



An Institute for Civil Services

== IAS 2019 ==

Prelims TEST SERIES

Test - 5

INDIAN CULTURE

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INDIAN CULTURE**Time Allowed: 2 Hrs.****Maximum Marks: 200****Roll No.:*****INSTRUCTIONS***

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/ discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. While writing name and Roll No. on the top of the OMR Sheet in appropriate boxes use **"ONLY BLACK BALL POINT PEN"**.
5. This Test Booklet contains **100 items (questions)**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
6. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate **OMR Answer Sheet** provided.
7. All items carry equal marks. **(2 marks each)**
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. Penalty for wrong answers:
THERE WILL BE **PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED** BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.
 - (a) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third of the marks** assigned to that question will be **deducted as penalty**.
 - (b) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (c) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

1. Consider the following statements regarding 'Hornbill Festival':

1. It is celebrated in the first week of November
2. The festival coincides with the statehood day of Nagaland
3. The Great Hornbill is the state bird of Nagaland.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Puranas?

1. It focuses on the divine Hindu trinity Gods: Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.
2. The Puranas narrate the incidents of various influential kings.
3. The Puranas discuss about the geography of the world thus helps in understanding of the physical features.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. In which of the following state Teesta Rangit Tourism Festival is celebrated:

- (a) Sikkim
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Assam

4. Which of the following is/are not the salient features of the Vajrayana Buddhism?

1. Its predominant in China, Nepal, Bhutan and Mongolia.
2. It combines Mahayana ideals with a body of esoteric knowledge and tantric practice.

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

5. Consider the following statements about a Indian School of Philosophy:

1. It has rejected the idea of the existence of God.
2. It recognizes four material elements as the substance: earth, water, fire, and air.
3. It rejected the notion of an afterworld, karma, liberation (moksha).

Which of the following School of Philosophy best describes the above characteristic features?

- (a) Sankhya
- (b) Mimamsa
- (c) Vaisheshika
- (d) Charvaka

6. Consider the following statements related to the different types of sculptures:

1. Mathura school of art used grey sandstone.
2. Gandhara school of art used spotted red sandstone.
3. Amravati school of art used white marble.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

7. With reference to the caves in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Lakhudiyar cave paintings in Jammu and Kashmir belong to Palaeolithic age.
2. Bhimbetka caves are located in the Vindhya hills in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Ellora Caves are located in Chamadari Hills.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8. Consider the following statements with reference to the seals found at Indus Valley Civilization sites:

1. The standard Harappan seal was a square plaque indicating trade relations of the civilization.
2. Pashupati Seal was depicted with a human figure standing in the centre and animals around it.
3. The seals show the dresses, ornaments, hair-styles of the people of that era.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

9. Which of the following is/are the characteristic features of the Pre-Historic art?

1. Animal figures were represented in their paintings.
2. Paintings mainly depicted socio-economic life of people of that era.

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

10. Which of the following statements regarding Harappan culture is/are incorrect?

1. Egyptian culture used burnt bricks for architecture whereas Harappan culture used baked bricks.
2. Harappan script is not alphabetical but mainly pictographic.
3. Harappans did not use metal money; instead trade was through barter system.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. Which of the following statements regarding social institutions in Ancient India is/are correct?

1. Institution of Gotra appeared in later Vedic period for widening the socio-political ties.
2. All the four institutions of Ashramas were established in early vedic period.

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

12. Consider the following characteristic features with reference to a cave:

1. This rock-cut cave was carved out in Mauryan times.
2. It belonged to Ajeevika sect.
3. These are also known as Lomas Rishi caves.

Which of the following caves represents the above features?

- (a) Ajanta caves
(b) Barabar caves
(c) Elephanta caves
(d) Bagh caves

13. Consider the following statements on Kumbh Mela:

1. It is the largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on Earth.
2. It is organised at Haridwar only.
3. The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang described this ritual.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. Which of the following statements regarding Mughal School of painting is/are correct?

1. During the reign of Akbar, paintings were based on the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Persian epics.
2. During the reign of Shah Jahan, paintings were based on nature such as birds, flowers, animals, etc.

3. During the reign of Jahangir, themes were based on musical parties, ascetics gathered around a fire, etc.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. Consider the following statements regarding the three aspects of Dance: Natya, Nritya and Nritta:

1. Natya emphasizes dramatic element.
2. Nritya is abstract, fast and rhythmic aspect of the dance.
3. Nritta is slower and expressive aspect of the dance that attempts to communicate feelings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

16. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Paintings	Patronized by
1. Ahmednagar Paintings	Hussain Nizam Shah I.
2. Bijapur Paintings	Ali Adil Shah I.
3. Golconda Paintings	Qutb Shahi rulers.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Folk Dance	State
1. Rouff	Maharashtra
2. Raut Nacha	Chhattisgarh
3. Ghumura	Rajasthan
4. Puli Kali	Kerala

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Consider the following statements regarding Carnatic music:

1. Carnatic Music is evolved in India, unlike Hindustani music.
2. Carnatic Music gives more importance to literary aspects of singing as compared to Hindustani music.
3. Purandara Dasa is considered Pitamahha of the Carnatic music.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

19. Which of the following statements regarding traditional theatre is incorrect?

- (a) Swang is a music based theatre popular in Haryana.
(b) Bhand Pather is a theatre popular in Kashmir.
(c) Jatra is a musical play theatre in Bengal.
(d) Dashavatra is folk theatre of Odisha.

20. Which of the following statements regarding Puppetry is incorrect?

- (a) String puppets allows greater flexibility and hence more articulative in nature.
(b) Shadow puppets are pressed against the screen, with a strong source of light and hence showcase flat figures.
(c) Rod puppets are manipulated and controlled by rods from above.
(d) Glove puppets are manipulated and controlled by hand directly.

21. Which of these pairs is/are correctly matched?

<i>Historic Age</i>	<i>Pottery type</i>
1. Chalcolithic	Black and Red ware pottery
2. Harappan	Polished ware with rough surface
3. Vedic	Painted Gray ware
4. Later Vedic	North Black Polished ware

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

22. Arrange the following literary works in chronological order starting from the earliest:

- 1. Rig Veda
- 2. Natyashashtra
- 3. Vedangas
- 4. Atharvaveda

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 1-4-3-2
- (c) 1-2-4-3
- (d) 1-4-2-3

23. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhist literature:

- 1. Suttapitaka is a compilation of sayings of Buddha.
- 2. Vinaypitaka is a compilation of rules of Sangha.
- 3. Abhidhamma pitaka is a compilation of philosophies of Dhamma.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

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

24. With reference to 'The First World Orange Festival', which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- 1. The maiden event was hosted West Bengal in Government in Darjeeling.
- 2. Its main objective is to create awareness and linkages which will eventually help in the growth of farmers and their value chain.

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

25. Which of these schools of philosophy view the earthly life as full of suffering and liberation is the supreme end of life?

- 1. Samkhya
- 2. Mimamsa
- 3. Vaisheshika
- 4. Nyaya

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

26. With reference to 'Bharat Parv', which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- 1. The Ministry of Culture has been designated as the nodal Ministry for organizing the event.
- 2. Its prime objective is to generate a patriotic mood and promote the rich cultural diversity of the country.

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

27. Which of the following pairs is/are incorrectly matched?

<i>Bhakti Movement</i>	<i>Literary Language</i>
1. Namdev	Marathi
2. Tulsidas	Avadhi
3. Kabir	Bhojpuri
4. Narsi Mehta	Bangla

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

28. Which of the following statements regarding different cultural awards is/are correct?

- 1. Jnanpith Award is bestowed only to Indian writers writing in Indian languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution.
- 2. Tagore Award is given for outstanding achievement in fostering harmony and universalism and values of cultural harmony.
- 3. Saraswati Award is given to outstanding literary work in Hindi, authored and published by an Indian citizen.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

29. Which of the following statements regarding Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is/are correct?

- 1. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.
- 2. It regulates the public exhibition of cinema in all Indian languages.

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

30. Which of the following are the Jewels of Jainism which constitutes the path to liberation?

- 1. Right Faith
- 2. Right Knowledge
- 3. Right Conduct
- 4. Right Livelihood
- 5. Right Mindfulness

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

31. Consider the following statements regarding Chapchar Kut festival:

- 1. It is a festival celebrated in the state of Mizoram.
- 2. It is a harvest festival named after a bamboo that has been dried and cut.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

32. Consider the following features of Dashavatara temple located in Central India:

- 1. This temple is in the panchayatana style of architecture.
- 2. Sculpture of Nara-Narayan shows the discussion between human soul and the eternal divine.
- 3. Gajendramoksha represents the Vishnu's discussion with the lord of elephants.

Which of the above features is/are correct?

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

33. Which of the following statement(s) correctly defines the difference between Harappan and Mesopotamian civilization art and culture?

1. In Harappa, the houses were built to the East of citadel while in Mesopotamia, the houses were built around distinct palaces and temples.
2. The Harappans traded in cotton, beads, other art and jewellery while the Mesopotamians traded in precious stones.

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

34. Which of the following Pre-Historic Period Paintings show mutual exchange of requirements of the cave dwellers (hilly region) with settled agricultural communities of the plains?

- (a) Palaeolithic
- (b) Mesolithic
- (c) Chalcolithic
- (d) Neolithic

35. Kheer Bhawani is a

- (a) Geographical tag holding local sweet delicacy of Madhya Pradesh.
- (b) Prestigious Saree variant of Kerala weaved from banana leaves.
- (c) Annual festival of Jammu and Kashmir dedicated to the Goddess Kheer Bhawani
- (d) Famous painting of Mughal style.

36. Consider the following statements regarding Yoga:

1. Yoga consists of a series of poses, other techniques designed to help individuals build self-realization.
2. Yoga is inscribed in the representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
3. Yoga day is celebrated on June 21st because it is the shortest day in the Northern Hemisphere.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

37. Which of the following scientists and their works is correctly matched?

- (a) Aryabhatta calculated the value of 'Pi'.
- (b) Kanad gave the atomic theory.
- (c) Charak gave the concepts of plastic surgery and cataract operation.
- (d) Bhaskaracharya introduced negative numbers and operations on zero into mathematics.

38. Which of the following statements related to the ancient scientific developments is/are incorrect?

1. Dhanvantari was the Raj Vaidya (royal doctor) in the court of Kanishka.
2. Varahamihira was the Indian astronomer during the Yashodharman Vikramaditya reign.
3. Unani Tibb system of medicine flourished in India during the medieval period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

39. Which of the following statements related to the temple architecture is/are correct?

1. Temples at Khajuraho in Central India is a UNESCO world heritage site.
2. Temples in West India were mainly constructed by Terracota and White Marbles.
3. In all the temples in East India, the mount or vehicle of the temple's main deity is placed axially before the sanctum.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

40. Consider the following statements related to the National Culture Fund (NCF):

1. NCF mobilizes resources from government, non-government agencies, private institutions and individuals for the restoration of cultural heritage.
2. Donations to the National Culture Fund are eligible for 100% tax benefit under Income Tax Act subject to limits.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Alvars were devotees of Vishnu whereas Nayanars worshipped Shiva.
2. Nayanars and Alvars were patronized by Chola rulers.
3. Alvars and Nayanars promoted the distinctions of caste.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

42. Which of the following Buddhist Mudras and their meanings is/are correctly matched?

Mudra	Meaning
1. Dharmacakra Mudra	Gesture of Teaching.
2. Varada Mudra	Gesture of Compassion
3. Vitarka Mudra	Gesture of Warding off Evil

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

43. Consider the following statements regarding Fairs and Festivals in India:

1. Pongal is the harvest festival of Kerala.
2. Makar Sankranti is a harvest festival which marks the beginning of Sun's journey from Northern Hemisphere to Southern Hemisphere.
3. Gangasagar Mela is the most important fair celebrated in West Bengal.
4. Good Friday marks the birthday of Jesus Christ.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

44. Which of the following statements is/are correct related to schemes launched by the Government of India?

1. Swachh Bharat-Swachh Smarak initiative is to preserve and protect national parks and biosphere reserves.
2. Swachh Bharat-Swachh Pakwan initiative is to promote hygienic street food vendors and improve hospitality services.
3. Swachh Bharat- Swachh Paryatan is an initiative by Ministry of Tourism to assess the requirement of Tourist guides at all popular tourist sites.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

45. Consider the following statements regarding the Ashokan pillar at Sarnath:

1. It was built in the commemoration of the first sermon by the Buddha at Sarnath.
2. Sarnath column depicts four animals i.e. horse, cow, elephant and tiger.
3. The capital of the pillar is carved out of a single block of polished limestone.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

46. 'Losar Festival' is celebrated in which state?

- (a) Jammu & Kashmir
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

47. Which of the following is not the characteristic feature of the Gandhara School of Art?

- (a) Lord Buddha is depicted in the form of 'Swastika' mark.
- (b) Buddha has been carved out in various Mudras.
- (c) It was developed during the reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka.
- (d) It gave more stress to the bodily features and external beauty.

48. Consider the following statements related to the coinage of ancient era:

1. The Gupta Empire produced large numbers of gold coins depicting the Gupta kings performing rituals.
2. Kushan coins contained inscriptions of Siva, Buddha and Kartikeya.
3. The Turkish Sultans of Delhi introduced Islamic Calligraphy on coins for the first time in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

49. Which of the following statements related to the different schemes is incorrect?

- (a) **HRIDAY:** To bring urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation together for heritage cities.
- (b) **Swadesh Darshan:** It aims at Integrated Development of Pilgrimage destinations.
- (c) **Adarsh Smarak Yojana:** To make monuments visitor friendly.
- (d) **PRASAD Scheme:** To harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effects on employment generation and economic development.

50. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding Deccan School of Painting?

1. It was inspired by Mughal School of Painting.
2. They are mainly embellished with precious and semi-precious stones.

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

51. Which of the following pairs related to the musical instruments is/are correctly matched?

Instruments	Features
1. Tata Vadya	Sound is produced by the vibration of a string.
2. Reed instruments	Sound is produced by blowing air into an hollow column.
3. Avanaddha vadya	Sound produced by striking animal skin

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

52. Consider the following statements regarding Ancient Indian Literature:

1. Lord Buddha used Pali language in his sermons.
2. Jain literature was primarily written in Prakrit having moral instructions.
3. Panchatantra was mainly written in Hindi Language.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

53. With reference to eminent classical singer Girija Devi, consider the following statements:

1. She is the founder of Benaras Gharana.
2. She is a recipient of all categories of Padma awards.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

54. Consider the following statements related to the forms of Bhakti:

1. Nirguna Bhakti worships the manifestation of God in Human form.
2. Saguna Bhakti worships abstract form of god.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

55. Consider the following statements with reference to Nagara style of Temple Architecture:

1. They are enclosed within a compound wall or gateways.
2. The Garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.
3. The entire temple is generally built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

56. In the context of contribution of Christian Missionaries (since beginning of 16th century) in the development of Indian literature, consider the following statements:

1. They established lithographic printing press for printing literature in local languages.

2. They published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages.
3. They established Schools and Colleges in which they also taught the local languages, apart from English.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

57. With reference to the UNESCO World Heritage Sites of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The Walled City of Ahmedabad is a World Heritage City.
2. Jantar Mantar, Delhi is one of the World Heritage Sites.
3. Kanchenzunga National park is the only Mixed Heritage Site in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

58. Consider the following statements about Animal Sports in India:

1. Kambala is an annual Buffalo Race held traditionally in coastal Karnataka.
2. Bulbul Fight is organized during Bhogali Bihu, the harvest festival of West Bengal.
3. Jallikattu is held during the Pongal festival in Tamil Nadu.

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

59. Bathukamma is the state festival of which state?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Rajasthan
- (d) Telangana

60. With reference to 'Sangai Festival', consider the following statements:

1. It is an annual festival celebrated in the state of Nagaland.
2. The festival is named after the endangered brow-antlered deer Sangai.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

61. Consider the following pairs:

Festival	State
1. Ambubachi festival	Maharashtra
2. Losar	Jammu & Kashmir
3. Gudi Padwa	Assam

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

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

62. With reference to the 'Sankalp Parv-Sankalp se Siddhi', consider the following statements:

1. It is organized by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.
2. Its objective is to ensure effective abatement of pollution and rejuvenation of the river Ganga.

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

63. Consider the following statements regarding Sunburn Festival:

1. It is India's biggest Electronic Dance Music Festival.
2. The venue for 2018 is Goa.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

64. Consider the following statements regarding Ganga Sagar Mela:

1. It is organized during Makar Sankranti festival.
2. It is celebrated in the State of Bihar.
3. Pilgrims visit Kapilmuni Temple during this occasion.

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

65. Consider the following statements regarding Nabakalebar Rath Yatra:

1. It is the festival that marks the demise and rebirth of Lord Jagannath of Puri.
2. It is celebrated once in every four years.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

66. Wangala Festival is the harvest festival of which of the following States?

- (a) Telangana
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

67. Statue of Equality is associated with:

- (a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- (b) Ramanujacharya
- (c) Madhavacharya
- (d) Nimbarka

68. Consider the following statements regarding Deen Dayal Hastakal Sankul:

1. It is a trade facilitation centre for handicrafts at Varanasi.
2. The Sankul will facilitate the promotion of handicrafts and handlooms in international market only.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

69. Consider the following statements regarding Thanjavur Paintings:

1. It has the influence of Deccani, Vijayanagar, Maratha and even European styles of painting.
2. It has been recognized as a Geographical indication by the Government of India.
3. It is well known for its famous gold coating which prolongs the life of the artefact.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

70. Consider the following statements regarding Incredible India 2.0 Campaign:

1. It marks a shift to market specific promotional plans and product specific creative with greater focus on digital presence and social media.
2. It is functional under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

71. With reference to "Swachh Paryatan", consider the following statements:

1. It's aim is to keep monuments clean and protected.
2. It's a mobile application.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

72. Consider the following statements about Sardar Vallabhai Patel:

1. He was awarded Bharat Ratna soon after his death.
2. The first Rashtriya Ekta Diwas commemorates his 150th birth anniversary.
3. 'Run for Unity' campaign is associated with Rashtriya Ekta Diwas

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

73. Match the following pairs:

GI Tag	State
1. Shahi Litchi	Bihar
2. Boku Chaul	Assam
3. Alphonso Mango	Maharashtra
4. Wooden Mask	Madhya Pradesh

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

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

74. Consider the following statements about 'National Virtual Library of India'

1. It is an initiative by Ministry of Human Resource Development.
2. It involves network of IITs, C-DAC, IGNOU for its execution.
3. It is being implemented as a part of National Mission on Libraries.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

75. Consider the following statements about the list, 'Global Geopark Network cities'.

1. They are recognized by UNESCO
2. There are no Global Geopark sites from India in the list.
3. They are recognised for being 'landscapes of international geological significance'

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

76. Consider the following statements about UNESCO Creative Cities Network.

1. This is an initiative started under Paris Climate Agreement.
2. Indian cities - Kanpur, Bangalore and Chandigarh are part of this network
3. Its objectives are in synergy with Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

77. Consider the following statements about International Buddhist Conclave:

1. It is organized every two years.
2. Since inception the conclave is organized in India only
3. The theme of 2018 edition is—'Buddha Path – The Living Heritage'

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

78. Consider the following statements about Muziris Heritage Project:

1. It is the largest Heritage Conservation Project in India
2. Muziris, the port city finds its name mentioned in Sangam literature.

Which among the following statements is/are correct?

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

79. Consider the following statements about Gandhi Heritage Mission:

1. It is an initiative of Government of Gujarat.
2. It is based on the recommendation of a panel, headed by Gopalkrishna Gandhi.
3. It will build a Portal (E-Library) on Gandhiji's life and achievements.

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

80. Consider the following statements about 'National Mission on Manuscripts'.

1. It deals with documentation, conservation, preservation and digitization of manuscripts of India
2. It is a part of Project Mausam.
3. It is organized under the aegis of Ministry of Culture

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

81. Which among the following is/are not a mission under Ministry of Culture?

1. National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
2. National Mission on Manuscripts
3. National Mission on Libraries
4. Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 and 3 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) None

82. Which of the following statements is/are correct about recently launched Sanskriti app?

1. It is an initiative of Ministry of Culture
2. It helps to view cultural events of India through mobile app.

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

83. With reference to National Mission for Cultural Mapping of India, consider following statements

1. It is an initiative of Ministry of Human resource development
2. It aims to develop an objective Cultural map of India
3. It is to be inaugurated in 2019 to commemorate 150th Birth anniversary of M.K. Gandhi.
4. "Design for Desire and Dream" is the theme associated with this mission.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

84. Which among the following statements about International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is/are correct?

1. It is an organization under United Nations
2. There are no Indian board members in ICOMOS
3. Kerala Heritage Rescue initiative is launched by ICOMOS.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. Which among the following events is/are held permanently in India?

1. World Sanskrit Conference
2. World Hindi Conference
3. International Buddhist Conclave
4. World Kannada Conference

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

86. 'Tholu bommalata' is a traditional art of:

- (a) Mizoram
- (b) Odisha
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Gujarat

87. Consider the following statements about Lalit Kala Academy:

1. Lalit kala Akademi functions as the apex body and promote the cultural heritage of India in music, dance and drama.
2. The Lalit Kala Akademi promote and propagate understanding of Indian art only within territories of the country.
3. National School of Drama is a theatre training institute set up by Lalit Kala Akademi.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

88. With reference to the history of 'Music in India', consider the following statements:

1. The main instruments of Hindustani music are sitar, veena and sarod.
2. The main instruments used in Carnatic music are mridhangam, veena and violin.
3. The main emphasis in Carnatic music is on vocal while in Hindustani music the focus is both on vocal and instruments.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

89. With reference to the 'folk dances in India', consider the following statements:

1. Kalbelia is a folk dance performed by the women of the kalbelia community of Bihar.
2. Alkap is a rural dance-drama performance of Gujarat and Rajasthan.
3. Thangta is the exclusive dance form of Nagaland

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

90. With reference to the 'Pali literature', consider the following statements:

1. Pali literature is concerned mainly with Mahayana Buddhism.
2. The Sanskrit language is much older than Pali.
3. Pali is an Indo Aryan language.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

91. With reference to the 'Rajput architecture', consider the following:

1. Forts were usually made by Rajputs on small hills to prevent the entry of any unwanted person.
2. The Rajputs had built the Rathas of Mahabalipuram, the Kailash temple at Ellora and the engravements of Elephanta.

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

92. Consider the following with reference to the 'Mural Paintings in India':

1. The earliest surviving paintings in the Indian subcontinent are from Harappan period.
2. Murals paintings depict mainly religious themes of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu religions.

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

93. With reference to 'Pahari School of Painting', consider the following:

1. Pahari painting is an Indian painting done mostly in fresco forms.
2. Mughal painting grew out of the Pahari painting.
3. Bundi school of painting is an example of Pahari painting.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

94. Which of the following features describes the architecture of Indus Civilization?

1. The towns were laid out in a square grid pattern.
2. The Harappans used burnt mud bricks and stones for the purpose of construction.
3. Some of the major structures which were found in this civilization are "Great Bath" in Mohenjodaro and "Granary at Harappa."

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

95. Which of the following is/are the features of Mauryan architecture?

- 1. Wood was the principle building material in the construction of the palaces.
- 2. The shaft of the pillars was made up of pieces of sandstone cemented together.
- 3. The Mauryan cave architecture had a poor finish owing to its initial stages of emergence of rock-cut architecture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

96. Which one of the following inscriptions of Asoka refers to his name as "Devnampiyadasi" or "Priyadarshi"?

- (a) Maski rock edict
- (b) Sarnath pillar edict
- (c) Rummindei pillar edict
- (d) Nigalisagar pillar edict

97. Which of the following is/are the features of Jain Sculptures?

- 1. Among the twenty-four Tirthankaras, only Mahavir and Parshvanatha are depicted in sculptures.
- 2. Digambara sculptures are naked without any beautification whereas Svetambara ones are clothed.

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

98. Consider the following statements:

- 1. They belong to Nagara style of temple architecture
- 2. These are group of temples of many faiths
- 3. They have extensive erotic sculptures
- 4. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site

Which of the following temples represents the above description?

- (a) Khajuraho temples
- (b) Badami Aihole temples
- (c) Vijayanagar temples
- (d) Orissa temples

99. Following are the description of a temple style of ancient India

- 1. Exterior walls are lavishly decorated but interior walls are plain
- 2. No Pillars are used
- 3. Temples are surrounded by walls/gateways

Which of the following temples do the above statements describe?

- (a) Sun temple at Konark
- (b) Modhera Sun temple ,Gujrat
- (c) Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram
- (d) Shore temple at Mahabalipuram

100. 'Char Dhams' is a belief among Vaishnavite Hindus that visiting these sites helps achieve "Moksha". Which among the following temple is associated with Char Dham:

- (a) Dwarkadhish Temple, Dwarka
- (b) Somnath Temple, Somnath
- (c) Akshardham Temple, Gandhinagar
- (d) Bhadreshwar Jain Temple, Kutch

INDIAN CULTURE

ANSWER

1. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Hornbill Festival

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The Hornbill Festival began in the **Naga Heritage village of Kisama**. The festival coincides with the **Statehood Day of Nagaland which is observed on December 1**.
- ▶ It is tourism promotional extravaganza to revive, protect and preserve the richness and uniqueness of the Naga heritage. It is also called as the '**Festival of Festivals**'.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Hornbill Festival is celebrated in Nagaland every year **in the first week of December**. It is one of the biggest indigenous festivals of the country.
- ▶ The festival is a tribute to Hornbill, the most admired and revered bird for the Nagas for its qualities of alertness and grandeur.
- ▶ The majestic bird is closely identified with the social and cultural life of the Nagas as reflected in tribal folklore, dances and songs.
- ▶ It is organized by the **State Tourism and Art & Culture Departments**. It is also supported by the Union Government.
- ▶ The Hornbill Festival provides a colourful mixture of dances, performances, crafts, parades, games, sports, food fairs and religious ceremonies.
- ▶ It was established on **1st December 1963** and was inaugurated by the then **President Dr. S Radhakrishnan**.
- ▶ President Ram Nath Kovind inaugurated 18th edition (01-12-2017 to 10-12-2017)

of the Hornbill Festival at the Naga Heritage Village in Kisama, Nagaland. The festival coincided with 54th statehood day of Nagaland.

- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Statebird of Nagaland is **Blyth's tragopan** is a Schedule – I bird, according to Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and classified as Vulnerable (VU) by the IUCN.

2. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Puranas

- ▶ The word **Purana means 'that which renews the old'** and is almost always mentioned along with Itihasa.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** It contains the stories of the kings, heroes, sages, and demigods, but it **focuses on the divine Hindu trimurti or trinity/three Gods: Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh**.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The Puranas also narrate the incidents of various influential kings, their supremacy as well as the rivalry between princely clans.
- ▶ These are ancient Indian mythological texts, which consist of the narrative stories about the creation of the universe and illustrate its history till the supposed destruction of the universe.
- ▶ There are 18 major Puranas (Mahapuranas) and each gives prominence to a particular deity and expound on the philosophical and religious concepts related to them. Some of the more prominent and well-known Puranas are Bhagvata, Brahma, Vayu, Agni, Garuda, Padma, Vishnu and Matsya.

- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** These contain *anecdotes about the social, cultural and religious life of post-Vedic India* and provide the historians with critical information about the *geography, history and the dynastic genealogies*.

3. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Teesta Rangit Tourism festival:

- ▶ **Option (b) is correct:** The Teesta Rangit Tourism festival was held in separate phases in different places of *Darjeeling and Kalimpong districts of West Bengal*.
- ▶ This festival is organized by *Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA)* and Darjeeling state tourism department and information and cultural affairs department.
- ▶ **About Gorkhaland Territorial Administration (GTA):**
 - Purpose – administrative body for the Darjeeling and Kalimpong hills
 - Headquarters – Darjeeling
 - Chairman – Binoy Tamang

4. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Vajrayana Buddhism:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The Vajrayana tradition of Buddhism spread to China, Mongolia, Bhutan and Tibet.
- ▶ Vajrayana Buddhists recognise a large body of Buddhist Tantras, some of which are also included in Chinese and Japanese collections of Buddhist literature, and versions of a few even in the Pali Canon.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** It includes practices that make use of mantras, dharanis, mudras, mandalas and the visualization of deities and Buddhas. It **also combines Mahayana ideals** with a body of esoteric knowledge and tantric practice.
- ▶ According to Vajrayāna scriptures, the term Vajrayāna refers to one of three vehicles or routes to enlightenment.

Buddhism split into two schools:

- ▶ The Mahayana or the Great Wheel and the Hinayana or the Small Wheel. The

former believed in image worship, rituals and Bodhisattvas, (incarnations of Buddha) while the latter continued the practices of the earlier Buddhism.

- ▶ **Hinayana Buddhism:** It **does not believe in Idol worship** and try to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation. They consider Buddha to be mortal and his teachings were ethical values that defined the way humans should live.
- ▶ **Mahayana Buddhism:** They believed in an Eternal Buddha who will live forever and is like a god who is unending. They followed the Bodhisattva concept of salvation of all conscious individual. The Mahayana followers **believe in idol or image worship of Buddha**.

5. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Charvaka School of Philosophy

- ▶ **Option (d) is correct:** It is also called *Lokayata, a quasi-philosophical Indian school of materialists who rejected the notion of an afterworld, karma, liberation (moksha)*, the authority of the sacred scriptures, the Vedas, and the immortality of the self.
- ▶ The Charvakas **do not consider 'ether'** as one of the five essential elements as it cannot be experienced through the perception. Hence, they say the universe consists of only four elements: **fire, earth, water and air**.
- ▶ Combinations of these elements produce all objects and phenomena of nature, both material and spiritual.
- ▶ The Charvakas **decried religious superstition** which kept the people ignorant and oppressed, and opposed their view of cognition as the result of sense perception to religious visions.

Samkhya:

- ▶ This philosophy holds that reality is constituted of **two principles one female and the other male i.e. Prakriti, Purusha respectively**.
- ▶ Prakriti and Purusha are **completely independent and absolute**. According to this system, Purusha is mere

consciousness; hence it cannot be modified or changed. Prakriti on the other hand is constituted of three attributes, thought, movement and the change or transformation of these attributes brings about the change in all objects.

- ▶ It tries to establish some relationship between Purusha and Prakriti for explaining the creation of the universe. The propounder of this philosophy was Kapila, who wrote the Samkhya sutra.

Mimamsa:

- ▶ This philosophy is basically the analysis of interpretation, application and the use of the text of the Samhita and Brahmana portions of the Veda.
- ▶ According to **Mimamsa philosophy Vedas are eternal and possess all knowledge**, and religion means the fulfilment of duties prescribed by the Vedas.
- ▶ This philosophy encompasses the **Nyaya-Vaisheshika systems** and emphasizes the concept of valid knowledge. Its main text is known as the Sutras of Jaimini which have been written during the third century BC.

Vaisheshika:

- ▶ This system is considered as the realistic and objective philosophy of universe.
- ▶ The reality according to this philosophy has many bases or categories which are substance, attribute, action, genus, distinct quality and inherence.
- ▶ Vaisheshika thinkers believe that all objects of the universe are composed of five elements—earth, water, air, fire and ether.
- ▶ They believe that God is the guiding principle.
- ▶ The living beings were rewarded or punished according to the law of karma, based on actions of merit and demerit.
- ▶ Creation and destruction of universe was a cyclic process and took place in agreement with the wishes of God. Kanada wrote the basic text of Vaisheshika philosophy.

6. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Gandhara School of Art:

- ▶ Gandhara Art was a combination of Hellenistic, West Asiatic and native elements.
- ▶ Greek and Roman techniques, modified according to Indian requirements, were employed in fashioning the Gandhara sculpture which truly represents Indian culture in a Western garb.
- ▶ Its area extended from Takshila in India to the Swat Valley in Pakistan and northwards to areas in Afghanistan.
- ▶ The Gandhara sculptors made images of Lord Buddha in the **Greco-Roman style**. The images of Buddha resembled Greek God Apollo. It gave more stress to the bodily features and external beauty.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Early Gandhara School used **bluish-grey sandstone** while the later period saw the use of mud and stucco
- ▶ In all the Buddha depicted in the Gandhara Art is shown making four types of hand gestures and this is a remarkable feature in this art. The gestures are as follows:
 - Abahayamudra: Don't fear.
 - Dhyanamudra: meditation.
 - Dharmachakramudra: a preaching mudra.
 - Bhumisparshamudra: Touching the earth.

Amravati school of Art:

- ▶ The Amravati school of Art evolved during Satavahna period.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The sculptures of Amravati School were made using **white marbles**
- ▶ This school of art developed at Amravati, on the banks of the Krishna River in modern Andhra Pradesh.
- ▶ This school of art had great influence on art in Sri Lanka and South-East Asia as products from here were carried to those countries.
- ▶ Lord Buddha is depicted in the form of 'Swastika' mark. This has been carved out on the cushioned seat over a throne that is situated under the Bodhi tree.

Mathura School of art:

- ▶ Mathura School of art is purely indigenous style. Mathura art developed during post Maurya period (mainly during Shunga period) and reached its peak during the Gupta period (AD 325 to 600).
- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The sculptures of Mathura School were made using **spotted red sandstone**.
- ▶ The traditional centre, Mathura, remained the main art production site whereas Sarnath and Kosambi also emerged as important centres of art production. Spotted red sandstone has been used in this school.
- ▶ Themes in the Mathura Art vary from Buddhist to Brahmanical to sometimes secular. More stress was given to the inner beauty and facial emotions rather than bodily gesture.
- ▶ Under the Mathura Art images of Vishnu and Shiva, Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities were found.

7. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

The different caves are explained below

Lakhudiyar cave paintings:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, about twenty kilometres on the **Almora- Barrachina road (Uttarkhand)**, bear these prehistoric paintings. Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves. The paintings here can be divided into three categories: man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre. Humans are represented in stick-like forms.

Bhimbetka caves:

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Among the earliest cave shelters, the largest and most spectacular rock-shelter is **located in the Vindhya hills at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh**. These hill ranges are full of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic remains. Bhimbetka is located forty five kilometres south of Bhopal, in an area of ten square kilometres, having about eight hundred rock shelters, five hundred of which bear paintings.

Ellora Caves:

- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** Another important cave site located in **Aurangabad District is Ellora**. It is located a hundred kilometres from Ajanta and has thirty-two Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain caves. It is a unique art-historical site in the country as it has monasteries associated with the three religions dating from the fifth century CE onwards to the eleventh century CE. **The famous Ellora caves are located in the lap of the Chamadari hills.**

8. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Seals of Indus Valley Civilisation:

- ▶ Archaeologists have discovered thousands of seals, usually made of steatite, and occasionally of agate, chert, copper, faience and terracotta, with beautiful figures of animals, such as unicorn bull, rhinoceros, tiger, elephant, bison, goat, buffalo, etc.
- ▶ The purpose of producing seals was mainly **commercial**. It appears that the seals were also used as amulets, carried on the persons of their owners, perhaps as modern-day identity cards.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct: The standard Harappan seal was a square plaque 2×2 square inches, usually made from the soft river stone, steatite.** Every seal is engraved in a pictographic script which is yet to be deciphered. They all bear a great variety of motifs, most often of animals including those of the bull, with or without the hump, the elephant, tiger, goat and also monsters. Sometimes trees or human figures were also depicted.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct: The most remarkable seal is the Pashupati Seal depicted with a figure in the centre and animals around.** This seal depicts a human figure seated cross-legged. An elephant and a tiger are depicted to the right side of the seated figure, while on the left a rhinoceros and a buffalo are seen. In addition to these animals two antelopes are shown below the seat. Seals such as these date from between 2500 and 1500 BCE and were found in considerable numbers.

- ▶ **Statement 1 and Statement 3 are correct:** The seals show the culture and civilization of the Indus Valley people. In particular, they indicate:
 - Dresses, ornaments, hair-styles of people.
 - Skill of artists and sculptors.
 - Trade contacts and commercial relations.
 - Religious beliefs.
 - Script.

9. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Some of the characteristics of these early paintings are:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The paintings of the Upper Palaeolithic phase are linear representations, in green and dark red, of huge animal figures, such as bison, elephants, tigers, rhinos and boars besides stick-like human figures. A few are wash paintings but mostly they are filled with geometric patterns. The green paintings are of dancers and the red ones of hunters.
- ▶ Wavy lines, rectangular filled geometric designs and a group of dots also can be seen.
- ▶ Superimposition of paintings - earliest is Black, then red and later White.
- ▶ The paintings mainly consist of man's struggle for survival. Hunting scenes predominate.
- ▶ Paintings have 3 motifs- **MAN, ANIMAL and GEOMETRIC PATTERN.**
- ▶ The largest number of paintings belong to Period II that covers the Mesolithic paintings. During this period the themes multiply but the paintings are smaller in size. Hunting scenes predominate.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The hunting scenes depict people hunting in groups, armed with barbed spears, pointed sticks, arrows and bows. In some paintings these primitive men are shown with traps and snares probably to catch animals.
- ▶ Some of the animal paintings, especially in the hunting scenes, show a fear of animals, but many others show a feeling

of tenderness and love for them. There are also a few engravings representing mainly animals.

- ▶ Though animals were painted in a naturalistic style, humans were depicted only in a stylistic manner. Women are painted both in the nude and clothed. The young and the old equally find place in these paintings. Children are painted running, jumping and playing. Community dances provide a common theme.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Harappan culture:

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Harappan script is **not alphabetical but mainly pictographic**. This script has not been deciphered yet, so not much information is available about the social life, customs etc.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **main features of town planning in Harappan culture were usage of burnt bricks**, well planned straight roads and a system of drainage. The Egyptian used dried bricks.
- ▶ The Practice of burying the dead.
- ▶ Houses with kitchens and wells, tanks or water reservoirs.
- ▶ Presence of wheel made pottery.
- ▶ A fortified citadel at most of the cities. The number of the citadels varies.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** Harappan did not use metal money; instead trade was through barter system. Use of standard weights and measurement throughout the civilization.

11. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

The Gotra system:

- ▶ It is part of a system of classification or identification of various Brahmin families in ancient times. The gotra classification took form probably sometime during the Yajur Veda period, after the Rig Veda period.
- ▶ It is believed that the gotras (now amount to a total of 49) started to consolidate some around 10-8 Century B.C.

- ▶ There are 49 established Hindu Gotras today. All members of a particular Gotra are believed to possess certain common characteristics by way of nature or profession.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The institution of **gotra (literally meaning-cow pen)** appeared during later vedic period. As against tribal endogamy (marriage within tribe) people practised gotra exogamy (marrying outside the gotra).

Ashrams:

- ▶ These are an outstanding feature of the social organization in ancient India. This system particularly developed during the later Vedic period.
- ▶ Ashramas are the stages of life which provide training and environment for realising the ideal of our life.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** There are four ashramas in all: Brahmacharya (student life), Garhasthya (family life), Vanaprastha (retired life), and Sannyasa (life of renunciation). But only three are mentioned in the later Vedic texts. The last or the fourth stage had not been well-established in Later Vedic times. **The 4th Ashrama is only mentioned in Jabala Upanishad.**

12. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Barabar Caves

- ▶ **Option (b) is correct:** The oldest examples of Mauryan rock-cut architecture in India are the Barabar caves, located in the Barabar hills, in **Jehanabad District of Bihar**. There are four caves in Barabar dating back to reign of Asoka (273-232 BC) and his grandson Dasaratha, initially for the Ajivika sect. These are also known as Lomas Rishi caves.
- ▶ **Four Caves at Barabar are as follows:**
- ▶ **Lomas Rishi cave:** This is the most popular Barabar cave. The decorative arch above the entrance (facade) of Lomas Rishi Cave was made in imitation of the wooden architecture of the time. This became a constant feature in the later Chaityas and is known as the Chaitya Arch. It also continued as a decorative motif in later temples.

- ▶ **Sudama cave:** This cave known for the bow shaped arches and has Asokan inscriptions.
- ▶ **Karan Chaupar:** It has a single rectangular room with polished surfaces, contains inscription dating back to Maurya era.
- ▶ **Visva Zopri:** There are two rectangular caves over there.

Ajanta Caves:

- ▶ These are another **UNESCO World Heritage Site** famous for ancient Buddhist paintings. Ajanta caves are located in the **Aurangabad district of the state of Maharashtra, India**. Comprising of 29 Buddhist cave monuments, excavated out of rocks, tracing back to the 2nd century BCE to around 480 or 650 CE, the site presents rock-cut sculptures and paintings of utmost brilliance.

Elephanta Caves:

- ▶ These are situated on the Elephanta Island **near Mumbai city in the state of Maharashtra, India**, this site comprises of five Hindu caves and two Buddhist caves that trace back to a period between 5th century and 8th century and excavated out of solid basalt rock. The Hindu caves of the site are dedicated to Lord Shiva and rock-cut sculptures of these caves represent the Shaiva Hindu sect.

Bagh caves:

- ▶ These are located on the **bank of Baghani River in the Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh**. These rock cut caves possess the most amazing paintings known to be made by ancient man. Out of the initial 9 caves only 5 have been extant. The legend says that these caves were established by Buddhist monk Dharmak. The caves were carved in late 4th century - 6th century AD.

13. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Kumbh Mela

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** Kumbh Mela (the festival of the sacred Pitcher) is the **largest peaceful congregation of pilgrims on earth**, during which participants bathe or take a dip in a sacred river.
- ▶ Devotees believe that by bathing in the Ganges one is freed from sins liberating

her/him from the cycle of birth and death. Millions of people reach the place without any invitation. The congregation includes ascetics, saints, sadhus, aspirants-kalpavasis and visitors.

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The festival is held at **Allahabad, Haridwar, Ujjain and Nasik** by rotation and is attended by millions of people irrespective of caste, creed or gender. The normal Kumbh Mela is held every 3 years, the Ardh (half) Kumbh Mela is held every six years at Haridwar and Allahabad (Prayag) while the Purna (complete) Kumbh mela takes place every twelve years, at four places Prayag (Allahabad), Haridwar, Ujjain, and Nashik, based on planetary movements. The Maha Kumbh Mela is celebrated at Prayag after 144 years (after 12 'Purna Kumbh Melas').
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Chinese traveler Xuanzang (Hiuen Tsang) describes a ritual** organized by Emperor Shiladitya (identified with Harsha) at the confluence of two rivers, in the kingdom of Po-lo-ye-kia (identified with Prayaga). He also mentions that many hundreds took a bath at the confluence, to wash away their sins.
- As it is held in four different cities in India, it involves different social and cultural activities, making this a culturally diverse festival. Knowledge and skills related to the tradition are transmitted through ancient religious manuscripts, oral traditions, historical travelogues and texts produced by eminent historians.
- However, the teacher-student relationship of the sadhus in the ashrams and akhadas remains the most important method of imparting and safeguarding knowledge and skills relating to Kumbh Mela.

14. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Mughal School of Painting

- Mughal School of painting: Considered to be a landmark in the history of painting in India the Mughal School of painting **originated in the reign of Akbar in 1560 A.D.**
- **Akbar:**
 - Akbar was keenly interested in the art of painting and architecture.

While a boy he had taken lessons in drawing. In the beginning of his rule an atelier of painting was established under the supervision of **two Persian masters, Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdul Samad Khan, who were originally employed by his father Humayun.**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A large number of Indian artists from all over India were recruited to work under the Persian masters. The paintings were **based on the Mahabharata, Ramayana and Persian epics.**
- Some of the famous painters Akbar's court painters includes **Dasvanth, Miskina, Nanha, Knha, Basawan, Manohar, Doulat, Mansur, Kesu, Bhim Gujarati, Dharam Das, Madhu, Surdas, Lal, Shankar Goverdhan and Inayat.**
- **Jahangir:**
 - Under his reign **painting acquired greater charm, refinement and dignity.** He had great fascination for nature and took delight in the portraiture of birds, animals and flowers.
 - **Miniature form of painting** executed during the period of Jahangir. The miniature is marked by the spirit of action and dramatic movement created in the fighting scene.
 - **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Besides a number of **darbar scenes, portraits, bird, animal and flower studies** were also executed during his period. The famous painters of Jahangir are **Aqa Riza, Abul Hasan, Mansur, Bishan Das, Manohar, Goverdhan, Balchand, Daulat, Mukhlis, Bhim and Inayat.**
- **ShahJahan:**
 - The Mughal painting maintained its **fine quality.** But the style, however, became over-ripe during the later period of his rule. **Portraiture was given considerable attention** by his painters.
 - **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Apart from portrait, other paintings showing groups of ascetics and mystics and a number of illustrated manuscripts were also executed during his period. During the reign of Shahjahan themes

were based on musical parties, ascetics gathered around a fire, etc.

- The well-known artists of his period are **Bichiter, Chaitaraman, Anup Chattar, and Mohammed Nadir of Samarquand, Inayat and Makr.**

A miniature in the collection of the National Museum depicts a gathering of Sufis (Muslim divines) who are seen seated in an open space and engaged in discussion. It displays supple **naturalism** of the Mughal style of the Shah Jahan period. The drawing is refined and the **colours have subdued tones**. The background is green and the sky is in golden colour. The borders show **floral designs in golden colour**. The miniature is assigned to circa 1650 A.D.

15. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Natya, Nritya and Nritta

- **As per Abhinaya Darpan, Nandikeshwera's famous treatise on dance, an act has been broken into three basic elements:**
- **Natya:**
 - It contains **dialogue, interpretation of moods and mime, music and decor.**
 - **Statement 1 is correct:** It means **dramatic representations** and refers to the story that is elaborated through the dance recital. Only when the subconscious participation in the drama has been evoked can natya be said to fulfill its rightful purpose.
 - It **covers all the four planes** and cause a **blend of aesthetic and physical appeal.**
- **Nritta:**
 - It belongs to the **realm of angik abhinaya alone** and is thus on the **divine plane**. It is a rigid stylization consisting of **pure dance movements evoking neither mood nor sentiment.**
 - **Statement 3 is incorrect:** It is **abstract, fast and rhythmic aspect** of the dance.
- **Nritya:**
 - It is a **combination of both rasa or sentiment and bhava or mood.**

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It is that which produces aesthetic delight in dance drama. It **embraces the sattwik, angik and to a lesser extent the aharya abhinaya on the astral, divine and visual planes.** The three chief features of nritya are the Sattwik abhinaya, the Angik abhinaya and the Aharya abhinaya. It is **slower and expressive aspect of the dance that attempts to communicate feelings.**

16. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

The Deccani Schools (1560-1800 A.D.)

► **Ahmednagar:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The patronage was given by the **Hussain Nizam Shah I of Ahmednagar (1553-1565).**
- The **colours** used in the painting being **rich and brilliant** are different from those used in the northern paintings.
- The **Persian influence** can be seen in the high horizon, gold sky and the landscape.
- Some other fine examples of the Ahmednagar painting are the **"Hindola Raga"** of about 1590 A.D. and **portraits of Burhan Nizam Shah II of Ahmednagar (1591-96 A.D) and of Malik Amber of about 1605 A.D.** existing in the National Museum, New Delhi and other museums.

► **Bijapur:**

- **Statement 2 is correct:** In Bijapur, painting was **patronised by Ali Adil Shah I (1558-80 A.D.) and his successor Ibrahim II (1580-1627 A.D.).**
- The **rich colour scheme, the palm trees, animals and men and women** all belong, to the Deccani tradition.
- The **profuse use of gold colour, some flowering plants and arabesques** on the top of the throne are derived from the Persian tradition.
- It is believed that a number of the **Ragamala paintings** were commissioned in various museums and private collections. A few contemporary **portraits of Ibrahim II** are also available in several museums.

- **Golconda:**
 - **Statement 3 is correct:** The paintings were *patronized by the Muhammad Quli Quta Shah (1580-1611)*.
 - The paintings show *dancing girls entertaining the company*.
 - One of the miniatures illustrated shows the *king in his court* watching a dance performance. He wears the white Muslim coat with embroidered vertical band, a typical costume associated with the Golconda court. **Gold colour** has been lavishly used in painting the architecture, costume, jewellery and vessels etc.
 - Other outstanding examples of the Golconda painting are "*Lady with the Myna bird*".

17. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Different dance forms and their States

- **Rouff:**
 - **Pair 1 is incorrect:** Rouff is the most well liked customary folk dance of **Kashmir** state is Rouff. This good looking *ballet shape elegances* at all the celebratory events and particularly at Ramzan and Id days.
 - It is executed by the *group of girls that face each other when dancing*. It is considered both as an artistic and visual treat. This welcoming dance form is basically carried out by Kashmiri women in order to *welcome the spring season*.
 - This dance is *enthused by an insect bee*. The dance form thus *depicts the lovemaking of the bees* that can clearly be seen when it is portrayed.
- **Raut Nacha:**
 - It is a dance *performed by yadava/yaduvanshis*, a caste which considers themselves to be *descendants of Krishna*. For them it is as a *symbol of worship to Krishna*.
 - They *perform the dance at the time of 'dev udhni ekadashi'*. It is believed that it is *time of awakening of Gods* after brief rest according to Hindu panchaang (calendar).
- **Pair 2 is correct:** The dance is a close *resemblance of Krishna's dance or raas leela*. It is a folk dance of the Indian state **Chhattisgarh**.
- **Ghumura:**
 - **Pair 3 is incorrect:** It is a folk dance of the Indian state **Orissa**. As per ancient mythological texts, Ghumura was a *war dance of the Gods and Demons*.
 - *The Ghumura Janma Bidhan* was written by the **poet Kandarpa Panda** in the year 1954, describing the Ghumara dance. *Ghumura, which is a form of a drum, is said to be a combination of Lord Shiva's Damru and Goddess Saraswati's Veena that was created to kill the demon Mahishasura by Goddess Durga*.
 - During the epic battle of **Mahabharata**, Ghumura was *used as a war musical instrument by the Gods and the Goddesses*. It is also said that Ghumura was used to produce the war music for the Lanka King Ravana, from another Hindu mythological epic, Ramayana.
- **Puli kali:**
 - **Pair 4 is correct:** It is a recreational folk art from the state of **Kerala**. It is performed by trained artists to *entertain people on the occasion of Onam, an annual harvest festival*, celebrated mainly in Kerala.
 - On the *fourth day of Onam celebrations (Nalaam Onam)*, performers painted like tigers and hunters in bright yellow, red, and black dance to the beats of instruments like Udukku and Thakil. Literal meaning of Pulikkali is the *'play of the tigers'* hence the *performance revolve around the theme of tiger hunting*.

18. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Carnatic music

- It is a system of music associated with the **southern part of Indian sub-continent** while the Hindustani music is associated with North India and is deeply influenced by Persian and Islamic music system.

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** *Both Carnatic and Hindustani music evolved in India* and until 16th century there was no distinction between them. Under Mughal rulers, especially Akbar, in north India Hindustani music assimilated Persian and Arabian traces.
- ▶ It is said, that **South Indian Music**, as known today, *flourished in Deogiri* the capital city of the Yadavas in the middle ages, and that *after the invasion and plunder of the city by the Muslims*, the entire cultural life of the city *took shelter in the Carnatic Empire of Vijayanagar under the reign of Krishnadevaraya*. Thereafter, the music of South India came to be known as Carnatic Music.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** In Hindustani music, the language used is quite formal and words are not articulated clearly. The reason for this was that concerts usually occurred in Muslim courts where reference to Hindu gods was underplayed in order to keep it a secret. In Carnatic songs the *saints are revered and the words are very clear and well-articulated*. The *meaning and pronunciation of the words is very important in conveying the mood of the performer*. Thus Carnatic Music gives more importance to literary aspects of singing.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The advent of **Purandaradasa**, in the year 1484, marked a very important landmark in the development of Carnatic music. He effected such a thorough **systematisation and refinement** in the art, that, up to the present day, it has remained the same. He has been justly termed as "**Carnatic Sangeeta Pitamaha**". He was not merely a composer but a Lakshanakara of the highest caliber. He **introduced the Malavagowla scale** as the basic scale for music instruction. He also **framed graded exercises**, forming part of the series of lessons to beginners of music. This system prevails even today in the teaching of music. The **Svaravalis, Janta varisas, the Suladi Sapta tala alankaras and gitams, composed by Purandaradasa, form the basis for mastery in the art**. Among the compositional types, he has to his credit **numerous lakshya gitams and lakshna gitams, tana varnams, tillanas, suladis, ugabhogas, vritta namas and kirtanas**. His kirtanas are

popularly referred to as Dasara Padas or Devarnamas.

19. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Traditional Theatre

▶ **Swang:**

- **Option (a) is correct:** Swang is a music based theatre popular in **Haryana**. Originally the theatre form *Swang*, was mainly music-based.
- The **softness of emotions, accomplishment of rasa** along with the development of character can be seen in this theatre form.
- The **two important styles** of Swang are from **Rohtak and Haathras**. In the style belonging to Rohtak, the language used is Haryanvi (Bangru) and in Haathras, it is Brajbhasha.
- **Religious stories and folk tales** are **enacted by a group of ten or twelve persons** in an open area or an open-air theatre surrounded by the audience. Swang as an art of imitation **means Rang-Bharna, Nakal-Karna**. Swang can be considered as the most ancient folk theatre form of India that further lead to the origin of **Nautanki, Saang, and Tamasha originated from the Swang** traditions.

▶ **Bhand Pather:**

- **Option (b) is correct:** It is 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.

▶ **Jatra:**

- **Option (c) is correct:** Fairs in honour of gods, or religious rituals and ceremonies have within their framework musical plays known as Jatra. This form was born and nurtured in **Bengal**.

- **Krishna Jatra became popular due to Chaitanya's influence.** Later, however, **worldly love stories** too, found a place in Jatra. The **earlier form of Jatra has been musical. Dialogues were added at later stage.** The actors themselves describe the change of scene, the place of action, etc.

► **Dashavatar:**

- **Option (d) is incorrect:** It is the most developed theatre form of the **Konkan and Goaregions.**
- 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.**

20. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Puppetry

► **String Puppets:**

- **Option (a) is correct:** 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.

► **Shadow Puppets:**

- **Option (b) is correct:** 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. This tradition of shadow puppets survives in **Orissa, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.**

► **Rod Puppets:**

- **Option (c) is incorrect:** Rod puppets 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.**

► **Glove Puppets:**

- 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.
- **Option (d) is correct:** These puppets are like **limp dolls, but in the hands of an able puppeteer**, are capable of producing a wide range of movements. The manipulation technique is simple. The movements are controlled by the human hand the first finger inserted in the head and the middle finger and the thumb are the two arms of the puppet. With the help of these three fingers, the glove puppet comes alive.
- The tradition of glove puppets in India is popular in **Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, West Bengal and Kerala.**

21. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Different Types of Potteries

- **Neolithic Age:** The **first reference of pottery** is found in this age. Naturally it is **hand-made pottery** but **during the later period foot-wheel is also used.**
- **Pair 1 is correct: Chalcolithic Age:** The first metal age. People of this age used different kinds of pottery. **Black and red ware** seems to have been widely used. Cultures like **Ahar-Banas** showed the presence of Black and Red ware pottery with white linear designs.
- **Pair 2 is correct: Harappan Civilization: Polished Ware Pottery with rough**

surface. Both polished and unpolished type of pottery existed. Pottery generally has a **red surface and is wheel thrown although handmade ones too exist.**

- ▶ **Pair 3 is correct: Early Vedic Era:** The early Vedic age saw the emergence of **Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture.** The Rig Vedic sites have PGW but iron objects and cereals are absent.
- ▶ **Pair 4 is correct: Later Vedic Era - NBPW:** The later Vedic people were acquainted with **4 types of pottery - Black-and-red ware, black-slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware.** Towards the very end of Later Vedic Age around 6th century BC, we see the emergence of 2nd phase of urbanization (1st being Indus Valley Civilization). This era marked the **beginning of the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW).**

22. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Indian Literature

- **Option (b) is correct:** Rig Veda → Atharvaveda → Vedangas → Natyashashtra
 - ▶ **Rigveda:** It is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns. It is **one of the four canonical sacred texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas.** The text is a collection of **1,028 hymns and 10,600 verses, organized into ten books (Mandalas).** The Rigveda was **composed in the northwestern region of the Indian subcontinent,** most likely between **c. 1500 and 1200 BCE.**
 - ▶ **Atharva Veda:** It is the 'knowledge storehouse of atharvas' as, the **procedures for everyday life".** The text is the **fourth Veda,** but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism. The Atharvaveda was likely **compiled as about 1200 BCE - 1000 BCE.**
 - ▶ **Vedanga:** Six technical subjects related to the Vedas are traditionally known as Vedanga **"limbs of the Veda".** The Vedangas likely developed towards the end of the Vedic period, **around or after the middle of the 1st millennium BCE.**
 - ▶ **Natyasastra:** Some post-Vedic texts, including the Mahabharata, the Natyasastra and certain Puranas, refer to themselves as the **"fifth Veda".** Its first complete compilation is dated to between **200 BCE and 200 CE.**

23. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Buddhist Literature

- ▶ **Tripitaka:** Tripitaka or **Three Baskets** is a traditional term used for various Buddhist scriptures. It is **known as Pali Canon in English.** The three pitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct: Suttapitaka** (**Pali: "Basket of Discourse"**) is extensive body of **texts constituting the basic doctrinal section of the Buddhist canon.** It consists of **more than 10,000 Suttas (discourses)** delivered by the Buddha and his close disciples during and shortly after the Buddha's forty-five year teaching career, as well as many additional verses by other members of the Sangha. This also deals with the **first Buddhist council** which was held shortly after Buddha's death, dated by the majority of recent scholars around 400 BC.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The Vinaya Pitaka, is the **textual framework upon which the monastic community (Sangha) is built.** It includes not only the **rules governing the life of every Theravada bhikkhu (monk) and bhikkhuni (nun)** but also a **host of procedures and conventions of etiquette that support harmonious relations,** both among the monastics themselves, and between the monastics and their lay supporters, upon whom they depend for all their material needs. It is thus also called as **Book of Discipline.**
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct: Abhidhammapitaka:** Abhidhammapitaka deals with the philosophy and doctrine of Buddhism appearing in the suttas. However, it **does not contain the systematic philosophical treatises but a detailed reworking.** They represent a development in a rationalistic direction of summaries or numerical lists. The topics dealt with in Abhidhamma books **include ethics, psychology, and epistemology**

24. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

World Orange Festival

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The First World Orange Festival was held in **December**

2017 at Nagpur, Maharashtra involving multiple activities, including trips to orange orchards, orange installations by art students, recipe contests, music festivals, cultural parades and lots more.

- The festival is conceptualised and organised by **Taplight** and supported by the **Maharashtra Government and Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC)**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The main objective of World Orange Festival is to **create awareness and linkages which will eventually help in the growth of farmers and their value chain, encourage and empower the hard work done by farmers to produce oranges of the best quality** and to **buoy the identity of the 'Orange City' to the world** and **up the brand value** of Nagpur oranges on a global level and thereby **bringing more income to the farmers**.
- From a business angle it focuses on exhibitions, seminars and the participation of orange farmers from 10 other states in the country. International orange cultivators and technology experts from Israel, Turkey and South Africa will also attend the fest.

25. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Vaisheshika Philosophy:

- It was founded by the **sage Kanada**.
- It propounded the atomic theory of its founder Kanada. At one time Vaisheshik was regarded as part of the Nyaya philosophy since physics is part of science. But since physics is the most fundamental of all sciences, Vaisheshik was later separated from Nyaya and put forth as a separate philosophy.
- It is a realistic and objective philosophy of the universe. Vaisheshika school deals with metaphysics. It is an objective and realistic philosophy of the Universe. According to the Vaisheshika School of philosophy, the universe is reducible to a finite number of atoms, Brahman being the fundamental force causing consciousness in these atoms.

Nyaya Philosophy:

- Founder of this philosophy is **Gautam** and the principles are mentioned in Nyaya Sutras.
- Nyaya Philosophy states that nothing is acceptable unless it is in accordance with reason and experience (scientific approach). Nyaya says that the world is real and the philosophy does not follow a monist view.
- It relies on several pramanas i.e. means of obtaining true knowledge as its epistemology. According to it, the pradhan pramana or principal means of obtaining knowledge is pratyaksha pramana i.e. the knowledge obtained through the 5 senses. There are also other pramanas like anumana (inference, through which we can obtain true knowledge) and shabda pramana (a statement of an expert).
- **Statements 3 and 4 are correct:** Nyaya is a system of atomic pluralism and logical realism. It is allied to the Vaisheshika system which is regarded as 'Samanatantra' or similar philosophy. Vaisheshika develops metaphysics and ontology. Nyaya develops logic and epistemology. **Both agree in viewing the earthly life as full of suffering, as bondage of the soul, liberation is absolute cessation of suffering as the supreme end of life.** Both agree that bondage is due to ignorance of reality and that liberation is due to right knowledge of reality.

Samkhya Philosophy

- Samkhya is the oldest philosophy. It was put forward by **Kapila**.
- Samkhya philosophy provided the materialistic ontology for Nyaya and Vaisheshik, but there is very little original literature in Samkhya.
- It is generally believed that Samkhya Philosophy is dualistic and not monistic because it has two entities, purush (spirit) and prakriti (nature) in it. Samkhya emphasizes the attainment of knowledge of self by means of concentration and meditation.
- Samkhya holds that it is the self-knowledge that leads to liberation and not any exterior influence or agent.
- Samkhya forms the philosophical basis for **Yoga**.

- ▶ In Samkhya, the necessity of God is not felt for epistemological clarity about the interrelationship between higher Self, individual self, and the universe around us.

Mimamsa Philosophy:

- ▶ It is based on **sage Jaimini's Mimamsa Sutras**.
- ▶ It lays emphasis on the performance of the yagya for attaining various spiritual and worldly benefits. Hence this philosophy relies on the Brahmana (and samhita) part of the Vedas.
- ▶ This school of philosophy believes in the complete authority of Vedas. It emphasizes the power of yajnas and mantras in sustaining the activities of the universe. It states that a human being can attain salvation only by acting in conformity with the principles of Vedas.

26. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Bharat Parv

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The 'Bharat Parv' event was organized by the Government of India at the **Red Fort, Delhi** from 26th to 31st January, 2018 as **part of the Republic Day 2018 celebrations**. The **Ministry of Tourism** has been designated as the nodal Ministry for the event.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The prime objective of organizing the event is to **generate a patriotic mood, promote the rich cultural diversity of the country and to ensure wider participation of the general public**.
- ▶ The **highlights of the event** include:
 - Display of **Republic Day Parade Tableaux**, Performances by the Armed Forces Bands (Static as well as dynamic), a **Multi-Cuisine Food Court**, Craft Mela, Cultural Performances from different regions of the country and **Photo Exhibition** by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity (DAVP).
 - The **Cultural Performances** include choreographed Folk/ Tribal Dances and Music arranged through the North Zonal Cultural Centre as well

as performances by cultural troupes from the different States / UTs of the country. The Food Court will have stalls set up by the States/ UTs, National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) showcasing street food from different regions as well as by the Institutes of Hotel Managements and ITDC.

- The **Craft Mela** with 50 stalls will showcase the diverse handicrafts of the country, arranged by the State Governments and Ministry of Textiles through the office of the Development Commissioner of Handicrafts. There will be **Theme State Pavilions** where each State would showcase their strengths along with tourism products. DAVP is also setting up an exhibition on the theme **"Naya Bharat Hum Karke Rahenge"**. A live 'Cookery Demonstration Area' is being set up in the food court to promote cuisines of different States of India.

27. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Narsi Mehta:

- ▶ **Pair 4 is Incorrect:** Narsi Mehta: **Gujarati**
- ▶ He hailed from Gujarat where the Bhakti movement had travelled to and then farther off to Kutch and Sind through Rajasthan and Punjab. He was a Vaishnava devotee and sang the praises of Lord Krishna. He is especially revered in **Gujarati literature**, where he is acclaimed as its Adi Kavi. His bhajan Vaishnav Jan was **Mahatma Gandhi's** favourite and has become synonymous to him.

Namdev:

- ▶ He was a poet-saint from Maharashtra, who is significant to the Varkari sect of Hinduism. He used the **Marathi language** to convey their beliefs rather than using the traditional Sanskrit language that was essentially used by the Brahmin priests. Namdev was influenced by Vaishnavism, and became widely known in India for his devotional songs set to music (bhajan-kirtans).

Tulsidas:

- He was a realized soul and saint, poet, often called reformer and philosopher from Ramanandi Sampradaya, in the lineage of Jagadguru Ramanandacharya renowned for his devotion to the Lord Shri Rama. Tulsidas wrote several popular works in **Sanskrit** and **Awadhi**; he is best known as the author of the epic **Ramcharitmanas**, a retelling of the Sanskrit Ramayana based on Rama's life in the vernacular **Awadhi dialect of Hindi**.

Kabir:

- He was a 15th-century Indian mystic poet and saint, whose writings influenced Hinduism's Bhakti movement and his verses are found in Sikhism's scripture **Guru Granth Sahib**. His early life was in a Muslim family, but he was strongly influenced by his teacher, the Hindu bhakti leader **Ramananda**. Kabir's poems were in vernacular Hindi, borrowing from various dialects including **Avadhi, Braj, Bhojpuri**.

28. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Literary Awards

➤ Jnanpith Award:

- It is India's highest literary honor. Its name has been taken from Sanskrit words **Jnana** and **Pitha** which means knowledge-seat.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is bestowed upon any Indian citizen who writes in any 22 official languages of India mentioned in VIII Schedule of Constitution of India and **English**. Award was instituted in 1961 and is awarded by Bharatiya Jnanpith.

➤ Saraswati Samman:

- **Statement 3 is Incorrect:** It is an annual award bestowed upon Indian citizen for his outstanding literary work written in any 22 Indian language mentioned in Schedule VIII of Constitution and published during last 10 years.
- It is named after an Indian goddess of learning and is considered to be among the highest literary awards in India.

- It was instituted in 1991 by the **K. K. Birla Foundation**. It consists of Rs. 15 lakh, a citation and a plaque.
- Candidates are selected from literary works published in the previous ten years by a panel that included scholars and former award winners.

➤ The Tagore Award:

- **Statement 2 is correct:** It is an award given in commemoration of the 150th birth anniversary of the Nobel laureate **Rabindranath Tagore** (1861-1941) for cultural harmony.
- Established in 2011 by Government of India, it is given for outstanding achievement in fostering harmony and universalism and values of cultural harmony especially in conflict or extreme situations through innovative systems/strategies and which have an enduring and transformational impact.
- This award carries an amount of Rupees One Crore, a Citation in a Scroll, a Plaque as well as an exquisite traditional handicraft/handloom item.

➤ Vyas Samman

- The **Vyas Samman** award was instituted by the **K.K. Birla Foundation** in 1991. It is awarded annually to outstanding literary work in Hindi authored and published in past 10 years by an Indian citizen.

29. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC):

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC) is a **statutory** body under **Ministry of Information and Broadcasting**.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It **regulates** the public exhibition of films in all Indian languages under the provisions of the **Cinematograph Act 1952**.
- **Vision:** To ensure the good and healthy entertainment in accordance with the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952 and the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules 1983.

- ▶ Films can be publicly exhibited in India only after they have been **certified** by the Central Board of Film Certification.
- ▶ The Board consists of non-official members and a Chairman (all of whom are appointed by Central Government) and functions with **headquarters at Mumbai**. It has nine Regional offices, one each at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Thiruvananthapuram, Hyderabad, New Delhi, Cuttack and Guwahati.
- ▶ The Regional Offices are assisted in the examination of films by Advisory Panels.
- ▶ The members of the panels are nominated by Central Government by drawing people from different walks of life for a period of **2 years**.

30. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Jewels of Jainism

Jainism emphasizes on **Ratnatraya** (triple gems of Jainism) which constitutes the path to liberation. These are as follows:

- ▶ **Option 1 is correct:** Right faith (Samyak Darshana)
- ▶ **Option 2 is correct:** Right knowledge (Samyak Gyana)
- ▶ **Option 3 is correct:** Right conduct (Samyak Charitra)

31. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

Chapchar Kut festival:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** It is celebrated across **Mizoram** to mark the **beginning of the spring**.
- ▶ It is **one of the oldest festivals of Mizoram** and is a unique blend of ancient and modern festivity.
- ▶ Chapchar kut is estimated to have started in **1450-1700 A.D in Suaipui village in Myanmar**, where Mizo population was huge. It was celebrated to thank the God for saving the people from harm during the clearing of forest. During the festival people would dance, eat meat and drink Zu (rice beer) throughout the day.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Chapchar Kut festival is a **harvest festival** named

after a bamboo that has been drying and cut. In local language, "Kut" means festival and there are two more festivals connected with the different agricultural cycle, **Mim Kut and Pawl Kut**. During the month of February farmers cut bamboo forests to create space for jhum or seasonal farming.

- ▶ Chapchar refers to the process of drying the bamboos so that they can be burnt later. For subsequent farming, they have to wait, so they celebrate this free time by dancing and feasting.

32. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Dashavatara Temple

- ▶ The **Dashavatara Temple** is an early 6th century **Vishnu Hindu temple** located at Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh in the Betwa River valley in **north-central India**.
- ▶ It has a simple, one cell square plan and is one of the earliest Hindu stone temples still surviving today. Built in the Gupta Period, the Dashavatara Temple at Deogarh shows the ornate Gupta style architecture.
- ▶ The temple at Deogarh is dedicated to Vishnu, but includes in its small footprint images of Shiva, Parvati, Kartikeya, Brahma, Indra, River goddesses Ganga and Yamuna, as well as a panel showing the five Pandavas of the Hindu epic Mahabharata.
- ▶ The Temple was built out of stone and masonry brick. Legends associated with Vishnu are sculpted in the interior and exterior walls of the temple. Also carved are secular scenes and amorous couples in various stages of courtship and intimacy.
- ▶ The Dashavatara temple is locally known as **Sagar marh**, which literally means **"the temple on the tank"**, a name it gets from the square water pool cut into the rock in front.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** This temple is in the **panchayatana style of architecture** where the main shrine is built on a rectangular plinth with four smaller subsidiary shrines at the four corners (making it a total number of five shrines, hence the name, panchayatana).

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Sculpture of *Nara-Narayan* - Shows the discussion between human soul and the eternal divine.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Gajendra Moksha Carving on the northern wall represents *Vishnu* coming to the **rescue of the Gajendra (elephant)**.

33. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Harappan and Mesopotamian Civilization:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** In *Harappan civilization*, the houses were built to the **East of citadel** while in *Mesopotamian Civilization*, the houses were **built around distinct palaces and temples** & dedicated to the patron Gods or Goddesses.
- ▶ Most of the Harappan people lived in small villages while most of the Mesopotamians lived in cities and towns.
- ▶ The Harappans had walls built to protect their houses while the Mesopotamians had walls built to protect their cities and town.
- ▶ The Harppan people were peaceful in comparison to the Mesopotamians.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The Harappans traded in **cotton, beads, other art and jewellery** while the Mesopotamians traded in **precious stones**.
- ▶ The Hrappans grew melons, lettuce, and general fruits and vegetables that they ate while the Mesopotamians grew flex and used it for oil, net, cloth & food.
- ▶ Harappans established exact **measurement and weighing system** and the Mesopotamians first created the **wheel**.

34. Correct Option:(c)

Explanation:

Chalcolithic paintings

- ▶ **Option (c) is correct:** The paintings of this period reveal the **association, contact, and mutual exchange of requirements of the cave dwellers of this area with settled agricultural communities of the Malwa plains**. Many a time

Chalcolithic ceramics and rock paintings bear common motifs, e.g., cross-hatched squares, lattices. Pottery and metal tools are also shown. But the vividness and vitality of the earlier periods disappear from these paintings.

Palaeolithic paintings:

- ▶ Linear representation in green and red colour of animal figures.

Mesolithic paintings:

- ▶ Besides showing fear of animals, they also show a feeling of tenderness and love for them. Some of the animal paintings, especially in the hunting scenes, show a fear of animals, but many others show a feeling of tenderness and love for them. There are also a few engravings representing mainly animals. Though animals were painted in a naturalistic style, humans were depicted only in a stylistic manner.

Neolithic paintings:

- ▶ Designs of swastika, cruciform and running animals on terracotta figurines.

35. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Kheer Bhawani Festival

- ▶ **Option (c) is correct:** "*Zesht Ashtami*" or Kheer Bhawani festival is an **annual Mata Kheer Bhawani celebration of mainly the Pandit community in Srinagar, Jammu & Kashmir**.
- ▶ The devotees of the Goddess **fast and gather the Kheer Bhawani shrine at Tulmula village constructed over a sacred spring on the eighth day of the full moon in the month of May/ June**.
- ▶ The name 'Kheer Bhawani' is derived from the fact that thousands of devotees **offer milk and "Kheer" or pudding to the sacred spring**, as they believe the pudding turns black to warn of impending disaster. According to belief, the Goddess changes the colour of the spring's waters, which are ascribed to different manifestations of the Goddess.
- ▶ The Kheer Bhawani temple is **dedicated to the Goddess Rajnya Devi, popularly known as Kheer Bhawani** the Goddess Ragnya Devi is **symbolised as a sacred spring** at Tulmula village.

- ▶ Going back in history the goddess Raganya can be traced back to the ancient text of "**Rajatarangini**" by **Kalhana** who mentions of a certain location containing many natural springs in a marshy land. Interestingly, this is the **many spring location of Ganderbal**, where till date the temple of the goddess stands. In the book, the location is referred to as **Mata Ragini Kund**. The associated mythology explains the same narrative with a little bit more of a story element of the goddess choosing to preside at this same spot many centuries ago having disillusioned by Ravana's way of life thus moving her base from Lanka to Kashmir.
- ▶ In the last half century the **pilgrimage has become the most important for Kashmiri Brahmans who come here from all over the State and even from outside**. Kheer Bhawani is considered to be the **Presiding Deity of most of the Kashmiri Brahmans**.

36. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Yoga

- ▶ Yoga is based on unifying the mind with the body and soul to allow for greater mental, spiritual and physical wellbeing, the values of yoga form a major part of the community's ethos.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** Yoga consists of a **series of poses, meditation, controlled breathing, word chanting and other techniques** designed to help individuals build self-realization, ease any suffering they may be experiencing and allow for a state of liberation.
- ▶ Yoga literally means the union of the two principal entities. The origin of yoga is found in the Yogasutra of Patanjali believed to have been written in the second century BC. By purifying and controlling changes in the mental mechanism, yoga systematically brings about the release of purusha from prakriti.
- ▶ Yogic techniques control the body, mind and sense organs. Thus this philosophy is also considered a means of achieving freedom or mukti.
- ▶ This freedom could be attained by practising self-control (yama), observation

of rules (niyama), fixed postures (asana), breath control (pranayama), choosing an object (pratyahara) and fixing the mind (dharna), concentrating on the chosen object (dhyana) and complete dissolution of self, merging the mind and the object (Samadhi). Yoga admits the existence of God as a teacher and guide.

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Yoga is inscribed in 2016 on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Northern solstice is the moment when the sun reaches its highest position with reference to the North Pole. This makes 21st June the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere.

37. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- ▶ **Option (a) is Incorrect:** **Baudhayan** calculated the value of '**pi**'.
- ▶ **Option (c) is Incorrect:** **Susruta** gave the concepts of **plastic surgery and cataracts operation**.
- ▶ **Option (d) is Incorrect:** **Brahmagupta** introduced **negative numbers and operations on zero** into mathematics.

Baudhayan:

- ▶ He was the first one ever to arrive at several concepts in Mathematics, which were later rediscovered by the western world. The value of pi was first calculated by him.
- ▶ As you know, pi is useful in calculating the area and circumference of a circle. What is known as Pythagoras theorem today is already found in Baudhayan's Sulva Sutra, which was written several years before the age of Pythagoras.

Aryabhatta:

- ▶ Aryabhatta was a fifth century **mathematician, astronomer, astrologer and physicist**. He was a pioneer in the field of mathematics.
- ▶ At the age of 23, he wrote **Aryabhattiya**, which is a summary of mathematics of his time. There are four sections in this scholarly work. In the first section he describes the method of denoting

big decimal numbers by alphabets. In the second section, we find difficult questions from topics of modern day Mathematics such as number theory, geometry, trigonometry and Beejganita (algebra). The remaining two sections are on astronomy.

- Aryabhatta showed that zero was not a numeral only but also a symbol and a concept. Discovery of zero enabled Aryabhatta to find out the exact distance between the earth and the moon. The discovery of zero also opened up a new dimension of negative numerals.

Kanad:

- Kanad was a sixth century scientist of **Vaisheshika School**, one of the six systems of Indian philosophy.
- **Option (b) is correct:** His **atomic theory** can be a match to any modern atomic theory.
- According to Kanad, material universe is made up of kanas, (anu/atom) which cannot be seen through any human organ. These cannot be further subdivided. Thus, they are indivisible and indestructible.

Charak:

- Charak is considered the father of ancient Indian science of medicine.
- He was the Raj Vaidya (royal doctor) in the court of Kanishka.
- His Charak Samhita is a remarkable book on medicine. It has the description of a large number of diseases and gives methods of identifying their causes as well as the method of their treatment.
- He was the first to talk about digestion, metabolism and immunity as important for health and so medical science.
- In Charak Samhita, more stress has been laid on removing the cause of disease rather than simply treating the illness. Charak also knew the fundamentals of Genetics. Don't you find it fascinating that thousands of years back, medical science was at such an advanced stage in India.

Bhaskaracharya:

- Bhaskaracharya was the leading light of 12th Century. He was born at Bijapur,

Karnataka. He is famous for his book **Siddhanta Shiromani**.

- It is divided into four sections: **Lilavati (Arithmetic)**, **Beejaganit (Algebra)**, **Goladhyaya (Sphere)** and **Grahaganit (mathematics of planets)**.
- Bhaskara introduced **Chakrawat Method** or the **Cyclic Method** to solve algebraic equations. This method was rediscovered six centuries later by European mathematicians, who called it inverse cycle. In the nineteenth century, an English man, **James Taylor**, translated Lilavati and made this great work known to the world.

38. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Dhanvantari

- **Statement 1 is Incorrect:** Dhanvantari was the noted physician in the court of **Chandragupta Vikramaditya**.

Varahamihira

- He was an **Indian astronomer**, mathematician, and astrologer who lived in Ujjain.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** He is considered to be one of the "Nine Jewels" (Navaratnas) of the court of legendary ruler **Yashodharman Vikramaditya** of Malwa.
- He made great contributions in the fields of hydrology, geology and ecology. He was one of the first scientists to claim that termites and plants could be the indicators of the presence of underground water.
- He gave a list of six animals and thirty plants, which could indicate the presence of water. Another theory, which has attracted the world of science is the **earthquake cloud theory** given by Varahmihira in his **Brihat Samhita**. He has tried to relate earthquakes to the influence of planets, undersea activities, underground water, unusual cloud formation and abnormal behaviour of animals.
- Another field where Varahamihira's contribution is worth mentioning is Jyotish or Astrology. Astrology was given a very high place in ancient India and it has continued even today.

The Unani Tibb system of medicine

- ▶ It flourished in India during the medieval period. **Ali-bin-Rabban** summarized the whole system of Greek medicine as well as the Indian medical knowledge in the book, **Firdausu-Hikmat**.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The **Unani medicine system** came to India along with the Muslims by about the **eleventh century** and soon found patronage for its growth.
- ▶ **Hakim Diya Muhammad** compiled a book, **Majiny-e-Diyae**, incorporating the Arabic, Persian and Ayurvedic medical knowledge.

39. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Khajuraho Group of Monuments

- ▶ It is a group of **Hindu, Buddhist** and **Jain temples** in Madhya Pradesh about 175 km southeast of Jhansi.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** They are one of the **UNESCO World Heritage Sites** in India.
- ▶ Temples at Khajuraho in Central India were devoted to Hindu gods. There are some **Jain temples as well as a Chausanth Yogini temples also**.
- ▶ The temples are famous for their nagara-style architectural symbolism. Khajuraho's temples are also known for their extensive erotic sculptures; the erotic expression is given equal importance in human experience as spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as part of a larger cosmic whole.
- ▶ Khajuraho's sculptures are highly stylised with typical features: they are in almost full relief, cut away from the surrounding stone, with sharp noses, prominent chins, long slanting eyes and eyebrows. The other notable example at Khajuraho is **Kandariya Mahadeo temple** dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Temples in West India:

- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The temples in the western parts of India used stones such as **sandstone, a grey to black basalt**.
- ▶ The most exuberant and famed is the manipulatable soft white marble which

is also seen in some of the tenth to twelfth century Jain temples in Mount Abu and the fifteenth century temple at Ranakpur.

Temples in East India:

- Terracota was used in East India. Eastern Indian temples include those found in the North-East, Bengal and Odisha. Each of these three areas produced distinct types of temples.
- The history of architecture in the North-East and Bengal is hard to study because a number of ancient buildings in those regions were renovated, and what survives now are later brick or concrete temples at those sites.
- It appears that terracotta was the main medium of construction, and also for moulding plaques which depicted Buddhist and Hindu deities in Bengal until the seventh century.
- ▶ A large number of sculptures have been found in Assam and Bengal which shows the development of important regional schools in those regions.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** In **most of the, not all temple architecture in East India**, the mount or vehicle of the temple's main deity is placed axially before the sanctum.

40. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

National Culture Fund (NCF):

- ▶ It is under the **Ministry of Culture**, aims at inviting the participation of the Corporate Sector, Non-Government agencies, State Governments, Private/Public Sector and individuals in the task of promoting, protecting and preserving India's cultural heritage both tangible and intangible.
- ▶ The broad guiding principles of the NCF are:
 - NCF sanctions grants to Government and Non-Government Organizations largely out of interest accrued on the Corpus Fund and out of the contributions of the donors.
 - Financial assistance under the NCF is given to Government or Non-

Government Organizations to foster India's contemporary culture as well as cultural heritage and to bring both within the reach of the largest possible number of its citizens.

- Assistance is, however, not provided to those organizations that are already in receipt of financial assistance from attached/subordinate offices or autonomous organizations under the Ministry of Culture or under any scheme of the Ministry.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** NCF mobilize resources from **government, non-government agencies, private institutions and individuals** for the restoration of cultural heritage.
- NCF strives to keep in readiness a number of projects requiring funding and shall, from time to time, renew, upgrade and add to them. The donors would be free to choose any projects or suggest new ones for funding and support.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The donations /contributions to NCF are eligible for **100% tax deduction** under the **Income Tax Act, 1961** subject to the limits and conditions prescribed in the said Section and relevant Rules.

41. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Alvars & Nayanars:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Earliest Bhakti Movements in South India were led by the **Alvars** (those who are "**immersed**" in devotion to **Vishnu**) and **Nayanars** (who were devotees of **Shiva**).
- They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their God.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Alvars and Nayanars initiated a movement of protest against the **caste system** and the dominance of Brahmanas.
- To some extent this is corroborated by the fact that bhaktas hailed from diverse social backgrounds ranging from Brahmanas to artisans and cultivators and even from castes considered "untouchable".
- The importance of the traditions of the Alvars and Nayanars was sometimes indicated by

the claim that their compositions were as important as the Vedas.

- One of the major anthologies of compositions by the Alvars, the **Nalayira Divyaprabandham**, was frequently described as the **Tamil Veda**, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In South India, one of the major themes in Tamil Bhakti hymns is opposition to Buddhism and Jainism. Thus **patronized by Cholas**.
- For Example, the powerful Chola rulers (ninth to thirteenth centuries) supported Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions by making land grants and constructing temples for Vishnu and Shiva.

42. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Buddhist Mudras

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Gesture of Teaching (Dharmacakra Mudra)** with both hands in front of the breast tips of the index finger and the thumbs touching.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The **Gift bestowing Gesture of Compassion (Varada Mudra)** the right hand pendant with the palm turned outwards.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** **Vitaka Mudra - Gesture of Debate**
- The **Gesture of Meditation (Samadhi Mudra)** with both hands resting on the lap, palms upwards.
- The **Gesture of Fearlessness (Abhaya Mudra)** the right hand slightly elevated, the palm turned outwards, also called the **Gesture of Renunciation**.
- The **Gesture of Debate** explaining the Buddha's teachings (**Vitaka Mudra**) with the hands raised and the tips of the forefingers and the thumbs touch each other.
- The **Gesture Warding off Evil (Tarjani Mudra)** with forefinger and little finger outstretched.

43. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Fairs & Festivals:

- ▶ India being an agriculture country, where 70% of population of India live in villages and depend on agriculture. Therefore most of the big event of fair and festivals are related to cultivation.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect: Pongal:** It is a harvest festival dedicated to the Sun God. Pongal is one of the most important festivals celebrated by Tamil people in the Indian state of **Tamil Nadu**, the **Indian Union Territory of Puducherry**, and the country of **Sri Lanka**, as well as Tamils worldwide. The day marks the start of the sun's six-month-long journey northwards (the **Uttaraayanam**).
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect: Makar Sankranti:** It is a harvest festival when farmers bring home their harvest. It marks the beginning of **Sun's journey from Southern to Northern Hemisphere**. It is a festival day in the Hindu calendar, in reference to deity Surya (sun). It is observed each year in January. It marks the first day of sun's transit into the Makara (Capricorn), marking the end of the month with the winter solstice and the start of longer days.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct: Gangasagar Mela:** The Sagar Island, also known as Gangasagar or Sagardwip, is a place of Hindu pilgrimage in **West Bengal**. Every year on the day of Makar Sankranti, hundreds of thousands of Hindus gather to take a holy dip at the confluence of river Ganges and Bay of Bengal and offer prayers in the **Kapil Muni Temple**.
- ▶ **Statement 4 is incorrect: Good Friday:** It is a Christian holiday celebrating the **crucifixion of Jesus and his death at Calvary**. It is observed during Holy Week as part of the Paschal Triduum on the Friday preceding Easter Sunday, and may coincide with the Jewish observance of Passover. It is also known as **Holy Friday, Great Friday, and Black Friday**.

44. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Schemes related to Culture

Swachh Bharat-Swachh Smarak

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** This is an initiative to see a **cleaner India** for

protecting and preserving the sanctity of **monuments of national heritage**.

- ▶ To aid this, **Ministry of Tourism** launched a special e-poster with Prime Minister's message requesting the tourists and the people of the nation to wholeheartedly engage themselves in the cleanliness of their surroundings and help create a Swachh Bharat, Swachh Smarak.

Swachh Bharat- Swachh Pakwan (Hunar Zaika)

- ▶ The street food vendors constitute a significant percentage of the hospitality service providers, are part of the Indian milieu through the ages and have a pan India presence.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** This program is aimed at upgrading the skills and **hygiene standards of Street Food Vendors**, so that they become a distinctive aspect of the Indian tourism.
- ▶ The **Ministry of Tourism** is partnering with the National Association of Street Vendors of India (NASVI) for the specific purpose of orientation, skill testing and certification of the vendors.

Swachh Bharat- Swachh Paryatan

- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect: Ministry of Tourism** has requested all States/UTs to assess the requirement of **toilet facilities** at all popular tourist sites, provide a list of existing non-functional toilets already constructed, identify an agency for construction and maintenance and follow the standardized model on the lines of Build and Operate pattern for construction of wayside amenities.
- ▶ The Ministry has also launched a mobile application to keep tourist places clean. This mobile app will enable citizens, tourists to take photograph of garbage seen at the monument and upload it on the app along with his or her remarks.
- ▶ On uploading images and remarks in the app, it will send an SMS to the **Archeological Survey of India** Nodal Officer concerned with the monument to take further action to clean the garbage. Thereafter, the Nodal Officer will send confirmation about the redressal of the complaint through an SMS.

45. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Ashokan pillar at Sarnath- Lion capital of Sarnath:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Lion Capital at Sarnath**, near Varanasi, is one of the finest examples of sculpture from the Mauryan period. It was built in commemoration of the historical event of the **first sermon or the Dhammachakrapravartana** by the Buddha at Sarnath, the capital was built by Ashoka.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Sarnath column depicts four animals representing the four cardinal directions: a **horse (west)**, an **ox (east)**, an **elephant (south)**, and a **lion (north)**.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The capital is carved out of a single block of polished **sandstone**.
- ▶ The Sarnath Column has three parts. First, a base of a lotus flower, the most ubiquitous symbol of Buddhism. Then, a drum on which four animals are carved representing the four cardinal directions: a horse (west), an ox (east), an elephant (south), and a lion (north).
- ▶ The motif of the chakra becomes significant as a representation of the Dhammachakra in the entire Buddhist art. Each animal figure, despite sticking to the surface, is voluminous, its posture creating movement in the circular abacus. Despite having limited space between each chakra, these animal figures display considerable command over the depiction of movement in a limited space.
- ▶ The abacus is supported by a bell-shaped base consisting of a lotus with *dharmachakra*, which perhaps symbolized the victory of righteousness over physical force. The superb modelling of the figures executed in a realistic manner with a certain stylization, is invested with a great power and dignity, and reveals the aristocratic and international nature of Mauryan art.



46. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Losar festival

- ▶ The traditional festival of Losar was celebrated in **Ladakh** region of **Jammu and Kashmir** to mark the beginning of New Year in this Himalayan region.
- ▶ The 10 day long festival began with illumination of religious and residential places and by visiting monasteries for prayer.
- ▶ The Losar festival marks the beginning of New Year in Ladakh and Tibet region and falls in December. Losar is Tibetan word for '**new year**'.
- ▶ It is considered to be the most important festival of the region. It is an important social and religious celebration in Ladakh. Ladakhi Buddhists make religious offering before their deities in the domestic shrines or in the Gompas.
- ▶ A medley of cultural events, ancient rituals and also traditional performances are performed during this festival.
- ▶ There is blaring music events accompanied with dancing and celebration, dinner with relatives. Houses are decorated with good luck signs.
- ▶ Prayer flags are hoisted in important religious places to welcome the new year.

47. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Gandhara School of Art:

- Gandhara Art was a combination of Hellenistic, West Asiatic and native elements.
- Greek and Roman techniques, modified according to Indian requirements, were employed in fashioning the Gandhara sculpture which truly represents Indian culture in a Western garb.
- **Option (c) is correct:** Its area extended from Takshila in India to the Swat Valley in Pakistan and northwards to areas in Afghanistan. It has been developed during the reign of **Kushana emperor Kanishka**.
- **Option (d) is correct:** The Gandhara sculptors made images of Lord Buddha in the Greco-Roman style. The images of Buddha resembled Greek God Apollo. It gave more stress to the **bodily features and external beauty**.
- **Option (b) is correct:** In all the Buddha depicted in the Gandhara Art is shown making four types of hand gestures and this is a remarkable feature in this art. The gestures are as follows:
 - Abhaya mudra: Don't fear
 - Dhyana mudra: meditation
 - Dharmachakra mudra: a preaching mudra
 - Bhumi sparsha mudra: Touching the earth.

Amravati school of Art:

- The Amravati school of Art evolved during Satavahana period.
- This school of art developed at Amravati, on the banks of the Krishna River in modern Andhra Pradesh.
- This school of art had great influence on art in Sri Lanka and South-East Asia as products from here were carried to those countries.
- **Option (a) is incorrect:** Lord Buddha is depicted in the form of '**Swastika**' mark. This has been carved out on the cushioned seat over a throne that is situated under the Bodhi tree.

Mathura School of art:

- Mathura School of art is purely indigenous style. Mathura art developed during post Maurya period (mainly during Shunga period) and reached its peak during the Gupta period (AD 325 to 600).
- The traditional centre, Mathura, remained the main art production site whereas Sarnath and Kosambi also emerged as important centres of art production. Spotted red sandstone has been used in this school.
- Themes in the Mathura Art vary from Buddhist to Brahmanical to sometimes secular. More stress was given to the inner beauty and facial emotions rather than bodily gesture.
- Under the Mathura Art images of Vishnu and Shiva, Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities were found.

48. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Coinage in different eras:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The **Gupta Empire** produced large numbers of gold coins depicting the Gupta kings performing various rituals. This tradition of engraved coins continued till the arrival of the Turkish Sultanate in North India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Earliest **Kushan** coinage is generally attributed to Vima Kadphises. The Kushan coins generally depicted iconographic forms drawn from Greek, Mesopotamian, Zoroastrian and Indian mythology.
- Siva, Buddha and Kartikeya were the major Indian deities portrayed. Kushan gold coins influenced subsequent issues, notably those of the Guptas.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Turkish Sultans of Delhi (by 12th century AD) replaced the royal designs of Indian kings with **Islamic calligraphy**. The currency – made in gold, silver and copper – was now referred to as tanka, with the lower valued coins being called jittals.

Information related to Coins:

- **The study of coins is known as numismatics.** It not only includes visual

elements such as Script and images on the coins but also metallurgical analysis. Ancient coins were mostly minted in metals such as copper, silver, gold and lead.

- The earliest coins found in India contained certain symbols and were called **punch-marked coins**. They were made of silver and copper (c. sixth century BC onwards).
- The first coins to bear the names and **images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks**, who established control over the north-western part of the subcontinent (c. second century BC).
- The **first gold coins were issued by the Kushanas** in first century AD.

49. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Swadesh Darshan:

- **Option (b) is incorrect:** Swadesh Darshan has been launched for Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around Specific Themes.
 - Integrated development of infrastructure in the identified theme-based circuits beaches, culture, heritage, wildlife.
 - Follow community-based development and pro-poor tourism approach.

Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY):

- **Option (a) is correct:** HRIDAY scheme is to **preserve and rejuvenate** the rich cultural heritage of the country.
- It aims to bring **urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation together for heritage cities**.
- It also seeks beautification in an inclusive and integrated manner with focus on cleanliness, livelihoods, skills, safety, security, accessibility and faster service delivery of heritage cities.
- Heritage Management Plan (HMP) will be prepared for the identified cities which will outline heritage resources and develop policies to guide their conservation, restoration, future use and development.

- It will seek to **improve last-mile connectivity heritage sites** by documentation, conservation of areas, providing more facilities for women, senior citizens and differently abled citizens.

Adarsh Smarak Yojana:

- To provide tourist amenities at 100 Adarsh monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India.
- Features:
 - **Option (c) is correct:** To make **monument visitor friendly**.
 - To upgrade/provide wash rooms, drinking water, signages, cafeteria and wi-fi facility.
 - To provide **Interpretation and audio-video centres**.
 - To streamline waste water and garbage disposal and rain water harvesting system.
 - To make monument accessible to differently abled.
 - To implement **Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**.

National Mission on Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Augmentation Drive (PRASAD) Scheme:

- It is to beautify and improve the amenities and infrastructure at **pilgrimage centres of all faiths**.
- **Option (d) is correct:** **Integrated Development of Pilgrimage Destinations** in a planned, prioritized and sustainable manner to provide complete religious tourism experience.
- Harness pilgrimage tourism for its direct and multiplier effects on employment generation and economic development.
- Creating awareness among the local communities about the importance of tourism for them in terms of increase in sources of income, improved living standards and overall development of the area.
- Promote **local arts, culture, handicrafts, cuisine**, etc., to generate livelihood in the identified places.

50. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Deccan School of Painting:

- ▶ **Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect:** Deccan School developed in 16th and 17th centuries. Early centers of their growth were Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda. Initially it developed *independent of Mughal influence, later in 17th and 18th century got under their influence.*
- ▶ The Deccani painting initially absorbed influences of the northern tradition of the pre-Mughal painting of Malwa, and of the southern tradition of the Vijayanagar School of painting.
- ▶ The colors of the Deccani schools paintings are rich and brilliant and are different from those of the northern painting.
- ▶ Distinctive features of the Deccani paintings of the 18th and 19th centuries are observed in the treatment of the ethnic types, costumes, jewellery, flora, fauna, landscape and colours.

Ahmednagar School of Painting:

- ▶ This school was patronized by Hussain Nizam Shah I of Ahmednagar.
- ▶ The significant illustrated manuscript is 'Tarif-i-Hussain Shahi'.
- ▶ These paintings exhibited Persian influence like the landscape, gold sky, and high horizon.

Bijapur school of Painting:

- ▶ The Bijapur school of Painting was patronized by Ali Adil Shah I and his successor Ibrahim II.
- ▶ Notable work is Najum-al-ulum (Stars of Sciences).
- ▶ The painting exhibits rich color scheme, animals, the palm trees, men, and women belongs to the Deccan tradition.

Golconda school of Painting:

- ▶ The patrons of the Golconda school of Paintings were the Qutb Shahi rulers.
- ▶ The first notable work was done during the times of Muhammad Quli Qutab Shah.
- ▶ There is a deep impact on Iranian art on the Golconda miniature paintings.

- ▶ Two more notable paintings in Golconda paintings are the 'Lady with the Myna bird' and the 'Lady smoking Hooka'.

Hyderabad school of Painting:

- ▶ Hyderabad school of Painting belongs to the 3rd quarter of the 18th.
- ▶ It was developed in 1724 after the foundation of Asaf Jahi dynasty by Chin Qilij Khan and Nizam-ul-Mulk.
- ▶ "Princes in the company of maids" is a famous painting belongs to the Hyderabad school of Painting.

51. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Tata vadya:

- ▶ **Pair 1 is Correct:** It is a Category of Instruments in which sound is produced by the vibration of a string or chord.
- ▶ These vibrations are caused by plucking or by bowing on the string which has been pulled taut.
- ▶ This is further classified based on the mode of playing:- by friction with a bow like the Violin, Sarangi, Dilruba, esraj etc.
- ▶ Ravanastram is one of the earliest known bowed instrument by plucking the string like the veena, rudra veena, gotuvadyam, sitar, sarod, guitar, mandolin, harp, (tambura, ektar -drone instruments) etc. By striking with a hammer or a pair of sticks like gettuvadyam, swaramandala

Reed instruments:

- ▶ **Pair 2 is Correct:** Reed instruments like the Shehnai, Nadaswaram, etc. have one or **two reeds inserted in the hollow beak or tube of the instrument, these vibrate when air is blown into them.**
- ▶ In this type of instrument the reeds are bound together with a gap between them before inserting into the body of the instrument.
- ▶ The body of the tube is conical in shape narrow at the blowing end and opening out gradually with a metallic bell at the farther end to enhance the volume of the sound.
- ▶ A set of spare reeds, an ivory or silver needle for adjusting and cleaning the

reeds are also hung from the mouth piece of the instrument.

AvanaddhaVadya:

- **Pair 3 is correct:** In the Avanaddha Vadya category of instruments, sound is produced by **striking the animal skin** which has been stretched across an earthen or metal pot or a wooden barrel or frame.
- The earliest references to such instruments have been found in the Vedas where there is mention of Bhumi Dundhubhi; this was a hollow pit dug in the ground and covered with the hide of a buffalo or ox which was stretched across the pit.
- The tail of the animal was used for striking the animal hide and thus sound was produced.
- Drums have been divided into different categories on the basis of their shapes and structure as also the position and placement for playing. The main categories are-Oordhwaka, Ankya, Alingya and the waisted or the Damaru family of drums.

52. Correct Option:(c)

Explanation:

Literature in Pali and Prakrit:

- Pali and Prakrit were the spoken languages of Indians after the Vedic period. Prakrit in the widest sense of the term was indicative of any language that in any manner deviated from the standard one i.e. Sanskrit. Pali is a combination of various dialects. These were adopted by Buddhist and Jain sects in ancient India as their sacred languages.

Pali:

- **Statement 1 is Correct:** Lord Buddha (500 B.C.) used Pali to give his sermons. This was also the common man's language to reach the masses. All the Buddhist canonical literature is in Pali which includes Tipitaka (threefold basket) the first basket, Vinaya Pitaka, the second basket, Sutta Pitaka and the third basket, the Abhidhamma Pitaka.
- The Jataka Kathas are non-canonical Buddhist literature in which stories relating to the former births of the Buddha (Bodhi-sattva or the would-be Buddha)

are narrated. These stories propagate Buddhist religious doctrines and are available in both Sanskrit and Pali.

Prakrit:

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Like the Buddhist stories, the Jain tales in general are didactic in character. They are written in some forms of Prakrit.
- Prakrit is well known for Gathasaptashati (700 verses) by Hala (300 A.D.), the best example of erotic literature. It is a compilation of 700 verses along with his own contribution of 44 poems. The characteristic of Prakrit poetry is its subtlety; the inner meaning (Hiyaali) is its soul.

Panchatantra:

- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** It is an ancient Indian work of political philosophy, in the form of a collection of interrelated animal fables in Sanskrit verse and prose, arranged within a frame story.
- The surviving work is dated to about 300 BCE, but the fables are likely much more ancient.
- It is likely a Hindu text and based on older oral traditions with "animal fables that are as old as we are able to imagine".

53. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Girija Devi

- The word gharana comes from the Hindi word 'ghar' which is derived from Sanskrit for Griha, which means 'house'. The music Gharanas are also called styles. These schools or Gharanas have their basis in the traditional mode of musical training and education. Every Gharana has its own distinct features. The main area of difference between Gharanas is the manner in which the notes are sung.
- **Gwalior Gharana** - This is the oldest among all the Khayal Gayaki (vocal) styles. The distinctive feature of this style of singing has been noted as its lucidity and simplicity. **Exponents** - Bal Krishna Baij Nath Karanjikar, Vishnu Digambar Paluskar, Pandit Omkarnath Thakur, Veena Sahasrabuddhe and Malini Rajurkar
- **Benaras Gharana: Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Benaras Gharana evolved

as a result of great lilting style of khayal singing known by Thumri singers of Benaras and Gaya.

- **Founder - Pt Gopal Mishra**
- **Exponents** - Rajan Mishra, Sajjan Mishra, **Girija Devi**.
- **Agra Gharana** - The Agra Gharana places great importance on developing forcefulness and deepness in the voice so that the notes are powerful and resonant.
 - Exponents-The important singers of this Gharana are Faiyyaz Khan, Latafat Hussein Khan and Dinkar Kakini.
- **Kirana Gharana** - It derives its name from the birthplace of Abdul Kharim Khan of Kirana near Kurukshetra
 - Exponents - Hirabhai Barodekar, Begum Akhtar, **Pandit Bhimsen Joshi, Gangubai Hangal and Prabha Atre**.
- **Jaipur - Atrauli Gharana**- The most distinctive feature of the Jaipur Gharana can be best described as its complex and melodic form which arises out of the involutedly and undulating phrases that comprise the piece.
 - Exponents - Alladiya Khan, Mallikarjun Mansur, Kesarbhai Kerkar, Kishori Amonkar, Shruti Sadolikar, Padma Talwalkar and Ashwini Bhide Deshpande.
- **Rampur Sahaswan Gharana**- The Rampur Sahaswan Gharana there is a stress on the clarity of swara in this style and the development and elaboration of the raga is done through a stepwise progression.
 - Exponents - Ghulam Mustafa Khan, Ustad Nissar Hussain Khan, Ustad Rashid Khan, Sulochana and Brihaspati.
- **Patiala Gharana** - Patiala Gharana is regarded as an offshoot of the Delhi Gharana. The Patiala Gharana is characterized by the use of greater rhythm play and by Layakari with the abundant use of Bols.
 - Founders - **Ustad Fateh Ali Khan and Ustad Ali Baksh**
 - Exponents - Bade Ghulam Ali Khan, Ajoy Chakravarti, Raza Ali Khan, Beghum Akhtar, Nirmala Devi, Naina

Devi, Parveen Sultana and others.

- **Delhi Gharana** - The Delhi Gharana was represented by Tanras Khan and Shabbu Khan. The highlights of Delhi Gharana are pleasing vistaar and exquisite compositions.
 - Founders - Ustad Mamman Khan
 - Exponents - Some of the notable exponents of Delhi Gharana are Chand Khan, Nasir Ahmed Khan, Usman Khan, Iqbal Ahmed Khan and Krishna Bisht.
- **Bhendi Bazaar Gharana** - The most distinctive feature of the Bhendi Bazaar Gharana is the presentation of Khayal, which is open voice, using Akar. There is a stress on breath-control and singing of long passages in one breath is highly regarded in this Gharana
 - Exponents - The important singers of this Gharana are Ustad Aman Ali Khan, Shashikala Koratkar and Anjanibai Malpekar.
- **Mewati Gharana** - The Mewati Gharana gives importance to developing the mood of the raga through the notes forming it and its style is Bhava Pradhan. It also gives equal importance to the meaning of the text.
 - Exponents - The exponents of the Mewati Gharana are Pandit Jasraj, Moti Ram, Mani Ram, Sanjeev Abhyankar and others.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** She is a recipient of all the Padma awards:

AWARD NAME	AWARD CATEGORY	YEAR	FIELD
Padma Shri	Civilian Award	1972	Arts
Padma Bhushan	Civilian Award	1989	Arts
Padma Vibhushan	Civilian Award	2016	Arts

54. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Saguna Bhakti form focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations) and forms of the goddess or Devi all in human forms.

- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Nirguna Bhakti form was worship of an abstract form of god.

The Bhakti Movement:

- ▶ The Bhakti movement, led by saints believed that salvation can be achieved by all unlike caste system which prohibited some. They made no distinction of caste, creed or religion before God. They themselves came from diverse backgrounds. The saints stressed equality, disregarded the caste system and attacked institutionalised religion. The saints did not confine themselves to purely religious ideas. They advocated social reforms too. **They opposed sati and female infanticide.**
- ▶ Ramananda, whose disciples included Hindus and Muslims, came from a conservative Brahman family.
- ▶ Women were encouraged to join kirtans

Forms of Bhakti:

- ▶ Historians classify Bhakti traditions into two broad categories: Saguna (with attributes) and Nirguna (without attributes).
- ▶ Nirguna bhakti was worship of an abstract form of god. It is the eternal all-pervading and omnipresent divine consciousness. Saints such as Kabir, Namdev and Guru Nanak had preached devotion toward this nirankar (formless) form of God. In this tradition, most outstanding contribution was made by Kabir and Guru Nanak. Their ideas were drawn from both Hindu and Islamic traditions and were aimed at bridging the gulf between the Hindus and the Muslims.
- ▶ Saguna Bhakti included traditions that focused on the worship of specific deities such as Shiva, Vishnu and his avatars (incarnations) and forms of the goddess or Devi. SAGUNA is the manifestation of God in form.
- ▶ The sun is a graphic smile for this. Sunlight is the Nirguna form of the sun, and the celestial body is the Saguna form.
- ▶ When God manifests in form he appears to be limited by his form, but his presence is unlimited and all-pervading.

55. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It is the Dravida temple is enclosed within a compound wall or gateway.

Nagara Style of Temple Architecture:

- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** This style of temple architecture became popular in Northern India where **temple is structured on a large basement** as seen in image.
- ▶ In Nagara Style an entire temple is built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it.
- ▶ Unlike in South India (which is Dravidian style) it does **not usually** have elaborate boundary walls or gateways.
- ▶ Anatomy of the Nagara Style (see image)
- ▶ **Sikhara:** While the earliest temples had just one tower, or Shikhara, later temples had several.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct: Garbhagriha** The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.
- ▶ There are many subdivisions of Nagara temples depending on the shape of the shikhara.
 - a. **Latina Type** - Common name for the simple shikhara which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top is called the 'latina' or the rekha-prasada type of shikhara.
 - b. **Phamsana Type** - Phamsana buildings tend to be broader and shorter than Latina ones. Their roofs are composed of several slabs that gently rise to a single point over the centre of the building, unlike the Latina ones which look like sharply rising tall towers.
 - c. **Valabhi Type** - These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber. The edge of this vaulted chamber is rounded, like the bamboo or wooden wagons that would have been drawn by bullocks in ancient times. They are usually called wagon vaulted buildings'.

56. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Role of Christian Missionaries

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The contribution of the Christian Missionaries in the development of Indian literature was no less significant. They published dictionaries and grammar in several local languages. These books helped these missionaries as much as they helped the writers in the local languages.
- **Statement 1 is correct: Lithographic printing press:** were introduced in India in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Missionaries established them to propagate the practice of their religion and convert Indians into Christian fold. They had established these presses for printing literature in local languages for the benefit of the new, and would-be converts.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The establishment of **Schools and Colleges by the Missionaries:** Besides English, the missionaries also taught the local languages. Perhaps their aim was to spread Christianity but they also produced a newly educated class, who had a desire to read their literature. Thus, the role of missionaries cannot be ignored while writing the history of Indian languages and literature.

57. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Jantar Mantar, Jaipur is one of the World Heritage sites.

UNESCO World Heritage List:

➤ Jantar Mantar, Jaipur

- The Jantar Mantar (name derived from "Yantra Mantra" (instruments and formulae) in Jaipur is a collection of Astronomical instruments, built by Maharaja Sawai Jai Singh II at his then new capital, Jaipur, between 1727 and 1734.
- It is modeled after the one that he had built at the Mughal capital of Delhi (**which is the earliest**).
- The astronomical **observations can be seen in naked eye**, which makes it extraordinary.

- In all there are five such facilities at different locations, including the ones at Delhi and Jaipur. **It is Jaipur and not Delhi** that is declared as **World Heritage Site** by UNESCO. The Jaipur observatory is the largest and best preserved of these and has a set of some 20 main fixed instruments built in masonry.

- **In News:** in 2016 Jantar Mantar was declared as **World Heritage Site**.

➤ Walled City of Ahmadabad:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** This city founded by Sultan Ahmad Shah in the 15th century is located on bank of Sabarmati River. It is called **Walled City because neighborhoods have clusters of centuries-old residences**
 - It presents a rich architectural heritage from the sultanate period, notably the Bhadra citadel, the walls and gates of the Fort city and numerous mosques and tombs as well as important Hindu and Jain temples of later periods.
 - The urban fabric is made up of densely-packed traditional houses (pols) in gated traditional streets (puras) with characteristic features such as bird feeders, public wells and religious institutions. The city continued to flourish as the capital of the State of Gujarat for six centuries, up to the present.
 - In **2017**, UNESCO declared this city as World Heritage City, the first Indian city to make it to the list. (**Hence**)
 - **Note:** Mahatma Gandhi began his struggle for freedom for India from the British Raj in Ahmedabad.
 - **In News:** Ahmedabad has been organising a daily Heritage Walk from the early 19th century Swaminarayan temple in Kalupur to the famous 15th century Jama Masjid. Popularly known as 'Mandir to Masjid' the route encompasses 20 main spots besides numerous areas and aspects of the old city
- #### ➤ Kanchenzunga National Park:
- The KNP exhibits one of the widest altitudinal ranges of any protected area worldwide.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** **Kanchenzunga** National park (lies partly in Nepal and partly in Sikkim) is the only "Mixed Heritage Site" in India included in UNESCO's World Heritage List.
- **Mixed Heritage** criteria means it manifests outstanding universal values of both Natural and Cultural significance.
- There are numerous glaciers inside the National Park with the **Zemu glacier** being the most significant one. The area is home to most endemic and rare species of flora and fauna including the **Snow Leopard and Himalayan Tahr**.
- World's third highest peak and India's highest is located Mt. Kanchenzunga located within KNP
- The KNP lies within **the Himalaya global biodiversity hotspot** and displays an unsurpassed range of sub-tropical to alpine ecosystems due to high altitudinal variations.
- The **cultural significance**: KNP is home to a sacred site of one of the world's leading religious traditions, Buddhism. The multi-layered sacred landscape of Khangchenzunga and the cultural and religious relevance of the hidden land is specific to Sikkim and is a unique example of co-existence and exchange between different religious traditions and people. **It is because of these heterogeneous mix that this was declared under MIXED HERITAGE SITE.**
- The indigenous religious and cultural practices of the Lepcha with regard to the ecology and the specific properties of local plants, which stand as an outstanding example of traditional knowledge and environmental preservation.

58. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Bhogali Bihu is a festival of Assam not West Bengal. Bulbul fight is organized during this harvest festival

Bulbul Fight

- Unlike large mammals fights, Bulbul fight is associated with members of a smaller species, the **Bulbuls**. It is organized on the day of Makar Sankranti which coincides with Assam's harvest festival Bhogali Bihu.
- People of surrounding villages catch bulbul chicks and rear them for a few weeks before they are taken to the temple premises on Makar Sankranti, the owners of the winners get various prizes.
- **There is no betting on the fights.** Some birds do sustain injuries during the fight. Those that lose are let off after trimmings the crest so that they do not enter a contest again.

Kambala

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Kambala is an annual Buffalo Race held (during Navaratri) as a part of tradition under the auspices of local landlords and households in coastal Karnataka.
- The 'track' used for Kambala is a paddy field filled with slush and mud. The contest takes place between two pairs of buffaloes, each pair raced in wet rice fields.
- Traditionally, it is sponsored by local Tuluva landlords and households in the coastal districts of Dakshina Kannada and Udupi and along Kasargod district of Kerala, a region collectively known as Tulu Nadu.

Jallikattu

- **Statement 3 is correct:** This festival which is intrinsic to the culture and tradition of Tamil Nadu is practiced as a part of Pongal celebrations which occurs annually in January.
- In this a bull is released into a crowd of people and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bull's back with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape.
- Participants hold the hump for as long as possible, attempting to bring the bull to a stop. In some cases, participants must ride long enough to remove flags on the bull's horns.

In News:

- There is increasing conflict between law, tradition and duties of Citizens. The law at Public debate is **Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960**. All the festivals in the question had been **banned** by respective High Court while Jallikatu was reprimanded by Supreme Court as well. A recent revised amendment with notification from State Governments were passed to accommodate massive protest and address sentiments of the locals.

59. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Bathukamma

- Option (d) is correct:** Bathukamma is a **nine day floral festival of Telangana** traditionally **celebrated by women across the state during Durga Navratri**. A beautiful flower stack is arranged in a unique style in shape of a temple, which usually consists of seasonal flowers, having medicinal values.
- It is the **state festival of Telangana** and **represents the cultural spirit of Telangana**.
- In Telugu, 'Bathukamma' **means 'Mother Goddess come Alive'** symbolizing the **patron Goddess of womanhood**. The festival is also regarded as the **Spring Festival of Goddess Gauri**. It is dedicated to Goddess Parvati as it is believed that Goddess Sati returned as Goddess Parvati. The festival is celebrated with joy and happiness as there are **dance performances, music, dramas** etc.
- Every year this festival is celebrated as per Telugu version of Hindu calendar in the **Bhadrapada Amavasya, also known as Mahalaya Amavasya**, usually in **September–October of Gregorian calendar**.

60. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Manipur Sangai Festival

- Statement 1 is incorrect:** Every year the State of **Manipur** celebrates the "Manipur Sangai Festival" from **21st to 30th November**.

- Statement 2 is correct:** The 'Festival' is **named after the State animal, Sangai, the endangered brow-antlered deer found only in Manipur**.
- The festival is labelled as the grandest festival of the State today and **helps promote Manipur as a world class tourism destination**. Every edition of the festival showcases the tourism potential of the state **in the field of Arts & Culture, Handloom, Handicrafts, Indigenous Sports, Cuisine, Music and Adventure sports of the state etc.**
- The **State's classical dance form, 'Ras Leela'** is quite famous all over the world for its distinctiveness from any other dance forms in India. The Ras Leela will form **an important part of the dance performances at the Manipur Sangai Festival 2018** besides the various **other folk dance performances like the Kabui Naga dance, Bamboo dance, Maibi dance, Lai Haraoba dance, Khamba Thoibi dance etc.** which will be showcased
- Unlike the previous editions of the festival, the 2018 edition of the Manipur Sangai Festival will be **organized at different locations in Imphal and Bishnupur District** keeping in view, the increasing number of visitors to the state during the festival.

61. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Ambubachi Festival

- Pair 1 is incorrect:** The **annual Ambubachi ('issuing forth of water') Mela** is the biggest religious congregation in the northeast of India at **Kamakhya Temple, Assam**.
- It is the **celebration of the menstruation of Mother Earth**. The common notion is that Ambubachi Mela is the **celebration of the annual menstruation of Goddess Kamakhya**.
- All temples in the surrounding areas remain closed for the first 3 days – the menstruation period of the Goddess. The cleansing happens on the 4th day, the temple is opened, and devotees receive blessings and prasad.

- ▶ The **prasad known as Rakta Bastra** is a red cloth which is believed to be soaked in the menses of the Goddess.
- ▶ Goddess Kamakhya is **Goddess Kameshwari** (source as well as the fulfilment of all the desires of mankind).

Losar Festival

- ▶ **Pair 2 is correct:** The traditional festival of Losar is celebrated in **Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir, Tibet** and by **Monpa tribe of Arunachal Pradesh** majorly **to mark the beginning of New Year in this Himalayan region**. The 10 day long festival began with **illumination of religious and residential places** and by **visiting monasteries** for prayer and religious offering before their deities.
- ▶ Losar is **Tibetan word for 'new year'**. It is an important social and religious celebration in Ladakh. The rites and the rituals that are followed during the Losar is an interesting **amalgamation of the Buddhist and the pre Buddhist Bon religious practices**.
- ▶ A medley of **cultural events, ancient rituals, traditional performances, music** accompanied with **dancing and celebration and dinner with relatives** are performed during this festival. There is blaring music events Houses are decorated with good luck signs. Prayer flags are hoisted in important religious places to welcome the New Year.
- ▶ **Chang, a local barley beer** is a popular drink for the Losar celebrations and grain from the harvest is kept for its brewing, as a part of preparations for the Losar celebrations. People wear **new clothes and adorn themselves in new jewellery** to enhance the festive mood in the air. The **slaughtering of the goats and the sheep** which were kept reserved for the festivities are done with a ritual to mark the beginning of the Losar celebrations.
- ▶ The variation of the **festival in Nepal is called Lhochhar** and is observed about eight weeks earlier than the Tibetan Losar.

Gudi Padwa

- ▶ **Pair 3 is incorrect:** Gudi Padwa is a New Year celebration in **Maharashtra**, celebrated in the **first month of Chaitra**.

- ▶ The festival marks the **beginning of Vasant Ritu and New Year** according to the Hindu calendar. Gudi Padwa also indicates **marks the completion of harvesting of Rabi crops**.
- ▶ It is said to **mark the day when Brahma created the world after the great flood. Lord Brahma is worshipped** on this day and the **Gudi, Brahma's flag (also called Brahmadvaj)**, is hoisted in every house as a **symbolic representation of Rama's victory over Ravana**.
- ▶ This day is celebrated with different names and for different reasons. In **Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, it's called Ugadi, at Karnataka, it's called Yugadi**. It's celebrated as **Cheti Chand by the Sindhi community, Navreh in Kashmir and Sajibu Nongma Panba Cheiraoba in Manipur**.

62. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Sankalp Parva-Sankalp se Siddhi

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** 'Sankalp Parva-Sankalp se siddhi' (Attainment through Resolve) is a major cultural event organized by the **Ministry of Culture**.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The aim of the celebration is to appeal to the youth and other stakeholders to come forward and join hands for **working for a new India by 2022** as the nation would be observing **75th anniversary of the Quit India Movement** in August 2022, and will complete 75 years as an independent nation.
- ▶ The New India Movement **2017-2022** envisions an **India free from Poverty, Corruption, Terrorism, Communalism, Casteism and Un-cleanliness**.

63. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Sunburn Festival

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** Sunburn Festival, India's biggest **Electronic Dance Music Festival**, attracts more than 3, 50,000 people and hundreds of artists every year.

- ▶ After years of being held on **Vagator Beach in Goa**, it has shifted its venue to the hills of Pune and rebranded itself to **Sunburn Hills**
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The venue for Sunburn Festival in 2018 is the **Oxford Golf Resort in Pune, located on the Mumbai-Bangalore highway**.
- ▶ Sunburn festival was started in the year **2007** as the brainchild of **Nikhil Chinapa and Percept Entertainment**.
- ▶ The festival showcases handpicked artists, along with some of the most renowned DJ's from across the world. Some of the genres of music which make the event an exciting and lively one are Trance, House, Techno, Drum & Bass, Psy-trance and others.
- ▶ Another big draw of the festival is the huge line-up of international celebrities who attend it.

64. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Ganga Sagar Mela:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect :** **Ganga Sagar Mela, also known as Ganga Sagar Yatra or Ganga Snan**, is the annual gathering of Hindu pilgrims to take holy dip in River Ganga before she merges in the Bay of Bengal Sea during **Makar Sankranti at Sagar Island or Sagardwip in West Bengal, India**.
- ▶ The Gangasagar fair begins a couple of days early and ends on the day after Sankranti. Hindu pilgrims from India and around the world arrive at Sagar Island to take a holy dip in sacred waters of Ganga River before she merges in the Bay of Bengal.
- ▶ Thousands of Hindus take holy dip at the auspicious time on Makar Sankranti day morning and offer prayers to **Lord Surya (sun god)**. The holy dip is believed to wash the sins away and lead to the **attainment of Moksha**.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** After performing Ganga Snan, pilgrims visit the **Kapilmuni Temple** situated nearby. This is an ancient temple and is one of its kinds in India.

- ▶ Devotees start to arrive in the first week of January and the venue attracts maximum pilgrims on the Makar Sankranti day.

65. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Nabakalebar Rath Yatra

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** **Nabakalebara festival** is an ancient ritual that is observed in the **Shree Jagannath Temple at Puri, Odisha** at predefined time according to Hindu Calendar.
- ▶ **Naba means new and Kalebara is body.** In this festival, the idols of **Lord Jagannath, Balabhadra and Subhadra** are replaced by new idols as it is believed that Lord Shree Jagannath adorns new body during Nabakalebara.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** It usually comes in every **twelve to nineteen years** based on the auspicious **two months of Ashadha in a year called as Purusottam month** as per the Hindu calendar.
- ▶ **President Ram Nath Kovind has released Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 10 commemorative coins** on the occasion of Nabakalebar festival at a function held in Puri, Odisha.

66. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Wangala Festival

- ▶ **Option (c) is correct:** **Wangala Festival of Meghalaya** is a most popular festival among the **Garos** of Meghalaya, India. Wangala Festival is a harvest festival **held in honour of Saljong, the Sun-god of fertility**. The celebration of the Wangala Festival marks the end of a period of toil, which brings good output of the fields. It also signifies the onset of winter.
- ▶ Also known as a **100 drums festival**, Wangala Festival is the occasion when the tribals offer sacrifices to please their main deity Saljong - the Sun God.
- ▶ It is generally celebrated for two days and sometimes continues for even a week. The ceremony performed on first day is known as **"Ragula" is performed inside the house of the chief**. On the second day is known as "Kakkat". People

young and old dressed in their colourful costumes with feathered headgears dance to the tune of music played on long oval-shaped drums.

- ▶ This is the occasion to relax and for days the hills and valleys echoes with the extraordinary beat of drums. The popular dance forms are performed during the festival, itself has certain subtle variations, the main motif being a queue of two parallel lines - one of men and other of women clad in their festive fineries. Young and old join the festivities with equal enthusiasm. While the men beat the drums, the line moves forward in rhythmic accord. The 'orchestra' of men includes drums, gong and flutes, punctuated by the sonorous music of an primitive flute made of buffalo horn. There is a notable sense of tempo in the performers, young and old, and the energetic dance leaves a lasting impression upon the beholder.
- ▶ Basically, the Wangala Festival is a way to preserve and promote the cultural identity of Garos in Meghalaya. This is one way to exhibit the culture and tradition of the region.

67. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Statue of Equality

- ▶ **Option (b) is correct:** The **world's second tallest statue** of a seated figure, at 216 feet of Bhakti saint Ramanujacharya is in Hyderabad, named as "**Statue of Equality**".
- ▶ Currently, **the Great Buddha of Thailand** is the tallest statue, at 302-feet.
- ▶ Once the Ramanujacharya statue is unveiled, it will become the second tallest, a distinction now held by the Guanyin figure on Mount Xiqiao in China's Guangdong region, at 203 feet.
- ▶ Rāmānuja's philosophical foundation was **qualified monism and is called Vishishtadvaita** in the Hindu tradition.
- ▶ His ideas are one of three subschools in Vedānta, the other two are known as Ādi Shankara's Advaita (absolute monism) and Madhvāchārya's Dvaita (dualism)

- ▶ **Madhavacharya** ranks with Sankaracharya and Ramanuja as one of the three principal philosophers of the Vedanta system. He **propounded Dvaita or dualism**. According to him, the final aim of man is the direct perception of Hari which leads to Moksha or eternal bliss.
- ▶ **Nimbarka**, was a younger contemporary of Ramanuja. He was worshipper of Krishna and Radha. He founded **Dvaitadvaita or dualistic monism**. He wrote Vedanta Parijata-saurabha, a commentary on Brahmasutras. He settled in Mathura.
- ▶ The **Statue of Unity** dedicated to the iron man **of India Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel** is all set to be unveiled by Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 31st October, the birth anniversary of Sardar Patel.
- ▶ The work of 182-meter tall statue has been completed after round the clock work by 3,400 labourers and 250 engineers at **Sadhu Bet island on Narmada River in Gujarat**.

68. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Deen Dayal Hastakal Sankul:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** Deendayal Hastkala Sankul is a trade facilitation centre for handicrafts at Varanasi.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Sankul will facilitate the weavers/ artisans/exporters in promotion of handlooms/handicrafts in **both domestic and international markets**.
- ▶ The Crafts Museum in the Sankul will preserve the traditional handloom/ handicrafts products of Varanasi and showcase the handloom & handicraft products.
- ▶ The Sankul consists of the automated BMS (Building Management Systems), power backup, and system to protect fire, central air conditioner, ventilation systems, lifts and escalators to help the people to move in the center. The center is centrally monitored by CCTV system for security and safety.

69. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Thanjavur Paintings

- ▶ It is a classical South Indian painting style, which was inaugurated from the town of Thanjavur and spread across the adjoining and geographically contiguous old Tamil country.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** It has the influence of Deccani, Vijayanagar, Maratha and even European or Company styles of painting.
- ▶ Thanjavur paintings are characterised by rich, flat and vivid colors, simple iconic composition, glittering gold foils overlaid on delicate but extensive gesso work and inlay of glass beads and pieces or very rarely precious and semi-precious gems.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The gold foil used liberally in Thanjavur paintings serves two objectives: the glitter makes the painting more attractive, and it also prolongs the life of the artefact.
- ▶ Essentially serving as devotional icons, the subjects of most paintings are Hindu gods, goddesses, and saints. Episodes from Hindu Puranas, Sthala-puranas and other religious texts were visualised, sketched or traced and painted with the main figure or figures placed in the central section of the picture. It is surrounded by several subsidiary figures, themes and subjects. There are also many instances when Jain, Sikh, Muslim, other religious and even secular subjects were depicted in Tanjore paintings.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** It has been recognized as a Geographical indication by the Government of India in 2007-08.
- ▶ A team of researchers have found a solution that uses Raman spectroscopy to tell whether the foil used in the paintings is made of gold or some other cheaper material. The researchers tested ten 'gold foils' and found only three to be genuine. In the case of paintings, only one or two out of ten turned out to be genuine gold foil.
- ▶ **Raman spectroscopy:** It is a spectroscopic technique which is used to analyze vibrational, rotational, and other low-frequency modes in a system. Raman spectroscopy is commonly used in the branch of chemistry to provide a fingerprint by which molecules can be identified.

70. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Incredible India 2.0

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct and Statement 2 is incorrect:** *Ministry of Tourism launched "Incredible India 2.0 Campaign" which marks a shift from the present generic promotions being undertaken across the world, to market specific promotional plans and product specific creatives*, with greater focus on digital presence and social media.
- ▶ The Incredible India 2.0 Campaign is being released in the prime existing markets as well as important potential markets. Niche tourism products like Heritage Tourism, Adventure Tourism, Cruise Tourism, Rural Tourism, Wellness & Medical Tourism, MICE, Golf, etc. are being promoted through the Incredible India 2.0 Campaign.

71. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Swachh Paryatan App:

- ▶ **Statement 1 and 2 are correct:** Union Government has launched 'Swachh Parayatan' mobile application **to keep tourist places clean**.
- ▶ The project is being implemented by **the Union Ministry of Tourism through Delhi eGovernance Society (DeGS) and National Informatics Centre (NIC)**.
- ▶ Initially the application facility will be available for **25 Adarsh Smarak Monuments protected by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)**.
- ▶ The mobile app will be monitored by the **project monitoring unit of Swachh Bharat Mission** in the Union Ministry of Tourism.
- ▶ This mobile app will enable citizens, tourists to take photograph of garbage seen at the monument and upload it on the app along with his or her remarks.
- ▶ On uploading images and remarks in the app, it will send an SMS to the **ASI Nodal Officer** concerned with the monument to take further action to clean the garbage.
- ▶ Thereafter, the Nodal Officer will send confirmation about the redressal of the complaint through an SMS.

- Initially this application will be available only on Android Phones and later it will be made available on Apple and Microsoft platforms.

72. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Rashtriya Ekta Diwas was observed nationwide for first time on 31st October 2014, to commemorate the **139th birth anniversary** of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was posthumously awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian honour, **in 1991**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** '**Run for Unity**' campaign: The **Run for Unity** campaign is a nationwide marathon that was organised on first Rashtriya Ekta Diwas. It was organized in all cities, towns and villages of India. This campaign was to pay tribute to the efforts made by Sardar Patel to unite India.
- **Objective of the Commemoration Rashtriya Ekta Diwas**
- This day will create awareness among the people about Sardar Patel's contribution towards India's freedom struggle and ensuring national integration in India. He played a pivotal role in the merger of princely states with British ruled India to form a sovereign united country called India.

73. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Wooden Mask of Kushmandi

- **West Bengal** is famous for its unique art form and the mask is one of these art forms. Mainly there are two types of mask - **Wooden Mask** and **Mask** made of **paper and pulp**.
- The wooden masks are found in the northern part of Bengal. **Kushmundi of Dakshin Dinajpur is home to 250 crafts persons who are involved in making wooden masks locally called as "Mukha," inexorably linked to the Gombhira dance.**

- **Bold and demonic look is the characteristic feature of the masks.**
- The ecstatic wooden mask of Kushmandi in Dakshin Dinajpur district is associated with the **Rajbangshi community** of the area.
- The wood is generally sourced from the Gamar trees as it is a soft wood .

Boka chaul

- Its a native rice of the **State of Assam** which is well-known for its **unique property of preparation by just soaking it in water at room temperature**. It is a variety of rice grown in many parts of lower Assam, including Nalbari, Barpeta, Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Dhubri, Chirang, Bongaigaon, Kokrajhar and Baksa.
- It is grown mostly for personal consumption by farmers and is sold in farming areas for Rs 60-80 per kg as opposed to Rs 100-150 per kg across towns and cities.
- Traditionally in Assamese culture, at the eleventh hour of arrival of guests or during the need of savouring homemade light dishes at any undecided moments or at the time of guerrilla warfare in want of hurriedly consumable dishes Boka Chaul has always been the first preference that can be easily prepared without requiring any fuel.

Alphonso Mango

- Better known as '**Hapus**' in **Maharashtra**, these mangoes are demanded in domestic and international markets for their taste and pleasant fragrance /vibrant colour.

Shahi Litchi

- Its cultivated mainly in **North Bihar** (Muzaffarpur, Samastipur, Vaishali, East Champaran and Begusarai) **Shahi litchi** juicy aril with very good sugar acid blend and aroma.
- According to agriculture scientists, due to high calcium content in the soil, **litchi is better in these areas**. A total of 3 lakh metric tonnes of different varieties of litchi were produced in Bihar in 2017-18, out of which 60 per cent were Shahi litchis.

74. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 2 and statement 3 are correct:** *National Virtual Library of India* is a project set up by the **Ministry of Culture**, Government of India under the National Mission on Libraries.
- The execution of the project is carried out by multiple institutions including:
- IITB (Indian Institute of Technology Bombay), Mumbai
- CDAC (Centre for Development of Advanced Computing), Pune
- Indira Gandhi National Open University), New Delhi.
- It is a project in the larger vision of putting information of the entire Indian cultural heritage in the digital Web world.
- The main goal of this project is to create, collect, encode, and collate various digital artifacts related to Indian culture, in the form of a portal, and to allow relevant information access through web-based search.
- **Note:** *Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (C-DAC)* is the premier R&D organization of the **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology** (MeitY) for carrying out R&D in IT, Electronics and associated areas

75. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

UNESCO Global Geoparks:

- **Statement 1 and 3 are correct:** Global Geoparks are single, unified **geographical areas where sites and landscapes of international geological significance** which are managed with a holistic concept of protection, education and sustainable development.
- At present, there are 140 UNESCO Global Geoparks in 38 countries.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Lonar Lake in Maharashtra and St Mary's Island and Malpe beach in the coastal Karnataka were **recently referred** by Geological Survey of India-GSI's as candidates for UNESCO Global Geopark Network Status.

Lonar Lake

- Located at Lonar in Buldhana district of Maharashtra, this is the only known meteorite crater in basaltic rock. It is relatively young at just 50,000 years old and was created during Pleistocene Epoch. This lake lies in a basalt impact structure and is both **saline and alkaline** in nature.

St. Mary's island

- St. Mary's Islands is also known as **Coconut Island and Thonsepar**. These are a set of four small islands in the Arabian Sea off the coast of Malpe in Udupi of Karnataka. It is estimated to be an 88 million year old formation that goes back to a time when Greater India broke away from Madagascar.

76. Correct option: (c)

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The **UNESCO Creative Cities Network** (UCCN) was created in 2004 to promote cooperation with and among cities that have identified creativity as a strategic factor for sustainable urban development.
- The Network covers seven creative fields: **Crafts and Folk Arts, Media Arts, Film, Design, Gastronomy, Literature and Music**.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** **Chennai (added for its 6000 year old Musical Tradition) the third Indian city on the list of UNESCO Creative Cities list. Varanasi (added as City of Music), Jaipur (City of Crafts and Folk art)**
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Urban areas are today's principal breeding grounds for the development of new strategies, policies and initiatives aimed at making culture and creativity a driving force for sustainable development and urban regeneration through the stimulation of growth and innovation and the promotion of social cohesion, citizen well-being and inter-cultural dialogue.
- Towards this the **Creative Cities Network** of UNESCO, works as a platform for reflection on the role of creativity in sustainable development but also as a breeding ground of action and innovation, which can help in the implementation of the **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**.

77. Correct Option: (d)

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The International Buddhist Conclave (held every two year) is to **showcase and project the Buddhist Heritage in India and boost tourism to the Buddhist sites in the country and cultivate friendly ties with countries and communities interested in Buddhism.**
- ▶ India has a rich ancient Buddhist Heritage with several important sites associated with the life of Lord Buddha.
- ▶ **Buddha Path** refers to the extraordinary teachings of the Buddha which is called the **Middle Path** whose practice brings purity of mind and leads to Peace, Happiness and Harmony within and also in the Society as well.
- ▶ **International Buddhist Conclave is organised biennially by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.**
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** The earlier International Buddhist Conclaves were organized in New Delhi and Bodhgaya (February 2004), Nalanda and Bodhgaya (February 2010), Varanasi and Bodhgaya (September 2012), Bodhgaya and Varanasi (September 2014) and in Sarnath/Varanasi and Bodhgaya (October 2016).
- ▶ **Note** that in every IBC -Bodhgaya is chosen as one of the places.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The theme of the 6th edition (in 2018) is "Buddha Path – The Living Heritage".

78. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Muziris Heritage Project

- ▶ Muziris was an ancient sea port on the Malabar Coast in Kerala which served as one of the world's greatest trading center in East. The port was used for trade of goods ranging from spices to precious stones with Greeks, Romans and rest of the World during 3rd century BC to 4th century AD.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** *The port also has its name mentioned in the Sangam literature and is also designated as the first place from where Christianity entered India.* Besides all these, the

Muziris region was well known for its warmth and hospitality towards people of all cultures and religions. With the passage of time, the port lost its glory and identity.

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** Muziris Heritage Project is India's **largest Heritage conservation project**. This is to bring back the past glory and to revive its lost legacy.

79. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Gandhi Heritage Mission is an initiative of Government of India which seeks to restore, preserve the legacy of all places associated with Gandhi's life and also digitise it. This is done by declaring such sites as '**Gandhi Heritage Sites**'.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** It was launched in 2008 on the recommendation of a government constituted panel headed by Gandhi's grandson **Gopalkrishna Gandhi**.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** Among its major recommendations were the establishment of **Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission, and the development of a website, containing a catalogue of Gandhi's heritage, to be run and maintained by the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad.**
- ▶ Under the Mission 39 sites have been identified. These include Rajkot and Porbandar in Gujarat, Tilak Ghat in Chennai, Mani Bhavan in Mumbai, Beliaghata in Kolkata, Yervada Jail in Pune and **the place in Madurai where Gandhi adopted loin-cloth as his only clothing.** It includes **some foreign locations in South Africa, United Kingdom, Mauritius, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh.**

80. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

National Mission on Manuscripts'

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The National Mission for Manuscripts (NMM) was established in the year 2003 by the **Ministry of Culture to document, preserve and digitize the vast manuscript wealth of India.**

- These documented repository will be made available to researcher and scholars (**not to everyone**) through a **Trusted Digital Repository**. The ultimate object of the Mission is to establish a **Digital Manuscripts Repository** in which researchers and scholars can view and consult the manuscripts to understand our past in its totality.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect: Project Mausam** is a project which aims to explore the Indian Ocean 'world'—by collecting archaeological and historical research and document the diversity of cultural, commercial and religious interactions in the Indian Ocean.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** It also aims to promote research on themes related to the study of **Maritime Routes**. This is also an initiative of **Ministry of Culture** to be implemented by the Archaeological Survey of India. It is largely to enhance India's soft power as a counter to China's **One Belt One Road** initiative.

81. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Important missions working under Ministry of Culture:

- National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities
- National Mission on Manuscripts
- National Mission on Libraries
- Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission.

National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities:

- **Documentation and Creation of suitable database on India's heritage and sites for information and dissemination to planners, researchers etc and for better management of such cultural resources.**
- To promote **awareness and sensitize** people concerning the benefits of preserving the historical and cultural aspects of built heritage, sites and antiquities.
- Help in developing synergy between institutions like Archaeological Survey of India, State Departments, concerned Institutions and NGOs to generate close interaction.

National Mission on Manuscripts (NMM)-inception in 2003

- India has the largest repository of manuscripts in the world. Hence conservation becomes more important.
- **NMM's mandate is to identify, document, conserve and make accessible the manuscript heritage of India.** It is a national effort for logical, radical and urgent response to a very contemporary challenge – of reclaiming the inheritance contained in manuscripts, **often in a poor state of preservation.**
- **National Mission for Manuscripts is first national initiative which is comprehensive in the world and caters to the need of conserving manuscripts and disseminating knowledge contained therein.**
- Its motto '**Conserving the Past for the Future**'.

National Mission on Libraries:

- National Mission on Libraries seeks to transform India into a **knowledge based society.**
- Public libraries have a major role to play in realizing this goal. Towards this end Public Library System & Services are revamped to provide digital content-based services to the citizens at large.
- **Raja Rammohan Roy Library Foundation** has been declared as the nodal agency for the National Mission on Libraries for administrative, logistic, planning and budgeting purposes.

Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission

- Gandhi Heritage Mission is an initiative of Government of India under **Ministry of Culture** which seeks to restore, preserve the legacy of all places associated with Gandhi's life and also digitise it. This is done by declaring such sites as '**Gandhi Heritage Sites**'.
- It was launched in 2008 on the recommendation of a government constituted panel headed by Gandhi's grandson **Gopalkrishna Gandhi.**
- Among its major recommendations were the establishment of **Gandhi Heritage Sites Mission, and the development of a website, containing a catalogue of Gandhi's heritage, to be run and**

maintained by the Sabarmati Ashram in Ahmedabad.

- ▶ Under the Mission 39 sites have been identified. These include Rajkot and Porbandar in Gujarat, Tilak Ghat in Chennai, Mani Bhavan in Mumbai, Beliaghat in Kolkata, Yervada jail in Pune and ***the place in Madurai where Gandhi adopted loin-cloth as his only clothing.*** It includes ***some foreign locations in South Africa, United Kingdom, Mauritius, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh.***

82. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- ▶ **Statement 1 and 2 are correct:** Sanskriti is a Mobile App (launched by **Ministry of Culture**) to ***view cultural events of India to everyone having smartphones (free of cost).***
- ▶ The main categories of events that can be viewed are ***Music, Theatre, Dance, Exhibitions, Film Shows, Literature, Lectures and Programs for children.***
- ▶ The apps (downloadable from Google play store) gives the list of events and automatically detects current location of the mobile and the city is selected accordingly. User can also select city of his choice and see the listings.

83. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- ▶ **Statement 1 and 3 are incorrect:** There is a need to have a consolidated database of information about cultural assets and resources i.e. ***cultural inventory*** at one place for essential planning, sustainable economic development and for preserving the scattered and extinct art forms. Towards this end, **Ministry of Culture**, Government of India has launched the following program during ***(150th Birth centenary of Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyay)***

National Mission on Cultural Mapping of India.

- ▶ The mission aims at converting the ***vast and widespread cultural canvas of India into an objective cultural map,*** designing a mechanism to fulfill the

aspirations of the whole artist community of the nation and preserving the rich cultural heritage of this country in the form of a cultural repository of artists and art forms.

- ▶ Encompasses ***data mapping, demography building formalising the processes and bringing all the cultural activities under one web based umbrella for better results.***
- ▶ The Mission ***seeks to open a direct channel of communication of artists with the Government and peer to peer communication among artists for talent honing and handholding of each other.***

Objectives:

- ▶ **Statement 2 and 4 are correct:**
 - Establish the cultural mapping (i.e. database of cultural assets and resources) via running nationwide cultural awareness programme called Hamari Sanskriti Hamari Pahchan Abhiyan for the development of all art forms and artists. This Abhiyan will take care of their aspirations & needs by providing a robust mechanism under "Design for Desire and Dream" project.
 - The Mission will run the Abhiyan also by arranging "Sanskritik Pratibha Khoj Samaroh Din" at various levels of this project.
 - Establish a National Cultural Working Place (NCWP) portal for obtaining information, knowledge sharing, participation, performance and awards in the field of all art forms.
 - To provide support in effective utilisation of financial & intellectual resources, minimising wastage of time in talent scouting and providing an opportunity for developing cultural inventory including artistes and art forms.
 - Ranking/ Certification of attainments of any kind at any level acquired through formal or non-formal means in conventional or non-conventional art forms.
 - Systematically building a comprehensive database of the capabilities of every individual artist

over a period of time and developing a need based schemes/ provisions of Scholarship/Grants/Awards etc.

- All time availability of desired database on cultural assets and resources at village, district, State and national levels for self-paced learning.
- Identify places where platforms like Kala Grams, Craft Melas, etc. may be developed for sharing of ideas, techniques, and resource pooling for planned development and promotion of cultural tourism.
- Development of GIS (Geographical Information System) based resource inventory Standardisation & Quality Assurance of e-Content to make them world class.
- Spreading Digital Literacy for teacher empowerment and encouraging teachers/gurus to be available on the internet for guidance/ mentoring of the artists along with online evaluation processes for artists. 16. Development of interfaces for other cognitive faculties which would also help physically challenged artists. These efforts may cut across all the content generation activities.

84. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is an international association that works for the conservation and protection of **cultural heritage** around the world and offers **advice to UNESCO on world heritage sites**
- When the Indian state of Kerala and neighbouring districts of Karnataka were hit by the most devastating floods in nearly a century, conservation architects banded together to begin the arduous process of **documenting and rescuing affected cultural heritage**: buildings, movable objects, crafts, landscapes, libraries and cultural traditions and rituals.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** With the help of ICOMOS India, **the Kerala Heritage Rescue Initiative** was initiated using a crowdmap to collect data on **damaged cultural heritage of all types**.

- The information collected through this survey was used to help in visualizing the location, extent and degree of damage and subsequently prioritizing emergency interventions to damaged heritage through evacuation, salvage and stabilization.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Dr Rohit Jigyasu, conservation and risk management professional and **president of ICOMOS India** was elected as the **Vice-President of ICOMOS**. He is the **first Indian to get elected to the bureau of ICOMOS**. Toshiyoko Kono from Japan has been elected as the President.

85. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

World Hindi Conference

- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** **World Hindi Conference (Vishva Hindi Sammelan)** is a world conference on Hindi language. The conference consists of several Hindi scholars, writers and laureates from different parts of the world to contribute the language. The objective of the Conference is to **deliberate on how Hindi could be a medium of serving mankind in the prevailing environment** and having imbibed the spirit of 'Seva propounded by Mahatma Gandhi, how Hindi could get recognized in the UN and move forward as a world language serving the cause of humanity. Further, how could it give to the world the motto of '**Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam**' which is at the root of the Indian culture, thereby infusing the feeling of 'one world one family'.

World Sanskrit Conference

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** several Sanskrit scholars from major Indian universities perceived that the International Congress of Orientalists "did not allow sufficient scope for full discussion of Sanskrit and allied subjects". These scholars approached the Government of India, which arranged to convene the first World Sanskrit Conference at New Delhi in March 1972. Since then it has been held in North America, Europe, Asia and Australia

International Buddhist Conclave

- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** The **International Buddhist Conclave** (held biennially) is to **showcase and project the Buddhist Heritage in India and boost tourism to the Buddhist sites in the country and cultivate friendly ties with countries and communities interested in Buddhism.**
- ▶ India has a rich ancient Buddhist Heritage with several important sites associated with the life of Lord Buddha.
- ▶ **Buddha Path** refers to the extraordinary teachings of the Buddha which is called the **Middle Path** whose practice brings purity of mind and leads to Peace, Happiness and Harmony within and also in the Society as well.
- ▶ **International Buddhist Conclave is organised biennially by Ministry of Tourism, Government of India.**
- ▶ The earlier International Buddhist Conclaves were organized in New Delhi and Bodhgaya (February 2004), Nalanda and Bodhgaya (February 2010), Varanasi and Bodhgaya (September 2012), Bodhgaya and Varanasi (September 2014) and in Sarnath/Varanasi and Bodhgaya (October 2016).
- ▶ **Note** that in every IBC -Bodhgaya is chosen as one of the places.
- ▶ The theme of the 6th edition (in 2018) is "Buddha Path – The Living Heritage".

World Kannada Conference

- ▶ **Statement 4 is correct:** World Kannada Conference is always held within Karnataka.

86. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Tholu bommalata

- ▶ Tholu bommalata literally means the (dance of leather dolls). It is a shadow theatre **tradition of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and part of Karnataka.**
- ▶ Among the many traditions, Tholu bommalata puppets are definitely the most peculiar for their large sizes. The heights of these puppets range from 120 to 180 centimetres; and at times almost two meters as well. Dimensions

can vary according to regional traditions. In different areas of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, there are differences in aspects and techniques of puppetry .

- ▶ Dolls are fashioned of translucent, coloured leather. These are projected on a small screen, like colour photographic transparencies. Animals, birds, gods, and demons dominate the screen. The puppeteer manipulates them from behind with two sticks. Strong lamps are arranged so that the size, position, and angle of the puppets change with the distance of the light.

87. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Lalit Kala Academy

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Sangeet Natak Akademi functions as the apex body of the performing arts in the country to preserve and promote the vast cultural heritage of India expressed in music, dance and drama. It also works with governments and art academies in states and territories of the country.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Lalit Kala Akademi or National Academy of Art is India's national academy of fine arts. It is an autonomous organisation, established in New Delhi in 1954 by Government of India to promote and propagate understanding of Indian art, in and outside the country.
- ▶ Lalit Kala Akademi provides scholarships and a fellow program, and sponsors and organises exhibitions in India and overseas. It publishes a bilingual journal. It is funded by the Union Ministry of Culture. Its headquarters are at Ravindra Bhawan, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
- ▶ In April 2015, Government of India took over management control of Lalit Kala Akademi citing complaints regarding alleged administrative and financial irregularities in its functionin.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** National School of Drama (or NSD) is a theatre training institute situated at New Delhi, India. It is an autonomous organization under Ministry of Culture, Government of India. It was set up in 1959 by the Sangeet Natak Akademi, and became an independent school in 1975.

88. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Hindustani classical music is the traditional music of northern regions of the Indian subcontinent. It may also be called North Indian classical music or sastriya sangit. Besides vocal music, which is considered to be of primary importance, its main instruments are the sitar and sarod (not veena). Classical music can be divided into melody and rhythm; there is no concept of harmony.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Carnatic music is usually performed by a small ensemble of musicians, consisting of a principal performer (usually a vocalist), a melodic accompaniment (usually a violin), a rhythm accompaniment (usually a mridangam), and a tambura, which acts as a drone throughout the performance. Other typical instruments used in performances may include the ghatam, kanjira, morsing, venu flute, veena, and chitraveena. The greatest concentration of Carnatic musicians is to be found in the city of Chennai. Various Carnatic music festivals are held throughout India and abroad, including the Madras Music Season, which has been considered to be one of the world's largest cultural events.
- **Statement 3 is correct:**

Areas of differences	Carnatic	Hindustani
Ragas	72 ragas	6 major ragas
Instruments	Veena, Mridangam and Mandolin	Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor
Influence	Indigenous	Afghan Persian and Arab
Sub-styles	Only one particular prescribed style of singing	Several sub-styles
Freedom	Freedom to improvise	Scope to do variations and improvise

Vocal and instruments	Both have equal importance	More importance to vocal music
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89. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Kalbeliya or Khabliya is one of the most sensuous dance forms of Rajasthan, performed by a tribe of the same name. They are famous for their dance which is an integral part of their culture. Both men and women in the tribe participate in this activity to celebrate joyful occasions.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Alkap is a form of Bengali folk performance popular in the districts of Murshidabad, Malda and Birbhum in West Bengal and Chapai Nawabganj, Randajshahi in Bangladesh.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Huyen langlon is an Indian 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 (armed combat) and sarit sarak (unarmed fighting). The primary weapons of huyen langlon are the thang (sword) and ta (spear).

90. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pali literature is concerned mainly with Theravada Buddhism, of which Pali is the traditional language. The earliest and most important Pali literature constitutes the Pali Canon, the scriptures of Theravada school.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Sanskrit is a language of ancient India with a documented history of about 3,500 years.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Pali is a Middle Indo-Aryan language native to the Indian subcontinent. It is widely studied because it is the language of the Pali Canon or Tripitaka, and is the sacred language of some religious texts of Hinduism and all texts of Theravada Buddhism. The earliest archaeological evidence of the existence of canonical Pali comes from Pyu city-states inscriptions found in Burma dated to the mid 5th to mid 6th century CE.

91. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Rajput architecture

- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The Rajputs had built magnificent fortresses at Chittorgarh, Amber (Jaipur), Jaisalmer, Jodhpur, Ranthambhor, Gwalior, and many other places. These forts were usually made on small hills and some barriers were also made to prevent the entry of any unwanted person. All the forts had magnificent walls and various towers.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** During 600 AD to 900 AD, the Rajputs had built the Rathas of Mahabalipuram, the Kailash temple at Ellora and the engravements of Elephanta.
- ▶ During 900 AD to 1200 AD, they had developed the Pallava, Chola and Hoysala temples. Also included are the Vishwanath and the Khandariya temples, the Khajuraho temples, the Surya temple at Konark, the Lingaraj temple at Bhubaneswar, the Jagannath temple in Puri and the Tejpala temple at Mt. Abu. Amongst these, the Khajuraho temples are considered the most beautiful, as those are made of pink buff-coloured and yellow fine grained sandstone.

92. Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

Mural Paintings

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The earliest surviving mural paintings in the Indian subcontinent are those of Ajanta. The paintings here were made in two phases. The oldest date to around the 2nd century B.C. The marvellous latter phase was around the 5th century A.D., under the patronage of the Vakatakas who ruled the Deccan.
- ▶ The history of Indian murals starts in ancient and early medieval times, from the 2nd century BC to 8th – 10th century AD. There are known more than 20 locations around India containing murals from this period, mainly natural caves and rock-cut chambers. The highest achievements of this time are the caves

of Ajanta, Bagh, Sittanavasal, Armamalai Cave (Tamil Nadu), Ravan Chhaya rock shelter, Kailasanatha temple in Ellora Caves.

- ▶ **Statement 2 is correct:** Murals from this period depict mainly religious themes of Buddhist, Jain and Hindu religions. There are though also locations where paintings were made to adorn mundane premises, like the ancient theatre room in Jogimara Cave and possible royal hunting lodge circa 7th-century AD – Ravan Chhaya rock shelter.

93. Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

Pahari School of Painting

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Pahari painting is an umbrella term used for a form of Indian painting, done mostly in miniature forms, originating from Himalayan hill kingdoms of North India, during 17th-19th century, notably Basohli, Mankot, Nurpur, Chamba, Kangra, Guler, Mandi, and Garhwal.
- ▶ The Pahari school developed and flourished during 17th-19th centuries stretching from Jammu to Almora and Garhwal, in the sub-Himalayan India, through Himachal Pradesh. Each created stark variations within the genre, ranging from bold intense Basohli Painting, originating from Basohli in Jammu and Kashmir, to the delicate and lyrical Kangra paintings, which became synonymous to the style before other schools of paintings developed.
- ▶ The Kangra style reached its pinnacle with paintings of Radha and Krishna, inspired by Jayadev's Gita Govinda.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Pahari painting grew out of the Mughal painting, though this was patronized mostly by the Rajput kings who ruled many parts of the region, and gave birth to a new idiom in Indian painting.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Bundi painting, important school of the Rajasthani style of Indian miniature painting that lasted from the 17th to the end of the 19th century.

94. Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Harappan Architecture

- ▶ **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The ruins of the towns of Indus Valley Civilization show signs of remarkable town planning and excellent sanitation system. The towns were laid out in a rectangular grid pattern and usually were divided into two or more parts of which the part to the west was smaller, however higher, known to be as a citadel. Also, the part to the east was comparatively larger but lower and the archaeologists called it 'the lower town'. The citadel comprised granaries, religious buildings, public buildings, and assembly halls while the lower town was divided into rectangular sections cut by wide roads at right angles to each other.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Mainly 3 types of buildings have been found in the excavation sites- dwelling houses, public buildings and public baths. The Harappans used burnt mud bricks of standardised size for the purpose of construction. Many layers of well-baked brick were laid out and then joined together using gypsum mortar. There were no stone built houses in the Indus cities.
- ▶ People built one or two-story houses on either side of the roads with rooms built around a courtyard. The Harappan city had a well-planned drainage system where every house had a drain connected to the street drains which further were connected to the bigger drains. The drains were also covered with the stone slabs that were laid in straight lines along with inspection holes for the clean-up purpose.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is correct:** Some of the major structures which were found in this civilization are "Great Bath" in Mohenjodaro and "Granary at Harappa. The Great Bath is a public water tank believed to have been used for special religious functions, where water was used to purify and confer the well-being on bathers. The granaries were also strategically designed with special air-ducts and raised platforms which helped in the storage of grains and protecting them from pests.

95. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Mauryan Architecture

- ▶ The Mauryan rulers commissioned a large number of architectural works for political as well as religious reasons. These works are referred to as Court Art.
- ▶ **Statement 1 is correct:** The Mauryan Empire was the first powerful empire to come to power in India. The capital at Pataliputra and the palaces at Kumrahar (three-storey wooden structure) were created to reflect the splendour of the Mauryan Empire. The palace of Chandragupta Maurya was inspired by the Achaemenid palaces at Persepolis in Iran. Wood was the principal building material. The palace walls were decorated with carvings and sculptures.
- ▶ **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Pillars were constructed as a symbol of the state or to commemorate battle victories. He also used pillars to propagate imperial sermons as well. On an average of 40 feet high, the pillars were usually made of chunar sandstone and comprised of four parts. A long Shaft formed the base and was made up of a single piece of stone or monolith. On top of it lay the capital, which was either lotus shaped or bell shaped. The bell shaped capitals were influenced by the Iranian pillars, as was the highly polished and lustrous finish of the pillars. Above the capital, there was a circular or rectangular base known as the abacus on which an animal figure was placed.
- ▶ The shaft of Achaemenian pillars were made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together and were generally attached to the state buildings unlike the Mauryan pillars that were independently erected by royal diction.
- ▶ **Statement 3 is incorrect:** This period saw the emergence of rock-cut cave architectures. During the Mauryan period, these caves were generally used as viharas, i.e. living quarters, by the Jain and Buddhist monks. The caves during Mauryan period were marked by a highly polished finish of the interior walls and decorative gateways.

96. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

Ashokan Pillar Edicts

- **Option (a) is correct:** Ashoka refers to himself as "Devnampiyadasi" or "Priyadarshi" (both refer to the beloved of the Gods) in a rock edict located in Maski, Karnataka.
- **Option (b) is incorrect:** The most celebrated of the Ashokan pillars is the one erected at Sarnath, the site of Buddha's First Sermon where he shared the Four Noble Truths (the dharma or the law). Currently, the pillar remains where it was originally sunk into the ground, but the capital is now on display at the Sarnath Museum.
- **Option (c) is incorrect:** Rummindei Pillar inscription refers to Asoka's visit to Lumbini & exemption of Lumbini from tax.
- **Option (d) is incorrect:** Nigalisagar Pillar inscription mentions that Asoka increased the height of stupa of Buddha Konakamana to its double size.

97. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

Jain Sculptures

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The sculpture can depict any of the twenty-four tirthankaras with images depicting Parshvanatha, Rishabhanatha, or Mahāvira being more popular. Jain sculptures are an example of Jain art. There is a long history of construction of Jain sculptures. Early examples include Lohanipur Torsos which has been regarded to be from the Maurya period, and images from the Kushan period from Mathura.[4]
- **Statement 2 is correct:** There are a few differences in Digambara and Svetambara depiction of idols. Digambara images are naked without any beautification whereas Svetambara ones are clothed and decorated with temporary ornaments.
- Jainism spread in all over Tamil Nadu during Sangam Age. One of the Tamil literature, called Paripadal probably belongs to 3rd century, mentions that there were propelling statues sculptured

in stone for different deities in the temple of God Murugan in Thirupparankundram. One among them was Jain statue. Others are Kaaman-Rathi (the deities of Love), Deity Indira (the king of so-called Heavenly people according to Indian mythology), Agaligai (wife of Saint Gaudham), and Buddha.

98. Correct Option: (a)

- **Option (a) is correct:** The Khajuraho Group of Monuments are group of Hindu and Jain temples in Madhya Pradesh. The name Khajuraho derived from Sanskrit word ('Kharjuravahaka') is the confluence of two words 'Kharjur' meaning date palm and 'Vahaka' meaning bearer. These are group of 25 temples spread over an area of approximately 6 square Km. There are 6 temples dedicated to Lord Shiva, 8 temples to Lord Vishnu, 1 each to Lord Ganesha and the Sun God, while 3 temples are dedicated to Jain Tirthankaras.
- The largest of the temples is the Kandariya Mahadeo Temple which is dedicated to the glory of lord Shiva. Khajuraho is one of the four holy sites dedicated to the glory of Lord Shiva, the other three being Gaya, Kashi and Kedarnath which represent a tradition of tolerance and acceptance
- The Parasvanath, Adinath, Shantinath and Ghantai temples are the ones dedicated to worshipping of the Jain Tirthankaras
- They are one of the UNESCO World Heritage Sites in India. The temples are famous for their Nagara-style architecture and their erotic sculptures.

99. Correct Option: (a)

Unique features of Odisha School:

- Exterior walls are lavishly decorated through intricate carvings but interior walls are plain
- No use of pillars- Instead of pillars, iron gridders were used, to support roof.
- Shikhara is called Deul and is almost vertical till the top when it suddenly curves sharply inwards
- **Option (a) is correct:** Sun temple at Konarak (c. A.D. 1250). Built in the

thirteenth century, it was conceived as a gigantic solar chariot with twelve pairs of exquisitely-ornamented wheels dragged by seven rearing horses. The temple comprised a sanctum with a lofty (presumably over 68 m. high) sikhara, a jagamohana (30. m. square and 30. m. high) and a detached nata-mandira (hall of dance) in the same axis, besides numerous subsidiary shrines. The sanctum and the nata-mandira have lost their roof. The nata-mandira exhibits a more balanced architectural design than that of other Orissan temples. The sanctum displays superb images of the Sun-god in the three projections which are treated as miniature shrines. The sanctum and the jagamohana together stand on a common platform studded with an intricate wealth of decorative ornaments and sculptures, often of a highly erotic.

100. Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **Option (a) is correct:** The Char Dham ("four abodes") is a set of four pilgrimage

sites in India. The Char Dham as defined by Adi Shankaracharya consists of four Vaishnavite pilgrimage sites

- Vaishnavite Hindus believe that visiting these sites helps achieve "Moksha" (salvation). It comprises Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri and Rameswaram. It is considered by Hindus that every Hindu must visit the char dhams during one's lifetime.
- All the given temples are from Gujarat.
- About Dwadkadhish temple: Dedicated to Lord Dwarkadhish (a form of Lord Krishna), the temple is 2500 years old. Located on confluence of Gomati River and Arabian Sea, the magnificent sandstone temple has 5 floors, supported by 60 columns and has beautiful wonderful carvings.
- Dwarkadhish temple is one of the Sapt Puris as per Hindu religion. The temple is also the 108th Divya Desam of Lord Vishnu. On the top of the temple is a flag that has a sun and a moon on it, which is changed three times in a day. The present structure of the temple was founded around 15th and 16th century.
