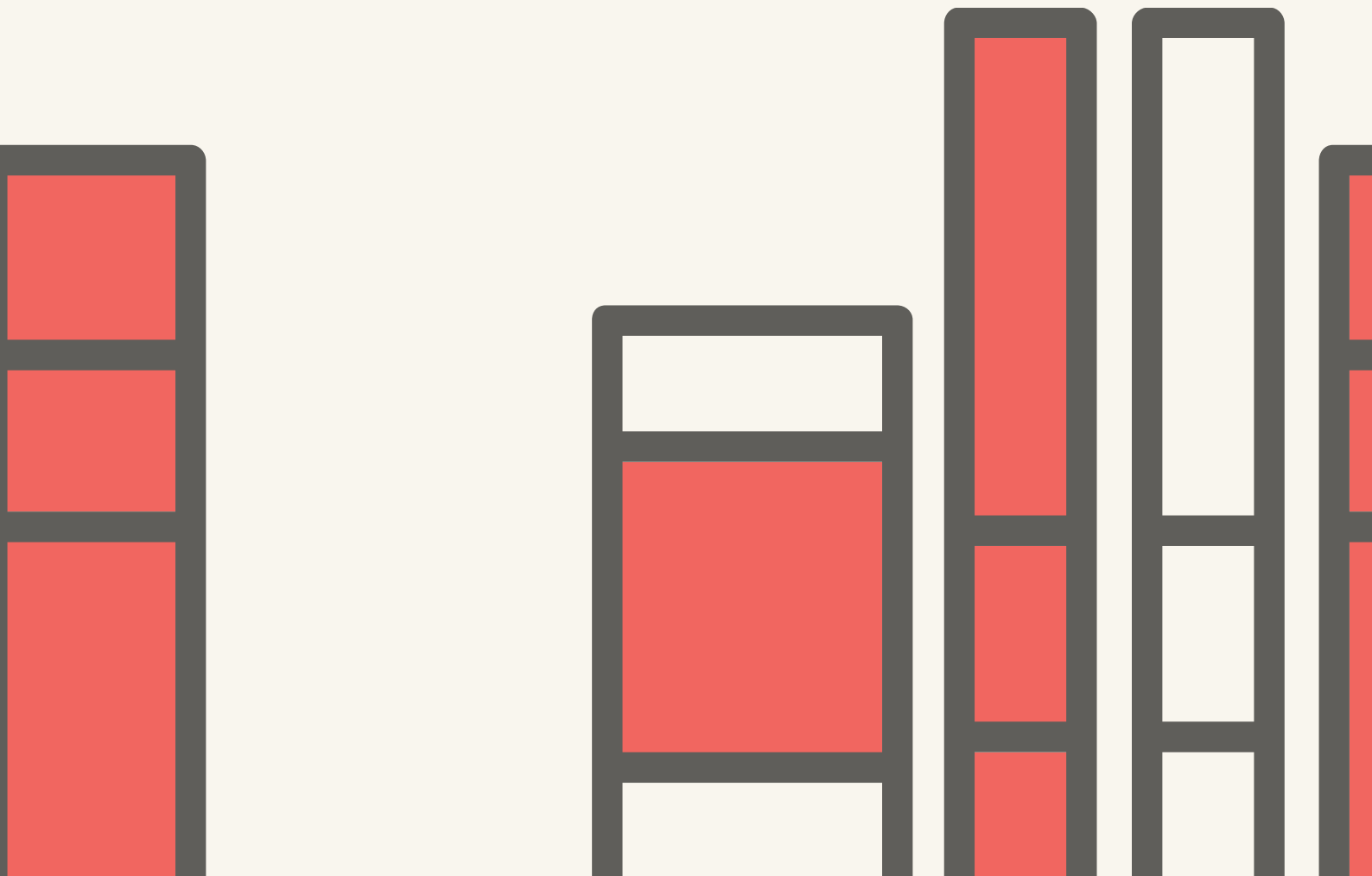




IASBABA'S TLP CONNECT 2020 PRELIMS TEST - 1

ANCIENT HISTORY



Q.1) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The Harappan culture was distinguished by its system of town planning on the lines of the grid system – that is streets and lanes cutting across one another almost at right angles thus dividing the city into several rectangular blocks.

The basic plan of Harappan cities had its own citadel built on a high podium of mud brick in west. In the east below the citadel lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people.

The large-scale use of burnt bricks in almost all kinds of constructions is the important characteristics of the Harappan culture.

Another remarkable feature was the underground drainage system connecting all houses to the street drains which were covered by stone slabs or bricks.

Elimination:

- Statement 1 mentions “All” and Statement 2 mentions “each”, so considering the vast and diverse expanse of civilization, statement 1 and statement 2 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (b) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Dholavira (Harappan city) is very well-planned, divided into three stages to form a layered city with a lower town, a quadrangular middle town and a citadel.	Chanhudaro situated south of Mohenjo-Daro in Sindh, is the only Harappan city which does not have a fortified citadel	To the east of city was the town, the main hub of the residential area.

Additional Information:

- The standardized burnt brick of good quality was the usual building material for dwelling houses and public buildings alike. The houses, often of two or more stories, of varied size, were all based on much the same plan—a square courtyard around which there were a number of rooms. The entrances were usually in side alleys, and no windows faced on the streets.

- The unique sewerage system of the Indus people must have been maintained by some municipal organization, and is one of the most impressive of their achievements. No other ancient civilization until that of the Romans had so efficient a system of drains.
- The most striking of the few large buildings is the great bath in the citadel area of Mohenjo Daro, constructed of beautiful brickwork made watertight with bitumen.
- At Harappa a great granary has been discovered to the north of the citadel.

Q.2) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Archaeologists have given lengthy names for the time that we are studying. They call the earliest period the Palaeolithic. This comes from two Greek words, 'palaeo', meaning old, and 'lithos', meaning stone. The name points to the importance of kinds of stone tools.

Some sites, known as habitation sites, are places where people lived. These include caves and rock shelters such as the one shown here. People chose these natural caves because they provided shelter from the rain, heat and wind. Natural caves and rock shelters are found in the Vindhyas and the Deccan plateau. These rock shelters are close to the Narmada valley.

Palaeolithic sites include Bhimbetka (present day Madhya Pradesh), Sohan Valley/ Soan Valley – Punjab (Pakistan), Narmada Valley, Krishna Valley, Chotanagpur plateau, Hunsgi and Kurnool caves.

The period when we find environmental changes, beginning about 12,000 years ago till about 10,000 years ago is called the Mesolithic (middle stone). The next stage, from about 10,000 years ago, is known as the Neolithic.

Neolithic sites include Mehrgarh, Paiyampalli, Mahagara, Burzahom, Koldihwa, Chirand etc.

Q.3) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

Over 2,000 seals have been discovered in the Indus cities so far, they were mostly made up of soft stone – steatite in square or rectangle shapes.

Their primary purpose was probably to mark the ownership of property, but they doubtless also served as amulets, and were regularly carried on the persons of their owners.

Generally, they depict animals, such as the bull, buffalo, goat, tiger and elephant, or what appear to be scenes from religious legend. Their brief inscriptions, never of more than twenty symbols and usually of not more than ten, are the only significant examples of the Harappa script to have survived.

Elimination:

- Steatite seal is very unique to Harappan civilization, so statement 2 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (a) and (d), increasing your chances to get a right option.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Most of the Harappan seals are square or rectangular. Mesopotamian employed cylinder seals.	Most of the Harappan seals were made of soft stone called steatite, whereas, Mesopotamian were rolled on clay tablets.

Additional Information:

- Most of the seals are made of steatite, but there are a few silver, faience, and calcite ones as well. Two fine silver seals with the unicorn motif were discovered at Mohenjodaro, and some copper and soapstone ones were found at Lothal.
- To make the stone seals, the stone was sawed and shaped with knives, and then carved, using fine chisels and drills. The seal was coated with an alkali and heated, giving it a white lustrous surface.

Q.4) Solution (b)

Harappan script is a **pictographic** script. It was written from right to left in one line and then left to right in other and so on. This type of script is called '**Boustrophedon**'. **It has not been deciphered so far but around 400 unique symbols have been identified.**

A large building (probably a palace or the Governor's house) has been excavated at the citadel in Mohenjo-Daro. However, **it is not clear whether the Harappan people were governed by a king or a committee of citizens.**

Q.5) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Early Aryans were grouped into tribes based on the cattle. Collectively the tribe was called Jana and the leader of it was called a 'Rajana'.

The post of the Rajana was not hereditary and Gramanis played a major role in making him a Rajan.

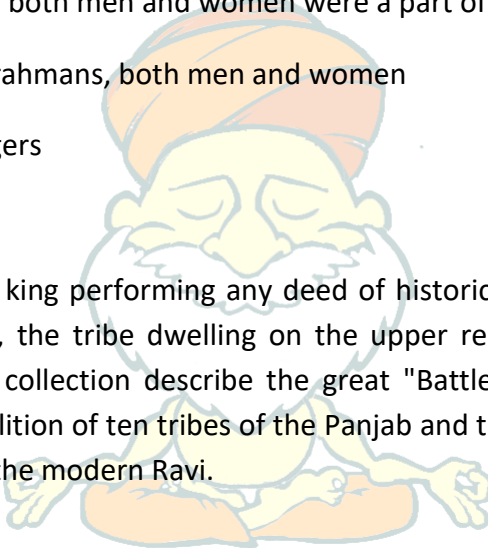
The Rajana was assisted by 'Senapati' (the head of the army) and 'Purohit' (The chief advisor of the king).

The Rajana was also assisted by some Tribal Assemblies –

- a) Vidhati – Oldest assembly, both men and women were a part of it
- b) Sabha – An assembly of Brahmins, both men and women
- c) Samiti – Assembly of Villagers

Additional Information:

- Rig-Veda mentions a king performing any deed of historical importance i.e. Sudas, the king of the Bharatas, the tribe dwelling on the upper reaches of the Sarasvati River. Three poems of the collection describe the great "Battle of the Ten Kings" at which Sudas defeated a coalition of ten tribes of the Panjab and the North- West, on the banks of the River Parusni, the modern Ravi.



Q.6) Solution (a)

Archaeological ruins at Mohenjo-Daro in Pakistan is the only Indus valley civilization site to be included in UNESCO list of world heritage sites

Mohenjo-daro comprises two sectors: a citadel area in the west where the Buddhist stupa was constructed with unbaked brick over the ruins of Mohenjo-daro in the 2nd century AD, and to the east, the lower city ruins spread out along the banks of the Indus. Here buildings are laid out along streets intersecting each other at right angles, in a highly orderly form of city planning that also incorporated systems of sanitation and drainage.

The Archaeological Ruins at Moenjodaro comprise the most ancient planned city on the Indian subcontinent, and exerted great influence on the subsequent urbanization of human settlement in the Indian peninsular.

As the most ancient and best preserved urban ruin in the Indus Valley dating back to the 3rd millennium BC, Moenjodaro bears exceptional testimony to the Indus civilization.

Q.7) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The farmer prays for increase of cattle; the warrior expects cattle as booty; the sacrificial priest is rewarded for his services with cattle. Cattle were in fact a sort of currency, and values were reckoned in heads of cattle.

There is no good reason to 'believe that iron was used in India at this period. 'Ayas', one of the terms for metal in the Rig Veda, came to mean iron at a later date, and is related to the German word Eisen and the English iron; but it is also akin to the Latin 'aes', meaning bronze, and it certainly means this metal or copper in the Rig Veda.

Elimination:

- If you know that Rigvedic Aryans had special status for cows which relates to pastoral way of life, so statement 1 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (b) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Aryans followed a mixed pastoral and agricultural economy, in which cattle played a predominant part, hence more inclined towards pastoral way of life.	Aryans are called destroyer of forts i.e. Purandar	Iron ore was common enough, but its smelting demands higher skill than the Rig Vedic Aryans had developed, so no iron in this phase.

Additional Information:

- The earliest literary references to iron in the Indian subcontinent are found in later Vedic literature. The terms Krishna-ayas, Shyama, and Shyama-ayas (the black or dark metal) in the Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda clearly refer to this metal.

Q.8) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Emergence of existence of different kinds of political systems—monarchical states (Rajyas), oligarchic states (Ganas or Sanghas), and tribal principalities. Larger political units were formed through the coalescing of tribes.
- The supremacy of the Rajan was achieved by side-lining rival claimants to power, establishing coercive mechanisms, and control over productive resources.
- Later Vedic rituals exalted the supremacy of the king, both over his kinsmen and over his people. Terms such as Samrajya and Samrat reflect the imperial aspirations and ambitions of certain kings.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The emergence of a monarchical state involved multiple processes of conflict and increase emphasis to territory.	Rajan became ambitious causing greater control on kingship through hereditary approach.	Purohita performed rituals that gave king legitimacy, and in return king patronised Purohita.

Additional Information:

- The emergence of monarchy was accompanied by speculations on the origins of the institution and attempts to provide a legitimizing ideology.
- Later Vedic texts emphasize the close connection between the king and the gods.
- Bali, which was initially a voluntary offering, probably consisting of agricultural produce and cattle, gradually became obligatory.
- References to the Sabha and Samiti continue in later Vedic texts, but with the increase in royal power, the power of the assemblies must have correspondingly declined.

Q.9) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- State polities emerged around 6-5th Century BCE, in a belt stretching from Gandhara in the North West to Anga in eastern India and to Malwa region in south.
- Most powerful states were Magadha, Kosala, Vatsa, Avanti. The relations among the states fluctuated over time causing warfare, truce, military alliances and marriage alliances.

Elimination:

- If you know that Taxila is in today's Pakistan, statement 2 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (b) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Roughly covers eastern UP	Rajagriha was the capital of Magadha, near modern Rajgir	Malwa region of central India, in today's State of MP

Additional Information:

Anguttara Nikaya, a Buddhist text enlist Mahajanapadas:

- Anga – Champa
- Vajji – Vaishali
- Kashi – Varanasi
- Vatsa – Kausambi
- Chedi – Sotthivatinagara
- Panchala – Ahichchhatra
- Matsya – Mathura
- Gandhara – Taxila
- Malla – Kushinagar
- Kuru – Indrapastha/Hastinapur

Q.10) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Alexander's general Seleucus Nicator sent an ambassador, Megasthenes, to reside at the Mauryan court at Pataliputra. Megasthenes wrote a detailed account of India on a book called 'Indica'.
- Unfortunately, no manuscript of Megasthenes' description of India has survived, but many Greek and Latin authors made abundant use of it in reconstructing history of ancient India during the reign of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He also mentions that the capital was a large and fine city, surrounded by a wooden wall.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Mentions Pataliputra was built wholly of wood.	King regularly presided over in open darbar for ensuring Justice.	An ever-present danger to king is seen through very stringent precautions in his security.

Additional Information:

- He mentions Chandragura Maurya as Sandrocottus.
- Megasthenes noticed the existence of caste, though his classification of the population in seven endogamous groups is certainly erroneous.
- He gives an insight into city administration by mentioning, it was controlled by an administrative board of thirty members, who regulated in detail the whole social and economic life of the city.

Q.11) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- 13th Major Rock Edict of Ashoka mentions that after eight years of consecration he underwent a complete change of heart, and embarked on a new policy – Dhamma inspired by Buddhism.

- The theme of ahimsa (non-injury) is an important aspect of Ashoka's Dhamma and is frequently mentioned and emphasized.
- The ceremony of Dhamma is described 'as consisting in proper courtesy to slaves and servants, respectful behaviour towards elders, restraint in one's dealings with all living beings, and liberality to Shramanas and Brahmanas.
- Conquest by Righteousness means the Rival king do not resist, and happily accept his sovereignty, which in any case is not about territorial conquest but spreading dhamma.

Elimination:

- If you know that Ashoka kept conquering new territories, even though not with warfare, hence statement 3 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (a) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Keynote of Asoka's reform was humanity in internal administration and the abandonment of aggressive war.	Policy of Bherighosha (warfare) replaced by Dhammaghosa (righteousness)	Ashoka by no means gave up his imperial ambitions, but modified them in accordance to Dhamma.

Additional Information:

- Ashoka claims to have won many victories by righteous conquest method, even among the five Hellenic kings whose names, —Antiochus II Theos of Syria, Ptolemy II Philadelphus of Egypt, Antigonus Gonatas of Macedonia, Magas of Cyrene and Alexander of Epirus.

Q.12) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- Ashoka strongly supported the doctrine of ahimsa (non-injury to men and animals).
- He banned animal sacrifices, at least in his capital, and regulated the slaughter of animals for food, completely forbidding the killing of certain species.

- He took pride in the fact that he had substituted pilgrimages to Buddhist holy places for hunting expeditions, the traditional sport of the Indian king.
- Rituals related to ceremonies are described as producing uncertain and meagre results. Ashoka contrasts these with the ceremony of Dhamma, which is bound to yield results in this world (i.e., life) and the next.

Elimination:

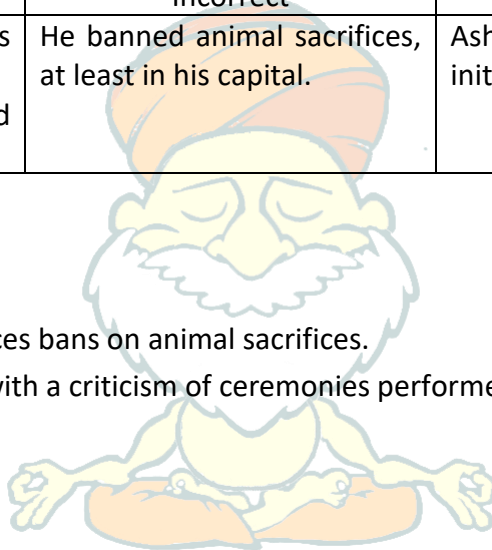
Statement 2 says “all over his empire” which is very extreme, so we are left with option (b) as our answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Ashoka felt that such rituals produced uncertain and meagre results, preferred ceremony of dhamma	He banned animal sacrifices, at least in his capital.	Ashoka took pride in this initiative.

Additional Information:

- Rock edict 1 announces bans on animal sacrifices.
- Rock edict 9 begins with a criticism of ceremonies performed by people.



Q.13) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Agnimitra son of Pushyamitra Sunga, who seems to have been king during his father's lifetime, is known from Kalidasa's drama Malvika Agnimitra.

Malavikagnimitra, (Sanskrit: “Malavika and Agnimitra”) five-act drama written by Kalidasa in the 5th century CE. The story is a light tale set in a harem, and, unlike Kalidasa's other works, it sustains a playful and comical mood throughout. It concerns the machinations of King Agnimitra to win Malavika, a female dance student with whom he is in love.

Q.14) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Greco-Bactrian kingdoms were the first to invade Indian subcontinent from North-West side in post Mauryan period.
- The Greco-Bactrian kingdoms, however, did not long survive. Bactria itself was occupied by the Parthians early in the second half of the 2nd century B.C.
- The Sakas moved on from Bactria to attack first the Parthian rulers of Iran, and then the Greeks in India. By the middle of the 1st century only a few petty Greek chiefs still ruled in India, and the power of the Sakas reached as far as Mathura. The earliest Saka king known to have ruled in India was Maues.
- Towards the end of the 1st century B.C. a line of kings with Iranian names, usually known as Pahlavas, gained the brief suzerainty of N.-W. India. One of them, Gondophernes, is worthy of mention.
- The Pahlavas were in turn conquered by the Yueh-chih tribes, of which Kushanas were prominent. This The period is also noteworthy for the Gandhara school of art.

Elimination: If you know that Menander was famous Greco-Bactrian king, so Statement 3 can be eliminated. And by doing so, you are left with option (a) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Gondophernes is worthy king of Pahlavas, to whose kingdom St. Thomas is said to have visited.	Kujula Kadphises consolidated the tribe of the Kusanas	Menander was a Greco-Bactrian king

Q.15) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

Over centuries, India's intellectual exploration of truth has come to be represented by six systems of philosophy. These are known as Vaishesika, Nyaya, Samkhya, Yoga, Purva Mimansa and Vedanta or Uttara Mimansa. These six systems of philosophy are said to have been founded by sages Kanada, Gautama, Kapila, Patanjali, Jaimini and Vyasa, respectively. These philosophies still guide scholarly discourse in the country.

German-born British Indologist, Friedrich Max Muller, has observed that the six systems of philosophy were developed over many generations with contributions made by individual thinkers. However, today, we find an underlying harmony in their understanding of truth, although they seem distinct from each other.

Early Indian philosophical schools can be classified into Astika and Nastika. The Astika schools accepted the authority of the Vedas and comprised a number of schools that later came to be considered the six classical systems of Hindu philosophy.

The Nastika schools, such as the Buddhist, Jaina, and Charvaka, which rejected the authority of the Vedas.

Six systems of the Astika tradition: Purva Mimamsa, Uttara Mimamsa (or Vedanta), Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Samkhya and Yoga

Nyaya

- Logic and Epistemology.
- Founder- Gautama
- Logic and reasoning as means of salvation

Vaisheshika

- School of individual characteristics
- Founder-Uluka Kanada
- More focus on physics than theology
- Nature is atomic. Atoms are distinct soul and each element has individual characteristics which distinguish it from the four non-atomic substances (time, space, soul and mind)
- Dualism of Matter and soul

Samkhya

- Oldest
- Founder is Kapila Muni
- It resembles Jainism in its rigid dualism and fundamentalism atheism
- Purusha (soul) and Prakriti are the basis of reality. And they are absolute and independent.
- Believed in dualism or dvaitavada. Soul and Matter are distinct. And this was basis of real knowledge.
- Knowledge can be acquired through Perception, Inference and Hearing

Yoga

- Salvation by combining meditation and physical application of yogic techniques.
- The origin of Yoga School is attributed to Yogasutra of Patanjali.

Mimamsa

- Founder is Rishi Jaimini
- Reasoning, interpretation and application
- Vedas contain the eternal truth and Samhita and Brahmana are part of it.

Vedanta

- Believe in Upanishads. Vedanta literally means the 'end of the vedas'. They denote the last phase of Vedic period.
- Brahma is the reality of life and everything else is unreal or Maya

Advaitya Vedanta

- **Shankaracharya**- Founded this philosophy
- Brahma has no attributes
- Knowledge is the mean of attaining salvation

Ramanujan

- Brahma has certain attributes
- Loving the faith and practicing devotion as the path to attain salvation.

Q.16) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- Harsha is known mainly through the works of Banabhatta, Harṣacarita, and of the Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang, who became a personal friend of the king.
- The Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang visited India during the period of emperor Harsha. When he went back to China, he wrote a detailed description of India during the reign of Harsha in his book 'Si-yu-ki' or 'Record of the Western Countries'
- Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir and the Punjab. He proceeded to Kapilavastu, Bodh-Gaya, Sarnath, and Kusinagara. He studied in the University of Nalanda.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Hiuen Tsang mentions that Harsha listened to his subjects not only in audience hall but also on roadsides.	Hiuen Tsang was twice robbed by bandits in Harsha's domains

Additional Information:

- He made an alliance with King Bhaskaravarman of Kamarupa (Assam) and warred against King Shashanka of Gauda to avenge his brother.
- He attempted to conquer the Deccan (c. 620) but was driven back to the Narmada River by the Chalukya emperor Pulakeshin II.
- In 641 he sent an envoy to the Chinese emperor and established the first diplomatic relations between India and China.

Q.17) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The science of statecraft was much cultivated, and a number of important textbooks on this topic have survived.
- The later Vedic literature tells us something, incidentally, about political life and thought in the pre-Buddhist period.
- The earliest and most important textbook specifically devoted to statecraft is the Kautilya's Arthashastra, the famous minister of Chandragupta Maurya.
- Nitisdra ("Essence of Politics") of Kamandaka, perhaps written during the Gupta period, the Nitivakyamrta ("Nectar of Aphorisms on Politics") of Somadeva Suri, a Jaina writer of the 10th century.

Elimination:

If you know that Kautilya (Chanakya) wrote Arthashatra and only one option i.e. 'option d' has included statement 1. So, you are left with option (d) as your answer.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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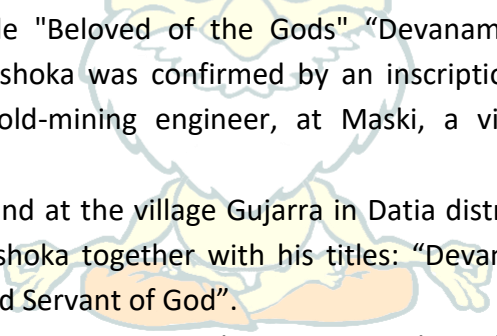
Correct	Correct	Correct
Arthashastra of Chanakya (Kautilya) on statecraft said to be from Mauryan period	Kamandaka's Nitisara most important source on Gupta statecraft	Somadeva wrote this book at the court of the Pratihara king Mahendrapala II, at Kanyakubja (modern Kannauj)

Additional Information:

- The Arthashastra gives very detailed instructions on the control of the state, the organization of the national economy, and the conduct of war.
- The great epic, the Mahabharata, of which the twelfth book, known as the Santi Parvan, is a collection of many disparate passages on statecraft and human conduct.

Q.18) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- 
- Ashoka took the title "Beloved of the Gods" "Devanampiya". The identification of Devanampiya with Ashoka was confirmed by an inscription discovered in 1915 by C. Beadon, a British gold-mining engineer, at Maski, a village in Raichur district of Karnataka.
 - Minor rock edict, found at the village Gujarra in Datia district of Madhya Pradesh, also used the name of Ashoka together with his titles: "Devanampiya Piyadasi Asokaraja" which meant "Beloved Servant of God".
 - Such titles were an attempt to give legitimacy to through Divine theory of Kingship, where king was considered as divine god or part of god.

Elimination:

If you break the given word into 'Devanam', which is related to God, Piya means love, thus we are left with option 'd'.

Additional Information:

- Ashoka also used the title of Universal Emperor (chakravartin). The Kushanas, took the title "Son of the Gods" (devaputra), influenced by China, where the emperor was the Son of Heaven.

- Gupta times onwards, every important king would take some such title as "Great King of Kings, Supreme Lord" (maharajadhiraja- paramabhattciraka)

Q.19) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- Satya Mev Jayate** is mentioned in Mundaka Upanishad
- Division on India into Five parts is mentioned in Aitareya Brahmana.
- Samsara** (transmigration of soul)- mentioned in Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- Doctrine of Trimurti**- Maitrayani Upanishad
- First three 'ashramas' (Brahmacharin, Grihastha, Vanaprastha)- Chandogya Upanishad
- Origin of kingship**- Aitareya Brahmana

Q.20) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- During the period c. 200 BCE–300 CE, there was a significant increase in the number of guilds, as well as in their scale of activities.
- Guilds appear to have had a close relationship with kings.
- The guilds were responsible for: internal administration of guild, work as arbitrator, provided training and internship, had judicial as well as banker role.
- The Yajnavalkya Smriti refers to the qualifications and powers of guild officers and discusses rules regarding apprenticeship. It also suggests the judicial role of guilds.
- Guilds even had influential role in the city administration.
- Some coins with the word 'negama' seem to represent coins issued by merchant guilds

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
As they had good relation with the king and played crucial role in economy, they were granted autonomy in their internal administration.	Yajnavalkya Smriti refers to judicial role of guilds.	Guilds also worked as banker and many influential guilds minted coins.

Additional Information:

- Two copper coins from Kaushambi bearing the legend Gadhikanam in letters of about the 2nd century BCE were probably issued by a guild of perfumers.
- There are references to heads of guilds of garland makers (malakara-jetthaka), metal workers (kammarajetthaka), carpenters (vaddhaki-jetthaka), and caravan traders (vaha-jetthaka).

Q.21) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- The organization of the Buddhist sangha, which is said to have been laid down by the Buddha himself, is modelled on the constitution of one of Gana sanghas (republican tribes), perhaps the Sakyas as Buddha belonged to this gana sangha.
- The Vinaya Pitaka gives an account of the establishment of the sangha and the rules that governed it.
- Differences which could not be settled by general meeting were referred to a committee of elders.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Sangha traditions were inspired by Gana Sanghas (republican tribes), which involved meeting to manage the affairs.	This is also a part of gana sangha tradition where decisions were made through consensus.

Additional Information:

Some of the conditions for entry into Sangha:

- For instance, soldiers could not join without the permission of the king,
- slaves could not join until freed by their masters, and
- debtors could not join until they had paid off their debts.

Q.22) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Vedic texts comprise a religious literature, and references to possible historical events are few. A major problem in using the Vedas as a source of history is the problem of dating. It reflects their religious beliefs, practices, and points of view.
- Three Sangams or literary gatherings were held, the 1st is supposed to have been held in Madurai, 2nd at Kapatapuram, 3rd in Madurai. They do not constitute religious literature. Many poems mention a warrior or a chief or a king by name and describe in detail his military exploits. They also speak of Yavanas coming in their own vessel, purchasing pepper with gold and supplying wine.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Vedic texts comprise a religious literature whereas Sangam is secular in nature.	Sangam text has information on political and social life.

Additional Information:

- The Sangam corpus includes six of the eight anthologies of poems included in the Ettutokai (The Eight Collections), and nine of the ten pattus (songs) of the Pattuppattu (The Ten Songs).

Q.23) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The Tolkappiyam is essentially a work on grammar, but it also includes a discussion of phonology, semantics, syntax, and literary conventions. The earliest parts of the first two books of the Tolkappiyam can also be included in Sangam literature.
- A number of Tamil didactic works were written in the post-5th century period. The most famous of these is Tiruvalluvar's Tirukkural, a work on ethics, polity, and love (5th– 6th centuries).
- Two of the best known tamil epics are the Silappadikaram and Manimekalai. Both were composed in about the 5th–6th centuries CE.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
It is a work on grammar, phonology, semantics, syntax, and literary conventions.	Tirukkural, a work on ethics, polity, and love (5th– 6th centuries).	One of the best known Tamil epics.

Q.24) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The sacred books of the Jainas are collectively known as the Siddhanta or Agama. The language of the earliest texts is an eastern dialect of Prakrit known as Ardha- Magadhi

Additional Information:

About Jaina literature:

- The Shvetambara canon includes the 12 Angas, 12 Uvangas (Upangas), 10 Painnas (Prakirnas), 6 Cheya Suttas (Cheda Sutras), 4 Mula Suttas (Mula Sutras), and a number of individual texts such as the Nandi Sutta (Nandi Sutra) and Anugodara (Anuyogadvara).
- The compilation of the entire jaina canon is supposed to have taken place in the 5th or 6th century at a council held in Valabhi in Gujarat, presided over by Devarddhi Kshamashramana.
- The Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana by Jinasena and Gunabhadra (9th century) has life stories of various Jaina saints, kings, and heroes.

Q.25) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The various Buddhist schools classify their canonical literature in different ways, some into 9 or 12 Angas, others into 3 Pitakas.
- There are Pali, Chinese, and Tibetan versions of the Tipitaka (The Three Baskets/Collections). The Pali Tipitaka of the Theravada school is the oldest of them all.
- The Tipitaka consists of three books—the Sutta, Vinaya, and Abhidhamma.

- The Sutta Pitaka contains the Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form. In the Buddhist context, sutta (from the Sanskrit sutra) refers to texts that are supposed to contain what the Buddha himself said.
- Vinaya pitaka – rules of monasteries
- Sutta pitaka – Teachings of Buddha
- Abhidhamma Pitaka – Metaphysics and philosophy of Buddhism.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
It contains over 10 thousand suttas or sutras related to Buddha and his close companions.	It includes the Patimokkha—a list of transgressions against monastic discipline and atonements for these.	It contains a thorough study and systemization of the teachings of the Sutta Pitaka through lists, summaries, and questions and answers.

Additional Information:

- The three Pitakas are divided into books known as the Nikayas. For instance, the Sutta Pitaka consists of five Nikayas—the Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara, and Khuddaka Nikayas.

Q.26) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

The imperial Gupta kings issued well-executed die-struck gold coins with metrical legends in Sanskrit.

The gold coins of the Guptas (dinara), copper (karsapana), Gupta silver coins (rupaka). However copper coins are rare.

The obverse depicts the reigning king in various poses, usually martial ones. The reverse of the Gupta coins has religious symbols indicating the kings' religious affiliations

Additional Information:

- There are interesting instances of coins of Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I showing them playing the vina (a stringed instrument).

Q.27) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- A Sanskrit text known as the Yavanajataka reflects the transmission of Hellenistic astronomical ideas into India.
- The earliest evidence of ancient Indian astronomical knowledge is contained in the Vedanga texts on jyotisha or astrology, the main focus of which was to fix the date of sacrificial rituals.
- The Sanskrit names of the signs of the zodiac have Greek origins, and it seems that Greek influence led to the sequence of planets being fixed in the names of the seven days of the week in Indian texts.
- Seven planets known to ancient Indians: Sun (Surya), Moon (Chandra, Soma), Mercury (Budha), Venus(Sukra), Mars(Mangala), Jupiter(Brihaspati) and Saturn(Sani); to these grahas two more were added, Rahu and Ketu, the ascending and descending nodes of the moon.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Ancient Indian astronomy was greatly influenced by Greeks.	The Sanskrit names of the signs of the zodiac have Greek origins	With the naked eye as their sole means of observation the Indians knew only the seven planets (graha)

Additional Information:

- Of the five astronomical systems (siddhanta) known to the 6th-century astronomer Varahamihira one is called the Romaka Siddhanta and another the Paulisa Siddhanta, a title which can only be reasonably explained as a recollection of the name of the classical astronomer Paul of Alexandria.

Q.28) Solution (b)

Jayadeva: The Gita Govinda is a work composed by the 12th-century Indian poet, Jayadeva. It describes the relationship between Krishna and the gopis (female cow herders) of Vrindavana, and in particular one gopi named Radha.

Q.29) Solution (b)

Theragatha and Therigatha: Elder Monks and Nuns in Buddhism

Q.30) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- Varahamihira was a 6th century astrologer, astronomer, and mathematician who belonged to Avanti (in western Malwa). In his Panchasiddhantika, he summarized the five astronomical schools prevalent in the time: Surya Siddhanta, Romaka Siddhanta, Paulisa Siddhanta, Vasishtha Siddhanta, Paitamaha Siddhanta. His Brihatsamhita is an encyclopaedic work dealing with diverse topics.
- Brahmagupta, an astronomer and mathematician of the late 6th/7th century, was the author of the Brahmasputasiddhanta (628 CE) and the Khandakhadyaka (665 CE). These texts became very influential within India, and their Arab translations and adaptations introduced Indian astronomy to the Arabs.
- The zero symbol, a dot, was used in metrics (chhandas) by Pingala in the Chhandasutra, a pre-2nd century BCE work.

Additional Information:

- The Brahmasputasiddhanta is the first surviving Indian text containing a systematic discussion of astronomical instruments, as well as methods of computing astronomical elements from readings taken with them.
- Mahavira (9th century) was a famous mathematician of Karnataka who lived in the court of the Rashtrakuta king Amoghavarsha Nripatunga of Manyakheta. He wrote a book called Ganitasarasangraha which dealt with various mathematical problems.

Q.31) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

The Junagadh rock inscription of Rudradaman, also known as the Girnar Rock inscription of Rudradaman I, is a Sanskrit prose inscribed on a rock by the Western Satraps ruler Rudradaman I. It is located near Girnar hill near Junagadh, Gujarat, India.

The Junagadh rock also contains inscriptions of Ashoka (fourteen of the Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka), Rudradaman I and Skandagupta.

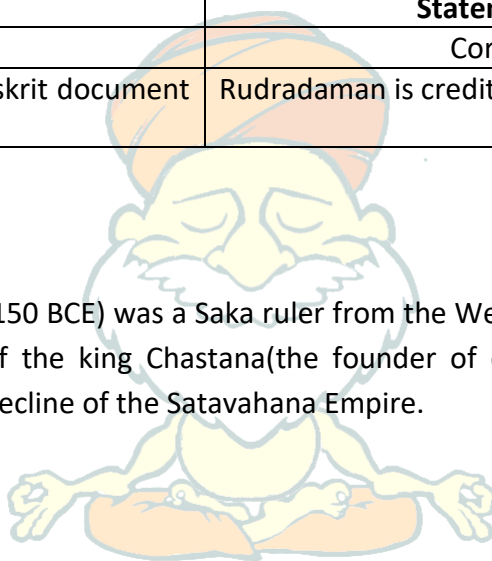
It mentions that one of Chandragupta Maurya's governors, Pushyagupta, was responsible for building a dam on Sudarshana Lake near Girnar in Kathiawar. Rudradaman I in fact repaired the embankments of the lake Sudarshana. This very dam was also repaired during the reign of Skanda Gupta, almost 800 years after it was built.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
It is the earliest written Sanskrit document we possess.	Rudradaman is credited for the inscription.

Additional Information:

- Rudradaman I (130–150 BCE) was a Saka ruler from the Western Kshatrapas dynasty. He was the grandson of the king Chastana(the founder of dynasty). Rudradaman I was instrumental in the decline of the Satavahana Empire.



Q.32) Solution (b)

"I teach suffering, its origin, cessation and path. That's all I teach", declared the Buddha 2500 years ago.

The Four Noble Truths contain the essence of the Buddha's teachings. It was these four principles that the Buddha came to understand during his meditation under the Bodhi tree.

- 1) The truth of suffering (Dukkha)
- 2) The truth of the origin of suffering (Samudaya)
- 3) The truth of the cessation of suffering (Nirodha)
- 4) The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering (Magga)

The Buddha is often compared to a physician. In the first two Noble Truths he diagnosed the problem (suffering) and identified its cause. The third Noble Truth is the realisation that there is a cure.

The fourth Noble Truth, in which the Buddha set out the Eightfold Path, is the prescription, the way to achieve a release from suffering.

Q.33) Solution (d)

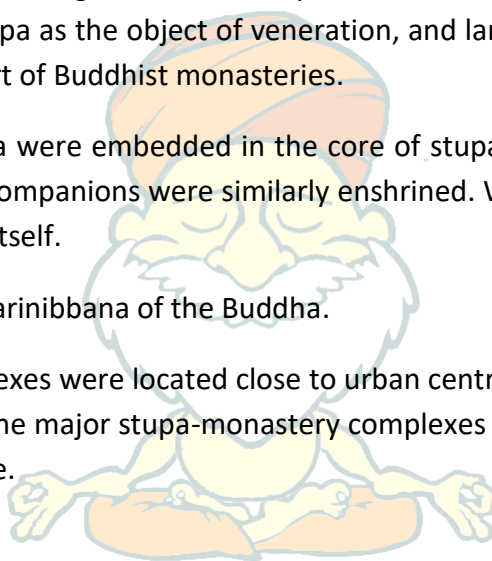
Basic Information:

The period c. 200 BCE–300 CE saw an expansion in the number and scale of Buddhist monastic complexes which included dwellings for monks, stupas, and shrines. Many of the early Buddhist cave shrines contained a stupa as the object of veneration, and large, independent stupas soon came to form an integral part of Buddhist monasteries.

Initially, relics of the Buddha were embedded in the core of stupas. In the next stage, relics of the Buddha's disciples and companions were similarly enshrined. Worship was soon transferred from the relics to the stupa itself.

Stupa also symbolized the parinibbana of the Buddha.

The stupa-monastery complexes were located close to urban centres and along major trade and pilgrimage routes. Most of the major stupa-monastery complexes were located on the outskirts of the great cities of the time.



Q.34) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

This enigmatic artwork was created during the Pallava Dynasty (3rd-9th centuries, C.E.), they are also credited with having built the seven monolithic pagodas, the rathas, in Mahabalipuram.

The legend depicted in the relief is the story of the descent of the sacred river Ganges to earth from the heavens led by Bhagiratha.

It is one of the Group of Monuments at Mamallapuram that were designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1984.

Q.35) Solution (c)

Basic Information:

- He assumed a number of titles like Gunabhara, Satyasandha, Chettakari (builder of temples) Chitrakarapuli, Vichitrachitta and Mattavilasa.
- He was a great builder of cave temples. The Mandagappattu inscription hails him as Vichitrachitta who constructed a temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva without the use of bricks, timber, metal and mortar.
- His title Chitrakarapuli reveals his talents in painting. He is also regarded as an expert in music. The music inscription at Kudumianmalai is ascribed to him.
- He had also authored the Sanskrit work Mattavilasa Prahasanam.

Additional Information:

Mahendravarman I- (600-630 CE):

- Simhavishnu was succeeded by his son Mahendravarman I. In the beginning of his life, Mahendravarman I was a follower of Jainism, Later, he embraced Saivism due to the influence of the Saivaite Saint Tirunavukkarasar, who is also known as Appar.

Q.36) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

There were four key episodes from his life that were most frequently represented, especially at important places of honour on the gateways—jati (birth), sambodhi (enlightenment), dharmachakra-pravartana (the first sermon), and mahaparinibbana (death). In the early stages, the artists depicted these scenes without showing the Buddha in bodily form.

The stupa symbolized the Buddha's death (mahaparinibbana).

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
At Sanchi, the birth of the Buddha is usually represented by Maya seated on a lotus	The Buddha's enlightenment is represented by the Bodhi tree.	The first sermon at Sarnath is represented by the wheel.

Additional Information:

- Two other scenes from Buddha's life — avakranti (the descent, i.e., conception) is represented in scenes showing Maya asleep on a couch with a white elephant at the top of the panel and the mahabhinishkramana (the great departure) is represented by a bridled horse and a groom holding an umbrella over the head of the invisible rider.

Q.37) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

- In Gandhara school of art also called the Graeco-Roman, influence is clear in the facial features and curly or wavy hair, the muscular body, and the fine, deeply delineated folds of the robes. His curly hair is piled on top of his head in a knot (known as the ushnisha).
- Mathura school of art is completely indigenous and shows no trace of foreign influence. The themes were varied, including yakshas, yakshis, nagas, nagis, Buddhas and bodhisattvas, Jaina tirthankaras, and Hindu deities. Mostly made up of Spotted Red sandstone. Some of its features: Delighted Buddha, face reflecting grace, head and face shaven, muscular and energetic body, Dress is tight, mostly seated in Padmasana with Abhaya Mudra in Right hand and left on thigh.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Gandhara art was a blend of Indian and Graeco-Roman elements.	Mathura art is more secular and diverse as compared to Gandhara art.

Q.38) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

The ports of Sangam rulers (Chera, Chola, Pandya) enabled urbanisation in ancient South India. They played major role in Roman and South East Asian trade. Even Ashoka mentions these kingdoms in his inscription.

The Cheras ruled over parts of modern Kerala. Their capital was Vanji and their important seaports were Tondi and Musiri.

The Chola kingdom of the Sangam period extended from modern Tiruchi district to southern Andhra Pradesh. Their capital was first located at Uraiur and then shifted to Puhar. Karikala was a famous king of the Sangam Cholas.

The Pandyas ruled over the present day southern Tamil Nadu. Their capital was Madurai.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Cheras important seaports were Tondi and Muziris	Puhar was important port of Cholas	Korkai was flourishing seaport of Pandyas

Q.39) Solution (d)

Basic Information:

- The majestic free-standing Ashokan pillars may symbolize the axis of the world (axis mundi) that separated heaven and earth.
- They are made of sandstone quarried at Chunar. They are considered to be monoliths.
- The pillars have a lustrous, polished surface. They do not have a base, and the plain, smooth circular shaft tapers slightly upwards.
- A cylindrical bolt joins the top of the shaft to the 'capital'—a stone carved in the shape of an inverted lotus (often referred to as the 'bell capital'). On top of this is the abacus (platform) which supports the crowning animal or animals.
- Most of the Persian pillars have a fluted surface, while the Maurya pillars are smooth.

Additional Information:

- Capitals have mostly animal motifs:
- Lion appears on the capitals of the Vaishali, Lauriya– Nandangarh, and one of the Rampurva pillars.
- The quadruple lions on the Sanchi and Sarnath capitals
- A bull on one of the Rampurva pillars.
- An elephant capital (minus the pillar) was found at Sankissa.

Q.40) Solution (b)

Basic Information:

Outsiders such as the yavanas were absorbed into the varna scheme and were accounted for through the theory of varna-samkara (mixture of varnas).

The invaders like Greek-Bactarian, Sakas, Kushanas, etc. (collectively known as yavanas) adopted Indian way of life, so a need was felt to include them into Indian varna system. In the early Dharmasutras, the yavanas were described as the offspring of Kshatriya men and Shudra women.

The Manu Smriti refers to them as vratya-kshatriyas—Kshatriyas who were degraded due to their non-performance of the sacrificial rituals.

Q.41) Solution (c)

Muhammad bin Sam, popularly known as Muhammad Ghori, struck gold coins in imitation of the coins that were then currently in the country.

Muhammad bin Sam went even further than his Ghaznavid predecessors when he struck gold coins bearing on one side the Hindu goddess Lakshmi and on the other his name in Nagari script.

Additional Information:

- The real founder of the Muslim Empire in India was Muiz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam, popularly known as Shihabud Din Muhammad Ghori or Muhammad of Ghur.
- Muhammad bin Qasim was the first Muslim invader of India but he failed to carve out a Muslim empire in India on account of his premature death.

Q.42) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Agni was revered as the messenger between the earth and the heaven. Further, Agni is the only God who is regarded as present among all the categories of Gods.	There were no temples and no idol worship during the early Vedic period.

Do you know?

- The two outstanding Rig Vedic gods, Indra and Agni, lost their former importance during the later Vedic period.
- On the other hand Prajapati, the creator, came to occupy the supreme position in later Vedic pantheon.
- Rudra, the god of animals, became important in later Vedic times and Vishnu came to be conceived as the preserver and protector of the people.

Q.43) Solution (a)

Basic Information:

- The Cholas were an ancient political power, mentioned in the Asokan epigraphs and the Sangam literature.
- Generally, the Chola kingdom was characterized as a centralized bureaucratic state where the sovereigns lived in magnificent palaces. They were assisted by a graded bureaucracy.
- It is suggested that in the Chola period the Brahmins and the Vellalas were the two landowning groups, who were classified as the wealthy and less wealthy.
- Brahmins had many privileges and were exempted from taxation and had control over religious and economics power.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period. Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges.	The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during this period.	Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period.
Proof: The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.		

Q.44) Solution (c)

The military character of Satvahanas is also evident with the use of terms like '**Kataka and Skandhavaras**' in their inscriptions, which denote **MILITARY CAMPS** and settlements attached to a particular King and also served as administrative centers.

Q.45) Solution (d)

Amitabha or Amitayus: The Buddha's body of bliss is the presiding deity of the most important Mahayana heaven, Sukhavati, the Happy Land (Heaven), where the blessed are reborn in the buds of lotuses, which rise from a lovely lake before the Buddha's throne. This divine Buddha is usually called Amitabha (Immeasurable Glory) or Amitayus (Immeasurable Age)

Kakusandha, Kanakmuni, Kasyapa, Sakyamuni and Maitreya (yet to come): Cycle of Buddha. Kakusandha (the first Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Kanakmuni (the second Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Kassapa (the third Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Gautama (the fourth and present Buddha of the bhadrakalpa), Maitreya (the fifth and future Buddha of the bhadrakalpa).

Q.46) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Murtipujaka, Sthanakvasi, and Terapanthi were sects of Jainism.	Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa contain regional histories of Buddhism (not Jainism)

Additional Information:

- As Buddhism travelled to new regions such as Sri Lanka, other texts such as the Dipavamsa (literally, the chronicle of the island) and Mahavamsa (the great chronicle) were written, containing regional histories of Buddhism.
- Many of these works contained biographies of the Buddha.
- Some of the oldest texts are in Pali, while later compositions are in Sanskrit.

Q.47) Solution (c)

Since the Vedic Society has expanded, it reached upper Gangetic basin from Indus Valley. All the later Vedic texts were composed in Upper Gangatic Basin only.

Yajurveda:

- This was the second Veda to be composed after the Rig Veda. It consists of rituals of sacrifices and yajna.
- It is broadly divided into two parts – ‘**Sweta**’ Yajurveda and ‘**Shyam**’ Yajurveda.
- Shweta Yajurveda is in Poetic form while Shyama Yajurveda is in prose form.

(Note: Rig Veda was composed completely in poetic form.)

Samaveda:

- Samveda consists of musical hymns which could be sung. Most of the hymns were taken from Rig Veda itself.
- Samveda can also be considered as the oldest text on music.

Atharva Veda:

- Atharvaveda is folk literature.
- It consists of charms, spells and magic to ward off evil spirits and diseases.
- First time Ayurveda is mentioned in Atharvaveda.

Note: the previous three Vedas were written by Aryans while Atharvaveda is written by non – Aryans. So its contents also throw a light on the beliefs and practices of non – Aryans.

Brahmanas:

- Brahmanas are the commentary on Vedas. They explain the complex verses of the Vedas. They are the first complete literature in prose.
- The most famous Brahmana is the ‘Shatapath’ Brahmana of the Yajurveda.

Aranyakas (jungle book/hermit book) were originally the part of the Brahmins but later considered as a separate part.

Upanishads: The literal meaning of ‘Upanishad’ is to sit down near someone.

Originally there were 108 books. It is historically believed that they came out as a result of the increasing grip of Brahmins on the society. They discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices. **They deal with metaphysics** i.e. relation between man and God.

Some famous Upanishads:

Brihadranayaka Upanishad (The oldest), Chandokya, Jabala, Katha, Ken, Isa etc.

Q.48) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Option (a)	Option (b)	Option (c)	Option (d)
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Panini's Ashtadyayi is a book on Sanskrit Grammar and has been estimated to be written in 500BC.	Charaka Samhita is believed to be written around 200BC	Bharat Muni's natyashastra was compiled in 300 AD	Compilation of Puranas started from 200 AD onwards

Q.49) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The Cheras were an ancient Dravidian royal dynasty of Tamil origin.	Cheras had no particular religion - even the caste system was absent from their society - but ancestral worship was popular. Therefore, they were not known for any distinct temple architecture.	They worshipped a goddess known as Kottavai, but there existed no structural temples. Instead, images of gods were kept in the open air, probably under a tree.

Additional Information:**About Cheras:**

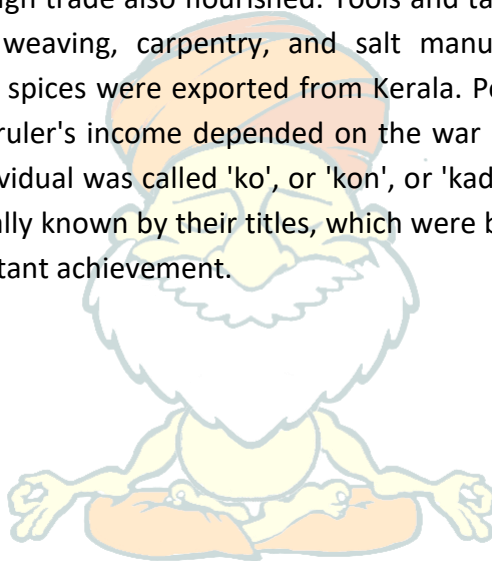
The Cheras were an ancient Dravidian royal dynasty of Tamil origin. The first to establish a historical ruling dynasty in the area, they ruled wide-ranging areas of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in

south-eastern and south-western India respectively, areas that had been settled since at least 5000 BC, when Neolithic carvings had been left in Edakkal Caves.

Chera territory included regions such as Venad, Kuttanad, Kudanad, Pazhinad, and others, encompassing the area between Kanya Kumari in the south to Kasargod in the north (now in the far north of Kerala). Also included in this list are Palghat, Coimbatore, Salem and Kollimalai, although they quite probably did not rule all of these areas at all times as ancient borders could be quite fluid at times. Their core territory was in Kerala, while the later rise of the Pallavas pushed them out of Tamil Nadu. However, they did establish a capital at Vanchi, which was known by the Romans as Muzris after an active sea-borne trade sprang up between the two powers.

Agriculture was the main occupation for the great majority of the populace. As mentioned in the Roman connection, foreign trade also flourished. Tools and tackles were made of iron, and fishing, hunting, spinning, weaving, carpentry, and salt manufacture were all important. Precious stones, pearls, and spices were exported from Kerala. Ports included Muzris, Tyndes, Barace, and Nelaynda. The ruler's income depended on the war booty he collected, plus land revenue and taxes. This individual was called 'ko', or 'kon', or 'kadumko' (meaning 'great king'), and these kings were generally known by their titles, which were based on personal peculiarity, a singular habit, or an important achievement.

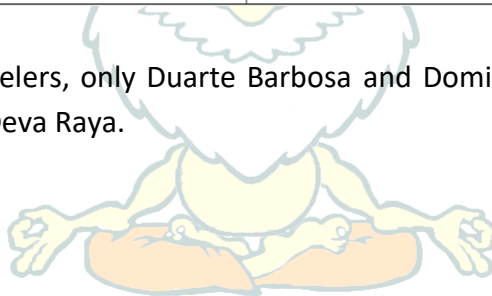
Q.50) Solution (b)



List of Foreign Travellers visited Vijayanagar Kingdom

Name of Travellers	Place they came from
Abu Abdullah/Ibn Batuta	Morocco
Nicolo de Conti	Italy
Abdur Razzaq	Persia
Athanasius Nikitin	Russia
Ludvico de Vorthema	Italy
Duarte Barbosa	Portugal
Dominigo Paes	Portugal
Fernao Nuniz	Portugal
Marco Polo	Republic of Venice

However, among these travelers, only Duarte Barbosa and Dominigo Paes visited Vijayanagar during the reign of Krishna Deva Raya.



Q.51) Solution (b)

Hagiography is biography of a saint or religious leader. They are important because they tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

Additional Information:

- Hagiography is a biography of a saint or religious leader.
- They often praise the saint's achievements, and may not always be literally accurate.
- They are important because they tell us about the beliefs of the followers of that particular tradition.

Q.52) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Vardaman Mahavira is the 24 th tirthankara	Parshwanatha is the 23 rd Jain tirthankara	Rishabhanatha is the 1st Jain tirthankara

Additional Information:

- A Tirtha is a religious pilgrim place.
- Most tirths in India of any religion are based upon the banks of Rivers.
- The idea of a Tirtha is to cross the river of human miseries.
- A Tirthankara is a founder of a Tirtha. He achieves the enlightenment and then shows the path to others. A Tirthankara achieves Moksha or liberation at the end of his human life.

Q.53) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
None of the Buddha's speeches were written down during his lifetime	The Lord Buddha's teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar)

Additional Information:

- The Buddha (and other teachers) taught orally – through discussion and debate.
- Men and women (perhaps children as well) attended these discourses and discussed what they heard.
- After his death (c. fifth-fourth century BCE) his teachings were compiled by his disciples at a council of "elders" or senior monks at Vesali (Pali for Vaishali in present-day Bihar).
- These compilations were known as Tipitaka – literally, three baskets to hold different types of texts.
- They were first transmitted orally and then written and classified according to length as well as subject matter.

Q.54) Solution (d)

Elimination:

If one knows that Paleolithic age is the earliest period of Stone age, both the options can be eliminated. [As, everyone knows the tools used in the earliest period are made only of rocks which could not clear the dense forests.]

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The Paleolithic Age was spread in almost all parts of India except in the alluvial plains of the Ganga and Indus.	The characteristic tools of the Mesolithic Age were microliths.

Additional Information:

- Paleolithic age is the earliest period of the Stone Age.
- Man, during Paleolithic age used tools of unpolished rough stones. Generally, the tools were made of a hard rock called quartzite.
- Paleolithic men are therefore also called quartzite men in India.

Q.55) Solution (b)

Approach:

One must be careful to escape the trap in the options. Two options are related to Forests (Vana). One might tilt towards one of these two options.

Statement Analysis:

Sanskrit texts and inscriptions used the term 'Vanik' to designate merchants.

Additional Information:

The Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras also contained rules about the ideal "occupations" of the four categories or varnas.

Brahmanas were supposed to study and teach the Vedas, perform sacrifices and get sacrifices performed, and give and receive gifts. Kshatriyas were to engage in warfare, protect people and administer justice, study the Vedas, get sacrifices performed, and make gifts. The last three “occupations” were also assigned to the Vaishyas, who were in addition expected to engage in **agriculture, pastoralism and trade.**

Q.56) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Ashtadhyayi is the work of Panini. (c. 500 BCE)	Mrichchhakatika was written by Shudraka (c. fourth century CE)	Raghuvamsha is one of the works of Kalidasa.

Additional Information:

- Ashtadhyayi of Panini was a work on Sanskrit grammar.
- In Mrichchhakatika, the hero Charudatta was described as both a Brahmana and a sarthavaha or merchant
- Kalidasa's Raghuvamsha consists of stories related to the dynasty of Raghus.

Q.57) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Historian V. A. Smith has called Samudragupta the 'Napoleon' of India.	Samudragupta was referred to as Lichchhavi-dauhitra (grandson of the Lichchhavis) in the famous Allahabad prashasti.

Additional Information:

- Chandragupta I laid the foundations of the Gupta empire and claimed the title of **maharajadhiraja.**

- Samudragupta was son of Chandragupta I, who followed a policy of war and conquest and enormously enlarged his kingdom.

Q.58) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Samudragupta's inscription stresses on violence and military conquest	The inscription was composed in pure Sanskrit by Harisena.

Additional Information:

- Allahabad pillar (Prayagaprashasti), contains inscriptions of Ashoka, Samudragupta and later, the Mughal emperor Jahangir.
- Harisena, was court poet of Samudragupta and was also a kumaramatya, that is, a high ranking official.
- According to the inscription, Samudragupta exerted direct or indirect control over much of the Indian subcontinent, stretching from kingdoms in Nepal and the Punjab in the north to the Pallava kingdom at Kanchipuram in the southeast.

Q.59) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The first coins to bear the names and images of rulers were issued by the Indo-Greeks	The first gold coins (in significant numbers) were issued c. first century CE by the Kushanas.

Additional Information:

- The gold coins issued by Kushanas were virtually identical in weight with those issued by contemporary Roman emperors and the Parthian rulers of Iran, and have been found from several sites in north India and Central Asia.
- Numismatics is the study of coins, including visual elements such as scripts and images, metallurgical analysis and the contexts in which they have been found.

Q.60) Solution (a)

The correct chronological order is: Mauryan Dynasty—Sunga Dynasty---Indo-Greeks—Shakas-Kushanas.

Additional Information:

- Pushyamitra Sunga killed Brihadratha (last ruler of Mauryas) and laid down foundation of the Sunga Dynasty. He was formerly the commander-in-chief of the Mauryan Army.
- Menander /Milinda/Minedra is the most important ruler of Indo-Greeks. He was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena has been identified with the King Milinda mentioned in the famous Buddhist text Milindapanho.
- 'Shaka' is the Indian term used for the people called the Scythians, who originally belonged to Central Asia.

Q.61) Solution (c)

Remember it:

Though Kanishka was a Kushana ruler, the era which he started came to be known as Shaka Era.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Kanishka has started the Shaka Era (78 CE).	Kanishka has held the fourth Buddhist council which was presided by Vasumitra.	Kanishka has built a giant stupa at his Capital Purushapura

Additional Information:

- Kanishka was a great patron of Buddhism. He has Held the fourth Buddhist council at Kundalavana (near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir)
- It was in this fourth council that Buddhism was split into two schools - the Hinayana and the Mahayana.
- It was Passa, a Buddhist monk who advised Kanishka to commence the fourth Buddhist Council.

Q.62) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Mahavibhasa is the work of Vasumitra.	Buddhacharita was written by Ashvagosha.	Vikramorvasiyam is one of the works of Kalidasa.

Additional Information:

- Vasumitra, Ashvagosha, Charaka (who has written Charakasamhita) were patronised by Kanishka.
- Nagarjuna was also patronised by Kanishka. He is often termed an Indian Einstein who proposed the Theory of Relativity in his time in the form of a Sutra, the Prajna Parimata Sutra.

Q.63) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Satavahanas are known for starting the practice of giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas.	Skandhavaras is the term used regarding military camps in the Satavahanas rule.

Additional Information:

- It is mentioned in one of the inscriptions of Gautamiputra Satkarni that the land gifted to the Brahmanas was not to be entered or disturbed by the royal troops, was not to be dug for salt, was free from the control of state officials, and was to enjoy all sorts of pariharas (immunities). They also promoted Buddhism by granting land to the monks.
- kataka and skandhavaras in the inscriptions of Satavahana denote military camps and settlements attached to a particular king and also served as administrative centres.

Q.64) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
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Incorrect	Incorrect
Jainism has also spread to the Kalinga Kingdom.	Satavahanas encouraged the spread of Buddhism. They granted lands to Buddhist monks.

Additional Information:

- The Hathigumpha Inscription proves that Jainism entered Orissa and probably became the state religion within 100 years of death of Mahavira.
- Though Satavahanas made liberal sacrificial fees to the Brahmanas, they also promoted Buddhism by granting land to Buddhist monks, especially to **Mahayana Buddhists**. **Nagarjunakonda** and **Amravati** in Andhra Pradesh and Nashik and Junar areas of Maharashtra became important Buddhist sites under the Satavahanas and their successors, the Ikshvakus.

Q.65) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Sangams flourished under the royal patronage of Pandyas .	The majority of the works of Sangam which are available now belongs to that of third Sangam .	Tolkappiyam is one of the most important works of the second Sangam .

Additional Information:

- The term 'Sangam' refers to an assembly or meeting together of Tamil poets.
- According to Tamil legends, there existed three Sangams in ancient Tamil Nadu popularly called Muchchangam.
- Tolkappiyam is a work on the grammar of the Tamil Language.

Q.66) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
First Sangam was held at Then Madurai.	Second Sangam was held at Kapatapuram.	Third Sangam was held at Madurai.

Additional Information:

- The first Sangam, held at Then Madurai, was attended by legendary sages (Like Agastya) but no literary work of this Sangam was available.
- The second Sangam was said to be chaired by Agastya Tolkappiar.
- The third Sangam was chaired by Nakkirar

Q.67) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Fa Hien, famous Chinese traveller visited India during reign of Chandragupta II	Chandragupta Vikramaditya's court at Ujjain was adorned by nine famous scholars known as the Navaratnas.

Additional Information:

Some of the Navaratnas and some of their important works are:

- Kalidasa: Abhijananashakuntalam, Malavikagnimitram, Vikramorvasiyam
- Varahamihira: Panchasiddhantika (a treatise on mathematical astronomy), Brihat Samhita
- Shanka: Shilpashastra

Q.68) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The rock-cut Buddhist Viharas and chaityas of Ajanta Caves were built under the patronage	Vakatakas were contemporaneous of the Guptas.

of the Vakataka King, Harisena.	
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Additional Information:

- The Vakatakas had matrimonial ties with the imperial Guptas (Rudrasena II of the royal Vakataka family was married to Prabhavatigupta, the daughter of Chandragupta II of the imperial Gupta family).
- The Vakatakas, were Brahmins (belonging to the, Vishnuvridha gotra). They were great champions of the Brahmanical religion and performed numerous Vedic sacrifices.

Q.69) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The practice of untouchability got intensified during the Gupta period.	The Gupta administration was decentralized in nature and contained many feudatories like local kings and smaller chiefs.

Additional Information:

- During Gupta rule, administrative posts were not only hereditary, but often several offices were combined in the hands of the same person.
- During Gupta period, the kingship was normally hereditary but there was an absence of the practice of primogeniture (that is, throne always going to the eldest son).
- The Gupta empire was divided into provinces known as deshas, rashtra, or bhuktis and their head was called uparika.

Q.70) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Most of the Ashokan Pillars are pillars are	Ashokan pillars have a bell capital (a stone

made up of Sandstone quarried from Chunar.	carved in the shape of an inverted Lotus)
--	---

Additional Information:

- Ashokan pillars are mostly monoliths (i.e., carved out of a single piece of stone) and have a lustrous, polished surface.
- Ashokan pillars do not have a base, and the plain, smooth cylindrical shaft tapers slightly upwards to a height of 12-14m.
- On top of bell capital is a platform (abacus) which is intended to support the crowned animal.

Q.71) Solution (c)

Important findings at Mohenjo-Daro

Great Bath: A great Bath i.e. a large bath tub was found in the city. It is completely made up of burnt bricks of standard size. It is believed that it might have been used for some ritual or holy bath.

Great Granary: A large granary is found, showing surplus food production. It also shows that there was a proper civic administration, storage facilities, and trade and commerce.

Dancing Girl: A **bronze** statue of dancing girl was found. Apart from wearing necklace and bangles, it is naked. It shows that dance was practiced. It also shows the artistic and metallurgical capability of the civilization.

Largest number of Seals was found and they were made of steatite (hard clay) and were probably used as currency (although barter system prevailed) or as mark of authority for trade.

Q.72) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The Atharva Veda is a collection of magical spells and charms to ward off the evil spirits and diseases.	The Sama Veda is the collection of verses mostly taken from the Rig Veda, but arranged in a poetic form to facilitate singing

Additional Information:

- Sama Veda is a collection of 1,810 melodies, and also contains the famous Dhrupada raga, later sung by Tansen.
- The Yajur Veda deals with the procedure for the performance of sacrifices.
- Atharva Veda is last of the four vedas.

Q.73) Solution (d)

Chalcolithic Age (2500 – 700 BC)

Sites:

- Ahar Culture (Ahar, Gilund in Rajasthan)
- Jorwe Culture (Inamgaon, Daimabad in Maharashtra)
- Malwa Culture (Navdatoli, Eran, Kayatha in Madhya Pradesh)

Tools:

- Largely made of stone and copper
- Hand Axes, sickles , borers made of copper

Life Style: A developed village life started.

- Food: A variety of crops were grown – wheat, barley, rice, pulses, oil seeds, dates, pea and water melon.
- Domestication of Animals: Cattle and pigs were domesticated.
- Clothing: Cotton was used in later period.
- Pottery: Ochre Coloured Pottery and Black and Red Pottery was used. (OCP And BRP)
- Burials: they buried the dead bodies with the personal belongings of the person. This shows that they must have believed in life after death. In western India, bodies were buried in North – South Direction and in Southern India, they were buried in East – West Direction.
- Housing: Mud and Mud brick houses were found.

Q.74) Solution (c)

According to the anatta doctrine of Buddhism, at the core of all human beings and living creatures, there is no "eternal, essential and absolute something called a soul, self or atman".

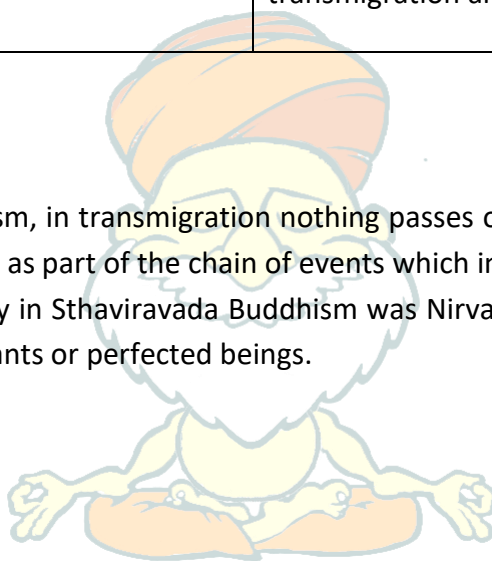
Buddhism denies there is any such soul or self in a living being, but does assert that there is a cycle of transmigration consisting of rebirth and redeath as the fundamental nature of existence.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Buddhism rejects the idea of the god and the soul.	However, Buddhism accepts the idea of transmigration and impermanence.

Additional Information:

- According to Buddhism, in transmigration nothing passes over from one life to another. Only a new life arises as part of the chain of events which includes the old.
- The only stable entity in Sthaviravada Buddhism was Nirvana, the state of bliss reached by the Buddhas, Arhants or perfected beings.



Q.75) Solution (b)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
The term Upasaka describes the person who have taken refuge in Sangha, but who have not taken monastic vows.	The term Uposatha describes a ceremony held on full moon and new moon.

Additional Information:

- Pavarana is a Buddhist holy day celebrated on Aashvin full moon of the lunar month. It marks the end of the rainy season, sometimes called 'Buddhist Lent'. On this day, each

monk must come before the Sangha and atone for an offense he may have committed during the Vassa (rainy season).

- Bodhisattva is an enlightened being who has renounced his own salvation and put off entering paradise in order to help others attain enlightenment.

Q.76) Solution (a)

Elimination:

If one knows that the third Buddhist Council is held at Patliputra, one can directly arrive at option (a).

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
First Buddhist Council was held at Rajgriha.	Second Buddhist Council was held at Vaishali.	Third Buddhist Council was held at Patliputra.

Additional Information:

- First Buddhist Council was organized under Ajatashatru and was presided by Mahakassapa.
- Second Buddhist Council was organized under Kalasoka and was presided by Sabbakami.
- Third Buddhist Council was organized under Ashoka and was presided by Mogaliputta Tissa.
- Fourth Buddhist Council was organized under Kanishka (Kashmir) and was presided by Vasumitra.

Q.77) Solution (c)

Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct (Remember KFC) are the three jewels or Triratna philosophy of Jainism.

Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Mindfulness, Right Concentration and Right Understanding are the eight interconnected activities of Buddhist philosophy---Called Eight Fold Path.

Q.78) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
During Magadha famine, Shvetambaras under the leadership of Sthalabahu stayed back at Magadha. Digambaras under Badrabahu migrated to South.	Shvetambaras acknowledge the possibility of women attaining Jina-hood and maintain that women are capable of achieving same spiritual accomplishments like men.

Additional Information:

- Digambara literally means 'sky clad'. Digambaras stress the practice of nudity as an absolute pre-requisite to the mendicant's path and to the attainment of salvation.
- Literally means 'white clad'. Shvetambaras assert that the practice of complete nudity is not essential to attain liberation.
- On the point of liberation of women, Digambara tradition holds that a woman lacks the body and rigid will necessary to attain moksha.

Q.79) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Kadamabari was written by Banabhatta.	The Mahabhasya (great commentary), attributed to Patanjali, is a commentary on selected rules of Sanskrit grammar from Paṇini's treatise, the Ashtadhyayi	Mudrarakshasa was written by Vishakadatta

Q.80) Solution (b)

Madhyamika: also known as Sunyavada (the emptiness doctrine) and Niḥsvabhavavada (the no svabhāva doctrine) refers to a tradition of Buddhist philosophy and practice founded by the Indian philosopher **Nagarjuna**.

The foundational text of the Mādhyamaka tradition is Nāgārjuna's Mūlamadhyamakakārikā (Root Verses on the Middle Way).

Q.81) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Lomas Rishi cave is in the Barabara hills near Gaya. (Present day Bihar)	Sudama cave is close to Lomas Rishi cave. (Present day Bihar)	Dhauli hill is located in present day Odisha.

Additional Information:

- All the three have a relation to Mauryan period (especially Ashoka).
- The battle field of Kalinga war is said to be near Dhauli Hills.
- Lomas Rishi cave is a man-made rock-cut cave.

Q.82) Solution (d)

Famous Buddhist Councils

1st Council

- Period: 483 BC- just after the death of Buddha.
- Place – Rajgriha
- Presided by Mahakasappa

2nd Council

- Period: 383 BC
- Place: Vaishali
- Presided by Shatakhambri

3rd Council

- Period: 250-262 BC
- Place: Patliputra
- Presided by Moghiputta Tissa

4th Council

- Period: 1st Century AD
- Place: Kunzalwar
- Presided by Vasumitra and Ashwaghosha
- At the fourth council the Buddhism got divided into two sects: Hinayana and Mahayana

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The split of Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana occurred during the Fourth Buddhist council organized by Kanishka.	Hinayana considers the highest goal of human life should be to achieve Nirvana and become an Arhat.

Additional Information:

- It considers the attainment of nibbana to be a lesser goal. According to it the higher goal is to follow the path of Bodhisattva and attain Buddhahood.
- According to Hinayana, an arhat is one who after attaining nibbana disappears from the cycle of samsara.
- In Hinayana, the Buddha is considered a mahapurusha.

Q.83) Solution (b)

Ashokavadan is an Indian Sanskrit-language text that describes the birth and reign of the Maurya Emperor Ashoka. It contains legends as well as historical narratives, and glorifies Ashoka as a Buddhist emperor whose only ambition was to spread Buddhism far and wide.

According the Ashokavadana, a Bhuddhist text, Ashoka distributed portions of the Bhudha's relics to all important cities. He ordered the construction of Stupas over all relics. The important Stupas of Barhut, Sanchi and Sarnath had been built.

Ashokavadana, also known as Ashokarajavadana, is one of the avadana texts contained in the Divyavadana, an anthology of several Buddhist legends and narratives.

Statement Analysis:

Option A	Option B	Option C
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Abhidhamma Pitaka deals with philosophical matters.	According to a Buddhist text known as the Ashokavadana, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them.	The Mahaparinibbana Sutta is a part of the Sutta Pitaka.

Additional Information:

- Buddhist literature describes places associated with the Buddha's life – where he was born (Lumbini), where he attained enlightenment (Bodh Gaya), where he gave his first sermon (Sarnath) and where he attained nibbana (Kusinagara).
- Gradually, each of these places came to be regarded as sacred.
- There were other places too that were regarded as sacred.
- This was because relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there.
- These were mounds known as stupas. The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre-Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism.
- Since they contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism.

Q.84) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
The 'Great Stupa' at Sanchi is in the state of Madhya Pradesh. It was originally commissioned by the Ashoka	Tawang Monastery is located in Arunachal Pradesh.	Thotlakonda Buddhist Complex is located in Andhra Pradesh

in the 3rd century BC

Additional Information:

- The Thotlakonda Buddhist Complex - is situated about 15 km from Visakhapatnam city on the way to Bheemili town on a hill. It is said to have been an important source of dissemination of Buddhist culture to Sri Lanka and other parts of South East Asia.
- Tawang Monastery - is It is the largest monastery in India, three storey high.

Q.85) Solution (b)

Jainism believed in 24 Tirthankara or great teachers or leaders of their religion

- 1st Tirthankara – Risabhdeva or Rishabhdeva (born in Ayodhya)
 - He laid foundations of orderly human society
- Historical records of only last two Tirthankaras are found – Parshavnatha (23rd) and Vardhaman Mahavira (24th)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The teachings of the Parshvanatha are collectively known as Chaturyama. It is the "fourfold teaching" of the Parshvanath.	Parshvanatha is the 23rd tirthankara and the 1st tirthankara is the Rishabhdeva or Rishabhdeva	There are total 24 tirthankaras in Jainism	Lord Mahavira was born at Kundagrama, Vaishali in present day Bihar.

Additional Information:

- Chaturyama Dharma the "fourfold teaching" of the Parshvanath.
- Chaturyama Dharma: Abstention from
 - Violence
 - Theft
 - Untruth
 - Acquisitiveness

Q.86) Solution (c)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy.	According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma

Additional Information:

- The principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole.
- According to Jaina teachings, Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world; therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

Q.87) Solution (a)

The Buddha's foster mother, Mahapajapati Gotami was the first woman to be ordained as a bhikkhuni.

Additional Information:

- Initially, only men were allowed into the sangha, but later women also came to be admitted.
- According to Buddhist texts, this was made possible through the mediation of Ananda, one of the Buddha's dearest disciples, who persuaded him to allow women into the sangha.
- Many women who entered the sangha became teachers of dhamma and went on to become theris, or respected women who had attained liberation.

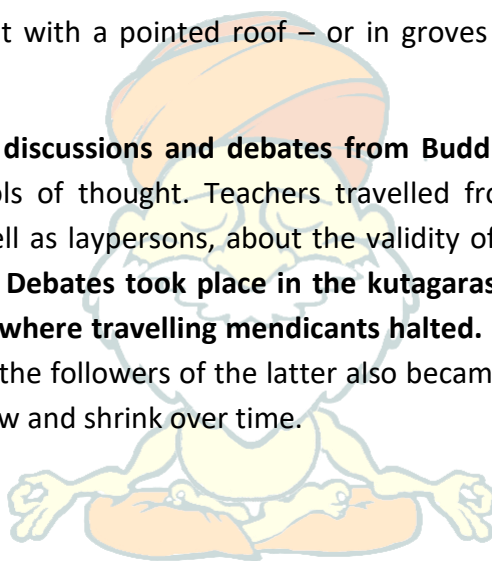
Q.88) Solution (c)

- Anatta, Sanskrit anatman, in Buddhism, the doctrine that there is in humans no permanent, underlying substance that can be called the soul. Instead, the individual is compounded of five factors that are constantly changing.
- The concept of anatta, or anatman, is a departure from the Hindu belief in atman (“the self”).
- The absence of a self, anicca (the impermanence of all being), and dukkha (“suffering”) are the three characteristics of all existence (ti-lakkhana).
- Recognition of these three doctrines—anatta, anicca, and dukkha—constitutes “right understanding.”

Q.89) Solution (b)

Kutagarashala literally, a hut with a pointed roof – or in groves where travelling mendicants halted.

We get a glimpse of lively discussions and debates from Buddhist texts, which mention as many as 64 sects or schools of thought. Teachers travelled from place to place, trying to convince one another as well as laypersons, about the validity of their philosophy or the way they understood the world. **Debates took place in the kutagarashala – literally, a hut with a pointed roof – or in groves where travelling mendicants halted.** If a philosopher succeeded in convincing one of his rivals, the followers of the latter also became his disciples. So support for any particular sect could grow and shrink over time.



Q.90) Solution (c)

‘Sirr – I – Akbar’ is the collection of translation of 50 upanishads done by ‘Dara Shikoh’, the eldest son of Shah Jehan.

Q.91) Solution (d)

Brahmagupta was an Ancient Indian astronomer and mathematician who lived from 597 AD to 668 AD. He was born in the city of Bhinmal in Northwest India. His father, whose name was Jisnugupta, was an astrologer. Although Brahmagupta thought of himself as an astronomer who did some mathematics, he is now mainly remembered for his contributions to mathematics.

- He was the first person in history to define the properties of the number zero.

- Defined zero as the number you get when you subtract a number from itself and said that zero divided by any other number is zero.
- His most famous result was a formula for the area of a cyclic quadrilateral (a four-sided polygon whose vertices all reside on some circle) and the length of its diagonals in terms of the length of its sides.

Aryabhatta was an extraordinary teacher and scholar who had immense knowledge about mathematics and astronomy. He suggested the heliocentric theory which proved that the sun is located in the centre of the solar system and all the planets revolve around it. In fact he made this discovery way before Copernicus made this discovery in the West.

- Aryabhatta was born in Kerala and lived from 476 AD to 550 AD, he completed his education from the ancient university of Nalanda and later he moved to Bihar and continued his studies in the great centre of learning located in close proximity to Kusumapura in Bihar and lived in Taregana District in Bihar in the late 5th and early 6th century.
- He also said that the moon has no light and shines because it reflects light from the sun. He also proved wrong the false belief that eclipse is caused because of the shadows formed by the shadows cast by the earth and the moon.

Aryabhataiya: On astronomy and mathematics – By Aryabhatta

- Aryabhataiya is a treatise that includes various facts related to Hindu mathematics and astronomy that appeared during those times. The treatise comprises of four chapters that are concerned with sine tables and astronomical constants. It also comprises of rules to calculate the longitudes of the planets by utilizing epicycles and eccentrics and also the rules related to trigonometry and calculation of eclipses.
- Aryabhatta was the first person to use 'zero'. A person who invented zero is an **unknown Indian. (Note: this question has been asked in UPSC. That who of the following have invented zero? And the answer given was an Unknown Indian.)**
- Aryabhatta was the first in India to treat mathematics and Astronomy as the separate branches.
- He was the one who deduced the approximate value of pi, which he found it to be 3.14. He also derived the correct formulas for calculating the areas of triangles and circles. He also played a very important role in the formation of the table of Sines

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Brahmagupta was the first mathematician to discuss the method of obtaining a cyclic quadrilateral having rational sides.	Aryabhatta was first to discover that the earth rotates on its axis and also worked out the correct equation for calculating the orbit of a planet.

Q.92) Solution (d)

The **Chinese traveller Hiuen Tsang** visited India during the period of emperor **Harsha**. When he went back to China, he wrote a detailed description of India during the reign of **Harsha in his book 'Si-yu-ki' or 'Record of the Western Countries'**.

- He came through the land route and returned from the same route (unlike Fa- Hien).
- He came to study at Nalanda, where he studied 'Yogashastra' and also taught for 9 years. He wrote in detail about Nalanda.
- There was an entrance test for Nalanda.
- 10,000 monks lived there, including teachers and students. (Based on archeological findings, modern historians believe that this was an exaggerated number.)
- 200 villages were assigned for the maintenance of Nalanda.
- This institution attracted large number of scholars from SE Asia.
- He also describes the ruined city of Patliputra which was burnt before his arrival. Hence the importance of Kannauj politically increased.
- Huen Tsang also met Pulakesin II at Badami and Narsimha Varman of Pallava dynasty at Kanchi, Tamil Nadu.
- He wrote about Indian society and people. He praised the moral character of the general public but complained against regular robbery. He himself was robbed four times.
- He also wrote about various sects of Buddhism (18) which suggests that Buddhism was still flourishing in India.
- He wrote his account under the name 'Shi – Yu – Qui' (The World of the West).

I-tsing a 7th century Chinese Buddhist pilgrim who has left behind an account of his travels to India. His name may correctly be pronounced as Yijing, and is also written as I-ching.

- After his ordination in 654, I-tsing spent five years in the study of the rules of discipline (Vinayapitaka) which remained his main interest and formed the main topic of his writing.

- The pilgrim was aware of fa-hien's travels and also of the immediate example of hiuen-tsang, - he was in Changan when Hiuen-tsang's funeral took place there in 664 AD - and was inspired by them to go to India.
- I-tsing left for India from Canton by sea in 671, arriving in India in 673. After visiting the sacred Buddhist sites in Magadha, he resided at the great Nalanda monastery for ten years (676-685), devoting himself to the study of the Vinya.

Fa Hien: the first Chinese pilgrim came to India during 399 – 412 AD. i.e. during Chandragupta II reign.

- He came through land and returned through sea route via Srilanka.
- He came to collect the Holy Buddhist texts.
- He visited several important Buddhist sites and cities, including Patliputra and praised the beauty of the throne of Chandragupta Maurya.
- He wrote about different Buddhist sects in India.
- He wrote about Indian society, there were things that he praised like Cultural diversity and certain things that he criticized like untouchability.
- However, he did write about the moral character of Indians which he thought was good.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
Hiuen Tsang has authored the book Si-Yu-Ki. He visited India during the reign of King Harshvardhana.	I-Tsing visited India around 670CE after the death of King Harshvardhana.

Additional Information:

- I-Tsing lived for ten years at the Nalanda monastery. He describes that Nalanda was supported by the revenues of 200 villages.
- According to the records of Hiuen Tsang, King Harshavardhan divided his day into three parts: attending to administrative duties during the first and devoting himself to religious work during the other two.
- However, law and order suffered from some lacunae as inferred from the travel statements of Hsuan Tsang (wherein he states that he was robbed as well).

Q.93) Solution (b)

Brahmanas are the commentary on Vedas. They explain the complex verses of the Vedas. They are the first complete literature in prose. **The most famous Brahmana is the 'Shatapatha Brahmana of the Yajurveda.'**

Brahmana, any of a number of prose commentaries attached to the Vedas, the earliest writings of Hinduism, explaining their significance as used in ritual sacrifices and the symbolic import of the priests' actions.

Brahmanas are chapters written in similar language and style, but with a more-philosophical content, which specifically instruct that the matter of these chapters should be taught only in the forest, away from the village. **Those later works, called Aranyakas,** served as a link between the Brahmanas and the Upanishads, the speculative philosophical texts that constitute the latest genre of Vedic literature.

The **Aranyakas (jungle book/hermit book)** constitutes the philosophy behind ritual sacrifice of the ancient Hindu sacred texts, the Vedas. **They typically represent the later sections of Vedas, and are one of many layers of the Vedic texts. The other parts of Vedas are the Samhitas (benedictions, hymns), Brahmanas (commentary), and the Upanishads (spirituality and abstract philosophy).**

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Aranyakas are considered to be the concluding portion of the Brahmanas , and interpret rituals in a philosophical way.	The Brahmanas describe the rules for the performance of sacrificial ceremonies. Each Veda has several Brahmanas attached to it.

Q.94) Solution (a)

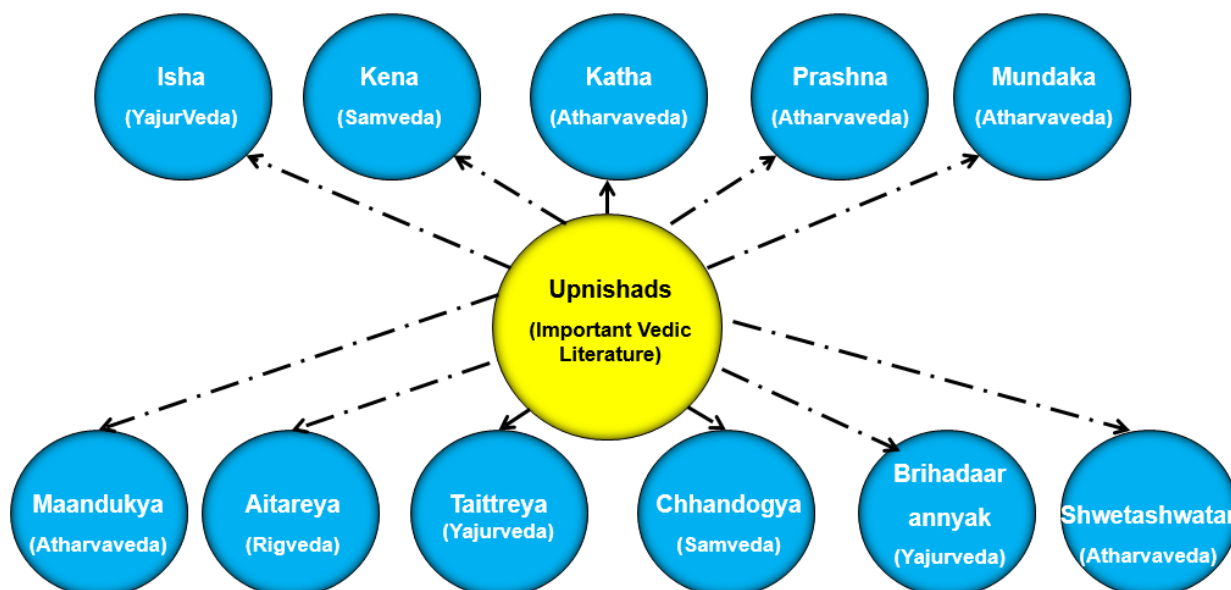
Upanishads: The literal meaning of 'Upanishad' is to sit down near someone.

Originally there were 108 books. It is historically believed that they came out as a result of the increasing grip of Brahmins on the society. They discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices. **They deal with metaphysics** i.e. relation between man and God.

Some famous Upanishads:

Brihadranayaka Upanishad (The oldest), Chandokya, Jabala, Katha, Ken, Isa etc.

Picture 149 – The 11 Upanishads



The literal meaning of Upanishad is “the knowledge of realizing and visualizing God”. They explain the meaning of Vedas, God, Nature and all creation by use of symbolic stories. It is mostly in question answer form and sometimes represent the Vedic hymns as it is. There were several Upanishads earlier, however the above 11 available with humanity would be sufficient for your scope of work.

Brahmanas are regarded as the basis of the Hindu philosophy along with the Rig-Veda. In Upanishads Brahma (the creator) is the most important God.

Note: ‘Sirr – I – Akbar’ is the collection of translation of 50 Upanishads done by ‘Dara Shikoh’, the eldest son of Shah Jahan.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
Upanishads represent the Jnana-Kanda or the knowledge portion of the Vedas, while Brahmanas represent the Karma-Kanda part of Vedas.	The phrase ‘Satyameva Jayate’ is taken from Mandukyopanishad.

Additional Information:

- The Upanishads dwell on the 'Atman' and 'Brahman', and focus a lot on the philosophy about life, universe, self, body, sacrifice.
- The Chhandogya Upanishad - Clearly refers to the first three ashrams and discusses the types of marriage: Anuloma and Pratiloma marriage.

Q.95) Solution (a)

Vedangas literally mean the limbs of the Vedas. They are six in number. Just like the limbs of the body, they perform various supportive and augmenting functions in the study, preservation and protection of the Vedas and the Vedic traditions. These subjects were an integral and essential part of ancient Vedic education system, aimed to promote an all-round development of the students with a better understanding of the Vedas and Vedic practices.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Vedanta (NOT VEDANGA) literally means the 'end of the vedas'. They denote the last phase of vedic period.	They are the supplementary texts that aid in the proper recitation and understanding of the Vedas. However, these do not qualify as Shruti as they are considered of human origin (not revealed by the gods) and are written in the form of Sutras.

Additional Information:

The word 'Vedanga' means the 'limbs of the Vedas'. They are six in number. Just like the limbs of the body, they perform various supportive and augmenting functions in the study, preservation and protection of the Vedas and the vedic traditions. The six Vedangas are Siksha, Chhanda, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha and Kalpa.

- Shiksha (Phonetics)
- Kalpa (Ritualistic science).
- Jyotisha (Astronomy)
- Vyakaran (Grammar)
- Nirukta (Etymology)

- Chhanda (Metrics)

Q.96) Solution (d)

Nayavada- Jaina theory of stand point. The doctrine of Nayavada signifies the system of describing reality from different points of view. 'Naya' can be understood as partially true statements but they cannot lay claim to absolute validity.

Syādvāda, in Jaina metaphysics, the doctrine that all judgments are conditional, holding good only in certain conditions, circumstances, or senses, expressed by the word syāt (Sanskrit: "may be").

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
The doctrine of Nayavada signifies the system of describing reality from different points of view. 'Naya' can be understood as partially true statements but they cannot lay claim to absolute validity.	The doctrine of Syadavada (doctrine of 'may be') emphasises on the relativity of all knowledge.

Additional Information:

- According to Syadavada, all judgments are conditional, holding good only in certain conditions, circumstances, or senses.
- All that is possible is a number of partially true statements about any reality but the whole reality cannot be determined for certain.
- 'Naya' can also be defined as a particular opinion framed with a view-point, a view-point which does not rule out other different view-points, and is, therefore, expressive of a partial truth about an object, as entertained by a knowing agent.

Q.97) Solution (d)

Elimination: If you are clear about Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism, answering this question won't be difficult.

Basic Information:

Hinayana (lower vehicle) is followed in Southern parts (Srilanka, Combodia, Thailand etc). They are stricter and objected to making of idols of Buddha.

Mahayana (higher vehicle) is followed in northern parts (china, India, Tibet etc.). They started making idols and were liberal in approach.

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The Four Noble Truths were the teachings of Buddha.	The adoption of Pali language led to the spread of Buddhism.	Chandragupta Maurya was the follower of Jainism.	After the start of Mahayan Buddhism the idol worship and offerings to God started in Buddhism

Q.98) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Fire Altar was found in Kalibangan and Lothal.	Dockyard was found in Lothal.	Bronze dancing girl is found in Mohenjodaro.

Additional Information:

- In Harappa, coffins containing bodies have been found.
- At Lothal, a pair of male and female skeletons have been discovered together.
- In Mohenjo-Daro, three cylinder seals of the Mesopotamian type have been found.
- There were bead-making factories at Chanhudaro and Lothal.
- Rakigarhi is largest known site in Harappan civilization.

Q.99) Solution (d)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
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Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Vellalas were the rich peasants.	Commanders of the army were credited with the title of enadi at a formal ceremony.	Kadaisiyan are the agricultural labourers

Additional Information:

- Some agricultural labourers known as **pariyars** also worked in animal skins and used them as mats.
- There were sharp social inequalities in the age of the Sangam.
- The ruling class was called arasar, and its members had marriage relation with the vellalas

Q.100) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
Chandragupta Maurya adopted Jainism and went to the hills of Shravana Belagola with Bhadrabahu and committed Sallekhana.	Bindusara was believed to have joined the Ajivika sect.	Ashoka was biggest proponent of Buddhism. However, he coined his own Dhamma philosophy and followed it.

Additional Information:

- Buddhism for the first time went outside India during Ashoka's reign. He sent his son Mahendra and daughter Sanghamitra to Ceylon (Sri Lanka).
- Ashoka organised the third Buddhist council at Pataliputra, after which he sent Buddhist missionaries to Ceylon and Suvarnabhumi.
- Ashoka was also called with names like Devanampiya, Piyadassi.