

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 14

Q1. Petroglyphs are__

- (a) Pre-historic rock paintings
- (b) Medieval manuscripts
- (c) Modern paintings
- (d) Fresco paintings

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- **The pre-historic paintings were generally executed on rocks and these rock engravings were called Petroglyphs.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q2. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The mural paintings in the Ellora caves are mostly limited to the Kailasa temple.
2. The walls of Ajanta caves have both murals and fresco paintings.
3. The common themes of Ajanta paintings are taken from Jataka stories.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- The evidence of such paintings can be found at several locations in India. The beauty and the exquisiteness of mural paintings can be seen in places like Ajanta, Armamalai Cave, Ravan Chhaya Rock shelter, Bagh caves, Sittanavasal caves and Kailasanatha temple in Ellora.
- **The walls of Ajanta caves have both murals and fresco paintings** (painted on wet plaster). The unique feature of the paintings is that each female figure has a unique hairstyle. **The common themes of these paintings range from Jataka stories.**
- The mural paintings in the Ellora caves are found in five caves, mostly limited to Kailasa temple.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q3. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The earliest examples of miniature painting in India are from Pala period.
2. The themes of the Pala art were taken from the Mahayana school of Buddhism only.
3. The common themes of the Apabhramsa paintings were from Jainism.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **The earliest examples of miniature painting in India exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Palas of the eastern India (8th to 12th century) and the Jain texts executed in western India (Apabhramsha school) during the 11th-12th centuries A.D.**
- Pala paintings are generally found as a part of manuscripts and were generally executed on palm leaf or vellum paper. These paintings are characterised by sinuous lines and subdued tones of the background imagery. **The proponents of the Vajrayana school of Buddhism also used and patronised these paintings.** The prominent painters were Dhimman and Vitapala.
- Apbhramsha school traces its origin to Gujarat and Mewar region in Rajasthan. **The most common themes of these paintings were Jain** and in the later period the Vaishanava School appropriated them too. Even though the paintings were made as illustrations for books, they did not develop a different style but were mural paintings in a reduced dimension.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q4. Consider the following pairs:

Paintings: Regions

1. Phad Painting: Rajasthan
2. Manjusha Painting: Bihar
3. Thangka Painting: Ladakh
4. Pattachitra: Kerala

Which of the above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Manjusha Painting belongs to Bhagalpur region of Bihar.** It is also known as Snake paintings.
- **Phad Painting is predominantly found in Rajasthan** and is a scroll-type art. It is religious in nature and comprises of drawings of local deities, Pabuji and Devnarayan.

- Presently belonging to the Indian States of Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, **Ladakh region** and Arunachal Pradesh, **Thangka** were originally used as a medium of reverence that evoked the highest ideals of Buddhism.
- **Pattachitra** is a traditional painting of **Odisha**.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q5. During the Mughal period, a number of manuscripts were illustrated. Regarding this, consider the following pairs:

Manuscripts: Reign

1. Anwari-Suhavli: Humayun
2. Hamza-nama: Akbar
3. Ayar-i-Danish: Jehangir

Which of the above is/are correctly matched?

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- The Mughal School of painting originated in the reign of Akbar in 1560 A.D. An illustrated manuscript of the Tuti-nama appears to be the first work of the Mughal School. Shortly after that, between 1564-69 A.D. was completed a very ambitious project in the form of **Hamza-nama** illustrations on cloth. The other important manuscripts illustrated during the period of Akbar are the Gulistan of Sadi and the **Anwari-Suhavli**.
- Under Jahangir, painting acquired greater charm, refinement and dignity. He had great fascination for nature and took delight in the portraiture of birds, animals and flowers. Some important manuscripts illustrated during his period are, an animal fable book called **Ayar-i-Danish** and the Anwar-i-sunavli.

Source: <http://ccrtindia.gov.in/miniaturepainting.php>

Q6. Consider the following statements:

1. The artificial elements in the paintings during Shah Jahan reign was due to European influence.
2. He encouraged brighter colour palettes as compared to his predecessors.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

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- Unlike his father and grandfather who liked naturalistic depictions, Shah Jahan liked to create artificial elements in the paintings. **It is said that he tried to reduce the liveliness of the paintings and bring in unnatural stillness as he was inspired by the European influence.**
- **He also liked brighter colour palettes as compared to his predecessors.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q7. "Ragamala Paintings" were flourished under ____

- (a) Deccan school
- (b) Kangra school
- (c) Mughal school
- (d) All of the above

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- Ragamala Paintings are a series of illustrative paintings from medieval India based on Ragamala or the 'Garland of Ragas', depicting various Indian musical Ragas. They stand as a classical example of the amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.
- Ragamala paintings were created in most Indian schools of painting, starting in the 16th and 17th centuries and are today named accordingly, as **Pahari (Kangra) Ragamala, Rajasthan or Rajput Ragamala, Deccan Ragamala, and Mughal Ragamala.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q8. Tanjore Painting reached at its zenith under ____

- (a) Mughals
- (b) Marathas
- (c) Chalukyas
- (d) Cholas

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- A style of painting characterised by bold drawing, techniques of shading and the use of pure and brilliant colours flourished at Tanjore in South India during the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- **The Maratha rulers patronized them during the 18th century. These paintings reached their zenith under the patronage of Sarfoji Maharaj who was a great patron of arts.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q9. Which of the following Indian painters is called the 'Raphael of the East'?

- (a) Raja Ravi Verma
- (b) M.F Hussain
- (c) S.H. Raza
- (d) Abanindranath Tagore

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- Raja Ravi Verma is one of India's greatest painters. He is considered to be the originator of the school of modern painting.
- **He was dubbed as the 'Raphael of the East' because of his brilliant brush strokes and almost lifelike paintings.**
- Some of his very famous works include Lady in the Moonlight, Mother India, etc.

Source: Nitin Singhania book

Q10. 'Young Girls' and 'Siesta' are the masterpieces of_____

- (a) Jamini Roy
- (b) Satish Gujral
- (c) Amrita Sher-Gil
- (d) Maqbool Fida Husain

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- Amrita Sher-Gil is amongst the most renowned female painters of India.
- **Some of her masterpieces are 'Young girls', 'Siesta', 'In the Ladies' Enclosure', etc.**

Source: Nitin Singhania book