The puppeteer of each puppet stands behind a life-size screen and moves and dances himself so that his movements are transferred to the puppets.

#### **Yampuri (Bihar)**

- The traditional rod puppets of Bihar are known as Yampuri.
- These puppets are made of wood.
- Unlike the rod puppets of West Bengal and Orissa, these puppets are made of one piece and have no joints.

### **Glove Puppet**

#### **Pavakoothu (Kerala)**

- The traditional puppet plays in Kerala are called Pavakoothu.
- It originated in the 18th century due to the influence of Kathakali, the famous classical dance drama, on puppet plays.