

Indian History and Culture

1. According to the cultural history of India 'Panchayatan' is:

A. An assembly of elders of village.

B. A religious sect

C. Temple construction style

D. Functionary of an administration

Ans.C

Explanation: A temple Panchayatan has a main shrine at the centre which forms the base of the temple and is surrounded by four other shrines. It also has four subordinate shrines on each of the four corners.

2. Consider the following statements regarding to the Sattriya dance and select the correct code given below:

1. Sattriya is a fusion of dance, drama and music.

2. It follows the old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.

3. It is based on various Ragas and Talas of devotional songs of Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Code:

- A. Only 3
- B. Both 1 and 2
- C. Both 1 and 3
- D. All the above

Ans.B

Explanation: The neo-Vaishnavite monasteries of the Majuli island keep the Sattriya dance form of Assam alive. This dance style is originated from Ankia Nat, or one-act play. Music, dance and drama are interlaced in it.

3. 'Golden Threshold' is a collection of poems written by:

- A. Annie Besant
- B. Vijyalakshmi Pandit

C. Aruna Asaf Ali

D. Sarojini Naidu

Ans.D

Explanation: This is the first collection of poetry of Sarojini Naidu.

4. Buddhist site Tabo Monastery is located in which of the following state of India?

A. Arunachal Pradesh

B. Himachal Pradesh

C. Sikkim

D. Assam

Ans.B

Explanation: Tabo Monastery was founded in 996 CE in the Tibetan year by the king of the western Himalayan kingdom of Guge namely Buddhist Lotsawa Rinchen Zangpo. It is located in the Tabo village of Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh, Northern India.

5. Which one of the following manuscript is included in the UNESCO's Memory of World Register?

A. Rig Veda

B. Ramayana

C. Mahabharata

D. None of the above

Ans.A

Explanation: Rigveda is the oldest among the four Vedas and is the fountain source of the Aryan culture. It is also known as the scriptures of the Hindu community. In 2007 this Documentary heritage was submitted by India and recommended for inclusion in the Memory of the World Register.

6. What do you understand by 'Kalaripayattu'?

A. An ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism.

B. An ancient form of dance or drama.

C. An ancient martial art.

D. An ancient coin made up of Bronze and copper.

Ans.C

Explanation: Kalaripayattu also known as Kalari is the oldest martial art originated in the Kerala in South India. It includes strikes, kicks, grappling, weaponry and healing methods.

7. Manganiyars is a well-known community famous for:

- A. South India classical vocal music
- B. North-West India musical tradition
- C. North-East India martial arts
- D. None of the above

Ans.B

Explanation: The Manganiyars are professional Muslim folk musicians belonging to Jaisalmer, Barmer, parts of Jalor, Bikaner and Jodhpur districts in Western Rajasthan.

8. Anuvrata concept was given by:

- A. Jainism
- B. Hinayana Buddhism

C. Mahayana Buddhism

D. None of the above

Ans A

Explanation: Anuvrata is the philosophy of change given by Jainism. Its sole purpose is to enable man to introspect, understand his own nature and to make efforts to transform it.

9. Who had composed Brahnavadini the hymns of Vedas?

A. Gargi

B. Savitri

C. Brahmini

D. Ghosha

Ans. D

Explanation: Brahnavadini are the women who composed some hymns of the Vedas prominent among them were Lopamudra, Vishwawara, Sikta, Ghosha and Maitreyi.

10. During which period bronze icons of Nataraja deity who has four hands was casted?

A. Chola period

B. Chera period

C. Shunga period

D. Pandayas period

Ans. A

Explanation: As the cosmic ecstatic dancer, Nataraja is a depiction of the Hindu god Shiva. Its best known expressions were emerged in the chola period made up of bronze of various heights typically less than four feet.

2. Which of the following places were the centres of Mathura School of art production? <https://www.freshersnow.com/previous-year-question-papers/>

A. Sarnath and Kosambi

B. Sanchi and Kosambi

C. Sanchi and Sarnath

D. Patliputra and Lumbini

Ans: A

3. Which of the following is/are the correct features of Mathura School of art Sculpture?

A. The Mathura School of Art, noted for its vitality and assimilative character, was a result of the religious zeal of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism.

B. Images of Vaishnava and Shaiva faiths are found at Mathura but Buddhist images are found in large numbers.

C. Images of the Buddha, Yakshas, Yakshinis, Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities and portrait statues are profusely sculpted.

D. All of the above

Ans: D

4. Which of the following statement (s) is/are related of the Gandhara School of Art?

A. Artistic manifestation of Greco-Buddhism

B. Artistic manifestation of Indo-Greek god

C. Artistic manifestation of Jainism

D. Artistic manifestation of Vaishnavism

Ans: A

5. Consider the following statement (s) is/are not related to the features of Gandhara School of art.

I. The Gandharan Buddha image was inspired by Hellenistic realism, tempered by Persian, Scythian, and Parthian models.

II. Theme is mainly Buddhist, depicting various stories from the life of Buddha. Sculptors constructed Buddhist images with anatomical accuracy, spatial depth, and foreshortening.

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

A. I only

B. II only

C. Both I and II

D. Neither I nor II

Ans: D

6. Which statement (s) is/are correct about Aryankas?

I. It is a treatise of forest which explain the the rituals while dwelling into the philosophical discussions of the Brahmanas.

II. They record the transitions between ritualistic symbolism of Brahmanas and philosophical aspects of Upanishads.

Code:

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I & II

D. None of the above

Ans: D

7. Which of the following School of art noted for its vitality and assimilative character just because of Brahmanism, Jainism and Buddhism?

A. Gandhara School of Art

B. Amaravati School of Art

C. Mathura School of art

D. None of the above

Ans: C

8. Which of the following is/are the main objective of Purva Mimansa?

A. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa School is to interpret and establish the authority of the Vedas.

B. The main objective of the Purva Mimamsa school is to concentrates on the philosophical teachings of the Upanishads (mystic or spiritual contemplations within the Vedas), rather than the Brahmanas (instructions for ritual and sacrifice).

C. Only A

D. Both A & B

Ans: C

9. Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the Indian Political Philosophy

I. The Arthashastra, attributed to the Mauryan minister Chanakya in the 4th Century B.C., is one of the earliest Indian texts devoted to political philosophy, and it discusses ideas of statecraft and economic policy.

II. During the Indian struggle for independence in the early 20th Century, Mahatma Gandhi popularized the philosophies of ahimsa (non-violence) and satyagraha (non-violent resistance),

III. Gandhian Philosophy was influenced by the teachings of the Hindu Bhagavad Gita, as well as Jesus, Tolstoy, Thoreau and Ruskin.

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

A. Only I

B. Only II

C. Both I & II

D. I, II & III

Ans: D

10. Which of the following is/are the correct statement(s) related to the Jain Philosophy?

A. The central tenets of Jain philosophy were established by Mahavira in the 6th Century B.C., although Jainism as a religion is much older.

B. A basic principle is anekantavada, the idea that reality is perceived differently from different points of view, and that no single point of view is completely true (similar to the Western philosophical doctrine of Subjectivism).

C. Both A & B

D. Neither A nor B

Ans: C