



QUESTION BANK

VOCATIONAL COURSE – FABRIC ORNAMENTATION:
PAINTING

Department of Fashion Design



Department of Fashion Design
Institute for Excellence in Higher Education
Bhopal

Objectives of the Meeting

This meeting welcomes the elite members to propose questions for the Vocational Course- Fabric Ornamentation: Painting, conducted for the students of fifth semester at the Department of Fashion Design, IEHE, Bhopal.

This question bank is created with keeping following objectives in view:

- ◆ To assimilate all important questions that are relevant to the students of the third year studying Fabric ornamentation: Painting for their Vocational Course.
- ◆ This question Bank can be a guidance for the students' preparation for an exam.
- ◆ To provide a comprehensive knowledge of all types of painting covered in the syllabus.

Previous Achievements

Two question banks have been previously prepared by the Department of Fashion Design, IEHE, Bhopal. These were based on the following subjects:

- ◆ Vocational Course dedicated to Handicrafts for the third semester students.
- ◆ Vocational Course dedicated to Fabric Ornamentation: Needlework for the fourth semester students.

QUESTION BANK DEVELOPEMNT

On 28th August 2023

Meeting Members

S. No.	Member Name and Profile	Signature
1	Dr. Ranjana Trivedi, Professor, SNGG, PG College, Bhopal	
2	Dr. Archana Jain, Director, Jinshakh Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., Bhopal	
3	Dr. Smita Jain, Professor, IEHE, Bhopal	
4	Ms. Aadisha Nigam, Full-time Faculty, IEHE, Bhopal	
5	Ms. Kashish Nair, Full-time Faculty, IEHE, Bhopal	

Dr. P.K. Agrawal
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QUESTION BANK

Vocational Course – Fabric Ornamentation: Painting

1. Which one of the following motifs of Madhubani painting is considered a symbol of prosperity and fertility?
 - A. Lotus
 - B. Elephant
 - C. Lady
 - D. Fish
2. Which of the following refers to the use of lines in the paintings?
 - A. Drawing
 - B. Sketching
 - C. Hatching
 - D. Lining
3. In Madhubani painting, black colour is obtained by mixing-
 - A. Kohl and dung
 - B. Henna and indigo
 - C. Henna and kohl
 - D. Indigo and dung
4. Other name of Gond painting:-
 - i. Pardhan painting
 - ii. Jangarh kalam
 - A. Only i
 - B. Only ii
 - C. Both i and ii
 - D. Both i and ii are incorrect
5. Madhubani painting is done with-
 - A. Cotton, coal, wood pulp.
 - B. Fingers, nib pens, twigs, brushes, match sticks
 - C. Clay, ceramic, coloured dirt
 - D. Crayons, marker, glue
6. What does circle in Warli art symbolise?
 - A. Life
 - B. Joy
 - C. Freedom
 - D. Death

7. A square consisting of circles, triangles, diagonals, polygons and other geometrical shapes in Warli painting is called _____
 A. Chaukat
 B. Savisini
 C. Nimai
 D. Naranadeva
8. The brushes in Pattachitra paintings were made from the hair of _____
 A. Deer
 B. Goat
 C. Squirrel
 D. All of the above
9. Anand Singh Shyam and Dhaniya Bai are artists of which of the following paintings?
 A. Warli
 B. Mahbubani
 C. Gond
 D. Pithora
10. Warli Paintings are very different from the other tribal and folk paintings in India, but similar in many ways with the Zulu Paintings of
 A. America
 B. China
 C. Africa
 D. Japan
11. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Indian Painting	List-II State of Origin
I. Kalamkari	a. Nathdwara, Rajasthan
II. Pichwai	b. Odisha
III. Pithora	c. Andhra Pradesh, Telangana
IV. Pattachitra	d. Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat

- A. I.d; II.c; III.a; IV.b
 - B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
 - C. I.a; II.b; III.c; IV.d
 - D. I.d; II.b; III.a; IV.c
12. Which of the following material is used in Gond painting?
 A. Colours from natural sources
 B. Brush (Koochi)
 C. Canvas
 D. All the Above

13. Phad painting is usually done on
- Linen
 - Khadi
 - Silk
 - Jute
14. Phad Painting belongs to _____
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Gujarat
15. Which of the following motifs are used in Gond paintings?
- Peacock
 - Fish
 - Sun
 - All of the above
16. Pithora paintings are made on walls by the Bhil and Bhilala tribes of
- Madhya Pradesh
 - Tamil Nadu
 - Rajasthan
 - Maharashtra
17. Which city is famous for Phad painting?
- Agra
 - Bhopal
 - Bhilwara
 - Gandhi Nagar
18. In Kalamkari painting, the cloth is kept overnight by soaking it in a solution of
- Blue
 - Rice starch
 - Glue
 - Cow-dung
19. Double line is drawn for outlines and the gap is filled with either cross or straight tiny lines in
- Madhubani
 - Mandala
 - Kalamkari
 - Phad

20. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Paintings	List-II Original Artisan community
I. Pithora	a. Pushti Marg Sect
II. Pattchitra	b. Joshi Community
III. Pichhwai	c. Bheel and Bhilala
IV. Phad	d. Mahapatra & Moharana

- A. I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
 B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
 C. I.a; II.b; III.c; IV.d
 D. I.d; II.b; III.a; IV.c

21. The Pattachitra is the art style, dedicated to _____

- A. Lord Mahavira
 B. Lord Hanuman
 C. Lord Jagannath
 D. Lord Shiva

22. The style of Phad painting is the

- A. blend of Rajasthan and Pahari paintings
 B. blend of Rajput and Mughal paintings
 C. blend of Mewar and kajali paintings
 D. blend of Pithora and Pichwai paintings

23. Which of the following painting has Krishna, Gopis and various other elements in the boxes called Swaroops ?

- A. Phad
 B. Pattachitra
 C. Pichwai
 D. Pithora

24. Spiral formations of men and women in concentric circular designs symbolise Tarpa dance in

- A. Pithora
 B. Warli
 C. Patchitra
 D. Phad

25. The most distinguishing characteristic of Phad Painting are –

- A. The figures are always opposite to each other
 B. The figures are always facing to each other
 C. Figures are facing upwards
 D. Figures are facing downwards

26. Nomadic tribes of Bhopas narrate the stories of Rathod through
- Pichwai
 - Pattachitra
 - Phad
 - Madhubani
27. The Sanskrit word Mandala means
- Constellation
 - Meditation
 - Galaxy
 - Rumination
28. Village deities like Marahi Devi, Phulvari Devi, Sanphadki snake, Phulchukki chiriya (bird), Sarpoti tree, are related to
- Mandala
 - Gond
 - Pithora
 - Pichwai
29. The theme of the Phad paintings is
- Hunting
 - Farming
 - Religious and Mythological Narratives
 - Fishing
30. The faces are mostly in profile with elongated eyes, sharp beak-like noses, pointed chin and an elaborate coiffure in
- Pattachitra
 - Pichwai
 - Phad
 - Pithora

31. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Paintings	List-II Painting Surface used
I. Madhubani	a. Cloth
II. Kalamkari	b. Cow dung treated paper
III. Warli	c. Palm Leaf
IV. Pattachitra	d. Floor and wall painting

- I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
- I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
- I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
- I.d; II.b; III.a; IV.c

32. The name of the town Madhubani means
- A. Forest of honey
 - B. Land of God
 - C. Land of Water
 - D. Land of Forest
33. Warli paintings are mostly created by the tribal people from
- A. North Sahyadri Range
 - B. Mithila
 - C. Deccan region
 - D. Nathdwara
34. Madhubani painting is practised in villages of
- A. Jitwarpur
 - B. Bhavanipur,
 - C. Simri
 - D. All of the above
35. The Warli painting is simplistic in character made of geometrical shapes depicting
- A. Human figures
 - B. Animal figures
 - C. Insect figures
 - D. Abstract figures
36. Brushes of Pithora paintings are made of branches of
- A. Neem
 - B. Mango
 - C. Palash
 - D. Pipal
37. The common themes for tribal paintings are –
- A. Mythological stories
 - B. Nature in the form of forests
 - C. Significant events like marriage, certain festivals.
 - D. All the above
38. Unique style of painting that makes extensive use of dots, fine lines, dashes which add depth and texture is reflected in
- A. Gond
 - B. Pichwai
 - C. Mandala
 - D. Pithora

39. Black from clay or wood coal, white from chhui soil or lime, red from geru, yellow from ramraj soil are used in
- Pichwai
 - Mandala
 - Pithora
 - Gond
40. Madhubani painting was traditionally created by-
- The women of Mithila region of Bihar.
 - The women of Balia region of Uttar Pradesh
 - The women of Neola region of Maharashtra
 - The women of Sikar region of Rajasthan
41. Orange colour in Gond painting has special significance to depict specific emotions like
- Religious thoughts
 - Anger
 - Affection
 - Coolness
42. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Paintings	List-II Padmshree Award Winners
I. Madhubani	a. Shree Lal Joshi
II. Gond	b. Bhuri Devi
III. Pithora	c. Durga Bai Vyam
IV. Phad	d. Sita Devi

- I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
 - I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
 - I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
 - I.d; II.c; III.b; IV.a
43. The brush used for wall painting is made by crushing particular tree barks and scraping their ends into a fibrous form is known as
- Kalam
 - Tulika
 - Moonj
 - Koochi
44. The cloth is immersed in the holy lake of Pushkar prior to starting the painting work
- Kalamkari
 - Phad
 - Pichwai
 - Pattachitra

45. Which one of the following is not a style of Madhubani painting
- A. Tantrik
 - B. Godna
 - C. Kohbar
 - D. Chitra
46. The wide borders and the figures are clearly demarcated with safeda (zinc powder) or charcoal in
- A. Pattachitra
 - B. Mandala
 - C. Kalamkari
 - D. Pichwai
47. Nathdwara paintings depict Krishna as Shrinathji in
- A. Pattachitra
 - B. Pichwai
 - C. Kalamkari
 - D. Madhubani
48. The _____ paintings have an important role in the rituals of the temple
- A. Pattachitra
 - B. Phad Painting
 - C. Kalamkari
 - D. Madhubani
49. A fruit gum locally known as koithatta is used as a _____, in Pattachitra painting
- A. Paint
 - B. Fixture
 - C. Stiffner
 - D. Back polish
50. Kalamkari is a
- A. Style religious scroll painting
 - B. Type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile
 - C. Tantric painting
 - D. Design or pattern that represents the Cosmos
51. Madhubani painting depicts two-dimensional imagery with _____.
- A. No empty space
 - B. Double border
 - C. No Shadow
 - D. All of the above

52. These paintings were first discovered on the inside walls of the Mithila homes

- A. Phad
- B. Mandala
- C. Madhubani
- D. Warli

53. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Pattachitra Types	List-II Description
<i>I. Jatripattis</i>	a. Dowry Box painted with Pattachitra
<i>II. Jautukapdi</i>	b. Palm leaf Pattachitra
<i>III. Ganjappa</i>	c. Paintings for pilgrims
<i>IV. Tala-Pattachitra</i>	d. Circular Paintings used as playing cards

- A. I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
- B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
- C. I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
- D. I.d; II.c; III.b; IV.a

54. Texture is repeated over object surfaces to enhance the coherence of the object in the _____ paintings

- A. Warli
- B. Gond
- C. Madhubani
- D. Pattachitra

55. Paper suitable for oil and acrylic painting is

- A. Cold-pressed
- B. Drawing
- C. Cotton fibre
- D. Canvas

56. Which of the following is/are renowned women painters of Madhubani painting-

- A. Sita Devi
- B. Ganga Devi
- C. Mahasundari Devi
- D. All of the above

57. Which of the following states are famous for Kalamkari –

- A. Madhya Pradesh and Chhatisgarh
- B. Tamil Nadu and Telangana
- C. Andhra Pradesh and Telangana
- D. Kerela and Tamil Nadu

58. Pithora painting are originated in the tribal region of
 A. Gujarat
 B. Kerala
 C. Maharashtra
 D. Assam
59. The meaning of Kalamkari design is
 A. Characterized by the seven horses
 B. Pen work
 C. That which hangs
 D. A prehistoric cave painting
60. Pattachitra Art is the folk painting of which state?
 A. Andhra Pradesh
 B. Bihar
 C. Gujarat
 D. Odisha
61. The original chitrakars of Pattachitra paintings usually come from which district of Odisha?
 A. Ganapati
 B. Jagannath Puri
 C. Ganjam
 D. Keonjhar
62. The themes of Pithora painting are
 A. Seven Horses
 B. Seven Ducks
 C. Seven Peacocks
 D. Seven Elephants

63. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Pencil Types	List-II Hardness
I. 6 to 8H type	a. Hard
II. 6 to 9B type	b. Medium Hard
III. 2H	c. Extremely hard.
IV. HB	d. Very soft

- A. I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
 B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
 C. I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
 D. I.d; II.c; III.b; IV.a

64. The meaning of 'Patta' is
 A. Painting
 B. Canvas
 C. Cloth
 D. Brush
65. The theme of Pattachitra is-
 A. The Jagannath and the Vaishnava sect and the various avatars of Lord Krishna
 B. The Lord Shiva
 C. The Lord Rama
 D. The Lord Hanuman
66. Pichwai paintings depict festivals like
 A. Janmashtami
 B. Dasshera
 C. Rakshabandhan
 D. Nag Panchami
67. The significance of Pichwai painting is
 A. To depict folklore
 B. To depicting life Lord Krishna and his festivals
 C. To reflect happiness and celebration during weddings.
 D. To set the scene and invoke the mood of worship.
68. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Pencil Types	List-II Description
Graphite	Pencils have less dust particles
Charcoal	Best option for technical drawings
Carbon	Use for different techniques like hatching, blending or rubbing
Mechanical	Most common and popular pencil

- A. I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b
 B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b
 C. I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
 D. I.d; II.c; III.a; IV.b
69. The Jara and Jhina brushes are used in-----painting
 A. Phad
 B. Warli
 C. Pithora
 D. Pichwai

70. A mandala generally represents –
- A. The spiritual journey outside the circle
 - B. The spiritual journey turn inside to outside
 - C. The spiritual journey inside the core
 - D. The spiritual journey from outside to the inner core through layers
71. The types of mandalas are –
- A. The sand mandala
 - B. The teaching mandala
 - C. The healing mandala
 - D. All the above
72. The Pithora paintings are made by the
- A. Rathwa tribes
 - B. Bhil tribes
 - C. Tadi tribes
 - D. All the above
73. The painters of Pithora paintings are called
- A. Lakindra
 - B. Chitrakars
 - C. Malkhar
 - D. Santhal
74. The largest Pichwai painting is
- A. Lata Kunj
 - B. Kanak Kunj
 - C. Kamal Kunj
 - D. Parn (patti) Kunj
75. Arrange the sequence of Mandala art in correct order
1. Dusting
 2. Mixing of mineral pigments with binder
 3. Shading and outlining of shapes
 4. Creation of preliminary sketch
 5. Stretching the cloth on wooden frame, sizing and polishing
- A. 1, 5, 4,3,2
 - B. 5,4, 2, 3, 1
 - C. 3, 2, 1, 4,5
 - D. 5, 1,2,3,4
76. Rathwas, Bhilals and Bhils are known for their
- A. Costumes
 - B. Headgears
 - C. Wall paintings
 - D. Body tattoos

77. Match the list -I with List-II

List-I Colours used in Gond Paintings	List-II Sources
I. Black	a. Geru Soil
II. Yellow	b. Cow dung and bean leaves
III. White	c. Charcoal
IV. Green	d. Ramraj Soil
V. Red	e. Chui Soil

- A. I.c; II.d; III.e; IV.b; V.a
 B. I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b; V.e
 C. I.e; II.a; III.d; IV.c; V.b
 D. I.d; II.c; III.a; IV.b; V.eS

78. Patterns used for filling in Gond paintings are:

- Fish scales
- Tiny flowers
- Dashes
- Leopard prints
- Seed shapes

- A. i,iii&iv
 B. i,iii&v
 C. iii,iv&v
 D. i,ii&iii

79. The activities depicted in Pithora art are

- A. Farming
 B. Hunting
 C. Dancing
 D. All of the above

80. Pithora art is a ritual of the tribals to

- A. To thank the Gods
 B. To thank the Kings
 C. To thank Nature
 D. All of the above

81. Jangad Shyam is known for popularizing tribal wall painting. He belongs to

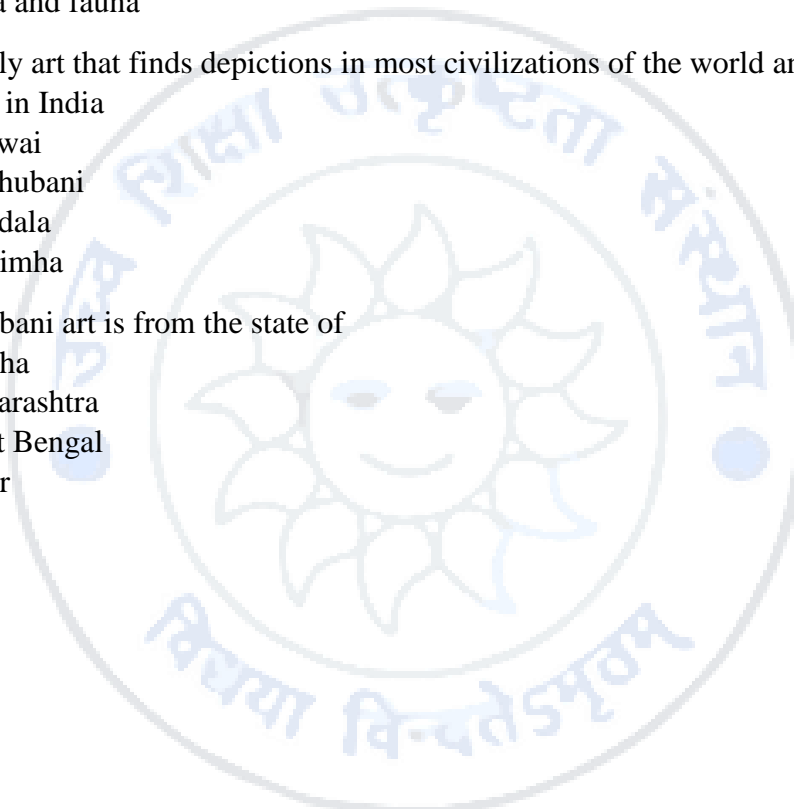
- A. Gond tribes of Madhya Pradesh
 B. Bhil tribes of Gujarat
 C. Rathwas of Rajasthan
 D. None of the above

82. Gonds and their art have a recorded history of
- 2500 years
 - 1400 years
 - 3600 years
 - 700 years
83. Gond tribe has derived its name from 'Kond' meaning
- Cow dung
 - Forests
 - Green fields
 - Green mountains
84. Gond paintings have a close connection with and take inspiration from
- Myths and legends
 - Spirit of nature
 - Contemporary life
 - All of the above
85. The most significant subjects depicted in Gond art are
- Animals and birds
 - Mahua tree and leaves
 - Folk tales and contemporary life
 - All of the above
86. The vivid colours used in Gond paintings are derived from
- Organic sources like coloured soil, charcoal, plants etc.
 - Plant dyes like indigo and alizarin
 - Insects and animal sources
 - All of the above
87. These paintings were done on scrolls and used for story telling
- Phad paintings of Rajasthan
 - Pattachitra of Odisha
- Only i
 - Only ii
 - Both i and ii
 - None of the above
88. Phad paintings of Rajasthan traditionally are made in scrolls and used for story telling by
- Bhopas and Bhopis of Rathwa tribe
 - Bhopas and Bhopis of Rabari tribe
 - Most tribe of Rajasthan
 - Priests of temples of Rajasthan

89. Phad in local dialect of Rajasthan means
- A. A wall behind the deity
 - B. A mountain that is worshipped
 - C. A folded scroll
 - D. A frame of canvas
90. Phad of Rajasthan and Pattachitra of Odisha are both
- A. A form of painting used for story telling
 - B. A depiction of mythological stories
 - C. A style of scroll painting
 - D. All of the above
91. The Chitrakars of Pattachitra have now started painting on different materials such as
- A. Tussar silk and palm leaves
 - B. Handmade paper
 - C. Wooden planks
 - D. Canvas
92. Badhia, Dasabatara, Krishnalila and Panchamukhi are all depictions in
- A. Gond art
 - B. Madhubani art
 - C. Pattachitra
 - D. Mandala art
93. The local deity 'Devnarayanji' depicted in Phad paintings is a reincarnation of
- A. Lord Brahma
 - B. Lord Vishnu
 - C. Lord Shiva
 - D. Lord Ganesha
94. Coarse cloth used for making Phad paintings goes through several stages of preparation, the final being
- A. Ironing
 - B. Rubbing with moonstone
 - C. Dipping in milk
 - D. Treating with dung
95. There are two styles of kalamkari, one drawn by pen and hand painted is from
- A. Srikalahasti
 - B. Chettinad
 - C. Machalipattam
 - D. Tanjavore
96. Kalamkari is another art form depicting mythological stories about
- A. Lord Vishnu and Shiva
 - B. Sri Krishna and local deities
 - C. Sri Rama and Mahabharata
 - D. Lord Ganesha

97. Making of Kalamkari paintings involves
- A. 9 steps
 - B. 16 steps
 - C. 23 steps
 - D. 36 steps
98. Kalamkari work depicting Hindu mythology flourished under the patronage of
- A. Chalukya dynasty
 - B. Golconda sultanate
 - C. Rudramani devi
 - D. Recherla Nayaks
99. One of the first steps involved in making a pen kalamkari gives it its identifying smell is
- A. Soaking in buffalo milk
 - B. Washing with astringent
 - C. Soaking in rose water
 - D. Oil treatment
100. While most traditional painting styles are hand painted, this particular style uses block printing and hand embroideries also to create the paintings
- A. Kalamkari
 - B. Madhubani
 - C. Warli
 - D. Pichwai
101. The two schools of Pichwai paintings are
- A. Pattachitra and Mata ni pachedi
 - B. Kalamkari and Madhubani
 - C. Nathdwara and Jaipur
 - D. Block and pen
102. Warli is a style of painting that distinctly uses
- A. Basic Geometrical shapes
 - B. Fluid lines
 - C. Animals and birds
 - D. Mythological motifs
103. The 'Devchauk' made by Warli tribe in their paintings depicts
- A. 'Palghat' the Mother Goddess
 - B. 'Vishnu' the Creator
 - C. 'Ganesha' the God of beginning
 - D. 'Lakshmi' the Goddess of money
104. Mandala art is broadly classified into how many types?
- A. 2 types
 - B. 5 types
 - C. 7 types
 - D. 9 types

105. Mandala in India takes the form of a square with four gates containing a circle with a center point known as
- A. Chakra
 - B. Yantra
 - C. Karma
 - D. Deva
106. Mandala art is different from other painted arts as it represents
- A. Psychological and spiritual vision
 - B. Architectural and mathematical calculations
 - C. Constellation and stars
 - D. Flora and fauna
107. The only art that finds depictions in most civilizations of the world and its first mention in Rigveda in India
- A. Pichwai
 - B. Madhubani
 - C. Mandala
 - D. Narsimha
108. Madhubani art is from the state of
- A. Odisha
 - B. Maharashtra
 - C. West Bengal
 - D. Bihar



Department of Fashion Design

ANSWER KEYS

Question No.	Answer Key	Answer	Question No.	Answer Key	Answer
1	D	Fish	26	C	Phad
2	C	Hatching	27	A	Constellation
3	A	Kohl and dung	28	B	Gond
4	C	Both i and ii	29	C	Religious and Mythological Narratives
5	B	Fingers, nib pens, twigs, brushes, match sticks	30	A	Pattachitra
6	A	Life	31	C	I.b; II.a; III.d; IV.c
7	A	Chaukat	32	A	Forest of honey
8	D	All of the above	33	A	North Sahyadri Range
9	C	Gond	34	D	All of the above
10	C	Africa	35	A	Human figures
11	B	I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b	36	C	Palash
12	D	All the Above	37	D	All the above
13	B	Khadi	38	A	Gond
14	B	Rajasthan	39	D	Gond
15	D	All of the above	40	B	The women of Balia region of Uttar Pradesh
16	A	Madhya Pradesh	41	A	Religious thoughts
17	C	Bhilwara	42	D	I.d; II.c; III.b; IV.a
18	D	Cow-dung	43	D	Koochi
19	A	Madhubani	44	B	Phad
20	A	I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b	45	D	Chitra
21	C	Lord Jagannath	46	D	Pichwai
22	B	blend of Rajput and Mughal paintings	47	B	Pichwai
23	C	Pichwai	48	A	Pattachitra
24	B	Warli	49	B	Fixture
25	B	The figures are always facing to each other	50	B	Type of hand-painted or block-printed cotton textile

Question No.	Answer Key	Answer	Question No.	Answer Key	Answer
51	D	All of the above	80	A	To thank the Gods
52	C	Madhubani	81	A	Gond tribes of Madhya Pradesh
53	D	I.c; II.a; III.d; IV.b	82	B	1400 years
54	D	Gond	83	D	Green mountains
55	B	Canvas	84	D	All of the above
56	D	All of the above	85	D	All of the above
57	C	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana	86	A	Organic sources like coloured soil, charcoal, plants, etc
58	A	Gujarat	87	C	Both i and ii
59	B	Pen work	88	B	Bhopas and Bhopis of Rabari tribes
60	D	Odisha	89	C	A folded scroll
61	B	Jagannath Puri	90	D	All of the above
62	A	Seven Horses	91	A	Tussar silk and palm leaves
63	A	I.c; II.d; III.a; IV.b	92	C	Pattachitra
64	C	Cloth	93	B	Lord Vishnu
65	A	The Jagannath and the Vaishnava sect and the various avatars of Lord Krishna	94	B	Rubbing with moonstone
66	A	Janmashtami	95	A	Srikalahasti
67	B	To depicting life Lord Krishna and his festivals	96	C	Sri Rama and Mahabharat
68	D	I.d; II.c; III.a; IV.b	97	C	23 steps
69	D	Pichwai	98	B	Golconda sultanat
70	D	The spiritual journey from outside to the inner core through layers	99	A	Soaking in buffalo milk
71	D	All the above	100	D	Pichwai
72	D	All the above	101	C	Nathdwara and Jaipur
73	A	Lakindra	102	A	Basic geometrical shapes
74	C	Kamal Kunj	103	A	Palghat' the mother Goddess
75	B	5,4, 2, 3, 1	104	B	5 types
76	C	Wall paintings	105	B	Yantra
77	A	I.c; II.d; III.e; IV.b;V.a	106	A	Psychological and Spiritual vision
78	B	i, iii&v	107	C	Mandala
79	D	All of the above	108	D	Bihar