

**KAPIL SIKKA**

**CRACK UPSC  
CSE PRELIMS  
2022 THROUGH  
MCQS**

## **COURSE HIGHLIGHTS**

- This course will cover the all the relevant current affairs according to the changing trend of UPSC Prelims.
- Special focus will be on the Environment and Science & Technology section which comprises 30 to 35 questions directly or indirectly.
- Mostly the topics will be from The Hindu, Indian Express, Yojana and Kurukshetra.
- Static syllabus will be covered on the basis of related current news.
- As in 2021 the questions based on sports were asked, this course will cover the sports section from the prelims perspective.

# ABOUT ME



- ✓ Mentoring, guiding and teaching UPSC students since 8 years
- ✓ Polity, Indian Economy, Essay, Internal Security & Post Independence India
- ✓ Teaching Political Science Optional



**GS by Kapil Sikka (<https://t.me/kapillive>)**



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**411. In the context of Indian History, Nagara is the**

- (a) One of the main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent.
- (b) One of the main linguistic divisions into which the languages of India can be classified.
- (c) One of the main styles of Indian temple architecture.
- (d) One of the main musical Gharanas prevalent in India.

**Ans.: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Temple architecture of high standard developed in almost all regions during ancient India. The distinct architectural style of temple construction in different parts was a result of geographical, climatic, ethnic, racial, historical and linguistic diversities.
- Ancient Indian temples are classified in three broad types. This classification is based on different architectural styles, employed in the construction of the temples.
- Three main style of temple architecture are the **Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style and the Vesara or Mixed style**. But at the same time, there are also some regional styles of Bengal, Kerala and the Himalayan areas.

**412. Gommateshwara statue is associated with:**

- a) Lord Shiva
- b) Vaishnavism
- c) Buddhism
- d) Jainism

**Ans.: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- The Gommateshwara statue is dedicated to the Jain figure Bahubali and symbolises the Jain precepts of peace, non-violence, sacrifice of worldly affairs, and simple living.
- It was built around 983 CE during the Western Ganga dynasty and is one of the largest free-standing statues in the world. The construction of the statue was commissioned by the Ganga dynasty minister and commander Chavundaraya. Neighbouring areas have Jain temples known as basadis and several images of the Tirthankaras.
- Vindyagiri Hill is one of the two hills in Shravanabelagola. The other is Chandragiri, which is also a seat of several ancient Jain centres, much older than Gommateshwara statue. **Chandragiri is dedicated to the Jain figure Bharat, the brother of Bahubali and the son of the first Tirthankara Rishabhnaath.**

**413. The famous Vijaya Vitala temple is located near which of the following rivers?**

- (a) Godavari
- (b) Periyar
- (c) Krishna
- (d) Tungabhadra



**Ans.: (d)**

- The Vittala Temple or Vitthala Temple in Hampi is an ancient monument that is well-known for its exceptional architecture and unmatched craftsmanship.
- It is considered to be one of the largest and the most famous structure in Hampi.
- **The temple is located in the north eastern part of Hampi, near the banks of the Tungabhadra River.**



## 414 Consider the following statements with regard to the Palitana Temples

1. These are the large groups of Jain temples
2. Palitana located in Gujarat also called as a "city of Temples"

**Select the CORRECT statement(s) using the codes given below**

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

## Ans.: (c)

- The Palitana temples are the large groups of Jain temples located on Shatrunjaya hills near Palitana in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat, India.
- Also known as Padliptapur of Kathiawad in historic texts, the dense collection of over 800 small shrines and large temples here has led many to call Palitana as a "city of Temples".
- It is one of the most sacred sites of Svetambara tradition within Jainism. These temples were built in and after the 11th-century CE.

**415. The Virupaksha temple is constructed in the reign of:**

- (a) Harihara
- (b) Bukkaraya
- (c) Deva Raya I
- (d) Deva Raya II





**Ans.: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Virupaksha Temple is located in **Hampi in the Ballari district of Karnataka, India.**
- It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- The temple is dedicated to Lord Virupaksha, a form of Shiva.
- This temple was constructed in Lakkana Dandesha's assistance who was a commander under **King Deva Raya II.**

**416 Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:**

**List-I**

**(Famous Temple)**

- A. Vidyashankara
- B. Rajarani Temple
- C. Kandariya Mahadeo
- D. Bhimesvara temple

**List-II**

**(State)**

- 1. Andhra Pradesh
- 2. Karnataka
- 3. Madhya Pradesh
- 4. Orissa



**Code:**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	2	4	3	1
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	1	3	4	2

**Ans.: (a)**

- The Vidyashankara Temple was built in the year 1338 A.D. which is located in Sringeri, Chikkamagaluru district in the Indian state of Karnataka.
- Rajarani Temple is an 11th-century Hindu temple located in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Odisha, India.
- The Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, meaning "the Great God of the Cave", is the largest and most ornate Hindu temple in the medieval temple group found at Khajuraho in Madhya Pradesh, India.
- Bhimesvara temple, an abode of Lord Shiva is in Andhra Pradesh.

**417 Which of the following caves are associated with Gupta Paintings?**

1. Bagh Caves
2. Ellora Caves
3. Lomas Rishi cave
4. Ajanta caves

**Select the CORRECT statements using the codes given below**

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

**Ans.: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- There are only two known examples of cave paintings of the Gupta period in ancient India.
- One of these is paintings of Ajanta caves and the other is Bagh Caves situated among the southern slopes of the Vindhya in Bagh town of Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh.

**418. With reference to the Indian rock cut architecture, consider the following statements:**

1. The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rockcut caves in India.
2. The Barabar rockcut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
3. At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans.: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- The Barabar Caves are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
- They were originally made for the Ajivikas during the Mauryan period (322-185 BCE).
- The Ellora caves were built between 5th century and 10th century. There were 34 caves out of which 12 were Buddhist caves, 17 were Hindu caves and 5 were Jain caves. The proximity of the caves clearly demonstrates the religious harmony prevalent at that period of time.

**419 The term 'Panchayatan' is:**

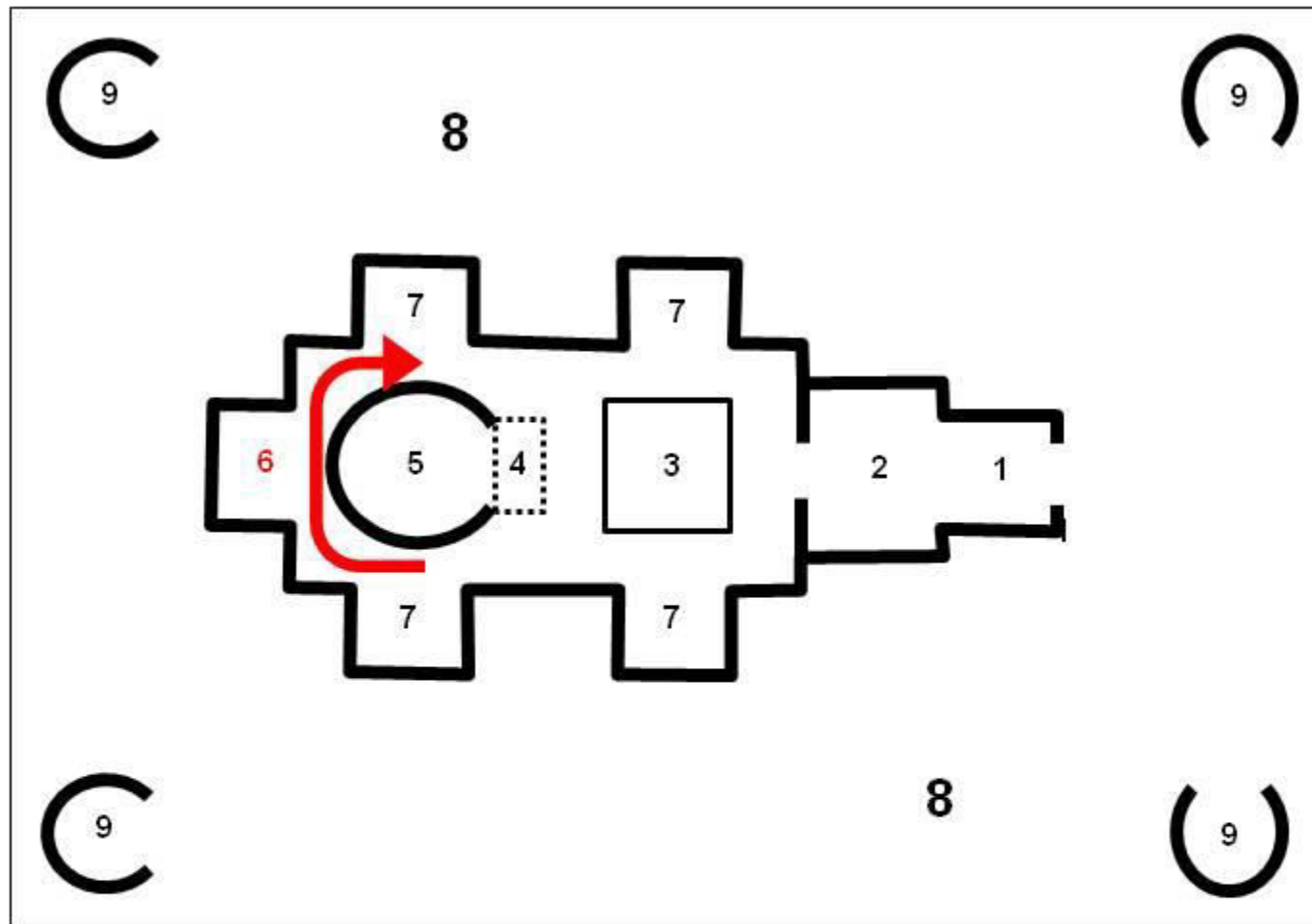
- (a) an assembly of village elders
- (b) a religious sect
- (c) a style of temple construction
- (d) an administrative functionary

**Ans.: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Panchayatan styles refer to the temple Style, while five deities are placed in a temple.
- The principal deity is placed at the Centre, with the other four deities at the corners.
- For example, the Dash avatar temple at Deogarh is built in Panchayatan style.





1. Ardha mandapa
2. Mandapa
3. Maha mandapa
4. Antarala
5. Garba griha

6. Pradakshina
7. Transepts
8. Jagati
9. Subsidiary shrines

Plan of Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

**420. Which of the following monestries is not located in Ladakh?**

1. Tabo monastery
2. Hemis Monastery
3. Thiksey Monastery
4. Namdroling Nyingmapa Monastery

**Select the CORRECT answer using the codes given below**

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

**Ans.: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Tabo Monastery: Located in Tabo, Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh.
- Namdroling Nyingmapa Monastery is located in Coorg, Karnataka.
- The Hemis Monastery is located in Hemis, Ladakh. It lies at a distance of 44 km away from the beautiful valley of Leh. The history of the Hemis Monastery lies back in the 11th century.
- The Thiksey Monastery is located 20 km away from Leh at a height of 11,800 ft. The architectural layout of this Buddhist monastery is truly praiseworthy and makes this monastery one of the magnificent monasteries in India

Thank you 😊

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**411. Consider the following statements with regard to the  
Bharhut sculptures**

1. It is an early Indian sculpture of the Shunga period
2. Green schist metamorphic rocks were used in these sculptures

**Select the INCORRECT statement(s) using the codes given below**

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

**Ans.: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Bharhut sculpture, early Indian sculpture of the Shunga period (mid-2nd century BCE) that decorated the great stupa, or relic mound, of Bharhut, in Madhya Pradesh state.
- Bharhut sculptures used green schist as the medium means in this sculpture Green schist metamorphic rocks were used.
- The Bharhut style, though at times archaic and primitive in its conception, marks the beginnings of a tradition of Buddhist narrative relief and decoration of sacred buildings that continued for several centuries.

412. Buddha's calling of the earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara symbolizes:

- (a) Vitarka Mudra
- (b) Bhumisparsha Mudra
- (c) Dharmachakra Mudra
- (d) Varada Mudra

**Ans.: (b)**

**Explanation:**

Buddhas and Bodisattvas and frequently other deities are shown with their hands forming a number of different ritualized and stylized poses (Mudrâs). They may be holding different objects as well within these poses. Each by itself and in combination with others have specific meanings.

**Bhumisparsha is a Sanskrit term that means ‘touching earth’. Usually, the earth is touched as a witness of a pledge. Buddha made this gesture to witness enlightenment.**



**413. Which of the following is not associated with the mural painting?**

1. Ajanta Caves
2. Lepakshi Temple
3. Sanchi Stupa

**Select the CORRECT answer using the codes given below**

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

**Ans.: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Ajanta Caves have mural paintings in caves 1, 2, 16 and 17. Some of the paintings were commissioned by Harisena of Vakataka dynasty. The theme of the paintings was Jataka tales.
- Lepakshi Temple is renowned for being one of the best repositories of mural paintings of the Vijaynagar kings.
- Sanchi Stupa has many beautiful sculptures but not mural paintings.

**414. With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs:**

Famous work of sculpture	Site
1. A grand image of : Buddha's Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below	<b>Ajanta</b>
2. A huge image of : Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock	<b>Mount Abu</b>
3. "Arjuna's Penance" /"Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders	<b>Mamallapuram</b>

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

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

## Ans.: (c)

- 1 is correctly matched because Parinirvana of the Buddha in Cave 17 of Ajanta, with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below, is one of the grandest and yet most delicately expressive scenes ever made in stone.
- 2 is wrong because huge image of Varaha Avatar of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock is found in Mamallapuram.
- 3 is right because Arjuna's Penance "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders is found in Mamallapuram.

**415. Which of the following pairs is matched CORRECTLY?**

- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar - 11th century AD
- (b) Rock - cut Elephant at Dhauri - 5th century AD
- (c) Rock - cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram - 7th century AD
- (d) Varaha Image at Udayagiri - 272-231BC

**Ans.: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar: 11<sup>th</sup> century AD
- Rock - cut Elephant at Dhauli: Ashoka's reign(272-231BC)
- Rock - cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram: 7<sup>th</sup> century AD
- Varaha Image at Udayagiri: 5<sup>th</sup> century AD

Thank you 🌞

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