

ANSWERS TEST: 10 - ART & CULTURE - II

1. Solution: C

The Sailendra ruler had built a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam and, at his instance, Rajendra - I had endowed a village for its upkeep. (NCERT Page 17).

2. Solution: C

The Chola rulers also sent a number of embassies to China. A Chola embassy of 70 merchants reached China in 1077 and, according to a Chinese account, received "81800 strings of copper-cash," that is, more than four lakhs of rupees in return for the articles of tribute comprising glass-ware, camphor, brocades, rhinoceros horns, ivory, etc. Tribute was the word used by the Chinese for all articles brought for trade. (NCERT Page 17)

3. Solution: A

Al-beruni noted the tendency for the Indians to isolate themselves from the main currents of scientific thought outside India. Although a great admirer of Indian science and learning, al-beruni noted the insular attitude of the learned people of the country, viz., the Brahmans. He says: "They are haughty, foolish, vain, self-conceited, stolid. They are by nature niggardly in communicating that which they know and they take the greatest possible care to withhold it from men of another caste among their own people, still much more, of course, from any foreigners. According to their belief, no other created beings besides them have any knowledge of science whatsoever.

4. Solution: C

In the early medieval age there was growth of Tantrism a North India and the growth of Bhakti movement in South India.

Pala rulers Dharmapal and Devpala patronised Vajrayana Buddhism, a tantric system Dharmapal had founded Vikramshila Mahavihara as its centre. (NCERT)

5. Solution: C

Rajaraja I constructed Brihadiswara Temple at Tanjore. This is also called the Rajarajeshwar Temple because the Cholas were in the habit of installing images of kings and queens in the temples, in addition to the deity.

6. Solution: C

The Pala rulers were great pattern of Buddhist learning and religion. The Nalanda university which had been famous all over the Easter World was

revived by Dharmapala and 200 villages were set apart for meeting its expenses. He also founded the Vikramasila University which became second only to Nalanda in fame.

7. Solution: D

8. Solution: B

Vimalvasahi is Jaina temple at Mt. Abu, dedicated to first Jaina tirthankar, Rishabhadeva. It was constructed during the period of Solanki Rulers.

Brihadeshwar Temple at Gangaikonda Cholapuram, dedicated to Lord Shiva.

Laxman emple at Khajuraho is dedicated to Lord Vishnu.

9. Solution: D

In Odisha Style, Tower is called Deul and Prayer hall/mandapa is called Jagmohun.

Phansane is also a type of tower where stone slabs in an inclined straight line and meet at the top.

10. Solution: D

Parashurameshwar Temple is located at Bhuvaneshwar. It is one of the earliest temples in Odisha style. It is a Triratha temple.

11. Solution: C

12. Solution: C

13. Solution: C

There was development of manufacturing/Crafts. Many crafts were widely used for producing goods/finished products which were traded. Crafts like metallurgy, cotton textiles, paper making, glass making, introduction of spinning wheel and loom for textile weaving.

Paper making was discovered by the Chinese in 2nd century B.C. It was introduced in India by the Turkish rulers.

14. Solution: C

15. Solution: A

Iltutmish introduced silver tanka and copper jittal coins. Mohd. Tughlaq started token currency. Firuz Tughlaq started coins of many denominations and Bahlul Lodi started coins called Bahluli.

In the time of Firuz Tughlaq, various books on mathematics, medicine, music were translated from Sanskrit into Persian.

Sultans promoted music, no specific directions, forbidding it, were ever issued.

Firuz Tughlaq constructed a large number of irrigation canals.

16. Solution: C

With the improvement in communication and currency system, there was definite growth in trade and commerce. This was marked by the growth of towns and town-life.

17. Solution: B

Diwan-i-Arz established by Balban was deptt of military.

Diwan-i-Khairat, established by Firuz Tughlaq for charity.

Diwan-i-Amirkohi by Mohd. Tughlaq for expansion of agriculture.

18. Solution: A

He introduced token currency in the form of copper/bronze coins because there was scarcity of silver due to less production.

19. Solution: A

'Jauhar' reported from campaigns of Ranthambor (1301) and Chittor (1303) during rule of Alauddin Khalji.

Gondwana campaign (1563) during Akbar's rule was not related to Jauhar.

20. Solution: B

Rahat: Water lifting device used for irrigation purpose.

Chahalgani: group of Turkish nobles.

Iqta: territorial assignment

21. Solution: C

Arch and Dome method was introduced by Delhi Sultans.

Batter is the sloppiness in the walls of some structures.

However, Lofty gateways and large scale use of white marble are features of Mughal period.

22. Solution: C

Nauroz (Persian New Year Day),

Sarangi (musical instrument) and construction of True Arch = introduced by Turkish rulers.

Tobacco was introduced by Portuguese.

23. Solution: A

When Turks came to India, they had definite ideas of government, art and architecture. The interaction of the Turks with the Indians who held strong religious beliefs and had well-developed ideas of art, architecture and literature resulted in the development of a new culture.

24. Solution: C

'Arabesque' = art of carving designs on stone surface.

25. Solution: D

In Qutub Minar red sand stone has been used; in the upper two storeys marble stone has been used.

In Ala-i-Darwaza red sand stone has been used. It is a gateway constructed by Alauddin Khalji. It also a dome.

In Tughlaq monuments, Grey sand stone has been used, since it is harder there is less decoration.

26. Solution: C

Khusrau experimented with all the poetical forms and created a new style of Persian which came to be called Sabaq-i-Hindi (style of India).

He praises India or its climate and says 'Hindustan' is like heaven. Its climate is better than that of khurasan. It is green and full of flowers all the year round.

He wrote mainly in Persian, not Urdu.

27. Solution: D

Al-Biruni spent years in the company of Brahmana priests and scholars, learning Sanskrit, and studying religious and philosophical texts.

He was familiar with translations and daptations of Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit texts into Arabic – these ranged from fables to works on astronomy and medicine.

Al-Biruni depended almost exclusively on the works of Brahmanas, often citing passages from the Vedas, the Puranas, the Bhagavad Gita, the works of Patanjali, the Manusmriti, etc. to provide an understanding of Indian society.

For his Brahmana friends, he translated the works of Euclid (a Greek mathematician) into Sanskrit. (Themes in Indian History Part – II, NCERT)

28. Solution: C

Kitab-ul-Hind by Al-beruni was written in Arabic.

Rehla by Ibn-i-Batutah was written in Arabic.

Nulsiphir by Amir Khusrau was written in Persian.

29. Solution: D

He talks about postal system used during the time of Mohd. Tughlaq. Post was carried on foot as well as by horsemen.

He also talks about cultivation of Paan. He says roads were unsafe.

He witnessed an event of Sati. He mentions with horror a scene of a woman burning herself in the funeral pyre of her husband with the great beatings of drums.

30. Solution: B

Aibak did not wish to send to Iran for engineers, where arches and domes were highly developed, but ordered the architects to follow the trabeate system. This involved erecting the edifice on pillars with the help of supporting brackets and spanning the roof with horizontal beams.

Balban's tomb, not far from Qutub minar deserves special mention because of use of true arches, constructed with the help of voussiers.

Ala-i-Darwaza has three horse-shoe arches. They are true arches. The Dome over the arches is the first dome constructed with true scientific method.

31. Solution: A

Jajnagar was odisha, Kamrup was Assam.

32. Solution: B

Batter: slopy walls

Brackets: used for providing support to hanging projections

Finial: metal rod on the top of the dome

33. Solution: A

At Mount Abu, Dilwara Temples are Jaina tirthankara temples.

At Khajuraho, there are Adinath and Parshvanath Temple.

At Puri, there are on Jain temples.

34. Solution: B

The state demand varied according to the productivity of the soil and the method of assessment. The state demand was preferably realised in cash.

35. Solution: A

Tanab: An instrument used for measurement of land. It comprised bamboos fixed with iron rings.

36. Solution: D

Mansab, a rank, was granted to military officials as well as non-military officials.

Some mansabdars were not required to maintain soldiers. They might have been granted a rank for some contribution in music, painting, literature etc.

It was a centralised system, mansabs were allocated by Emperor himself.

37. Solution: B

Ibadat Khana was established by him in 1575 for the purpose of holding religious discussion with the pontiffs of all religious in order to know about those religious.

He held Ibadat Kahan meetings at Fatehpur Sikri.

38. Solution: B

Sulh-i-kul was based on the premise of peace for all. The ruler should not discriminate high from the low and try to build universal brotherhood among all.

39. Solution: A

40. Solution: B

'Mahzar' was issued to suppress the power of theologians which tried to impose their own interpretation of the Quranic laws. By this document, if the theologians had difference of opinions over the interpretation of the Quranic laws, then Emperor would decided the finality of interpretation.

41. Solution: C

Kalilah-wa-Dimna was the Arabic version of Panchatantra (written by Vishnushraman in Sanskrit during gupta period).

42. Solution: B

Chamanas (Chauhans of Ajmer), Kalchuri (ruled Tripuri i.e. area around modern Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh now), Tomer rule Delhi, Paramar ruled Malwa, Gajapati ruled Odisha.

43. Solution: A

Akbar established translation department and ordered translations of important Sanskrit works like Ramayan, Mahabharat, Atharveda, Panchtantra, etc. into Persian. Works on music were also translated into Persian in the time of Aurangzeb.

44. Solution: C

Due to advent of Turkish, Afghan and Mughal rulers, there was witnessed gradual emergence of Indo-Islamic culture based on blend of both, Indian and Persian.

The regional languages could very well attain literary merit. Bangla, Marathi, Odia, Gujarati, Hindi, Malyalam, Telugu, Kannada etc. could see a vast literature written during medieval age.

However, South India, remained outside direct Mughal control for most of the time and same was the case during sultanate period as well.

45. Solution: C

Martand Temple (Sun Temple) is located in Jammu.

Shankaracharya Temple – Srinagar

Rajarani Temple – Bhubaneshwar

Airateshwar Temple – Darasuram, Tamil Nadu

46. Solution: D

The holy book contains sayings of Ravidas, Kabir, Namdev and Baba Farid (Sufi saint), apart from sayings of Sikh Gurus. Its compilation was started by Guru Arjun Dev (5th Guru).

47. Solution: B

Mughal school of painting was started by Humayun with the help of Persian painters brought by him from Iran. It was given attention by Akbar by establishing an imperial department for it. Most of the Themes of the paintings are related to royal life, depiction of nature, birds, animals. Public life is not usually shown. It was also influenced by the European features.

48. Solution: C

Mughal painting reached a climax under Jahangir who had a very discriminating eye. It was a fashion in the Mughal school for the faces, bodies and feet of the people in a single picture to be painted by different artists. Jahangir claims that he could distinguish the work of each artist in a picture.

49. Solution: B

The main structure is square in shape and the central portion is cut at the corners to give it the shape of an Octagon. Usually the tombs were built inside a garden life enclosure with water tank. These gardens were given the shape of Chahar bagh. The Taj is also located in such a garden but at one side of the garden, not in the centre.

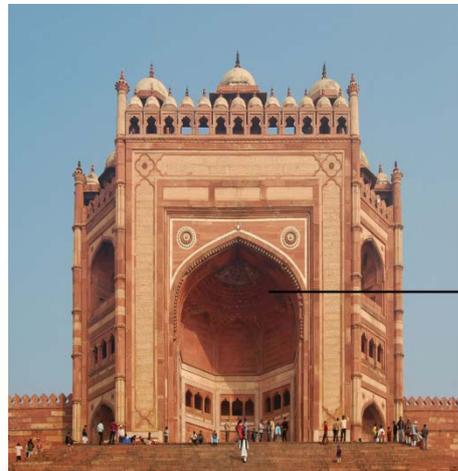
Most of the features of the Taj could also be seen in the Humayun's Tomb located in Delhi.

50. Solution: C

Tomb of Itimadudaulah in Agra was constructed of white marble.

Buland Darwaza (Fatehpur Sikri) in the form of Half-dome i.e. as if a dome is slashed from the middle, leaving inner surface of the dome exposed for further artistic work.

Humayun's Tomb has double dome i.e. inside the dome, there is a false curved ceiling.



Half-dome portal

51. Solution: D

Sirri-i-Akbar was Persian translation of Upanishads, done by Dara Shikoh.

Razmanamah: Persian translation of Mahabharat

Nuh-Siphir: Nine Skies, written about India by Amir Khusrau.

Majma-ul-Bahrain: written by Dara Shikoh wherein he did study of two religions i.e. Hinduism and Islam particularly their philosophies. It means, Confluence of two oceans.

52. Solution: A

He did so because he wanted to ensure supply of horses so that he could strengthen his cavalry against any attack by Bahmani states.

53. Solution: C

The Mughals had a multi-ethnic nobility, nobles drawn from various regions.

Turani: Central Asia

Irani: Persia

Shiekhzadas: Indian Muslims

54. Solution: B

Chain of Justice was started by Jehangir to dispense justice in any emergency situation.

Others were undertaking by Akbar.

55. Solution: C

Dahshala was a land revenue system based on average data of ten years.

Pietra dura was a stone art in which precious stones were embedded in marble stone.



(Pietra dura)

Nastaliq: was an artistic system of writing.



(Nastaliq)

56. Solution: B

Pearl Mosque was constructed by Aurangzeb in Red Fort, Delhi.

Panch Mahal is located in Fatehpur Sikri.

Rang Mahal is located in Red Fort, Delhi

Jhangiri Mahal: inside Red Fort Agra

57. Solution: A

58. Solution: A

The Mughal India had a flourishing economy and because of a large bureaucratic structure, there was growth of large number of town with a middle class of officials, traders, shopkeepers.

However the Mughal were not very active on sea-trade by themselves, rather European companies were allowed to engage in sea-trade, state enterprise was missing.

59. Solution: B

The tauhid-i-Ilahi was really an order of the Sufistic type. Those who were willing to join and those whom the emperor approved were allowed to become members. Sunday was fixed as the day for initiation. The novice placed his head at the feet of the emperor who raised him up, and gave him the formula, called shast in the Sufi language, which he was to repeat and concentrate upon.

There were no sacred books or scriptures, no priestly class, no place of worship or rituals and ceremonies, except the initiation.

Akbar did not use force nor was money used for making disciples. In fact, many leading nobles, including all the great Hindu nobles except Birbal, declined to join.

60. Solution: A

Astadiggaja was a group of eight Telugu scholars, patronised by Vijaynagar king Krishnadev Raya.

61. Solution: C

These saints worshipped their Gods in idol form.

Almost all of them disregarded the inequalities of caste system though they did not carry out any active movement against the caste system.

62. Solution: C

Some of the earliest bhakti movements were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They travelled from place to place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.

Virshaivas means Heroes of Shiva, a movement in Karnataka.

63. Solution: C

Both Kabir and Guru Nanak were saints of Nirguna School. They denounced caste system and any kind of discrimination. For them, abandoning the life of a householder was not a necessary requirement to attain the love of God. Neither scriptural knowledge nor pilgrimages were necessary, according to them.

However, both emphasised reform of an individual under a true teacher.

64. Solution: C

Shankaracharya's philosophy Advaitavada is based on the belief that every soul is part of Divine Soul.

Similar is the concept of Islamic philosophy, Tauhid-i-Wujudi (unity of being).

65. Solution: D

The monastic organisation of the Sufis, and some of their practices such as penance, fasting and holding the breath are sometimes traced to the Buddhist and Hindu yogic influence. Buddhism was widely prevalent in Central Asia before the advent of Islam. Yogis continued to visit West Asia even after the advent of Islam and the yogic book, Amrit-kund, has been translated into Persian from Sanskrit. Thus, Hindu and Buddhist practices and rituals seem to have been absorbed and assimilated by the Sufis even before they came to India.

66. Solution: D

Dara, the eldest son of Shah Jahan, was by temperament a scholar and a Sufi who loved to discourse with religious divines. With the help of brahmanas of Kasi, he got the Gita translated into Persian. But his most significant work was an anthology of the Vedas in the introduction to which Dara declared the Vedas to be "heavenly books in point of time" and "In conformity with the holy Quran", thus underlining the belief that there were no fundamental differences between Hinduism and Islam.

67. Solution: A

The book was written in Hindi. Jayasi used Chittor attack of Alauddin Khilji as allegory to expound sufi ideas on the relations of soul will God, along with Hindu ideas about Maya.

68. Solution: B

Rudradama Devi (ruled around 1263) was an important ruler from Kakatiya Dynasty of Warangal.

Ahilyabai Holkar (ruled around 1725) was ruler of Indore.

Chandbibi was from Ahmadnagar when Akbar's army attacked it. She tried to defend it.

Rani Durgawati (Gondwana) fought against Abkar's army in the Battle of Garh-Katanga.

69. Solution: B

Tankurram used for Towns

Pattinam: Port town

Variyam: village committee

70. Solution: A

The construction of temples was supervised by the sutradharas. Manuals on construction – the shilpa-shastra – were used where large temples were constructed.

To follow the established norms of temple building required the supervision of a sutradhara and a manual. Sutradharas were being named in inscriptions.

71. Solution: D

Military conflicts between the Vijayanagara and the Bahmani kingdom were almost a regular feature and lasted as long as these kingdoms continued.

In the Maratha country, the main contention between them was for the control of the Konkan and the areas which gave access to it. It was extremely fertile, and included within it the port of Goa which was an important outlet for the products of the region as well as for the import of horses from Iran and Iraq. As has been noted earlier, good quality horses were not bred in India.

72. Solution: C

Burunji: genealogical records in Assam

Bakhar: Maratha chronicles

Tawarikh: term used for history in Persian language

73. Solution: D

Ziarat: pilgrimage to Dargah of sufi saints.

Murshid: sufi teacher, saint also called Pir

Urs: festival at abode of sufi saint

Malfuzat: discourses by sufi saints

74. Solution: B

Borgeet are the bhakti compositions of Shankardev, the bhakti saint of Assam.

Vachana are the Kannada compositions of bhakti saint, Basavanna (founder of Lingayat sect in Karnataka).

Abhanga are the bhakti compositions of bhakti saints in Maharashtra

Tirumurai are the Tamil compositions of shaiva saints in Tamil Nadu.

75. Solution: A

The depiction is found in Ellora caves where Ravana is shown Lifting Mount Kailash or Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash. According to Hindu scriptures, Ravana once tried to lift Mount Kailash, but Shiva pushed the mountain into place and trapped Ravana

beneath it. For a thousand years, the imprisoned Ravana sang hymns in praise of Shiva, who finally blessed him and granted him an invincible sword or a powerful linga (Shiva's aniconic symbol) to worship.

Ajanta caves are related to Buddhism.

Badami caves are found in Karnataka and are related to Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

Udaygiri Caves are located in Madhya Pradesh. Here the Varaha Avtar of Lord Vishnu is shown where the Lord is shown rescuing the earth.

76. Solution: D

Eid Milad-un Nabi also known as Barah Wafat is celebrated across the Muslim community around the globe with great reverence as the day commemorates the birth anniversary of Prophet Muhammad.

The Jain community like other communities throughout the world celebrates many social and religious functions annually. The superb Jain festival popularly known as '*Paryushan Parva*' organized every year in the auspicious month '*Bhadrapad*' of the Hindu calendar extends from the fifth day to fourteenth day of the bright fortnight. The festival ordains the Jains to observe the ten universal supreme virtues in daily practical life. Besides assuring a blissful existence in this world and the other world for every living being, it aims at the attainment of salvation - the supreme ideal for mundane soul.

The '*Paryushan Parva*' celebrated annually for self-purification and uplift is meant to adhere to the ten universal virtues in practical life; and leads us on the right path, far from the mad strife for material prosperity, which ultimately leads us to our true destination i.e., salvation.

Losar: The holiday is a new year's festival, celebrated on the first day of the Tibetan calendar, which corresponds to a date in February or March in the Gregorian calendar.

77. Solution: A

78. Solution: C

The FTII functions as an autonomous body under the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, and is registered under Societies' Registration Act of 1860. The FTII Society is headed by a President who is a well-known personality from film and television, arts or academics. The Governing Council (GC) is constituted by election from among the

members of the Society. The GC, as the apex body of the FTII, is responsible for making all major policy decisions of the Institute in consonance with its aims and objectives. The GC, in turn, appoints the Academic Council (AC) and the Standing Finance Committee (SFC), who are responsible for advising the FTII in policy matters related to academic affairs and financial matters. The President of the Society also functions as the Chairman of each of the bodies, the GC, the AC and the SFC. It is located in Pune.

79. Solution: C

Punjab is famed for its traditional embroidery called phulkari – flowering work. An allover embroidered shawl (dupatta) is called a bagh, literally resembling a garden of flowers.

Kalamkari or vrathapani from Andhra Pradesh demonstrates the variety of natural material used to create a work of art. Kalamkari means 'pen work' in Persian and refers to both printed and painted cloth.

Chikan-work from Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, has many different stitches worked on cotton, creating a textured relief of flowers, paisleys and stars.

Kantha, embroidery from Bengal, is made of thousands of fine stitches, giving the fabric a puckered quilted look. In Bangladesh and India Kantha was used to make quilts and coverlets.

80. Solution: C

Lavani is a combination of traditional song and dance, which particularly performed to the beats of Dholki, a percussion instrument. Lavani is noted for its powerful rhythm. Lavani has contributed substantially to the development of Marathi folk theatre.

Tamasha is a traditional form of Marathi theatre, often with singing and dancing, widely performed by local or travelling theatre groups within the state of Maharashtra.

Warli Paintings are decorative paintings on floors and walls of 'gond' and 'kol' tribes homes and places of worship. Trees, birds, men and women collaborate to create a composite whole in a Warli painting. These paintings are made mostly by the women aspart of their routine at auspicious celebrations. Subjects are predominantly religious. Subjects are shown in a geometric pattern like squares, triangles, and circles.

Bhavai, also known as Vesha or Swang, is a popular folk theatre form of western India, especially in Gujarat. Bhavai Veshas portray people from all classes of society. The chief of the Bhavai troupe is

called the Nayak. The Nayak and the jester always remain on stage and direct the course of action with their commentary and intervention. The story unfolds through songs, dialogues and speeches in prose as well as verse. There is lot of dancing and singing in Bhavai. Female characters are acted by men.

81. Solution: B

Phad painting depicts the heroic deeds of a heroic figure, the daily life of a peasant, rural life, animals and birds, flora and fauna. This type of painting is a most famous paintings of Rajasthan, mainly found in the Bhilwara district.

Pichwais: are cloth paintings that unfold scenes from the life of Lord Krishna and are used as a background for his idol at Nathdwara temple near Udaipur, Rajasthan. The paintings have deep religious roots and are devotionally rendered by the painters.

Similar to Kalighat Pats, one comes across another kind of Pats which are found in the state of Orissa. The Orissa patchitras, mostly painted on cloth are more detailed and more colourful and most of these depict stories of Hindu gods and goddesses.

Kalighat: These paintings on paper made with water colours comprise clear sweeping line drawings using bright colours and a clear background. Subjects are images of Kali, Lakshmi, Krishna, Ganesha, Shiva and other gods and goddesses. Kalighat painting derives its name from its place of origin Kalighat in Kolkata.

82. Solution: B

Hornbill Festival: To encourage inter-tribal interaction and to promote cultural heritage of Nagaland, the Government of Nagaland organizes the Hornbill Festival every year in the first week of December.

The Festival is named after the hornbill, the globally respected bird and which is displayed in folklore in most of the state's tribes.

Kumbh Mela or Kumbha Mela inscribed on the UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, is a mass Hindu pilgrimage of faith in which Hindus gather to bathe in a sacred or holy river. Traditionally, four fairs are widely recognized as the Kumbh Melas: the Haridwar Kumbh Mela, the Allahabad Kumbh Mela, the Nashik-Trimbakeshwar Simhastha, and Ujjain Simhastha.

These four fairs are held periodically at one of the following places by rotation: Haridwar, Allahabad (Prayaga), Nashik district (Nashik and Trimbak), and

Ujjain. The main festival site is located on the banks of a river: the Ganges (Ganga) at Haridwar; the confluence (Sangam) of the Ganges and the Yamuna and the invisible Sarasvati at Allahabad; the Godavari at Nashik; and the Shipra at Ujjain. Bathing in these rivers is thought to cleanse a person of all sins.

The Pushkar Fair, also called the Pushkar Camel Fair or locally as Kartik Mela or Pushkar ka Mela is an annual multi-day livestock fair and cultural fête held in the town of Pushkar (Rajasthan, India). The fair starts with the Hindu calendar month of Kartik and ends on the Kartik Purnima, which typically overlaps with late October and early November in the Gregorian calendar. The Pushkar fair is one of the India's large camel, horse and cattle fairs.

Losar: The holiday is a new year's festival, celebrated on the first day of the Tibetan calendar, which corresponds to a date in February or March in the Gregorian calendar.

83. Solution: B

Sri Ranganathswami Temple is located in Srirangam (Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu).

Meenakshi Temple: Madurai, It is temple of Goddess Meenakshi, a form of Parvati.

Padmanabhaswamy Temple: at Thiruvananthapuram (Kerala). It is Lord Vishnu Temple.

84. Solution: A

Apart for Ahmedabad, Bhaktapur in Nepal and Galle in Sri Lanka are other World Heritage Cities from Indian sub-continent.

85. Solution: A

86. Solution: B

Bedini Bugyal is a Himalayan Alpine meadow, situated in the Chamoli district of Uttarakhand state of India. This lush green meadow is adorned with blooms in a wide range of varieties. There is a small lake named Vaitarani (Bedini Kund), situated amidst the meadow. The rich flora of the area includes 'Brahm Kamal'.

Araku Valley is a Hill station in Visakhapatnam district in the state of Andhra Pradesh in India. It is a valley in the Eastern Ghats inhabited by different tribes.

In the Araku valley, there are Borra Caves which are one million year-old limestone caves and the deepest caves in the country. Situated in Anantagiri hills of Andhra Pradesh, the caves are situated at an altitude of 1400 m and occupy an area of 2 sq.km. Borra Caves is

one of the best places to visit in Araku Valley. It is also one of the top weekend getaways from Vizag. The caves are filled with fascinating stalagmite and stalactite formations of calcium deposits. The Gosthani River used to flow through the caves between the formations. The caves were created due to the flow of river over the limestone area.

Banni Grassland is outer section of marshy salt of Rann of Kutch in Gujarat, known for rich wildlife and biodiversity. The grassland is declared as protected forest under the status of reserve forest in India and one of the last remaining habitats to reintroduction of the cheetah in India.

87. Solution: A

The Mapal Kangjeibung grounds in Imphal, the oldest polo ground in the world.

This year 2017, it was the last time foreign players brought their own horses (partly because of the prohibitive cost) to the game – international tournaments are now played exclusively on the Manipuri pony – an elegant, sturdy, indigenous breed, believed to have been developed from the Tibetan pony, and known for its endurance and speed.

It remains ‘the pride of Manipur’, an integral part of cultural life and, of course, of Manipuri polo. The sport is played with very different rules, and with freedoms denied in international polo. There no goal posts, only boundary walls.

88. Solution: B

India may well have come up with its own answer to the idea of a compression of past and present histories, occasion and spectacle in the staging of art. The Madhavendra Palace, perched above a long-winding road from the city of Jaipur, has been spruced up to receive a transnational contemporary art group show as India’s first sculpture park.

Set within the Nahargarh Fort, one of the three major fortifications of Jaipur, the setting of the Madhavendra Palace creates multiple filters for the viewing of the works. The exhibition draws attention not only because of the altered protocols of viewing but also because it insinuates a reading of the past into the present.

89. Solution: A

Dhokra (also spelt Dokra) is non-ferrous metal casting using the lost-wax casting technique. Dhokra Damar tribes are the traditional metalsmiths of West Bengal and Odisha. Their technique of lost wax casting is named after their tribe, hence Dhokra

metal casting. The tribe extends from Jharkhand to West Bengal and Orissa; members are distant cousins of the Chhattisgarh Dhokras.

Ajrakh is a cloth art of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

For Patchitra and Phad Paintings, Refer to Explanation of Question 81.

90. Solution: A

Sattriya: Recognised most recently in 2000. It is devotional in character and involves Bhakti Rasa (spiritual aspect), Evolved by a great Vaishnava saint Shankar dev in 15th century. Traditionally dance performed by male monks called Bhokots in monasteries as a part of their daily rituals, called Sattriya as monasteries called Sattras. This dance is accompanied by a Musical composition called Borgeets. This was composed by Shankar Dev musical instruments- khol (drum), and flute.

91. Solution: A

Jainsem is traditional dress of Khasi women in Meghalaya.

Mekhela chador is the traditional Assamese dress, worn by women of all ages except children.

Phiran: The traditional outfit for both males and females in Kashmir is the phiran (or pheran) and poots. However, a relatively modern variation of the phiran and poots extends to below the knees,[4] which is worn with a suthan inside (loose form of shalwar) similar to the styles worn in Afghanistan.

92. Solution: A

Located on the banks of the river Varaha in Vishakhapatnam district of AP, is a small village called Etikoppaka. These toys are made with lacquer color and are traditionally known as Etikoppaka toys or Etikoppaka Bommalu. The village is very famous for its toys made of wood. The toys are also called as lacquer toys because of the colours used.

Recently these toys have been awarded Geographical Indication tag.

93. Solution: B

Along with Khumbh Mela from India and Neopolitan Pizza from Italy, Chaugan (Polo) from Iran has also received recognition in UNESCOs Intangible Heritage.

94. Solution: C

Prabandham: Tamil composition of Alvar saints

Tirumurai: Nayanar saints in Tamil

Vachana: Lingayat saints in Kannada

95. Solution: D

Khanderi was an island fort of Shivaji, located near South Bombay.

96. Solution: B

Mattavilasaprahsana was written by Pallava king Mahendra Varman – I in Sanskrit.

Amuktamalyada was written by Vijaynagar king Krishnadeva Raya in Telugu.

Kavirajamarga was written by Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha in Kannada.

97. Solution: A

Mahanavami was the most important festival in Vijaynagar and Virupaksha was the most important local deity.

98. Solution: C

Shiva trinity also called Maheshmurti is depicted in Elephanta caves. It is an all inclusive aspect of Shiva. The lord is shown with three faces, one face shows his violent aspect, another face shows his feminine aspect and the central face shows the lord Himself.

99. Solution: D

Bhavai, also known as Veshya or Swang, is a popular folk theatre form of western India, especially in Gujarat. Bhavai Veshyas portray people from all classes of society. The chief of the Bhavai troupe is called the Nayak. The Nayak and the jester always remain on stage and direct the course of action with their commentary and intervention. The story unfolds through songs, dialogues and speeches in prose as well as verse. There is a lot of dancing and singing in Bhavai. Female characters are acted by men.

Theyyam, also known as Kalliyattam, is a ritual dance popular in north Kerala. Theyyam incorporates dance, mime and music and enshrines the rudiments

of ancient tribal cultures which attached great importance to the worship of heroes and the spirits of ancestors.

Lezim dancers carry a small musical instrument with jingling cymbals called the Lezim, after which the dance form is named. This dance is named after a wooden idiophone to which thin metal discs are fitted which produce a jingling sound and the dancers use this while dancing. It is in the form of physical drill. It is a famous folk theatre in Maharashtra.

100. Solution: D

Bijapur was an important centre of architecture and music.

Ibrahim Adil Shah II (1580-1627), was an important Sultan of Bijapur. He was deeply interested in music, and composed a book called Kitab-i-Nauras in which songs were set to various musical modes or ragas. He built a new capital, Nauraspur, in which a large number of musicians were invited to settle. In his songs, he freely invoked the goddess of music and learning, Saraswati.

Rulers of Bijapur consistently maintained a high standard and an impeccable taste in architecture. The most famous Bijapur buildings of the period is Gol Gumbaz. It is tomb of Ibrahim Adil Shah. It was built in 1660 and has the largest single dome ever constructed in India.

Jaunpur an eastern Indian state in the time of Delhi Sultanat was an important centre of culture. Atala Mosque is an important monument in Jaunpur. Sultan Hussain Shah of Sharqi dynasty composed various musical ragas called Jaunpuri raag. It has compared with Shiraz, an important centre of culture in Persia (Iran).

About Vijaynagar and its glory, Robert Sewall wrote a book The Forgotten Empire.