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Q.1) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Period/Age</i>	<i>Characteristic Feature</i>
1. Palaeolithic Age	Microliths
2. Mesolithic Age	Invention of pottery
3. Neolithic Age	Discovery of fire

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.1) Solution (d)

- The Indian Stone Age is classified primarily into three types:
 - Palaeolithic Age (5,00,000–10,000 BCE) - Hunters and Food Gatherers
 - Mesolithic Age (10,000–6000 BCE) - Hunters and Herders
 - Neolithic Age (6,000–1000 BCE) – food producing stage.
- During the **Palaeolithic Age** man had no knowledge of agriculture, house building, pottery, or any metal. It was only in later stages that they attained the **knowledge of fire**. Man, during this period, used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones — mainly hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, burin, and scrapers.
- The characteristic tools of **Mesolithic age** were **microliths** (miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony, or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes). They were not only used as tools in themselves but also to make composite tools, spearheads, arrowheads, and sickles after hafting them on wooden or bone handles.
- The **Neolithic era** communities **first made pottery by hand** and then with the help of the potter's wheel. Their pottery included black burnished ware, grey ware, and mat-impressed ware.

Q.2) In which of the following pre-historic sites the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements were found?

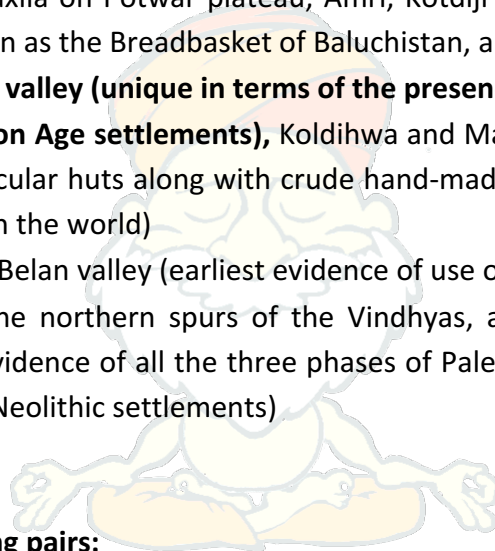
- a) Piklihal
- b) Koldihwa
- c) Burzahom

d) Paiyampalli

Q.2) Solution (b)

Some of the important excavated Neolithic Sites along with their unique aspects are as follows:

- Burzahom (unique rectangular chopper, domestic dogs buried with their masters in graves) and Gufkraal in Jammu and Kashmir (famous for pit dwelling, stone tools, and graveyards located within households)
- Maski, Brahmagiri, Piklihal (proof of cattle herding), Budihal (community food preparation and feasting), and Tekkalakota in Karnataka.
- Paiyampalli in Tamil Nadu and Utnur in Andhra Pradesh
- Garo Hills in Meghalaya, Chirand in Bihar (considerable use of bone implements, especially those made of antlers)
- Saraikhola, near Taxila on Potwar plateau, Amri, Kotdiji and Mehrgarh (the earliest Neolithic site known as the Breadbasket of Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan)
- **Koldihwa, in Belan valley (unique in terms of the presence of a three-fold Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron Age settlements),** Koldihwa and Mahagara, south of Allahabad (many strata of circular huts along with crude hand-made pottery; earliest evidence of rice cultivation in the world)
- Chopani – Mando, Belan valley (earliest evidence of use of pottery)
- Belan Valley, on the northern spurs of the Vindhyas, and the middle part of the Narmada valley (evidence of all the three phases of Paleolithic settlement, followed by Mesolithic and Neolithic settlements)



Q.3) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Harappan site</i>	<i>River</i>
1. Mahenjadar	Indus
2. Kalibangan	Sindh
3. Alamgirpur	Hindon
4. Harappa	Sutlej
5. Lothal	Bhogava

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- d) 2, 4 and 5 only

Q.3) Solution (c)

Some of the important Harappan sites along with rivers on which it is located are:

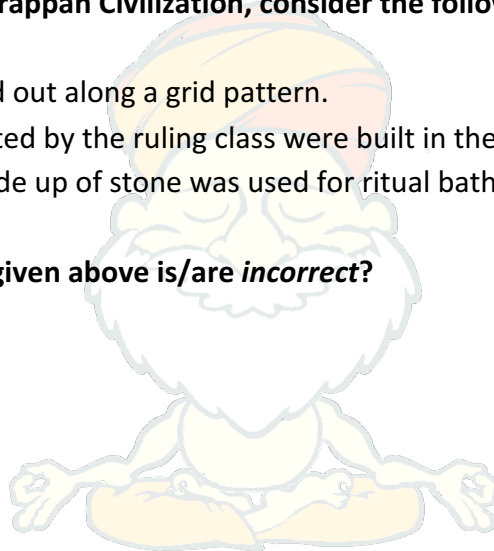
- **Indus – Mahenjadar**o (Pakistan), Chanhudaro (Pakistan).
- **Ravi – Harappa** (Pakistan).
- **Ghaggar – Kalibangan** (Rajasthan).
- Sutlej – Ropar (Punjab).
- Sindh – Kot Diji (Pakistan), Amri (Pakistan).
- Rangoi – Banawali (Haryana).
- **Hindon – Alamgirpur** (Uttar Pradesh).
- **Bhogava** (Tributary of Sabarmati) – **Lothal** (Gujarat).

Q.4) With reference to Harappan Civilization, consider the following statements:

1. The roads were laid out along a grid pattern.
2. The citadels inhabited by the ruling class were built in the east part of the city.
3. The Great Bath made up of stone was used for ritual bathing.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

**Q.4) Solution (d)**

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate 'grid' pattern , intersecting at right angles.	The Citadels or Acropolis in Harappan civilization were built in the west part of the city. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people.	Great Bath was situated in the citadel mound and it served ritual bathing. It was built of burnt bricks.

Q.5) Which among the following animals are identified on the Pashupati Seal of Indus Valley Civilization?

1. Elephant
2. Rhinoceros
3. Lion
4. Buffalo
5. Antelope

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

Q.5) Solution (c)

- Pashupati seal with buffalo-horned figure almost unanimously identified as Shiva in his form as Pashupati, Lord of animals - is the best known and most widely contextual Harappan seal.
- He has been portrayed as seated cross-legged, that is, in Yogic 'padmasana', and wide-armed. The arms of the image pointing towards the earth, the Yogic nature of the wide - lapped stance and the curved horns, transmit power and establish equilibrium.
- An **elephant** and a **tiger** are depicted to the right side of the seated figure, while on the left a **rhinoceros** and a **buffalo** are seen. In addition to these animals **two antelopes** are shown below the seat.

Q.6) With reference to socio-economic life during Rig Vedic period, consider the following statements:

1. The society was clearly divided into four *varnas* - Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.
2. Agriculture was the dominant economic activity.
3. The unit of currency was *niskha*, which was made of gold.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only

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

Q.6) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The social divisions were not rigid during the Rig Vedic or Early Vedic period (1500 – 1000 B.C.). One of the most important changes from the Rig Vedic society was the rise and growth of social differentiation in the form of the <i>varna</i> system. The Later Vedic society was clearly divided into four <i>varnas</i>: Brahmanas, Rajanyas or Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras.	Since the Rig Vedic society was a pastoral society, cattle rearing was their dominant activity. The chief measure of wealth was cattle and a wealthy man was known as <i>Gomat</i> , that is to say, one who owned many cattle. Agriculture became the chief occupation during the later Vedic Period (1000 – 600 B.C.).	Evidence of trade and commerce is meagre during the Rig Vedic period, and trade was conducted on barter system. The clan as a whole enjoyed rights over the resources. The unit of currency was <i>niskha</i>, which was made of gold.

Q.7) With reference to *Sabha* and *Samiti*, two popular political organisations during Vedic Culture, consider the following statements:

1. The *Sabha* was a council of elders while *Samiti* was a general assembly of the entire people.
2. The *Sabha* and *Samiti* lost their importance during the later Vedic period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
There were two popular	In the later Vedic period, a large number of new officials

bodies called the <i>Sabha</i> and <i>Samiti</i> . The <i>Sabha</i> was a council of elders. The <i>Samiti</i> was a general assembly of the entire people.	were involved in the administration in addition to the existing <i>purohita</i> , <i>senani</i> and <i>gramini</i> . At the lower levels, the administration was carried on by the village assemblies. The importance of the <i>Sabha</i> and <i>Samiti</i> had diminished during the later Vedic period.
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Q.8) Consider the following statements about Bimbisara:

1. He belonged to the Saisunaga dynasty of Magadha Kingdom.
2. He consolidated his position by matrimonial alliances.
3. He was a contemporary of both Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautham Buddha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Bimbisara (546–494 BCE) belonged to the Haryanka dynasty of Magadha Kingdom. Capital at Rajgriha (Girivraja), which was an impressive city and almost impregnable as surrounded by five hills, the openings in which were closed by stone walls on all sides.	He strengthened his position by three matrimonial alliances. Marriage relations with the different princely families gave enormous diplomatic prestige and paved the way for expansion of Magadha westward and northward. His first wife was from Kosala named Mahakoshala (sister of Prasenjit), who brought in dowry the territory of Kashi, which yielded a revenue of 1,00,000 coins. He married Chellana, Lichchavi Princess from Vaishali.	He was a contemporary of both Gautham Buddha and Vardhamana Mahavira. However, both religions claim him as their supporter and devotee.

Q.9) Arrange the following 'Mahajanapadas' from east to west.

1. Anga

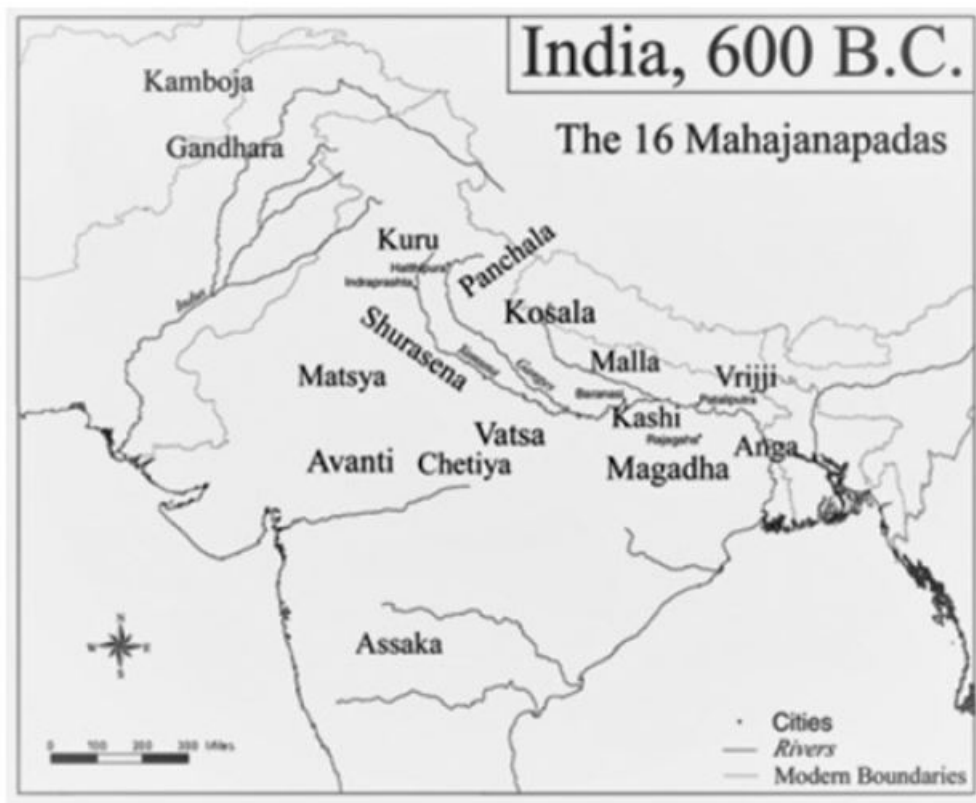
2. Avanti
3. Kosala
4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

- Correct order (East to West): Anga – Magadha – Kosala – Avanti.



Q.10) Who among the following was chief of Revenue department and in charge of the collection of all revenues of the Empire in the Mauryan Administration?

- a) Yuktas
- b) Samharta
- c) Rajukas
- d) Nikayas

Q.10) Solution (b)

- The Maurya period was marked by innovative administrative changes and an elaborate administration.
- The king appointed a council of ministers to assist him in day-to-day administration called *Mantriparishad*.
- *Amatyas* (all high officials, counsellors, and executive heads of departments/ministers) were the civil servants to look after day-to-day administration.
- There were also bodies of ***Nikayas*** (trained officials) who looked after the ordinary affairs of the realm.
- Among all the executive officials, ***Samahartri or Samharta*** (chief collector of revenue) was the most important and **his responsibility involved maintaining accounts and collection of taxes from all types of sources.**
- Most of the superintendents mentioned above functioned on his orders.
- The provinces were further divided into divisions headed by *Pradeshikas*, who had no advisory council. Divisions were divided into districts under officials called ***Rajukas***. He was assisted by ***Yuktas*** (clerks) in accounting, secretarial, and other miscellaneous works.
- Districts were in turn divided into groups of 5 or 10 villages headed by *Sthanikas* (who collected taxes), and were assisted by *Gopas* (who maintained proper records and accounts).
- The lowest administrative unit was the village, headed by *Gramini/Gramika* on the consultation of *Gramavridhdhas* (village elders).

Q.11) Which of the following are the literary sources of Mauryan history?

1. Megasthenes Indica
2. Hemachandra's Parishishtaparvan
3. Jataka Stories
4. Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.11) Solution (d)

- The Maurya period is a remarkable period in the early history of Indian subcontinent. It marks the establishment of the first subcontinental empire.
- The sources of the Maurya period are more varied and considered more authentic than the earlier periods. The literary sources like **Arthashastra of Kautilya**, **Indica of Megasthenes**, and the Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman I, which attributes to the beginning of construction of a Sudarshana lake during Chandragupta's reign), and edicts issued by Ashoka that throw a clearer light on the history of this period.
- The other major literary sources for the period include **Hemachandra's Parishishtaparvan** (establishing Chandragupta's connections with Jainism); **Vishakhadatta's Mudrarakshasa** from the 5th century (a historical drama describing the clever machinations of Chanakya against Chandragupta's enemies); Dandin's *Dashakumaracharita*; Banabhatta's *Kadambari*.
- The trinity of Buddhist texts that give us an account of Chandragupta's life, namely, the *Mahavamsa*, *Milindapanho*, and *Mahabhashya*; the Buddhist *Dipavamsa*, *Ashokavadana*, *Divyavadana* (these three texts, as well as the *Mahavamsa*, give us an account of Ashoka); the *Vamsatthapakasini* (a 10th century commentary on the legend of Chanakya and Chandragupta); as well as Mamulanar's reference to the southward expansion of the Mauryas.
- Apart from these texts, the Puranas and the **Buddhist literature such as Jatakas** provide information on the Mauryas.

Q.12) Consider the following statements with regard to edicts of Ashoka:

1. They were written either in Prakrit or Pali only.
2. They deal with Ashoka's Dhamma and also give instructions to his official.
3. The XII rock edict gives details about his war with Kalinga.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

Q.12) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The inscriptions of Ashoka were first	There are fourteen major	The Pillar edict VII

deciphered by James Prinsep in 1837. They were written in **Pali** language and in some places **Prakrit** was used. In parts like Kandhar, Greek and **Aramaic** languages are used as well.

rock edicts. The **XIII (13th) rock edict** gives details about his war with **Kalinga**.

(7th) edict gives a summary of his efforts to promote the dhamma within his kingdom.

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Q.13) Consider the following pairs:

<i>System or Practice</i>	<i>Introduced or started by</i>
1. Military Governorship	Indo - Greeks
2. 'Satrap' System of Government	Kushanas
3. Giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks	Sakas

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Q.13) Solution (b)

- The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins (gold, silver, copper, and nickel) which can be definitely attributed to any dynasty and were also the first to issue gold coins in India (which increased in number under the Kushanas).
- Sakas were the first to introduce Satrap System
- The Central Asian conquerors introduced new styles in administration. For instance, the **Indo-Greeks introduced the practice of military governorship** wherein they appointed military governors called *strategos* while the **Kushanas introduced the 'Satrap' system of government**, under which the empire was divided into numerous

satrapis and each *satrapi* was placed under the rule of a *satrap*. These systems led to the development of a feudatory organisation wherein these Central Asian conquerors established their supremacy over numerous small princes who regularly paid tributes to them.

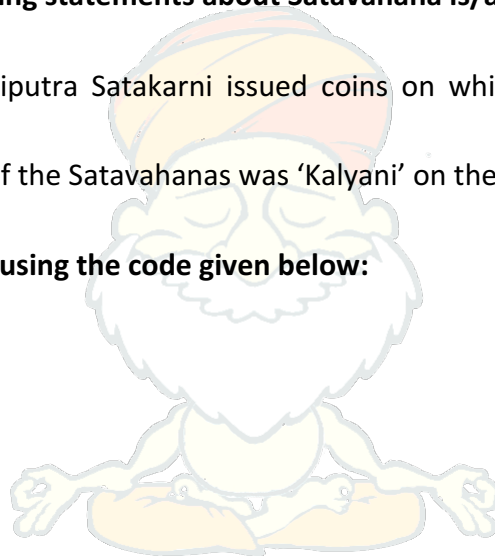
- The **Satavahanas** assumed the title of *Dakshinapathapati* (Lord of the *Dakshinapatha*). The Satavahanas are also known in history **for starting the practice of giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks**, including those associated with tax exemptions. It is mentioned in one 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.

Q.14) Which of the following statements about Satavahana is/are correct?

1. The ruler, Gautamiputra Satakarni issued coins on which the image of ships was inscribed.
2. The greatest port of the Satavahanas was 'Kalyani' on the west Deccan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.14) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Gautamiputra Satakarni was succeeded by his son Vashishtaputra Pulamayi . Pulamayi extended the Satavahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna river. He issued coinss on which the image of ships was inscribed . They reveal the naval power and maritime trade of the Satavahanas.	The greatest port of the Satavahanas was 'Kalyani' on the west Deccan . Gandakasela and Ganjam on the east coast were the other important seaports.

Q.15) Match the following titles with respective Gupta rulers:

1. Rajadhiraja	A. Chandragupta - I
2. Sakari	B. Ghatotkacha
3. Maharajadhiraja	C. Chandragupta - II
4. Nepolian of India	D. Samudragupta

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 – B; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – D
- b) 1 – B; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – D
- c) 1 – D; 2 – C; 3 – A; 4 – B
- d) 1 – D; 2 – A; 3 – C; 4 – B

Q.15) Solution (a)

- The founder of the Gupta dynasty was Sri Gupta. He was succeeded by **Ghatotkacha**. These two were called **Maharajas**.
- **Chandragupta - I** (320 – 330 A.D.): First important king of the Gupta Dynasty; laid the foundations of the Gupta empire and claimed the title of **maharajadhiraja** (king of kings). He started Gupta era in 319–20 CE, which presumably marks his accession date.
- **Samudragupta** (330 – 380 A.D.) son of Chandragupta I, who followed a policy of war and conquest and enormously enlarged his kingdom. His rule was one of expansion marked first by the conquest of his immediate neighbours and then by campaigns to the east and the south, where chiefdoms and kingdoms were subdued and forced to pay tribute to him. Due to this policy of his, the historian V. A. Smith has called him the '**Napoleon of India**'.
- The peak of the territorial expansion of the Gupta empire was reached during **Chandragupta - II's** reign, who extended the limits of his empire by conquests and marital alliances with other royal dynasties of the period. He took the title of Vikramaditya, that is, the one who is as powerful as the sun, and Simhavikrama. After the victory over Saka satraps of western India, he performed the horse sacrifice and assumed the title **Sakari**, meaning the destroyer of Sakas.

Q.16) With reference to the judicial system during Guptas, consider the following statements:

1. Civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated for the first time.
2. The office of *mahanadanyaka*, who functioned as chief justice held the supreme judicial power.
3. The guild of artisans was governed by their own laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.16) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The judicial system was far more developed under the Gupta rulers than in earlier times. For the first time, civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated. Theft and adultery were subjects treated under criminal law. Disputes regarding various types of property formed the body of civil law. Elaborate laws were laid down about inheritance.	However, like earlier periods, laws were based on the varna hierarchy. The supreme judicial power rested with King and he tried cases with the help of the brahmana priests. There was the office of <i>mahanadanyaka</i> , who probably functioned as chief justice. <i>Uparikas</i> and <i>Vishyapatis</i> in their respective territorial jurisdiction dispensed the judicial function.	The guilds of merchants and artisans were governed by their own laws and capital punishment was not at all given (as reported by Fa-Hien).

Q.17) A plough tax imposed during Gupta period is known as

- a) Uparikara
- b) Udranga
- c) Vata-bhuta tax
- d) Halirakara

Q.17) Solution (d)

- The Gupta king collected taxes varying from one-fourth to one-sixth of the produce. Two new agricultural taxes that appear in Gupta inscriptions are **uparikara** (probably a tax imposed on temporary tenants) and **udranga** (its exact nature is not clear, but might be water tax or a sort of police tax).
- There is also mention of **vata-bhuta tax**, which probably refers to cesses for the maintenance of rites performed for the winds and spirits, and **halirakara**, probably

plough tax. In addition to these taxes, peasants were also subjected to vishti (forced labour) for serving the royal army and officials.

- Vakataka inscriptions mention of *klipta* (purchase tax or sales tax) and *upaklipta* (additional minor tax).

Q.18) Who among the following Pallava king constructed the port of Mamallapuram?

- a) Mahendravarman I
- b) Narasimhavarman I
- c) Mahendravarman II
- d) Narasimhavarman II

Q.18) Solution (b)

- **Narasimhavarman I/Mahamalla** (630–668 CE) avenged his father's defeat and not only defeated Pulkeshin II but also invaded the Western Chalukyan kingdom and captured Badami with the help of the Sri Lankan prince, Manavarma and assumed the title 'Vatapikonda'.
- He claimed to have won over not only the Chalukyas but also the Cholas, Cheras and the Kalabhras.
- Dispatched two naval expeditions to help his friend Manavarma, but subsequently Manavarma was defeated and he had to seek political refuge at his court.
- Enthusiastic patron of architecture and along with **constructing the port of Mamallapuram**, he also ordered the construction of the rathas at Mahabalipuram. It is in honour of Narasimhavarman I that Mahabalipuram is also known as Mamallapuram.

Q.19) With reference to Chola village administration, the term 'erivariya' refers to

- a) Assembly of artisans and traders.
- b) Gatherings of adult male members in the agraharas
- c) Tank committee which looked after the distribution of water
- d) Wasteland converted to cultivated land

Q.19) Solution (c)

- The Cholas were famous for their local self-government model, which can be considered as one of the earliest examples of the Panchayati Raj System.

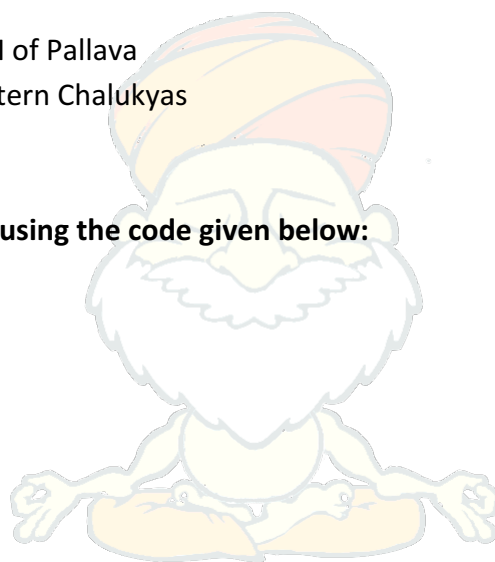
- Ur is the general assembly of the local residents of non *brahmadeya* villages (or *vellanvagai* villages) to discuss matters without any formal rule or procedure.
- Exclusive assembly of *Brahmans*/gatherings of the adult male members in the *agraharas*, that is, rent free *brahmadeya* villages which enjoyed a large measure of autonomy is known as Sabha or Mahasabha.
- The affairs of the village were managed by an executive committee to which educated persons owning property were elected either by drawing lots or by rotation. These members had to retire every three years. There were different committees which looked after different activities like law and order, justice, **tank committee known as *erivariya* (which looked after the distribution of water to the fields).**

Q.20) The Chinese traveler, Hiuen Tsang visited the Courts of which of the following?

1. Narasimhavarman I of Pallava
2. Pulakeshi II of Western Chalukyas
3. Harshavardhana

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Q.20) Solution (d)

- The **Chinese Buddhist pilgrim, Hieun Tsang visited India during Harsha's reign (606 - 647 A.D.)**. He has left a lengthy account of his travels. He explained the values of Mahayana doctrine and established its superiority over others. He visited the Nalanda University and remained as a student for some time.
- During **Narasimhavarman I (630-668 A.D.) reign**, Hiuen Tsang visited the Pallava capital Kanchipuram.
- The most important event in the reign of **Pulakesin II (608-642 A.D.)** was the visit of Hiuen Tsang to his kingdom.

Q.21) Consider the following pairs:

Vedic literature	Deals with
1. Brahmanas	Philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning

2. Aryankas	Mysticism and symbolism
3. Upanishads	Sacrifices and rituals

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.21) Solution (b)

- The term 'Vedic literature' simply means literature based on or derived from the Vedas. The texts which constitute the Vedic literature are:
 - I. The four Vedas i.e. Samhitas
 - II. The Brahmanas attached to each of the Samhitas
 - III. The Aranyakas, and
 - IV. The Upanishads

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Brahmanas explain the hymns of the Vedas. They are written in prose and they elaborately describe the various sacrifices and rituals, along with their mystic meanings.	The word Aranyaka means 'the forest' and these are called 'forest books' written mainly for the hermits and students living in the jungles. These are the concluding portions of the Brahmanas or their appendices. They deal with mysticism and symbolism .	The word Upanishad has been derived from the root Upanisad that means 'to sit down near someone'. These are associated with philosophical knowledge and spiritual learning .

Q.22) Which among the following schools of philosophy advanced the materialistic view of life?

- 1. Samkhya
- 2. Nyaya
- 3. Vaisheshika
- 4. Mimansa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

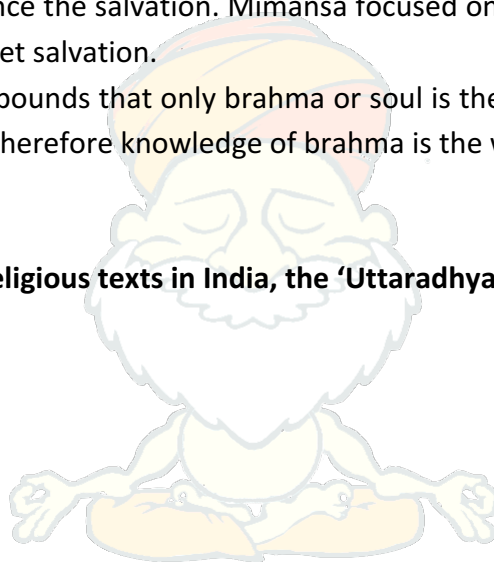
- a) 1 and 4 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 4 only

Q.22) Solution (c)

- According to **Samkhya** world owes its creation and evolution more to nature or prakriti than to God or divinity. This was a materialistic world view.
- Similarly, **Vaisheshika** school gave importance to the discussion of material elements and thus had a materialistic orientation.
- However, **Yoga, Nyaya, Mimansa and Vedanta had non-materialistic outlook.**
- Yoga propounds meditation as way to get salvation. Nyaya calls for use of logic to get knowledge and hence the salvation. Mimansa focused on use of logic to justify Vedic rituals in order to get salvation.
- Lastly Vedanta propounds that only brahma or soul is the reality and everything else is unreal or maya, therefore knowledge of brahma is the way to salvation.

Q.23) With reference to religious texts in India, the 'Uttaradhyayana Sutta' text belongs to

- a) Jainism
- b) Buddhism
- c) Vaishnavism
- d) Shaivism

**Q.23) Solution (a)**

- Teachings of Mahavira were compiled by his disciples. These were often in the form of stories, which could appeal to ordinary people.
- **'Uttaradhyayana Sutta' is one of the texts of Jain literature** that was written in Prakrit and described how a queen named Kamalavati tried to persuade her husband to renounce the world.

Q.24) Consider the following pairs:

<i>Schools of Indian Philosophy</i>	<i>Founder</i>
1. Lokayata	Makkhali Gosala
2. Ajivikas	Charvaka
3. Jainism	Mahavira

Which of the pairs given above are *incorrectly* matched?

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

Q.24) Solution (d)

Pair 1	Pair 2	Pair 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
Charvaka or Lokayata founded by Charvaka , is characterised as a materialistic and atheistic school of thought. Lokayata refers to ideas derived from common people and it underlines the importance of intimate contact with the world (loka), while showing a lack of belief in the other world. Charvaka insists on joyful living and is opposed to the quest for spiritual salvation.	The Ajivikas or 'Followers of the way of life,' were an ascetic order that started at the time of Buddha and Mahavira, and lasted until the 14th century. Ajivika was founded by Makkhali Gosala . Ajivikas were very popular in Magadha in the third century BCE and Mauryan kings donated several caves in the honour of Ajivika monks.	The first founder Tirthankara Rishabhadeva (symbol - bull), whose reference is also found in Rig Veda and Vayu Purana. Vardhamana Mahavira was the 24th Tirthankara of the Jain tradition. He was born at Kundagrama near Vaisali to Kshatriya parents Siddhartha and Trisala.

Q.25) With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Mahayana believes in universal liberation from suffering for all beings.
2. Stharvivada is a Hinayana sect.
3. Sanskrit was the language used by the Mahayana scholars.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.25) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>Mahayana or “great vehicle” is a school of Buddhism which treats Buddha as god and worships idols of Buddhas and Bodhisattvas embodying Buddha Nature. Mahayana believes in universal liberation from suffering for all beings (hence the ‘Great Vehicle’).</p>	<p>Hinayana, the lesser vehicle, believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of Elders. It does not believe in Idol worship and tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation. Ultimate aim of Hinayana is thus nirvana. Stharvivada or Thervada is a Hinayana sect. Asoka Patronized Hinayana. Pali, the language of masses was used by the Hinayana scholars.</p>	<p>Ultimate aim of Mahayana is “spiritual upliftment”. It allows salvation to be alternatively obtained through the grace of the Amitabha Buddha by having faith and devoting oneself to mindfulness of the Buddha. Language of Mahayana was predominantly Sanskrit.</p>


Q.26) The Jatakas, stories of the previous births of the Buddha is a part of which of the following?

- a) Digha Nikaya
- b) Anguttara Nikaya
- c) Khuddaka Nikaya
- d) Majjhima Nikaya

Q.26) Solution (c)

- **The three Pitakas are divided into Nikayas (books).** For instance, the Sutta Pitaka consists of five Nikayas: Digha Nikaya (collection of long discourses), Majjhima Nikaya (collection of medium-length discourses), Samyutta Nikaya (collection of kindred sayings), Anguttara Nikaya (collection of discourses arranged in accordance with number), and Khuddaka Nikaya (smaller collection).
- **The Khuddaka Nikaya is further subdivided into fifteen books, the prominent among them being the Jatakas (stories of the previous births of the Buddha),** Dhammapada (verses dealing with ethical sayings), Niddesa (expositions), Buddhavamsa (the history of Buddha), Patisambhida (analytical knowledge), the Theragatha and Therigatha (songs of Buddhist monks and nuns).


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Q.27) Which of the following comprises the “Triratna” of Jainism?

1. Right Knowledge
2. Right Thought
3. Right Action
4. Right Faith
5. Right Speech

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- d) 3, 4 and 5 only

Q.27) Solution (c)

- In Jainism the three jewels (also referred to as ratnatraya) are understood as **samyagdarshana** ('right faith'), **samyagjnana** ('right knowledge'), and **samyakcharitra** ('right action').
- One of the three cannot exist exclusive of the others, and all are required for spiritual liberation i.e. attainment of freedom from worldly bonds can be done through Right Knowledge, Right Faith and Right Action.
- In Buddhism the Triratna comprises the Buddha, the dharma (doctrine, or teaching), and the sangha (the monastic order, or community). One becomes a Buddhist by saying the words 'I go to the Buddha for refuge, I go to the Doctrine for refuge, I go to the Order for refuge.'

Q.28) With reference to the similarities between Jainism and Buddhism, which of the following statements are correct?

1. Both rejected the authority of Vedas and emphasised on human effort as the means of obtaining salvation.
2. Both focused on the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over all other varnas including Brahmanas.
3. Both welcomed people of all castes and social backgrounds.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.28) Solution (d)


Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Both Buddhism and Jainism rejected the authority of Vedas, emphasised on renunciation and human effort as the means of obtaining salvation, and established a monastic order for both men and women. Like Buddhism, Jainism is fundamentally atheistic; though it recognises the existence of gods, yet it refuses to give them importance in the universal scheme of themes and places the gods lower than Jina (the conqueror).	Both Jainism and Buddhism focused on the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over all other varnas including Brahmanas. They both attempted to give a new connotation to the meaning of Brahmana, shifting the emphasis from an ascribed status to one achieved by good deeds. They use the word 'Brahmana' in the sense of acknowledging a wise person who possesses true knowledge and lives an exemplary life.	Like Buddhism monastic order, people of all castes and social backgrounds were welcomed in Jainism. There are frequent mentions of a learned Jaina monk named Harikeshiya who belonged to a Chandala family. Brahmana varna was represented by Bhadrabahu, Divakara, Jinasena, and Haribhadra. Similarly, Jainism opened its doors to women mendicants who were addressed as aryika or sadhvi.

Q.29) Which of the edicts mention about Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism?

- a) Hathigumpā edict
- b) Bhabra Edict
- c) Khalsi Edict
- d) Rummindei Edict

Q.29) Solution (b)

- **Bhabra edict** says that Ashoka became a Buddhist under the influence of Upagupta.
- Rummindei Edict describes about Lumbini, birthplace of Buddha.
- Khalsi edict is the only edict of Ashoka in North India. It is located in Dehradun.



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Q.30) With reference to Buddhist Councils, which of the following statement is NOT correct?

a) The first Buddhist Council was held at Rajagṛha under the

chairmanship of Mahākassapa.

- b) Vasumitra presided over the second Buddhist Council held at Vaishali.
- c) The third Buddhist Council was held at Pataliputra under the patronage of Asoka.
- a) The fourth Buddhist Council was convened in Kashmir by Kanishka.

Q.30) Solution (b)

Buddhist Council	Place	Ruler	President
First (483 BCE)	Rājgṛha	Ajātashatru	Mahākassapa
Second (383 BCE)	Vaishali	Kāśāśoka	Sabbakami
Third (250 BCE)	Pataliputra	Ashoka	Mogaliputta Tissa
Fourth (1st Century CE)	Kashmir	Kanishka	Vasumitra

- Sabbakami presided over the second Buddhist Council held at Vaishali. Hence Option (b) is incorrect.

Q.31) The three ‘Sangam’ or ‘meeting together’ of Tamil poets, are convened under the patronage of the which of the following?

- a) Cheras
- b) Cholas
- c) Pandyas
- d) Pallavas

Q.31) Solution (c)

- The Sangam age refers to that period in the early history of south India, when large numbers of poems in Tamil were composed by a number of authors. The term ‘Sangam’ refers to an assembly or ‘meeting together’ of Tamil poets.
- Traditionally, **three Sangams or assemblies are believed to have been convened one after the other at different places under the patronage of the Pandya kings of Madurai.**
- The poems were modeled on the bardic songs of older times, and were orally transmitted for an indefinite period before they were finally written down by poets.

Sangam	Place of organisation	Chairman	Outcome/Relevant fact
First	Thenmadurai	Agastya	Its works did not survive.
Second	Kapatapuram	Agastya Tolkappiyar (a disciple of Agastaya)	Only the Tolkappiyam (a Tamil grammar) by Tolkappiyar survives.
Third	Madurai	Nakkirar	Forms the entire corpus of existing Sangam Literature.

Q.32) Consider the following pairs:

Philosophy	Founder
1. Dvaita	Shankaracharya
2. Visishtadvaita	Ramanuja
3. Suddhadvaita	Nimbarka
4. Dvaitadvaita	Vallabhacharya

Which of the pairs given above are incorrectly matched?

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

Q.32) Solution (d)

- In the ninth century **Sankaracharya** started a Hindu revivalist movement giving a new orientation to Hinduism. He was born in Kaladi in Kerala. His doctrine of **Advaita** or Monism was too abstract to appeal to the common man. Moreover, there was a reaction against the Advaita concept of Nirgunabrahman (God without attributes) with the emergence of the idea of Sagunabrahman (God with attributes).
- In the twelfth century, **Ramanuja**, who was born at Sriperumbudur near modern Chennai, preached **Visishtadvaita**. According to him God is Sagunabrahman. The creative process and all the objects in creation are real but not illusory as was held by Sankaracharya. Therefore, God, soul, matter are real. But God is inner substance and the rest are his attributes.
- In the thirteenth century, **Madhava** from Kannada region propagated Dvaita or dualism of Jivatma and Paramatma. According to his philosophy, the world is not an illusion but a reality. God, soul, matter are unique in nature.
- **Dvaitadvaita of Nimbarka**: Dvaitadvaita means dualistic monism. According to this philosophy God transformed himself into world and soul. This world and soul are different from God (Brahman). They could survive with the support of God only. They are separate but dependent.
- **Suddhadvaita of Vallabhacharya**: Vallabhacharya wrote commentaries on Vedanta Sutra and Bhagavad Gita. For him Brahman (God) was Sri Krishna who manifested himself as souls and matter. God and soul are not distinct, but one. The stress was on pure non-dualism. His philosophy came to be known as Pushtimarga (the path of grace) and the school was called Rudrasampradaya.

Q.33) With reference to the growth of Sufi Movements in the religious history of medieval India, consider the following statements:

1. It rose in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate.
2. Sufis were critical of the dogmatic interpretation of Quran by the theologians.
3. Sufis of all order defied 'sharia' laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.33) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
In the early centuries of Islam, a group of religious minded people called the 'Sufis' turned into ascetism and mysticism in protest against the growing materialism of the Caliphate as a religious and political institution.	The Sufis were critical of the dogmatic definitions and scholastic methods of interpreting the Quran and 'Sunna' (traditions of Prophet) adopted by the theologians. Instead they laid emphasis on seeking salvation through intense devotion & love for God.	Some Sufis initiated movements against radical interpretations of sufi ideals. They ignored rituals & practised extreme ascetism, observed celibacy, etc. they were known by different names like - 'Qalandars', 'Madaris', 'Malangs', 'Haidaris', etc. Because of their deliberate defiance of sharia they were known as 'be-sharia', in contrast to those Sufis who complied with the sharia (ba-sharias).

Q.34) Consider the following terms of Sangam period:

Term	Refers to
1. Palai	Desert land
2. Panar	Singing bard
3. Pattinappalai	Custom officials

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only

- c) 1 and 2 only
d) 1, 2 and 3

Q.34) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Tolkappiyam refers to the five-fold division of lands – Kurinji (hilly tracks), Mullai (pastoral), Marudam (agricultural), Neydal (coastal) and Palai (desert).	Poetry, music and dancing were popular among the people of the Sangam age. The royal courts were crowded with singing bards called Panar and Viraliyar . They were experts in folk songs and folk dances.	Land revenue was the chief source of state's income while custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. The Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar.

Q.35) Consider the following statements:

1. The oldest datable evidence of the decimal place value system can be found in Chhandasutra of Pingala.
2. Varahamihira's Panchsiddhanta was the earliest datable text to use zero both as a symbol and a number.
3. Ashtangasamgraha was one of the first texts on astronomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.35) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
The Shulvasutras were the manuals for the preparation of the site where Vedic sacrificial rituals were to be performed and they laid the foundations of	But an even earlier work, the Chhandasutra of Pingala, mentions the zero symbol as a dot used in metrics.	In the field of medicine, Vagbhata lived during this period. He was the last of the great medical trio of ancient India. The other two scholars

geometry. The ganita shastra (mathematics) was far more advanced as the oldest datable evidence of the decimal place value system can be found in a 3 rd century work on astrology called the Yavanajataka by Sphujidhvaja (which however, does not mention zero).	Varahamihira's Panchsiddhanta, which belonged to the Gupta period, was the earliest dateable text to use zero both as a symbol and a number.	Charaka and Susruta lived before the Gupta age. Vagbhata was the author Ashtangasamgraha (Summary of the eight branches of medicine). The Sushruta Samhita of Sushruta deals with surgery.
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Q.36) *Abhidharmakosa*, is still considered an important encyclopaedia of Buddhism was written by which of the following?

- a) Buddhaghosa
- b) Dharmakirti
- c) Vasubandhu
- d) Asvaghosha

Q.36) Solution (c)

- Asanga and Vasubandhu were the two brothers who flourished in the Punjab region in the fourth century CE.
- Asanga was the most important teacher of Yogachara or Vijnanavada school founded by his guru, Maitreyanatha.
- **Vasubandhu's greatest work, '*Abhidharmakosa*', is still considered an important encyclopaedia of Buddhism.**
- Asvaghosha is the author of the '*Buddhacharita*' in Sanskrit.
- Buddhaghosa who lived in the fifth century was a great Pali scholar. His best-known work is the *Visuddhimagga* 'Path of Purification', a comprehensive summary and analysis of the *Theravada* understanding of the Buddha's path to liberation.
- Dinnaga was well known as the founder of the Buddhist logic. The Dharmakirti who lived in the seventh century AD was another great Buddhist logician, a subtle philosophical thinker and dialectician.

Q.37) Consider the following pairs:

Literary work	Author
1. Raghuvamsa	Kalidasa
2. Devichandraguptam	Dandin

3. Mrichchakatika	Sudraka
4. Panchatantra stories	Visakadatta
5. Kitarjuniya	Bharavi

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

Q.37) Solution (c)

- The Sanskrit language became prominent during the Gupta period. Nagari script had evolved from the Brahmi script.
- The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas. **Kalidasa** remain the foremost among them. His master-piece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntala. It is considered one among the ‘hundred best books of the world’. He wrote two other plays - the Malvikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya. His two well-known epics are **Raghuvamsha** and Kumarasambhava. Ritusamhara and Meghaduta are his two lyrics.
- **Visakadatta** was another celebrated author of this period. He was the author of two Sanskrit dramas, Mudrarakshasa and **Devichandraguptam**.
- **Sudraka** was a renowned poet of this age and his book **Mrichchakatika** is rich in humour and pathos.
- **Bharavi’s Kitarjuniya** is the story of the conflict between Arjuna and Siva. Dandin was the author of Kavyadarsa and Dasakumaracharita.
- Another important work of this period was Vasavadatta written by Subhandhu. The **Panchatantra stories were composed by Vishnusarma** during the Gupta period. The Buddhist author Amarasimha compiled a lexicon called Amarakosa.

Q.38) Who among the following foreign traveler referred the Gangetic valley as the ‘land of Brahmanism’?

- a) Magasthenes
- b) Marco Polo
- c) Ptolemy
- d) Fa Hien

Q.38) Solution (d)

- The famous **Chinese pilgrim, Fa Hien** visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II. Out of his nine years stay in India, he spent six years in the Gupta Empire. Fa Hien provides valuable information on the religious, social and economic condition of the Gupta Empire.
- According to him, Buddhism was in a flourishing condition in the northwestern India but in the Gangetic valley it was in a state of neglect. He **refers to the Gangetic valley as the 'land of Brahmanism'**. Fahien mentions the unsatisfactory state of some of the Buddhist holy places like Kapilavastu and Kusinagara. According to him the economic condition of the empire was prosperous.

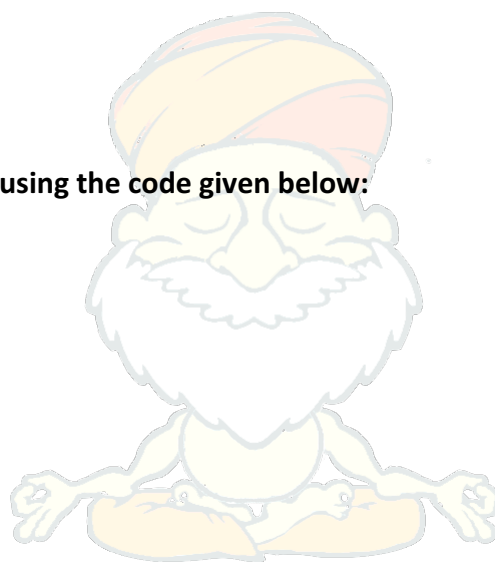
Q.39) Which of the following great scholars and eminent personalities were patronized by the King Kanishka?

1. Agesilaus
2. Nagarjuna
3. Matanga Divakara
4. Charaka

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.39) Solution (b)



- The most important ruler of the Kushana dynasty, **Kanishka (78 – 120 A.D.)** patronised great scholars and eminent personalities of that era such as:
- **Ashvagoshā:** A Buddhist scholar who wrote the hagiographic *Buddhacharita* (the sacred biography of the Buddha) and composed the *Saundarananda* (a Sanskrit *kavya*).
- **Charaka:** He is known as the father of Ayurveda who wrote a book on medicine called *Charaksamhita* and also wrote the *Sasruta*.
- **Vasumitra:** An eminent philosopher who authored the encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy called *Mahavibhasa*.
- **Nagarjuna:** 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*. He was also a great exponent of the Mahayana doctrine and propounded the *Madhyamaka* (also known as *Sunyavada* School) which focuses on *sunyata* or *emptiness*
- **Mathara:** He was a minister who was noted for his unusual Intelligence.

- **Agesilaus:** A Greek engineer under whose guidance, it is believed, the great *stupa* of Purushapura was built.
- Harshavardhana (606 – 647 A.D.) was a great patron of learning. His biographer Banabhatta adorned his royal court. Besides *Harshacharita*, he wrote *Kadambari*. Other literary figures in Harsha's court were **Matanga Divakara** and the famous Barthrihari, who was the poet, philosopher and grammarian.

Q.40) Consider the following statements about Ibn Battuta, a foreign traveler:

1. He was an Italian traveler.
2. He came to India during the reign of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.
3. His book of travels is called 'Kitab-ul-Hind'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.40) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Ibn Battuta , a foreign traveler from Morocco reached the Sind in 1333.	He had heard about Muhammad bin Tughlaq , the Sultan of Delhi, and lured by his reputation as a generous patron of arts and letters, set off for Delhi, passing through Multan and Uch. The Sultan was impressed by his scholarship, and appointed him the qazi or judge of Delhi.	He wrote Kitab-ul-Rihla , a book on travels in Arabic . 'Kitab-ul-Hind' was written by Al-Beruni from Persia.

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