

SSC MTS/HAWALDAR/CHSL



GK/GS

ART & CULTURE OF INDIA



तैयारी जीत की...

LIVE

05:30 PM



INDIAN MUSIC

- ✚ Music has always been an integral part of our culture
- ✚ Bharat muni defined music as Nritya, gayan and vadan
- ✚ The origins of Indian classical music can be found from the oldest Vedas. The Samveda, one of the four vedas, describes music at length.
- ✚ The basic scale (grama) of indian music heptatonic and it has seven notes or svara-
sadjā, rishabha, gandhara, madhyama, panchama, dhaivata, nishada, which are abbreviated as
sa, ri, ga, ma, pa, dha, ni
- ✚ The sruti is a theoretical interval of which the scale contains 22

Carnatic Music

- ✚ Carnatic Music flourished under the patronage of krishnadevaraya in vijayanagar, the capital city of Vijayanagara Empire
- ✚ The golden period of south Indian classical music was during the time of Tyagaraja, Muthuswami Dikshitar and Syama Sastri.
- ✚ **Famous Carnatic Musicians**
 1. Thyagaraja
 2. Syama Sastri
 3. Muthuswami Dikshitar
 4. Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavatar
 5. Semmangudi R srinivasa Iyer
 6. M S Subbulakshmi
 7. M Balamurali Krishna
 8. DK Pattammal
 9. ML Vasanthakumari

Hindustani Music

- ✚ Hindustani is a classical music genre of northern India
- ✚ Amir Khusrau a prolific musician is believed the khayal, tarana and qawwali styles of music. He is often called the father of qawwali
- ✚ **Famous Hindustani Musicians**
 1. Zakir Hussain
 2. Shubha Mudgal
 3. Girija Devi
 4. Begum Akhtar
 5. Kishori amonkar
 6. Bade Ghulam Ali Khan
 7. Mallikarjun Mansoor
 8. Ravi Shankar
 9. Pandit Jasraj
 10. Ustad Amir Khan
 11. Abdul Rashid Khan

Regional Music in India

✚ Folk music is an inevitable part of Indian culture. some of the folk music's of India are

Music	States related to
Rasiya Geet	It is a popular folk music from Braj region of Uttar Pradesh
Pankhida	Pankhida originated in the villages of Rajasthan
Lotia	Rajasthan
Pandwani	Chhattisgarh
Mando	Goa
Hori	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
Sohar	Uttar Pradesh
Chhakri	Jammu & Kashmir
Laman	Laman is an interesting style of Himachali folk music originated in the kullu valley region
Kajri	Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Tappa	Punjab
Teej songs	Rajasthan
Bhakha	Jammu
Daskathia	Odhisa
Bihu geet	Assam
Burrakatha	Andhra Pradesh
Lavani	Maharashtra
Villu pattu	Tamil Nadu
Chai Hia	Mizoram
Ammanaivari	Tamil Nadu

Musical Instruments and Persons Associated

Musical Instrument	Person
Santoor	Pt Shiv Kumar Sharma, Bhajan Sopori
Flute	Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh, T.R. Mahalingam
Tabla	Zakir Hussain, Allah Rakha, Sabir Khan, Pt. Kishan Maharaj, Pt. Jnan Prakash Ghosh, Sandeep Das
Sarod	Allauddin Khan, Ali Akbar Khan, Amjad Ali Khan, Buddhadev Das Gupta, Sharan Rani, Zarin S Sharma
Shehnai	Bismillah Khan, Krishna Ram Chaudhary, Ali Ahmad Hussain

Sitar	Pt Ravi Shankar, Shahid Parvez Khan, Budhaditya Mukherjee, Anushka Shankar, Nikhil Banerjee, Vilayat Khan, Mustaq Ali Khan
Sarangi	Shakoor Khan, Pt Ram Narayan, Ramesh Mishra, Sultan Khan, Ustad Binda Khan
Violin	N.R. Muralidharan, M. Chandrasekharan, V.G. Jog, Lalgudi Jayaraman, R.P Shastri
Veena	Sundaram Balachandrer, Ayyagari Syamasundaram, Doraiswamy Iyengar
Rudra Veena	Bahauddin Dagar ,Asad Ali Khan ,Asit Kumar Banerjee

Mridangam	Umalayapuram Sivaraman, Palghat Mani Iyer, Pudukkottai Dakshinamurthy Pillai
kanjira	Pudukkottai Dakshinamurthy Pillai
Mandolin	U Srinivas
Guitar	Braj Bhushan Kabra
Surbahar	Annapurna Devi, Sajjad Hussain
Flute	Hari Prasad Chaurasia, Pannalal Ghosh, TR Mahalingam.

INDIAN PAINTINGS

- ✚ Indian Paintings can be broadly classified as the Murals & Miniatures

Mural Paintings

- ✚ Indian Mural Paintings are paintings made on walls of caves and palaces
- ✚ Major Themes: Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism
- ✚ Some of the earliest murals in India are found in the caves of Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta also on the Bagh caves and Sittanvasal
- ✚ Wall paintings found in the temples of Kailashnath Temple of Kanchipuram in Tamil Nadu ,Brihadesvara Temple of Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu and Buddhist viharas or monasteries and chaitya or prayer halls in Ajanta in Maharashtra.

Miniature paintings

- ✚ Miniature paintings are characterized with small and detailed paintings
- ✚ Miniature paintings are those executed on a very small scale on perishable material such as paper, cloth, etc., though this style had been perfected by artisans under the various rules, not many remain today. Prime examples are the Rajasthani & Mughal miniatures
- ✚ Religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Palas of the eastern India as well as the Jain texts executed in western India are the some of the earliest of miniature painting in the country

Madhubani Painting

- + It is practised in the Mithila region of **Bihar**.
- + Traditionally done by women
- + No space is left empty in Madhubani paintings. Gaps are filled in with paintings of flowers, animals, birds and geometric designs
- + Tribal motifs and bright earthy colours are other aspects that make these paintings attractive
- + The different style of Madhubani paintings are Bharni, Katchni, Tantrik, Godna and Kohbar
- + **Mahasundari Devi** is the famous artist of the Madhubani painting.

Patachitra

- + Pattachitra is a disciplined ancient art genre from **odhisa**
- + Paintings are based on the Balrama ,Subhadra, Lord Jagannath, Dashavatara and the scenes related to the life Lord Krishna.

Kalamkari

- + The Indian style of Kalamkari painting flourished in kalahasti and Machilipatnam in **Andhra Pradesh**
- + It is a type of hand-paints or block-printed cotton textile, produced kalamkari sarees from parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu

FAMOUS INDIAN ARTISTS AND THEIR PAINTINGS

Painter/Artist	Famous Work
Raja Ravi Varma	Hamsa Damayanti, Shakuntala, Arjuna and Subhadra
Nihal Chand	Bani Thani, Dipavalika
Binod Behari Mukherjee	Villagers
Syed Haider Raza	Saurashtra
Tyeb Mehta	Mahishasura
Jamini Roy	Mother and Child, Krishna and Balarama, Warrior King
Arpita Singh	Wish Dream
Rabindranath Tagore	Landscape, Dancing Woman, Woman's Face, Head Study (Geometric)
Abanindranath Tagore	Bharat Mata, Ganesh Janani ,Asoka's Queen

• Q1. WHICH OCEAN HAS WIDEST CONTINENTAL SHELF ?

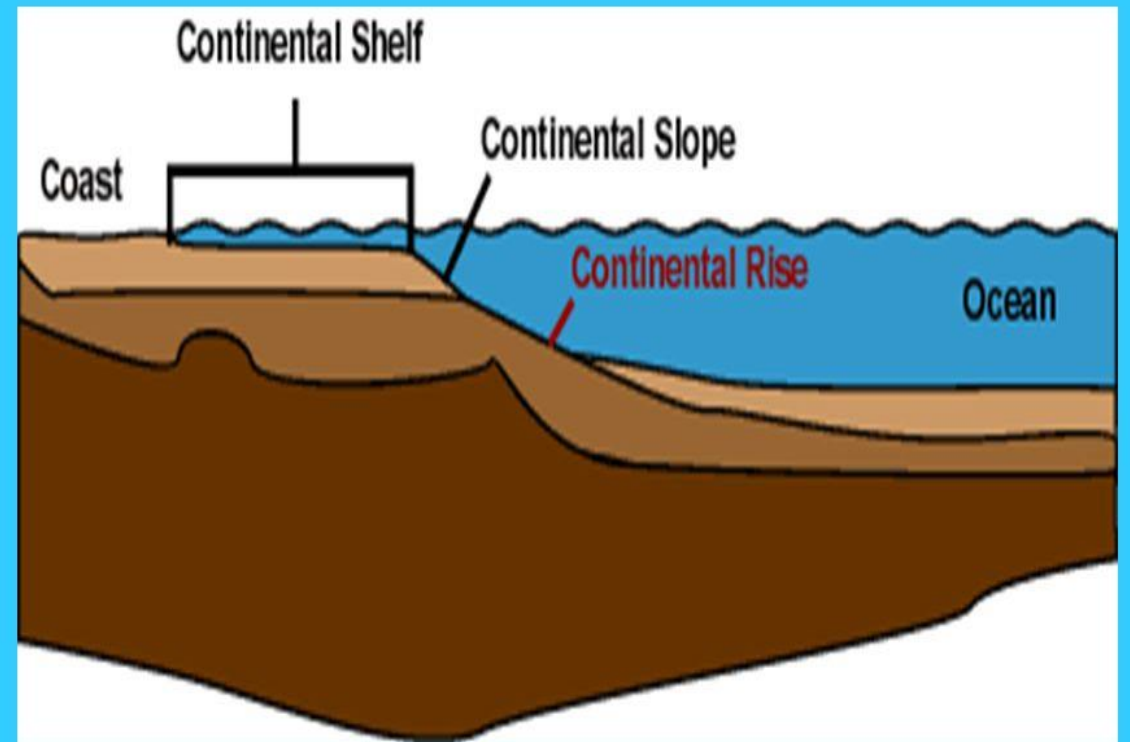
• Q1. कौन सा महासागर सबसे चौड़ा महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ है?

- A. ANTARCTIC OCEAN
- B. ARCTIC OCEAN
- C. INDIAN OCEAN
- D. ATLANTIC OCEAN

Answer : B

- The widest continental shelf in the world extends 1,210 km (750 miles) off the coast of Siberia, Russia, into **the Arctic Ocean**.
- दुनिया में सबसे चौड़ा महाद्वीपीय शेल्फ साइबेरिया, रूस के तट से आर्कटिक महासागर में 1,210 किमी (750 मील) दूर है।
- The edge of a continent that lies under the ocean.

Continental Rise



• Q2. STUDY OF UNIVERSE IS KNOWN AS

• Q2. ब्रह्मांड के अध्ययन के रूप में जाना जाता है

A. समाज शास्त्र

B. ब्रह्माण्ड विज्ञान

C. सार्वभौम विज्ञान

D. विकृति विज्ञान

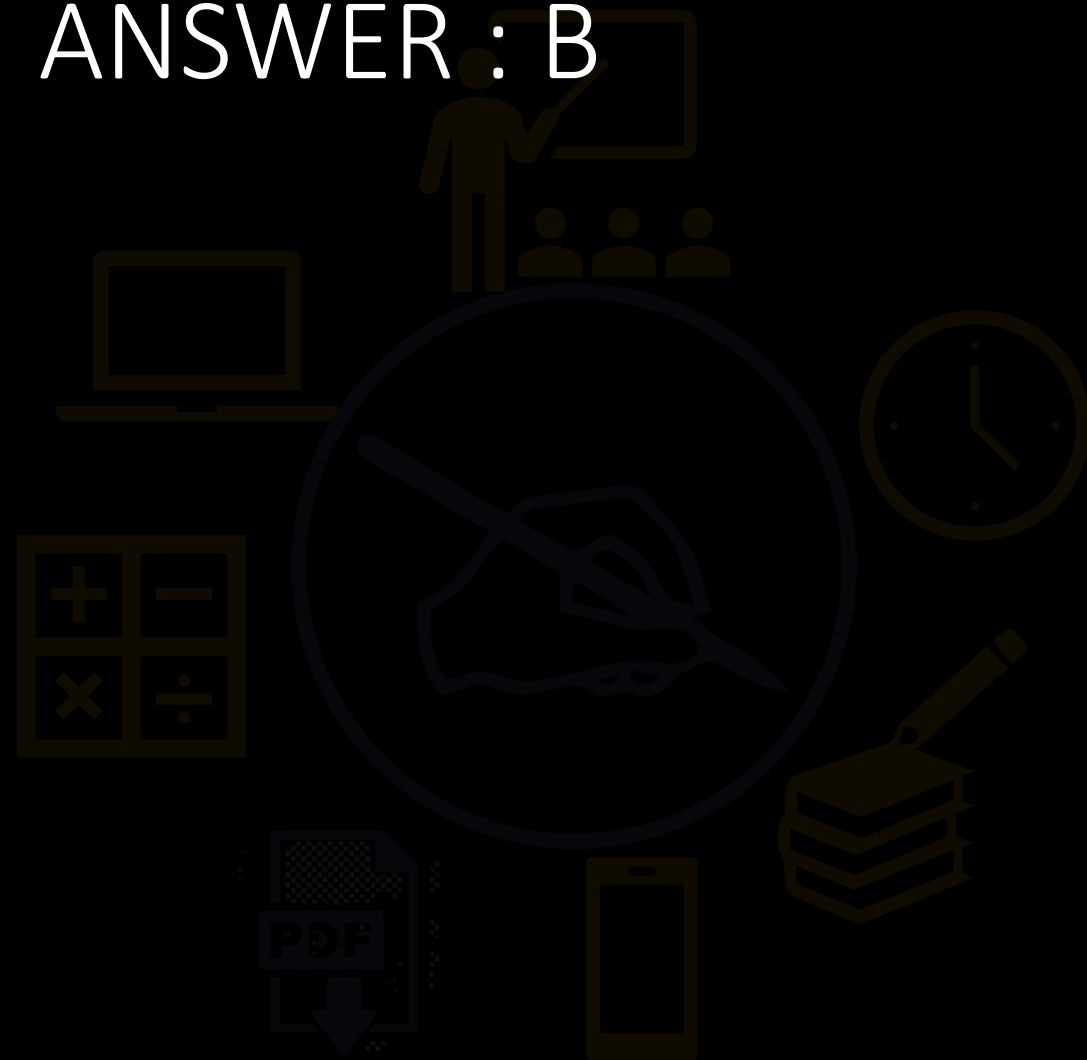
A. Sociology

B. Cosmology

C. Universology

D. Pathology

ANSWER : B



- Q3. MOST OF THE WEATHER PHENOMENA TAKES PLACE IN
- Q3. अधिकांश मौसम की घटनाएं होती हैं

आयनमंडल

समताप मंडल

क्षोभ मंडल

मीसोस्फीयर

A. IONOSPHERE

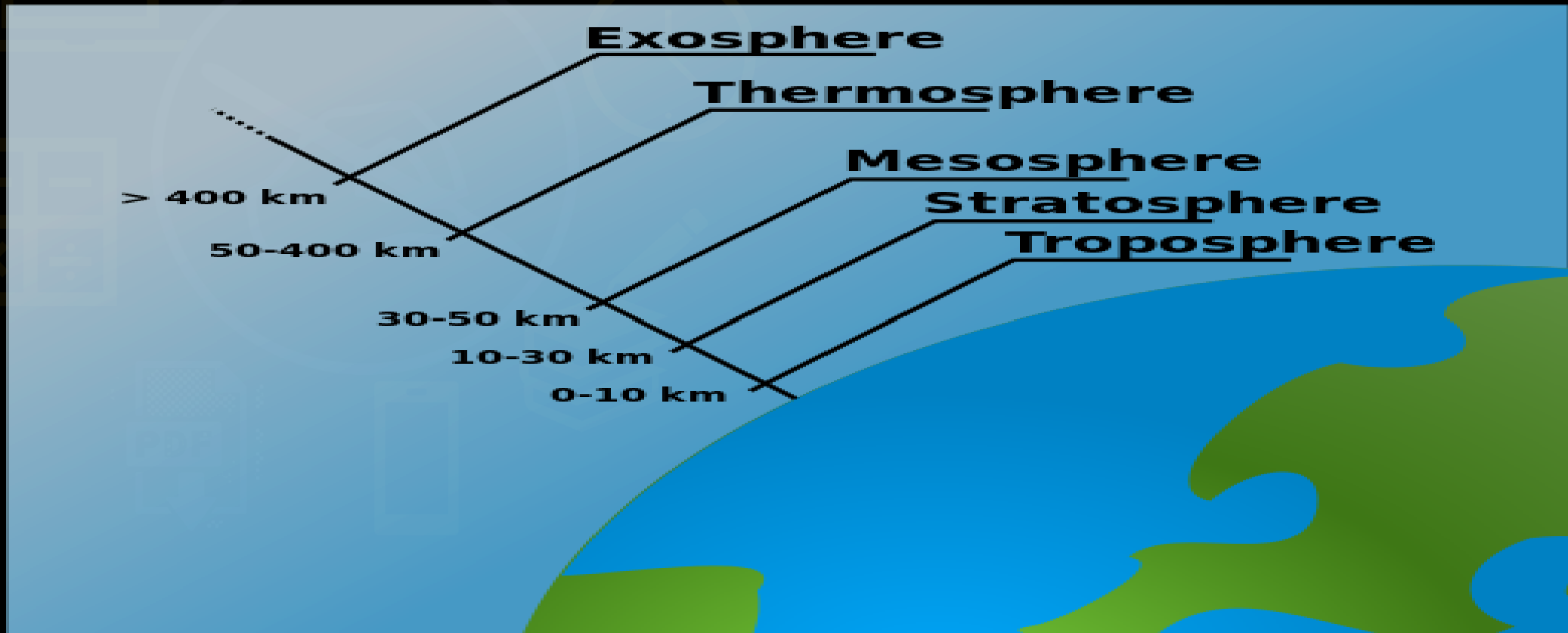
B. STRATOSPHERE

C. TROPOSPHERE

D. MESOSPHERE

ANSWER : C

- the weather phenomena take place in the **Troposphere**.



- Q4. Platinum Diamond iron Silver Gold copper manganese lead and Zinc are found in _____ ROCK
 - प्लेटिनम डायमंड आयरन सिल्वर गोल्ड कॉपर मैंगनीज लेड और जिंक _____ रॉक में पाए जाते हैं
- A. sedimentary
B. Metamorphic
C. igneous
D. all of the above

ANSWER : A

- sedimentary rocks are type of rocks that are formed by deposition of material at the earth surface and within bodies of water
- sedimentation is a collective name for process that cause mineral or organic particles to settle in the place
- तलछटी चट्टानें एक प्रकार की चट्टानें हैं जो पृथ्वी की सतह पर और जल निकायों के भीतर सामग्री के जमाव से बनती हैं
- अवसादन उस प्रक्रिया का एक सामूहिक नाम है जिसके कारण खनिज या कार्बनिक कण उस स्थान पर बस जाते हैं

• Q5. THE EARTH SUMMIT HELD AT RIO DE JANEIRO IS ASSOCIATED WITH ?

• प्रश्न5. रियो डी जनेरियो में आयोजित पृथ्वी शिखर सम्मेलन किसके साथ जुड़ा हुआ है?

- A. environment and sustainable development
- B. greenhouse gases
- C. ozone depletion
- D. wetland

Answer : A

- United Nations Conference on environment and development by mean at Summit conference held at Rio de Janeiro Brazil to Reconcile wall while the normal development with protection of the environment JUNE 1992
- रियो डी जनेरियो ब्राजील में आयोजित शिखर सम्मेलन में पर्यावरण और विकास पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र सम्मेलन, दीवार को समेटने के लिए ब्राजील में आयोजित किया गया, जबकि पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा के साथ सामान्य विकास जून 1992

- Q6.RAMSAR CONVENTION IS INTERNATIONAL TREATY FOR
- Q6.रामसर कन्वेंशन के लिए अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संधि है

A.ENVIRONMENT

B.WET LANDS

C.OZONE

D.GREENHOUSE GASES

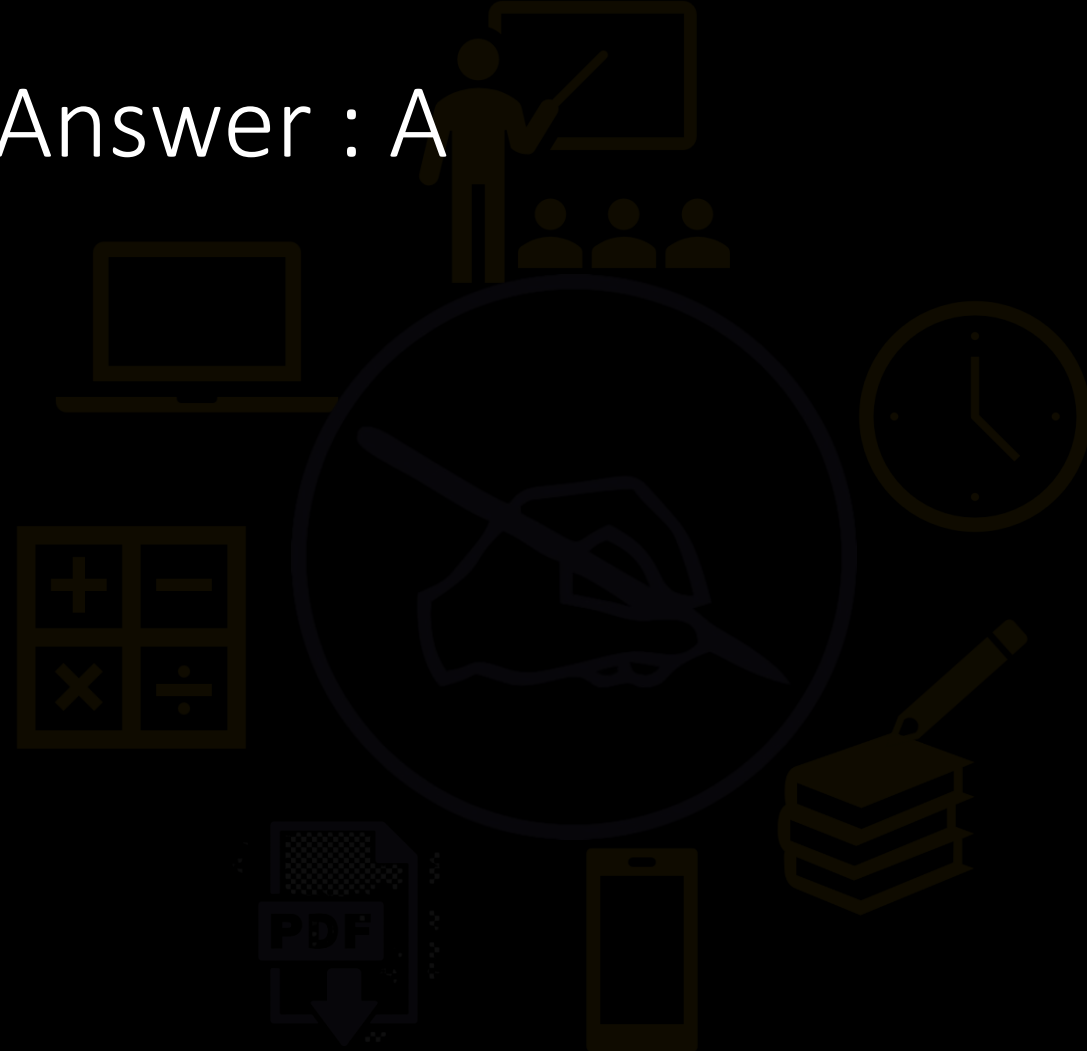
Answer : B

- Ramsar convention on wetlands of international importance especially as waterfowl Habitat is an international Treaty for insulation and sustainable use of wetlands

- Q7. WORLD'S LARGEST ISLAND IS
- Q7. दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा द्वीप है

- A. GREENLAND
- B. ICELAND
- C. NEW GUINEA
- D. MADAGASCAR

Answer : A



• Q8. WHICH AMONG THE FOLLOWING IS NOT THE DWARF PLANET ?

• प्रश्न 8. निम्नलिखित में से कौन बौना ग्रह नहीं है?

- A. MARS
- B. MAKEMAKE
- C. PLUTO
- D. ERIS

ANSWER : A

- Dwarf planet is a planetary mass object that is neither a planet in nor a natural satellite
- बौना ग्रह एक ग्रह द्रव्यमान वस्तु है जो न तो एक ग्रह है और न ही एक प्राकृतिक उपग्रह

- Q9. THE LARGEST DELTA OF THE WORLD?
- प्रश्न 9. विश्व का सबसे बड़ा डेल्टा?

- A. Sunderbans
- B. Amazon basin
- C. Greenland
- D. Congo basin

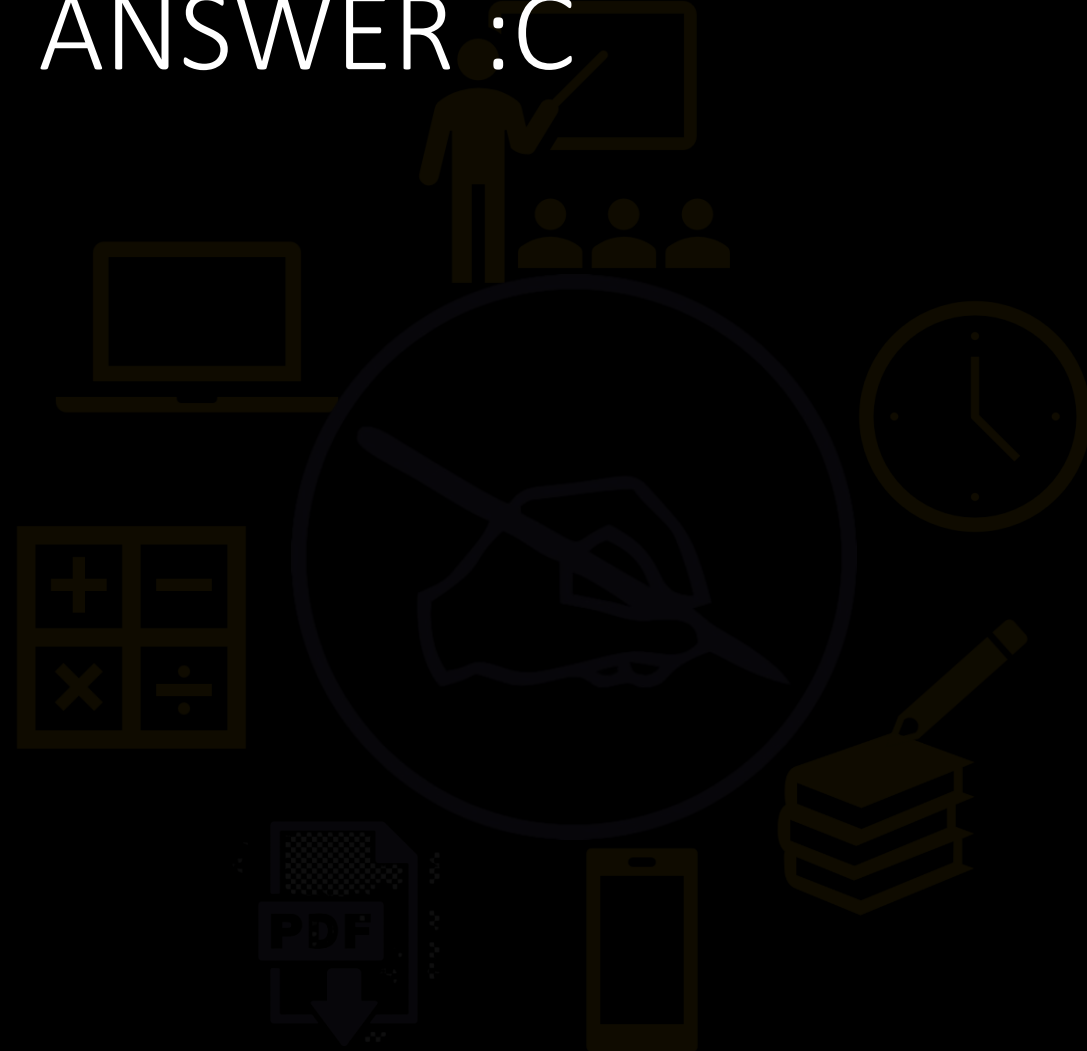
ANSWER: A



- Q10. THE DARK CONTINENT IS
- Q10. अंधेरे महाद्वीप है

- A. AUSTRALIA
- B. EUROPE
- C. AFRICA
- D. NONE

ANSWER :C



- Q12. WHICH ONE IS THE WARM OCEAN CURRENT?
- प्रश्न12. गर्म महासागर की धारा कौन सी है?

- A. CANARY
- B. LABRADOR
- C. KURUSHIO
- D. KURILE

ANSWER : C

