



# All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Art and Culture

Answer Key Explanation

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

**1. Solution : D**

The Tamil literature deals with the social divisions, crafts, urban centres like Muziris, Kaveri Pattinam, and Arikamedu etc. which traded with Romans. Tholkappiyam deals with Tamil grammar. The Tamil poetry also contains the achievements of kings/warriors in the form of Puram poetry. The epic Silappadikaram deals with the Kannagi cult i.e. the cult of chaste/ideal woman in South Indian society.

**2. Solution: B**

The Satavahana rulers were Brahmans, and they represented the march of triumphate Brahmanism. In Satavahana phase many Chaityas and Viharas were cut out of the solid rock in the north-western Deccan or Maharashtra with great skill and patience.

**3. Solution: D**

He talks about all of them, social division, slavery etc. municipal administration, six wings in military and roads etc.

**4. Solution: B**

The inscriptions do indicate about Kalinga war its subjugation. The king wanted the people to lead of a proper ethical life and emphasised their duties as a good human being. The king calls himself 'Beloved of Gods i.e. Devanam Piyadassi'.

**5. Solution: D**

'Mamalla' was title of Pallavan king

Narsimhavarman – I who constructed monolithic Ratha Temples in the city. On a rock surface, the theme of 'Kirtarjuniya' of Bharavi, has been sculpted, called Arjuna's Penance.

**6. Solution: B**

Amalaka, Ardhamandapa and Antrala are related to Nagara style. Anda is the domical part of Buddhist stupa.

**7. Solution: D**

In post-Maurya times Indian astronomy and astrology profited from contact with the Greeks. We notice many Greek terms about the movement of planets in Sanskrit texts. Indian astrology came to be influenced by Greek ideas, and from the Greek term horoscope was derived the term horashastra used for astrology in Sanskrit.

However, the Indians did not owe anything striking to the Greek in medicine, botany and chemistry. Working in glass during this period was especially influenced by foreign ideas and practices. In no other period in ancient India did glass-making make such progress as it did during this period.

**8. Solution: B**

Sanchi stupa, originally built in bricks, was later expanded with stones. Buddha has been shown with symbols, no image is found.

**9. Solution: B**

It was predominantly stone art and themes of Buddhism predominate in Ashokan Pillars, stupa art etc.

Yaksha and Yakshini figures are beautifully sculpted and depicted human features sharply and clearly which was not the case with Bronze Image of dancing girl from Mohenjodaro.

**10. Solution: A**

Theravada is a sect of Buddhism.  
All other terms are related to Jain Philosophy of Manyness of Reality.

**11. Solution: B**

Puhar, Arikamedu and Muziris were centres of Roman trade in Sangam age. Tamralipti was centre of trade in ancient period now in West Bengal.

**12. Solution: B**

Silver coins and Cowrie were the most used medium for common transaction.  
Gold coins were not used for common transactions.  
Copper coins were very fewer in number.

**13. Solution: A**

'Shreni' was a sort of craftsmen guild where people of one caste and vocation used to work in the form of an organisation.

**14. Solution: C**

Ajanta art developed over a period 700 years and is based on Buddhist themes. It is predominantly painting system but sculptures are also found. It had no royal patrons.

**15. Solution: C**

In post-maurya period, no big empire could be established; there was fragmentation of big Mauryan empire. However, abundance of coins, attributed to kings/dynasties were issued. Various foreigners from Central Asia,

Greeks etc. became Indianised. Buddha was represented in human form with Graeco-Roman features as well.

**16. Solution: C**

Buddha rejected the Varna system i.e. social divisions. Buddhism was open to all irrespective of any distinction.

**17. Solution: B**

Since much of the imperial administration was managed by feudatories and beneficiaries, the Gupta rulers did not require as many officials as the Mauryas did. They did not require too many officers also because, unlike the Maurya state, the Gupta state did not regulate economic activities on any big scale.  
The Guptas neither needed nor possessed the elaborate administrative machinery of Maurya times, and in some ways their political system appears to be feudal.

**18. Solution: D**

Best period for Sanskrit drama Science literature, particularly on astronomy and mathematics by Aryabhatta Samudragupta's and Chandragupta-II, military exploits took place.

**19. Solution: A**

Mahavira was the last Jaina teacher till date. All the Jaina teachings are based on the teachings of Mahavira and Masters before him.  
The Jaina teachings were propagated by using local languages.

**20. Solution: D**

The Mahasanghika or later Mahayan attribute divinity to Buddha and developed the concept of Bodhisattvas. One of them Padmapani, the lotus bearer is known for compassion.

**21. Solution: C**

Various Ashokan Inscriptions have been found in Karnataka and A.P. His inscriptions show

knowledge of Sangam Dynasties. Mauryan Emperor Chandragupta Maurya and other Jaina monks led by Bhadrabahu visited Karnataka.

**22. Solution: C**

Sangam Literature talks of Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.

Satiyaputras have been mentioned in Ashokan Inscriptions.

Cholas of Thanjavur ruled in early medieval India and was not one of Sangam Dynasties.

**23. Solution: D**

Gopa: Protector of cattle, used for Rayan

Gavyuti: measure of distance

Gomat: one who possess more cows i.e. rich man

**24. Solution: A**

They settled in the area of Indus and its tributaries, called Saptasindhava. They were involved in Intra-tribal battles and possessed variety of weapons made up of bronze and copper, used horse driven chariots.

The Aryans were engaged in two types of conflicts first, they fought with the pre-Aryans, and secondly, they fought amongst themselves. Intra tribal conflicts rocked the Aryan communities for a long time.

The Aryans fought amongst themselves and sometimes enlisted the support of the non-Aryan peoples for the purpose.

**25. Solution: A**

The administrative machinery of the Aryans in the Rig Vedic period worked with the tribal chief in the centre, because of his successful leadership in war.

However, the Rajan was a kind of chief, and he did not exercise unlimited power, for he had to reckon with the tribal organizations.

**26. Solution: B**

Both had knowledge of mathematics / geometry as is evident from system of town planning in Indus and construction of five-altars on geometric pattern in Aryan age. There was no temple worship in both the periods. Indus and early Aryan did not show any knowledge of Iron but later Aryan had sufficient knowledge of Iron.

**27. Solution: C**

It is Prehistoric art, mainly paintings made in rock shelters with natural colours obtained from vegetables, minerals etc.

**28. Solution: C**

On Ashokan pillars various symbols related to the life of Buddha have been shown.

Horse – renunciation.

Bull, Elephant, Lotus – Birth of Buddha.

Lion – symbol of Buddha.

However, Buddha's nirvana (enlightenment) shown by pipal tree and death i.e. mahaparinirvana (by stupa) have not been shown on Ashokan pillars.

**29. Solution: C**

Rituals and sacrifices became more elaborate like Ashwamedha sacrifice, performed with the purpose of territorial expansion.

However, the society became more divided, various types of social evils started in the later Vedic period.

In agriculture the use of iron implements resulted in surplus agriculture production. On the Vedic content various commentaries like Brahman literature, Aranyaka literature were compiled.

**30. Solution: C**

Upanishads advocate union of soul with universal soul. They reject the method of rituals and sacrifices for the same. They advocate the path of knowledge for such union.

They believe in re-birth and trans migration of soul. They believe in the theory of Karma.

**31. Solution: C**

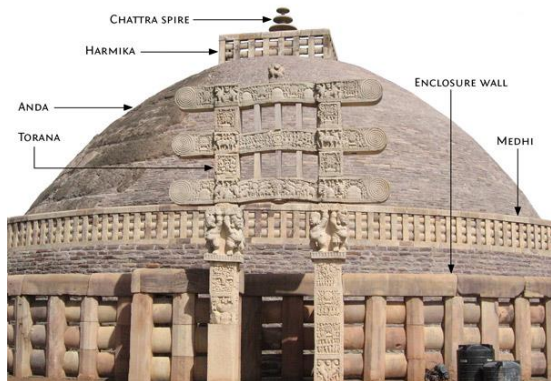
**32. Solution: B**

Punch-marked – Post vedic age  
Dynastic coins – Foreign Dynasties Indo-Greeks  
Coins with Lord Shiva – Vima Kadphises Coins with music instrument (veena) - Samudragupta

**33. Solution: A**

Uposatha was a ceremony in which the Buddhist monk used to confess their sins committed during the rainy season stay i.e. Vasa.

All other terms are related to Buddhist stupa.



**34. Solution: D**

All the above are sites of cave art Barabar (Gaya), Badami (Karnataka), Karle (Nasik), Guntapalle (A.P.) and Udaigiri (M.P).

**35. Solution: A**

Hathigumpha Inscription, king Kharvela speaks of a long irrigation canal constructed by a Nanda king.

Junagarh Inscription talks explicitly about Sudarshana lake.

Achale Inscription about Pulkeshin II does not talk of any irrigation work.

**36. Solution: C**

In Jainism, Syadavada means theory of may be which means there can be many ways to perceive an entity.

In Buddhism, dependent origination means that every action is preceded by some action as a sea wave becomes the cause of next sea wave.

Buddhism advocates a middle path in contrast to Jainism which advocates a path of extreme hardships to attain salvation.

**37. Solution: C**

The Indus people sowed seeds in the flood plains in November, when the flood water receded, and reaped their harvests of wheat and barley in April, before the advent of the next flood.

No hoe or ploughshare has been discovered, but the furrows discovered in the Kalibangan show that the fields were ploughed in Rajasthan in the Harappan period. The Harappans probably used the wooden ploughshare.

**38. Solution: B**

In Mohenjodaro the largest building is a granary, which is 45.71 metres long and 15.23 metres wide. But in the citadel of Harappa we find as many as six granaries.

At Kalibangan also we notice in the southern part brick platforms, which may have been used for granaries. Thus, it would appear that granaries constituted an important part of the Harappan cities.

No religious structures of any kind except the Great Bath, which may have been used ablutions. It may be noted that the Harappans were lacking in weapons.

### 39. Solution: B

**Exp:** Statement 1 is incorrect:

The initiative to rebuild the structure was taken by first Nayak king of Madurai, Viswanatha Nayak (1559–1600) under the supervision of Ariyanatha Mudaliar, the prime minister of the Nayak Dynasty and the founder of the Poligar System. The original design by Vishwanatha Nayak in 1560 was substantially expanded to the current structure during the reign of Thirumalai Nayak (1623–55).

#### Meenakshi Temple

- The temple is dedicated to Goddess Meenakshi or Parvathi and Lord Shiva.
- Meenakshi Sundareswarar Temple in Madurai has been adjudged the best 'Swachh Iconic Place' (clean place) in India.
- Ten spots were identified by the Central government as part of the 'Swachh Iconic Places' initiative earlier this year.

### 40. Solution: C

Explanation: Option (c) is correct:

The Kamaicha is a bowed lute played by the manganiars of west Rajasthan.

- **PADA:** Padas are scholarly compositions in Telegu and Tamil. Though they are composed mainly as dance forms, they are also sung in concerts, on account of their musical excellence and aesthetic appeal. A padam also has the sections, 24 angeet, anupallavi and charana.
- The music is slow-moving and dignified. There is a natural flow of music and, sustained balance between the words and the music is maintained throughout.
- **JAVALI:** A javali is a composition belonging to the sphere of light classical music. Sung both in concert programmes and dance

concerts, the javalis are popular because of the attractive melodies in which they are composed. In contrast to the padas which portray divine love, javalis are songs which are sensuous in concept and spirit. They are generally set in madhyama kala.

- **PALLAVI:** This is the most important branch of creative music. It is in this branch of manodharma 24 angeeta, that the musician has ample opportunities of displaying his or her creative talents, imaginative skill, and musical intelligence. The term Pallavi is coined from the initial syllables of the three words: Padam, meaning words; Layam, meaning time and Vinyasam, meaning variations. The words chosen for a Pallavi may be either in Tamil, Sanskrit, Telugu or Kannada and may be on any theme, though the devotional is always preferred.
- **KAMAICHA:** The Kamaicha is a bowed lute played by the manganiars of west Rajasthan. The whole instrument is one piece of wood, the spherical bowl extending into a neck and fingerboard; the resonator is covered with leather and the upper portion with wood. There are four main strings and a number of subsidiary ones passing over a thin bridge. The kamaicha links the subcontinent to Western Asia and Africa and is considered by some scholars to be the oldest instrument, with the exception of the Ravana Hatta or Ravana Hasta Veena.

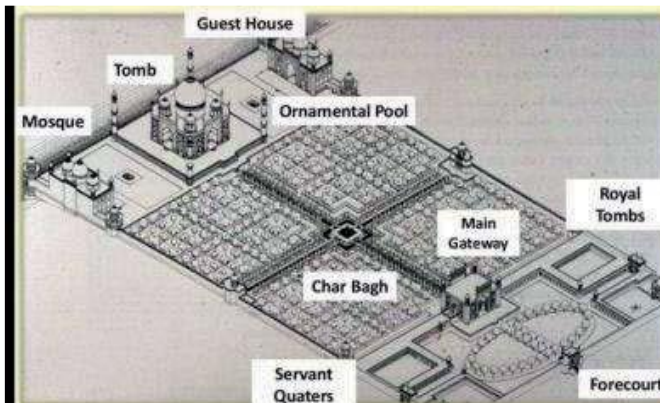
### 41. Solution: D

Explanation: All statements are correct

#### The Taj Mahal

- The Taj Mahal is considered to be the greatest architectural achievement in the whole range of Indo-Islamic architecture.
- It was built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan in the memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal with construction starting in 1632 AD and completed in 1648 AD.

- Chahar Bagh or Chah Bagh is a Persian style layout of Gardens brought to India by Mughals and subsequently updated according to Indian conditions. In Indian scenario it meant a square walled garden divided into four by intersecting water channels. Generally main buildings were built in the middle of garden
- Taj Mahal is built on one of the extremes of this on river front.



- Calligraphy(decorative handwriting) was an ornamental decoration done on surface of building, usually using Quranic verses.
- In Taj Mahal, by inlaying jasper into white marble this technique of embellishment is beautifully used to enhance beauty of structure.



- Pietra Dura (cut and fit technique) is inlaying technique of semi-precious stones of various colours, including lapis lazuli in highly formalized and intertwining geometric and floral designs.



- While Tessellation (Mosaic Design) is an arrangement of shapes, especially of polygons, closely fitted together in a repeated pattern without gaps or overlapping.



- Both these techniques are used in Taj Mahal construction.
- Jali work is also a part of the building.

#### 42. Solution: A

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect: Nacha is a noted folk theatre form in Chhattisgarh, performed in all areas except Sarguja and Baster regions.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Mudi yettu is a ritual theatre form of Kerala based on the

mythological tale of the battle between Goddess Kali and Darika, an evil king.

- Dashavatar is a folk theatre form practiced by agriculturists in the Sindhudurg district of southern Maharashtra and Northern Goa.
- The term Dashavatar refers to the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu, the Hindu God of preservation. The ten incarnations are 'matsya' (fish), 'kurma' (tortoise), 'varaha' (boar), 'narasimha' (lion-man), 'vaman' (dwarf), Parashuram, Ram, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki.

**Some of the features of this folk theatre are-**

- It is performed during the annual festival of the village deity in the temple premises after midnight, without any technical props.
- Each character enters the stage from behind a curtain held by two persons
- The Dashavatar performance comprises two sessions, the Poorva-Ranga (the initial session) and the Uttara-Ranga (the latter session).
- The Poorva-Ranga is the preliminary presentation that precedes the performance proper. The Poorva-Ranga is the story about the killing of the demon Shankhasur. This act also includes the characters of Lord Ganesha, Riddhi, Siddhi, a Brahmin, Sharada (the goddess of learning), Brahmadev and Lord Vishnu.
- The Uttara-Ranga, known as Akhyaan is considered to be the main performance based on Hindu mythological tales, highlighting one of the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu.
- The performance uses bright make-up and costumes.
- It is accompanied by three musical instruments: a Paddle Harmonium, Tabla and Zanj (cymbals)
- Nacha is a noted folk theatre form in Chhattisgarh, performed in all areas except

Sarguja and Baster regions. Nacha performances are usually held during the night where comedy is an essential part. Sometimes themes on social issues are also incorporated to create awareness.

- There are four different forms of Nacha of which Baithe Saaj Nacha is the most popular form, while for other three (Khare Saaj Nacha, Gandawa Nacha and Dewar Nacha) performing troupes are very few.
- In Dewar Nacha, the female roles are performed by women artists while in other three forms, these roles are enacted by male artists dressed in female costumes and makeup.
- Mudi yettu is a ritual theatre form of Kerala based on the mythological tale of the battle between Goddess Kali and Darika, an evil king. It is also a part of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity (Representative List). Being a community ritual, entire village participates in it.

**43. Solution: D**

Explanation: All statements are correct

**Bhaona**

- Bhaona is a presentation of the Ankia Naat of Assam. It has got its roots embedded in the Vaishnav monasteries or Satras.
- Bhaona owes its origin to the unique genre of plays, evolved by 15th Century Vaishnav saint Sankardeva and his disciple Madhavdeva, and is a kind of dance-drama with songs and dialogues in Brajvali.
- In Bhaona cultural glimpses of Assam, Bengal Orissa, Mathura and Brindavan can be seen. The Sutradhaar, or narrator begins the story, first in Sanskrit and then in either Brajboli or Assamese.

**44. Solution: B**

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: Therukoothu, the most popular form of folk drama of Tamil Nadu, literally means "street play".

- It is not a martial art form.

### Therukoothu

- Therukoothu, the most popular form of folk drama of Tamil Nadu, literally means “street play”.
- It is mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve rich harvest.
- At the core of the extensive repertoire of Therukoothu there is a cycle of eight plays based on the life of Draupadi. Kattiakaran, the Sutradhara of the Therukoothu performance, gives the gist of the play to the audience and Komali entertains the audience with his buffoonery.

### 45. Solution: B

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: These famous rock-cut caves are known for the paintings in the Jain temples. These murals have close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Some scholars believe that these caves belong to the Pallava period, when king Mahendravarman I excavated the temple, while the others attribute them to when Pandya ruler renovated the shrine in the 7th century.

### Sittanavasal Cave Paintings

- Located 16 km northwest of Pudukkottai town in Tamil Nadu, these famous rock-cut caves are known for the paintings in the Jain temples. These murals have close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings.
- The paintings are not only on the walls but also on the ceiling and pillars. The paintings are with the theme of Jain Samavasarana (Preaching hall).
- The medium used for painting is vegetable and mineral dyes and is done by putting colors on the surface of thin wet lime

plaster. The common colors include yellow, green, orange, blue, black, and white.

- The central element of the paintings in Sittanavasal is a pond with lotuses. Flowers in this pond are collected by monks, there are shown ducks, swans, fishes, and animals. This scene shows Samavasarana - an important scene in Jain religion.
- Samavasarana is a special, beautiful audience hall where Tirthankaras delivered sermons after they reached realization (kevala-gnana). Bulls, elephants, apsaras and gods gathered in this audience hall to witness this grand scene.

### 46. Solution: C

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Badami caves are not the oldest caves in India, but caves at Bhimbetka is the oldest surviving example.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Barabar caves built during 3rd century BCE belonged to the period of Ashoka and his son Dasaratha.

### Rock-cut Architecture

- During the Mauryan period, these caves were generally used as viharas, i.e. living quarters, by the Jain and Buddhist monks. While the early caves were used by the ajivika sect, later, they became popular as Buddhist monasteries. The caves during the Mauryan period were marked by a highly polished finish of the interior walls and decorative gateways. Barabar and Nagarjuni caves in Bihar were formed during the time of Dasharath, grandson of Ashoka.
- Ellora caves are located nearly 100 Kms away from Ajanta caves in the Sahyadri ranges of Maharashtra. It is a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain. These set of caves were developed during the period between 5<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. (newer as compared to



Ajanta Caves) by various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Hence, the caves reflect a natural diversity in terms of theme and architectural styles.

- The Badami cave temples are a complex of Hindu and Jain cave temples located in Badami, a town in the Bagalkot district in northern part of Karnataka, India. The caves are considered an example of Indian rock-cut architecture, especially Badami Chalukya architecture, which dates from the 6th century. The Badami cave temples represent some of the earliest known examples of Hindu temples in the Deccan region.

#### 47. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Akbar established a formal artistic studio called Tasvir Khana where the artists developed their own styles.

#### Mughal Era Paintings

- The paintings made in the Mughal period had a distinctive style as they were drawing from Persian antecedents. There was a change in colour palette, themes and forms.
- The focus shifted from depicting the god to glorifying the ruler and showing his life. They focused on hunting scenes, historical events and other court related paintings.
- The Mughal paintings brought together Persian naturalistic style with the opulence of a great dynasty and created some beautifully illustrated folios.
- Akbar was responsible for establishment of an entire department devoted to the paintings and scribing of his documents. He established a formal artistic studio called Tasvir Khana where the artists were hired

on salary and they developed their own styles.

- The Mughal paintings reached its zenith in the period of Jahangir. He was a naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of flora and fauna, i.e. birds, animals, trees and flowers. He emphasized on bringing naturalism to portrait painting.
- One of the unique trends that develop in this period was of decorated margins around the paintings that were sometimes as elaborate as the paintings themselves.

#### 48. Solution: D

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Warli paintings have a close resemblance to the mural paintings of Bhimbetka.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Kalighat paintings are first of its kind in the country to express subaltern sentiments.

#### Folk Paintings in India

- Kalighat paintings were done by the rural migrants who settled around the Kalighat temple in the then British capital (Calcutta).
- Watercolours were used on mill paper using brushes made of calf and squirrel hair. The painted figures has a plaque-like effect on neutral background given the shaded contours and articulated movements.
- Originally, the paintings depicted religious note, especially Hindu Gods and Goddesses. Over time, these paintings were used to express social sentiments. Kalighat paintings are considered first of its kind in the country to express subaltern sentiments and address customers directly.
- Warli painting comes from the people occupying mainly the Gujarat-Maharashtra border. These paintings have close resemblance to the mural paintings of

Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh that date back to the pre-historic period.

- These ritualistic paintings have a central motif of a chaukat or chauk, which is surrounded by scenes portraying fishing, hunting, farming, dances, animals, trees and festivals. Among the Goddesses, Palaghata (goddess of fertility) is drawn and among the male gods, those spirits that have taken human form are represented.
- A traditional painting of Odisha, the name Pattachitra comes from a Sanskrit word patta, which means canvas/cloth and chitra means picture. The paintings show a mix of classical and folk elements, with a bias towards the latter. The base of the painting is treated cloth while the colours used comes from natural sources including burnt coconut shells, Hingula, Ramaraja and lamp black. No pencil or charcoal is used, rather brush is used to draw the outlines in red or yellow after which the colours are filled. The background is decorated with foliage and flowers and the paintings have an intricately worked frame. Once the final lines are drawn, the painting is given a coating of lacquer to give it a glossy finish. The themes of these paintings are inspired from Jagannath and Vaishnava cult, sometimes from Shakti and Shaiva cults.

#### 49. Solution: D

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Hoysaleswara temple is dedicated to Lord Hoysalas and Shiva as Nataraja.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: It is located at Halebid in Karnataka.

#### Hoysaleswara temple

- The Hoysaleswara temple (Lord of the Hoysalas) at Halebid in Karnataka was built

in dark schist stone by the Hoysala king in 1150.

- Hoysala temples are sometimes called hybrid or vesara as their unique style seems neither completely dravida nor nagara, but somewhere in between.
- They are easily distinguishable from other medieval temples by their highly original star-like ground-plans and a profusion of decorative carvings.
- Dedicated to Shiva as Nataraja, the Halebid temple is a double building with a large hall for the mandapa to facilitate music and dance. A Nandi pavilion precedes each building.

#### 50. Solution: C

Explanation:

- The statement 1 is correct, so, using elimination method the correct answer is option (c).
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Angkor group of temples were built in the period of Khmer empire of Cambodia.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The Preah Vihear Temple is dedicated to manifestation of Lord Shiva and remained boundary dispute between Cambodia and Thailand, later awarded to Cambodia by ICJ in 1962

#### Temples outside India

- With spread of Indian culture in the South East Asian Region temple were also erected that has the dominant elements of Dravida style of Indian temple architecture with some distinct local flavor as well.
- The Indians began to colonize the East Asia in the Gupta period. It was further encouraged by the Pallavas.
- Cambodia was colonized by Indians in the first century A.D. The influenced the native people called the Khmeres. Thus, the ruling Dynasty was known as Khmers/Khamboja.

- The most famous temple was the temple of Lord Vishnu built by Suryavarman II, most famous Khmer ruler, in the capital city of Angkor. It was popularly called as Angkorwat temple. It is the largest Hindu temple in the world.
- The Preah Vihar Temple is dedicated to manifestation of Lord Shiva and remained boundary dispute between Cambodia and Thailand, later awarded to Cambodia by ICJ in 1962. It is also included in the UNESCO's world heritage list.

#### 51. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 3 and 4 are incorrect: Use of multiple Chhatris or kiosks on the top of the construction and fluted domes on buildings, generally covered by brass and copper guilds for decoration and support were features of the Sikh style of architecture.

#### Rajput Architecture

- During the Mughal period, two other styles of architecture developed in the region of Rajasthan and Punjab.
- The Rajput constructions of the period were also influenced by the Mughal style but were unique in the size and scope of their constructions. They generally undertook the building of imposing palaces and forts.

#### Some of the unique features of the Rajput architecture are as follows:

- They introduced the concept of the hanging balcony, which were constructed in all shapes and sizes.
- The cornices were built in the shape of an arch such that the shadow took the shape of a bow.

#### 52. Solution: D

Explanation:

- Option (d) is correct: Gupta coins had all three pictures inscribed in it.

#### Coins in Gupta age

- The Gupta age (319 AD–550 AD) marked a period of great Hindu revival.
- The Gupta coins were mainly made of gold, although they issued silver and copper coins too.
- Silver coins were issued only after Chandragupta II overthrew the Western Satraps. There were many types and varieties of Gupta gold coins.
- On one side of these coins, we find the king standing and making oblations before an altar, playing the veena, performing ashvamedha, riding a horse or an elephant, slaying a lion or a tiger or a rhinoceros with a sword or bow, or sitting on a couch.
- On the other side is the goddess Lakshmi seated on a throne or a lotus seat, or the figure of the queen herself.
- The inscriptions on the coins were all in Sanskrit (Brahmi script) for the first time in the history of coins.
- Gupta rulers issued coins depicting the emperors not only in martial activities like hunting lions/tigers, posing with weapons, etc., but also in leisurely activities like playing a Veena, with reverse side of the coin having images of goddess Lakshmi, Durga, Ganga, Garuda and Kartikeya.
- The end of Gupta rule in the sixth century due to a Hun invasion ushered in a period of uncertainty when again a number of local kingdoms rose in different regions issuing region-specific coins which were poor in both metallic content and artistic design.
- Thus, during a long period stretching till the thirteenth century, a mix of designs borrowed not only from the Kushana–Gupta pattern but also from foreign designs, were employed by these dynasties

in Western, Eastern, Northern and Central India.

- South India developed a different coin paradigm moving towards a gold standard which was inspired from the Roman gold coins, which arrived in the region during the first three centuries of the first millennium.

**53. Solution: D**

Explanation: All statements are correct

**Temples of Khujraho**

- In the central part of India, the Chandela rulers developed a distinct style of temple making of their own – known as Khajuraho school or Chandel school.
- In these temples, both the interior and exterior walls were lavishly decorated with carvings.
- The sculptures were generally erotic in their themes and drew inspiration from Vatsyayana's Kamasutra.
- The temples were made of sandstone.
- The temples had three chambers – garbhagriha, mandapa and ardhamandapa. Some temples had a vestibular entrance to the garbhagriha known as antarala.
- The temples were generally north or east facing.
- Panchayatan style of temple making was followed. Even the subsidiary shrines had rekha- prasada shikharas. This created an impression of a mountain range.
- The temples were built on relatively high platform and belong to Hindu as well as Jain religion. Example: Kandariya Mahadeva temple, Lakshman temple at Khajuraho, etc.

**54. Solution: D**

Explanation:

- Statement (d) is incorrect: Dasavata Temple at Deogarh is earliest example of stone temple.

**Gupta early temples**

- During Gupta Era, the rock cut architecture reached its zenith and this era marked the beginning of the Free Standing temple Architecture.
- Most of the temples built in the Gupta era were carved with representations of Gods (mainly avatars of Vishnu and Lingams) and Goddesses.
- The most important temple of Gupta era is Dasavata Temple of Deogarh, Uttar Pradesh.
- Dasavata temple is located in Deogarh Village in Lalitpur town in Uttar Pradesh.
- The temple was discovered by Captain Charles Strahan and was named so by Alexander Cunningham.
- It depicts the 10 avatars of Vishnu. It is a large and elaborate edifice with typical temple art of Guptas (without Shikhara) and cubical Garbhagriha.
- This temple has also been linked to the "Sarvabhadra temple" mentioned in the Vishnudharmottara Purana by several scholars.
- In the Gupta period, the basic, characteristic elements of the Indian temple consisting of a square sanctum sanctorum and a pillared porch had emerged.
- The Shikhara was not much prominent in the early Gupta temples but was prominent in later Gupta era.
- There was a single entrance or mandapa or Porch.
- Gupta style temple was modeled on the architectural norms of the Mathura school.
- Some Other Notes about Gupta Temples Sanchi temple at Tigawa has a flat roof.

- Dasavatar Temple at Deogarh , Bhitargaon temple and Mahadev Temple at Nachna Kuthar have a square tower of Shikhara.
- Maniyar Math at Rajgriha is a circular temple of Gupta Era.
- Main style of temple architecture in i.e. Nagara style and Dravida style actually began from the Gupta era.
- The earliest stone temple with Shikhara is Dasavatar Temple at Deogarh.
- The Bhitargaon temple at Kanpur is entirely made up of Bricks.

#### Some other gupta era temples

- Vishnu Temple of Tigawa Jabalpur.
- Shiva Temple of Bhumara.
- Mukund Darra Temple of Kota.
- Lakshaman Temple of Raipur.
- Shiva Temple of Koh.
- Bhitari Temple at Ghazipur.

#### 55. Solution: D

Explanation: All Pairs are correctly matched

- The Deccani Schools (1560-1800 A.D.) Ahmednagar: 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: 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: 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".

#### 56. Solution: C

Explanation: Option (c) is correct

- Modhera is a village in Gujarat situated on the banks of Pushpavati river. It was once a flourishing town and seaport. Modhera Sun Temple is situated here, which finds a mention in Skanda Purana.
- It is a Monument of National Importance maintained by Archaeological Survey of India. Having resemblance to Konark Sun Temple, it was so designed that the first rays of the sun fell on the image of Surya, the Sun God, at equinoxes.
- Temple was constructed in 1026-27 A.D. during the reign of Chalukya King Bhima I (1022-1063 A.D.) and was later attacked and damaged by Mahmud of Ghazni. An annual festival of Indian classical dances is

organized by the Tourism Corporation of Gujarat in month of January, in the backdrop of this temple.

- Some of the famous Sun Temples of India are listed in the following table

	Sun Temple	Location
1	Konark Sun Temple	Konark, Puri (Odisha)
2	Sun Temple	Modhera, Mehsana (Gujarat)
3	Martand Sun Temple	Martand, Anantnag (J&K)
4	Dakshinaarka Temple	Gaya, Bihar
5	Surya Pahar Temple	Golapara, Assam
6	Suryanarayana Swamy Temple	Arasavalli, Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
7	Suryanaar Temple	Kumbhakonam, Tamil Nadu
8	Balaji Sun Temple or Brahmanya Dev Temple	Unao, Datia (M.P.)

#### 57. Solution: B

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The girl in the statue stands in a 'tribhanga' dancing posture with the right hand on her hip.

#### Dancing Girl

- The Dancing Girl is the world's oldest bronze sculpture.
- Found in Mohenjodaro, this four-inch figure depicts a naked girl wearing only ornaments, which include bangles in the left arm, and amulet and bracelet on the right arm.
- She stands in a 'tribhanga' dancing posture with the right hand on her hip.
- The statue, recovered in excavation from 'HR area' of Mohenjo-Daro, is suggestive of two major breaks-through, one, that the Indus artists knew metal blending and

casting and perhaps other technical aspects of metallurgy, and two, that a well-developed society Indus people had innovated dance and other performing arts as modes of entertainment.

#### 58. Solution: C

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: This architecture avoided the use of human and animal figures as Muslims are forbidden to replicate living forms on any surface.

#### Indo-Islamic Architecture

- By 12th century A.D., the throne of Delhi had been occupied by an Islamic ruler and in the subsequent years, Indian architecture underwent a massive change. Thus we see a confluence of Persian style with the Indian style. Hence, it is known as the Indo-Islamic architecture of Indo-Saracenic architecture.

#### The salient features of this architecture include:

- The use of arch and domes gained prominence. It was known as the 'Arcuade' style of architecture and replaced the traditional Trabeate style of architecture.
- The Islamic rulers introduced the use of minars around the mosques and the mausoleums.
- Mortar was used as a cementing agent in their constructions.
- The Indo-Islamic architecture avoided the use of human and animal figures.
- While the Hindu architecture had become too congested, the Indo-Islamic architecture introduced spaciousness, massiveness and breadth to it.
- While the previous structures used sculptures as means of decoration, the Indo-Islamic architecture used calligraphy as means of decoration.

- Arabesque method was also used for decoration which was characterized by use of geometrical vegetal ornamentation and by a continuous stem which split regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems creating decorative patterns.
- The architecture of this period heavily used the principles of geometry – from decorative pattern to imbuing a sense of symmetry.
- The buildings had intricate jaali works, which signifies the importance of light in Islamic religion.
- An important feature of the architecture during this period was the use of water in the premises of the constructions in the form of courtyard pools, fountains and small drains for religious, cooling and decorative purposes.
- The Islamic rulers introduced the Charbagh style of gardening.
- The architectures of these times also used the pietra-dura technique for the inlay of precious stones and gems into the stone walls.
- Another unique feature was the use of foresighting technique in the buildings, such that the inscriptions appear to be closer than it really is.

**59. Solution: D**

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Painted Grey Ware (1200-600 BC) and Northern Black Polished Ware (700-200 BC) were the main archaeological culture of Iron Age Pottery that succeeded late Harappan Culture in the Indian subcontinent.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Northern Black Polished Ware was a luxury style of burnished pottery used by elites and the NBP Wares were of well levigated (smooth paste) clay, has a glossy surface with a thin core and ware was usually unpainted.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Northern Black polished ware (NBPW) succeeded painted Grey ware (PGW) culture and many of the PGW settlements grew into large towns and cities of Northern Black Polished Ware period.

**Painted Grey Ware (PGW)**

- Painted Grey Ware (1200-600 BC) and Northern Black Polished Ware (700-200 BC) were the main archaeological culture of Iron Age Pottery that succeeded late Harappan Culture in the Indian subcontinent.
- PGW culture lasted roughly 600 years (1200 BC to 600 BC) in the Ghaggar-Hakra Valley and Western Gangetic Plain.
- There have been more than 1100 PGW sites discovered and most of them were small farming villages, several dozen sites emerged as relatively bigger settlements and had characteristics of Towns. The period of PGW culture corresponds to the middle or late Vedic period i.e. Kuru-Panchala Kingdom.
- Painted Grey ware is the successor of the Black and Red ware (BRW) in the Western Gangetic Plain and it is contemporary with the continuation of the BRW Culture in Central India and Eastern Gangetic Plain.
- The PGW culture majorly being associated with village and town settlements, ivoryworking, domesticated horses, the advent of iron metallurgy was characterized by a style of fine, grey pottery painted with geometric patterns in black.

**60. Solution: A**

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Alauddin Khalji is best remembered as the experiment of market control through the fixation of cost of various commodities BUT the introduction of token currency in the form

bronze and copper coins was done by Muhammad bin Tughlaq.

#### Turkish and Delhi sultanate Coins

- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was best remembered for the failed experiment of introduction of Token Currency. There was a shortage of silver in the world in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Qublai khan of china had already successfully experimented with a token currency. Ghazan Khan, a Mongol ruler, also experimented with token currency.
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq also introduced a bronze coin which was to have same value as the silver tanka.
- It was failed due to newness of the system and He could not prevent people from forging new coins.
- The silver tanka and Copper jital was introduced by Iltutmish.

#### 61. Solution: B

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Zodiac sign on the coins was minted during the time of Jahangir.

#### Mughals coinage

- The standard gold coins of the Mughal were the Mohur of about 170 to 175 grains.
- Abul Fazal in Ain-e-Akbari indicated that a Mohur was equivalent to 9 rupees.
- The Silver rupee which was an adoption from Sher Shah's currency was the most famous of all Mughal coins.
- Akbar issued the "Ilahi coins" to propagate his new religious Idea of Din-e-Ilahi.
- Jahangir showed the legend in a couplet in the coins. In some of his coins, he added the name of his beloved wife Noorjahan.
- The most famous of his coin had the images of Zodiac signs. E.g Cancer

#### 62. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Iberian architectural style was introduced by The Portuguese (This question can also be answered using the knowledge of geography as Portugal is located on the Iberian Peninsula).

#### Modern Architecture

- The arrival of Europeans also brought with them a wealth of architectural style that dominated the Modern Indian architecture since their arrival.
- The Portuguese brought with them the Iberian style of structure. They also introduced the concept of 'Patio Houses' and 'Baroque style' developed in the 16<sup>th</sup> century in Europe.
- The Portuguese continued with their western tradition and did not introduced any variations using Indian architectural styles. E.g., Se Cathedral in Goa, Diu Fort etc.
- Bricks was main material used by the Portuguese and roof was made up of woods.
- The French brought with them the Urban city planning with them. They also introduced the concept of anonymous architecture which involves simple façade without much ornamentation.
- The Indo-Gothic style also known as Victorian Style was unique blend of Indian, Persian, and Gothic style of architecture. Red sandstone and coarse limestone were primarily used in the Gothic Architecture.

#### 63. Solution: B

Explanation:

- Option (b) is the correct: All these features are of Bharatnatyam.

#### Features of Bharatnatyam

- Oldest among all classical dance forms, Bharatnatyam derives its name from



Bharata Muni and 'natyam' which means dance in Tamil.

- However, other scholars have ascribed the name 'Bharata' to 'Bhava', 'Raga' and 'Taal'.
- The origins of this dance form can be traced back to 'Sadir' – the solo dance performance of the temple dancers or 'devadasis' in Tamil Nadu, hence it was also referred to as 'Dashiattam'.
- With the decline of the Devadasi system, the art too became nearly extinct. However, the efforts of E. Krishna Iyer, a prominent freedom fighter, revived this dance form.
- Previously, this dance form was performed by solo female dancers; it has since become increasingly popular among male and group artists as well. Rukmini Devi Arundale, another famous proponent of Bharatnatyam, is remembered for giving global recognition to the dance.

#### Some of the important features of Bharatnatyam are:

- In the early nineteenth century, four dance teachers of Thanjavur defined the elements of a Bharatnatyam recital.

They are:

- **Alarippu** – It is an invocatory piece of performance which includes basic dance postures and is accompanied with rhythmic syllables. It is meant to seek the blessings of God.
- **Jatiswaram** – It is the Nritya component and is devoid of expressions, it includes the different poses and movements.
- **Shabdham** – It is the dramatic element with expressed words, which includes the abhinaya in the song. It is generally in praise of the glory of God.
- **Varnam** – It is the Nritya component. It is a combination of dance and emotions, and is the most important part of the whole

performance. It is synchronised with tala and raag, to express the story.

- **Padam** – It refers to a mastery over the abhinaya (expression) of the spiritual message, by the artist. Music becomes light, dance becomes emotional.
- **Jawali** – These are short love-lyrics performed at a faster tempo.
- **Thillana** – It is the concluding stage of the performance, and comprises pure dance (Nritya) with exuberant movement and intricate rhythmic variations.
- The four Thanjavur teachers, known as the 'Tanjore quartet', are Chiniah, Ponniah, Vadivelu and Shivanandam. Under them, Bharatnatyam also came to be known as Tanjore natyam.
- Bharatnatyam is often referred to as the 'fire dance', as it is the manifestation of fire in the human body. Most of the movements in Bharatnatyam resemble that of a dancing flame.
- In this dance form, equal emphasis is given on both the Tandava and Lasya aspects of dance, with major emphasis on 'mudras'.
- One of the principal mudras is 'Kataka Mukha Hasta' in which the three fingers are joined to symbolise 'Om'.
- In a Bharatnatyam recital, the knees are mostly bent and the weight is equally distributed across both the feet.
- It is also characterised by the 'Ekcharya lasyam' style in which one dancer plays many different roles. Famous proponents: Yamini Krishnamurthy, Lakshmi Viswanathan, Padma Subramaniam, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Mallika Sarabhai, etc.

#### 64. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Alap is the main features of dhrupad and taan of khyal.

## **Dhrupad and Khyal**

- It is one of the oldest and grandest forms of Hindustani classical music and finds mention even in Natyashastra (200 BC–200 AD).
- It is said that dhrupad owes its roots to older forms like Prabhanda and Dhruvapada.
- The name is derived from ‘dhruva’ and ‘pada,’ which means that it denotes both verse form of the poetry and the style in which it is sung.
- Although Dhrupad consolidated its position as a classical form of music in the 13<sup>th</sup> century, it reached its zenith in the court of emperor Akbar.
- He employed and patronised musical masters like Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen, who was considered to be one of the Navaratna or nine gems of the Mughal court.
- It is also speculated that Baiju Bawra sang at the court of Akbar.
- We find evidence of singers who mastered Dhrupad in the court of Raja Man Singh Tomar situated in Gwalior.
- It became the major form of singing in the medieval period but fell in a state of decline in the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- Dhrupad is essentially a poetic form that is incorporated into an extended presentation style that is marked by precise and overt elaboration of a raga.
- Dhruva literally means ‘unmoving’. It implies the return of the Swara (tonal), Kala (time) and Shabda (textual) trajectories to a fixed point.
- Dhrupad starts with Alap which is sung without words. The tempo rises gradually, and it is the major part of the performance.
- The alap evokes a mood in the audience that coincides with the mood of the raga that is chosen.

- It is pure music without the distraction of words.
- Then after some time Dhrupad begins and Pakhawaj is played.
- Dhrupad includes use of Sanskrit syllables and is of temple origin.
- Dhrupad compositions usually have 4 to 5 stanzas and are performed by a duo.
- Generally two male vocalists perform Dhrupad style of performances.
- Tanpura and Pankhawaj usually accompany them.

Dhrupad singing can be further divided into four forms on the basis of vanis or banis that they perform:

### **Khyal**

- The word ‘Khyal’ is derived from Persian and means “idea or imagination”.
- The origin of this style was attributed to Amir Khusrau.
- This form is popular amongst the artists as this provides greater scope for improvisation.
- Khyal is based on the repertoire of short songs ranging from two to eight lines.
- Generally, a Khyal composition is also referred to as a ‘Bandish’.
- Sultan Mohammad Sharqi gave the biggest patronage to Khyal in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.
- One of the most unique features of Khyal is the use of taan in the composition.
- Because of this, Alap is given much less room in the Khyal music as compared to

### **Dhrupad.**

A typical Khyal performance uses two songs:

- Bada Khyal: sung in the slow tempo
- Chhota Khyal: sung in the fast tempo
- In most cases, every singer renders the same bandish differently, while keeping the text and raga as constant.

- Usually, the theme for these Khyal bandish is romantic in nature.
- They sing about love, even if they are related to the divine creatures.
- It may be praising God or a particular king. Exceptional Khyal compositions are composed in the praise of Lord Krishna.

**65. Solution: A**

Explanation:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Various tribes and dynasties also issued coins. This question can be done by elimination. If we eliminate Statement 3, option a will be the answer.
- Indo Greek coins
- The reign of Indo-Greeks was from 180 BC to around 10 AD. The Indo-Greeks introduced the fashion of showing the bust or head of the ruler on the coins.
- The legends on their Indian coins were mentioned in two languages – in Greek on one of the sides and in Kharosthi on the other side of the coin.
- The Greek gods and goddesses commonly shown on the Indo-Greek coins were Zeus, Hercules, Apollo and Pallas Athene.
- The initial series used images of Greek deities but later coins had images of Indian deities as well.
- These coins are significant because they carried detailed information about the issuing monarch, the year of issue and sometimes an image of the reigning king.
- Coins were mainly made of silver, copper, nickel and lead. The coins of the Greek kings in India were bilingual, i.e., written in Greek on the front side and in Pali language (in Kharosthi script) on the back.
- Later, Indo-Greek Kushan kings introduced the Greek custom of engraving portrait heads on the coins.
- Kushan coins were adorned with a helmeted bust of the king on one side, and the king's favourite deity on the reverse.

- The coins issued by Kanishka employed only Greek characters.
- The extensive coinage of the Kushan Empire also influenced a large number of tribes, dynasties and kingdoms, which began issuing their own coins.

**66. Solution: B**

Explanation: Option (b) is correct:

**Scientists and Their Works**

**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.

**Aryabhata:**

- Aryabhata 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 Aryabhatiya, 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. Aryabhata showed that zero

was not a numeral only but also a symbol and a concept.

- Discovery of zero enabled Aryabhata 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.
- 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.

#### **67. Solution: B**

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: It is organized between November to March.

#### **Kambala**

- Kambala is a traditional buffalo race in paddy fields filled with slush and mud which generally takes place in coastal Karnataka (Udupi and Dakshina Kannada) from November to March.
- Traditionally, it is sponsored by local Tuluva landlords and households in the coastal districts. Tuluva people are an ethnic group native to Southern India. They are native speakers of the Tulu language.

#### **68. Solution: D**

Explanation: Option (d) is correct: This question can be done by elimination technique.

- Tuzuk-i-Babari was written by Babar in Turkish language hence option d is the only choice left.

#### **Medieval Literature**

- Several different trends emerged in the medieval period, which affected the languages, and dialects that emerged.

- This period also sees the development of Hindi from the ancient apabhramsa language.
- During Mughal rule Persian became the mode of communication of the court.
- One of the finest Persian poets is Amir Khusrau Dehlavi (Amir Khusrau of Delhi).
- Apart from his Diwan (collection of poetry in Persian), he also wrote Nuh Sipihr and the Masnavi Duwal Rani Khizr Khan, that is a tragic love poem.
- In the Delhi Sultanate, multiple texts were written in Persian.
- Most of them were concerned with creating histories for the rulers.
- Zia-ud din Barani is amongst the top historians of that period and he wrote Tarikh-e-Firuz Shahi.
- Another famous historian was MinhajusSiraj.
- There are several travel accounts written by famous travellers like Ibn Batuta (Moroccan traveller) that explain the socio-political scenario of the period.
- The production and dissemination of literature in Persian shot up in the Mughal period.
- Mughal emperor Babar wrote Tuzuk-I-Babari in Turkish, which is his autobiography and gives us important information about the Mughal conquest of India.
- One of the greatest sources about the period of Jahangir was Tuzuk-I-Jahangiri.
- Another important work is Humayunnama which gives an account of his life and struggles to get the throne, written by his half-sister of Humayun, Gulbadan Begum.
- The greatest emperor of this period was Akbar and Ain-e Akbari and Akbarnama written by his court historian Abul Fazl, are the best examples of literature of this period.
- Two major examples are the Mahabharata which when translated into Persian was called Razmnama.
- One of the highly illustrated works from this period is called Hamzanama, which depicts the story of the mythical Persian hero, Amir Hamza.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi also composed his Padmavat in this period.
- Other major writers of this period include Badauni, who wrote on ethics of political rule and Faizi who was considered a master of Persian poetry.
- In Aurangzeb's period, several satirists like Mir Jafar Zatali wrote their Kulliyat (collection of verses).
- Texts like Tabqat-i-Alamgiri give us a good idea about the period of eighteenth century.
- Padshahnama was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori. It is about Shah Jahan.

#### 69. Solution: C

Explanation: Both statements are correct

#### Kalidasa wrote following Sanskrit Plays:

- **Malavikagnimitram:** The love story of Malavika a maiden of Queen and Agnimitra the son of Pushyamitra Shunga.
- **Vikramorvasiya:** Love story of Vikram and Urvashi.
- **Abhigyan Shakuntala:** the recognition of Shakuntala.
- **Harshavardhana:** He is also attributed to have written the following Sanskrit Plays.
- **Ratnavali:** This is about the love story of princess Ratnavali, daughter of the king of Ceylon and king Udayana. We find here, the mention of celebration of Holi for the first time).
- **Nagananda:** The story of how prince Jimutavahana gives up his own body to stop a sacrifice of serpents to the divine Garuda. One unique character in this

drama is invocation to lord Buddha in the Nandi verse.

- **Priyadarsika:** The union of Udayana and Priyadarshika, daughter of King Dridhavarman.

#### 70. Solution: B

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Avesta is written in the Avestan language which is now extinct. The Northern Iran at the foothill of Albruz Mountains has multilingual culture.

#### Zoroastrian literature:

- During the reign of Sassanid Empire in Iran, the religion went through reforms and lots of texts were written and re-interpreted.
- The most important text is called Avesta, which is a collection of various texts written and compiled over a period of time dealing with religious beliefs, practices and instruction.
- It was written in the Avestan language which is now extinct. It is similar to Sanskrit. It was compiled in its final form during the Sasanian rule of Iran, probably in 4th century CE.
- In the Avesta, Yasna is a collection of texts and has 72 chapters and is of great importance. Among them, the five chapters "Gathas containing 17 hymns are the most revered ones, supposed to be written by Zoroaster himself. Yasna is the most important ceremony of the faith. Other parts of the Avesta are Visperad, Yashts, Siroza, Nyayeshes, etc.

#### Some other important texts other than Avesta are:

- **Denkard:** It is a collection of books and contains various aspects of the faith. It is regarded as the Encyclopaedia of the Zoroastrianism. It does not have a divine status. It was written in 10<sup>th</sup> century.

- **Bundahishn:** It literally means "Primal Creations". It gives details about the theory of creation in the religion. It contains astronomical ideas and theories. The battles of 'Ahura Mazda' and 'Angra Mainyu' are also mentioned. Most of the chapters were written in the 8th and 9th centuries.

#### 71. Solution: B

Explanation:

- The statement 4 is correct, so, through elimination method one can arrive at the right answer which is option (b).
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Adi Granth was compiled by Bhai Gurdas under the aegis of the fifth guru, Guru Arjan Dev in 1604.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Guru Granth Sahib contains the teachings of the Sikh Gurus and the teachings of Bhakti saints, called 'Bhagats', like Ramananda, Namadev, etc.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Guru Granth Sahib is regarded as the Eleventh and final spiritual authority of the Sikhs.

#### Sikh literature:

- Sikhism is relatively a new religion established in 15th century, and is based on the teachings of Guru Nanak. The beliefs and philosophies of Sikhism are written in the sacred scripture, Guru Granth Sahib.
- Gurbani is the composition and hymns of Sikh Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.

#### The important literary works related to Sikhism are:

- **Adi Granth:** It was compiled by Bhai Gurdas under the aegis of the fifth guru, Guru Arjan Dev in 1604. It is written in Gurumukhi script. It is a predecessor to Guru Granth Sahib. The book contains the teachings of the Sikh Gurus and fifteen Bhagats of Bhakti and Sufi traditions.

- **Guru Granth Sahib:** Adi Granth was further expanded in 1678 under the tenth guru Guru Gobind Singh. It is of great regard to the Sikhs. It is regarded as the Eleventh and final spiritual authority of the Sikhs. It is written in Gurumukhi script and is in a language called 'Sant Bhasa'. Sant Bhasa contains words from various languages like Punjabi, Apabhramsa, Hindi, Braj Bhasa, Sanskrit, Khadiboli and Persian. The book also contains the teachings of thirteen Bhakti saints, called 'Bhagats', like Ramananda, Namadev, Ravidas, Parmanand, Sain, Surdas etc and two Muslim Bhagats-Kabir and Baba Farid.
- **Dasam Granth:** It is believed that the hymns written by Guru Gobind Singh (Tenth Guru) are compiled in this book, however many do not agree with this.
- These contain fables and Puranic stories. Some hymns of the book are supposed to be offered in the daily prayers called "Nit-Nem".
- Janamsakhis: These books contain the mythological and exaggerated stories of the first guru, Guru Nanak. The most popular book is "Bhai Bala Janamsakhi". Others are Miharban Janam Sakhi and Adi Janam Sakhi.
- As a result they became cultural ambassadors of India by disseminating this knowledge to the Islamic world and from there to Europe.
- The immigrant Muslims also entered into matrimonial alliances with the local people and learned to live together in harmony. There was mutual exchange of ideas and customs.
- The Hindus and Muslims influenced each other equally in dress, speech, manners, customs and intellectual pursuits. The Muslims also brought with them their religion, Islam which had a deep impact on Indian society and culture.
- Prophet Mohammad preached Islam in the seventh century AD in Arabia. He was born in AD 571 in the Quraysh tribe of Arabia.
- He migrated to Madina from Mecca in AD 622 and this marked the beginning of the Hijira Era.
- According to the Muslim belief, Quran is the message of Allah revealed to Mohammad through his archangel Gabriel.

**The five fundamental principles of Islam are:**

- Tauhid (belief in Allah)
- Namaz (prayers, five times a day)
- Roza (fasting in the month of Ramzan)
- Zakat (giving of alms)
- Haj (pilgrimage to Mecca)
- Prophet Mohammad's sayings are preserved in what is called the Hadith or Hadees. After his death the Caliphate was established.
- There were four pious Caliphs.
- Islam talked of equality, brotherhood, and the existence of one God. Its arrival particularly made a profound impact on the traditional pattern of Indian society.
- The rise of both the Bhakti and the Sufi movements contributed immensely in this regard. Both the Bhakti and the Sufi movements believed that all humans are

**72. Solution: B**

Explanation:

- Statement (b) is the correct answer: Pilgrimage to Mecca is one of the five fundamental principles of Islam.
- Islam
- The Muslims first came to India in the eighth century AD mainly as traders. They were fascinated by the socio-cultural scenario in this country and decided to make India their home.
- The traders who came to India from Central and West Asia carried back with them traces of Indian science and culture.

equal, God is supreme and devotion to God is the only way to achieve salvation.

- The Muslims are divided into a large number of sects and subsects. In India the Sunnis, the Shias, the Bohras, the Ahmediyas are a few bigger sects. Within these sects there are sub sects.
- The Wahabis are considered subsect of Sunnis. Ismaili Bohras of the Bohra sect.
- Many of these started as cults around some individuals but in due course they developed into sects.
- Within the Islamic tradition the rise of Wahabis represented an active oppositionist sect whereas the Bahais were more of a passive and withdrawing kind.

### 73. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Protestant Churches recognize the authority of Bible alone.

#### Christianity

- Christians also have a number of denominations and sects. However, a major divisions came in the 16th century during the reformation movement in Europe.
- A section of the community felt that the Church and society are in a state of crisis. They demanded reforms in such a situation and came to be called as Protestants. They organized themselves under a separate Church.
- The Protestant Churches recognize the authority of Bible alone, whereas the Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches also recognize their church tradition as authoritative besides the Bible.
- In India most of the Christian sect and subsects exist under three major denominations the Catholics, the Orthodox and the Protestants.

- The Catholic Church is the single largest Christian Church in India. Catholics in India are categorized into three communities based on the tradition as The Latin Catholic Church following Roman Tradition, Syro Malabar Catholic Church following East Syrian or Babylonian Tradition, Syro Malankara Catholic Church following West Syrian or Antioch Tradition. Pope is the Supreme Head of the Catholic Church headquartered in Vatican, Rome.
- Christianity was brought to South India (Ancient Tamil Country) i.e., Chera Nadu Malabar Coast present day Kerala by Apostle Saint Thomas in 52 A.D.
- According to legends, the Parthian king Gondophernes (C. 19 - 45 A.D.) from North Western India sent a messenger to Syria to look for a skilful architect who would build for him a new city.
- The messenger returned with Apostle St. Thomas, who converted the Parthian King and many members of his court to Christianity in 43 AD.
- It was most probably the frequent trade and movement between India and the west which was responsible for bringing this disciple of Lord Jesus Christ to India.
- The merchants, traders and even craftsmen frequently travelled along popular land and sea routes. St. Thomas preached Christianity in many parts of India. He was killed at St. Thomas Mount (Parangi Malai) in 72 AD and was buried in the Church built by him in the shores of Bay of Bengal in Mylapore (near Madras).
- The tomb of St. Thomas is still to be found at the same place.
- A large community of Christians known as St. Thomas Christians (Catholics, Orthodox and Protestant) continue to reside in Western Coast in Kerala as well as in Eastern Coast in Mylapore (Madras) even today.



**74. Solution: B**

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: By this, all souls are alike in their quality.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: It advocates Bhakti to attain the salvation.
- Vishishtadvaita
- This philosophy was pioneered by Ramanujacharya during the 11th century.
- Vishishtadvaita literally means the Unique Advaita, that is, Advaita with some amendments.
- While it accepts Brahman as the unified whole, it states He is characterized by multiple forms. According to Ramanujacharya, souls are intrinsically the same and all souls are alike in their quality.
- It doesn't see the world as simply illusion, which would make it separate from Brahman. The material world is a part of Brahman's nature.
- Vishishtadvaita advocates Bhakti to attain God.

**75. Solution: B**

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Apastamba deals with practical geometry.

**Science and Technology in Ancient India**

- Apastamba in the second century BC introduced the concepts of practical geometry involving acute angles, obtuse angles and right angles. This knowledge of angles helps in construction of fire altars in those times.
- Sulvasutra written by Baudhayana is one of the earliest texts on mathematics.
- Brahmgupta in his book brahmasputa siddhantika mentioned zero for the first time as a number.
- Goladhyaya is one of the sections of siddhanta shiromani written by Bhaskaracharya.

**76. Solution: D**

Explanation: All statements are correct

- Science and technology through ages

**Medicine**

- During the Vedic times, Ashwini Kumars were the practitioners of medicine and were given the divine status.
- Dhanvantari was the God of medicine. Atharva Veda was the first book where we find mention about the diseases, its cure and medicines.
- Atharva Veda mentioned cure for many of the diseases which include diarrhoea, sores, cough, leprosy, fever and seizure. However, the era of practical and more rational cure to diseases emerged around 600 BC.
- Takshila and Varanasi emerged as the centres for medicinal learning.
- Charak Samhita (deals with Ayurveda) by Charak Sushruta Samhita (deals with Surgery) by Sushruta Before them, Atreya and Agnivesa had already dealt with principles of Ayurveda way back in 800 BCE.

**Physics and Chemistry**

- From the Vedic times, the materials on the Earth have been classified into panchbhootas.
- These panchmahabhootas were identified with human senses of perception.
- Earth (prithvi) with smell
- Fire (agni) with vision
- Air (maya) with feeling
- Water (apa) with taste
- Ether (akasha) with sound.
- It has been perceived that the material world comprises of these five elements.
- Philosophers were of the view that except ether, all other four were physically palpable and therefore comprised miniscule particles of matter.

- The last miniscule matter which could not be further subdivided was called Parmanu.
- There are five different types of parmanu for five different elements.
- Hence it can be inferred that Indian philosophers conceived the idea of splitting an atom.
- Indian philosophers Kanada and Pakudha Katyayana in 6th century BC, first coined the idea of atoms and the material world being constituted of atoms.
- Kanada explained that the material world is made up of kana which cannot be seen through the human organs.
- They cannot be further subdivided and are indestructible as even said by modern atomic theory.

**77. Solution: A**

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect: It was established in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti.

**Chisti Order**

- The Saints of Chisti Order lived in poverty and lead a hermit life. They did not accept State service. This order is primarily followed in Afghanistan and Indian Subcontinent. The Chisti order in India was established in India by Khwaja Muinuddin Chisti in 1192, shortly after the death of Prithvi Raj Chauhan. He died in 1236 and his tomb in Ajmer was constructed by Ghiasuddin Khalji of Malwa. Mohammed Bin Tuqlaq visited the tomb and later it came under State Management during Mughal Ruler Akbar's reign.
- One of the other notable Sufi saints was Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki who organized work in Delhi and the contemporary Delhi Sultanate Ruler was Illutmish who was deeply devoted to Chisti Order.
- Another famous Sufi saint was Nizamuddin Auliya and he adopted yogic breathing

exercises, so much so that the yogis called him sidha or 'perfect.' Auliya's famous disciple was Amir Khusrow who is called as "father of Qawwali" and "Parrot of India" and introduced the Ghazal Style to India.

- After the death of Nasruddin Chiragh-i-Delhi in the 14th century, the chishtis order declined.

**78. Solution: A**

Explanation: Option (a) is correct: The given paragraph is about Ramanuja .

**Ramanuja**

- He was born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars.
- According to him the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu .He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita or qualified oneness in that the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct
- He said that the ultimate reality is Brahman and that the soul and matter are his qualities. He expounded the grace of God as more important than knowledge.

**79. Solution: C**

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect: Bnei Menashe Jews live in the Manipur and have genealogies to the Menashe or the Menasseh Tribe, which was one of the 10 lost tribes of the Jews

- Statement 3 is incorrect: As per the Judaism, the Sefer Torah was given to Prophet Moses on the Mount Sinai

**Judaism**

- It is one of the oldest religions. The followers of Judaism are called as Hebrews or Jews. It is also a monotheistic religion that believes in one God. Their religion predates Christianity and Islam, in fact,

these two religions have borrowed a lot from Judaic philosophies.

- Judaism is considered by religious Jews to be the expression of the covenant that God established with the Israelites, their ancestors.
- According to the Torah, Abraham is the ancestral patriarch of the Hebrew people. Abraham was born in the Sumerian city of Ur.
- Abraham was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God; before then, people believed in many gods. Ironically, Abraham's father, Terach, had made his living selling idols of various gods.
- After Abraham's father died, Yahweh visited Abraham and instructed him to smash the idols of his father's gods, to worship the one and only true god, Yahweh, and to move his family to Canaan.
- Yahweh, name for the God of the Israelites, representing the biblical pronunciation of "YHWH," the Hebrew name revealed to Moses in the book of Exodus.
- Jewish religious book is called the Torah, which is also the first five books of the Old Testament or Bible. Apart from these another set of compilations of legal and ethical writings and a brief history of Jewish history is called the Talmud.
- They have separate prayer halls and synagogues (place for worship). They follow religious services called the Eliyahanavi or the thanksgiving to Elijah the Prophet.
- Abraham was the ancestor of all Jews and propounded that those who followed the injunctions of God would be blessed. His son Isaac and grandson Jacob (who was also called Israel) were also blessed by God.
- God sent Moses to the Earth and gave him the Ten Commandments or the Sefer Torah at the Mt. Sinai, which clarified how Israelites (it is a term used for Jews who

were the children of Jacob or Israel) should live.

- Jacob had 12 sons who became the ancestors of the 12 tribes referred to as Bene Israel or the 'Children of Israel'. The Sefer Torah has 613 precepts, which explain how to live a pious Jewish life, and this also forms the first five sections of the Old Testament. During the prayers, all male Jews have to wear a tsisith or the thread of prayer shawls. The Jews also believe in the day of judgment when the Messiah would come to take the pious to the heaven and the evil would be relegated to hell.

#### **India and Jewish Community**

- The first Jewish settlers came to the western coast of India i.e., Kerala and although they are numerically small, there are five major Jewish communities in India – the Malayalam speaking Cochins and the Marathi-speaking Bene Israel. The third group is of the Baghdadi Jews who came from West Asia as traders and settled mainly around Mumbai, Pune and Kolkata.
- The fourth group is the Bnei Menashe or the Manipuri Jews. They have created genealogies to the Menashe or the Menasseh Tribe, which was one of the 10 lost tribes of the Jews. They live on the border of India and Myanmar in Manipur and Mizoram and they claim that they were enslaved and sold to the Assyrians and managed to escape to China from where they came and settled on the border of India. They call themselves the 'Children of Menasseh' or those who believe in Jesus Christ. These Bnei Menashe comprise Mizo, Kuki and Chin tribes there.
- The last amongst them is of the Bene Ephraim which is a small group of Telugu speaking Jews who converted to Judaism in the 1980's.

## 80. Solution: D

Explanation:

- Pair 4 is incorrect: The Mahabharata and The Ramayana are the two great epics which is also called as Mahakavya.

### The Vedas:

- The word 'Veda' signifies knowledge and the texts are actually about providing humans about knowledge to conduct their entire life on earth and beyond.
- It is written in highly stylised poetic style and the language is full of symbols and myths.
- The Vedas were initially handed down orally by generations of Brahmin families but it is estimated by historians that they were compiled around 1500 BC-1000 BC.
- There are four major Vedas: Rig Veda, Yajur Veda, Sama Veda and Atharva Veda. The Brahmanas, the Upanishads and the Aranyakas accompany each Veda.

### Rig Veda

- The Rig Veda is the oldest existing Veda amongst the other four.
- It consists of 1028 individual Sanskrit hymns. It is said to be one of the first extensive composition in any Indo-European language that has survived for our perusal.
- Historians argue that it was compiled around 1200-900 BC.
- The focus of this Veda is on worldly prosperity and natural beauty. The text is organised in 10 books, known as Mandalas, of varying age and length. Furthermore, each mandala comprises of several Suktas or hymns, which are usually for sacrificial purposes.

### Atharva Veda

- This Veda is also known as Brahma Veda and has been attributed to two rishis called Atharvah and Angira, respectively. Because of its association with the two rishis, in the olden times it was also called

Atharvangirasa. While it is mostly concerned with peace and prosperity of the human society and covers all aspects of a man's daily life, it specifically focuses on treatment of several ailments Yajur Veda

- The name 'Yajus' signifies 'sacrifice' and this Veda concentrates on rites and mantras of different types of sacrifices that were prevalent in the Vedic times. There are two major recensions (samhita) of the Yajur Veda: Shukla (white/pure) and Krishna (black/dark). These samhita's are also called: Vajasaneyi Samhita and Taittiriya Samhita. The Yajur Veda is predominantly a ritual Veda as it acts like a guide book for the rishis/priests who conduct sacrificial rituals.

### Sama Veda

- Sama Veda has been named after 'Saman' (melody) and it concentrates on melody or songs. While the entire text has 1875 hymns, historians argue that 75 are original and the rest have been taken from the Sakala branch of the Rig Veda.

### Aranyakas

- The Aranyakas are also texts attached to the Vedas and they describe the rituals and sacrifices involved in the Vedas from various perspectives. They are said to be compilations of ritualistic information on the birth and death cycles as well as the complexity of the soul.

### Upanishads

- Interestingly, the term Upanishad or u (at), pa (foot), ni (down) and s(h)ad (to sit), i.e. to sit down near (the teacher), describes the text completely.
- These are treatises written in Sanskrit and give an account of the Vedas in predominantly monastic and mystical terms. As they are generally the last part of the Vedas, they are also known as Vedanta or 'end (anta) of the Veda'.

- The Upanishads are said to have the 'truth' about human life and show the way towards human salvation or moksha. They continue to talk about the abstract and philosophical problems faced by mankind, especially about the origin of this universe, supposed origin of the mankind, life and death cycle and the material and spiritual quests of man. The Mahabharata and The Ramayana
- These two great epics are also called Mahakavya as they have become a part of the collective memory of those who follow the Hindu religion.

### Ramayana

- The most famous and revered recension of the Ramayana is by the sage Valmiki who is also called as Adikavi or the first amongst the poets. By the same logic Ramayana is called Adikavya or the first amongst the poetry. The Ramayana consists of 24,000 verses and is divided into seven books, called Khandas. It is considered as an epic as it presents the details of the war between Lord Rama and demon king Ravana over the kidnapping of Rama's wife, Sita.

### Mahabharata

- The Mahabharata has several versions, but the most popular one is penned by Ved Vyas. It was written in Sanskrit and initially had 8,800 verses. This version was called 'Jaya' or the story of 'victory'. The story is based on the conflict between the Kauravas and the Pandavas over the right to claim the throne of Hastinapur. The sutradhar of the story is Lord Krishna.
- The Mahabharata also consists of an important didactical text of Hindus, i.e., the Bhagwata Gita. This text is like a concise guide to Hindu religions' philosophical dilemmas and even acts like a guide to mankind on how to live a righteous life. Most of the text is a dialogue between Lord Krishna and the Pandava prince Arjuna

about the duties of a man, warrior and prince.

### 81. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The nature of the religious beliefs and practices of the Aryans is known from the Rig Veda.

### Pre-Vedic Religion

- From the archaeological findings in the pre and proto-historic sites it seems that these people believed in the sanctity of the creative force and venerated the male and female aspects of divinity.
- They were worshippers of the forces of nature like the sun and the moon. This belief is also partly substantiated by the early literature of the Aryans.
- The nature of the religious beliefs and practices of the Aryans is also known from the Rig Veda, They believed in many gods like Indra, Varuna, Agni, Surya and Rudra.
- Sacrifices, and ritual offering of food and drink to fire in honour of the Gods, constituted the main religious practices. The Sama Veda and the Yajur Veda elaborated the different aspects of the sacrificial acts and this ritualism was further elaborated in the Brahmanas.
- The Atharva Veda contained a great deal of animistic beliefs.

### 82. Solution: A

Explanation:

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Dashnami Sampraday are the followers of Lord Shiva. So, eliminating this option we can find the answer.

### Hindu Sects

- Sects of Vallabhacharya and Chaitanya
- These two sects were most popular in Western India (Vallabhacharya) and Eastern India (Chaitanya).

- Vallabhacharya sect was founded by Vallabha a Telugu Brahmin. He taught his disciples not to turn their backs to worldly pleasures. He opposed fasts and self - mortification. Their gurus also lead a comfortable life.
- The followers of Chaitanya were to lead a simple and humble life. They believed in singing devotional songs and dancing as a way of worship.

### **Shaiva Sects**

- **Dashnami Sampradaya:** In the eighth century Shankracharya gave a new turn to Shaivism. He established a very important cult called Dashnami Sampradaya. Dashnamis are also known as Vedic Saivas.
- Before the establishment of Dashnami order, Tantrik Shaivas such as Kanphatas, Aghoris, Kalamukhis and Kapaliks dominated the Shaiva cult.
- Shankaracharya organized the Dashnami order which includes the following ten categories of Sanyasis: 1) Giri 2) Puri 3) Bharti 4) Vana 5) Parvathi 6) Aranya 7) Sagara 8) Tirtha 9) Ashram 10) Saraswati.
- Shankaracharya established four seg monastic centres namely, Jyotir Peeth, Shringeri Peeth, Govardhan Peeth and Dwarka or Sharda Peeth in North, South, East and West respectively.
- For the smooth functioning of the Mathas, area, direction, sampradaya, Dashnami order, deities to be worshipped, pilgrimage, Veda, Mahasakya (great saying), Gotra and jurisdiction of each monastic centre was fixed.
- Dashnami sanyasis are divided into two broad sections namely Dandadharis (staff holders) and pammhansas (holding no staff).
- Out of the ten subsects of Dashnami order, Sanyasis of only three that is, Tirtha, Ashram and Saraswati are allowed to hold staff and the rest called Paramhansas are not allowed to do so.
- **Kanphata or Nath Panthi:** This sect forms the part of Tantrik Shaivism. Kanphatas pierce their ears and insert ear-rings in them.
- **Gorakh Nath** is regarded to be the reorganiser of this cult. This cult is believed to have been founded by Sati Nath.
- The chief scripture of this cult is “Hath Yoga Pradipika” Kanphatas regard Shiva as the supreme reality. Salvation lies in the union with Shiva. In Nath Sampradaya, Nath yoga and Tantra are recommended as the most appropriate means of salvation.
- **Aghori Panth:** The sect is also known as Aghor Panth or Augar Panth and the followers are call Aghoris or Aughars. This cult was founded by Bhrama Giri, a disciple of Gorakhnath.
- The name of the cult is derived from the word ‘Aghor’ meaning non-terrifying the epithet Aghor is usually used for Shiva. Thus, it is clear that Aghor Panthi means an ascetic who worships Shiva.
- Aghoris are found all over India and move about all the year round. The Aghori smears himself with the ashes of the funeral pyre.
- He wears the frontal mark denoting the unity of the Hindu triad. He also wears a Rudraksha rosary and a necklace of stone. Some wear rosary of human teeth too.
- **Vira Shaiva or Lingayat Sampraday:** Lingayats are mostly found in southern India. The name of this cult has been derived from the word linga (Phallus symbol).
- A true lingayat wears on his body a small silver box containing a stone linga which is a symbol of his faith and the loss of which means spiritual death.
- It is worn by both male and female members of the sect. Of the Hindu sects, Lingayats or Vir Shaivas acknowledge Shiva whose symbol, the linga they wear on their person.
- They are against caste system. All wearers of the lingas are proclaimed equal in the eyes of the God. They prohibit child marriage and

stand for widow remarriage. They bury their dead.

- Kapalika Panth: Though almost dying now this sect was widely prevalent in Ancient India. Kapaliks are expert Tantriks. They wear some-rosaries and live naked near Ghats.
- They take their food from the human skull. They eat meat and drink wine without hesitation.
- The deity of kapaliks is Kal Bhairaw. Though the number of Kapaliks is very small, they are spread all over India.

**83. Solution: B**

- It is as difficult to explain the origin of the Harappan culture as its end. (NCERT Page No. 65)The post-urban phase of the Harappan culture is also known as the sub-Indus culture.The late Harappan cultures are primarily chalcolithic in which tools of stone and copper were used. The chalcolithic people in the later Harappan phase lived in villages subsisting on agriculture.(NCERT Page No. 65 & 67)

**84. Solution: D**

- Though some evidences of rice cultivation have been found but they are not indicative of large scale cultivation. Barter system was used, no money based transactions found. Weights and measures have been found.

**85. Solution: B**

- Weapons were made up of bronze and there was no standing army. Tribesmen were mustered in the time of war. Horse driven chariots were their speciality and they used to fight among themselves as well.

**86. Solution: C**

- The lower varnas were discriminated upon in the contemporary society; they did not enjoy religious, social and economic rights.

There was much more emphasis on killing of animals as method of pleasing Gods to obtain blessings. The women folk did not have any rights; they could not participate in religious sacrifices, hear Vedas and lost economic rights and were subjected to all types of inequalities. However, Kings had not undertaken any large scale missionary activities until then.

**87. Solution: A**

- Rig Veda talks of Punjab as a whole but did not mention any knowledge of ocean or Himalayas. It does talk of River Kubha (modern river Kabul).

**88. Solution: A**

- Red and Black ware belonged to Indus period.OCP related to Rig Vedic period.
- PGW related to Later Vedic Period.
- NBPW is related to Post-Vedic to Maurya-period.

**89. Solution: C**

**90. Solution: D**

- Chatvari Arya Satyani means four Noble truths, the core teachings.

**91. Solution: D**

- Not enough weapons, oriented towards warfare have been found. No temple structures having sanctum sanctorum have been found. Granaries for collection of food grains have been found. Gateway having symbols (like alphabets) have been found from Dholavira.

**92. Solution: A**

- Sutradhara- used to supervise the construction of a temple who looked after the construction with the help of manuals called Shilpa Shastras.

**93. Solution: B**

- As per Fa-hien, cowrie (sea shell) was used as common medium of exchange. He does not write anything about Vaishnavism, the religion of Gupta Kings.

No where he mentions the name of the king. He attests to the prevalence of un-touchability i.e. presence of (chandals) who lived outside the village.

**94. Solution: C**

- In Ruminidie inscription Ashoka talks of remission of taxes for the people of Lumbini as it was the birth place of "Shakyamuni" i.e. the Buddha. Qandhar inscription is bilingual. In Maski inscription Ashoka uses his real name. Barabar caves inscription tells that these caves were donated to Ajivika monks.

**95. Solution: D**

- The Indians were great experts in the art of making steel. This craft was developed first in India. The Indian steel was exported to many countries of the world since very early times and came to be called wootz in later times. No other country in the world could manufacture such steel swords as were made by Indian craftsmen. They were in great demand in the entire region from Asia to Eastern Europe. (NCERT Page No.242)

**96. Solution: B**

- Strategos: military governor (Indo-Greek)
- Kshatrap: military governor (Shakas)
- Kichaka: Bamboo (from China)
- Denarius: Roman coins

**97. Solution: C**

- Vedanga Jyotish is about astronomy and is part of Six vedangas.

**98. Solution: C**

- All wrote in Sanskrit but it was Amarsimha (Gupta Age) who wrote Amarkosha- a lexicon. Kalidas wrote many books. Patanjali wrote Yogasutra and Mahabhashya (Grammar), Panini wrote Asthadhyayi on Grammar

**99. Solution: D**

- Pattadakal has Virupaksha temple which is a Shiva temple.
- Ellora has Kailash temple.
- Kanchipuram has kailashnath temple.

**100. Solution: B**

- South Indian temples have taller gateways called Gopuram. No such gateways are found in Northern temples.