

A WORKBOOK OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

For Civil Services Prelims Examination

WORKBOOK

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THE WORKBOOKS

Dear Aspirants,

On the basis of the success of the previous series of workbooks as most of the UPSC CSE Prelims 2022 questions came from our workbook, we are glad to inform you that we have come up with the 2nd series of Workbooks to aid your Prelims preparations. The Workbooks are a series of question banks of MCQs aimed at covering the entire syllabus holistically. **How to use the workbook?**

The workbook of each subject, consist of a set of units intended to cover the entire subject. Each unit consist of 2 parts:

- 1. Previous Year Questions:** This part contains all the PYQs asked by the Commission in that specific Unit.
- 2. Practise Questions:** This section contains MCQs for your practise, which are divided into sub-sections. This will help the students to practise questions on specific sub-topics.

The combination of both these sections will help our students to check the questions asked by the commission and at the same time practise similar question. You can also use these workbooks to solve questions as and when you prepare small portions of the syllabus.

No preparation is complete unless you have understood the concept and applied them in solving questions. Solving questions is the only way to validate your knowledge. Therefore, the workbooks would be the perfect friend which will test your conceptual clarity and challenge your knowledge base.

Happy Learning and Happy Testing!!!

– Your team @ForumIAS

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ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

PREHISTORIC TO MAURYAN

1.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Regarding the Indus Valley Civilization, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2011]
 1. It was predominantly a secular civilization and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene
 2. During this period, cotton was used for manufacturing textiles in IndiaWhich of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which of the following characterizes / characterize the people of Indus Civilization? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]
 1. They possessed great palaces and temples.
 2. They worshipped both male and female deities.
 3. They employed horse-drawn chariots in warfare.Select the correct statement/statements using the codes given below.
 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) None of the above.
3. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]
 - (a) Georg Bihler
 - (b) James Prinsep
 - (c) Max Muller
 - (d) William Jones
4. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct? [UPSC CSE Prelims 2017]
 1. Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
 2. Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
 3. Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.Select the correct answer using the code given below.
 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]
 1. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
 2. Sarvastivadin held the view that, constituents of phenomena existed forever in a latent form.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
6. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]
 - (a) Avalokiteshvara
 - (b) Lokeshvara
 - (c) Maitreya
 - (d) Padmapani
7. With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to [UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]
 - (a) Buddhism
 - (b) Jainism
 - (c) Vaishnavism
 - (d) Shaivism
8. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]
 - (a) Chanhudaro
 - (b) Kot Diji
 - (c) Sohgaura
 - (d) Desalpur
9. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]
 - (a) Kanganahalli
 - (b) Sanchi
 - (c) Shahbazaghi
 - (d) Sohgaura
10. Who among the following rulers advised his subjects through this inscription?: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

"Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely."

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Krishna Deva Raya

11. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

1. A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.
2. If a female slave bore her master a son, she was legally free.
3. If a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master, the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

12. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

Site of Ashoka's major rock edicts	Location in the State of
1. Dhauili	Odisha
2. Erragudi	Andhra Pradesh
3. Jaugada	Madhya Pradesh
4. Kalsi	Karnataka

How many pairs given above are correctly matched:

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

1.2. Practice Questions

13. Consider the following statements about the king Asoka's policy of 'dhamma':

1. 13th Major Rock Edict attest that Asoka considered victory by dhamma to be the foremost victory.
2. Asoka appointed special officers named 'rajukas' to spread the message of dhamma.
3. The main objective of Asoka's 'dhamma' was to maintain social order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

14. Which one of the following options is incorrect with reference to social organizations during Rig Vedic period?

- (a) Differences based on occupations were not very sharp.
- (b) Society was largely tribal and egalitarian.
- (c) Term *shudra* is mentioned for the first time.
- (d) Ashramas or four stages of life were well established.

15. Which one of the following option is incorrect with respect to Sangam age?

- (a) The Brahmanical influence was confined to only the upper levels of Tamil society.
- (b) There was some matriarchal influence in the Pandyan society.
- (c) The ruling class was called as enadi.
- (d) Uraiyar was noted for its cotton trade.

16. Which of the following factors can be attributed to the spread of Jainism in the South India?

1. Brahmanical religion was weak in South India.
2. Chandragupta Maurya spent his last years as a Jaina ascetic in Karnataka.
3. Migration of Jains to the south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu.

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

17. Which one of the options is not correct with reference to social order and legislation in the age of the Buddha?

- (a) Indian legal and judicial system originated in this period.
- (b) Brahmanical law books ignored the customs of the non-Vedic tribal groups.
- (c) Civil and criminal law were based on the varna division.
- (d) Punishments for criminal offences were governed by the idea of tooth for tooth and eye for eye.

18. In context of Ancient History of India, consider the following statements regarding 'Mauryan Economic System':

1. Samaharta was in-charge of collection of revenue.
2. The chief source of revenue during Mauryan period was toll-tax.
3. Karmikas were the body of clerks to assist the accountant-general.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Buddhist Council		Features
1. First Council	Buddhist	Presided by Mahakasyapa.
2. Second Council	Buddhist	held at Patliputra
3. Third Council	Buddhist	compilation of Abbidhamma Pitaka.
4. Fourth Council	Buddhist	compilation of 'Vibhasha sastras'

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

20. In the context of Ancient Indian history, which one of the following options is *incorrect* about the Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna?

- (a) Nagarjuna was a contemporary of the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- (b) He propounded the philosophy of Madhyamika Sunyavada.
- (c) Nagarjuna concluded that the theory of causation is impossible.
- (d) He is referred to as 'the second Buddha' by Tibetan and East Asian Mahayana traditions.

21. Consider the following statements with reference to Microliths:

- 1. They are applied to tools made on microblades or bladelets.
- 2. They are associated with Mesolithic period.
- 3. They were too small to be used as tools individually.

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

22. Which of the following statements with reference to Bhimbetka paintings is/are true?

- 1. The chief subjects of the paintings are scenes of wild animals, hunting and fishing.
- 2. They are mostly made in blue colour derived from minerals in the rocks and earth.
- 3. They were unique and have no similarity to paintings found in other regions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

23. Which of the following statements with regard to Neolithic culture found in Kashmir is/are correct?

- 1. It is known for pit dwelling and graveyards in houses.
- 2. People used tools made of bones.
- 3. This culture appeared to have been migrated from outside.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

24. Consider the following statements with reference to Chalcolithic culture in India:

- 1. Most of the sites of Ahar culture were located in the Banas valley.
- 2. Ahar and Malwa are important Chalcolithic cultures.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements with reference to the Jorwe culture:

- 1. It is associated with considerable progress in ceramic technology.
- 2. The mode of disposal of the dead was predominantly cremation.
- 3. No significant religious symbols or figurines are found in this culture.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

26. Arrange the following important stone age sites from north to south:

- 1. Bagor
- 2. Bhimbetka
- 3. Gudiya Caves
- 4. Renigunta

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

27. In the context of Mesolithic paintings, consider the following statements:

- 1. Humans were painted in a naturalistic style.
- 2. Bhimbetka paintings corresponding to this period features dancing.

3. The paints were made by grinding various rocks and minerals mixed with animal fat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. Consider the following statements regarding the Neolithic period:

1. Neolithic people were not acquainted with agriculture.
2. Domestication of animals was practiced during Neolithic period.
3. The people of this period used foot wheels to make pots.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

29. Which among the following is correct with respect to the Harappan civilization?

1. Ploughing was known to Harappan people.
2. Fortification was found at all the sites associated with Harappan Civilization.
3. Northern black polished ware type of pottery was found in Harappan settlements.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

30. With respect to the script and writing of the Harappan civilization, which of the following statements is/are correct.

1. The Harappan script is alphabetical in writing style.
2. The Harappan script on an average contains 5-10 symbols making it difficult to decipher.
3. The script may have been mostly written from right to left.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

31. With respect to weights and measures used in the Harappan civilization, consider the following statements,

1. The Harappan weights were mainly made out of stone and marble.
2. The Harappans used a standard binary weight system.

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

32. Which of the following are common features of Chalcolithic age and the Harappan civilization with respect to their religious practices?

- (a) Worship of mother goddess and bull.
(b) The figure of Pashupati shiva surrounded by animals
(c) Worship of proto Ganesha
(d) All of the above

33. In this context of Chalcolithic age, which of the following statement/s is/are correct.

1. People of this age manufactured cloth and knew spinning and weaving.
2. People of this age often buried their dead in their houses.
3. The period is characterized by the beginning of social inequalities.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

34. The Aryans of Rig Vedic period introduced many new practices in the Indian subcontinent. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Aryans introduced the plough for farming in India.
2. Practice of using Burnt bricks for house construction was introduced by Aryans.

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

35. With regards to the characteristics of the Aryans in the Early Vedic Period, which among the following are correct?

1. The cow was the most sacred animal and wars were fought over cows.
2. The King did not maintain standing army.
3. The people could select a king from the members of a royal family.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

36. Consider the following statements with reference to the family system of the Rig Vedic Aryans:

1. The term family included slaves also.
2. The institution of marriage was not established.
3. There was a strong preference for sons.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

37. With regard to the deities worshipped by the Aryan tribes in the Rig Vedic period, which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Gods represented different forces of nature but also had human functions.
2. Female deities were not worshipped.
3. The dominant mode of worship was through ritual offerings at temples.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

38. Among the following options, which kind of pottery can be found during the later Vedic period?

- (a) Painted Grey Ware
- (b) Black and red ware
- (c) Red or ochre coloured pottery
- (d) All of the above

39. With reference to the practice of sacrificial offerings during the Later Vedic Age, which among the following statements is/are correct?

1. Sacrificial offerings mainly comprised of the sacrifice of cattle.
2. The person performing the yajana for domestic or public purpose was called Yajamana.
3. Sacrifices performed within the house stopped during later vedic period.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

40. There was a significant change in the religious practices from Rig Vedic age to Later Vedic age. In this context, consider the following statements

1. In Rig Vedic Age, all the members of the tribe participated in prayers.
2. In Rig Vedic Age, ritual or sacrificial formulae were used for success of prayers.

3. In Later Vedic age, people worshipped Gods for spiritual upliftment.

4. In Later Vedic Age, sacrifices became the dominant mode of worship.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

41. With reference to Megaliths, consider the following:

1. The megalithic structures can be divided into two categories, the Polyolithic type and the Monolithic type.
2. A menhir is an example of a monolithic type of megalith.
3. Megalithic culture in India is usually associated with the Iron Age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. With reference to the Harappan Script, consider the following statements:

1. The Harappans borrowed their script from the Mesopotamian culture.
2. It was completely deciphered in 2020.
3. It is mainly pictographic.

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

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

43. Which one of the following statements is *incorrect* about the system of weights and measures used by the Harappans?

- (a) It facilitated the conduct of trade and commerce with various regions.
- (b) In weighing scales, they largely used multiples of 16.
- (c) The Harappans did not have any means for measurement of length.
- (d) Bronze was used to make tools of measurement.

44. With reference to the Ancient Indian social structure, consider the following statements:

1. The people who did not belong to the Vedic tribes were termed Dasa Varna.
2. The members of the Brahman 'Varna' usually associated with the political functions.
3. The Varna system emerged principally because of frequent inter-tribal and intra-tribal wars.

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

45. With reference to the Vedic culture, consider the following statements:

1. The Rig Veda describes Agni as the destroyer of cities.
2. The early Vedic people worshipped forces of nature and personified them as gods.
3. The prominent Gods of the early Vedic period lost their prominence during the later Vedic period.

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

46. In the context of the rivers of India, consider the following pairs:

Modern Name	Ancient Name
1. Indus	Sindhu
2. Ravi	Asikini
3. Chenab	Parushni

Which of the given above is/are *incorrectly* matched?

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

47. With reference to the Religion and Philosophy in Ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The Jains believe that the supernatural things of the universe can be traced back to seven fundamental elements.
2. Like the Charvakas, the Jains too believe in the Vedas, but they do not admit the existence of a soul.
3. Buddha strongly criticized blind faith in the traditional scriptures like the Vedas.

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

48. With reference to the Jain Philosophy in Ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The Jaina philosophy was first propounded by the tirthankar Ajit Nath.
2. There were twenty-four tirthankaras who actually established the Jaina darshan.

3. The twenty fourth and the last tirthankar was named Vardhaman Mahavira who gave great impetus to Jainism.

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

49. Consider the following statements:

1. Kosalas were ruling Magadha when Alexander invaded India.
2. Battle of the Hydaspes was fought between Alexander and King Ambhi of Taxila.
3. King Ambhi and Porus put up a joint front against Alexander and ended his Indian conquest.

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

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

50. Consider the following statements:

1. Lothal was the only port-town of the Indus Valley Civilisation.
2. Bhrigukachchha was a trading port during the ancient India.

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

51. Consider the following ancient sites:

1. Lakhudiyar
2. Bhimbetka
3. Tekkalkota

Which one of the above places have prehistoric rock paintings?

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

52. Consider the following:

1. Monsoon climate
2. Geo-tectonic disturbance
3. Uplift of folded Himalayan series

Which of the above are related to the unique geographical features of India that impacted Indian history and geography?

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

53. With reference to the ancient legends of Battle of the Ten Kings during Vedic period, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) It took place near the present-day Ravi River.
- (b) The battle remained inconclusive.
- (c) The Bharatas acted as the arbitrator in the battle.
- (d) Purus didn't participate in the battle.

54. Consider the following statements with regard to Early Vedic Society:

- 1. Women were generally given important positions in social and political life.
- 2. Agriculture had secondary importance in the society.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following statements with regard to Early Vedic Society is/are correct?

- 1. The society was governed by tribal values and was largely egalitarian.
- 2. There is no evidence of women scholars in Early Vedic period.
- 3. People mostly enjoyed the freedom to pursue occupation of their choice.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

56. With reference to religious beliefs and practices of Jainism, consider the following statements:

- 1. It laid emphasis on Vedic rituals for the attainment of liberation.
- 2. Jainism acknowledges existence of gods.
- 3. Triratnas are vows of right conduct taken up by Jains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. With reference to doctrines of Jainism, consider the following statements:

- 1. The panchavratas constitute a code of conduct for the followers.
- 2. Mahavira added 'Ahimsa' as the fifth doctrine of Jainism.
- 3. Digambaras believed that women cannot be Tirthankaras.

Which of the statements given is/above are correct?

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

58. Which of the following factors can be attributed to the spread of Jainism in the South India?

- 1. Brahmanical religion was weak in South and West India.
- 2. Chandragupta Maurya spent his last years as a Jaina ascetic in Karnataka.
- 3. Migration of Jains to the south under the leadership of Sthulabahu.

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

59. With reference to Jainism, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The early Jains adopted Prakrit to preach their doctrines.
- (b) Jainism contributed to the growth of regional languages.
- (c) Jainism made an attempt to mitigate the evils of varna system.
- (d) Jaina art and architecture gradually declined after ancient times.

60. With reference to the major events in the life of Gautama Buddha, consider the following statements:

- 1. Mahabhinishkramana refers to the departure of Buddha from his home.
- 2. Dhammachakraparivartana refers to Buddha's enlightenment.
- 3. Sambodhi refers to the first sermon of Buddha.
- 4. Mahaparinirvana refers to Buddha's death.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

61. With reference to technology and crafts of the Harappan civilization, consider the following statements:

- 1. Bronze was used by Harappans to make tools and weapons.
- 2. Boat-making was not practiced by Harappans.

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

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

62. With reference to trade and commerce during the Harappan period, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Harappans used metal money in the conduct of their trade.
- 2. They traded with Central Asia.

3. Dilmun was a port city of Indus valley civilization.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

63. With reference to the Harappan culture, consider the following statements:

- There were no female deities in Harappan culture.
- Human figures appeared as objects of worship.
- Animals and trees were worshipped by the Harappans.
- They constructed large temples for their gods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. Consider the following pairs:

Vedic God	Relation with nature
1. Soma	God of Plant
2. Surya	Destroyer of darkness
3. Maruta	God of strength
4. Indra	God of Storm

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

65. Which of the following statements with reference to Political Organization in Vedic period is/are correct?

- Tribal assemblies like the Vidatha, Sabha and Samiti do not find any mention in the Rig Veda.
- Women are allowed to participate in the proceedings of Sabha and Vidhata in Early Vedic period.
- The Samiti dealt with judicial functions and the Sabha dealt with political business.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

66. With reference to ancient Indian history, consider the following statements:

- The use of iron plough was seen for the first time in Kalibangan during Harappan period.

2. Instances of election of King appears in the later Vedic era.

3. A large-scale use of bronze was prevalent during the Megalithic period in South India.

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

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

67. Which of the following was/were the Mahajanapadas in Ancient India?

- Matsya
- Chedi
- Lichchhavi
- Sakya

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

68. Consider the following statements regarding Buddhism:

- Mahabhinishkramana of Buddha is represented by Peepal Leaf.
- Buddha urged that one should only adhere to his teachings for attaining nirvana.
- Buddha recommended an eight-fold path for the elimination of human misery.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

69. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding Buddhism?

- Arhats are persons who took vows to help others attain nirvana.
- Bodhisattva is a person who has achieved nirvana.

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

70. The 'Northern Black Polished Ware' is associated with which of the following historical periods:

- (a) Neolithic period
(b) Ahar-gilund culture
(c) Later Vedic Era
(d) Chalcolithic age

71. Match the following pairs of Buddhist Councils and their outcomes:

Buddhist Councils	Work Done/Outcome
1. 1 st Buddhist Council	A. to discuss serious differences that arose over the true interpretations of Buddha's teachings
2. 2 nd Buddhist Council	B. Resulted in the division of Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana.
3. 3 rd Buddhist Council	C. Compilations were made for the Buddha's rules of monastic discipline and Sutras.
4. 4 th Buddhist Council	D. Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka took place.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
(b) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
(c) 1-C, 2-A, 3-D, 4-B
(d) 1-A, 2-B, 3-D, 4-C

72. With reference to Buddhist literature, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- Vinaya Pitaka contains dialogues and speeches of Buddha dealing with morality and righteous dharma.
- Abhidhamma Pitaka concentrates on philosophy and metaphysics.
- Sutta Pitaka contains rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

73. Consider the following statements regarding Schools of Buddhism:

- Mahayana Buddhism considered Gautama Buddha as an ordinary human being rather than any divine being.
- Mahayana followers believe in idol/image worship of Buddha.
- Vajrayana Buddhism believes in Tantric rituals as a faster vehicle for liberation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

74. Match the following pairs of Mahajanpadas and their capitals:

Mahajanpadas	Capital
1. Kashi	A. Ujjain
2. Magadha	B. Vaishali
3. Vajji	C. Varanasi
4. Avanti	D. Rajgir

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D
(b) 1-A, 2-C, 3-B, 4-D
(c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A
(d) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D

75. What were the reasons that led to the emergence of large territorial states (Mahajanapadas) in the 6th century B.C.?

- The creation of large states was facilitated by the widespread use of iron.
- Development of new agricultural tools resulting in surplus production.
- Increasing population.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

76. Which of the following Mahajanapadas of the sixth century BC could be traced in location to the modern-day state of Uttar Pradesh?

- Kosala
- Kasi
- Magadha
- Anga

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

77. In the context of the Mauryan rule, consider the following statements:

- The Mauryan bureaucracy was not as elaborate as that of the Nandas.
- Slaves were mostly employed in agricultural operations.
- Mauryan pillars were made of single piece of sandstone.
- Adhyakshas were appointed to regulate the economic activities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(d) All of the above.

78. With regard to the administrative system established by Chandragupta Maurya, which of the following statements is correct?

1. The king was assisted by a council of ministers.
2. Both the armed forces and the capital city were administered with the help of six committees each.
3. The territories were divided into provinces administered by tribal chieftains.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

79. Consider the following statements, with reference to the Mauryan administration:

1. Important functionaries were called as tirthas.
2. Samaharta was the officer in charge of the state treasury.
3. Sitadhyaksha was the superintendent of the agriculture of crown lands.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

80. What all reasons given below made it possible for the Mauryan to establish such a vast Empire?

1. The state controlled major economic activities.
2. New agricultural lands were brought under cultivation which yielded high income.
3. Large grants made to the Buddhist monks.

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

81. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of Kalinga War on Ashoka and his policies afterwards:

1. Ashoka disbanded his huge army and pursued the policy of peace under all conditions.
2. Ashoka tried to consolidate his empire through the policy of dhamma.

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

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

82. Which of the following is correct regarding the edicts found during the Mauryan rule?

- (a) They deal with the early reign of Asoka.
- (b) Ashoka designated these edicts as Dhammalipi

(c) Their main aim was to describe the extent of the empire.

(d) They were all written in Kharoshti script.

83. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the literature during the Mauryan period?

- (a) Megasthenes Indica states that slavery was present in the Mauryan period.
- (b) Arthashastra written by Vishnu Gupta describes the polity and governance of the Mauryan period.
- (c) Mudra Rakshasa was written during the reign of Brihadratha.
- (d) The literature of the Mauryan period was composed only in Pali language.

84. With regards to the Ashokan inscriptions, which of the following scripts were used to write the edicts?

1. Kharoshti
2. Greek
3. Brahmi
4. Pali

Select the correct answer from the options given below.

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

85. Which of the following options is *incorrect* with reference to Ashoka's policy of Dhamma?

- (a) The policy of Dhamma laid stress on non-violence.
- (b) Dhamma also included certain welfare measures, like planting of trees, digging of wells, etc.
- (c) Dhammayatras were undertaken by the emperor.
- (d) It held that if people behaved well they would attain nirvana.

86. With reference to the Maurya rule, which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. Megasthenes was a Greek ambassador in the court of Asoka.
2. Pliny, a Roman writer had given a detailed account of Chandragupta Maurya's military.
3. The book Arthashastra describes the economy and administration of the Mauryan empire.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

87. With reference to Chandragupta Maurya, consider the following statements:

1. He founded the Maurya dynasty.
2. Kautilya was his chief political adviser.

3. He was influenced by Buddhism during the later period of his life.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

88. Which of the following statements regarding administration during the Mauryan Age is/ are correct?

1. Taxes were collected in cash only.
2. *Udaka-bhaga* was the fees levied on farmers for usage of irrigation sources.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

89. Which of the following statements regarding religious beliefs of Vedic society is/ are correct?

1. The Vedic religion prescribed prayers and rituals for material and not spiritual prosperity.
2. In the Later Vedic Period, *Prajapati* emerged as an important God.
3. The Vedic religion did not have any goddesses.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

90. Which of the following statements is *not* a correct reason for the spread of Jainism in Ancient India?

- (a) Extension of royal patronage.
(b) Use of commonly spoken language like Prakrit to preach their message.
(c) Establishment of monastic orders.
(d) Strong distinction and separate identity from the orthodox Brahmanical religion.

91. Which of the following statements regarding the *Ganasanghas* of the Mahajanapada period is/ are correct?

1. Varna organisation determined the social status in *Ganasangha* areas.
2. The *Ganasanghas* had a regular system of revenue collection.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

92. Which of the following statements regarding Asokan inscription is/ are correct?

1. The Sannati rock edict complex has an inscribed rock image of Asoka.

2. Dhauili and Jaugada are the sites of Asoka's Kalinga rock edicts.

3. The Shahbazgarhi Inscription is the only major rock edict of Asoka outside of modern day India.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

93. Which of the following statements regarding the sects within various religions is/ are correct?

1. The Sthaviravadins upheld the vinaya pitaka.
2. The *Deravasi* is a sub sect among the followers of Jain faith.
3. A split among the followers at the 2nd Buddhist Council resulted in a new sect called the *Mahasanghika*.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

94. With reference to ideologies of the Mahayana sect of Buddhism, what was meant by *Paramitas*?

- (a) Acts of perfection and merit leading to attainment of Buddhahood.
(b) An enlightened and perfect being who has achieved nirvana.
(c) A person who aims to attain Buddhahood for the upliftment of others.
(d) An incarnation of Buddha in his previous lives.

95. With reference to Ancient Indian history, what did the term *Sarthavaha* denote?

- (a) A priest of the heterodox religious sects.
(b) Head of craft/ artisan guilds.
(c) Head of the caravan traders.
(d) A common and small-scale cultivator.

96. Which of the following statements regarding Revenue Administration described in the *Arthashastra* is/ are correct?

1. The *Panyadhyaksha* was the superintendent of commerce.
2. Collection of taxes was the responsibility of Lohadhyaksha.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

97. Which of the following statements regarding taxation in the Mauryan Age is/ are correct?

1. Bhaga was the main item of the revenue.

2. Artisans which rendered compulsory labour service to the state were exempted from taxation.
3. Pranaya was a tax levied during emergency.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

98. Consider the following statements regarding the Jain councils:

1. The first council was held at Vaishali.
2. The present Angas of Jainism were recompiled in Vallabhi council.

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

99. Which one of the following options is correct with reference to stone age period of India?

- (a) Flake tools were commonly used in lower paleolithic age.
- (b) Pottery was the chief characteristic of Mesolithic culture.
- (c) Microliths are the characteristic tools of the Paleolithic age.
- (d) Neolithic settlers were the earliest farming communities.

100. Which of the following statements regarding Rig Vedic Age is/ are correct?

1. Agriculture was mainly used to produce fodder.
2. Society was divided based on collection of taxes and accumulation of landed property.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

101. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to the social class in ancient southern states?

- (a) The practice of Vedic sacrifices was abandoned by the kings in Sangam age.
- (b) Rich peasant enjoyed both civil and military positions in kingdoms.
- (c) Long-distance trade constituted an important source of royal revenue.
- (d) The Sangam age witnessed sharp social inequalities.

102. Consider the following statements regarding Indo-Gangetic plain in ancient times:

1. The region was the source of temptation and attraction for foreign invasions.

2. In this region, Harappan civilization and later various cities flourished.
3. Rivers in this region hindered commerce and communication as it was very difficult to cross them in those times.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

103. Which of the statements given below is incorrect:

- (a) Tolkappiyam is the work on Tamil grammar.
- (b) The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga mentions about Tamil kingdoms during sangam age.
- (c) The Cheras ruled over parts of modern Kerala.
- (d) Silappathikaram was written by Sittalai Sattanar.

104. Consider the following statements:

1. The characteristic feature of Lower Palaeolithic phase is the use of cleavers, hand-axes and chopper.
2. The characteristic tools of the Upper Palaeolithic phase are Microliths.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are *incorrect*?

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

105. Consider the following statement regarding Neolithic age:

1. In parts of Southern and Eastern India, Neolithic settlements can be found as late as 1000 B.C.
2. Evidences of cultivation of wheat, ragi, rice and millets can be found during this period
3. People of Neolithic age used clothes made of cotton and wool.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

106. Which of the following was/were found in Mohenjodaro?

1. Bronze image of a dancing girl
2. Steatite image of a bearded man
3. Terracotta figurine of Mother Goddess

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

107. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley Civilization:

1. There was an elaborate system of drainage.
2. Non-standardized weights were used.
3. The people of Indus Valley Civilization worshipped both nature and human like deities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

108. Consider the following pairs:

Chalcolithic sites	State
1. Ahar	Gujarat
2. Malwa	Madhya Pradesh
3. Jorwe	Maharashtra

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

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

109. the following statements about people in the Megalithic period:

1. They were not familiar with Iron.
2. Black-ware pottery was commonly found in the burial sites.
3. They practiced elaborate burial rituals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

110. Sangam texts cover social evolution of Tamil people. In this context, which of the following statements given below is/are *not* correct?

1. The narrative texts show that early Tamil people were primarily pastoral.
2. Custom duty was the chief source of state's income in Sangam age due to their extensive trade networks.

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

111. Consider the following pairs:

Rig Vedic Terms	Meaning
1. Kula	War

2. Samgram	Territory
3. Panis	Villages

Which of the pair(s) given above is/are correctly matched?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of these

112. Which one of the following, best describes the term 'Sangrihitri' used during the Vedic age?

- (a) Commander of the Sangha
- (b) Priests who guided the actions of tribal chiefs
- (c) Officer in charge of pasture lands
- (d) Officer in charge of collecting taxes and tributes

113. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

Administrative units during Gupta Rule	Officer in charge
1. Bhukti	Kumaramatyia
2. Vishya	Uparika
3. City administration	Nagar shreshti

Which of the pair given above is/are correct?

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

114. Consider the following statements regarding position of women in Rig Vedic period:

1. Women offered sacrifices and could attend assemblies.
2. There is no mention of hymns and poems composed by women.
3. Women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual development.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

115. With reference to the religious history of India, the "Nigantha Nataputta" is related to

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Jainism
- (c) Lokayata
- (d) Charvaka

116. Consider the following statements:

1. During the famine in Magadha, the Jain monks went south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu.
2. The Svetambaras were organized under the leadership of Sthulabhadra.

3. Chandragupta (Vikramaditya), the Gupta king gave up his throne under the influence of Jainism.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

117. Which of the following statement is correct regarding passes in the Himalayan Mountains?

- (a) Khyber, Bolan, Kurram and Gomal passes provided easy routes between India and Central Asia.
(b) Passes facilitated movement of people and invasion of Indian subcontinent.
(c) Passes facilitated trade and cultural contacts as missionaries and merchants used these passes to travel.
(d) All the above are correct

118. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

1. Bhikkhu	Jain Monks who renounced their family and led simple life
2. Vihara	A place where monks worshipped.
3. Avesta	A book which contains teachings of Iranian prophet Zoroaster.
4. Jaina	A person who has conquered all his desires.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

119. Which of the following philosophy describes the world with the terms, 'anicca', 'anatta' and 'dukkha'?

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

120. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Buddhist split into Sthaviravadins and Mahasanghikas after 2nd Buddhist Council.
2. Sthaviravadins belongs to Vajrayana Buddhism.
3. Sarvastivadins belongs to Mahayana Buddhism.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

121. With reference to Buddhism, consider the following statements:

1. Padampani is related to the power of Buddha.
2. Vajrapani is related to the Bodhisattva of Compassion.
3. Manjusri is related to Wisdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

122. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I (Literary/Poetic work)	List II (Famous writers)
1. Buddhacharita	Harisena
2. Milind panho	Nagsena
3. Saundarananda	Ashvaghosa
4. Abhijatshakuntalam	Kalidasa

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

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

123. In the context of the Mauryan rule, consider the following statements:

1. The Mauryan bureaucracy was not as elaborate as that of the Nandas.
2. Slaves were mostly employed in agricultural operations.
3. Mauryan pillars were made of single piece of sandstone.
4. Adhyakshas were appointed to regulate the economic activities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

124. Consider the following statements regarding Alexander's invasion:

1. Alexander was the first Persian king to invade India.
2. Famous battle of Hydaspes was fought between Alexander the Great and Porus.
3. Hathigumpha inscription in Taxila gives detailed account of Alexander's victory.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

125. Consider the following statements with respect to the Paleolithic period:

1. No open air sites were found during this period.
2. Caves and rock shelters were found in plains and foothill zones of the hill ranges.

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

126. With reference to the Palaeolithic phase in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Soanian tradition is part of the East Asian chopper chopping tool tradition.
2. Singi Talav in Rajasthan is an important site for choppers, scrapers and points from the Lower Palaeolithic phase.
3. The Mousterian industry is a Lower Palaeolithic tradition of tool making used by Neanderthals in Africa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

127. Consider the following pairs:

Rivers	Associated Stone Age Sites
1. Indus River	Palaeolithic Sites
2. Godavari River	Mesolithic Sites
3. Bolan River	Neolithic Sites

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

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

128. With reference to the microliths of the Mesolithic culture, consider the following statements:

1. They were found in geometric shapes of a triangle or trapeze.
2. These tools were used for harvesting and exploitation of large artifacts.
3. The earliest discovery of microliths was made in the rock-shelters of Karnataka.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

129. Archaeologists have arranged human history into Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age based on?

- (a) Extent of urbanisation
- (b) State of the economy
- (c) Tool making skills of people
- (d) Development of agriculture

130. Which of the following developments took place during the Bronze Age?

1. Elaborate social institutions
2. Division of labour
3. Village developed as centre of activities
4. Rise of religions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

131. Which of the following elements depict that the Indus Valley civilization showed intellectual development among humans?

1. Metallurgy
2. Philosophical Systems
3. Standardized systems of weights
4. Developments in science and medicine

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

132. Consider the following pairs with respect to the Indus Valley Civilization

IVC Sites	Archaeological findings
1. Dholavira	Giant water reservoir
2. Lothal	Human skeletons
3. Kalibangan	Regular drainage system
4. Banawali	Potteries marked by graffiti

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

133. With reference to the construction during the Harappan Civilisation, consider the following statements:

1. Bricks of standardized ratios were used during this period.
2. Gypsum mortar was used in the construction of various buildings.

3. Public buildings were constructed during this period to be used for common purposes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

134. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley Civilization:

1. Cotton may be the most commonly preserved form of textile in the Indus cities.
2. No decoration or embroidery were found on the cloths.

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

135. Which among the following is the least possible reason for decline of Indus valley civilisation?

- (a) Over- grazing, and excessive cutting of trees for fuel and farming by Harappans.
(b) Decline in the lapis lazuli trade with Mesopotamia.
(c) The creation of natural dam in the lower Indus due to the tectonic changes.
(d) A sudden rise in the Arabian Sea coastline of west Pakistan.

136. Consider the following statements with reference to Philosophy of 'Upanishads':

1. The Upanishads mostly focused on ritualistic details and sacrificial traditions.
2. The Upanishads teach that brahman resides in the atman.
3. There are six stages in life according to the Upanishads.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

137. Consider the following statements regarding Indus Valley Civilization:

1. The Harappans largely made use of Irrigation canals for agriculture.
2. There was flourishing internal trade between the Harappan cities.
3. The Harappans had trading relations with the Oman, Afghanistan and Turkmenistan.
4. They produced agriculture products only for their subsistence use.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

138. Which of the following factors was/were responsible for the growth of Indus valley civilization?

1. Fertile nature of vast plains along the Indus.
2. Total absence of social inequality among the people.
3. The availability of diversified resourceful area.
4. Autonomy provided by decentralized administration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

139. "Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana" often mentioned in ancient India is used for which of the following?

- (a) Religious texts composed during Gupta period.
(b) Indian Punch Marked coins minted by the various Janpadas.
(c) Tolls and customs on goods collected during Chola empire.
(d) The Hindu text containing the history of various Janapads.

140. Consider the following pairs

Terms	Meanings
1. Karmakara	Peasants
2. Krsaka	Hired labourers
3. Rajjugahaka	Officials who measured the agricultural land

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

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

141. Which among the following were major cities during the Mahajanapadas?

1. Kausambi
2. Kushinara
3. Shravasti
4. Kalinga

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

142. With reference to Mahajanapadas, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Sixteen Mahajanapadas were mentioned in the Buddhist literature Anguttara Nikaya.

2. The kingdoms of Mahajanapadas were extended upto the river Godavari in the South.

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

143. Which of the following characteristics is correct regarding Gana-Sangha that existed in "600- 100 BCE"?

- (a) The method of governance in gana-sanghas system was based on democracy.
- (b) Gana-Sanghas generally occupied the hilly and less fertile areas.
- (c) The gana-sanghas followed the Vedic traditions.
- (d) No form of slave system existed among gana-sangha.

144. With reference to the buildings of the Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following statements:

- 1. The raised height of the citadel enabled better attacking positions for the Harappans.
- 2. The Great Bath was most likely used for ritual cleansing.

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

145. Which of the following statements regarding differences and similarities between the Harappan and the Mesopotamian Civilisations is correct?

- (a) The script of both the civilisations remains undeciphered
- (b) The usage of seals was unique to the Harappan civilisation
- (c) Both the civilisations used grid town planning in their settlements
- (d) Both the civilisations were characteristically urban in nature

146. With reference to the Seals of the Harappan civilisation, consider the following statements:

- 1. No seals depicting cows or horses have been found
- 2. All the seals had inscriptions on one side and an image on the other
- 3. The famous Pashupati seal depicts five types of animals

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

147. With reference to the Indus Valley Civilisation, consider the following:

Assertion (A): People of Harappan civilisation consumed alcoholic beverages

Reason (R): Distilleries have been excavated in Harappan civilisation sites

For the Assertions (A) and Reason (R), choose the correct alternative from the following:

- (a) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A
- (b) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation for A
- (c) A is correct, but R is not
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct

148. Consider the following statements with reference to 'mahajanapadas' in ancient India:

- 1. The Pali canon refers to 'Nagara' which was a fortress or town.
- 2. 'Nigamas' were the market towns.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

149. With reference to Jainism during Gupta Period, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Pataliputra was the most important centre of Jainism during this period.
- 2. There was large scale persecution of Jains during this period in order to promote Bhagavatism.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

150. Which among the following are considered as sources of important information on Mauryan empire in ancient India:

- 1. Mahavamsa
- 2. Divyavadana
- 3. Dipavamsa
- 4. Puranas

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

151. Consider the following passage:

This Greek ruler concluded an important treaty with Chandragupta Maurya. He ceded to Chandragupta the territories of Arachosia (the Kandahar area of south-east Afghanistan), Gedrosia (south Baluchistan), and Paropomisadai (area between Afghanistan and the Indian subcontinent). Chandragupta is said to have reciprocated by gifting

500 war elephants to this ruler. Alongside this treaty, the general rights of intermarriage between the Greeks and the Indians were also acknowledged.

Which of the following ruler has been referred in the above-given passage?

- (a) Sandracottus
- (b) Seleucus
- (c) Alexander
- (d) Plutarch

152. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Kalinga was not under the suzerainty of Mauryas when Ashoka inherited the throne.

Reason (R): Bindusara had lost the region of Kalinga in an earlier battle with Nanda kings.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true

153. Consider the following statements with reference to the prevailing socio-political and economic conditions during Mauryan era in ancient India:

1. Mauryan empire was largely a centralized bureaucratic empire.
2. The State attempted to establish a cultural homogeneity.
3. Arthashastra mentions the use of different kinds of iron during the Mauryan era.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

154. Consider the following statements with reference to the socio-economic conditions during the Mauryan Empire in ancient India:

1. There was the widespread use of metallic money for transactions in cash in Urban economy.
2. The salaries of the officials were paid in cash.
3. Some artisans were exempt from payment of taxes because they rendered compulsory labour

services to the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

155. With reference to ancient Indian history, the term 'Saptanga' put forward by Kautilya, refers to which of the following:

- (a) It refers to a system of seven constituent parts of the state.
- (b) It is term used for seven key ministers needed to run the state.
- (c) A ritual performed to declare the victory of the Emperor over seven kingdoms spread over South Asia.
- (d) It refers to the seven inter-related and inter-laced limbs of the society essential to maintain peace and harmony.

156. Consider the following statements with reference to Mauryan Empire in Ancient India:

1. The recruitment to the army was not limited to the Kshatriyas.
2. As per Megasthenes, there was no concept of slavery in India.
3. Ashokavadana is a key text in Pali literature that refers to Ashoka's reign in India.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

157. Consider the following statements with reference to Ashoka's policy of Dhamma:

1. Dhamma was not formulated as any particular religious faith.
2. Certain welfare measures were included in the working of the policy of Dhamma.
3. The policy of Dhamma also laid stress on non-violence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



SOLUTIONS

1.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option c is correct. Farmers in Indus valley civilization were the first to weave cotton textiles. It was predominantly a secular civilisation and the religious element, though present, did not dominate the scene.

2. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. No building has been discovered at any Harappan site that can be positively identified as a temple, but the Great Bath at Mohenjo-daro may have been used for ritual purposes.

Statement 2 is correct. A seal with male figure sitting in a logic posture with a trident-like headgear, surrounded by animals, has been found. Figurines resembling a female deity have been found. They suggest worship of Mother Goddess.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There is no proof to conclude that people of Indus Valley Civilization employed horses.

3. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

In addition to deciphering Brahmi, Prinsep also deciphered the 'Kharosthi' script, an ancient script used in the North-Western regions of India to write Sanskrit and Prakrit. For this, he used the coins of the Indo-Greek kings that had ruled Punjab. These coins had the names of the rulers written in Greek on one side and in Kharosthi on the other.

These edicts were deciphered by British archaeologist and historian James Prinsep in the 19th century.

4. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Rig Vedic charioteers used **varma (coats of mail) and sipra/sironastra (helmets)**. They were also equipped with **asi (swords), hanas (arrows) and ilhianus (bows)**. But in Indus Valley civilization there is no proof of this.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Harappan men and women wore ornaments made of **gold, silver, copper, bronze and semi-precious stones**. Harappans did not know iron.

Statement 3 is correct. There are many prayers in the Rigveda for **cattle, children (especially sons), and horses**. Horses were yoked to chariots that were used in battles, which were fought to capture cattle. Whereas there is **no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of a horse**.

5. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the early sects of **Buddhism**. The Sautrāntikas held the Buddhist sutras are central to their views, over and above the ideas presented in the Abhidharma literature.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Sarvāstivādin** was one of the early Buddhist schools established around the reign of Asoka. It was particularly known as an **Abhidharma tradition**, with a unique set of seven Abhidharma works. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form. It believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present.

6. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Maitreya (Sanskrit) or Metteyya (Pali) is regarded as a future Buddha of this world in Buddhist eschatology. In some Buddhist literature, such as the Amitabha Sutra and the Lotus Sutra, he is referred to as Ajita.

7. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Sthanakavasi is a modern subset of the Shvetambara sect of Jainism. The group is also sometimes called the Dhundhia. **The Sthanakavasi prefers performing religious duties at a secular place such as a monks' meetinghouse (sthanak) rather than at a temple.** They differ from the Shvetambara sect in its rejection of image worship and temple ritual. The subset was founded in the 17th century by Lava of Surat.

8. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is correct. **Chanhu-daro** is an archaeological site belonging to the **Indus Valley Civilization**. The site is located south of Mohenjo-daro, in Sindh, Pakistan. The settlement was inhabited between 4000 and 1700 BCE, and is considered to have been a centre for manufacturing carnelian beads.

Statement b is correct. The ancient site at **Kot Diji** was the forerunner of the Indus Civilization. The occupation of this site is attested already at 3300 BCE. The remains consist of two parts; the citadel area on high ground (about 12 m), and outer area.

Statement c is incorrect. **Sohgaura is not a harappan site.** It is a village on the banks of the Rapti River, in the Gorakhpur District, Uttar Pradesh. The earliest known copper-plate, known as the **Sohgaura copper-plate**, is a **Mauryan record that mentions famine relief efforts**.

Statement d is correct. Desalpur, a small settlement in Kutch, had a stone and rubble wall and may have been a port in the Indus Valley civilization.

9. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Kanganahalli, near Sannati, is an important Buddhist site in Kalaburagi district, Karnataka excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). It **contains a sculpture-portrait of Emperor Ashoka — the only available image of the Mauryan emperor**, which is considered the most important thing found in the excavation. Another important finding of the Kanganahalli excavation include a **stone sculptured slab bearing the name Ranyo Ashoka**. It is the first-ever sculpture of Asoka with his name inscribed.

10. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Ashoka proclaimed that: Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely.

11. Solution: (d)

Exp: Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: There are several types of enslavement that is given in Arthashastra. One of the prime methods of enslavement was to have a person as a slave as a result of judicial punishment for some sort of criminal demeanor.

Statement 2 is correct: There were variety of protection offered to the slaves, especially to the women slaves. As per the Arthashastra, When a child is begotten on a female slave by her master, both the child and its mother shall at once be recognised as free.

Statement 3 is correct: According to the Arthashastra, if a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master, the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son.

12. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The Edicts of Ashoka are a collection of 33 inscriptions on the Pillars of Ashoka as well as boulders and cave walls made by the Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire during his reign from 269 to 232 BC

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Dhauili Rock edict is located in dhauili hills, close to 10 kms from **Bhubneshwar in Odisha**. The edicts are engraved on a large piece of rock, written in Pali. The rock edict is located near the historical sight of the Kalinga war which is said to transform Samrat Ashok

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Erragudi or Yerragudi rock edict is located in **Kurnool district in Andhra Pradesh**. The inscriptions were one of the important treasures of Mouryan king Ashoka (269-231 BCE) falling under major and minor rock inscriptions.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Jaugada is the **second place in Odisha** where there is a major Ashokan rock edict. Ashoka's inscription in Jaugada is on a rock face about 30 feet long and 15 feet high. The rock edict inscriptions, engraved in Prakrit language in Brahmi script, have information about the better administrative policies based on Ashoka's humanitarian consideration.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: **Kalsi** is a small town located in between Chakrata and Dehradun on the banks of Yamuna River in **Uttarakhand**. The site of Ashoka's inscriptions at Kalsi is singularly unique as it is the only place in North India where the great Mauryan emperor has inscribed the set of the 14 rock edicts.

1.2. Practice Questions

13. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: In 13th Major Rock Edict, it is inscribed that the Beloved of the Gods considers **victory by dhamma to be the foremost victory**. After the Kalinga war, Asoka adopted the policy of dhammaghosha i.e., cultural conquest in place of the policy of bherighosha i.e., physical occupation.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Special officers, known as **dhamma mahamattas** were appointed by Asoka to spread the message of dhamma.

Rajukas were responsible for the administration of justice in his empire.

Statement 3 is correct. Asoka's dharma was not a narrow dharma. It cannot be regarded as a sectarian faith. The broader objective of Asoka's dhamma was **to preserve social order**. Its principles were simple and universally applicable. His teachings were meant to strengthen institution of family and the existing social classes.

14. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is correct. In the age of the Rig Veda, **differentiation based on occupations** had started but this division was **not very sharp**. We hear of a family in which a member says, "I am a poet, my father is a physician and My mother is grinder. Earning livelihood through different means we live together..."

Statement b is correct. Society was largely tribal and egalitarian since economy was pastoral and not food producing, so, the scope for collecting regular tributes from the people was very limited. Thus, tribal elements in the society were stronger and social divisions based on collection of taxes or accumulation of landed property was absent.

Statement c is correct. Tribal society was divided into three groups – warriors, priests and the people. **The fourth division called the shudras appeared towards the end of Rig Vedic period. It is mentioned for the first time in the tenth book of the Rig Veda.**

Statement d is incorrect. Ashramas or four stages of life were **not well established** during Vedic times. In the post-Vedic texts we hear of **four Ashramas- Brahmachari, grihastha, vanaprastha and sannyasin**. Only the first three are mentioned in the later Vedic texts; **the fourth stage had not been well established in later Vedic times though ascetic life was not unknown.**

15. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is correct. The **Brahmanical** influence was confined to small part of the Tamil territory and only to the **upper levels of Tamil society**.

Statement b is correct. The Pandyas are first mentioned by **Megasthenes**, who says that their kingdom was celebrated for pearls. He also speaks of its being ruled by a woman, which may suggest some **matriarchal influence in the Pandya society**.

Statement c is incorrect. The ruling class was called **arasar (and not enadi)**. Captains of the army were given the title of enadi.

Statement d is correct. During sangam age, chief centre of political power of **Cholas** lay at **Uraiyar** which was noted for its **cotton trade**. One of the main sources of the wealth of the Cholas was trade in cotton cloth.

16. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: As Jainism did not very clearly differentiate itself from the Brahmanical religion, it could not attract masses on a large scale. However, **it spread into south and west India where the Brahmanical religion was weak.**

Statement 2 is correct: Spread of Jainism in Karnataka is also attributed to Chandragupta Maurya. According to historical Jain accounts, **Chandragupta Maurya** renounced his throne and **become a Jaina monk**. He came to **Karnataka where he joined Bhadrabahu** as a monk. **Chandragupta Maurya** lived as ascetic there for some time before fasting to death as per the Jain practice of Sallekhana.

Statement 3 is correct: According to Jaina historical accounts, a **great famine** is said to have taken place in Magadha. The famine lasted twelve years and in order to protect themselves, many Jains migrated to the south under the leadership of **Bhadrabahu**. **The rest of them stayed back in Magadha under the leadership of Sthalabahu**. The emigrant Jains spread Jainism in south India.

17. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement a is correct. Indian legal and judicial system originated in this period. Formerly people were governed by the tribal law which did not recognize any class distinction. But by now tribal community had been clearly divided into four classes-brahmanas, kshatriyas, vaishyas and shudras.

Statement b is incorrect. Although the Brahmanical law book took into account the social status of the different varnas in framing their laws, they did **not ignore the customs of the non-Vedic tribal groups**.

Statement c is correct. Dharmasutras laid down the duties of each of the four varnas and **Civil and criminal law came to be based on the varna division**. The higher the varna purer it was. All kinds of disabilities were imposed on the Shudras. They were deprived of religious and legal rights and relegated to the lowest positions in society.

Statement d is correct. In many cases, **Punishments for criminal offences** were governed by the idea of revenge. It meant **tooth for tooth and eye for eye**.

18. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In Mauryan dynasty, **Samaharta** was in charge of collection of revenue from various parts of the kingdom and looked after the income and expenditure by supervising the works of the akshapataladhyaksha (Accountant General). Sources of revenue as listed in the Arthashastra, include that of cities, land, mines, forests, roads, tolls, fines licences, manufactured products, merchandise of various kinds and precious stones.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The chief source of revenue during Mauryan times was the **land tax** which was one-sixth to one-fourth of the produce and was collected by the revenue officer, agronomoi, who measured the land, levied the tax and collected it.

Statement 3 is correct. The accountant-General kept the accounts both of the kingdom and the royal household. He was assisted by a body of clerks called **Karmikas**.

19. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. First Buddhist Council: - It was held soon after the **Mahaparinirvan** of the Buddha, around **483 BC** under the patronage of King **Ajatshatru**. It was presided by **Mahakasyapa**, a monk. The council was held in the Sattapani cave at **Rajgriha**. The council was held with the purpose of preserving Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples. During this council, all the teachings of the Buddha were divided into two Pitakas, namely: **Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka**.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Second Buddhist Council: - It was held at **Vaishali in Bihar** under the patronage of **King Kalasoka** while it was presided by **Sabakami**. It was called to discuss monastic practices, in particular whether monks could be allowed to handle money.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Third Buddhist Council: - It was held in **250 BC** at **Pataliputra** under the patronage of King **Ashoka**. It was presided by **Moggalliputta Tissa**. In this Council the philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of the Buddha were collected into the third Pitaka called **Abbidhamma Pitaka**.

Pair 4 is correctly matched. Fourth Buddhist Council:
- It was held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir. It was presided by Vasumitra. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka of Kushan Empire. Buddhism was divided into two sects namely Mahayan and Hinayan. A thorough discussion took place on some difficult passages of the scriptures and these discussions were compiled in the form of commentaries known as 'Vibhasha sastras'.

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is correct. Nagarjuna was a contemporary of the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni (130-150 A.D.) and spent the latter part of his career in the monastery built by him at Bhramaragiri (Sripavata). The Manjusrimalakalpa and Tibetan sources contend that Nagarjuna had the Amaravati stupa renovated, enclosed and ornamented with the assistance of this King.

Option b is correct. His philosophy of the "middle way" (madhyamaka) based around the central notion of "emptiness" (śūnyatā). Emptiness (sunyata) is a concept which does not mean "non-existence" or "nihility" (abhava), but rather the lack of autonomous existence (nihsvabhava).

Option c is incorrect. In Nāgārjuna's discussion of causation we usually find him investigating a set of alternative ways in which cause and effect could be related. Each of these is subsequently found to be unsatisfactory. As a result, Nāgārjuna does not conclude that causation is impossible, but that our understanding of the causal relation must be based on some faulty premiss. This premiss is the presupposition that **cause and effect exist with their own svabhāva**. What this means is that they are qualitatively distinct, independent objects.

Option d is correct. Nagarjuna is often referred to as "the second Buddha", who once again set in the motion the wheel of Dharma, by Tibetan and East Asian Mahayana (Great Vehicle) traditions of Buddhism. Nagarjuna offered sharp criticisms of Brahminical and Buddhist substantialist philosophy, theory of knowledge, and approaches to practice.

21. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The term 'microlith' is strictly to be applied only to **tools made on microblades or bladelets** having a maximum length of 50 mm and a width of 12 mm or occasionally on small flakes, by blunting one or more margins by steep retouch.

Statement 2 is correct. They are associated with **Mesolithic age**. The technological hall mark of this period are tiny stone tools or 'microliths'.

Statement 3 is correct. Microliths were **too small to be used as tools individually**; instead, they were used as components of tools and weapons by being hafted in bone, wood or reed handles and shafts.

22. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The chief subjects of the prehistoric paintings are **scenes of wild animals, hunting, trapping and fishing**. Less common are depictions of daily life, dancing, singing, playing musical instruments, celebrating birth, and grieving sickness and death.

Statement 2 is incorrect. They are made in red and white colours and less commonly in green, yellow and black colours derived from minerals in the rocks and earth.

Statement 3 is incorrect. These cave paintings show tremendous similarity to the aboriginal rock paintings of the Savanna regions of Australia, the paintings done by pygmies of the Kalahari Desert and the Paleolithic Lascaux cave paintings of France.

23. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The dead were buried in the residences in pit burials, in which animal pets like dogs were also buried.

Statement 2 is correct. People used tools made of polished stones as well as bones. It was characterised by absence of microliths.

Statement 3 is correct. Neolithic in Kashmir Valley appears to be migration from outside. As presence of Mesolithic stage was not established here. Perhaps one of the groups from West Asia had reached this Valley. The physical features of the skeletons from Burzohom bear similarities with West Asian population.

24. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ahar culture is also known as the Banas culture. The latter term is derived from the name of the valley in which most of the sites of this culture are located. It is among the earliest Chalcolithic cultures of India.

Statement 2 is correct. Ahar culture, kayatha culture and Malwa culture are associated with Chalcolithic culture.

- **The Kayatha culture:** Located in Chambal and its tributaries.
- **The Malwa culture** is the most predominant chalcolithic culture of central India, with a wide distribution of sites almost all over Malwa region.
- **The Ahar culture** is among the earliest Chalcolithic cultures of India. The culture has been named after the type site Ahar, in District Udaipur, Rajasthan.

25. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In Jorwe culture considerable progress in **ceramic technology** is seen. The painted pottery was wheel-made and well-fired. Four pottery kilns have so far come to light through excavations.

Statement 2 is incorrect. A noteworthy feature of the

Jorwe culture is the mode of disposal of the dead. A substantial number of burials were exposed in Inamgaon and Daimabad. Many child burials were found **in urns laid in pits**. In case of adults, the portion below the ankles was chopped off.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Religious beliefs were reconstructed from the presence of terracotta figurines. Two figurines belonging to late Jorwe culture found from Inamgaon have been identified as **proto-Ganesh**, which was worshipped for success before embarking on an undertaking. Headless figurines were found at Inamgaon, which have been likened with the **Goddess Visira** of the Mahabharata.

26. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1. Bagor is a Mesolithic site located in Rajasthan. It is the largest Mesolithic site in India. One of the earliest evidences of domestication of animals and fire are found here.

Option 2. The Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka are located in the foothills of the Vindhyan Mountains in central India (in Madhya Pradesh). Bhimbetka is a site that spans the prehistoric Paleolithic and Mesolithic periods. It is known for its cave paintings.

Option 4. Renigunta located in Andhra Pradesh is a stone age site mostly of Upper Paleolithic age. Blade and burin industry is found here.

Option 3. Gudiyam caves are rock shelters in the state of **Tamil Nadu** belonging mostly to the Paleolithic age.

27. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Though animals were painted in a naturalistic style, **humans were depicted only in a stylistic manner.**

Statement 2 is correct. Some of the Bhimbetka rock shelters corresponding to Mesolithic period include **themes of early dancing and hunting.** In general, the themes of paintings found at Bhimbetka are of great variety, ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images.

Statement 3 is correct. The paints were made by grinding various rocks and minerals. They got red from haematite (known as geru in India). The green came from a green variety of a stone called chalcedony. White might have been made out of limestone.

28. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Neolithic settlers were the **earliest farming communities.** They broke the ground with stone hoes and digging sticks at the end of which ring stones weighing one to half a kilogram were fixed. In any case, these

Statement 2 is correct. During the Neolithic phase, **several settlements became acquainted the domestication of animals.** Fire-baked earthen figurines found suggest that they kept a large number of cattle, besides sheep and goats.

Statement 3 is correct. Pottery first appears in this phase, with handmade pottery in the early stage. The **Neolithic people used foot wheels to make pots.**

29. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given one of the earliest evidences (c. 2800 BC) **ploughed** agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation.

Statement 2 is incorrect. While fortification is found in most of the sites of Harappan civilization, there have been **a few sites where no evidence of fortification has been found.** Chanhudaro in Sindh is one such example.

Statement 3 is incorrect. **Red and Black pottery type is found in Harappan settlements mostly.** Northern Black Polished Ware is associated with urban Iron Age Indian culture of the Indian Subcontinent, lasting c. 700–200 BCE succeeding the Painted Grey Ware culture and Black and red ware culture. It developed beginning around 700 BCE, in the late Vedic period.

30. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Harappan script is mainly **pictographic** with symbols as letters. More than 400 pictographic symbols have been counted so far in the seals of Harappan civilization.

Statement 2 is correct. Most of the inscriptions have **5-6 symbols** with longest inscription having only 26 symbols. Further, no dual language inscription from the Harappan period has been found making it difficult to decipher the script.

Statement 3 is correct. Most of the inscriptions seem to be written from **right to left** as the symbols are more compressed to the left are compressed together but, in some instances, it seems to be boustrophedon i.e. right to left and left to right in alternative lines.

31. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Harappan **weights were mainly made out of stone and marble.** Some of the earliest weights were spherical with a flat top and bottom, but all of the later ones were cut to be cube shaped.

Statement 2 is correct. The Harappan civilization used a well-developed system of weights and measures called the **binary** system. The weights were usually in the ratio of 1/16. Similar system was followed up to modern times in India with one rupee consisting of 16 annas.

32. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option a is correct. The figure of **Mother Goddess** has been discovered on a huge storage jar in the Malwa culture pottery style of Chalcolithic period. She is depicted to be flanked by a crocodile. It is also present in Harappan sites. Bull worship is common in both the cultures.

Option b is incorrect. **Pashupati shiva** is found on seals of Harappan culture. Such figure is absent in chalcolithic site. Though some scholars believe that a painting on jar from chalcolithic site of daimabad resembles **pashupati mahadeva**. But there is no conclusive evidence for it

Option c is incorrect. Two figurines from inamgaon belonging to late jorwe culture have been identified as **proto ganesh**, who is worship for success. Such figurine is absent in harappan culture.

33. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Spindle whorls** have been discovered at the Chalcolithic site in Maharashtra along with cotton, flax and silk threads indicating that people of this age manufactured cloth and knew spinning and weaving.

Statement 2 is correct. At Chalcolithic sites in Maharashtra like Inamgaon, **burial earns buried in north to south position** have been excavated under the floors of houses along with copper pots and objects for use in the afterlife.

Statement 3 is correct. The period is characterized as the beginning of **social inequalities** as some graves of children have revealed copper bead necklaces while other graves have only earthen pots with no beads. Size of the graves varied vastly for different strata of people.

34. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Although there is little evidence of extensive use of plough in **Harappan period** but **plough was introduced by harappans of Kalibangan, Rajasthan**. The Aryans also utilized the plough for farming as documented in the Rig Veda,

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **burnt bricks** was introduced by **Harappans**. They had standard system of bricks. In vedic period bricks were absent.

35. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The cow was the most sacred animal and wars fought over cows were called **Gavisthi** which meant the "search for cows". Cows were also used as gifts to priests.

Statement 2 is correct. The Aryans were brave fighter and developed a high code of warfare. **The regular armies were not maintained** but every able bodied person had to render military service in times of need.

Statement 3 is correct. The kingship was usually hereditary but there are references which suggest that the **people could select a king from the members of a royal family** also.

36. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The family, called **kula**, included many other members besides mothers, fathers, sons and daughters, etc. and also **included the slaves** of the household. The families were large joint family units.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Marriage as an institution was established** though some primitive practices continued.

Statement 3 is correct. There was a strong **preference for sons** and families prayed for great warrior sons to fight in the various tribal wars. There is little mention of the desire for daughters in the Rig Veda

37. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Gods like Indra (rain), Agni (fire), Soma (plants) etc. represented different forces of nature but also had **human functions like Indra (breaker of forts), Agni (intermediary between gods and humans), etc.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. Female deities like Aditi and Ushas, which represented dawn, were worshipped but were less important than male gods.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The **temple was not a Vedic institution**. The dominant mode of worship was through prayers and there are no evidences of temple building. Ritual offerings were made in group prayers where usually the entire tribe assembled around fire.

38. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

The later Vedic people were acquainted with **4 types of pottery: Black-and-red ware, black-slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware**. **Painted Grey Ware** was the primary kind of pottery associated with the people of the later Vedic Age. Black and red ware was encountered by the people of the Later Vedic age when they moved towards eastern Uttar Pradesh and north Bihar. Red or ochre coloured pottery is associated with Later Vedic people settled in western Uttar Pradesh.

39. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Sacrificial offerings** mainly comprised sacrifice of cattle and the guest was known as **Goghana** or one who feeds on cattle. It resulted in destruction of cattle wealth.

Statement 2 is correct. The **person performing the yajana for domestic or public purpose was called Yajamana**. The success of the yajana depended on the correct pronunciation of the prayers and hymns.

Statement 3 is incorrect. While the sacrifices became magnanimous, the **cult of domestic hearth continued**. Domestic sacrifices within the household continued as in the Early Vedic Period.

40. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In the Rig Vedic Age, **prayers were performed by the entire tribe together** and in chorus. People prayed for children, cattle, food, wealth, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In Rig Vedic Age, prayers and sacrifices were performed **without any ritualistic or sacrificial formulae**. Magical powers of these practices were not considered important.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In Later Vedic age people worshipped gods for the same material reasons as in the Rig Vedic age. They worshipped god for ending the miseries of existence. They asked mainly for **praja, pashu, food, wealth etc.**

Statement 4 is correct. **Sacrifices became the dominant mode of worship.** Elaborate sacrifices were made as per the rituals and formulae prescribed by priests.

41. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The types of megalithic structures can be divided into two categories, the **"Polyolithic type"** and the **"Monolithic type"**. In polyolithic type more than one stone is used to make the megalithic structure, example dolmen, cairn, cist. In monolithic type the structure consists of a single stone, example, menhir and stone circle.

Statement 2 is correct. A Menhir is a stone Monolithic standing vertically. It could also exist as part of a group of similar stones. They have different sizes with uneven and square shapes, often tapering towards the top. It is a type of **monolithic megalith.**

Statement 3 is correct. In India, archaeologists trace the majority of the megaliths to the **Iron Age** (1500 BC to 500 BC), though some sites precede the Iron Age, extending up to 2000 BC.

42. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Harappans invented the art of writing just like the people of ancient Mesopotamia. The script of the Harappans is very distinct with its own set of pictographic symbols. **Even though attempts were made to compare the script with contemporary scripts of Egypt and Mesopotamia, no links could be made.** It was concluded that the script of IVC is **indigenous**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Harappan script has **not been deciphered yet.**

Statement 3 is correct: Harappan script is **mainly pictographic**. It means that every symbol does not represent a letter, rather it represents an idea, sound, or object.

43. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement a is correct: A **standard system of weights and measures facilitated** the conduct of trade and commerce with other regions like Mesopotamia.

Statement b is correct: **Weighing scales used multiples**

of 16 such as 16, 64, 160, 320 etc. This tradition of using multiples of 16 continued in India up to modern times as well. For ex – till recently, one rupee is equal to 16 annas.

Statement c is incorrect: The Harappans **had tools to measure length as well. Sticks inscribed with measure marks have been found.**

Statement d is correct: **Measuring implements made of bronze** have been found in archeological excavations. Even if that fact is not known it is known that bronze was widely used in the IVC. Hence it makes sense that bronze was also used to make tools of measurement.

44. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The major differentiation existed between people on the basis of 'Varna' or color. **Thus, the people who did not belong to the Vedic tribes were termed as dasa Varna.** They are said to have had an alien language and worshiped different gods.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **The members of the Brahman 'Varna' usually functioned as priests.** The Kshatriyas were associated with the political functions, the Vaishyas were mostly agriculturists and the Shudras were the servile class.

Statement 3 is correct: The initial differentiation later developed into a complex 'Varna system', which in place of the Tribe had divided society into Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra categories. **These categories emerged principally because of frequent inter-tribal and intra-tribal wars, subjugation of the vanquished, appropriation of loot by the war-leaders, and unequal distribution of wealth.**

45. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Rig Veda contains about 250 hymns in praise of Indra who is described as a destroyer of cities and there are 200 hymns in praise of God Agni. Agni was considered to be an **intermediary between heaven and earth** i.e., between gods and men.

Statement 2 is correct: **The early Vedic people worshipped forces of nature and personified them as gods and goddesses.** Indra, Agni, Varuna, Marut were some of their gods while Usha: Aditi, Prithvi were some of their goddesses.

Statement 3 is correct: **The prominent Gods of the early Vedic period like Indra, Agni and Varuna lost their prominence and popularity.** Their place was taken by a new trinity of Gods where Brahma enjoyed the supreme position, while Vishnu became the preserver and Shiva completed the trinity.

46. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: **The Sindhu identical with Indus is the river par excellence of Aryans and it is repeatedly mentioned.** This river was known to the

ancient Indians in Sanskrit as Sindhu and the Persians as Hindu which was regarded by both of them as “the border river”.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Battle of ten kings was fought on the river Parushni, identical with river Ravi, and gave its victory to Sudas.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Chenab River was called Asikni in the Rig-Veda. The name meant that it was seen to have dark-coloured waters.

47. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Jainas believe that the natural and supernatural things of the universe can be traced back to seven fundamental elements. They are jiva, ajivaa, astikaya, bandha, samvara, nirjana, and moksa.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Charvaka philosophy deals with the materialistic philosophy. **Like the Charvakas, the Jains too do not believe in the Vedas, but they admit the existence of a soul.**

Statement 3 is correct: Buddha presented simple principles of life and practical ethics that people could follow easily. **He strongly criticized blind faith in the traditional scriptures like the Vedas.**

48. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Jaina philosophy was first propounded by the tirthankar Rishabha Deva. The names of Ajit Nath and Aristanemi are also mentioned with Rishabha Deva.

Statement 2 is correct: There were twenty-four tirthankaras who actually established the Jaina darshan. The first tirthankar realized that the source of Jaina philosophy was Adinath.

Statement 3 is correct: The twenty fourth and the last tirthankar was named Vardhaman Mahavira who gave great impetus to Jainism.

49. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Nanda dynasty ruled over Magadha when Alexander invaded India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Battle of the Hydaspes was fought in 326 BC between Alexander the Great and King Porus of the Paurava kingdom on the banks of the Jhelum River in the Punjab region of the Indian subcontinent. **The battle resulted in a Greek victory and the surrender of Porus.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. King Ambhi and Porus did not put up a joint front against Alexander.

Ambhi submitted to Alexander, whereas Porus was defeated in the **Battle of the Hydaspes.**

50. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The excavated site of Lothal is the only port-town of the Indus Valley Civilisation. A metropolis with an upper and a lower town had in on its northern side a basin with vertical wall, inlet and outlet channels which has been identified as a tidal dockyard.

Statement 2 is correct: The lengthy coastline of Gujarat is dotted with several ports, which have been engaged in overseas trade since the 3rd millennium B.C. **Dwarka and Bhargukachchha (Broach) were active trading ports during the Vedic times.**

51. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option 1 is correct: The rock shelters on the banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, about twenty kilometres on the Almora– Barechima road, bear these **prehistoric paintings.** **Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh cave.**

Option 2 is correct: The largest and most spectacular rock-shelter is in the Vindhya hills at Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh. **Bhimbetka is located forty-five kilometres south of Bhopal, in an area of ten square kilometres, having about eight hundred rock shelters, five hundred of which bear paintings.**

Option 3 is correct: The granite rocks of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh provided suitable canvases to the Neolithic man for his paintings. **There are several such sites but more famous among them are Kupgallu, Piklihal and Tekkalkota.**

52. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option 1 is correct: The monsoon regime emphasizes the unity of India with the rest of the southeast Asian region. Example of its impact on Indian history: Deficient rainfall led to the collapse of the Mansabdari system, started by Mughal emperor Akbar, in the late 17th century. Similarly, drought interspersed with violent monsoon rains sounded the death knell for the Khmer empire of south-east Asia in the 15th century.

Option 2 is correct: The movement of Indian plate to the north has significant consequences for the physical environment of the Indian subcontinent. Example of its impact on Indian history: The central Himalayan region, extending from Bhutan to Chitral, lies on the fringe of the **great tableland of Tibet.** There has been trade and other contacts between India and Tibet across this frontier.

Option 3 is correct: The Himalayas are young, weak and flexible in their geological structure unlike the rigid and stable Peninsular Block. Example of its impact on Indian history: The **routes** through the eastern mountains are difficult, that has not prevented the flow of cultural influence from Southeast Asia and South China. The region has also witnessed a few military invasions from the east as also the gradual and partly peaceful penetration by people like the Ahoms, from Arakan into the Assam valley.

53. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement a is correct. The Battle of Ten Kings took place near the **Parusni River (Ravi River)** in Punjab.

Statement b is incorrect. The battle didn't remain inconclusive. Fought on the Parushini (present day Ravi river), it gave **victory to Sudas and established the supremacy of the Bharatas.**

Statement c is incorrect. The **Bharatas were a party in the battle** and not the arbitrators.

Statement d is incorrect. **Purus participated in the battle of ten kings** and were the most important from amongst the defeated tribes. Subsequently, the Purus joined hands with the Aryans and formed a ruling tribe called the Kurus.

54. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In the early Vedic Society, women were considered as **equals to their male counterparts.** Women had also **important position** in it. They were educated and they had access to the assemblies. There are also instances of women who composed hymns. They had a right to choose their partners, and could marry late.

Statement 2 is correct. The Early Vedic economy was mainly pastoral and cow was the most important form of wealth. **Agriculture had secondary importance** in the life of the Early Vedic people.

55. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Early Vedic Society was governed by tribal values and norms and was largely **egalitarian.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. Women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development. There were **women poets like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa, Lopamudra and Gargi during the Rig Vedic period.**

Statement 3 is correct. In the early Vedic age, there was **no caste system.** Instead, they were divided into classes. Member of the same family could **pursue different occupations**, arts, crafts and trades and could change it at will. There was hardly any restriction in intermarriage and change of occupation.

56. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Jainism maintains that the chief purpose of human life is to attain moksha or liberation, freedom from all worldly bonds. However, unlike Brahmanical religion, **Jainism does not consider Vedic rituals to be important to attain liberation.**

Statement 2 is correct: Jainism acknowledges the existence of gods, but they do not believe in gods the way other religions do. **They believe in divine beings who are worthy of devotion, but not as creators of the world.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Triratnas are the three most important things in life, through which one can attain liberation. **They are – right knowledge, right faith, and right action. Triratnas are not vows.** The **panchavratas** (five doctrines) are the vows taken up by the followers of Jainism.

57. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The five doctrines of Jainism (panchavratas) are **rules of ethical conduct** for the followers of the religion. **They are – (i) do not commit violence (ii) do not tell a lie (iii) do not steal (iv) do not hoard and (v) observe continence.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Parsvanatha (23rd Tirthankara) laid down the first four principles of Jainism. **Mahavira (24th Tirthankara) added the fifth principle (brahmacharya/continence).**

Mahavira added “brahmacharya” (continence) and not ‘Ahimsa’ (non-violence) as the fifth principle of Jainism. Mahavira did **emphasize upon austerity in his teachings.**

Statement 3 is correct: Swethambaras believed that **both men and women can be Tirthankaras, while digambaras believed that only men can be Tirthankaras.** Swethambaras consider **Mallinatha** to be a woman tirthankara, while digambaras consider **Malli** to be a man.

58. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: As Jainism did not very clearly differentiate itself from the Brahmanical religion, it could not attract masses on a large scale. However, **it spread into south and west India where the Brahmanical religion was weak.**

Statement 2 is correct: Spread of Jainism in Karnataka is also attributed to Chandragupta Maurya. According to historical Jain accounts, **Chandragupta Maurya renounced his throne and become a Jaina monk.** He came to **Karnataka where he joined Bhadrabahu** as a monk. **Chandragupta Maurya** lived as ascetic there for some time before fasting to death as per the Jain practice of Sallekhana.

Statement 3 is incorrect: According to Jaina historical accounts, a **great famine** is said to have taken place in Magadha. The famine lasted twelve years and in order to protect themselves, many Jains migrated to the south under the leadership of **Bhadrabahu. The rest of them stayed back in Magadha under the leadership of Sthalabahu.** The emigrant Jains spread Jainism in south India.

59. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement a is correct: The early Jainas adopted Prakrit to preach their doctrines so that they **could reach the common masses.**

Statement b is correct: The adoption of Prakrit by the Jains helped the growth of this language and its literature. Many regional languages developed out of Prakrit, and Jaina literature contributed a lot to their growth. **Shuraseni** (from which Marathi developed) and **Kannada** are prominent examples.

Statement c is correct: Jainism made the first serious attempt to mitigate the evils of the varna order and the ritualistic Vedic religion. Jainism does not consider Vedic rituals to be important to attain liberation.

Statement d is incorrect: Jaina art and architecture in ancient times was not as rich as Buddhist art and architecture. However, Jainism contributed significantly to art and architecture in medieval times. **Dilwara Jaina temple in Mount Abu** and **Jain temple complex in Palitana** are prominent examples of the rich architecture of Jains in medieval times.

60. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The five major life events in the life of Buddha are called **Panchakalyans**.

1. Birth (elephant)
2. Buddha leaving home (horse) – **Mahabhinishkramana**
3. Buddha's enlightenment (peepal leaf) – **Sambodhi**
4. First sermon/speech of Buddha (wheel) – **Dhammachakraparivartana**
5. Buddha's death (lotus/feet) – **Mahaparinirvana**

61. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The Harappans were well-versed in the craft of making implements out of bronze. Bronze is created by adding tin and copper. The use of bronze is one of the factors for the rise of the Harappan economy and society.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Boat-making was an important activity practiced by Harappans. They built boats to carry their produce to far-off regions, across the Arabian sea. In fact, "Meluha", the term given to the people of the IVC, means "the land of sea-farers".

62. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Harappans did not use metal money. They most probably used **barter system** to conduct their trade.

Statement 2 is correct: Harappans traded with far-off regions like **Afghanistan, Rajasthan, Iran, Mesopotamia, and Central Asia**. There is evidence that the Harappans established a trading center in Afghanistan to facilitate their trade with Central Asia.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Dilmun (present day Bahrain) was an **intermediary trading station between Meluha and Mesopotamia**. It served as the **gateway to trade with Mesopotamia**.

63. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Harappans worshipped a female deity termed "mother goddess". She was depicted as a symbolic form of the earth and represented fertility.

Statement 2 is correct: The Harappans worshipped a male deity named "Pasupati Mahadeva". He was shown in a human form with three heads and two horns. He is shown to be surrounded by four animals – Buffalo, Elephant, Rhino, Tiger. At his feet are shown two deer.

Statement 3 is correct: Seals have been found, which show the reverence that the Harappans had for various kinds of plants and animals. An animal resembling a rhino is considered to be the most sacred animal. **Humped bull** was also considered sacred. Among plants, **peepal tree** was considered sacred.

Statement 4 is incorrect: There is no conclusive evidence of palaces or temples—or even of kings or armies and the largest structures may be the granaries.

64. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Soma was a God associated with plants and drink.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Surya with its sunrays was known as destroyer of darkness or andhkaar.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Maruta was associated with Storm.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Indra was the god of strength, who was invoked to destroy the enemies. He was the God of thunder and was the rainmaker who was asked periodically to release the water. He could not be vanquished

65. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Tribal assemblies e.g. the Gana, Vidatha, Sabha and Samiti are mentioned in the Rigveda.

Statement 2 is correct. The Sabha was the council of select clan members and the Samiti perhaps comprised the whole clan. **Women are allowed to participate in the proceedings of Sabha and Vidhata.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sabha was a select body of elders and advised the king on administration. It also functioned as a court of law and tried criminal cases. The head of the sabha was known as 'Sabhapati'. Samiti was the most popular assembly and included common people. The Samiti mainly dealt with the political business of the state

66. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Indus Valley was predominated by **bronze age culture**. Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed

agricultural field, revealed through an excavation. Plough used at Kalibangan was probably of **wooden and copper and not of iron**.

Statement 2 is correct: Instances of the election of the king appear in the later Vedic texts. Those individuals who were considered to have the best physical and other attributes were elected Raja. The king could also be elected and there are references in Atharva Veda of his expulsion, re-election and restorations to the throne. The King was often elected by an assembly i.e. Samiti. Sabha in the exercise of its judicial functions could remove the King.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Megalithic culture in South India was Iron age culture. Iron objects have been found in almost all the sites from Vidarbha region in Central India to Adichanallur in Tamil Nadu. Iron objects like arrowhead, spearhead, hoes and sickles have also been found.

67. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The Mahajanapada period is between 600BC to 325 BC. There was a total of **16 Mahajanapada**.

- **Matsya mahajanapada** was in today's Rajasthan state in areas around Alwar, Jaipur and Bharatpur. Its capital was Viratnagar.
- **Chedi mahajanapada** was in today's Bundelkhand area and its capital was at Shaktimati.
- **Licchavi** was an ancient republic which existed in Kathmandu, Nepal.
- The Sakyas were a clan in ancient India. They had their independent republican state **Sakya Ganrajya**. Its capital was at Kapilavastu. Gautam Buddha belongs to the Sakya clan. He is called Sakhya Muni "Sage of the Sakyas".

68. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Mahabhinishkramana (The Great renunciation- Buddha leaving home) is represented by **Horse**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Buddha urged **that one should not cling to anything**, including his teachings. The teachings are only **Upaya** (skillful means or expedient tools) and are thus not dogma.

Statement 3 is correct. Buddha presented the **noble eight-fold path (ashtangika marga)** which was based on his **Madhyama pada (Middle way approach)**.

The path taught by the Buddha is often referred to as the Middle Path i.e. **the one between extreme indulgence and extreme asceticism**.

69. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Arhats refers to a perfect person, one who has gained insight into the **true nature of existence and has achieved nirvana**. The Arhat, having freed himself from the bonds of desire, will not be reborn.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Bodhisattva were persons who took vows to help others attain nirvana.

Bodhisattva took the vow to save all **sentient beings from ignorance and the rounds of rebirth and until then, he did not enter Nirvana**. In other words, he did not free himself until he had helped every other being to attain nirvana. The Bodhisattva willingly gets reborn in order to fulfil his vow.

70. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The later Vedic people were acquainted with 4 types of pottery – Black-and-red ware, black-slipped ware, painted grey ware and red ware. Towards the very end of Later Vedic Age around 6th century BC, we see the emergence of 2nd phase of urbanization (1st being Indus Valley Civilization). **This era marked the beginning of the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW).**

71. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1: 1st Buddhist council- Rajgir- The first Buddhist Council was held under the patronage of the king **Ajatashatru**. **Compilations were made** for the Buddha's rules of vinaya (monastic discipline) and of the sutras (instructive aphorisms).

Pair 2: 2nd Buddhist council-Vaishali - second Council was held during the **reign of King Kalasoka**. The council was called mainly **to discuss certain serious differences that arose within the Buddhist Order over the true interpretation of the Buddha's teachings**.

Pair 3: 3rd Buddhist council- Patliputra- Third Council was convened by **Emperor Ashoka** on the request of Moggalliputta Tissa. The Third Council was held primarily to rid the Sangha of corruption and bogus monks. **Compilation of Abhidhamma Pitaka took place.**

Pair 4: 4th Buddhist council- Kashmir-under King Kanishka - This council was held specifically to commit the entire Tipitaka to writing, so that the genuine Dhamma might be lastingly preserved. **It resulted in the division of Buddhism into Hinayana and Mahayana.**

72. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Vinaya Pitaka contains rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.

Statement 2 is correct. Abhidhamma Pitaka concentrates on philosophy and metaphysics. It contains discussions on various topics like ethics, theory of knowledge and psychology.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sutta Pitaka contains dialogues and speeches of Buddha dealing with morality and righteous dharma.

73. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. During the life-time of the Blessed One (Buddha), he was already highly venerated and his aid was invoked by his disciples in their spiritual struggles. **Shrines were built to house relics of Buddha.** So he was **considered a divine being in Mahayana.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Mahayana followers believe in idol or image worship of Buddha. Whereas, Hinayana followers did not believe in idol or image worship.

Statement 3 is correct. Vajrayana Buddhism believes in Tantric rituals as being a faster vehicle for liberation. It was **influenced by Hinduism** and main deity is 'Tara'. According to this school, **mantra is an easy path to achieve Buddhahood.**

74. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

- Mahajanpadas and their capitals:
- Kashi-Varanasi
- Koshala-Shravasti
- Anga- Champa
- Magadha- Rajagir
- Vajji-Vaishali
- Avanti- Ujjain
- Gandhara- Taxila

75. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The use of **iron and iron weaponry** enabled the princes to wage wars on large scale and occupy large territories.

Statement 2 is correct. Development of **new tools and equipment in agriculture** enabled surplus production and enabled the peasants to settle at one place. They could now contribute higher taxes to the ruling prince enabling them to establish large kingdoms.

Statement 3 is correct. **Growing population that provided voluntary and forced labor.** Increasing population and surplus production provided the bases for the emergence of independent states.

76. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1 is correct. The Kingdom of Kosala covered the areas of modern-day northern Uttar Pradesh with capital at Sravasti.

Option 2 is correct. The Kingdom of Kasi had its capital at Varanasi and lay between the Varuna and Asi rivers in eastern Uttar Pradesh

Option 3 is incorrect. The Kingdom of Magadha covered the areas of modern-day of **modern-day Patna and Gaya in Bihar.**

Option 4 is incorrect. The Kingdom of Anga lay to the east of its neighbour and rival, Magadha, and was separated from it by the river Champa in the modern-day Bhagalpur and Munger in the state of Bihar.

77. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During Mauryan period the state controlled almost all spheres of life. **This resulted in vast Mauryan bureaucracy which was more elaborate than any other period of ancient history.**

Statement 2 is correct. According to Arthashastra of Kautilya, slaves were mostly employed in **agricultural operations.** The state-maintained farms, on which large number of slaves were employed.

Statement 3 is correct. Mauryan stone pillars were as shining as the **Northern Black Polished ware.** They were made of single piece of **sandstone.** Capitals were placed on the top which contain beautiful sculptures of lions and bulls.

Statement 4 is correct. As per Arthashastra of Kautilya, the state appointed 27 superintendents i.e. **Adhyakshas to regulate the economic activities** like trade, agriculture, commerce, mining and so on.

78. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The king maintained a **council of ministers** who were known for their wisdom and high officers were chosen from this council.

Statement 2 is correct. **Six committees** with specific functions were formed to administer the capital city of Patliputra. Similarly, Megasthenes describes the administration of the armed forces as comprising of six committees with five members on each.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The territories under the Mauryan empire were **divided in to provinces which were administered by the princes who belonged to the royal dynasty.**

79. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Important functionaries were called as tirthas. **The highest functionaries were ministers (mantrin), high priest (purohita), commander-in-chief (senapati).**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **samaharta** was the highest officer in charge of assessment of taxes. **Sannidhata was the chief custodian of the state treasury and store house.**

Statement 3 is correct. The **Sitadhyaksha** was the superintendent of the agriculture of crown lands or government agricultural farms.

80. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **state controlled almost all the economic activities** which provided the state with ample amount of revenue. This made it possible for the mauryans to maintain such a huge army.

Statement 2 is correct. With the annexation of large territories **new agricultural lands** were brought under cultivation which yielded high income to the state. The

state brought new land under cultivation with the help of cultivators and shudra labourers. The virgin land which was opened to cultivation yielded handsome income to the state in the form of revenue collected from the newly settled peasants.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Ashoka made large grants to the Buddhist monks which left the royal treasury empty. This was one of the reason for decline of Mauryan empire.

81. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Kalinga war did not make Asoka an extreme pacifist. He adopted practical policies to consolidate his empire. He even retained Kalinga after the conquest. **There is also no evidence that he disbanded his huge army after the Kalinga war.**

Statement 2 is correct. After the Kalinga war, Asoka tried to **consolidate his empire through the policy of dhamma**. He asked people to follow the policy of dhamma. At the same time, he threatened people if they violated the established rules of social order and dharma (righteousness).

82. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The edicts of Asoka are 33 inscriptions engraved on pillars, large stones, and cave walls by Asoka (268-232 B.C.). The edicts are comprised of: Minor Rock Edicts, Minor Pillar Edicts, Major Rock Edicts, Major Pillar Edicts.

Option a is incorrect The Minor Rock Edicts are considered among the earliest inscriptions, followed by the Major Rock Edicts. The Pillar Edicts are still later.

Option b is correct. Ashoka himself had designated these edicts as Dhammalipi (Edicts of Piety).

Option c is incorrect. The edicts were **written primarily to explain to the people throughout the empire the principles of Dhamma**. To make principles of Dhamma accessible and understandable to all, he put up edicts or inscriptions at important points throughout the empire and sent messengers of Dhamma outside the empire.

Option d is incorrect. The edicts are written in the Prakrit language and **Brahmi script**, and occasionally in the Kharoshti script (in the northwestern parts of the subcontinent). There are a few inscriptions in Greek and Aramaic as well.

83. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Megasthenes states that there were no slaves in India, but the Arthashastra attests to the existence of slavery in India.

Option b is correct. Arthashastra was written by Vishnu Gupta that describes the polity and governance of the Mauryan period. Vishnu Gupta is the real name of Chanakya or Kautilya who was the prime minister of Chandragupta Maurya.

Option c is incorrect. Mudra Rakshasa written by Vishakhadatta during the reign of the Guptas and gives an account of the rise of Chandragupta Maurya to power.

Option d is incorrect. The literature of the Maurya period was composed either in Sanskrit or **Prakrit or Pali** languages that were commonly used that time.

84. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1 is correct. The Ashokan edicts in the Kharoshti script are found in **north-western parts of** Indian subcontinent.

Option 2 is correct. The Ashokan edicts in the **Greek script are also found in north-western parts of** Indian subcontinent.

Option 3 is correct. The Ashokan edicts in the **Brahmi script are found in most parts of India.**

Option 4 is incorrect. Pali is a language and not a script. Ashokan inscription were not written in Pali language.

85. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is correct. The policy of Dhamma also laid stress on **non-violence**. Non-violence was to be practised by giving up war and conquests and also as a restraint on the killing of animals.

Option b is correct. The policy of Dhamma also included certain welfare measures, like planting of trees, digging of wells, etc. Major Rock Edict II relates to certain measures of **social welfare** which are included in the working of Dhamma.

Option c is correct. Major Rock Edict VIII states that **Dhammayatras (tours)** would be undertaken by the emperor. Dhammayatras enabled the emperor to come into contact with various sections of people in the empire.

Option d is incorrect. The policy held that if people behaved well will **attain heaven**. It never said that they would attain nirvana.

86. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Megasthenes was a **Greek ambassador sent by Seleucus to the court of Chandragupta Maurya**. In his book, **Indika**, he describes in detail the city of Pataliputra and Mauryan administration, society and economy.

Statement 2 is correct. According to the Roman writer Pliny (23 – 79 CE), **Chandragupta Maurya** possessed 600,000 infantry, 30,000 cavalry, and 9,000 elephants. The chariots were estimated at 8,000. He also gives information about **military tactics and naval force**.

Statement 3 is correct. Arthashastra by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya) is an account of **Mauryan administration, economic policy and military strategy**. It also gives details about **statecraft, diplomacy and war**. Kautilya served in the court of **Chandragupta Maurya**.

87. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 B.C.) founded the Maurya dynasty in Magadha, by overthrowing the Nanda dynasty.

Statement 2 is correct. Kautilya, also known as Chanakya, was his chief political adviser. Kautilya adopted the policy of **saam, daam, danda, bhed** to consolidate Chandragupta's empire.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Chandragupta was influenced to accept Jainism by the sage Bhadrabahu

88. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Taxes were collected in both cash and kind. Arthashastra recommends that the revenue collected in kind in the form of grains must be stored as buffer stock for lean periods like droughts and famines.

Statement 2 is correct: **Udaka bhaga**, i.e., a water rate was the fees levied on farmers for use of irrigation sources created and maintained by the state like tanks, canals, etc. It varied from 1/5-1/3 of the produce. This has been mentioned in Kautilya's Arthashastra.

89. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The hymns in the Vedas, especially the Rig Vedas, were mostly designed to ask for everyday material life objects such as rain for crops, more cattle, their health, abundant food, a son to take care of the family, victory over enemies during cattle raids, etc. It was much later towards the end of Later Vedic Period that Upanishads and Vedanta philosophies were composed which talked of higher spiritual and metaphysical concepts like action (karma), purpose of life (purushartha), rebirth, salvation (moksha), etc.

Statement 2 is correct: In the Early Vedic period, Indra was the all-important God, referenced most

number of times in the Rig Veda. In the beginning associated only with thunder and rain, he was later envisioned as a protector God and destroyer of enemies, who was supposed to make the people victorious over enemies during cattle raids.

During the Later Vedic Age, as agriculture became the dominant economic activity, and life became more sedentary, new gods were visualised to reflect the changing life. Now **Prajapati, the creator God became important, as creation had an important place in agricultural societies.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Vedic religion was dominated by male forms of divinity however, there were goddesses too. They were fewer in number, but definitely present there. For e.g. Vak (goddess of speech), Usha (goddess of dawn), etc.

90. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is correct: Although Jainism did not receive as much of state patronage as Buddhism, still some famous and powerful rulers did adopt Jainism as their personal religion and gave generous donations to its missionary activities. For e.g. King Udayin of Magadha, Chandragupta Maurya, King Kharavela of Kalinga, the Chalukyas, the Rashtrakutas (King Amoghavarsha), the Gangas, etc

Statement b is correct: The Jaina monks and nuns preached their message in simple languages like Prakrit and Ardhamagadhi which were spoken by the common masses so that their religion became popular. This was in contrast to Vedic religion which used Sanskrit to conduct its rituals which made it difficult for common masses to understand or relate to it.

Statement c is correct: Creation of monasteries with monks and nuns who had renounced worldly life and dedicated themselves fully to preaching of the religion helped Jainism gain popularity among lay followers who were continuously exposed to Jain teachings. These institutions acted like missionaries which helped popularise and spread the religion to new regions, communities and followers.

Statement d is incorrect: Not having a very distinct break from the orthodox Brahmanical religion acted as a limiting factor in the spread of Jainism, especially in the beginning, as people did not believe it was a separate or distinct faith to be followed exclusively.

91. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Varna organisation did not determine social status in Ganasangha areas. Rituals were not important in this areas.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They did not possess a standing army nor did they have any regular system of revenue collection. However, the sources do refer to taxes imposed on traders.

92. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: At the site of the Sannati major rock inscription in Gulbarga district of Karnataka, a nearby Stupa contains the only surviving engraved rock portrait of Asoka. It shows Asoka sitting on his throne.

Statement 2 is correct: Apart from the regular series of 14 major rock edicts, Asoka had commissioned 2 separate major rock edicts known as the Kalinga Major Edicts. These were installed in the newly conquered territory of Kalinga, at Dhauri and Jaugada, after the Kalinga war. They are not found elsewhere in the Indian subcontinent.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Two other major rock edicts - at Mansehra in Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan and in Kandahar, Afghanistan, are also present outside the

international boundary of modern day India. However, these were included in the peripheral areas under Mauryan control in ancient times.

93. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Sthaviravadins upheld the orthodox Vinaya Pitaka while the other sect favoured the new rules and their further relaxation.

Statement 2 is correct: Within the Shvetambara sect of Jainism, there is a sub sect that believed in **worshipping at temples** and lived in and around them. This sect was known as *Deravasi*.

Statement 3 is correct: At the Second Buddhist Council in Vaishali, one of the sects was the Sthaviravadins (Way of the Elders), while the other was the *Mahasanghika*. It later gave rise to the Mahayana school of Buddhism. They followed an older version of the Vinaya Pitaka as compared to the Sthaviravadins.

94. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement a is correct: Followers of Mahayana faith believed that the aim of all was to aspire to Buddhahood, i.e., becoming an enlightened being like Buddha and becoming a Bodhisattva. This could be done by performing meritorious acts called Paramitas.

Statement b is incorrect: The concept of Arhat is generally found in Theravadin tradition and texts. It describes Arhat as a perfected person, one who

has gained insight into the true nature of existence and has achieved nirvana (spiritual enlightenment). The arhat, having freed himself from the bonds of desire, will not be reborn.

Statement c is incorrect: The concept of Bodhisattva is generally found in Mahayana tradition and texts. Bodhisattva refers to anyone who has generated bodhicitta, a spontaneous wish and compassionate mind to attain Buddhahood for the benefit of all sentient beings.

Statement d is incorrect: In early Buddhism, the term *bodhisattva* is used in the early texts to refer to Gautama Buddha in his previous lives and as a young man in his current life in the period during which he was working towards his own liberation.

95. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: The priests or renunciants practising and preaching the philosophy of heterodox religious sects like Ajivika, Jainism, Buddhism etc, were collectively referred to as *Shramana*. This term has also been used in Asokan Major Rock Edicts.

Statement b is incorrect: The head/ president of craft or artisan guild like corporations in ancient India, called *Srenis*, was known as the Prathama or Pravara.

Statement c is correct: The head of the caravan traders in Gupta Age was referred to as the Sarthavaha.

Statement d is incorrect: The small cultivator, with common rights was generally known by terms like Karshak, Krishibala and Kinass. They had low social and economic status. They generally lived a subsistence lifestyle.

96. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kautilya Arthashastra strongly advocates state supervision and control of trade. The overall supervision and the framing of the commercial policy of the state is entrusted to the *Panyadhyaksha* or the Director of Trade. He was the superintendent of commerce. He was in charge of the control of supply, sale and purchase of commodities.

Statement 2 is incorrect: *Sulkadhyaksha* was the officer in charge of collection of taxes. Trade was an important source of revenue for the State.

Work in the centres where goods were manufactured was looked after by a host of superintendents like the Lohadhyaksha, Sauvarnika etc.

97. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Land tax (bhaga) was the main item of revenue. According to the texts, it was levied at the rate of 1/6th of the produce. But it is possible that in the Mauryan period it was quite high and levied at the rate of 1/4th of the produce.

Statement 2 is correct: The State directly employed some of the artisans like armourers, shipbuilders, builders in stone, etc. They were exempt from payment of tax because they rendered compulsory labour service to the State.

Statement 3 is correct: In case the State falls short of its needs, several fiscal measures for periods of emergency could be made use of. For example one such measure was the levy of *pranaya* which literally meant a gift of affection. This is a tax first mentioned by Panini but elaborated upon for the first time in the Arthashastra. It amounted to 1/3 or 1/4 of the produce according to the nature of the soil. It is usually interpreted as a voluntary gift but once put into practice, in reality it must have become obligatory.

98. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Shulabhadra held the first Council at Pataliputra at about 300 B.C., which compiled the Jaina canon. In that council the sacred teaching of Mahavira were divided into twelve angas.

Statement 2 is correct. The second Jain council was held in Valabhi, Gujarat, in the 5th century CE. It was presided over by Devardhi Kshamasemana and added 12 upangas (minor sections). The present Angas are said to be recompiled in this council of Monks of Svetambara sect. The Jaina monks not only wrote religious treatises but also promoted secular literature. Acharrangasutra, Sutrakritanga, and Kalpasutra are the earliest Jaina

texts. Most of the early Jaina texts were written in **Ardha-Magadhi**, the language of the common people.

99. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: Flake tools are **mostly observed in middle paleolithic period**. These flakes are found in different parts of India and show regional variations.

Statement b is incorrect: In the **Neolithic phase** several settlements came to be acquainted with the cultivation of cereals and the domestication of animals, they needed pots to store food. Hence **pottery first appears** in this phase.

Statement c is incorrect: The characteristic tools of the **mesolithic age** are the **microliths**.

Statement d is correct: **Neolithic settlers were the earliest farming communities**. They broke the ground with the stone hoes and digging sticks at the end of which ring stones weighing one to half a kilogram were fixed.

100. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: **Rig Vedic Aryans were predominantly pastoral people**. Agriculture was well known to them, but it was used mainly **to produce fodder**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Social divisions based on collection of taxes and accumulation of landed property were absent. The society was still tribal and largely egalitarian.**

101. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement a is incorrect. The **brahmanas** first appear in the **Tamil land** in the **Sangam age**. An ideal king was one who never hurt the **brahmanas**. The **kings performed Vedic sacrifices; the brahmanas**, who were the followers of the **Vedas**, **conducted disputations**.

Statement b is correct. **Civil and military offices were held under both the Cholas and Pandyas by vellalas or rich peasants.**

Statement c is correct. Trade, both local and long-distance constituted an important source of revenue. Spoils of war further added to royal income. Though the real foundation of war and polity lay in regular income from agriculture.

Statement d is correct. **Sharp social inequalities were noticed in the Sangam age. The rich lived in houses of brick and mortar, and the poor in huts and humbler dwellings.** In the cities rich merchants lived in the upper storey of their houses. It is not however clear whether rites and religion were used to maintain social inequalities. The emergence of the **brahmanas** and the ruling caste was noticed, but the acute caste distinctions of later times did not exist in the early Sangam age.

102. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Indo-Gangetic plain is being drained by large number of rivers. These rivers make the soil in the region fertile. Due to its **fertility and productive wealth, this region became a source of temptation and attraction for foreign invaders**. And thus, various battles were fought to gain possession of these plains.

Statement 2 is correct: River banks and the confluence of the rivers in the Indo-Gangetic plain has contributed to the rise of urban centres. Like the Harappan civilization on the banks of Indus, cities like Banaras, Allahabad, Agra, Delhi on Ganga and Yamuna.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Rivers in this region served as **arteries of commerce and communication**. As in ancient times it was difficult to make roads, and so men and material were moved by boat.

103. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is correct: The corpus of Sangam literature includes **Tolkappiyam**, **Ettutogai**, **Pattuppattu**, **Pathinenkilkanakku**, and the two epics – **Silappathigaram** and **Manimegalai**. **Tolkappiyam authored by Tolkappiyar is the earliest of the Tamil literature. It is a work on Tamil grammar**, but it provides information on the political and socioeconomic conditions of the Sangam period.

Option b is correct: **The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga mentions about Tamil kingdoms.** The excavations at Arikamedu, Poompuhar, Kodumanal and other places reveal the overseas commercial activities of the Tamils.

Option c is correct: The **Cheras** ruled over parts of modern Kerala. Their **capital was Vanji/ Karuvur** and their important seaports were Thondi and Muchiri.

Option d is incorrect: **Ilango Adigal, was the author of Silappathikaram.**

104. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: **Lower Palaeolithic phase** is the early Stone Age (Approx. between 5,00,000-50,000 BC). It covers the greater part of ice-age. **Tools used in this period are very primitive like cleavers, hand-axes and chopper.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Microliths are the characteristic tools of Mesolithic period** (Approx. 10,000-4,000 BC) and not Upper Palaeolithic phase (Approx. 40,000-10,000 BC). In **Upper Palaeolithic phase, use of blades and Burins is found.**

Middle Palaeolithic – principle tools were blades, points, borers and scrapers made of flakes.

105. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Neolithic settlement started in Indian subcontinent in Mehrgarh during 7000 B.C. But

in some parts of Southern and Eastern India, Neolithic settlements can be found as late as 1000 B.C.

Statement 2 is correct: Neolithic settlers are farming communities. We see widespread practice of agriculture and emergence of village communities. Rice cultivation is evident from Belan Valley (near Allahabad) in UP. Evidence of wheat, ragi and millet can be found in various sites during the period

Statement 3 is correct: In Mehrgarh, apart from evidences of wheat and mud-brick houses, we find evidence of cotton cultivation. Neolithic settlers in Piklihal were cattle-herders. They domesticated wide number of cattle including sheeps. The people of Neolithic age used cothes made of cotton and wool.

106. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the best known artefacts from the Indus Valley (found in Mohenjodaro) is this approximately four-inch-high Bronze figure of a dancing girl.



Statement 2 is correct: The stone statuaries found at Harappa and Mohenjodaro are excellent examples of handling 3-D volumes. In stone the male figure is a bust of a bearded man in steatite.

Statement 3 is correct: Compared to the stone and bronze statues the terracotta representations of human form are crude in the Indus Valley.

107. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. It seems that streets with drains were laid out first and then houses built along them. If domestic wastewater had to flow into the street drains, every house needed to have at least one wall along a street.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Exchanges were regulated by a precise system of weights, usually made of a stone called chert and generally cubicle with no markings. The lower denominations of weights were binary (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, etc. up to 12,800), while the higher denominations followed the decimal system. The smaller weights were probably used for weighing jewellery and beads. Metal scale-pans have also been found.

Statement 3 is correct: The Indus Valley civilization

people worshipped nature. They worshipped the pipal tree. Mother goddess was an important Terracotta figurine. Pashupati seal was found commonly across the civilization. Pashupati is believed to be proto 'Shiva'. Thus, they worshipped both nature and human like dieties.

108. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The chalcolithic settlements are found in south-eastern Rajasthan, western part of Madhya Pradesh, western Maharashtra and in southern and eastern India

First pair is not correctly matched: Ahar is in present day Rajasthan. In south-eastern Rajasthan, two sites, one at Ahrar and the other at Gilund, have been excavated.

Second pair is correctly matched: Malwa is in Madhya Pradesh. In western Madhya Pradesh, Malwa, Kayatha and Eran have been exposed.

Third pair is correctly matched: Chalcolithic sites in Maharashtra are- Jorwe, Daimabad, Chandoli, Songaon, Inamgaon etc have been excavated. In western Maharashtra, the most extensive excavations have taken place.

109. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chalcolithic age is followed by Iron Age. The iron age of the southern peninsula is often related to Megalithic burials. Iron objects were found in burial pits in south India. Thus, Megalithic were familiar with iron.

Statement 2 is correct: The urn burial system was another type of practice and is evidenced in Adichanallur (present Thoothukudi district). Black-ware pottery is peculiar to burial sites in Tamil Nadu. Some black and red ware potteries were also found in Adichanallur.

Statement 3 is correct: The burial system followed by the people of Neolithic period continued into the Megalithic period. A circular tomb using big stone slabs built upon the place of burial is known as a Megalith.

Interestingly, black-ware pottery is found mostly in burial mounds and not in human habitations. Apart from pottery, iron objects, small weapons and beads of semi-precious stones were also found in burial pits. This suggests that they had complex ideas about life and death and probably practiced elaborate burial rituals.

110. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. As Sangam Literature can be divided into two groups, Patinenmelkannakku (narrative) and Patinenkilkanakku (deductive). Patinenmelkannakku is the older set of works from 200 to 100 BC whereas Patinenkilkanakku refers to a collection of 18 works from 100 to 500 AD.

The narrative portion consists of heroic poetry, perpetual war and cattle raids. They show that early Tamil people were primarily pastoral. The narrative Sangam texts give some idea of the state formation in which the army, the

taxation system and judiciary arose in rudimentary form.

Statement 2 is incorrect - 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. Booty captured in wars was also a major income to the royal treasury.

111. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The term *kula* in Rig Vedic times is used for family. It comprised not only mother, father and children, but also extended families.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: The term *Samgram* was used for war. Gramas were small tribal units. When the gramas clashed with one another it caused samgrama or war.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The term *panis* was used for the caravan traders or the itinerary traders. In some versus, Panis are also seen as enemies.

112. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

During the later Vedic period collection of taxes and tributes became common. This were deposited with the officer called Sangrihitri.

Options (a), (b) and (c) are incorrect: Term 'Purohit' was used for the Priests during rig Vedic times. They guided and helped tribal chiefs in decision making

'Vajrapati' was the officer who enjoyed authority over pasture lands. He led heads of families called *kulapas*, or the heads of fighting hordes called *gramanis*.

113. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

According to inscriptions, the Gupta kings assumed titles like Paramabhattacharaka, Maharajadhiraja, Parameswara, Samrat and Chakravartin. The king was assisted in his administration by a council consisting of a chief minister, a Senapati or commander-in-chief of the army and other important officials.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: The king maintained a close contact with the provincial administration through a class of officials called Kumaramatyas and Ayuktas. **Provinces in the Gupta Empire were known as Bhuktis and provincial governors as Uparikas** (and not Kumaramatyas). They were mostly chosen from among the princes.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Bhuktis were subdivided into Vishyas or districts. They were governed by Vishyapatis (and not Uparika).

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Nagar Sreshtis were the officers looking after the city administration. The villages in the district were under the control of Gramikas.

114. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Women had a respectable position during the Rig Vedic times. Though the society was patriarchal and women took care of the household. She could attend assemblies and major ceremonies. She could even offer sacrifices along with her husband

Statement 2 is incorrect: Women composed hymns and poems during Rig Vedic times. There were 20 such women mentioned in later texts who composed hymns during Rig Vedic period. Also, there were poetesses like Apala, Viswavara, Ghosa and Lopamudra who find mention in various texts.

Statement 3 is correct: Though not preferred but still women were given equal opportunities as men for their spiritual and intellectual development.

115. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Nigantha Nataputta is the name by which the Jaina teacher, Mahavira, was known to his contemporaries. He was also called Vardhamana. Nāta (or Naya) was the name of his clan.

A Buddhist text, Samannaphala Sutta, while making a reference to Ajatashatru of Magadha meeting Gautama Buddha, mentions that before his meeting, the former had a philosophical discourse with Nigantha Nataputta (Mahavira).

116. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: In about 79 CE Magadha was affected by severe famine. Some of the Jain monks went south under the leadership of Bhadrabahu to maintain their strict discipline. They remained without garments and were known as Digambaras (space-clad or naked).

Statement 2 is correct: The Jain monks who stayed back were organized under the leadership of Sthulabhadra and adopted white garments, they were known as Svetambaras (white-clads).

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Gupta King did not leave his throne under the influence of Jainism.

It was **Chandragupta Maurya** (322-298 BC) who became a Jaina, gave up his throne and spent the last year of his life in Karnataka as a Jaina ascetic

117. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option (a) is correct: Khyber, Bolan, Kurram and Gomal passes lie in the north western Himalayas. These passes are situated in the Hindukush, Sulaiman and Kirthar ranges and they provide easy routes between **India and Central Asia**

Option (b) is correct: Since the ancient times this passes provide continuous flow of traffic thus leading to immigration and invasions.

Option (c) is correct: Along with flow of people, these passes also facilitated trade as well as cultural contacts as

Missionaries and merchants used these passes to travel.

Thus Option (d) is correct.

KB) Indo-Aryans, Indo-Greeks, Parthians, Sakas, Kushanas, Hunas and Turks entered India through these passes

118. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Bhikkhus were the Men who joined the sangha. They renounced their family and led simple lives. They meditated for most of the time, and went to cities and villages to beg for food during fixed hours. The women who joined sangha were known as Bhikkhunis. Bhikkhus and bhikkhunis were used for Buddhist monks.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Jaina and Buddhist monks went from place to place throughout the year, teaching people. The only time they stayed in one place was during the rainy season, when it was very difficult to travel. As time went on, permanent shelters and monasteries were built. These were known as viharas.

Pair 3 is correct. Zoroaster was an Iranian prophet. His teachings are contained in a book called the Avesta. The language of the Avesta, and the practices described in it are very similar to those of the Vedas. The basic teachings of Zoroaster are contained in the maxim "Good thoughts, Good Words and Good Deeds."

Pair 4 is correct. The word Jaina comes from the term Jina, meaning conqueror. They are also known as Arihant.

119. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct:

According to Buddhist philosophy, the world is **transient (anicca)** and constantly changing; it is also **soulless (anatta)** as there is nothing permanent or eternal in it. Within this transient world, **sorrow (dukkha)** is intrinsic to human existence.

It is by following the path of moderation between severe penance and self-indulgence that human beings can rise above these worldly troubles.

120. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The Buddhist Order split into two after the Second Buddhist Council. One was called the **Sthaviravadins** or 'Believers in the Teachings of the Elders' and the other known as **Mahasanghikas** or 'Members of the Great Community'.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sthaviravadins belong to the Hinayana (followers of the Lesser Vehicle). Vajrayana emerged much later around 9th century under Pala rulers.

Statement 3 is correct: Sarvastivadins and Mahasanghikas belong to Mahayana sect. Sarvastivadins was popular in Kashmir and Mathura regions. Its doctrines were compiled in Mahavibhasa.

121. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Avalokiteshvara/Padmamani: One of the three protective deities around Buddha. He is described as holding Lotus flower and is also known as Padmapani. The painting can be found at Ajanta Caves. He is the most acknowledged among all the Bodhisattvas. **The bodhisattva of compassion**, the listener of the world's cries who uses skillful means to come to their aid. He appears unofficially in Theravada Buddhism in Cambodia under the name Lokeshvara. He is depicted as a female also and is said to incarnate in His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Vajrapani: One of three protective deities around Buddha and is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. **Vajrapani is contemplated to manifest all the powers of Buddha** as well as the power of all five tathagatas namely Vairocana, Akshobhya, Amitabha, Ratnasambhava and Amoghasiddhi.

Statement 3 is correct. Manjusri: One of three protective deities around Buddha is also depicted in Ajanta Caves. **He is associated with the Wisdom of Buddha** and is a male Bodhisattva with a wielding sword in his hand.

122. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Buddhacharita is written by Banabhatta who was the court poet of Harsha.

Pair 2, 3 and 4 are correctly matched.

123. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During Mauryan period the **state controlled almost all spheres of life**. This resulted in vast Mauryan bureaucracy which was more **elaborate than any other period** of ancient history.

Statement 2 is correct. According to Arthashastra of Kautilya, **slaves were mostly employed in agricultural operations**. The state maintained farms, on which large number of slaves were employed.

Statement 3 is correct. Mauryan **stone pillars were as shining as the Northern Black Polished ware**. They were made of **single piece of sandstone**. **Capitals were placed on the top** which contain beautiful sculptures of lions and bulls.

Statement 4 is correct. As per Arthashastra of Kautilya, the state appointed **27 superintendents i.e. Adhyakshas** to regulate the economic activities like trade, agriculture, commerce, mining and so on.

124. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Alexander was from Macedonia. He conquered whole of Persia before entering India. First Persian king to lead an expedition to India was Cyrus (558-530 BC), who captured Gandhara region.

Statement 2 is correct: The Famous battle between Alexander the Great and Porus was fought on the banks of river Hydaspes (Jhelum). In

this battle Alexander's army defeat Porus, but Alexander was impressed by the courage and heroism of Porus, so he treated him generously and reinstated him on his throne.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Hathigumpha inscription was found in Udaygiri near Bhubaneswar. It talks about the conquest of Kalinga by Nandas. It is indicative of geographical extent of Nandas.

125. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Open air sites are more common in all parts of India during the Palaeolithic period. It occurs on or close to large and small rivers and also in interior basins or valleys and foothill zones of the hill ranges. They represent various formation processes ranging from true in situ or undisturbed sites found on weathered bedrock or else in soft silts to occurrences in colluvium and river-borne gravels.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Cave and rock shelter sites occur in hilly areas (and not in plains and foothill zones of the hill ranges) covered with sedimentary rocks (sandstones and lime stones). Bhimbetka complex in Madhya Pradesh and Kurnool caves in Andhra Pradesh are well-known examples.

126. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Soanian tradition forms part of the East and Southeast Asian chopper chopping tool tradition. The tools consist of pebbles with working edges on their sides or ends, obtained by means of flaking from one or both surfaces (producing choppers or chopping tools). From the Indian side of the border, pebble tool assemblages were found in the Sirsa and Ghaggar valleys of Haryana, Beas and Banganga valleys of Himachal Pradesh, and Hoshiarpur-Chandigarh sector of the Siwalik Frontal Range.

Statement 2 is correct: Singi Talav is an important Sites of the Lower Palaeolithic found in western Rajasthan. It has yielded an assemblage comprising of choppers, polyhedrons, bifaces, scrapers and points.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Middle Palaeolithic culture of Europe, South-west Asia and Africa is called as Mousterian culture, named after the rock shelter of Le Moustier in France. The Mousterian industry is a Middle Palaeolithic tradition (and not lower phase) of tool making used by Neanderthals in Europe, South-west Asia and Africa.

127. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Potwar Plateau between the Indus and Jhelum rivers is an important Middle Palaeolithic sites. These sites have been found from most parts of the Indian subcontinent. Middle Palaeolithic tools have been found in river gravels and deposits. Other important sites of this period are: Didwana in Rajasthan, Hiran valley in Gujarat, Sanghao cave in NWFP of Pakistan, Budha

Pushkar in Rajasthan, Luni river system denoting tool industries west of the Aravallis, Chirki Nevasa in Maharashtra and Kalpi in Uttar Pradesh.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Neolithic (and not Mesolithic sites) are associated with Godavari river. Mesolithic sites abound in Rajasthan, southern UP, central and eastern India, and also south of the river Krishna.

Pair 3 is correct: The only known Neolithic settlement in the Indian subcontinent, attributed to 7000 BC, is in Mehrgarh, which is situated in Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan. Mehrgarh is located on the bank of the Bolan river in the Kochi plain which is called the 'bread basket' of Baluchistan. An important group of Neolithic people also lived in south India, south of the Godavari river. They usually settled on the tops of granite hills or on plateaus near the river banks.

128. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Microliths are described in terms of geometric and non-geometric shapes. Geometric ones are types such as trapeze, triangle, lunate or crescent. The non-geometric types are named by the nature of blunting of the back, such as partly, fully or obliquely blunted blades or after their functions such as scraper, point, knife, blade, awl, burin and borer.

Statement 2 is correct: Microliths were used as composite tools for plant gathering and harvesting, slicing, grating, plant-fibre processing; for lines, snares, nets and traps; shell openers; bow-drill points and awls. The pieces were hafted onto wood, bone and antler. These were set in line to give a straight cutting edge. Sometimes lunates and triangles were set vertically to give different kinds of saw edges. The microlith tool technique allowed the regular exploitation of small, nodular pebbles and even large artifacts.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The earliest discovery of microliths and other Mesolithic tools was made by A.C.L. Carlyle. He discovered microliths, rock paintings, pigment pieces with marks of grinding, human skeletons, animal bones, ash, charcoal pieces in the rock-shelters of Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh (and not Karnataka).

129. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The three age system was a technological subdivision of the prehistoric past based on the types of raw-materials used for tool making.

Option c is correct: On the basis of the tool making skills of human beings, archaeologists have arranged human history into the following periods. The Stone Age (old and new), the Bronze Age and the Iron Age. However, all the stages did not evolve simultaneously in all parts of the world. If one region witnessed the Stone Age, in another region Bronze Age had started and in the third region the Iron Age had come.

130. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1 is incorrect: The Neolithic human beings were still **quite isolated**. Their villages were **generally self-sufficient** and the production of food was just about enough to support the existing population. These villages were generally situated in oases surrounded by desert wastes, or at the foothills of mountains, or in clearings in dense forests. Thus, **no elaborate social institutions** were created during this phase.

Option 2 is correct: Bronze Age gave **rise to specialists, such as metallurgists and craftsmen** and lead to **division of labour**. They began to form guilds and clans which zealously guarded the tricks of the trade. The coming of metal tools also made way for the development of a permanent ruling class. There was more interaction between different small settlements or villages. Women were also being displaced as the plough changed the technique of farming from plot cultivation to large scale agriculture. While the woman generally used to work at plots, it was the man who ploughed fields.

Option 3 is incorrect: During the Bronze Age, an **urban revolution took place**. Sumer and Akkad were two great urban civilization of this age. **Towns become centres of a number of activities**. Here temples were constructed with the labour of hundreds of workers. The impressive temples thus constructed also needed to be administered. **Records of receipts and expenditures had to be kept**. This spurred the invention of script writing around 2000 B.C.

Option 4 is correct: Along with the production of surplus food, superior tools and the growth of learned class, one also finds increasing institutionalization and ritualisation of religious systems in Bronze age.

131. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1 is correct: The Harappan people were **aware of almost all the metals except iron**. They manufactured gold and silver objects. The gold objects include beads, armlets, needles and other ornaments. The use of **silver was more common than gold**. A large number of silver ornaments, dishes, etc. have been discovered. A number of copper tools and weapons have also been discovered.

Option 2 is incorrect: The six systems of philosophy were not created during the Indus valley Civilisation. **Example:** Charvaka materialistic philosophy came in 6th century B.C The Nyaya Sutra seems to have been compiled around AD 400.

Option 3 is correct: The people of Indus Valley civilisation developed **standard weights and measures**. This was also necessary as they were involved in commercial transactions. **Example:** Cubical chert weights have been unearthed from Harappan sites. Numerous articles used as weights have been found. They show that **in weighing, largely 16 or its multiples were used**.

Option 4 is incorrect: Mathematics, astronomy, and medicine began to develop separately by the third century BC. In the field of mathematics, the ancient Indians

made three distinct contributions: the notation system, the decimal system, and the use of zero. The earliest **epigraphic evidence for the use of the decimal system** is in the beginning of the **fifth century AD**. Indians were the first to use the decimal system. Aryabhata (AD 476–500) was acquainted with it.

132. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Dholavira has a fortified citadel, a middle town and a lower town with walls made of sandstone or limestone instead of mud bricks in many other Harappan sites. **Cascading series of water reservoirs, outer fortification, two multi-purpose grounds** are some of the unique features of the Dholavira site.

Pair 2 is correct: Lothal, in Saragwala village on the bank of Sabarmati in Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad district, was the most prominent site of IVC in Gujarat. It was excavated between 1955 and 1960 and was discovered to be an important port city of the ancient civilisation, with structures **made of mud bricks**. From a graveyard in Lothal, **21 human skeletons were found**. Foundries for making **copperware** were also discovered. Ornaments made of **semi-precious stones, gold etc.** were also found from the site.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Regular drainage system and the use of baked bricks were **not found in Kalibangan** and Banawali. Kalibangan was situated in north Rajasthan on the now dried-up Ghaggar bank. The township was fortified with a 3 - 4-metre-thick wall. **Copper axes, terracotta bangles shell, carnelian etc.** have been found. Existence of **Kot Dijian pottery** is also reported. Evidences about the **use of plough for agricultural purposes** are found.

Pair 4 is correct: Banawali was located at the now dried-up course of Ghaggar and Saraswati in the Hissar district of Haryana. Material objects found at the site comprise potteries, **terracotta bangles, terracotta animal figurines, shell etc.** Potteries were **marked by graffiti** and at one place a depiction of a covered cart with spoked wheels had been found. Houses were made of mud bricks.

133. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: In the Indus Valley Civilization, bricks, whether sun-dried or baked, were of a **standardised ratio**, where the length and breadth were four times and twice the height respectively. All bricks corresponded to sizes in a perfect ratio of 4:2:1, and made use of the decimal system. Such bricks were used at all Harappan settlements.

Statement 2 is correct: **Mud mortar and gypsum cement and mud plaster and gypsum plaster** were found to have been used during the Harappan period. Mud mortar is most evident at Harappa. For example: The Great Bath was a large rectangular tank in a courtyard surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. There were two flights of steps on the north and south leading into the tank, which was made watertight by setting bricks on edge and **using a mortar of gypsum**.

Statement 3 is correct: Large public buildings were the major category of buildings found in this civilization. It included both public spaces such as **markets, squares and courtyards, and administrative buildings** including granaries. The great hall or great bath structures are also a part of this serving possibly a religious as well as a social function. Other examples include **warehouses and the Great Bath at the citadel.**

134. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: While **cotton may be the most commonly preserved** form of textile in the Indus cities, there is some new evidence for the **use of wool.** This is seen in the fabric fragments preserved on corroded copper artifacts from Harappa.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Sequins** were used as a form of decoration. **Tiny gold sequins and discs found in the street debris** may indicate that some people living in this part of the ancient town were wealthy enough to have gold sequins sewn onto their clothing. While walking along the street a few sequins may have broken off and lost in the dust or mud. The **painted designs** on some of the terracotta figurines suggests that some of these blankets may have been **woven with patterns or embroidered.**

135. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement a is correct: Harappans were over-exploiting environment through over-cultivation, over- grazing, and excessive cutting of trees for fuel and farming. This would have **resulted in decreasing soil fertility, floods, and increasing soil salinity.** Thus, the civilization declined

because the growing population of people and cattle could not be supported from resources within the Harappan culture zone.

Statement b is incorrect: It was argued whether the decline in the lapis lazuli trade with Mesopotamia was one of the factors for the decline of the Harappan civilization. Whether this trade was particularly important for the Harappans is, **however, debatable.** So, this could not have been a factor responsible for the decline.

Statement c is correct: Around 2000 BC major ecological changes began taking place in the Indus Valley. While the tectonic changes caused the **creation of a dam in the lower Indus, that created the frequent floods and disaster** in the fertile plains of the coastal part of Indus. This effected in the rural and the urban life and lifestyle of that region. Many Indus Valley Civilisation cities show signs of having been abandoned and then rebuilt, indicating they were frequently flooded.

Statement d is correct: A **sudden rise in the Arabian Sea coastline of west Pakistan** could have caused **floods and a rise in soil salinity.** Such an uplift along the coast and in the lower Indus valley could also have seriously disrupted the coastal communications and trade of the Harappans.

136. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Unlike **Vedas** that focused on ritualistic details, uses and traditions, **Upanishads** focused on Spiritual enlightenment. The Upanishads are said to have the **'truth' about human life** and show the way **towards human salvation** or moksha. The Upanishads are **wisdom teachings** that explore the **deeper, internal meaning of sacrifice.** They were dialogues between gurus and their students, and they emphasize the **esoteric dimension of sacrifice.** Sacrifice has **various meaning**, including a person's life, breath-control exercises, or celibacy.

Statement 2 is correct. **Brahman (the real)** is sound, mantra, or prayer that conveys insight into ultimate reality if heard properly. **Atman is the soul or spirit** that is attached to the body. The Upanishads present a vision of an **interconnected universe** with a **single, unifying principle** behind the apparent diversity in the cosmos, any articulation of which is called brahman. Within this context, the Upanishads teach that brahman **resides in the atman**, the unchanging core of the human individual.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In the Upanishads, it is specified that there are **four stages in life: Brahmachari** (celibate students) who then graduates into **grihasta** (a householder). After an age he becomes a **vanaprastha** (a hermit), the last stage in life is of a **sanyasi** (an ascetic). Once a person becomes an ascetic, the next phase is to strive for the achievement of moksha or salvation.

137. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Harappans did **not irrigate their lands by canals.** The annual flood provided enough moisture to grow crops. Fields were ploughed using a wooden ploughshare. Farmers must have built bunds (embankments) of mud or stone to divert river water, as they do today in areas like Baluchistan.

Statement 2 is correct: The urban culture and highly specialised manufacturing activity suggest that the Harappan cities had a flourishing trade. There was **flourishing internal trade between the cities. The river Indus served as the high waterway** through which most of this trade was carried out. However the Harappans did not possess the necessary raw materials for the commodities they produce. In return for finished goods and possibly food grains, they procured metals from the neighbouring areas by boats and bullock-carts. They carried on all exchanges through barter system.

Statement 3 is correct: The Harappans were trading with the **Oman peninsula.** An etched **carnelian bead** of the Harappan type was found at Umm-an-Nar. There are similarities between certain other types of objects found at this site (a square steatite seal, fragments of pottery, carnelian beads, a cubical stone weight, etc.) and Harappan artefacts. **lapis lazuli, was probably obtained from Afghanistan,** although it also occurs in

the Chagai hills in Baluchistan. A number of Harappan and Harappan-related objects have been found in south Turkmenistan at sites such as Altyn Depe, Namazga, and Khapuz. These include **ivory dice, two types of metal objects (a spearhead and ladle), an ithyphallic terracotta, perforated ware, a segmented bead, and a silver seal.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: Harappan people grew wheat, barley, peas and in some places rice. They not **only produced enough for themselves but also for trade.** Agriculture was the main occupation of the Indus people.

138. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The geographical conditions in the Indus Valley must have been quite conducive for human settlement and progress. The climatic conditions were quite moderate. Added to this, the **vast plains along the Indus were very fertile.** The **floods deposited rich alluvial soil** on these plains every year and irrigated the lands. These geographical factors greatly helped the growth of Indus valley civilization.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Different types of houses i.e., the citadel and the outer city indicates that there were **different social classes.** Trading being the major activity, the merchants seem to have formed the **upper class.** The artisans and farmers might be the common people.

Statement 3 is correct: The Harappan civilization covered an enormous area within which there was **great ecological variety**— alluvial plains, mountains, plateaux, and sea-coasts. The **resource potential of this area was rich** enough to generate the food surpluses that are an important aspect of urbanization.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The government in the Indus Valley was a **monarchy.** The Indus Valley people called their kings, rajas. The rulers governed through trade and religion, instead of military strength. The king did not have the highest class or power as the kings did in other civilizations, the priests did.

139. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The **primary Indian Punch Marked coins** were called Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana minted within the **6th century BC by the various Janpadas and Mahajanpadas of the Indo-Gangetic Plain.** These coins had irregular shapes, standard weight and were made up of silver with different markings like Saurashtra had a humped bull, Dakshin Panchal had a Swastik and Magadha had generally five symbols. Magadhan punch-marked coins became the most circulated coins in South Asia.

140. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Karmakara means hired labourers.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Krsaka means peasants who paid taxes to the king.

Pair 3 is correct. Survey of the agricultural land was done by an official called Rajjughahaka.

141. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1 is correct. The Vatsa country had a monarchical form of government. Its capital was **Kausambi** (identified with the village of Kosam, 38 miles from Allahabad. Kausambi, a very prosperous city was the most important entre pot of goods and passengers from the south and the west.

Option 2 is correct. The territory of the **Mallas, a republican,** was divided into two parts, each having its own capital. The two capital cities were **Kushinara** (identified with Kasia in the Gorakhpur district), and Pava (modern Padrauna).

Option 3 is correct. Ayodhya, Saketa and **Shravasti** were three important **Kosalan** cities.

Option 4 is incorrect. Kalinga was not the part of Mahajanapadas.

142. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Buddhist literature **Anguttara Nikaya** mentioned a list of **16 great** kingdoms called Sixteen Mahajanapadas. The Anguttara Nikaya's list of the mahajanapadas is as follows: Kasi (Kashi), Kosala (Koshala), Anga, Magadha, Vajji (Vriji), Malla, Chetiya (Chedi), Vamsa (Vatsa), Kuru, Panchala, Machchha (Matsya), Shurasena, Assaka (Ashmaka), Avanti, Gandhara, and Kamboja. Two kinds of states are included in the list of mahajanapadas— monarchies (rajyas) and non- monarchical states known as ganas or sanghas.

Statement 2 is correct: As you can see the kingdom of Assaka (Asmaka) was situated **near the river Godavari in the South.** So The kingdoms of Mahajanapadas extended near the river Godavari in the South, in the foothills of **the Himalayas** and just south of these, and in **north-western India in modern Punjab**, bounded on the **east by the river Champa.**

143. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: In the system of gana-sangha, the head of the family or the head of a clan governed the territory in the model of the assembly to which only members of a particular clan belonged. Power **was vested in the hands of small families** and only they participated in the governance. The larger number of people who lived in the territory **had no rights and was denied access to resources.** Hence the most appropriate term that was used for this system of government was **republic and not democracy.**

Statement b is correct: The gana-sanghas were generally spread around the periphery of the Indo-Gangetic-Plain, in the foothills of Himalayas, north-western India including Punjab, Sind, parts of central India and Western India. It was very clear that Gana-Sanghas **generally occupied the hilly and less fertile areas.**

Statement c is incorrect: The kingdoms generally practiced orthodox traditions but the gana-sanghas practiced more or less egalitarian traditions among the ruling clans. The gana-sanghas **rejected the Vedic traditions** and such a tendency among them suggests that they followed an older or alternative tradition.

Statement d is incorrect: The gana-sanghas had **two strata - the kshatriya rajakula or ruling families, and the dasa-karmakara or the slaves and labourers**. The slave system among the gana-sanghas incorporated **more of domestic slaves than slaves being used in production**. It can be said that the dasa-karmakara virtually had no rights.

144. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: This statement is incorrect as the Harappans were believed to have been peace-loving and **not involved in attacking** other communities. So far **no evidence of large-scale attacking capabilities** has been unearthed in Harappan settlements. **Earlier scholars** like **Mortimer Wheeler** and **Stuart Piggot** believed that the citadel was raised compared to the Lower Town in order to show the **status difference** between the **priestly/ ruling classes** living in the **Citadel** and the **commoners** living in the **Lower Town**. **Later studies** believe that the raised height of the Citadel was to **protect it from floods** as it housed **important religious and administrative buildings**. Also the raised height might have been to **honour the buildings which were religiously important**, like the Great Bath, etc. ‘

Statement 2 is correct: The **Great Bath** is a large **rectangular tank** found in the **Citadel** of big Indus Valley Civilisation towns like **Mohenjo Daro**. It has water-tight lining, a dedicated well and a dedicated drain to manage water levels as well as rooms on all sides which may have been used as changing rooms. It is built on a **raised mud brick platform**. **Most historians agree** that its **use seems** to have been **ritual bathing and cleansing of priests and/ or kings for religious ceremonies**, and **not general public usage**.

145. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Both the Harappan as well as the Mesopotamian civilisations were **Bronze Age civilisations** that flourished **along Rivers** (the Indus in case of Harappan civilisation and the Tigris & Euphrates in case of Mesopotamian civilisation). Both these civilisations were **characterised** by the presence of **large urban centres** (like **Harappa, Mohenjo Daro, Kalibangan, Bhagwanpura**, etc in Harappan civilization; and **Uruk, Sumer, Babylon**, etc in Mesopotamian civilisation). Both these civilizations had **big populations** living in these urban centres, with a lot of **non-agricultural labour** engaged in a variety of **trades and crafts dependent** on the **surplus** created by the agriculturists, which is the **hallmark of an urban civilisation**.

146. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Most of the seals excavated so far belonging to the Indus Valley Civilisation have **cattle like Zebu, Humped Bull and Buffalo, Tiger, Elephant, Unicorns, Bisons, Deer, Goat and Rhino**, etc depicted on it. So far **no seal** depicting the **cow or horse** (both **generally associated with the Vedic civilization** that succeeded the IVC) have been **found** from this period.

Statement 2 is incorrect: This statement is incorrect, as **most (not all)** seals have an **inscription** on one side and the **picture of an animal or human figure** on the opposite side. However, **some seals** with **inscriptions on both sides** have also been **found**.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the most famous seals of the IVC, the Pashupati Seal, depicts a total of **5 types of animals** on it. It shows a three faced horned deity seated in yogic posture, with a **Elephant and Tiger** on its **right** side, and **Rhinoceros and Buffalo** on its **left** side. Apart from this **2 Antelopes** are also **depicted below the seat** of the figure, bringing the total of types of animals depicted on this seal to 5.

147. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The **Assertion (A)** is **true** as scholars believe that the **diet** of the people of Harappan Civilisation **consisted of alcoholic beverages**.

Reason (R) is the **correct explanation** of the assertion above. **Distilleries** consisting of **vats for fermenting starchy grains** like **barley** (grown widely in this civilization) have been **excavated recently** in some sites.

Also, **pottery** in the **shape of Perforated Jar** has also been **excavated** from many sites. Scholars believe that these **jars were wrapped in fine cloth** in order to **ferment and brew alcoholic beverages**. The presence of structures and tools for fermentation have thus led historians to believe that the Harappan people did in fact consume alcoholic beverages.

148. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Pali canon** refers to different kinds of urban settlements:

Pura meant a town or city, often associated with fortifications.

Nagara was a **fortress or town**. These centres combined the **political functions** of the Pura and the **commercial functions** of the Nigama. Kings, merchants and preachers resided in these cities.

Statement 2 is correct. **Nigama** referred to a **market town**, midway between a gama and nagara in terms of size and social complexity, and was frequently associated with **commercial activities**.

149. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect - The major event in Jainism was the gradual extension of Jainism from its homelands in eastern India into the south, and then into western India, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Pataliputra was the seat during Mauryan age but shifted to Gujarat in Gupta period. **In the Gupta period Gujarat seems to have become the most important center of Jainism in India.** The present Angas are said to re-compiled in a council of monks of Svetambaras sect held in Vallabhi (Gujarat) during mid-5th century AD.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The Gupta Dynasty promoted Hinduism, but **supported Buddhist and Jain cultures as well.** There is no evidence of any such persecution. Many Jain and Buddhist sculptures could be traced from Gupta period at various locations. Jainism also flourished in northern Bengal, Gorakhpur, Udayagiri and Gujarat. Several Jain establishments existed across the empire and Jain councils were a regular occurrence.

150. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The **Mahavamsa** ("Great Chronicle") (5th century CE) is the meticulously kept **historical chronicle of Sri Lanka** written in the style of an epic poem written in the **Pali language**. As it often **refers to the royal dynasties of India**, the Mahavamsa is also valuable for historians who wish to date and relate contemporary royal dynasties in the Indian subcontinent. It is very **important in dating the consecration of the Maurya Emperor Ashoka**, which is **related to the synchronicity with the Seleucid Empire and Alexander the Great**. Indian excavations in Sanchi and other locations, confirm the Mahavamsa account of the empire of Ashoka.

The **Divyavadana** or **Divine narratives** is a **Sanskrit anthology of Buddhist Avadana tales**. **Ashokarajavadana** is one of the **Avadana texts** contained in the **Divyavadana**. **Ashokavadana is an Indian Sanskrit-language text. It describes the birth and reign of the Maurya Emperor Ashoka.** It honors Ashoka as a Buddhist emperor whose ambition was to spread Buddhism far and wide. **Dipavamsa** is very **similar to Mahavamsa**, it is the source of many accounts of ancient history of Sri Lanka and India.

Puranas are Hindu religious texts which sometimes **have historical references**. The **king-lists in Puranas, again of a later period, refer to Mauryas**.

151. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Option a is incorrect: Sandracottus is actually a **Greek form of the Sanskrit name Chandragupta**. Graeco-Roman sources also speak highly of the trans-Vidhyan military exploits of Sandracottus. Plutarch mentions that Sandracottus over-ran and subdued the whole of 'India' with an army of 600,000 men.

Option b is correct: Seleucus I Nicator was **one of the generals of Alexander the Great**. Despite not receiving his share of the fallen king's empire until several years

later, Seleucus I Nicator was one of the more capable of the successors to Alexander's empire. **Seleucus and his descendants established what became known as the Seleucid Empire.** Greek sources **mention a treaty signed between Seleucus Nicator and Chandragupta Maurya.**

Option c is incorrect: Historians estimate the year of **Chandragupta's rise to power in a band stretching from 324 BC to 313 BC**; however, it is generally accepted that he ascended the throne in 321 BC. Even accepting the least recent year for his accession would, however, place him after Alexander had left India — and just before the Greek emperor's death in Babylon. Thus no treaty would have been possible with him.

Option d is incorrect: Plutarch was a **Greek-Roman philosopher, historian, biographer, essayist, and priest** at the Temple of Apollo in Delphi. He was **not a ruler or a general**.

152. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Assertion A is correct: Ashoka, like Bindusara before him, **inherited a large part of the subcontinent as empire.** The only **significant area not under his suzerainty was Kalinga** (modern day Odisha). It was in **260 BCE that Kalinga was finally brought under Mauryan control** as a result of a **fierce campaign led by Ashoka**. Strategically Kalinga was important. It was rich in forest resources and also lay on the Mauryan trade route with the peninsula through the east coast.

Reason R is incorrect: Kalinga was under the rule of the Nanda Empire who ruled over the region from their capital in Magadha until their fall in 321 BCE. It is said that **Ashoka's grandfather Chandragupta Maurya had previously attempted to conquer Kalinga** but had been repulsed. **Bindusara did not fight a battle for Kalinga.**

153. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Mauryan empire was a **largely a centralized bureaucratic empire**. According to the historians, the **metropolitan state of Magadha was the area of maximum centralized administration**. Then there were the **core areas**, which were less under central control but central polity exerted influence. Afterwards, **peripheral areas** supplied economic resources without being altered much.

Statement 2 is correct: Regional variations and diversities were accommodated by the Mauryan rulers into their polity. While an empire accommodates and integrates these diversities on the one hand, at the same time, it also favors homogeneity as a binding force. In the case of Mauryan empire, **the State attempted cultural homogeneity through the introduction of the policy of Dhamma.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Arthashastra **mentions use of different kinds of iron**. Iron was a **crucially important metal** for agriculture. Two factors — **control over iron and manpower** — laid the **foundations of a strong economy** during the Mauryan period.

154. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: An important aspect of the urban economy during Mauryan period was the **widespread use of metallic money for transactions** in cash. Use of coinage had become prevalent in the 6th century BCE, but now **due to development of commerce**, coins had become a **common occurrence**.

Statement 2 is correct: The cash was not only used in the trade even **the salaries of the government officials were paid in cash**. In fact costly salaries for soldiers and government officials ended up bankrupting the central treasury and became one of the key cause of downfall of the Mauryan Empire.

Statement 3 is correct: The **artisans** during the Mauryan period were **organized along guild lines**. Mauryan State **did not directly interfere with guilds**, however it did **take control of production and distribution** in some cases. The state did this **by directly employing some of the artisans** like armourers, shipbuilders, stone builders etc. **They were exempt from payment of taxes because they rendered compulsory labour services to the State**. Other artisans like spinners, weavers, miners etc. who worked for the State were taxed.

155. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Kautilya has put forward the **concept of Saptanga Rajya** to understand the State – **a system of seven inter- related and interlacing constituent limbs or elements (Angas or Prakritis)**. The Arthashastra is the first South Asian text which **offers a theory of the State** as being composed of **seven constituent elements**.

These seven elements were, in the order below:

1. **Svami (the king)**
2. **Amatya (ministers)**
3. **Janapada (the territory and its people, i.e., subjects)**
4. **Durga (a fortified capital)**
5. **Kosha (the treasury)**
6. **Danda (justice or force)**
7. **Mitra (ally)**

156. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Megasthenes has written that the Mauryas had large standing army. According to Pliny, the army comprised 700 elephants, 1,000 horses and 80,000 infantry. It can be concluded from the sources

that **due to the vast size that recruitment to the army was not limited to the Kshatriyas**, the traditional warrior group.

Statement 2 is correct: Megasthenes seemed to think that there was **no concept of slavery in India**. Several historians however **have debunked that claim** now. We know of several situations that led to enslavement – **a person could be a slave either by birth, by voluntary selling themselves, by being captured in war, or as a result of judicial punishment**. There are a **number of absurd statements that are attributed to Megasthenes**. For example, **there was no slavery in India, or that Indians never lied, and theft was rare, or that farmers were never touched in war, or that Indians did not borrow or lend money**. Many of these statements however bear no truth.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **Ashokavadana** (Narrative of Ashoka) is an **Indian Sanskrit-language text (not Pali-literature)** 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. **Ashokavadana**, also known as **Ashokarajavadana**, is one of the **Avadana texts** contained in the **Divyavadana**, an anthology of several Buddhist legends and narratives.

157. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Dhamma was **not formulated as any particular religious faith** or practice. The principles of Dhamma were **so formulated as to be acceptable to people belonging to different communities** and following any religious sect. Dhamma was **not given any formal definition** or structure.

Statement 2 is correct: The **policy of Dhamma** also included **certain welfare measures, like planting of trees, digging of wells**, etc. Asoka attacked ceremonies and sacrifices practiced regularly on various occasions as meaningless. A **group of officers** known as the **Dhamma Mahamattas** were instituted to **implement and publicize the various aspects of Dhamma**. Major Rock Edict II relates to **certain measures of social welfare** which are included in the working of Dhamma.

Statement 3 is correct: The **policy of Dhamma** also laid **stress on non-violence**. Non-violence was to **be practised by giving up war and conquests** and also as a **restraint on the killing of animals**. Major Rock Edict I and XIII highlight the **importance of non-violence** in the policy of Dhamma.



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

POST MAURYAN TO POST GUPTAS

2.1. Previous Years Questions

1. India maintained its early cultural contacts and trade links with Southeast Asia across the Bay of Bengal. For this pre-eminence of early maritime history of Bay of Bengal, which of the following could be the most convincing explanation/explanations? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2011]

- As compared to other countries, India had a better ship-building technology in ancient and medieval times
- The rulers of southern India always patronized traders, Brahmin priests and Buddhist monks in this context
- Monsoon winds across the Bay of Bengal facilitated sea voyages
- Both a and b are convincing explanations in this context

2. With reference to the scientific progress of ancient India, which of the statements given below are correct? {UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]

- Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1st century AD.
- Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3rd century AD.
- The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5th century AD.
- The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7th century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. With reference to the guilds (Shreni) of ancient India that played a very important role in the country's economy, which of the following statements is/are correct? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]

- Every guild was registered with the central authority of the State and the king was the chief administrative authority on them.
- The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild.
- The guild had judicial powers over its own members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only

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

4. The Chinese traveller Yuan Chwang (Hiuen Tsang) who visited India recorded the general conditions and culture of India at that time. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

- The roads and river-routes were completely immune from robbery.
- As regards punishment for offences, ordeals by fire, water and poison were the instruments for determining the innocence or guilt of a person.
- The tradesmen had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

5. Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- Swapnavasavadatta
- Malavikagnirnitra
- Meghadoota
- Ratnavali

6. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

Term	Description
1. Eripatti	Land, revenue from which was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank
2. Taniyurs	Villages donated to a single Brahmin or a group of Brahmins
3. Ghatikas	Colleges generally attached to the temples

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

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

7. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

- (a) Kakinada
- (b) Motupalli
- (c) Machilipatnam
- (d) Nelluru

8. With reference to forced labour (Vishti) in India during the Gupta period, which one of the following statements is correct? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- (a) It was considered a source of income for the State, a sort of tax paid by the people.
- (b) It was totally absent in the Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions of the Gupta Empire.
- (c) The forced labourer was entitled to weekly wages.
- (d) The eldest son of the labourer was sent as the forced labourer.

9. With reference to the scholars/litterateurs of ancient India, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

1. Panini is associated with Pushyamitra
2. Amarasingha is associated with Harshavardhana
3. Kalidasa is associated with Chandra Gupta-II

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

10. Consider the following events in the history of India: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

1. Rise of Pratiharas under King Bhoja
2. Establishment of Pallava power under Mahendravarman-I
3. Establishment of Chola power by Parantaka-I
4. Pala dynasty founded by Gopala

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

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

11. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

Famous Place	Present State
1. Bhilsa	Madhya Pradesh
2. Dwarasamudra	Maharashtra
3. Girinagar	Gujarat
4. Sthaneshvara	Uttar Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

12. With reference to the period of Gupta dynasty in ancient India, the towns Ghantasala, Kadura and Chaul were known as [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

- (a) ports handling foreign trade
- (b) capitals of powerful kingdoms
- (c) places of exquisite stone art and architecture
- (d) important of Buddhist pilgrimage centres

13. With reference to the history of India, the terms 'kulyavapa' and 'dronavapa' denote [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

- (a) measurement of land
- (b) coins of different monetary value
- (c) classification of urban land
- (d) religious rituals

2.2. Practice Questions

14. Chinese traveller Hsuan Tsang visited India in the 7th century AD. Which of the following kingdom/dynasty did he travel to:

1. Pallavas.
2. Chalukyas.
3. Pushyabhuti.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

15. Which of the following statements regarding the Satavahana dynasty is correct?

- (a) They issued coins of lead but not of silver.
- (b) The ruling dynasty was intolerant of heterodox religions like Buddhism.
- (c) Inheritance to the throne was matriarchal.
- (d) The administration in rural areas was handled by an official called the Gaulmika.

16. Which of the following statements regarding science and technology in Indian history is/ are correct?

1. The stirrup was introduced in India by Kushana's.
2. Charkha, the most important technological revolution in the textile sector existed in ancient India.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

17. Which of the following statements regarding the economic conditions prevailing during the Gupta Age is/are correct?

1. Vapa was the unit used for measuring land.
2. Copper and Bronze coins were scarce in quantity.
3. Landed intermediaries started to emerge in this period.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

18. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to societal changes from Mauryan period to Harsha period?

- (a) According to Megasthenese, slavery was prevalent in India during Mauryan period.
- (b) During post-Mauryan period, the growth of arts and trade changed social status of the vaishyas.
- (c) During Gupta period, position of Shudras improved as they were mainly involved in agriculture.
- (d) Harsha is credited with the grant of land to the officers by charters.

19. Consider the following events in the history of India:

1. Establishment of the Vakataka dynasty.
2. Rise of the Chalukyas of Badami.
3. The Kanva dynasty founded by Vasudev Kanva.

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

- (a) 1-2-3
- (b) 1-3-2
- (c) 2-3-1
- (d) 3-1-2

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to the social developments during the Gupta period?

- (a) Many sub-castes emerged during this period.
- (b) The position of Shudras improved in this period.
- (c) Women of higher varnas were given considerable freedom as compared to women of lower varnas.
- (d) The number of untouchables increased during this period.

21. With reference to ancient history of India, the Korkai, Arikamedu and Marakkanam were well known as:

- (a) Ports of commercial activity
- (b) Jain pilgrimage centres
- (c) Places associated with life of Buddha
- (d) None of the above

22. With reference to Tolkappiyam, consider the following statements:

1. Vellalar was the ruling class during the Sangam age.
2. Arasar were the agriculturalists during the Sangam age.
3. Vanigar carried on trade and commerce during the Sangam age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 3 only

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

23. This Kingdom was famous for pearls. They had trade relations with Roman Empire. Maduraikkanji written by Mangudi Maruthanar describes the socio-economic conditions of this kingdom. This kingdom was mentioned by Megasthenes in his book Indica wherein he refers that it was ruled by a woman.

Which of the following kingdoms best fits the description given above?

- (a) Cheras
- (b) Pandyas
- (c) Cholas
- (d) Vakatakas

24. Which of the following characterize/characterizes the religion of the Sangam Period?

1. Subramaniya was the primary deity of the people.
2. Vedic sacrifices were regularly performed by the common people.
3. There was a complete absence of image worship.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

25. Which of the following were the main items of export for the kingdoms of South during the Sangam age?

1. Cinnamon
2. Horses
3. Ivory products
4. Sweet wine

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

26. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the political and economic conditions during the Sangam Age?

1. The roads and highways were well guarded to prevent robbery and smuggling.
2. Chariots were not known to the Sangam rulers.
3. Sangam dynasties did not impose custom duties on foreign trade.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

27. 'Panar and Viraliyar' during the ancient period of Indian history were:

- Military officials
- Chiefs of craft guilds
- Traders
- Singing bards

28. With reference to the position of women during the Sangam Age, consider the following statements:

- The practice of Sati was banned during this age.
- Women were allowed to choose their life partners.
- Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

29. 'His brother wrote one of the 'Twin Epics' of the Tamil literature. He crossed the Ganga and took an expedition to the Himalayas. He introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi.'

The above lines refer to:

- Karikala
- Senguttuvan
- Neduncheliyan I
- Kuttuvan

30. In addition to the Sangam literature, which of the following provides information about the three Southern kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya's of the Sangam age?

- Nanaghat inscription
- Ashokan inscription
- Hathigumpha inscription

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

31. Which of the following books were written by Harshavardhana?

- Ratnavali
- Harshacharita
- Priyadarshika
- Kadambari
- Nagananda

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2, 3 and 5 only
- 1, 3 and 5 only
- 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

32. Consider the following events during the reign of Harshavardhana:

- Visit of Chinese pilgrim Hieun Tsang to India.
- Defeat of Harshavardhan by Chalukya ruler Pulakesin II.
- Kannauj assembly held by Harsha.
- Convening of Allahabad conference by Harshavardhana.

Arrange the given events in the chronological order

- 1-2-3-4
- 2-1-4-3
- 1-4-2-3
- 2-1-3-4

33. Consider the following statements.

- The main reason for conflict between the Pallavas and Chalukyas was supremacy over the Raichur doab.
- The main reason for conflict between Cholas and Chalukyas was the desire to control the land under chalukyas of Kalyani.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

34. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Pallava Kingdom?

- Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram was constructed by Pallava ruler Narasimhavarmam-II.
- Hiuen tsang visited kanchipuram during the reign of Pallava ruler Narsimhanvarman-I.
- Pallavas were devotees of Shaiva and Vishnu and were intolerant towards Buddhism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

35. Which one of the following statements is not correct with regards to the Pandavleni caves of Nashik?

- The cave has images of Bodhisattva.
- They are associated with Buddhism only.
- They depict the tales of the Kshatrapas and the Abhir kings.
- The site has an excellent ancient water management system and stone water tanks.

36. In the context of 'Satavahanas coins', which one of the following statements is correct?

- Satavahana rulers issued gold coins called dinaras.
- The coins of Satavahanas period exhibited a tiger crest.
- Satavahanas were the first rulers in India to issue gold coins on a wide scale.
- The coinage system of Satavahanas period consisted of silver, copper, lead and potin coins.

37. In the context of the economy in post-Mauryan India, consider the following statements:

1. Agriculture was the backbone of the economy.
2. Satavahanas traded extensively with the Roman empire.
3. Cotton fabrics and spices were important items of export for traders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. With reference to the Chola Kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. The Cholas controlled the central parts of Maharashtra.
2. They maintained an efficient navy.
3. Puhar was an important centre of trade and commerce in Chola kingdom.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

39. In the context of Pandyan kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. Korkai, located near Bay of Bengal, was their main port.
2. The economy included significant trade in pearls.
3. Pandyan society displayed a matriarchal influence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements:

1. The narrative texts of the Sangam literature are called Melkannakku.
2. Tolkappiyam was authored by Tolkappiyar.

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

41. Consider the following pairs:

South-East Asian Country	Cultural contact with India is visible in
1. Laos	Vat Phu Shiva temple
2. Cambodia	Ankor Vat temple complex

3. Indonesia	Candi Jawi temple
4. Vietnam	Cham cultural practices

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

42. With the reference to the Samudragupta's reign, consider the following statements:

1. He was given the title of Vikramaditya.
2. He followed the policy of peace and non-aggression throughout his rule.

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

43. Consider the following pairs:

Famous place	River
1. Pandharpur	Chandrabhaga
2. Tiruchirappalli	Cauvery
3. Hampi	Malaprabha

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

44. Which of the following factors is/are responsible for the rise and growth of the Gupta empire?

1. They could exploit the iron ores of Central India and south Bihar.
2. They took advantage of the silk trade with the Byzantine empire.

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

45. Which of the following are the reasons behind increasing growth of towns in Post Mauryan Phase?

1. Strict security ensured by Kushanas on trade routes.
2. Flourishing trade with the Romans.
3. Increasing role of different professions based on caste.
4. Increasing specialization of skills in crafts, mining and metallurgy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

46. With reference to trade in post-Mauryan phase, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Trade with Romans was mostly carried on agricultural products.
- 2. Rome primarily imported silk directly from India.
- 3. Broach port was the most important and flourishing port.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

47. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding socio-political life in the post Mauryan age?

- 1. Vedic sacrifices were absent in the Post Mauryan empire.
- 2. Monarchy was established for the first time in Peninsular India.
- 3. There was no single paramount power after the Maurya empire.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

48. Which of the following were major items of import by India from Rome in Post Mauryan period?

- (a) Muslin, gold coins, pearls, pottery
- (b) Precious stones, Iron cutlery, jewels
- (c) Precious stones, Pepper, lead coiled strips, Silk
- (d) Gold coins, silver coins, wine-amphorae, lead coiled strips

49. Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to King Kanishka of Kushana empire?

- 1. Kushana empire reached its maximum territorial limits under Kanishka.
- 2. Vikram Samvat calendar is started by him.
- 3. The Fourth Buddhist Council was convened during the times of Kanishka.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

50. With reference to Kushanas, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. They had trade relations with Romans.
- 2. They introduced the satrap system of government.
- 3. They introduced the turban, tunic, trousers and heavy long coats in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

51. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Kushanas?

- 1. Kushanas didn't have their own script and written language.
- 2. Kushana rulers were hostile towards Shaivism and Vaishnavism.
- 3. They practiced hereditary dual rule where two kings ruled at the same time in same empire.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

52. With reference to coins used in Ancient India, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- 1. Punch marked coins were issued for the first time by Shakas.
- 2. Gold coins were issued first by Guptas.
- 3. Silver punch marked coins remained confined to Mauryan territory.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

53. Consider the following description regarding a dynasty during Post-Mauryan Phase:

An important ruler of this dynasty defeated Yavanas on the bank of Sindhu River. They were known for Brahmanical orthodoxy. The rulers assumed grandiose titles like Maharaja, Rajaraja, Rajati Raja etc

Select the correct dynasty from the options given below:

- (a) Shungas
- (b) Kanvas
- (c) Satvahana
- (d) Kushanas

54. Consider the following statements regarding Shakas:

- 1. Rudradaman was the most famous ruler of Shakas.
- 2. Shakas ruled in the regions of both west and east of Indus.

3. Shakas succeeded the parthians in the Indo-Iranian borderlands.
4. The famous poet Asvaghosh was the contemporary of Chandragupta II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following information provided by Junagarh inscription is correct about the famous Shakas ruler Rudradaman-I?

1. He undertook efforts to repair Sudarshan lake in Kathiawar.
2. He issued the first ever long inscription in chaste Sanskrit.
3. He got defeated by Satvahana ruler Gautamiputra satakarni

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

56. Consider the following statements regarding Satvahana Dynasty.

1. They were the first rulers to make land grants to Brahmanas.
2. Their official language was Sanskrit.
3. The Satavahana Ruling family was matriarchal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Consider the following statements regarding the cultural developments during the Satavahana period:

1. The Satavahana kings performed many Vedic sacrifices.
2. The famous Karle chaitya was built during this period.
3. Many stupas were erected over some relics of the Buddha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

58. With reference to administration in the Satavahana rule, consider the following statements:

1. The Mahabhoja was the highest feudatory who had the right to strike coins.
2. The Satavahanas started the practice of granting tax-free villages to Brahmanas.

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

59. Consider the following statements about Chandragupta II

1. He was against marriage alliances for expansion of the kingdom.
2. He was first to adopt the title of Vikramaditya.
3. Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hsien visited India during his reign.

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

60. Which of the following sites is not associated with the Sangam Age?

- (a) Mahishmati
- (b) Uraiyur
- (c) Korkai
- (d) Keeladi

61. With respect to Gupta empire which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. During Gupta period Buddhist monuments were not constructed as it no longer received any kind of royal patronage.
2. For the first time there was clear demarcation of civil and criminal laws during this period.
3. When compared to Mauryan administration, Gupta empire possessed a more elaborate administrative machinery.

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

62. Consider the following paragraph:

Gupta period is remarkable for the production of secular literature. A play was written during this period which deals with the love affair of a poor Brahmana with the beautiful daughter of a courtesan. Which play are we talking about here?

- (a) Abhijnanashakuntalam
- (b) Mrichchhakatika
- (c) Raghuvamsha
- (d) Mudrarakshasa

63. Which of the following is/are the reasons for the fall of Gupta Empire?

1. Weak horsemanship than Hunas.
2. Rise of feudatories.
3. Strong control over western India.
4. Did not have a large army.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

64. With reference to Gupta administration which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Term	Meaning
1. Bhuktis	Provinces
2. Vishayas	Villages
3. Uparika	In charge of districts

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

65. With reference to the economic structure under Guptas, consider the following statements:

1. The emergence of silk growing art in Roman empire led to increase in trade.
2. The rise of priestly landlords helped in bringing many virgin areas under cultivation.

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

66. With respect to the art and culture during Gupta empire, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Sanskrit was the court language of Guptas.
2. Romaka Sidhanta was a book of Sanskrit plays.
3. All mural paintings in Ajanta caves belong to Gupta period.
4. Sultanganj Buddha belonged to the Gupta period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

67. With reference to administration under Harshavardhana, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Under him the administration was more centralized than Gupta period.
2. He stopped the practice of giving land grants to priests.
3. Imperial army of Harshavardhana had a larger cavalry than the Mauryas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

68. With respect to the accounts of Hsuan Tsang, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Shudras lived outside the villages.
2. Prayag and Kanauj lost their importance to Patliputra and Vaishali.

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

69. Regarding various forms of local associations in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. 'Ur' was a village assembly of Brahmin landowners, found in south India.
2. 'Sabha' was a village assembly found in areas where land owners were not Brahmin.
3. 'Nagaram' was an assembly of merchants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. With reference to the Nalanda University, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. I-tsing (Yijing) was the first Chinese traveler who visited Nalanda University.
2. Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the Cheras in the 5th and 6th centuries.
3. It is included in the list of UNESCO World Heritage Sites.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

71. Consider the following pairs:

Kingdom	Geographical extent
1. Satvahanas	Northern plains and parts of Bengal
2. Sakas	Bihar and parts of Assam
3. Pandyas	Tamil Nadu
4. Cheras	Parts of Kerala

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

72. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Gupta Empire?

1. Harisena was the court poet of Gupta emperor Chandragupta-I.
2. Their basic strength lay in the use of horse-chariots and elephants.
3. Devichandraguptam and the Mudhrakshasam were written during this period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

73. Which of the following rulers issued gold and silver coins with the legend "restorer of the asvamedha"?

- (a) Chandragupta-II
- (b) Samudragupta
- (c) Kanishka-I
- (d) Harshavardhana

74. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Gupta Ruler Samudragupta?

1. He defeated and annexed the territories of rulers of both North and South India.
2. He was the patron of the Great Buddhist scholar Vasubandhu.
3. He was an ardent follower of Vaishnavism.
4. He was the first Gupta king to take the title of Maharajadhiraja (the great king of kings).

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

75. Which of the following is/are not the reasons behind the fall of Gupta empire?

1. Several offices in the empire came to be combined in the hands of the same person.
2. Decline of trade due to harsh punishments imposed on guilds.
3. Growing practice of land grants to brahmanas and officials.
4. Replacement of gold currency with copper ones.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

76. With reference to the administration of Gupta empire, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Taxes on trade and commerce were increased in number during this period.
2. Civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated for the first time.

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

77. With reference to local and provincial administration of Guptas, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Bhukti was lower administrative unit than Vishayas.
2. Uparika was the head of bhuktis.
3. No land transactions could be effected without the village headmen.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

78. Consider the following statements regarding Gupta empire.

1. The King had a right to forced labour (Vishthi).
2. Condition of peasant declined considerably during this period.
3. The number of landowners who did not cultivate themselves went on increasing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

79. With reference to coins issued by Guptas, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Guptas issued large number of gold and silver coins but not copper coins.
2. Gold coins were used for paying the officials and silver coins for local exchange.
3. The quality of gold coins issued by Guptas were superior than that of Kushanas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

80. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Gupta empire?

1. Numerous number of sub-castes emerged in this period.
2. The position of Shudras degraded in this period.
3. The number of untouchables increased during this period.

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

81. With reference to position of women in Gupta age, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Women of higher varnas were given considerable freedom as compared to women of lower varnas.
2. Members of higher varnas were considered more polygamous.
3. Sati practice was first observed during this period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

82. With reference to the term “stridhana” used in the Gupta empire, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It refers to presents received by the bride only from her parent's side.
2. Women were not allowed to sell her stridhana.

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

83. Consider the following statements regarding the religious practices in Gupta period:

1. Female deities became a prominent feature in Brahmanical religion.
2. Idol worship in the temples became a common feature of Hinduism.
3. Bhagavatism was adopted by them which is a mixture of bhakti and ahimsa.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

84. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Gupta period?

1. Most of the paintings of Ajanta caves belonged to this period.
2. Images of Vishnu and Shiva were found in this period.

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

85. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect regarding Gupta empire?

1. The Gupta rulers patronised Buddhism.
2. Shikharas (towers) on top of the temples were introduced for the first time in this period.

3. Two great epics, the Ramayana and Mahabharat were compiled during this period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

86. What do you understand by the term “Samantas” during the Gupta and post Gupta period?

- (a) Head of merchant guild in urban centres
- (b) Revenue officers
- (c) Officers to supervise civil and criminal justice
- (d) Semi-independent local chiefs

87. With reference to Harsha's period, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. System of giving land grants to brahmins were abolished.
2. System of giving land grants to officers were started.
3. Harsha followed a tolerant religious policy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

88. Which of the following information is/are correct about the Harsha's period?

1. Severe punishments like amputation were carried out during Harsha's period.
2. Law and order was well maintained
3. Ministers and high officers were rewarded with land for their services.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

89. Consider the following statements regarding the society under the Harsha period

1. Vaishyas mainly practiced agriculture.
2. The institution of Swaymbara had declined.
3. This period is marked by emergence of new trade centres.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

90. Consider the following description regarding a ruler from Ancient Indian history:

He was a shaivite in the beginning. He was defeated by the Chalukyan ruler Pulakesin II. He organized a religious assembly at Kannauj to honour the chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang.

Select the correct ruler from the options given below:

- (a) Samudragupta
- (b) Ashoka
- (c) Mahendravarman-I
- (d) Harshavardhana

91. Which of the following sources reveal the victory of Narasimhavarman-I over Pulakesin-II?

- (a) Aihole inscription
- (b) Mandagappattu inscriptions
- (c) Kuram copper plates
- (d) Account of Hsuan Tsang

92. Which of the following statements regarding Coinage in Ancient India is/ are correct?

- 1. Kushana coins became the prototype for Gupta numismatic issues.
- 2. The first documented coins used in Ancient India were punch marked coins mostly made of silver.

Select the correct options using the code given below:

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

93. Which of the following statements regarding Literature produced during Gupta Age is/ are correct?

- 1. The rulers preferred to use Sanskrit for royal inscriptions.
- 2. The period saw the composition of commentaries on various Smritis.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

94. With reference to the early medieval period in South Indian history, what did Samaya, Manigramam and Anjuvannam refer to?

- (a) Types of peasants.
- (b) Categories of land.
- (c) Types of taxes.
- (d) Types of guilds.

95. Which of the following statements regarding trade in Ancient India is/ are correct?

- 1. The Setthi was a wealthy financier.
- 2. In the barter system of south India exchange of items were profit oriented.
- 3. Discovery of monsoon resulted in increase in commerce between Rome and peninsular India.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

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

96. Which of the following statements regarding religion & philosophy in Ancient India is/ are correct?

- 1. The Ajivika sect was popularised by Makkali Gosala.
- 2. The Charvaka philosophy believed that everything was predetermined according to fate.
- 3. The doctrine of Akriya believed that actions do not earn merit or sin.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

97. Which of the following statements regarding the Junagarh inscription is/ are correct?

- 1. It is written in Sanskrit.
- 2. It mainly mentions the repair work of Sudarshana irrigation tank.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

98. Which one of the following options is incorrect with reference to Harsha's period?

- (a) Harshacharita was the first formal charita kavya (biographical poems).
- (b) Harsha was the joint ruler of the Pushyabhuti and Maukhari kingdoms.
- (c) Harsha had diplomatic contacts with Chinese emperor.
- (d) Xuan zang provides a detail account of Harsha's administration.

99. Consider the following statements about the Besnagar pillar inscription:

- 1. It was constructed by Greek Ambassador Heliodorous.
- 2. The inscriptions are dedicated to Lord Shiva.
- 3. It is written in Prakrit language and Brahmi script.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements with reference to shakas?

- 1. The first Saka King in India was Maues or Moga.
- 2. The Sakas along with the Parthians introduced the Satrap system of government.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

101. Consider the following statement with reference to development of branch of medicine in ancient India:

1. Charaka samhita is like an encyclopaedia of Indian medicine.
2. Sushruta samhita mentions different types of implements used in surgery.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

102. Which of the following statements about prevalent societal conditions during Gupta age is incorrect?

- (a) Manusmriti suggested the early marriage for girl.
- (b) The practice of untouchability had slowly begun during this period.
- (c) Caste system became less rigid during Gupta age due to series of foreign invasion in pre Gupta period.
- (d) Brahmanism reigned supreme during the Gupta period.

103. With reference to ancient Indian history, 'Periplus of the Erythraean Sea' is related to-

- (a) Information on geographical treatise on India.
- (b) Account of Alexander's invasion of Indian subcontinent.
- (c) Data on sea trade between India and Rome.
- (d) Narration of society of North India during Gupta administration.

104. Which of the following is/are the correct features that illustrate the growing power of the king in post Mauryan period?

1. Performance of Vedic Sacrifices
2. Irregular Dynastic Succession
3. Visual representation of kings on Coins
4. Usage of Grandiose Political Epithets

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

105. Consider the following statements:

1. The organisation of the army was brought under the supervision of the central administration during Post Mauryan phase.
2. The commander in chief during Sunga period was known as 'Dandanayaka'.

3. Kautilya advocated against the usage of secret agents by the King due to fear of rebellion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

106. Consider the following statements:

1. The regular practice of imposing toll and custom tax was called as 'Lonakhadakam' under Satvahana rule.
2. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman mentions about forced labour known as Vishti.

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

107. Consider the following statements:

1. The political system of a confederation of chieftains known as Kshatrapas was a feature under Saka rule.
2. The chieftains and governors under the Kshatrapas system was under the strict regulatory control of the rulers.
3. The assertion of independence by these chieftains and governors led to waning of Saka power in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

108. "The silk route passed through the territories in central Asia of this empire and it was linked with China and Asian provinces of Roman Empire. This empire-imposed tolls on caravans passing through this route and acted as a middleman during the silk roads era. They also established trading relations with South East Asia, China and Central Asia in this period"

Which one of the following empires is being described in the above given paragraph?

- (a) Saka Empire
- (b) Kushans Empire
- (c) Maurya Empire
- (d) Nanda Empire

109. With reference to 'Trade and Commerce in ancient Indian History', the terms like Barygaza, Supara and Kalyan are-

- (a) Taxes and Customs
- (b) Ports for transmarine commerce
- (c) Interest charged by moneylenders
- (d) Guild system of traders

110. Consider the following statements:

1. Hathigumpha inscription mentions that Kharavela sent his army to the west disregarding Satavahana ruler.
2. Brahmanas were patronized by Satvahanas while sramanas were persecuted by the Satavahana rulers
3. Satavahana state followed the Mauryan revenue system based on a variety of periodical taxes.

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

111. Which of the following information is/are engraved on Prayagaprasasti pillar located at Allahabad?

1. The Queen's edict entertaining the charitable deeds of Ashoka's wife Kaurwaki.
2. The accession and conquests of Samudra Gupta and boundaries of the Gupta Empire.
3. Shahjahan inscription in Persian regarding the monumental construction work done by the Mughal ruler.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

112. With reference to the Gupta empire, consider the following pairs:

Official	Description
1. Mahadandanayaka	Chief judicial officer
2. Uparika	Administrative head of the provinces
3. Vishayapati	Administrative head of the village unit

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

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

113. Which of the following is correct with regard to the ghati-yantra during Gupta period?

- (a) It was used for astronomical observations.
- (b) It was used in the warfare.
- (c) It was used for the medical diagnosis.
- (d) It was a method of irrigation.

114. With reference to the Dharamshastras, consider the following statements:

1. It assigned different ranks to different groups.

2. It allowed the varnas to adopt the profession not assigned to them during periods of distress.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

115. Assertion (A): Samudragupta reinstated the South Indian kings on their thrones after conquering them.

Reason (R): The conquered kings accepted the suzerainty and paid him tributes and presents.

Which among the following statement is correct?

- (a) Both A and R is true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R is true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is incorrect.
- (d) Both A and R is incorrect.

116. Which of the following information can be known from the coins of Samudragupta?

1. Follower of Buddhism
2. Played veena
3. Performed Ashvamedha Yajna
4. The marriage of Samudragupta to the Lichchavi princess Kumaradevi.

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

117. He adopted the title of Vikramaditya. He is famous for keeping the navaratans in the court. He married his daughter to a Vakataka prince to extend the limits of the empire by marriage alliance.

The famous Chinese pilgrim Fa Hsien visited his court.

Which of the following ancient ruler in India is being described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Chandragupta II
- (b) Dharmapala
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Pulakeshin

118. With reference to the ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The Maitrakas established an independent kingdom in Thanesar after the fall of Gupta empire.
2. The Maukharis were the subordinate rulers of the Guptas who ruled over the western India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

119. Which of the following is/are the reason/s for the fall of the Guptas in ancient India?

1. Conflict with the Pushyabhutis
2. Decline in foreign trade
3. Invasion of the Mongols
4. Declining strength of the standing army

Select the correct answer from the following

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

120. With reference to the Chalukyan empire, consider the following statements:

1. Chalukyas established their capital at Vatapi that is part of modern Telangana.
2. Pulakesin II defeated Harshavardhana on the banks of Narmada in 630 AD.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

121. Consider the following statements:

1. The Ranaditya of the Gonanda dynasty ruled Kashmir during Gupta period.
2. The Karkota or Naga dynasty was founded by Durlabhavardhana.
3. Fa Hien visited Kashmir during the reign of Durlabhavardhana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

122. With reference to nature of political powers in post Gupta period, consider the following statements:

1. Kings of non-kshatriya origin were not concerned with acquiring the kshatriya status.
2. It was period of continuous structural evolution within regional polities.
3. The number of feudatories increased with the increase in grant of lands.
4. Politically monarchy triumphed over the gana sanghas and the forest clans.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

123. Consider the following pairs:

Books	Authors
1. Harshacharita	Banabhatta
2. Raghuvamsha	Kalidasa
3. Panchasiddhantika	Harshavardhana

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

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

124. Consider the following statements:

1. Yasodharman of Malwa defeated Hun king Mihirakula at Battle of Sondani.
2. The Apsad inscription of Gaya describes military achievement of Yasodharman of Malwa.

Which of the statement is/are correct?

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

125. With reference to Pallavas and Chalukyas, consider the following statements:

1. The Pallava kingdom extended southward up to the Kaveri delta whereas Chalukyas ruled the southernmost districts of Tamil Nādu.
2. There were frequent wars between the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pallavas.
3. Unlike Pallavas, the Chalukyas were the great patron of Brahmanism and vedic sacrifices.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

126. With reference to the religious faith of the Harshvardhan, consider the following statements.

1. According to account of Xuan Zang Harsha was a follower of Jainism.
2. According to Madhuban copper plates inscriptions Harsha granted land to Brahmanas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

127. Which of the following was the subject matter of an ancient Sangam literature known as Tolkappiyam?

- (a) External relation of Sangam Dynasties
- (b) Tamilian love epic
- (c) Ethics and Morality of king
- (d) Tamil Grammar Treatise

128. With reference to the Topographic features and the associated emotions that are mentioned in the Sangam literature, consider the following pairs.

Topography	Emotion
1. Palai	Frustrating journey of the lovers
2. Mullai	Physical and emotional union
3. Marutam	Lover's meeting point

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

129. Kamba Ramayana by Kamban is an Epical tradition of South India. It includes the retelling and reconstruction of the story of Ramayana during later period. It includes the adaptation of the ideas that were found in original Ramayana and the incorporation of newer ideas with time. It was written in which of the following language?
- (a) Telugu
(b) Malayalam
(c) Tamil
(d) Kannada

130. With reference to famous Tamil epic known as the Cilappatikaran, consider the following statements.

1. Akam and Puram themes form the crucial part of Cilappatikaran.
2. Cilappatikaran is a Hindu text which is mostly influenced by the Hindu philosophy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
(b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 and 2

131. With reference to the Sangam history, consider the following statements

1. Sattanar is believed to be the author of Manimekhalai.
2. Sattanar was the contemporary of the author of Cilappatikaran.
3. Ilanko Atikal was a contemporary of Cenkuttuvan, a Chera King.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

132. With reference to the society and polity during the Sangam period, consider the following statements.

1. Tamilham region was ruled by the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas dynasty.

2. Tamilham society during early Sangam age was divided on the basis of Varna System.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
(b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 and 2

133. With reference to the features of the Sangam literatures, consider the following statement.

1. Sangam literature was an oral literature of the ancient Tamils.
2. Tinai concept forms an important part of the Tamil literature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
(b) 2 Only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 and 2

134. Consider the following statements

1. The Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were known as Muvendars.
2. The institution of gift-giving was integral to the practice of booty redistribution during the Sangam age.
3. The Vedar who were the headman of small villages use to do the obligatory services to bigger chiefs like Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas in their campaigns.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

135. Consider the following statements with reference to the Chola Empire:

1. The prashastis of the Cholas were based on the Itihaasa- Purana tradition.
2. Tiruvalangad Copper Plates have mentioned the mythical traditions of Cholas period.
3. There was dominance of the Sanskrit and the Brahmanical traditions during the Chola period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

136. Consider the following statements with reference to the Local administration during Chola Empire:

1. Nagarattars during Chola period were comprised of the trading community and belonged to the settlement of a group of traders.
2. The members of the Ur possessed the titles like Udaiyan and Kilan during the chola 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

137. Consider the following statements with reference to the Chola Empire:

1. Brahmadeyas in the Chola period were separate villages and they had a separate administrative system of revenue and justice.
2. A taniyur called separate village was always placed subordinate to the temple in this period.
3. The Karantai plates inform us how the sabha and other committees were formed in this period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

138. Consider the following statements with reference to the Chola Empire:

1. Justice was carried out by the King himself and village assemblies had no role.
2. Senapati was in charge of military affairs and they bore the king's name.
3. Officials during Chola period were paid by allotting land rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

139. Consider the following statements with reference to the military of Chola Empire:

1. The Cholas undertook military expedition to Sri Lanka during the time of Rajaraja I.
2. Valangai Velaikkarakar was the soldiers recruited from among the Artisan groups.
3. Ays was the only category of chiefs present in chola Kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only

- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

140. Which of the following roles did temples played during the Chola period?

1. It forged institutional links for territorial sovereignty
2. Its economic outreach was phenomenal
3. Integration of various ethnic and professional groups through ritual ranking

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

141. Consider the following statements with reference to the taxation system in the Chola period:

1. The existence of a regular taxation system was evident under the Chola Empire.
2. Taxes were levied only at the central level during Chola period.
3. Increase in non-agricultural taxes over time has been recognized in this period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

142. Consider the following statements with reference to the Chola period:

1. Rajaraja-I initiated the system of revenue surveys and the valanadu system.
2. The existence of officers in bureaucracy at both central and local levels has been identified in Chola 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



SOLUTIONS

2.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Monsoon winds were a more convincing reason for trade with South East Asia in the Bay of Bengal. The use of monsoon wind in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal for maritime trade was a boon to the sailing ships to reach overseas countries. **Indians set their journey to Southeast Asian countries during the northeast monsoon (trade wind) and return during the Southwest monsoon. The flow of wind and current was favourable for setting sail for both onward and return journey.**

2. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Sushruta who is known to be the first surgeon, who conducted surgeries well before 1st century AD.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Though there is no documented proof of transplant of internal organs.

Statement 3 is correct. Aryabhatta (476-550 AD) gave a rule for calculating sine values of an angle.

Statement 4 is correct. Brahmagupta (598-668 AD) derived the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

3. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Guilds were not under the control of the State and the king was not the chief administrative authority on them. They framed their own rules of membership and professional code of conduct, which even kings were supposed to accept and respect.

Statement 2 is correct. The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild itself.

Statement 3 is correct. Guilds could try their members for offence in accordance with their own customs and usages, which came to acquire almost the status of law. A guild member had to abide by both guild and state laws. Guilds had their own laws, based on customs and usage, regarding organization, and had considerable power over guild members.

4. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Yuan Chwang was a Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller who travelled across India for 17 years. Yuan Chwang has mentioned in his journal that he was robbed and the thugs had decided to sacrifice him, but he was saved by a hurricane.

Statement 2 is correct. The punishment for social offences according to the traveller's account were to cut off the nose or an ear or a hand. Minor offences were dealt with fines. And to determine guilt or innocence ordeals by fire water and poison were the instruments which were used.

Statement 3 is correct. The tradesman had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

5. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Malavikagnimitra is a Sanskrit play by Kalidas. The play tells the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor. He falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.

6. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Eripatti was a special category of land during the rule of Pallavas in South India. Donated by individuals, the revenue from this land was set apart for the maintenance of the village tank.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. In Chola administration, Kurram referred to a group of villages. Taniyur was a large village big enough to be a Kurram by itself.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. During ancient period, in South India, agraharas served as centers of learning and teaching. South Indian kingdoms also had other cultural institutions known as Ghatika and Brahmapuri. A Ghatika was a centre of learning including religion, was attached to temples and was small in size.

7. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Motupalli port thrived as an international port in the Kakatiya kingdom. It is located in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. A 15th Century inscription, issued by the Vijayanagara Emperor Deva Raya – II was unearthed in Motupalli in 2021.

8. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

In the Gupta period vishti or forced labour became a source of state income and was looked upon as a sort of taxation paid by the people. So it finds frequent mention along with other taxes in the Gupta inscriptions. The donees were not only provided with land and villages along with right to various taxes, they were also given the right to forced labour. This shows that forced labour was probably more common than in the earlier period.

Most of the inscriptions referring to Vishti come from Madhya Pradesh and Kathiawar regions may suggest this practice was more prevalent in these areas.

9. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Amarasimha and Kalidasa were one of the Navratnas in the court of Chandra Gupta-II. Panini was a revered scholar belonging to 5th – 6th Century, whereas Pushyamitra Shunga reigned in 2nd BCE.

10. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Event 2. 600-630 CE: Mahendravarman – I

Event 4. 750-770 CE: Foundation of Pala Dynasty in Bihar and Bengal region

Event 1. 836-885 CE: Rise of Pratiharas under King Mihir Bhoja

Event 3. 907-955 CE: Reign of Parantaka-I

11. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. Bhilsa(Vidisha) is located in Madhya Pradesh.

Pair 2 is incorrect. Sthaneshvara is located in Haryana.

Pair 3 is correct. Girinagar is located in Gujarat.

Pair 4 is incorrect. Dwarasamudra is situated in Karnataka, it was one of the capitals of the Hoysalas.

12. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

During Gupta period, there was a **flourishing external and internal trade**.

In the Andhra region, the **ports were Kadura and Ghantasala, Kaveripattanam (Puhar) and Tondail** were the ports of the Pandya region.

During this period the wealth of the Roman Empire reached India through the ports of Kalyan, Chaul, Broach, and Cambay in Western India.

Tamralipti was an important port in Bengal. It carried on trade with China, Lanka, Java and Sumatra.

13. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

These are different terms for measuring land during the Gupta period. The Kulyavapa, Dronavapa, Adhavapa are the terms related to land measurements mainly mentioned in the copper plate inscriptions of Gupta era that were found in Bengal. Kulyavapa land must have been equal to around 160 bighas of land. A Dronavapa must be 16-20 bighas and Adhvapa which appears to be the smallest must be around 4-5 bighas of land.

2.2. Practice Questions

14. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. It was during the reign of Narsimhavarman (Pallavas) that the Chinese traveller Huian Tsang visited Kanchipuram the pallava capital.

Statement 2 is correct. The Chinese traveller Huian Tsang visited Pulakeshin II's court. He was impressed by the chalukyan administration.

Statement 3 is correct. The Chinese traveller, Huian Tsang, visited India during Harshas reign (Pushyabhuti dynasty). He has given a vivid description of the social, economic and religious conditions under the rule of Harsha and spoke highly of the king.

15. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is **incorrect**: The Satavahanas minted a large number of coins in lead, silver and an alloy of copper.

Statement b is **incorrect**: The ruling dynasty did follow orthodox Brahmanism, but were **tolerant of other heterodox sects**. Buddhism was very popular among artisan guilds as well as merchants who made generous donations to the Sangha.

Statement c is **incorrect**: The ruling dynasty showed selective features of matronymics ,i.e., the name of the prince was based on the name of the mother, e.g. **Gautamiputra** Satkarni, Vasisthiputra Pulayami, etc. Even though **inheritance to the throne was certainly patriarchal**, this matronymic idea is unique to the Satavahanas. However most other features of the family were patriarchal in character.

Statement d is **correct**: The *Gaulmika* was the official who was entrusted with administration of the rural areas. He was the head of the army platoon of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers

16. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is **incorrect**: It is now an established fact that **iron-stirrup (rikab) was unknown in India. For that matter, there is no Sanskrit word for stirrup**. Perhaps single, 'big toe stirrup' and 'suspension hooks' were used in India, but stirrup proper was the contribution of the Muslims. This stirrup was first used in China around 6th century CE, and later it diffused into Persia and other Islamic countries during the next century.

Statement 2 is **incorrect**: The most important technological revolution in the textile sector was the introduction of the spinning-wheel (charkha) through the agency of the Muslims during the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries. **Charkha did not exist in Ancient India**. The first literary reference to charkha comes from Isami's Futuh-us Salatin (CE 1350). This new contribution, however, did not displace the spindle: it only accelerated the latter's rotation.

17. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is **correct**: The Gupta land grant records from Bengal inform us about a **unit known as vapa which was used for measuring land in the region (adhavapa, dronvapa, kulyavapa)**. It is derived from root vap (to

sow). The exact size of this unit is not clearly mentioned.

Statement 2 is correct: The Gupta Age is famous for high quality and quantity of Gold coins. Even silver coins were issued. However **coins made of copper, bronze and other alloy metals were scarce** during this period.

Statement 3 is correct: The textual records of earlier period (like Arthashastra) talk only about tax-paying cultivators (karada) and the ruler, but the textual records of Gupta period talk about three tiers, mahipati (the king), svami (landowner) and karshaka (cultivator) which indicates that **landed intermediaries were starting to emerge in this period.**

18. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Megasthenese mentioned that during Mauryan period, the society was comprising seven castes, namely –Philosophers, Farmers, Soldiers, Herdsmen, Artisans, Magistrates, and Councilors. Megasthenese mentioned that slavery did not exist in India.

Option b is correct. The growth of arts, crafts and trade resulted in attaining **changed social status by the vaishyas and shudras.** The first reactions to these changes are seen in the gloomy prophecies of universal decay and dissolution that are found in brahmanical literature. They called it as the kali age.

Option c is correct. Position of **Shudras** improved during Gupta period. They were now permitted to listen to the Ramayana and the Puranas. They were allowed to perform certain domestic rites. All this can be attributed to changed economic status of the Shudras. They were **mainly represented as agriculturists** in this period, in the earlier period they were appeared as slaves and agricultural labourers.

Option d is correct. During Harsha's period, land grants continued to be made to priests for special services rendered to the state. In addition, Harsha is credited with the **grant of land to the officers by charters.**

19. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Event 3 - The Kanva dynasty was a Brahman dynasty **founded by Vasudeva Kanva**, the minister of Devabhuti, the last Sunga king **in 75 BCE.** The extent of Kanva territory was confined to the areas of Sunga rule. **Susarman** was the **last ruler** of the Kanva dynasty. **In 30 BC**, the southern power swept away both the Kanvas and Sungas and the province of Eastern Malwa was **absorbed within** the dominions of the **Satavahanas.**

Event 1 - Establishment of the Vakataka dynasty- By the third century, the **Satavahanas** had **collapsed** and the Sakas were no longer the powerful force they had been. The stage was set in the Deccan for a local power to stake its claim. It is in this scenario that **Vindhyashakti**, a Brahmin chieftain about whom not much is known, **founded the Vakataka Empire.** However, it is his

son, **King Pravarasena I (275 CE – 335 CE)**, who was **successful in spreading the rule across a greater part of the Deccan.**

Event 2 - Chalukyas of Badami were the successors of the Vakatakas in western Deccan. They established their capital at Vatapi, modern Badami in the Bijapur district, which forms a part of Karnataka. **They ruled** over an extensive area in the Deccan for about two centuries **from 543 to 753 CE** and united whole of south India.

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is correct. Numerous numbers of sub-castes **arose in this period** as a large number of foreigners had been assimilated into the Indian society and each group of foreigners was considered as a kind of caste. The other reason was the absorption of many tribal people into brahmanical society.

Statement b is correct. **Shudra's position improved** in this period as they were now permitted to listen to Ramayana, Mahabharata, and the Puranas. They were allowed to perform basic rites.

Statement c is incorrect. **Women of lower varnas were given considerable freedom as compared to women of higher varnas** as they were free to earn their livelihood which gave them considerable freedom.

Statement d is correct. **The number of untouchables increased** during this period especially the chandalas. Their number had become so enormous and their disabilities so glaring that it attracted the attention of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hsien.

21. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

During the Sangam age, external trade was carried between South India and the Greek kingdoms. The port city of **Puhar** became an emporium of foreign trade, as big ships entered this port with precious goods. Other ports of commercial activity include **Tondi, Musiri, Korkai, Arikamedu and Marakkanam.** The main exports of the Sangam age were cotton fabrics, spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and turmeric, ivory products, pearls and precious stones. Gold, horses and sweet wine were the chief imports.

22. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Tolkappiyam also refers to four castes namely arasar, anthanar, vanigar and vellalar.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The ruling class was called **arasar.** Anthanars played a significant role in the Sangam polity and religion.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **vellalas were agriculturists during the Sangam age.**

Statement 3 is correct. **Vanigars carried on trade and commerce** activity during the Sangam age.

Other tribal groups like Parathavar, Panar, Eyinar, Kadambar, Maravar and Pulaiyar were also found in the Sangam society. Ancient primitive tribes like Thodas, Irulas, Nagas and Vedars lived in this period.

23. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Pandyas territory occupied the southernmost and the south-eastern portion of the Indian peninsula. **The Pandyas are first mentioned by Megasthenes in his Indica**, wherein he refers to a Pandyas Kingdom famous for pearls and ruled by a woman (which may suggest some matriarchal influence in the Pandyas society).

Even Sangam Literature describes the Pandyas kingdom as wealthy and prosperous. The Pandyas kings profited from trade with Roman Empire and even sent embassies to the Roman emperor Augustus. **Maduraikkanji written by Mangudi Maruthanar** describes the socio-economic condition of the Pandyas country including the flourishing seaport of Korkai.

24. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The primary deity of the Sangam period was **Seyon or Murugan, who was also called Subramaniya. He is hailed as Tamil God.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. During the Sangam age, the **Kings performed the Vedic sacrifices. (Not by common people)** Brahmanas first appeared in the Tamil land in the Sangam age. But the Brahmanical influence was confined to upper levels of Tamil society.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The **Hero Stone or Nadu Kal** worship was significant in the Sangam period. The **Hero Stone was erected in memory of the bravery shown by the warrior in battle.** This kind of worshipping the deceased has a great antiquity.

25. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

During the Sangam age, external trade was carried between South India and the Greek kingdoms. The main exports of the Sangam age were **cotton fabrics, spices like pepper, ginger, cardamom, cinnamon and turmeric, ivory products, pearls and precious stones. Gold, horses and sweet wine were the chief imports.**

26. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. During the Sangam period, the roads and highways **were well maintained and guarded night and day to prevent robbery and smuggling.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The military administration was efficiently organized during the Sangam Age. Each ruler had a regular army and their respective Kodimaram (tutelary tree). **The army consisted of chariots driven by Ox, elephants, cavalry and infantry.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. Land revenue was the chief source of income for State during the Sangam age while

custom duty was also imposed on foreign trade. **The Pattinappalai refers to the custom officials employed in the seaport of Puhar.**

27. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

During the Sangam Age, the royal courts were crowded with **singing bards called Panar and Viraliyar.** Poetry, music and dancing were popular among the people of the Sangam age. Liberal donations were given to poets by the kings, chieftains and nobles. They were experts in folk songs and folk dances. The arts of music and dancing were highly developed. Koothu was the most popular entertainment of the people.

28. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

There is a plenty of information in the Sangam literature to trace the position of women during the Sangam age. Women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaipadiniyar flourished in this period and contributed to Tamil literature.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During the Sangam Age, the life of widows was miserable. The practice of **Sati was also prevalent in the higher strata of society.**

Statement 2 is correct. During the Sangam Age, love marriage was a common practice. **Women were allowed to choose their life partners.**

Statement 3 is correct. During the Sangam Age, **Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women.**

29. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Cheran Senguttuvan was a Chera ruler who belonged to 2nd century A.D. **His younger brother was Elango Adigal, the author of Silappatikaram. Silappatikaram and Manimekalai are considered as the 'Twin Epics' of the Tamil literature.** Among his military achievements, his expedition to the Himalayas was remarkable. He defeated many north Indian monarchs. Senguttuvan introduced the Pattini cult or the worship of Kannagi as the ideal wife in Tamil Nadu. The stone for making the idol of Kannagi was brought by him after his Himalayan expedition.

30. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1 is incorrect. Nanaghat inscription, written in Brahmi script have been dated between the 2nd and the 1st century BCE, and attributed to the Satavahana dynasty era. It records the governance and prowess of third Satavahana king, Satkarni I. **Information about the kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya's of the Sangam age were not mentioned in these.**

Option 2 is correct. The Ashokan inscriptions mention the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers on the south of the Mauryan Empire.

Option 3 is correct. The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga also mentions about Tamil kingdoms (Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers).

31. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Ratnavali, Priyadarshika and Nagananda were the books on drama written by Harshavardhana.

Whereas Harshcharita and Kadambari were written by Banabhatta.

32. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

The sequence of events are as following:

1. Defeat of Harshavardhana by Chalukya ruler Pulakesin- II in 618 A.D.
2. Visit of Chinese pilgrim Hiuen Tsang to India in 629 A.D.
3. Harsha organized a religious assembly at Kannauj to widely publicise the doctrines of Mahayana. The assembly was attended not only by Hiuen Tsang and the Kamarupa ruler Bhaskaravarman in 643 A.D.
4. **After Kannauj he held conference in Allahabad (Prayag)** which was attended by all the tributary princes, ministers, nobles etc.

33. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The main reason for conflict between Pallavas and Chalukyas was supremacy over the **Raichur doab** i.e fertile land lying between the Krishna and the Tungbhadra.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The original Chalukya dynasty had split into two parts, Chalukyas of Kalyani and Chalukyas of Vengi. i.e. Western and Eastern Chalukyas. The Cholas started getting closer to the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, who were much weaker than their Western chalukyas of Kalyani. Vengi was a fertile land and a strategic point on the Eastern Coast. **Thus the reason for conflict between Western chalukya and Chola was to gain supremacy over the Chalukya of Vengi region not the Kalyani region**

34. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kailashnath temple at Kanchipuram was constructed by Pallava ruler Narasimhavarmam-II or Rajsimha. He also constructed Shore temple at Mammalapuram.

Statement 2 is correct. Hiuen tsang visited kanchipuram during the reign of pallava ruler Narsimhanvarman-I. His description of Kanchi is vivid. He described about the 100 buddhist monasteries.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Pallavas were devotees of Shaiva and Vishnu . They performed vedic sacrifices. **But they were tolerant towards Buddhism and Jainism.** Even Mahendravarman was a follower of Jainism in his early

days. He was converted to Shaivism by the influence of the Saiva saint.

35. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement a is correct. The cave has images of **Buddha, Bodhisattva, sculptures** representing the King, farmers, merchants and rich iconography depicting a beautiful amalgamation of Indo - Greek architecture.

Statement b is incorrect. They are associated with three religions of the time i.e. Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.

Statement c is correct. The Pandavleni caves depict tales of the **three Kings** who once ruled Nashik – the **Kshatrapas, the Satavahanas and the Abhirs.**

Statement d is correct. These caves had an excellent arrangement for water, with skillfully chiseled **water tanks**, exquisitely carved into the solid rocks.

36. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is incorrect. Rulers of the **Gupta dynasty** issued the largest number of gold coins which were called '**dinaras**' in their inscriptions.

Statement b is incorrect. Coins issues by the rulers of **Chola empire exhibited a tiger crest** and suggested political developments.

Statement c is incorrect. The **Kushans were the first rulers in India to issue gold coins** on a wide scale. The images of both Shiva and Buddha appeared on the Kushan coins.

Statement d is correct. The Satavahanas rulers issued coins **mostly of lead**, which is found in Deccan. They also issued **potin, copper and bronze money**. Silver coins called Karshapanas were used for trade. These coins were of different shapes – round, square, rectangular etc and bore the names of coins bore the names of '**Satakarni**' and '**Pulumavi**'.

37. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Agriculture was the chief occupation** and rice was the common crop. Ragi, sugarcane, cotton, pepper, ginger, turmeric, cinnamon and a variety of fruits were the other crops.

Statement 2 is correct. The kingdoms of **both Satavahanas as well as the Kushans profited from trade with the Roman empire.** External trade was carried between South India and the Greek kingdoms. After the ascendancy of the Roman Empire, the Roman trade assumed importance.

Statement 3 is correct. **Major imports** for the traders were **horses, gold, and sweet wine** and **major exports** were **cotton fabrics, spices** along with **ivory products, pearls and precious stones.**

38. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Cholas controlled the **central and northern parts of Tamil Nadu** from around the 8th-12th century AD. Their **core area of the rule was the Kaveri delta**, later known as **Cholamandalam**.

Statement 2 is correct. The Cholas paid **special attention to their navy**. The naval achievements of the Tamils reached its climax under the Cholas. In fact, the Bay of Bengal became a Chola lake for some time.

Statement 3 is correct. Puhar is identical with **Kaveripattinam**, which was the Chola capital. It was a **great centre of trade and commerce**, and excavations show that it had a large dock.

39. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The socio-economic condition of the **seaport of Korkai** was mentioned in **Maduraikkanji** which was written by **Mangudi Maruthanar**. Korkai, located near the confluence of Thamraparani with the Bay of Bengal, was their main port.

Statement 2 is correct. Megasthenes mentions that the **Pandyan kingdom was celebrated for pearls trade**. They profited with the trade from the Roman Empire.

Statement 3 is correct. Megasthenes speaks of the **pandyan kingdom ruled by a woman** which may suggest **matriarchal influence in the Pandyan kingdom**.

40. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Sangam literature can roughly be divided into two groups – **narrative texts and didactic texts**. The **narrative texts** of the Sangam literature are called **Melkannakku or Eighteen Major Works**. The **didactic texts** of the Sangam literature are called **kilkanakku or eighteen Minor Works**.

Statement 2 is correct. **Pathinenkilkanakku** contains eighteen works which give details about **the ethics and morals**. The most important among these works is **Tirukkural** authored by **Thiruvalluvar**. **Tolkappiyam**, authored by **Tolkappiyar**, is a **work on Tamil grammar** and provides insights on the **political and socio-economic conditions of the time**.

41. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. India and Lao PDR have had contacts in the ancient Indian period. It is visible in Lao people practising the Indian originated religions like Buddhism and Hinduism. The **Vat Phu Shiva Temple** was shaped to express the Hindu vision of the relationship between nature and humanity.

Pair 2 is correct. **Angkor Wat** temple complex is the largest religious monument in the world. Designed as a Hindu temple, as that was the religion of the region's ruler at the time, **Suryavarman II**, by the end of the 12th century, started being considered as a Buddhist site.

Pair 3 is correct. **Jawi temple (Candi Jawi)** is a syncretic

Hindu-Buddhist temple dated from late 13th century Singhasari kingdom. It is located in East Java, Indonesia. Indonesia was called **Swarnadeep** (the island of Gold) by the ancient Indians.

Pair 4 is correct. **Champa**, now absorbed in Vietnam, was one of the two powerful kingdoms that **India had setup in Indo-China region**. Established by the **Cham**, a people of **Malayo-Polynesian stock and Indianized culture** in the 2nd century C.E., Champa was finally absorbed by the Vietnamese in the 17th Century, who in turn were strongly influenced by Cham culture.

42. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Chandragupta II (A.D 380-412)** adopted the title of **Vikramaditya** (and not **Samudragupta**) as a **mark of victory over the Shaka Kshatrapas** of western India. The reign of Chandragupta II saw the high watermark of the Gupta empire. He **extended the limits of the empire by marriage alliance and his conquests**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Samudragupta (A.D 335-380)** followed the **policy of violence and conquest**. He was the exact opposite of Ashoka who believed in a policy of peace and non-aggression.

43. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. **Pandharpur** is a **pilgrimage town located on the banks of Chandrabhaga River** in Solapur district of Maharashtra.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. **Tiruchirappalli** is situated on the banks of the **Cauvery River**. **Woraiyur**, a part of present-day Tiruchirappalli, was the capital city of Cholas from 300 B.C.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. **Hampi** is a **UNESCO World Heritage Site** located in Karnataka. Hampi was the capital of the **Vijayanagara Empire** in the 14th century. It is located on the banks of river **Tungabhadra**.

44. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The centre of their operations lay in the fertile land of **Madhyadesha** covering **Bihar and UP**. They could **exploit the iron ores of Central India and south Bihar**.

Statement 2 is correct. Further, they took advantage of their **proximity to the areas in north India which carried on silk trade** with the Eastern Roman empire, also known as the **Byzantine empire**.

45. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Kushanas** ensured strict security on the north-western route **or the Uttarapatha route passing from Mathura to Taxila** which resulted in growing prosperity of towns.

Statement 2 is correct. Towns prospered in the Kushana and Satavahana empires because they carried on thriving trade with the Roman empire.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In this period, it is not the birth in a caste that decided his role, but the profession in which he engaged himself. A number of Satavahana epigraphs refer to the issuer's professions, but not their caste.

Statement 4 is correct. There was increasing specialization of skills in the Post Mauryan period which can be seen from growing number of occupations. These specialization in crafts, metallurgy, mining and other field led to increase in trade and thereby contributed to the flourishing of towns.

46. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Trade with Romans was mostly carried on in articles of luxury goods called articles of aristocratic necessities like iron cutlery, pearls, ivory, precious stones etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Silk was sent directly from China to Rome but the establishment of Parthian rule in Iran and neighboring areas created difficulties. Therefore, silk had to be diverted to the western Indian ports and thus, there was considerable transit trade in silk between India and the Roman empire.

Statement 3 is correct. Off all the ports like Sopara, Broach, Arikamedu, Tamralipti etc. Broach port was the most important and flourishing port because commodities produced in the Satavahana kingdom and Shakas and Kushanas kingdom were brought here.

47. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Vedic sacrifices were absent in Mauryan phase but not so in post Mauryan phase. Vedic sacrifices were performed by Pushyamitra Sunga and the Satavahana rulers of the Deccan.

Statement 2 is correct. A significant Law and Judicial Systems aspect of statecraft during this Post Mauryan phase was the advent of the monarchical state in peninsular India for the first time.

Statement 3 is correct. The collapse of the Maurya Empire in c. 187 BC was followed by the emergence of several states and political powers in the sub-continent. Put differently, there was no single paramount political power.

48. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

The import items by India from Rome during Post Mauryan period were- Wine, wine-amphorae, various other types of Pottery, Gold and silver coins. Lead coiled strips seem to have been imported from Rome to make coins used by Satavahana.

The Export items by India to Rome were- Spices, pepper, muslin, pearls, jewels, precious stones, Iron goods especially cutlery.

49. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kushana empire reached its maximum territorial limits under Kanishka. His empire extended from Central Asia to north India and included Varanasi, Kaushambi and Sravasti in Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 2 is incorrect. According to popular tradition, King Vikramaditya of Ujjain (and not Kanishka) established the Vikrama Samvat era after defeating the Sakas which started in 57 BC.

Statement 3 is correct. The fourth Buddhist council was held in 72 AD at Kundalvana, Kashmir. It was presided by Vasumitra, while Asvaghosa was his deputy. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King Kanishka of Kushan Empire.

50. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Kushana empire had direct contacts with Romans. The trade with Romans was carried through the western coast of India.

Statement 2 is correct. The Kushanas introduced the Satrap system of government. The empire was divided into numerous satrapies. Each satrapy was placed under the rule of a satrap.

Statement 3 is correct. Kushanas introduced the turban, tunic, trousers and heavy long coats. Caps, helmets and boots were also worn by the Central Asian warriors. Later their military technology spread to India.

51. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kushanas didn't have their own script, written language and any organized religion. They adopted these components of cultures from India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Kushanas rulers were followers of Buddhism, but they also worshipped both Shaivism and Vaishnavism. Kushana ruler Vasudeva was the worshipper of Vishnu, whose very name is a synonym for Krishna.

Statement 3 is correct. Some curious practices such as hereditary dual rule, that is, two kings ruling in the same kingdom simultaneously, were also observed in Kushana empire, with instances of father and son ruling jointly at the same time.

52. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Punch marked coins were considered the earliest documented coins in India dated around 6th century BC. It was introduced first by Magadha dynasty when it was still a Janpad.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Indo-Greeks were the first to issue Gold coins in India.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Due to the spread of Buddhism and extensive maritime trade the silver punch-marked coins also travelled beyond the Mauryan territory to

the Chera, Chola and Pandya kingdoms of south India and to Sri Lanka.

53. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Shunga Dynasty

1. Malavikagnimitram, a play by Kalidasa, preserves the memory of the **defeat of the yavanas** (Indo Greeks) at the hands of Vasumitra, the grandson of Pushyamitra Sunga.
2. After Ashoka's tryst with Dhamma and Buddhism, the Sungas are known for having **reverted to Brahmanical orthodoxy**.
3. In post-Mauryan period, we see the use of titles like **Maharaja, Rajaraja, Rajati raja, Shaonanosha** etc.

54. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Rudradaman was the most famous ruler of **Shakas**. He repaired Sudarshan lake. He was a great lover of Sanskrit.

Statement 2 is correct. **Shakas rule in the regions of both west and east of Indus.** They extended his empire upto Mathuras.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Parthians succeeded **Shakas** in the Indo-Iranian borderlands.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The famous poet **Asvaghosh** who wrote **Buddhacharita** lived in the court of **Kanishka** (and not **Chandragupta II**), the ruler of **Kushanas**.

55. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. He undertook efforts to repair **Sudarshan lake in Kathiawar**. This lake had been in use for irrigation for a long time.

Statement 2 is correct. He was a great lover of **Sanskrit**. He issued the first ever long inscription in **chaste Sanskrit**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. He twice defeated **Gautamiputra satkarni** but did not destroy them because of matrimonial alliances.

56. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Satvahanas** were the first rulers to make **land grants to Brahmanas**. Although they provided grants to Buddhist monks also.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The official language of **Satvahanas** was **Prakrit**. All inscriptions were composed in this language and written in the **Brahmi script**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Although there were found some traces of matrilineal social structure in **Satvahanas** but the **Satavahana Ruling family** was **patriarchal** because **succession to the throne** passed to the male member.

57. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Satavahana** rulers (2nd century B.C.- 3rd century C.E.) represented the **march triumphant Brahmanism**. The kings performed many Vedic sacrifices like **asvamedha** and **vajapeya**.

Statement 2 is correct. The **chaitya** is a large prayer hall with a number of columns. The **Karle chaityas** in **Maharashtra** was built during this period. It is one of the most impressive examples of massive rock architecture.

Statement 3 is correct. During **Satavahana** period many **stupas** were built. The famous **Amaravati stupa** was built during this period.

58. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The **Satavahana** kingdom had three grades of feudatories. **The king, called raja, was the highest feudatory. He had the right to strike coins.** The second grade was formed by the **mahabhoja**. The third grade was formed by the **senapati**. These feudatories enjoyed some authority in their respective locality.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Satavahanas** started the practice of granting tax-free villages to **Brahmanas**. These areas were free from all kinds of royal control. This resulted in formation of small **independent islands within the kingdom**.

59. Solution (c)

Exp) option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Reign of **Chandragupta II** saw the highest watermark of **Gupta** empire. He used **both marriage alliance and conquest to expand his empire**. Due to his marriage alliance he became the **virtual leader of Vakataka kingdom** in central India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The first king to use the title of **Vikramaditya** was an **Ujjain ruler in 57 B.C.** to as a mark of victory over **Shaka Kshatrapas** of western India. **Chandragupta II** adopted it later as he **defeated Shaka** and led to prosperity of **Ujjain** which was considered as the **second capital** by him.

Statement 3 is correct. **Chandragupta II's** court had many scholars like **Kalidasa** and **Amarasimha**. During his reign **Fa-hsien** visited **India** and wrote an **elaborate account of the life of its people**.

60. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement a is correct. **Mahishmati** was an ancient city in present **Central India**. It is said to be the most important part of the **Avanti Kingdom**. Its mention can be found in **Ramayana, Mahabharata** and other **Epics**. Epigraphic records suggest that it may have served the capital of **Kalachuri Kingdom**.

Statement b is incorrect. **Uraiyyur** in **Tamil** means the residence. **Uraiyyur** was the capital of early **Cholas**. Found near today's **Tiruchirapalli** it was ruled by **Karikalan**, a **Chola King**.

Statement c is incorrect. Korkai is a small village in Tamil Nadu. It was a port city and trade centre in Pandyan Kingdom. It is mentioned in the Sangam Literature as well as classical Western Literature.

Statement d is incorrect. Keeladi is a village near Madurai Border in Tamil Nadu. The excavations in this area reveal evidence of the Sangam era.

61. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Buddhism no longer received royal patronage. However, some stupas and viharas were constructed by them. During their era Nalanda became a centre of Buddhist education.

Statement 2 is correct. For the first time civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Gupta rulers did not require as many officials as the Mauryas did because much of the imperial administration was managed by feudatories, did not regulated economic activities on any big scale. Thus Guptas neither needed nor possessed the elaborate administrative machinery of Maurya times.

62. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Option a is incorrect: Kalidasa wrote *Abhijnanashakutalam* which talks about the love story of King Dushyanta and Shakuntala, who son Bharata appears as a famous ruler.

Option b is correct: *Mrichachhakatika* or Little Clay Cart is written by Shudraka. This play deals with love affair of a poor brahmana with the beautiful daughter of a courtesan.

Option c is incorrect: *Raghuvamsha* written by Kalidasa. The play traces the roots of great lineage of Lord Rama and his descendants and the great conqueror Raghu.

Option d is incorrect: *Mudrarakshasha* written by Vishakhadatta and it recites the ascent of Chandragupta Maurya to throne.

63. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The invasion of Hunas from central Asia proved much stronger to ruler of Gupta empire due to their excelled horsemanship and use of stirrups made of metal. This improved their mobility as a result of which they attained considerable success.

Statement 2 is correct. The empire was undermined by the feudatories. The governors appointed by Gupta kings in Bengal tended to become independent.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Guptas had lost the control over western India due to rise of many small kingdoms. This deprived them of the rich revenue from trade and commerce, this crippled their economy.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Gupta's had a large army but it became difficult to maintain due to increasing practice

of land grants for religious and other purposes. This impacted revenue collection considerably.

64. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. Gupta administration was organized into a system of local and provincial administration. The empire was divided into provinces which were known as *bhuktis*.

Pair 2 is incorrect. *Vishayas* were the sub-division of *bhuktis*. They were the districts which were placed under the charge of *vishyapati*. *Vishayas* were further divided into *vithis*.

Pair 3 is incorrect. *Uparikas* were the in charge of *bhuktis*. They were the provincial governors. *Vishyapatis* were in charge of the districts.

65. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Around A.D. 550, the people of Roman empire learnt from Chinese the art of silk growing. This adversely affected Indian export trade. Compared to earlier period we notice a decline in long-distance trade.

Statement 2 is correct. The practice of land grants led to rise of priestly landlords at the cost of local artisans. These land grants brought virgin land under cultivation. In central India they not just only brought virgin land under cultivation but also applied better knowledge of agriculture.

66. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Gupta period is known for its literary excellencies. Sanskrit was their court language and it was also popularized by the Sanskrit plays of that era.

Statement 2 is incorrect. *Romaka Sidhanta* was a book compiled in the field of astronomy (and not Sanskrit plays). This book was influenced by the Greek ideas.

Statement 3 is incorrect. *Ajanta caves* consists of a set of 29 caves. Except for the murals in cave no. 9 and 10 which belonged to Sunga period, the rest murals belonged to Gupta period.

Statement 4 is correct. The *Sultanganj Buddha* is the largest known complete Indian metal sculpture. It was developed during the Gupta period.

67. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Harsha governed his empire on the same lines as did the Guptas, but his administration had become more feudal and decentralized (and not centralized).

Statement 2 is incorrect. Land grants continued to be made to priests (it was not stopped) for special services rendered to the state. Harsha is also credited for providing land grants to the officers by issuing charters.

Statement 3 is correct. Harsha had **100,000 horses and 60,000 elephants**. This appears astonishing because the **Mauryas maintained only 30,000 cavalry and 9000 elephants**. Every feudatory contributed his quota of foot soldiers and horses, and thus enormously added to the imperial army.

68. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The **untouchables lived outside the villages**, and ate garlic and onion, and when they entered the town, they **announced their entry by shouting loudly**. The shudras lived inside the villages. Hsuan Tsang calls the **shudras as agriculturists**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Hsuan Tsang's account shows that **Pataliputra was in a state of decline**, as was **Vaishali**. On the other hand, **Prayag and Kanauj in the doab had become important**.

69. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Chola administration consist of local assemblies like **Ur, Sabha and Nagaram**.

The 'ur' was a village assembly found in areas where the land owners were not Brahmins.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **'Sabha' was an assembly of brahmin land owners**. This assembly functioned through subcommittees, which looked after irrigation, agricultural operations, making roads, local temples, etc.

Statement 3 is correct. The **'nagaram' was an organisation of merchants**. It is likely that these assemblies were controlled by rich and powerful landowners and merchants.

70. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Xuan Zang** was a Chinese monk-scholar who visited India to study in Nalanda university in 7th century during Harsha's rule. Later **I-tsing (Yijing)** too visited the NU.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Nalanda flourished under the patronage of the **Gupta Empire in the 5th and 6th centuries**.

Statement 3 is correct. UNESCO added Nalanda to its list of **World Heritage Sites in 2016**.

71. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrect. The early **Satvahana** kings appeared in **Maharashtra** and later extended their power over **Karnataka and Andhra**.

Pair 2 is incorrect. The **Sakas** had established their powers in the **upper Deccan and western India**.

Pairs 3 and 4 are correct. The **Pandys and the Cheras** had reigned over the modern **Tamil Nadu and Kerala**. They were outside the Mauryan Empire and were both

mentioned in the inscriptions of Asoka in the third century B.C.

72. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Harisena**, was the court poet of Gupta emperor **Samudragupta**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Horse chariots and elephants had ceased to be important during the **Kushanas** and this continued in the **Gupta period** also. Cavalry played the main part. Their basic strength lay in the use of horses.

Statement 3 is correct. **Devichandraguptam and the Mudhrakshasam** were written during this period by **Visakadatta**. **Mudrarakshasam** narrates the ascent of the king **Chandragupta Maurya** to power. **Devichandraguptam** is the story of **Chandragupta II's** accession to the throne.

73. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

After the military victories over the North and South India by **Samudragupta**, he issued **gold and silver coins** with the legend **"restorer of the asvamedha"**

74. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. He defeated the territories and annexed the territories of some rulers of North India. But in South India, he defeated their territories but **neither destroyed nor annexed their kingdoms**. He only insisted them to acknowledge his suzerainty.

Statement 2 is correct. He was the patron of the Great Buddhist scholar **Vasubandhu** as he had keen interest in Buddhism.

Statement 3 is correct. He was an ardent follower of **Vaishnavism** but was tolerant towards other creeds.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The title of **Maharajadhiraja** (the great king of kings) for the first time in Gupta period was given to **Chandragupta-I** because of his extensive conquests.

75. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Several offices in the empire came to be combined in the hands of the same person and posts became hereditary and thus it weakened the royal control.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Harsh punishments were not imposed on guilds but instead guilds enjoyed certain immunities. They have their own laws to regulate their affairs.

Statement 3 is correct. In this phase, practice of land grants for religious and other purposes grew and some officials were also given land grants. Thus, the revenue got reduced.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Gold coins was not replaced instead Gupta kings made desperate attempts to maintain their gold currency by reducing the content of

pure gold in it. Guptas had issued the largest number of gold coins in ancient India.

76. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. In this period, land taxes were increased in number and those on trade and commerce decreased.

Statement 2 is correct. Judicial system was far more developed under the Guptas than in earlier times. Civil and criminal laws were clearly demarcated for the first time.

77. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Each empire was divided into divisions called bhuktis. The Bhuktis were divided into districts (vishayas). So vishaya was smaller administrative unit than bhukti

Statement 2 is correct. Uparika was the head of bhuktis and Vishyapati was the head of vishayas.

Statement 3 is correct. Village headmen became more important in Gupta empire. He managed the village affairs with the help of elders. No land transactions could be effected without the village headmen.

78. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The King had a right to forced labour (Vishthi), Bali and many other types of contributions.

Statement 2 is correct. Because of the practice of land-grants, the peasant population as a whole were reduced to a very low position in society.

Statement 3 is correct. The practice of gifting land to brahmanas had become quite common during the Gupta period. The number of ruling families had vastly increased in the Gupta empire and thus, the number of persons who received land but did not cultivate themselves went on increasing.

79. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Guptas issued largest number of gold coins. Silver coins were issued in good number mainly for local exchange. Guptas also issued copper coins, although copper coins were very few as compared to Kushanas.

Statement 2 is correct. Gold coins were used for paying the officers in the army, to meet the needs of sale and purchase of land. While silver coins were used mainly for local exchange.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The quality of gold coins issued by Gupta was inferior than Kushanas. As these coins were not as pure as Kushanas.

80. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Numerous number of sub-castes arose in this period as a large number of foreigners had been assimilated into the Indian society and each group of foreigners was considered as a kind of caste. The other reason was the absorption of many tribal people into brahmanical society.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Shudra's position improved in this period as they were now permitted to listen to Ramayana, Mahabharata, and the Puranas. They were allowed to perform basic rites.

Statement 3 is correct. The number of untouchables increased during this period especially the chandalas.

81. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Women of lower varnas were given considerable freedom as compared to women of higher varnas as they were free to earn their livelihood which gave them considerable freedom.

Statement 2 is correct. Members of higher orders came to acquire more and more land which made them more polygamous and more property minded. They treat women as items of property.

Statement 3 is correct. The first example of the immolation of widow after the death of her husband appears in Gupta times in A.D. 510.

82. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It refers to presents received by the bride not only from her parent's side but also from the side of parents-in-law at marriage time and other occasions.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Women were allowed to sell and mortgage her immovable property along with her stridharna.

83. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Female dieties became prominent in Brahmanical religions in post-Gupta period and not in Gupta period.

Statement 2 is correct. Idol worship in the temples became a common feature of Hinduism from the Gupta periods onwards.

Statement 3 is correct. The new religion Bhagavatism was adopted by Guptas which was marked by bhakti and ahimsa.

84. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Ajanta paintings covered the period from first to the seventh century A.D. but most of them belong to Gupta period.

Statement 2 is correct. Images of Vishnu, Shiva and some other Hindu gods were found for the first time in this period because Guptas were supporters of Brahmanism.

85. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Gupta rulers worshipped Hindu gods and goddesses, but **did not patronised Buddhism**. They patronised Sanskrit scholars.

Statement 2 is correct. Gupta period marks the formative phase of temple construction in India. The shikharas (towers) on top of the temples register their appearance in this phase.

Statement 3 is correct. The epics **Ramayana and Mahabharata** are believed to have been compiled and given their final form around 4th-5th century CE.

86. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Semi-independent local chiefs called samanta were an important feature of the polity of Gupta time. The term 'Samanta' basically refers to a king who has been defeated but his kingdom has been restored to him but with the condition that he will continue to accept the over lordship of the conquering king and also pay regular tribute to him in cash or kind.

87. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Land grants continued to be made to priests for special services rendered to the state.

Statement 2 is correct. The feudal practice of rewarding and paying officers with grants of land seem to have begun under Harsha.

Statement 3 is correct. Harsha followed a tolerant religious policy. He patronised Buddhism and earlier Shaivism. Pilgrim could visit different parts of the empire.

88. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Punishments like amputation of right hand were carried out for Robbery. But under the influence of Buddhism, the severity of punishment was mitigated and criminal were imprisoned for life.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Law and order was not well maintained. Even Hiuen Tsang was robbed of his belongings.

Statement 3 is correct. Ministers and high officers were rewarded with land for their services.

89. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. During Harsha times the Kshatriyas were the ruling class. The Vaishyas were mainly traders and Shudras practiced agriculture.

Statement 2 is correct. The institution of Swaymbara had declined during the Harsha times.

Statement 3 is incorrect. This period is marked by decline of trade centres, less number of coins and slow activities of merchant guilds.

90. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Harsha was a shaivite in the beginning. But later he became an ardent Hinayana Buddhist. Hiuen Tsang converted him into Mahayana Buddhism. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin-II mentions the defeat of Harsha by Pulakesin, who after this achievement assumed the title Paramesvara. He organized a religious assembly at Kannauj to honour the chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang.

91. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Kuram copper plates mentioned the victory of Narasimhanvarman-I over Pulakesin-II in the battle of Manimangalam near Kanchi. Records say that the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, wanted to avenge the defeat of his father Mahendrarvarman I at the hands of the Chalukyas. He rebuilt a powerful army when Pulakesin II led a fresh wave of Chalukya attacks and defeated the Chalukyas.

92. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kushana coins became the proto type for Gupta numismatic issues. Gold coins of the Kushans as well as the Gupta dynasties were the two most famous ones in Ancient India, due to their high purity, standard weight and high quantity.

Statement 2 is correct: The first documented coins in Ancient India began being used around 5th century BCE, during the period of Mahajanapadas. These were made of silver and were of non-uniform weight and size. They were mostly square in shape. They had various markings impressed/ punched on them and hence were called punch mark coins. Some famous ones were those of Taxila, Avanti, Kosala and Magadha.

93. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Sanskrit achieved a high water mark and its classical form under the Gupta empire. Now considered the higher language compared to those used by masses (Prakrit, Ardhamagadhi, etc), the rulers preferred to have their inscriptions written in Sanskrit, like the Prayag Prashasti written by Harisena. Earlier, kings used to get their inscriptions written in Prakrit like Asoka's Rock edicts, Kharavela's Hathigumpha inscription, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: This period saw the final compilation of various Puranas and Smritis (Yajnavalkya, Narada, Brihaspati, Katyayana) that had hitherto been mostly orally transmitted. **It was in the post Gupta**

period, that the tradition of writing commentaries on various Smritis started.

94. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

New types of **merchant/ trade guilds** came up in South India and were known as **Samaya** generally. **Anjuvannam** and **Manigramam** were **special types** of guilds in South India.

95. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Setthi was a rich person who made out loans to various agents involved in trade (a financier). He was often the head of important local bodies like the Sreni, Nigama, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the barter system of the far south the following features can be noted: i) Most of the items of exchange were of consumption articles. ii) **Exchange was not profit-oriented** iii) As in the case of production, distribution also was subsistence oriented.

Statement 3 is correct: With the 'discovery' of the **monsoon winds** direct contact was established by the Romans with India. This marked the **beginning of a period of increase in commerce between Rome and peninsular India.**

96. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Founded by Nanda Vachcha, the Ajivika philosophy was **popularised by the 3rd religious chief Makkali Gosala**. Gosala's followers centered round **Sravasti**, the capital of **Kosala** where Gosala preached and died **sixteen years before Mahavira**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Charvaka** philosophy believed in complete **Materialism**. They held that an individual's body is formed of matter and finally would end in matter. Therefore, the **aim of human life should be to enjoy all the material pleasures of life.**

The doctrine of everything being predetermined by fate (**Niyativad**) was propounded by the **Ajivika** sect under **Makkhali Gosala**.

Statement 3 is correct: The philosophy of **Akriya (non-action)** was propounded by **Purana Kassapa**, a **brahmin teacher**. According to this philosophy, **action did not lead to either merit or demerit**. Even if a man killed all the creatures on earth he would not incur any sin. Similarly, he would not earn any merit through a good deed or even by standing on the bank of Ganges. Similarly self-control, gifts and truthfulness would not earn him any credit.

97. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: It contains one of the earliest royal inscriptions in Sanskrit.

Statement 2 is correct: The irrigation tank (**tadaga**) called **Sudarshan** was first created by **Chandragupta**

Maurya's provincial governor Pusyagupta. It was however **widened and repaired extensively by Rudradaman I**, which is recorded as a great act of welfare and merit in this inscription.

98. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is correct: **charita kavyas** (biographical poems) composed by the court poets for their patron kings emerged as a new source of historical information in this period. The earliest model of this kind is found in the **Harshacharita (The Life of Harsha)**. **It was the first formal charita kavya**. In this kavya, the poet **Banabhatta** relates the account of **Harshavardhana's** rise to power.

Statement b is correct: Since the **Maukharis** had no successor, the throne of **Kanyakubja** was offered to him by the ministers of the **Maukharis**. He accepted it and, thus, he became the **joint ruler of the Pushyabhuti and Maukhari kingdoms**. He made **Kanyakubja** his capital.

Statement c is correct: **Harsha** was on friendly terms with neighbouring countries who he asked to extend facilities of travel and residence to **Xuan Zang**. He also had **diplomatic contacts with the Chinese emperor**.

Statement d is incorrect: The two main authorities – **Bana and Xuan Zang** – **do not tell us much about Harsha's administration**. The inscriptions of **Harsha** and **Pulakesin II** and his successors and other contemporary kings do give us some details of administration.

99. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The **Greek ambassador Heliodorus** set up a **pillar at Besnagar near Vidisa** (headquarters of Vidisa district) in **Madhya Pradesh** around the middle of the second century BC. The inscription on the **Heliodorus Pillar** is famously known as the **Besnagar Inscription**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The pillar is dedicated by **Heliodorus** as a **Garuda sthamba for the temple of Vasudeva (Vishnu)**. The bird **Garuda** is regarded as the vehicle of **Vishnu**.

Statement 3 is correct. Two inscriptions have been found on the pillar. They are mostly in **Prakrit and written in the Brahmi script**. As per them, **Heliodorus was a follower of the sect Bhagavat — a Vaishnava cult**, and he was a resident of **Taxila**, and had come as an **ambassador of the Indo-Greek king Antialcidas to the court of King Bhagabhadra of the Shunga dynasty**.

100. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The first **Saka King in India** was **Maues or Moga**, who established **Saka power in Gandhara**. **Maues** is known from a series of coins and also from inscriptions, one of which contains a date. A dated copper plate inscription discovered in **Taxila** records the establishment of the relics of **Buddha** in a **Stupa** during the period of **Maues**.

Statement 2 is correct: The Sakas along with the Parthians introduced the Satrap system of government which was similar to that of the Achaemenid and Seleucid systems in Iran. Under this system the kingdom was divided into provinces each under a military governor called Mahakshatrapa (great Satrap). Governors with lower status were called Kshatrapas (Satraps). These governors issued their own inscriptions and also minted their own coins. This is indicative of a more independent status than was otherwise normal in an administrative set-up.

101. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Charakaa's **charaka samhita is like an encyclopaedia of Indian medicine.** It describes various types of fever, leprosy, hysteria and tuberculosis. It contains the names of large number of plants and herbs which were to be used as medicine.

Statement 2 is correct. In sushruta samhita of sushruta there is description of method of operating on cataracts, stone disease and several other ailments. He **mentions as many as 121 implements to be used for operations.**

102. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement a is correct: The position of women had also become miserable during the Gupta period. They were prohibited from studying the religious texts like the Puranas. The subjection of women to men was thoroughly regularized. But it was insisted that they should be protected and generously treated by men. The practice of Swyamvara was given up and the Manusmriti suggested the early marriage for girls.

Statement b is correct: The practice of untouchability had slowly begun during this period. Fahien mentions that Chandalas were segregated from the society. Their miserable condition was elaborated by the Chinese traveler.

Statement c is incorrect: The pre-Gupta period in India witnessed a series of foreign invasions. Indian society had given way to those foreigners who had become permanent residents here. But during the Gupta period, the caste system became rigid.

Statement d is correct: The Brahmins occupied the top ladder of the society. They were given enormous gifts by the rulers as well as other wealthy people.

103. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Periplus of the Erythraean Sea is an anonymous work which gives us impartial and objective information on the Indo-Roman trade during Early Historic period. It informs us about the ports on India's coast-line, trade-centres in India, the trade-routes-connecting trade centres and ports, distance between centres, the list of items-of-trade, the annual volume of trade, the rates, types of ships etc.

In order to reconstruct the history of the **post-Mauryan period between c.200 BCE to 200 CE** a variety of sources are available, including both foreign as well as indigenous sources. Among the former, the most important is the **Periplus of the Erythraean Sea which gives rich data on sea trade between India and Rome.**

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1, 3 and 4 are correct and Statement 2 is incorrect: The growing power of the king himself is best illustrated by the following:

Performance Vedic sacrifices: The noticeable aspect of this phase was the performance of Vedic sacrifices (Asvamedha, Vajapeya, Rajasuya) by Pushyamitra Sunga and the Satvahana rulers of the Deccan. These **Vedic sacrifices were performed to claim enhanced power and glory by a ruler.** The distinction from the Maurya practice is once again obvious. As such sacrifices were conspicuous by their absence in the Maurya realm, by performing such Vedic sacrifices the ruler was considered to have been elevated to the position of the divinity and/or as equivalent to a God.

Regular Dynastic succession: As **dynastic succession became increasingly regular**, it further contributed to the strength of monarchy. This further consolidated the power of the kings in post Mauryan phase.

Visual representation of kings on Coins: Bactrian Greek rulers for the first time introduced royal portraiture on their coins many of which were in circulation in North Western part of the sub-continent. The visual representation of the ruler on coins was intended to instil a sense of might and right of political authorities over their subjects.

Usage of several grandiose political epithets (title) used by rulers: Rulers of this period assumed high sounding titles like **Ekarat (the sole ruler), Rajadhiraja (king of kings), Sarvalogisvara (lord of beings), Mahisvara** (lord of the earth) etc. This was in sharp contrast to the rather simple title Raja used by the mighty Maurya emperor.

105. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: During Post Mauryan phase, the organisation of the army was brought under the **supervision of the central administration.** The four principle units of the army continued as before: **infantry, cavalry, chariots and elephant forces.** The practice of assigning the bulk of the burden of administration to high-ranking functionaries, like the Amatya, became quite regular during the period under review. **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The commander in chief was usually known as the **Senapati**, an epithet Pushyamitra Sunga continued to bear even after he had overthrown the Maurya empire and established the Sunga rule. In the Kushana realm the **commander of the army was known as the Dandanayaka** (danda=army, nayaka=leader/captain).

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kautilya advocated a systematic espionage network for the administration and for the king to be aware about the dissent among officials. Post Mauryan period also recognised the importance of secret agents for the efficient management of affairs of the state. Spies were compared with the eyes of the ruler. But the theoretical texts of this period do not present the image of a systematic espionage network recommended by Kautilya.

106. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: During Post-Mauryan period one encounters for the first time the regular practice of imposing a cess on salt production called **Lonakhadakam**. This system very frequently occurs in the Satavahana realm. Revenue terms like Bhaga, (share of the produce), **Shulka (tolls and customs)** continued from the preceding period. Rudradaman I is said to have collected taxes according to the just (Yatha) and prescribed manner without taking recourse to exploitative revenue policy.

Statement 2 is correct: Ancient scriptures mentions that king should imperceptibly draw out more and more resources from its subjects like a leech which sucks blood from a person in sleep without waking him up. That the ruler could on certain occasions exact forced labour (Vishti) and emergency taxes (Pranaya) is indicated by Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman.

107. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The provincial governors known as **Kshatrapas and Mahakshatrapas** who were appointed by the **Saka king**. The political system as it emerges appears to be a **confederation of ("tribal"/clan) chieftains headed by the Saka kings**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The chieftains and governors seem to have exercised a considerable degree of autonomy or independence within such a system. They were not under the strict control of the King, but were relatively independent.

Statement 3 is correct: The assertion of independence by the **local kshatrapas led to the waning of Saka power**. It was the result of considerable degree of autonomy or independence enjoyed by these chieftains and governors that led them to defy the authority of the King.

108. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

With the establishment of **Kushana power (1st Century CE) in Gandhara** and Indus region the land-trade from Ganges to Euphrates and sea trade across Arabian sea and Persian Gulf to Rome flourished and expanded. The **silk route passed through Kushana territories in central Asia** and it was linked with China and Asian provinces of Roman Empire. **Kushanas imposed tolls on caravans passing through this route**. Kushana gold and copper coins indicate that internal trade flourished under them.

109. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

In context of Ancient Indian History, Barygaza, Supara and Kalyan were the **important ports of transmarine commerce** by third century BC.

In the 3rd century, **Bharuch port in Gujarat** was mentioned as Barugaza. It was known to the Greeks and Romans as **Barygaza**, and probably had a settlement of Greek traders.

Sopara was an ancient port town and the capital of the ancient Aparanta. The ancient port of Sopara was the most important port in western India. The site of this ancient town is located near the present-day **Nala Sopara (near Mumbai)**.

Kalyan was once famous as a **port in ancient times**. Records of its existence as a premier port in the region have been found in ancient Greek manuscripts.

110. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Siri Satakarni, son of Krishna was the **Satavahana king** after whose title most of the Satavahana rulers came to be known, as exemplified by Cakora Satakarni, Mrgendra Satakarni, Gautamiputa Sri Yajna Satakarni and so on. **Hathigumpha inscription refers to Kharavela of Kalinga to have sent his army to the west disregarding Satakarni**. The synchronism of Kharavela with Satakarni has enabled historians to determine the latter to have ruled between 200 and 190 B.C.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Satavahana rulers were patrons of **both sramanas and brahmanas**. The construction of Jain and Buddhist monuments earned them religious merit and higher status while the conduct of vedic rituals and mahadanas, legitimacy as kshatriyas.

Statement 3 is correct: The Satavahana state followed by and large the Mauryan revenue system that was based on regular returns from agriculture, trade and industry as well as from a variety of periodically exacted taxes. The Satavahanas had crown lands and the revenue from them was substantial. The state enjoyed monopoly over all the mines of metals and minerals and the salt production.

111. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 and 2 are correct: It is an Ashokan Stambh that has four different inscriptions.

1. The usual Ashokan inscriptions in Brahmi script as in all pillars.
2. The Queen's edict regaling the charitable deeds of Ashoka's wife Kaurwaki.
3. Samudragupta's (335 – 375 AD) inscriptions written by Harisena in Sanskrit language and Brahmi script. It mentions about the conquests of Samudragupta and boundaries of the Gupta Empire.
4. Jahangir's inscriptions in Persian

Statement 3 is incorrect: Prayag-Prashasti does not mention about Shahjahan. Jahangir's inscriptions were carved by Mir Abdullah Mushkin Qalam, shortly before his accession to the throne when he was still Shah Salim. The Jahangir inscription overwrote and "ruthlessly destroyed" the significant portion of the ancient Ashoka inscription.

112. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Important functionaries like mantri, senapati were all recruited from that cadre. **Administrative posts** were not only hereditary but often several offices were combined in the hands of the same persons. He has been described as a **mahadandanayaka (chief judicial officer)** as well as a mahasandhivigrahika (minister for war and peace). The ruler himself often appointed high-ranking officers.

Pair 2 is correct: Provinces were known as desha, rashtra or bhukti and their **head** was called **uparika**. The princes were also made the viceroys of the provinces.

Pair 3 is incorrect: The provinces were divided into a number of **districts** called pradesha or vishaya. The **administrative head of the vishaya** was known as **vishayapati**. The vishayas were further divided into villages.

The **village headman** called **gramadhyaksha** looked after the affairs of the village with the help of village elders. The artisans and merchants took an active part in the town administration during the Gupta period.

113. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Ghati-yantra was the **irrigation mechanism** during Gupta period. Ghati was the name used for a pot. This type of mechanism also came to be known as araghatta. In this mechanism, a number of pots were tied to a chain: the chain with the pots reached down to the water of the hull, and by making the chain and the pots rotate, it was ensured that the pots would continuously fill with water and empty it.

In the Harshacharita of Banabhatta, there is a very charming description of how cultivated fields, producing crops like sugarcane, were being irrigated with the help of ghati-yantra.

114. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Dharmasastras assign different ranks to different groups** of craftsmen, although in their scheme the craftsmen and artisans held a status lower than that of the brahmanas, kshatriyas and vaisyas. Although the system of caste was not really so simple, generally the trend among the craftsmen was that persons following one craft formed a jati or a caste. The **Dharmasastras** suggest that each group of craftsmen formed a jati or caste. For example, the Kumbhakaras or

potters formed one caste, the Suvarnakaras or goldsmiths formed another caste and so on.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Dharmasastras** speak of **apadharma** or conduct to be followed during periods of distress. This means that the **varnas take to professions** and duties not assigned to them when they found it necessary to do so.

115. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Assertion is correct: After completing his first North Indian expedition, Samudragupta turned his attention to South India which was divided into various petty principalities. According to the Allahabad Pillar Inscription, Samudragupta penetrated into South India through Kosala (Chhattisgarh) rather than the coastal tracts across Midnapore, Baleswar and Bhadrak and became successful in defeating twelve kings. Samudragupta, instead of annexing their kingdoms, liberated and reinstated these kings on their thrones.

Reason is correct: There was definitely an economic motive behind his southern campaigns. At that time, South India was economically very important as its prosperous kingdoms and different trade centres continued maritime trade with Southeast Asia. The policy of political conciliation for south India was adopted because he knew that it was difficult to keep them under control and subservience once he returned to his capital in north. So it was enough for him that these states **recognized his suzerainty** and **paid him tributes** and presents.

116. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Samudragupta does not issued any coins from which we can infer such information. Moreover, the coins have the images of Lakshmi.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Lyrist type** of Samudragupta is also a very beautiful and unique design. On this coin, the king is shown seated at ease on a high-backed couch, playing a **string instrument** like a veena. The fact that the king wanted to publicize an image of himself as a musician is remarkable and a window into the value system of the Gupta state. Samudragupta is known to have been a great patron of the arts and was indeed an accomplished musician and poet.

Statement 3 is correct: The **Ashvamedha type** of Samudragupta is arguably the most beautiful Gupta coin. Sacrificial horse standing and Queen standing left, holding towel in left hand, flywhisk in right over her shoulder needle.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The King and Queen type memorializes the most important event of early Gupta history: the **marriage of Chandragupta I** to the Lichchavi princess Kumaradevi. This marriage greatly improved the fortunes of the young and ambitious king, allowing him to begin his campaign of expansion.

117. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Chandragupta II (AD 380–412) was a famous Gupta ruler. He extended the limits of the empire by **marriage alliance and conquest**. Chandragupta **married** his **daughter Prabhavati to a Vakataka prince** of the brahmana caste and ruled in central India.

Chandragupta II adopted the **title of Vikramaditya**, which had been first used by an Ujjain ruler in 58–57 BC as a mark of victory over the Shaka Kshatrapas of western India.

The court of Chandragupta II at Ujjain was adorned by nine courtpersons who excelled in different fields and were called **Navaratnas**.

118. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Maitrakas** were tributary chiefs of the Guptas, who established an independent kingdom in **western India**. Ruling over Saurashtra in Gujarat, the Maitrakas developed **Valabhi as their capital**. This city became an important center of learning. Being on the Arabian Sea, it was also a port town having flourishing trade and commerce. Maitrakas continued to rule until the middle of the eighth century when Arab attacks weakened their power.

An important ruling family to gain prominence after the fall of the Gupta was that of the **Pushyabhutis** who had their **capital at Thanesar**. Harshvardhana was its important ruler.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **Maukharis** ruled over **Kanauj** which gradually replaced Pataliputra as a political center of north India. Harshvardhana's sister Rajyashri was married to Grihavarman. Shashanka (the ruler of Gaur) and Dev Gupta (the Later Gupta) ruler jointly attacked Grihavarman and killed him. The kingdom of Kanauj was then merged with that of the Pushyabhutis and Harsha shifted his capital from Thanesar (Kurukshetra) to Kanauj.

119. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Gupta empire was undermined by the **rise of the feudatories**. **Pushyabhutis** were the feudatories of the Gupta rulers. They tended to declare themselves independent. Similarly, the feudatories in west and east India also declared themselves independent.

Statement 2 is correct: The Gupta rulers' income was lost by the **decline of foreign trade**. The migration of a guild of silk weavers from Gujarat to Malwa in AD 473 and their adoption of non-productive professions show that there was no great demand for the cloth produced by them. The advantages from Gujarat trade gradually disappeared. After the middle of the fifth century, the Gupta kings made desperate attempts to maintain their gold currency by reducing the content of pure gold in it, but this proved to be of no avail.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The successors of Chandragupta II had to face an **invasion by the Hunas** from Central Asia in the second half of AD fifth century. The Guptas could not protect their empire for long and the successive waves of Huna invasion made the Gupta's very weak. This was one of the main factors which accelerated the disintegration of the Gupta empire.

Statement 4 is correct: The **Gupta** state may have found it **difficult to maintain a large professional army** because of the growing practice of giving land grants for religious and other purposes, which was bound to reduce revenues.

120. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Chalukyas** established their capital at **Vatapi** (modern Badami in the Bijapur district) which forms a part of **Karnataka**.

Statement 2 is correct: Pulakesin II (609 – 642 CE) was the greatest king of the Chalukya of Badami. His greatest achievement was his **victory over Harsha** on the banks of river **Narmada** in **630 CE**. Thus the river Narmada became a border line between the two empires. This fact has been recorded in the **Aihole Prasasti** and also in the writings of Hieun Tsang. The present day Maharashtra, West coast, East coast of Andhra and Gujarat were included in his empire.

121. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The chronology of kingdoms mentioned in Kalhana's Rajatarangini indicates that nearly the whole of the Gupta age is covered by the reign of a single king named **Ranaditya**, of the Gonanda dynasty who is said to have ruled for 300 years among all other kings.

Statement 2 is correct. The new dynasty mentioned by Kalhana in Rajatarangini is the **Karkota** or **Naga dynasty** which was founded by **Durlabhavardhana**. He has ruled from circa AD 598 to 634.

Statement 3 is incorrect. **Huien Tsang**, the Chinese pilgrim gives a very long account of Kashmir. He visited Kashmir during the reign of Durlabhavardhana. While, the other famous Chinese pilgrim, **Fahien** visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II.

122. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect and 4 is correct. Politically monarchy triumphed over the gana sanghas and the forest clans. Earlier kings of non-kshatriya origin were not concerned with acquiring the kshatriya status but from the post-Gupta period this became common to monarchy.

Statement 2 is correct The **constant wars** between states and the rise and fall of dynasties point to the process of local state formation and the spread of state societies across regions. Thus, it was not a period of **political fragmentation** which the decline of the Guptas led to; it was a continuous **structural evolution** within regional polities.

Statement 3 is correct. A new balance of regional powers developed in post gupta period which was by scholars as **feudal**. It regards the evidence of royal land grants to Brahmans and officers as crucial which created holdings of land and villages where the recipients had the right to collect revenue but were not required to pay tax. The landed intermediaries had immediate authority over the peasant. There was decline of urban life and trans-regional trade. As there was **paucity of coins**, officials had to be paid through revenue from land instead of by cash. The number of **feudatories increased** with the **increase in grant of lands**.

123. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. **Harshacarita** written by Harshavardhana's court poet **Banabhatta**.

Pair 2 is correct. **Kalidasa** who lived in the court of **Chandragupta II** in the fifth century AD authored books like **Meghadutam**, **Abhijnanashakuntalam**, **Raghuvamsha**, **Kumarasambhava** and **Ritusamhara**.

Pair 3 is incorrect. **Varahamihira** was a great astronomer who has written a number of books on astronomy. His work **Panchasiddhantika** deals with five astronomical systems. While, Harshavardhana, a great king was also considered to be a literary monarch, who have authored three plays: **Priyadarshika**, **Nagananda** and **Ratnavali**.

124. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Battle of Sondani** was a large military encounter fought in 528 CE, between the **Alchon Hun emperor Mihirakula** and a confederation of Indian rulers led by king **Yashodharman**. A confederacy of Indian rulers led by **Yashodharman**, and possibly even supported by the Gupta emperor **Narasimhagupta**, decisively defeated the Hunnic armies at **Sondani** in **528 CE**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **Aphsad inscription** near **Gaya** describes the military achievements of three later gupta kings- **Krishnagupta**; **Harshagupta** and **Jivitagupta**.

125. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The kingdom of **Pallavas** extended from the north up to the river **Krishna** and southward up to the **Kaveri delta**. The **Chalukyas** were spread in southern India comprising parts of **Karnataka** and coastal areas of **Maharashtra** and the **Deccan** region of India. While the **Pandys** ruled in the southernmost districts of **Tamil Nadu**, with the **Vaigai river basin** as the heartland of the kingdom.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Pallavas** were the most prosperous of both **Chalukyas** and the **Pandys**. The hostilities between **Chalukyas** and **Pandys** began with the raid of **Chalukya's Pulakesin-II** who defeated **Mahendravarman** and occupied the **northern part** of

Pallava kingdom after which there were frequent wars between the **Chalukyas of Badami** and the **Pallavas**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Not only **Chalukyas** but **both** the **Pallavas** and the **Chalukyas** championed **Brahmanism**, performed **Vedic sacrifices**, and made **grants** to the **brahmanas**, the two quarrelled with each other over **plunder, prestige, and territorial resources**

126. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. In his accounts, **Xuan Zang** mentioned that **Harsha** was a follower of **Mahayana Buddhism (not Jainism)**. He has given description of the Buddhist assembly that was conducted during **Harsha's** reign. **Xuan Zang** also claimed that **Harsha** almost exhausted the royal treasury by making lavish gifts to the **Buddhists**. **Harsha** was the follower of **Shiva**. In his accounts, **Xuan Zang** said **Harsha** worshipped **Buddha**, **Shiva** and **the Sun** and distributed charity to the followers of all faiths at the **Prayaga Assembly**.

Statement 2 is correct. Further, the **Banskhera** and **Madhuban copper plates** inscriptions mentions that **Harsha** granted land to **Brahmanas**. **Harsha** has been represented as a devotee of **Shiva** in these inscriptions. Inscriptions also suggest that the **early Pusyabhuti kings** worshipped **Surya** while **Rajyavardhana** was a devotee of the **Buddha**.

127. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The **Tolkappiyam** was a **Tamil Grammar Treatise**. It was one of the works in the **Sangam Literature**. It is the earliest compendium of **Tamil grammar**. It consists of 1612 **Cuttirams** which in a sense can be said to correspond to the **Sanskrit sutra**. The entire **Tolkappiyam** consisted of **three sections**. The **first two sections** deal with **Ancient Tamil linguistics** like orthography, phonology, morphology and syntax. The **third section** deals with prosody, rhetoric, poetics, genres, themes, behavioural codes, poetic diction etc.

128. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

The emotions that were portrayed in **Sangam poetry** were expressed through physical geography. They are called **Tenai**. They form in the prosody analysis in the third section of the **Tolkappiyam**. The topographical related emotional **Tenai's** in these poems may be described as below:

Pair	Topography	Emotions
Pair 1 is correct	Palai (The Waste land)	Signifying a lovers frustrating journey through the deserted landscape
Pair 2 is correct	Mullai (The Forest)	Signifying happiness through physical and emotional union.

Pair 3 is incorrect	Marutam (The Low land)	Signifying a lover's unfaithful attitude.
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129. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

The **Kamba Ramayana** was a **Tamil** epical tradition that was written in 10th c. AD. It was written by **Kamban**. It included the later **retelling of the Ramayana** by Kamban. It means it indicates the **permeability of ideas** and cross migration of those ideas through time to be adapted in later period. It was a reconstructed form of Ramayana at a later date. It may be in a newer form/genre.

130. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The **akam** or love, and **puram** or **heroism/ praise of Kings and their deeds** are two themes/ emotions which form a crucial part of the text **Cilappatikaran**. In fact, most of the poems belonging to what is called Sangam Literature are based on these two main themes known as **akam** and **puram**. In that sense, the Sangam Literature is **not religious altogether**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **Cilappatikaran** is a **Jain text** with larger overtones of **Jain philosophy** and the **Manimekalai** is a **Buddhist text** with a heavy influence of Buddhist theology. It is because unlike the poetry that was written during the Sangam period, the two epics i.e., **Cilappatikaran** and **Manimekalai** were **composed after the Sangam period** during the **Buddhist** and the **Jain periods** of Tamil Nadu.

131. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct. It is believed that **Sattanar** was the author of the **Manimekalai** and the authorship of the **Cilappatikaran** is attributed to **Ilanko Atikal** who was a Jain saint during Sangam age.

Statement 2 is correct. There is an interesting legend which believes that **Sattanar** actually met **Ilanko Atikal** to seek **Ilanko Atikal** permission to bring out the Buddhist version of the epic. It signifies that there was never any large-scale violence between the Buddhists and the Jains in history unlike the heterodox sects and the Hindu ones.

Statement 3 is correct. It is believed that **Ilanko Atikal** was the younger ascetic brother of **Cenkuttuvan** (2nd CE), the Ceral King. **Cenkuttuvan** had renounced his family and the throne after hearing about a prophecy that he would succeed to the throne instead of his elder brother. It is believed that he took the Jain vow of renunciation and entered a Jain monastery near Vanci.

132. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. **Tamilham** or **Deep South** was the region of **Tamil Nadu** and **Kerala** during the Sangam age. It is the region between the hills of **Venkatam** and **Kanyakumari**. It was under the political control of the

three principal powers, the Cheras, the Cholas and the Pandyas. These were only chiefdoms and not kingdoms. This region is a combination of diverse eco-zones of hills surrounded by forests, undulating terrain, wetlands, long sea coast, pastures and arid zones.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Tamilham society of the Sangam period** was essentially **tribal**, characterized by kinship organizations. According to **Tolkappiyam**, the earliest Tamil grammar text, the **Varna system** entered into **Tamilham** during course of time. Earlier traders and merchant class were given the status of **Vaisyas**. The chieftains of the **Maruttam** region started claiming descent from **Suryavamsa** or **Chandravamsa**. Further, the amalgamation of old tribal practice and Brahmanical ideas was noticed in the agrarian zones,

133. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The Sangam literature is the **oral bardic literature** of the ancient Tamils. Most of the works were composed by the bards and poets who praised the kings and received their patronage in return.

Statement 2 is correct. **Tinai** was an important concept in the Sangam literature. It referred to the **zonal classification of the Tamil country** into five distinct ecological zones which was adopted in the study of culture viz. i) **Kurinci** – mountainous zone; ii) **Mullai** – pastoral zone; iii) **Marutam** – riverine zone; iv) **Neytal** – coastal zone; and v) **Palai**- arid zone. Each zone had its distinct characteristics which was called as **Tinai**. These zonal classifications were adopted for the composition of poems.

134. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas** were the three principal ruling houses of the biggest category of chiefs. They were known as **Muvendar** – the three cendars.

Statement 2 is correct: All chiefs, big and small, had to resort to plunder raids for satisfying the needs of their people. The chiefs redistributed the booty among their warriors, bards and medicants besides their own kinsmen. **The institution of gift-giving (Kodai) was integral to the practice of booty redistribution.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: There were three different kinds of chiefdoms in **Tamilham**. They were of the **kizar (little chiefs)**, **velir (bigger chiefs)** and **vedar (the biggest chiefs)** categories of chiefs. The **Kizar were headmen of small villages (Ur)**, generally bound by kinship. Many **Kizar** are mentioned in the poems. They are referred to by being prefixed with the name of their respective villages. **Arnkantur-kizar** or **UrnturKizar** may be cited as examples. Some of them were subjugated by the bigger chiefs and had to serve them in their campaigns. **Poems refer to Kizar doing vidutozil (obligatory services) to bigger chiefs like Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas in their campaigns.** The bigger chiefs in their turn rewarded the

kizar through gifts which included grant of predatory control over the subjugated villages.

135. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The prashastis of the Cholas were based on the Itihaasa-Purana tradition. The charters of the Cholas consist of the prashastis and genealogies in Sanskrit and the details regarding the grant in Tamil. Hiranyagarbha and Tulabhara ceremonies were conducted by the Chola kings. The anointment ceremony was also a means to claim kshatriya position.

Statement 2 is correct: The Cholas traced their origin to Suryavamsha. **Mythical traditions are mentioned in the inscriptions** especially in the prashastis containing the genealogies (Tiruvallangudi Copper Plates, the Larger Leiden Plates and the Anbil Plates, Kanya Kumari inscription of Vira Rajendra etc.) and these are interspersed with information about historical personages.

Statement 3 is correct: The dominance of the Sanskrit and the Brahmanical traditions is well attested to the Chola period. The Cholas also ascribe to the legacy of the Sangam period. The genealogies of the Cholas attribute eminent and prestigious lineage to the king to legitimize his position as king.

136. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Nattars were the representatives of nadu (locality). The brahmadeyakkilavars were the brahmana donees of brahmadeya (lands given to the brahmanas). **Nagarattars comprised of the trading community and belonged to the nagaram (settlement of a group of traders).** Devadana, palliccanda, kavimurruttu and vettaperu have been identified as tax-free villages. Nattars were analogous to the vellanvagai urars (peasant villages) since a number of urs constituted a nadu. As a constituent of administrative structure, the nadu was important but it incorporated and represented the urs (vellanvagai villages). Thus, in the territorial sphere nadu comprised of vellanvagai villages. Nattars were the important members (land holders) of the nadu (locality).

Statement 2 is correct: The cultivators were generally referred to as vellalas. The functions of the ur included: supervision of village lands viz. activities related to sale, purchase and gift. An important prerequisite for becoming a member of the ur was to be a holder of land. From the **inscriptional evidence** we come to know that the **members of the ur also possessed the titles like:**

Udaiyan

Kilan (kilavan)

Velan, and

Peraraiyan

137. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Most of the brahmadeyas or brahmana settlements were centred round the temple. The inscriptions inform us that many of the **brahmadeyas in the Chola period** were **taniyur (separate village) in a nadu**. They had a **separate administrative system (Revenue and justice)**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Many of the agricultural villages were clubbed together with a taniyur. **Sometimes a taniyur was placed subordinate to a temple. (Taniyur was not always placed subordinate to a temple).** The Mulpurusai was the body which looked after the work of administration.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The inscriptions give the important prerequisites like age, landholding, knowledge, good behaviour for membership to an executive committee of sabha. **The Karantai plates (1080 brahmanas)** refer to **brahmadeyas but do not inform us how the sabha and other committees were formed.** They were not established by royal authority. Their origin may be attributed to Dharmashastric norms.

138. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: During **Chola time's justice was carried out** by the **village assemblies (and not by the Kings) through the committees comprising of Nyayattar**. The central court of justice was the Dharmasana which conducted its affairs through Dharmasana bhattas (brahmanas proficient in law).

Statement 2 is correct: **Senapati was in charge of military affairs. They bore the king's title/ name and other titles such as Udaiyan, Brahma, Araiyan, Kilans.** The office of Dandanayakam was probably akin to the Senapati (military office). The title mentioned for this office is Pallavaaraiyans.

Adhikaris were the king's officers.

Statement 3 is correct: A **number of officers were responsible for the administration in the Chola kingdom**. Although there is no clear evidence of a council of ministers but Uddan-kottam seems to have served this purpose. Upward and downward mobility is noticed in the administrative hierarchy. According to conventional historiography Perundanan and Sirutaram were higher and lower category officials respectively. **Officials were paid by allotting land rights.** Tax on land was levied in **cash and kind both**.

139. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Cholas undertook military expedition to Sri Lanka (during the time of Rajaraja I) and SriVijaya (during the time of Rajendra I). This shows the military strength of the Chola state. It seems that the cavalrymen (kudiraiccevaragar), Anaiyattal (those who fought on elephant), archers (villigal, anukkar) were names of the categories constituting the military force.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Valangai (right hand) Velaikkarar** were the soldiers recruited from among

the peasants. Soldiers were also recruited from the **artisan groups (idangai - left hand).** These were basically mercenary soldiers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The chiefs held an important position in the state system. **In the Pandyan kingdom the only category of chiefs was Ays.** In the Sangam literature there is reference to many chiefs viz. Ays, Vels, Muvas, Kodumbalur and Adigamans. The records of the Pallavas refer to chiefs such as Gangas and Adigamans. The various other chiefs who accepted the suzerainty of Pallavas were Banas, Vettuva-adiaraiyan, Muttaraiyar etc. **The chiefs of the Chola period were:**

Paluvettaraiyar

- Vels
- Malavas
- Gangas
- Banas

140. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option 1 is correct. The temple was looked upon and functioned as a “superordinate” instrument of the political apparatus from the ninth century. Under the Cholas its role progressively increased and diversified, thereby **forging institutional links for territorial sovereignty.** This is well illustrated by the imperial temples such as those at Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram.

Option 2 is correct. Its economic outreach became **phenomenal** with a widening orbit through huge temple endowments **land and money grants.** Gold deposits, merchant interaction through gifts and the luxury trade of larger merchant corporations.

Option 3 is correct. Its social function was the **integration of various ethnic and professional groups through ritual ranking** within the brahmana varna order. Temple administration was in the hands of the Sabha, ur and the

Nagararn. In the redistribution of resources, the temple assumed a more direct role than even the brahmadeya.

141. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The existence of a **regular taxation system**, which the segmentary state concept denies, is **indicated by a statistical analysis of tax terms in Chola inscriptions.** The major land tax called kadamai was uniform as also many other smaller ones related to land.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There was a system of storage and transfer of revenue from the locality to the government at the valnadu, nadu and ur levels. **Taxes both at the central and local levels have been identified.**

Statement 3 is correct: **Increase in non-agricultural taxes over time has also been recognized.** Local official involvement in tax collection also increased. Local forms of collection and re-investment in regional economy avoided problems of central collection and redistribution.

142. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Cholas evolved different structures of control by adopting the concept of the mandalam to designate such zones. Each mandalam was named after the King. It was one of the innovations of **Rajaraja-I (983-1014 A.D.), who also initiated revenue surveys and the valanadu system.**

Statement 2 is correct: **Statistical data from inscriptions** have been used to show the **existence of officers at both central and local levels in Chola empire.** The term **adhikari** prefixed to names of important personages with the Muvenda velan title indicates the presence of a bureaucracy especially in the hierarchically structured revenue department.



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

EARLIER MEDIEVAL HISTORY AND DELHI SULTANATE

3.1. Previous Years Questions

- In Medieval India, the designations 'Mahattara' and 'Pattakila' were used for [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]**
 - military officers
 - village headmen
 - specialists in Vedic rituals
 - chiefs of craft guilds
- Which one of the following foreign travellers elaborately discussed about diamonds and diamond mines of India? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]**
 - Francois Bernier
 - Jean-Baptiste Tavernier
 - Jean de Thevenot
 - Abbe Barthelemy Carre
- Consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]**
 - In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.
 - The Iqta system of Sultans of Delhi was an ancient indigenous institution.
 - The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Khalji Sultans of Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Which of the following phrases defines the nature of the 'Hundi' generally referred to in the sources of the post-Harsha period? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]**
 - An advisory issued by the king to his subordinates
 - A diary to be maintained for daily accounts
 - A bill of exchange
 - An order from the feudal lord to his subordinates
- Consider the following events in the history of India: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]**
 - Rise of Pratiharas under King Bhoja
 - Establishment of Pallava power under Mahendravarman – I
 - Establishment of Chola Parantaka – I
 - Pala dynasty founded by Gopala

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

 - 2-1-4-3
 - 3-1-4-2
 - 2-4-1-3
 - 3-4-1-2

- With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]**

- The first Mongol invasion of India happened during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji.
- During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, one Mongol assault marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
- Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq temporarily lost portions of north-west of his kingdom to Mongols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- With reference to Indian history, who of the following were known as "Kulah-Daran"? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]**

- Arab merchants
- Qalandars
- Persian calligraphists
- Sayyids

- Consider the following pairs: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]**

King	Dynasty
1. Nanuka	Chandela
2. Jayashakti	Parmara
3. Nagabhata 2	Gurjara-Pratihara
4. Bhoja	Rashtrakuta

How many pairs given above are correctly matched:

- Only one pair
- Only two pairs
- Only three pairs
- All four pairs

3.2. Practice Questions

- Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to the Chola society in Ancient Indian period?**
 - Temple accounts auditor was called as Koyilkanakku.
 - Urukudi were land holders of vellanvagai villages.
 - Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish.
 - Landholding was the prime determinant of social status and hierarchy.

10. Which one of the following statements is correct with reference to king Mihir Bhoja during Medieval Indian history?

- He was the founder of the Pratihara kingdom in northern India.
- He was a follower of Buddhism and took steps to spread its message.
- Arab traveler Sulaiman visited India during Mihir Bhoja's reign.
- Rajashekhar was a court poet of Mihir Bhoja.

11. Consider the following statements with reference to trade relations with China during medieval period of India:

- While India's trade with South-East Asia and China declined, trade with Roman Empire grew steadily till 12th century.
- Important item of imports by China from India were spices, ivory, cotton cloth etc.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

12. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Amoghavarsha, one of the greatest rulers of Rashtrakuta empire?

- He was a Buddhist but also patronized other faiths.
- He wrote one of the earliest literary works in Kannada.
- He is often referred to as Ashoka of the South.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. Which of the following statements regarding the Karkhanas of medieval India is correct?

- The karkhanas necessarily represented production centres.
- The Mir-i-Saman was the officer in charge of imperial Karkhanas during the Mughal rule.
- Number of karkhanas declined during reign of Akbar.
- Karkhanas under the Marathas did not employ forced labour.

14. Which of the statements is/are correct with respect to the Pala dynasty?

- Palas fought for the control of Kanauj
- World renowned Vikramshila University was founded by Dharmapala.
- Palas gave patronage to Vaishnavism and made donations to the brahmanas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. the following statements regarding the Gurjara-Pratiharas.

- Pratihara rulers were said to have the best cavalry in India.
- They were involved in the tripartite struggle with Rashtrakutas and Chalukyas.
- Their efforts were crucial in checking the Arab invasion of India.
- Arab merchant Al Masudi visited India during their rule.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

16. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Rajput society in medieval India?

- Village Panchayats in Rajput societies were under strong central control of the state.
- Rajput society was feudal in its organizational set up.
- Rajputs were recognized as descendants of old lunar families of the Kshatriyas.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. Which of the following were the reasons behind the defeat of Rajputs by Turkish rulers?

- Superior weapons of the Turks as compared to the Indians.
- Turks had more elephants in their army.
- Weak feudalistic administrative structure of Rajputs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. With reference to the history of India, the terms 'Kaikkolaperumpadai' and 'Velaikkarar' were used for?

- Assemblies meant for village administration.
- Taxes imposed by the King.
- Military troops maintained by the state.
- Types of land grants.

19. The ancient Kudavolai system adopted by the Imperial Cholas is related to:

- A revenue collection system.
- A form of local caste system.

- (c) A system for nominating people to local village councils.
- (d) A type of canal irrigation.

20. Which of the following characterize/characterizes the people of the Imperial Chola Empire?

- 1. They rejected the Caste system.
- 2. They used coins made of gold, copper and silver.
- 3. They employed Arabian horses in the cavalry.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

21. With reference to Medieval Chola Kingdom, consider the following statements:

- 1. In the administration of Cholas, Nattar performed fiscal and judicial responsibilities.
- 2. Oorar were bodies of landholders with administrative functions.
- 3. Periyannattar was a body of military officials with fiscal responsibilities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

22. In the agraharas (brahmana villages) of the Medieval Chola Empire, what was the role/ power of the 'Mahasabha'?

- 1. It could settle new lands.
- 2. It could levy taxes.
- 3. It could raise loans for the village.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. Regarding the taxation system of the Imperial Cholas, consider the following statements:

- 1. The lands were carefully surveyed and classified for assessment of revenue.
- 2. Duties were levied on ceremonial occasions like marriages.
- 3. The taxes were not remitted even during harder times.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

24. With reference to the later Chola Dynasty, consider the following statements:

- 1. Temple land was exempted from tax.
- 2. The practice of the Devadasi system was banned during this 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

25. The Chola king who permitted the Sailendras to build a monastery in Nagapattinam was:

- (a) Vijayalaya
- (b) Rajaraja
- (c) Kulottunga
- (d) Rajendra

26. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Imperial Cholas':

- 1. Vijayalaya Chola captured the Kaveri delta and built the town of Thanjavur.
- 2. Rajaraja I led an expedition to the Ganga valley.
- 3. Parantaka I led an expedition to Sri Lanka and Southeast Asian countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following events in the history of India:

- 1. Rise of Chola power under Rajendra I.
- 2. Nicolo de Conti visited India.
- 3. Occurrence of the Battle of Bannihatti.
- 4. Bahmani kingdom founded by Alauddin Hasan.

What is the correct chronological order of the above events, starting from the earliest time?

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

28. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Rashtrakuta dynasty?

- 1. Ujjain was the capital of the Rashtrakutas.
- 2. Dantidurga was the founder of this dynasty.
- 3. Women were never given any role in Rashtrakuta administration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

29. Consider the following statements regarding Kitab ul-Hind:

- 1. It was a biography of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni of Afghanistan.
- 2. It was written in the Persian language.
- 3. It contained an account of the people of areas conquered by Sultan Mahmud.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

30. Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to Mahmud of Ghazni?

1. The purpose of his raids was to annex and rule over territories in India.
2. Mahmud was able to conquer Kashmir.
3. Famous poets like Firdausi and Alberuni visited his court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

31. With reference to administration under the Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Chahalgani refers to a set of appointed officials.
2. The ariz-i-mamalik was the commander-in-chief of the military forces.
3. Alauddin Khalji strengthened the iqta system.
4. Firuz Tughlaq undertook humanitarian and developmental measures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

32. Consider the following pairs:

Department	Purpose
1. Diwan-i-ariz	Defence
2. Diwan-i-amir-i-kohi	Agriculture
3. Diwan-i-risalat	State correspondence
4. Diwan-i-insha	Religious matters

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

33. With reference to the system of provincial administration under Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Iqta was a unit of revenue administration under the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Muqti was responsible for revenue collection in the iqta.
3. Khuts and muqaddams were local level officials appointed by the sultan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. In the context of judicial administration under Delhi Sultanate, consider the following statements:

1. Qazis dispensed civil laws for both Hindus and Muslims.
2. Panchayats had no role in the dispensation of justice.

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

35. Consider the following statements:

1. Al-Biruni's works familiarized large sections in West Asia about Hindu ideas and beliefs.
2. Sabaq-i-hindi was a new style of Persian created by Amir Khusrau.
3. Tuti Nama is an original historical work written by Zia Nakhshabi.
4. Persian and Arabic works were translated into Sanskrit on a large scale during the rule of Delhi sultans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

36. In the context of Delhi Sultanate, which of the following is/are reasons for the decline and disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate?

1. Policies of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
2. Successive rebellions in different parts of the empire.
3. The policy of making offices and iqta hereditary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

37. Consider the following statement:

1. Al-Biruni recorded his observations of Indian culture and people in his book Kitab-ul-Rihla.
2. Ibn Battuta was the Moroccan traveler who lived in the court of Muhammad Tughlaq.

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

38. Consider the following:

1. Qutb Minar
2. Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra
3. Red fort

Which of the above options is/are Cultural contributions made by Qutb-ud-Din Aibak?

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

39. With reference to the Khalji dynasty, consider the following statements:

1. The Alai Darwaza was built by Sultan Jalal ud din Firuz Khalji.
2. Alauddin Khalji dropped the name of the Khalifa from his coins.
3. The large water tank or royal tank was first built by Alauddin Khalji at Hauz Khas.

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

40. Consider the following features:

1. Double dome
2. Three arched face
3. Octagonal designs

Which of the above is/are the prominent features of Afghan architecture during the Delhi sultanate?

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

41. the following statements regarding literature in medieval period:

1. Kalhana's Rajatarangini was originally written in Persian.
2. Gita Govinda explores the theme of divine love between Radha and Krishna.
3. Katha Saritsagara is a collection of fairy and folk tales.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding administration during the time of Alauddin khilji?

1. Salaries of the soldiers were paid in iqtas.
2. Prices of goods were not controlled by the state.
3. He was the first sultan of Delhi who ordered the measurement of land.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

43. Consider the following description about a famous Delhi sultan:

He introduced Takkavi loans for the farmers. He was the only Delhi sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education. He paid salaries of soldiers in cash. Moroccan traveller Ibn Battuta was contemporary of this sultan.

Identify the correct individual from the options given below:

- (a) Alauddin Khilji
- (b) Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Muhammad bin Tughlaq
- (d) Muhammad Ghori

44. With reference to Token currency used during the Delhi sultanate, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was introduced during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq.
2. It couldn't be counterfeited as it was made of gold and silver.
3. It was used by people to pay all their taxes to the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

45. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding rural society during the medieval period?

1. Muqqadams and Khuts enjoyed a higher standard of life than ordinary peasants.
2. Life of the ordinary peasants was miserable due to high land revenue demand.
3. Hindu rajas were devoid of many privileges and had been living on bare subsistence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

46. In the context of Medieval India, consider the following statements:

1. Minhaj-i-siraj was a chronicler who wrote in the Arabic language.
2. For Minhaj-i-siraj, Hindustan was the land under the dominion of the Delhi Sultan.

3. Babur used the term 'Hindustan' to describe geography, fauna and culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

47. Consider the following statements regarding the policies adopted by Delhi Sultans towards the nobles:

1. Balban followed the policy of blood and iron against the nobles.
2. Alauddin Khilji adopted policy of appeasement towards the nobles.
3. Firuz Shah Tughlaq sternly suppressed the nobles.

Which of the options given above is/are correct?

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

48. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Delhi sultanate period?

1. Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
2. The Delhi sultanate reached its geographical peak under Alauddin- Khilji.
3. Delhi Sultans ordered clearing of forests in Ganga-Yamuna doab to encourage agriculture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

49. With reference to society in medieval India, what was the Jajmani system?

- (a) It is a system of economic, social and ritual ties between different caste groups in the village.
(b) It is a taxation system in which tax is imposed on non-muslims in lieu of protection of life and property.
(c) It is a system of issuing bills of exchanges and loans for facilitating trade in medieval India.
(d) It is a system of patronage to temple by local power magnate in medieval India.

50. Which of the following statements regarding Kalhana's historical accounts in Rajatarangini is/ are correct?

1. It was written in Sanskrit.
2. It records the history of central India from prehistoric times to 12 century CE.
3. It is considered unique because he mentions the sources he consulted.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

51. Which of the following statements regarding the Iqta system of Medieval India is/ are correct?

1. It was a hereditary system of revenue assignment.
2. It was an administrative innovation of the Delhi Sultanate.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

52. Which of the following statements regarding the contributions of Sher Shah Suri's rule is correct?

- (a) He levied customs at roads, ferries or towns which was an important source of revenue for the empire.
(b) He introduced standard coins of gold called Rupya.
(c) He introduced the Patta system of land deeds.
(d) He introduced military reforms of Dagh and Chehra.

53. Which of the following statements regarding administration in the Chola Empire is / are correct?

1. Personnel in charge of temples look after the ritual related aspects like worship etc.
2. The Puravuvuri tinaikkalam was the highly famed revenue department.
3. Tax on land was levied in kind only.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

54. Which of the following statements regarding the Mamluk Dynasty of Delhi Sultanate period is/ are correct?

1. Balban was the founder of the Turkan-i-Chihalgani.
2. Balban introduced court formalities like Sijda and Paibos to increase the dignity of the Sultan.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

55. Which of the following universities were founded by Pala rulers?

1. Taxila
2. Vikramshila
3. Nalanda
4. Odantapuri
5. Somapura

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

56. With reference to the Pallavas society and economy, consider the following statements:

1. The caste system became rigid and Brahmins occupied high place in the society.
2. The period witnessed the decline of Buddhism and Jainism.
3. The Brahmadeya and Devadhana lands were exempted from tax.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Which of the following statements regarding revenue and taxation in the Delhi Sultanate is/ are correct?

1. Kharaj was the tax on usage of pastures for grazing of animals.
2. Mawas were regions that refused to pay land-tax.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

58. In the context of medieval history of India, the term 'Ijaradar' was used for which of the following?

- (a) A high noble
- (b) Tax levied by Marathas
- (c) A mughal military commander
- (d) A revenue farmer

59. With reference to Pallava rulers, consider the following statements:

1. Pallava rulers used both Prakrit and Sanskrit language to issue their charters.
2. The Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built by Narasimhavarman II.

Which of the above is/are correct statements?

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

60. The Sailendra dynasty rulers were Mahayana Buddhists and maintained cordial relations with the Indian kingdoms of the Palas of Bengal and the Cholas of Tamil Nadu ruled which of the following kingdom:

- (a) Java and Sumatra
- (b) Sri Lanka

- (c) Champa
- (d) Siam or Thailand

61. With reference to Al-Biruni, consider the following statements:

1. He arrived to Delhi as a diplomat from Khwarizm, Uzbekistan.
2. He wrote Kitab-ul-hind, in Arabic, covering subjects such as astronomy, alchemy, philosophy, festivals, weights etc.
3. He was appointed as qazi or judge of Delhi by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

62. With reference to administrative structure under Muhammad Tughlaq, consider the following statements:

1. He constructed a new garrison town named Siri for his soldiers.
2. Unlike Alauddin Khalji, he never raised a large standing army.

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

63. With respect to the term 'Bandagan', consider the following statement:

1. These were the special slaves purchased for military services.
2. Iltutmish favored appointing Bandagan for some of the most important political offices in the kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

64. With reference to the Medieval history of Northern India, consider the following statement:

1. Sulaiman was an Arab merchant who wrote an account of the Pala Empire.
2. The movement of scholars and goods between India and West Asia discontinued during the period of Pratiharas.

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

65. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chola rulers supported Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions and were known to make grants and construct temples for the same.
2. Shiva temples at Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram have been constructed under the patronage of Chola rulers.
3. The Chola kings proclaimed their own power and status by building splendid temples.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

66. Consider the following statements:

1. Malayalam is one of the earliest examples of the use of a regional language in official records in the subcontinent
2. Lilatilakam, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in Manipravalam.

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

67. Which among the following technologies and food items made their appearance for the first time during the medieval era in India between 700 and 1750 AD?

1. Persian wheel in irrigation
2. Spinning wheel in weaving
3. Firearms in battle
4. Potatoes
5. Wheat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

68. With reference to medieval India, the term 'samantas' is used in which of the following context?

- (a) Political representative of a ruler in the court of another ruler.
- (b) Big landlords or warrior chiefs who were subordinates to the King.
- (c) Rich merchants who used to give loans to others at exorbitant interest rates.
- (d) A military officer of the king, who is in charge of the security of major trade routes.

69. Directions: In the questions given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A): Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief who overthrew his Chalukyan overlord to gain power.

Reason (R): Dantidurga performed a ritual called hiranya-garbha to gain legitimacy to rule as a Kshatriya.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.
- (d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

70. With reference to the medieval Indian history, the term 'Nanadesi' is used to refer to:

- (a) Spies appointed by the kings to keep an eye on the distractors.
- (b) A privileged class of Brahmins who used to serve only the kings.
- (c) Yogis approached by the people to free them from the bad spirits.
- (d) Traders who formed guilds to protect their interests.

71. With reference to the revenue administration of Hindu kingdoms/states in Medieval India, consider the following statements

1. Agriculturalists were compelled to surrender a part of their produce as tax.
2. Vetti was a type of taxation in the form of forced labour.

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

72. Consider the following statements with respect to trade practices followed during medieval India:

1. Gujarati traders brought gold and ivory from Africa to India.
2. The towns on the west coast of India were home to Arab, Persian and Chinese traders.
3. Indian spices and cloth sold in the Red Sea ports were purchased by Italian traders.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

73. Which of the following factors helped Kanauj becoming the political centre in the politics of early medieval north India?

1. Kanauj was secure as it was surrounded by hills from all sides.
2. Kanauj was surrounded by a large agrarian expanse to make plenty of land-grants.

3. Kanauj was well-connected by routes going towards east and towards south.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

74. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the works carried out by Firoz Shah Tughlaq of Delhi Sultanate?

- 1. He established 'Sarais' for the benefits of merchants and Travellers.
- 2. He adopted a policy of religious tolerance towards Hindus and other non-Muslims.
- 3. Recruitment to the armed forces was made hereditary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

75. Consider the following statements regarding the art and culture during the Rashtrakutas:

- 1. The rock-cut temple of Shiva at Ellora was built by Krishna I.
- 2. Rashtrakuta kings patronised Prakrit and Apabhramsa languages.
- 3. Amoghavarsha I build a new capital at Manyakheta.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

76. In the context of Indian history, consider the following statements:

- 1. Chahamanas ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer.
- 2. The Chahamana ruler Prithviraja III defeated an Afghan ruler Muhammad Ghori.
- 3. The Chahamana king Vigraharaj conquered Chittor from the Tomar monarchs.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

77. Which of the following were newly emergent powers in central and west India after the 10th century?

- 1. Kalachuris in Tripuri
- 2. Chandellas in Khajuraho
- 3. Guhilas in Mewar
- 4. Paramaras in Malwa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

78. With reference to the Banjaras, which of the statement(s) is /are correct?

- 1. The caravan of the Banjaras was called the 'tanda'.
- 2. Banjaras used bullocks to transport grain to the city markets.
- 3. In a 'tanda' there may be as many as 6 to 7 hundred persons.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

79. In the context of medieval India, which of the following are the characteristics of 'Jatis'?

- 1. Jatis were the subgroups that emerged within varnas.
- 2. Specialised artisans like smiths, carpenters and masons were also recognized as separate jatis.
- 3. Jatis became the basis for organising society.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

80. With reference to the Garha Katanga kingdom, consider the following statements:

- 1. Garha Katanga was a Gond Kingdom which found its mention in Akbar Nama.
- 2. Rani Durgawati ruled the kingdom on behalf of her son.
- 3. The Mughals could never defeat the kingdom.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

81. With reference to the Delhi sultanate period, the term Zimmis refers to:

- (a) It was a new introduced measurement of the yard.
- (b) They were the non-Muslims including the Hindus.
- (c) Rest houses maintained for the convenience of the travelers.
- (d) It was a tax on agricultural land.

82. Consider the following statements with reference to the history of Delhi:

1. Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the Chauhan rulers
2. Dehliwal were the coins that were in circulation in Delhi under the Tomara Rajput.
3. Tawarikh provided valuable historical information of Delhi Sultanate.

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

83. With reference to 'Medieval Indian History', consider the following statements regarding 'Muqtis':

1. They led military campaigns and maintained law & order in their iqtas.
2. They were paid regular salary only in cash from the Sultan's treasury.
3. The office of Muqtis remained hereditary throughout the rule of Delhi Sultans.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

84. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Taxes	Meaning
1. Kharaj	A land tax equivalent to 1/10th of produce
2. Zakat	A proportion of booty captured during a war
3. Kham	A compulsory unpaid labour for public works

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. Which of the following statements is incorrect with regard to economic life under Delhi Sultanate?

- (a) India had trade contacts with foreign lands lying both to its east as well as to its west.
- (b) Manufacturing of paper and superior mortar were introduced by the Turks
- (c) Slaves were used only in the rural areas as agricultural labour.
- (d) Use of iron stirrup was popularized.

86. Consider the following statements regarding Sher Shah Suri:

1. The administration of Sher Shah Suri became the model to be followed by the Mughal emperor Akbar.
2. Sher Shah Suri was credited with the restoration of Grand Trunk Road

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

87. Which of the following reforms were introduced by Alauddin Khalji?

1. Payment of salaries to soldiers in cash
2. Fixing the price of commodities
3. Imposition of Irrigation tax

Select the correct answer from the options given below:

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

88. Which of the following reasons were responsible for multiple foreign invasions on India during medieval period?

1. Religious zeal to expand Islam
2. To plunder economic wealth of India
3. To have political control over the fertile plains of India

Select the correct answer using the options given below:

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

89. Consider the following statements regarding Delhi Sultanates:

1. Lodi dynasty was the first to be headed by the Afghans.
2. The city of Tughlaqabad was founded by the Ghiasuddin Tughlaq.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

90. With reference to the Raziya Sultana, consider the following statements:

1. Iltutmish chose his daughter Raziya to be his successor.
2. She was the first ruler to organize his trusted nobles into a group called "Chahalgani".
3. She appointed an African slave Yaqut as master of the horses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

91. Which of the following were the reasons for the decline and disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate?

1. Weak personality and military inefficiency of all the Sultans
2. System of granting hereditary iqtas
3. Successive rebellions in different parts of the empire.
4. Absence of a clear law of succession
5. Constant invasion from outside

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

92. Arab merchant, Sulaiman, visited this Kingdom in the middle of the ninth century, and wrote an account of it. He calls this Kingdom as Ruhma, (or Dharma), and says that the rulers of this kingdom were at war with his neighbors. Which of the Kingdom is discussed in above paragraph?

- (a) Palas
- (b) Rashtrakutas
- (c) Pratiharas
- (d) Imperial Cholas



SOLUTIONS

3.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Mahattara refers to “representatives of towns or villages” and was a title used in the administration during the rule of the Silahara dynasty (765-1215 AD) Pattakila also refers to village headman.

2. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

“French jeweller Jean-Baptiste Tavernier travelled to India at least six times. He was particularly fascinated with the trading conditions in India. Tavernier is best known for his 1666 discovery or purchase of the 116-carat Tavernier Blue diamond. Being a diamond merchant, he was particularly interested in diamonds and visited various diamond mines in India, especially those of the Deccan.

3. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as ‘Amil’.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Iqta system was not an ancient indigenous Indian institution. In India, it was started during the rule of Delhi sultanates itself. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Mir Bakshi was Head of the military department. The office of ‘Mir Bakshi’ came into existence during the reign of Mughals.

4. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

A **Hundi** is a financial instrument that developed in Medieval India for use in trade and credit transactions. The hundi was a letter of credit payable after a period of time at a discount. The hundis often included insurance which was charged at different rates on the basis of value of the goods, destination, means of transport (land, river or sea), etc.

5. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Event 2. Mahendravarman I ruled between 600 – 630 A.D.

Event 4. The Pala Empire of Bengal was founded with the election of Gopala as the emperor of Gauda in 750 CE.

Event 1. Mihirabhoja ascended the throne of Pratihara dynasty in 836 C.E.

Event 3. Parantaka Chola I reigned from 907 AD to 955 AD.

6. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The first Mongol invasion of India took place in the reign of Sultan Shams-ud-din Iltutmish.

Statement 2 is correct: Alauddin established a huge permanent, standing army to satisfy his ambition of conquest and to protect the country from Mongol invasion.

The Mongols attacked at the worst time possible for Alauddin Khilji – when he was busy laying siege to Chittor. This time the Mongols traveled light. An army of 12,000 under Targhi’s leadership moved to Delhi in a swift attack; many governors could not send their troops to Delhi in time.

Alauddin Khilji was forced to retreat to Siri for about two months. The Mongols attacked and pillaged not only the surrounding areas, but Delhi itself. Alauddin Khilji continued to hold the fortress at Siri; Targhi withdrew the siege after a few months and left the area. Barani, a contemporary historian at that time, attributed this “marvel” to the prayers of the Sufi mystic Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The next major Mongol invasion took place after the Khiljis had been replaced by the Tughlaq dynasty in the Sultanate. In 1327 the Chagatai Mongols under Tarmashirin, who had sent envoys to Delhi to negotiate peace the previous year, sacked the frontier towns of Lamghan and Multan and besieged Delhi. The Tughlaq ruler paid a large ransom to spare his Sultanate from further ravages. Muhammad bin Tughluq asked the Ilkhan Abu Sa’id to form an alliance against Tarmashirin, who had invaded Khorasan, but an attack didn’t materialize. Tarmashirin was a Buddhist who later converted to Islam. Religious tensions in the Chagatai Khanate were a divisive factor among the Mongols.

7. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option d is correct: The Sayyids put on a pointed cap (Kulah) and they were known as **Kulah-Daran**.

8. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Chandellas of Bundelkhand trace their descent to a mythical ancestor named Chandratreya, born of the

moon. The Chandellas initially ruled as feudatories of the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Kannauj, and were involved in conflicts with the Pratiharas, the Palas, and the Kalachuris of Chedi (who bordered the Chandellas on the south).

Pair 1 is correct and pair 2 is incorrect: In the first quarter of the 9th century CE, the Chandella dynasty was founded by Nannuka, who was the ruler of a small kingdom and established his capital at Kharjjuravahaka (Khajuraho).

Jayashakti and Vijayashakti (c. 865–885 CE) Vakpati's sons Jayashakti (Jeja) and Vijayashakti (Vija) consolidated the Chandella power.

Pair 3 is correct The Pratiharas were also known as the Gurjara-Pratiharas, as they originated from the Gurjaras who were primarily pastoralists and fighters. Nagabhata II (reigned c. 793–833) was Vatsaraja's successor, he reorganized Pratihara power, attacked Kannauj. However, soon afterward he was defeated by the Rashtrakuta king Govinda III (reigned 793–814). **Nagabhata II was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra, who ruled briefly, and was succeeded, by his son Mihira Bhoja.**

Pair 4 is incorrect: Bhoja I / Mihir Bhoja (c.836–885 CE) Grandson of Nagabhata II, who had a long reign of over 46 years and proved to be the most successful and popular ruler of Pratiharas. In the early years of his reign he was defeated by the Palas, Rashtrakutas and the Kalachuris, but he subsequently made a comeback. With the aid of feudatories such as the Chedis and the Guhilas, he won victories over the rashtrakutas.

3.2. Practice Questions

9. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is correct. Temple accounts were audited and the auditor was called **koyilkanakku**.

It was necessitated because Chola temples became the arena of social celebrations and functioned as social institutions. They became hub of societal space in organising social, political, economic and cultural activities.

Option b is incorrect. **Ulukudi were tenants** (not land holders of vellanvagai villages).

The landholders of vellanvagai villages were placed next in the social hierarchy. Ulukudi (tenants) could not own land but had to cultivate the lands of Brahmins and holders of vellanvagai villages. While landholders retained melvaram (major share in harvest), the ulukudi got kizh varam (lower share). Labourers (paniceymakkal) and slaves (adimaigal) stayed at the bottom of social hierarchy.

Option c is correct. **Both Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish** during the Chola period. A number of temples were built with the patronage of Chola kings and queens. The temples remained centres of economic activity during this period. The mathas had great influence during this period.

Option d is correct. In the predominantly agrarian society prevailing during the Chola period,

landholding was the prime determinant of social status and hierarchy.

10. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect: The origin of the Pratiharas is still a matter of debate. But the first significant king of Pratiharas was **Nagabhata I**, who was followed by Vatsaraja. Mihir Bhoja was a grandson of Nagabhata II. Bhoja ruled for nearly 50 years.

Option b is incorrect: Mihir Bhoja followed **Hinduism** and was a devotee of Vishnu. He adopted the title of 'Adivaraha' which has been found inscribed in some of his coins.

Option c is correct: Arab traveler **Sulaiman** visited Pratihara kingdom during Mihir Bhoja's reign. He called Bhoja as one of the four greatest emperors of the world.

Option d is incorrect: Rajashekhar was a court poet of Pratihara king **Mahipala**. Rajashekhar is credited for writing literatures like Karpuramanjari, Kavyamimansa, Balaramayana etc.

11. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. While India's trade with Roman Empire declined, trade with South-East Asia and China grew steadily till 12th century.

Statement 2 is correct. Chinese consumed enormous quantities of **spices which were imported from India** and South East Asia. Malwa, Malabar and Coromandel sent **cotton cloth** to China. It is pointed out by Ibn Batruta (A.D. 1333) that fine cotton fabrics were rarer and more highly priced than Silk in the cities of China. India also exported **ivory, rhinoceros horns, and some precious and semiprecious stones** to China.

12. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Amoghavarsha was a disciple of Acharya Jinasena. He is said to have been a Jain but he also patronized other faiths.

Statement 2 is correct. He was himself an author and is credited with writing the first **Kannada book on poetics called Kavirajamarga**.

Statement 3 is correct. For his religious temperament, his interest in the fine arts and literature and his peace-loving nature, historian Panchamukhi has compared him to the emperor Ashoka and **given him the honorific "Ashoka of the South"**.

13. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect: karkhanas were not necessarily production centres. Some were the real factories where manufacturing was done; while others served as royal stores.

Option b is correct: The imperial Karkhanas, especially under the Mughals, were huge and employed 30,000-40,000 artisans. **At the top of each such Karkhana was an officer called the Mir-i-Saman.**

Option c is incorrect: The number of karkhanas declined during his reign of Aurangzeb (and not during Akbars reign).

Option d is incorrect: In the kingdoms of Maratha and Golconda, karkhanas also developed on Mughal lines. Shivaji is credited with establishing karkhanas in his dominion. **Interestingly, karkhanas in the Deccan under the Marathas also employed forced labour (vethbegar). At times they were paid a small amount in cash or kind.**

14. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Gopala founded the Pala dynasty in 750 A.D. His reign was marked by a tripartite struggle between the Palas, the Pratihara and the Rashtrakutas for the control of Kanauj

and north India.

Statement 2 is correct. Dharmapala founded the renowned Vikramshila University near Bhagalpur in Bihar which became second only to Nalanda in fame.

Statement 3 is correct. Pala rulers were followers of the Mahayana and Tantric schools of Buddhism. They also extended their patronage to Saivism and Vaishnavism. They gave grants to large numbers of brahmins from north India who flocked to Bengal.

15. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Pratihara rulers were having the best cavalry in India as per the Arab travellers

Statement 2 is incorrect. Gurjara-Pratihara kingdom was involved in constant conflicts with other contemporary powers such as the Palas and the Rashtrakutas. This came to be known as the tripartite struggle which had far-fetched repercussions on Indian history.

Statement 3 is correct. Gurjara-Pratihara king Nagabhata I's efforts were crucial in checking the Arab invasion of India. Nagabhata I defeated the Arab army under Junaid and Tamin in the Caliphate campaigns in India.

Statement 4 is correct. Arab merchants who visited India in this period are Suleiman and Al-Masudi. Suleiman visited India in the 9th century CE while al-Masudi visited Gujarat in 915-16 CE. All these writers refer to the Pratihara Kingdom as al-Juzr.

16. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The village communities in Rajput societies were governed by their panchayats which enjoyed considerable autonomy in their internal affairs.

Statement 2 is correct. Rajput society was feudal in its organizational set up. It was split up into various clans, each under one or more hereditary ruling houses. They showed great loyalty and implicit obedience to their chieftains.

Statement 3 is correct. Rajputs were recognized as descendants of the old lunar and solar families of the Kshatriyas by brahmanas which were believed to have become extinct.

17. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Recent research shows that the Turks did not have any superior weapons at their disposal as compared to the Indians.

Statement 2 is incorrect. More number of elephants were on the Indian side. The Turks had the advantage of swift and sturdy horses brought by them than the horses imported into India.

Statement 3 is correct. The growth of feudalism i.e. rise of the local landed elements and chiefs had weakened the administrative structure and the military organization of the Indian states.

18. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The Cholas maintained a regular standing army consisting of elephants, cavalry, infantry and navy. About seventy regiments were mentioned in the inscriptions. **The royal troops were called Kaikkolaperumpadai. Within this there was a personal troop to defend the king known as Velaikkarak.**

19. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The system of village autonomy reached its culmination during the Chola rule. Two inscriptions belonging to the period of Parantaka I found at Uthiramerur provide details of the formation and functions of village councils. That village was divided into thirty wards and each was to nominate its members to the village council. **From the persons duly nominated, one was to be chosen for each ward by 'Kudavolai system' for a year.**

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Caste system was widely prevalent during the Chola period. Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. The inscriptions of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes – Valangai and Idangai castes.

Statement 2 is correct. Gold, silver and copper coins were issued in plenty at various denominations in the Chola Empire.

Statement 3 is correct. Commercial contacts between the Chola Empire and China, Sumatra, Java and Arabia were

extensively prevalent. **Arabian horses were imported in large numbers to strengthen the cavalry.**

21. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statements 1 and 2 are correct. In Chola times, Oorar were bodies of landholders, with administrative functions in their respective villages. The Nattar was a body that represented the Oorar, where the area of interest was larger. **Nattar performed fiscal, administrative and judicial responsibilities of the empire.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Periyannattar was a body of agriculturists.

22. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

In the Chola Empire, Mahasabha was a gathering of the adult men in the Brahmana villages which were called agraharas. These villages were settled by brahmanas in which most of the land was rent-free. These villages enjoyed a large measure of autonomy. **In these villages, the mahasabha could settle new lands, and exercise ownership rights over them. It could also raise loans for the village and levy taxes.**

23. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In the Chola Empire, the land revenue department was well organized. It was called as puravuvarithinaikkalam. **All lands were carefully surveyed and classified for assessment of revenue.**

Statement 2 is correct. Besides land revenue, there were tolls and customs on goods taken from one place to another, various kinds of professional taxes, **dues levied on ceremonial occasions like marriages and judicial fines.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. During the hard times, there were remission of taxes and Kulottunga I became famous by abolishing tolls and earned the title – Sungam Tavirtta Cholan.

24. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. During the rule of Cholas, the residential portion of the village was called ur nattam. **These and other lands such as the lands belonging to temples were exempted from tax.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged during the rule of Cholas. Also, the practice of 'sati' was prevalent among the royal families.

25. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Rajaraja Chola allowed the Sailendra king Maravijayottungavarman to build a Buddhist monastery at Nagapattinam. The Sailendra rulers were Mahayana Buddhists and maintained cordial relations

with the Indian kingdoms of the Palas of Bengal and the Cholas of Tamil Nadu.

26. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The rise of Cholas started during the middle of the 9th century when **Vijayalaya from Uraiur captured the Kaveri delta from Mutharaiyar and built the town of Thanjavur.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. While Rajaraja I became king in 985 CE and was considered as the most powerful Chola ruler. **His son Rajendra Chola led an expedition to the Ganga valley.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. Rajendra I, Rajaraja's Son who continued his father's policy and raided Ganga Valley, Srilanka as well as Southeast Asian Countries. Rajendra I also developed Navy for these raids.

27. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Event 1. Rajendra I was the ruler of the Chola Kingdom from 1014 to 1044 A.D.

Event 4. Bahmani kingdom came into existence in 1347. It was founded by Alauddin Hasan,

Event 2. Nicolo de Conti was an Italian merchant who visited the Vijayanagara Empire during the reign of Deva Raya I (1404-1422 A.D.)

Event 3. The Battle of Bannihatti took place in 1565. It is also called the Battle of Talikota.

28. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Manyakheta or Malkhed was their capital.

Statement 2 is correct. Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

Statement 3 is incorrect. While women were rarely appointed to government posts, but there were cases where women supervised significant areas- as when Revakanimaddi, daughter of Amoghavarsha I, administered Edathore Vishaya.

29. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Kitab ul-Hind was about the people of India, their customs and culture. It was not about Sultan Mahmud. Kitab-i-yamini written by Al-utbi contains the life history of Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni.

Statement 2 is Incorrect. Kitab ul-Hind was written in Arabic and not Persian.

Statement 3 is correct. Kitab ul-Hind was an account of people who were conquered by Sultan Mahmud. Sultan was keen on knowing about culture, language etc of the people he conquered so he asked Al-Biruni to make an account of it.

30. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Mahmud of Ghazni did not aim to annex any of the territories. His purpose was to plunder rich temples and cities of northern India in order to continue his struggle against his enemies in Central Asia.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Mahmud desired to conquer Kashmir. However, his desire remained unfulfilled with the defeat of his forces in 1015 CE due to unfavourable weather conditions and this was his first defeat in India.

Statement 3 is correct. Firdausi, Alberuni, Uzari, Unsuri etc are some of the poets who visited his court.

31. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Chahalgani, known as 'Group of Forty' was a group of the forty most powerful Turkish nobles in the Sultanate.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The sultan himself was the commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The ariz-i-mamalik was responsible for activities like recruitment and maintenance of the army only.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Alauddin Khalji abolished the iqta system. Firuz Tughlaq revived it.

Statement 4 is correct: Firuz Tughlaq undertook several humanitarian and developmental measures during his rule. He set up hospitals for free treatment of the poor, provided dowries for the daughters of the poor etc. He also set up a large department for public works which undertook activities such as repair and construction of canals.

32. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correct: Diwan-i-ariz was the military department of the Sultanate. It was created by Balban.

Pair 2 is correct: Diwan-i-amir-i-kohi was the department created for expansion and improvement of cultivation. It was instituted by Muhammad Tughlaq.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Diwan-i-Risalat was the department for religious affairs. It was created by Firuz Tughlaq.

Pair 4 is incorrect: Diwan-i-insha was the department for state correspondence.

33. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Iqta is an Islamic administrative institution for the purpose of tax collection. During the rule of the Delhi sultans, the empire was divided into iqtas and were parceled out to Turkish nobles, who were given the responsibility of revenue collection due to the government.

Statement 2 is correct: Muqti/Wali was generally a powerful Turkish noble who was allocated an iqta for maintaining law and order and collecting land revenue due to the government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Khuts were landowners while muqaddam was the village headman.

34. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Both Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect: The chief qazi was the head of the department of justice. Qazis were appointed in various parts of the empire, particularly in those places where there was a sizeable Muslim population. The qazis dispensed civil law based on the Muslim law (sharia). The Hindus were governed by their own personal laws which were dispensed by panchayats in the villages, and by the leaders of the various castes in the cities.

35. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Al-Biruni was an Iranian scholar who accompanied Muhammad of Ghazni and recorded his observations in a book called Kitab-ul-Hind. As a result, large sections in West Asia became familiarized about Hindu ideas and beliefs.

Statement 2 is correct: Amir Khusrau experimented with all the poetical forms and created a new style of Persian which came to be called the sabaq-i-hind or the style of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Tuti Nama (Book of the Parrot) is a Persian translation of Sanskrit stories, authored by Zia Nakhshabi.

Statement 4 is incorrect: While on the one hand large number of Sanskrit works were being translated into Persian and Arabic, little attempt was made to translate Islamic works into Sanskrit.

36. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: The responsibility for the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate cannot be ascribed to any one ruler.

Statement 2 is correct: Though rebellions by ambitious nobles were not a new feature, the problem faced by the Tughlaqs was that the rebellions took place one after another in different parts of the empire. This put a tremendous amount of strain on the empire causing huge losses in terms of financial resources and soldiers.

Statement 3 is correct: Firuz Tughlaq followed a policy of appeasement of the nobles and the army in an effort to address the weaknesses in the administration. For this, Firuz made offices and iqtas hereditary. Though this policy resulted in short-term political stability, in the long term it weakened the sultan tremendously vis-à-vis the nobles and the army.

37. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Al-Biruni recorded his observations in India in the form of Kitab-ul-Hind. Ibn Battuta recorded his observation in Kitab-ul-Rihla.

Statement 2 is correct: Ibn Battuta is a famous Moroccan traveler who lived for a considerable amount of time in the court of Muhammad Tughlaq.

38. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1 is correct: Qutb-ud-din Aibak, who founded the Delhi Sultanate after Muhammad of Ghor's death, started construction of the Qutb Minar's first storey in 1199. Aibak's successor and son-in-law Shamsuddin Iltutmish completed a further three storeys.

Option 2 is correct: Adhai Din Ka Jhonpra was designed by Abu Bakr of Herat and constructed by Qutb-ud-Din-Aibak in 1192 CE. The mosque is an example of early Indo-Islamic architecture.

Option 3 is incorrect: Emperor Shah Jahan commissioned construction of the Red Fort on an earlier 10th century fort by Anangpal Tomar on 12 May 1638, when he decided to shift his capital from Agra to Delhi.

39. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ala-ud-din Khalji enlarged the Quwat-ul-Islam Mosque and built a gateway to the enclosure of the mosque. This gateway is called the Alahi Darwaja.

Statement 2 is correct: The Khalji sultan Alauddin discarded the name of Abbasid Caliph from his coins and called himself right hand of Caliph. He also adopted the title of Second Alexander.

Statement 3 is correct: Another major achievement was Hauz Khas. In Urdu language, 'Hauz' means 'water tank' (or lake) and 'Khas' means 'royal', giving it the meaning – the 'Royal tank'. The large water tank or reservoir was first built by Alauddin Khilji.

40. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1 is correct: Lodi's, from Afghanistan, introduced 'double dome' method which was later used in Mughal architecture as well.

Option 2 is incorrect: Distinctive features of Bijapur style, which developed in 15th-16th century, were – three arched face of building with central arch larger than the other two and only central arch has a gate and other two being only for decoration purpose.

Option 3 is correct: By Lodi's time, the octagonal designs, double domes and headers and stretchers brick layering styles came up.

41. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Kalhana's Rajatarangini was originally written in Sanskrit in the 12th Century A.D. It is a historical chronicle of the kings of Kashmir. It is divided into eight books called Tarangas.

Statement 2 is correct. GitaGovinda literally means 'The Poem in which the Cowherd Is Sung'. Written in Sanskrit by Jayadeva, it deals with the theme of the divine lovers, Rādhā and Krishna.

Statement 3 is correct. Kathasaritsagar, literally means, Ocean of the stream of stories, is a famous 11th-century collection of Indian legends, fairy tales and folk tales as retold by a Saivite Brahmin named Somadeva.

42. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Alauddin was the first Sultan of Delhi to pay salaries of his soldiers in cash and not in iqtas. Sultans appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called iqtas.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Alauddin controlled the prices of goods in Delhi. Prices were carefully surveyed by officers, and merchants who did not sell at the prescribed rates were punished.

Statement 3 is correct. Alauddin Khilji was the first Sultan who ordered the measurement (paimaish) of land and estimated yield per Biswa was fixed as unit of revenue collection (Biswa is 20th part of Bigha). Land revenue was collected in cash.

43. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Muhammad bin Tughluq was the Sultan of Delhi from 1325 to 1351:

- He introduced Takkavi loans for the farmers to buy seeds and to extend cultivation. A separate department for agriculture, Diwan-i-kohi was established.
- He was the only Delhi sultan who had received a comprehensive literary, religious and philosophical education.
- Muhammad Tughluq also paid his soldiers in cash like Aluddin Khilji.
- Contemporary writers during his period were Isami, Barani, Ibn Battuta, etc.

44. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statements 1 correct. Muhammad Tughluq used to pay his soldiers' salaries in cash. But instead of controlling prices, he introduced a "token" currency, somewhat like present-day paper currency.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The "token" currency was made out of cheap metals, not gold and silver. This cheap currency could be counterfeited easily.

Statement 3 is correct. People in the fourteenth century did not trust these coins. They were very smart: they saved their gold and silver coins and paid all their taxes to the state with this token currency.

45. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Muqqadams and khuts enjoyed a higher standard of life than ordinary peasants. They held land for which they paid revenue at concessional rates. Sometimes they misused their offices.

Statement 2 is correct. Life of the ordinary peasants was miserable. This was due to prohibitively high land revenue demand which left very little for peasants.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Hindu Rajas who continued to hold previous estates enjoyed higher standard of life. They enjoyed many privileges and lived life of luxury.

46. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Minhaj-i-siraj was a 13th century Persian Historian who came to India with Qutubuddin aibak who set up the Mamluk dynasty in Delhi.

Statement 2 is correct. He used the term 'Hindustan' in a political perspective for areas which were part of the dominions of Delhi Sultan of Mamluk dynasty.

Statement 3 is correct. In early 16th century Babur used the term Hindustan in a similar way it was used by 14th century poet Amir khusrau, who used the word 'Hind' to describe the geography, the fauna and the culture of the inhabitants of the subcontinent.

47. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Balban introduced stern measures against Turkish nobles and appointed non-Turkish nobles on important posts. He followed the policy of 'blood and iron' against all those nobles who opposed him.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Alauddin Khilji from the very beginning realized that nobility was responsible for a good deal of unrest in the empire. He, therefore, took several measures to crush the power of the nobles.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Firuz shah Tughlaq received the empire in unrest from his predecessor. So, to regain control over the administration, he adopted a policy of appeasement towards his nobles.

48. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Military expeditions into southern India started during the reign of Alauddin Khilji and culminated with Muhammad Tughluq.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Delhi sultanate reached its culmination during Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.

Statement 3 is correct. Forests were cleared in the Ganga-Yamuna doab and hunter gatherers and pastoralists expelled from their habitat. These lands were given to peasants to encourage agriculture.

49. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement a is correct: It could be said that the Jajmani system is a system of distribution whereby high caste land owning families are provided services by various lower castes such as carpenter, barber, sweeper, etc. **It is a system of economic, social and ritual ties between different caste groups in the village.** Under this system there are patrons and service castes. Since caste has a traditional association with an occupation, the castes are interdependent on each other for securing multiple services. The servicing castes are called **Kamins** while the castes served are called **Jajmans**. For services rendered, the servicing castes are paid in cash or in kind (grains, fodder, clothes, animal products like milk, butter, etc.).

Statement b is incorrect: Jizyah was traditionally imposed on non-muslims in lieu of protection of life and property and exemption from military service. It was not exacted uniformly from all non muslims.

Statement c is incorrect: Hundis were instruments (bill of exchange) that were issued by rich moneylenders and bankers and merchants in medieval India to facilitate trade. They were used as a form of remittance instrument to transfer money from place to place, as a form of credit instrument to borrow money and as a bill of exchange in trade transactions.

Statement d is incorrect: Temples were an important institution of South Indian society and economy. They were patronized by the ruling family by making revenue and land grants called Devadana for their maintenance.

50. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: It was written in Sanskrit in 12th century CE. Rajatarangini, or the river of kings, authored by Kalhana. It consists of eight books or tarangas, and is composed in verse.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It records only the history of Kashmir region, of which Kalhan was a native. The Rajatarangini is, at one level, a history of Kashmir since its inception (the account begins with the creation of the land from primeval waters). The first three tarangas deal with the history of the region till the 7th century CE, tarangas 4 to 6 carry the story forward till the 11th century, while the last two tarangas (which are also the longest) deal with the 12th century.

Statement 3 is correct: What makes Kalhana's work unique is that he mentions at the outset the sources he consulted. These included sasanas or royal proclamations pertaining to religious endowments, prasastis or eulogies, and the sastras.

51. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was a system of Revenue assignment in the Delhi Sultanate. The allotment of an iqta did not bestow rights of that land on the assignee. It merely denoted the right to collect revenue from that territory. The holders of iqtas were called muqtis and enjoyed their position as long as the Sultan wished. They

had no hereditary claim and were subject to transfer at the will of the Sultan.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It was not an innovation, rather it an age old practice followed in the Islamic world and was brought from there by the Turks to India. It is generally accepted that the Iqta system was established at the end of the Abbasid period and got consolidated during the Seljuk period. Although, there were several types of Iqtas in west and central Asia the system adopted in India was based on the Seljuk pattern which was called the Mustaghall type of Iqta in which no hereditary rights were permitted. In this both military and administrative features were important but slowly military became predominant. The Iqta served as the foundation of the political and military system of the Turks.

52. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement a is incorrect: Sher Shah introduced certain reforms to promote the growth of trade and commerce in his entire empire eg. goods paid custom duty only at two places:

Goods produced in Bengal or imported from outside paid customs duty at the border of Bengal and Bihar at Sikrighali.

Goods coming from West and Central Asia paid customs duty at the Indus.

The duty was paid a second time at the time of sale.

No one was allowed to levy customs at roads, ferries or towns anywhere else.

Statement b is incorrect: His standard coins were known as the Rupya (Silver) and Mohur (Gold). It was continued under Mughal rule as well.

Statement c is correct: Sher Shah Suri introduced multiple revenue reforms. One of the reforms to ensure that the farmers were not oppressed with illegal levies, or the state was not cheated on by the intermediaries was the *Patta* system. The areas sown, the type of crops cultivated, and the amount each peasant had to pay was written down on a paper called patta and each peasant was informed of it. No one was allowed to charge from the peasants anything extra. Even the rates which the members of the measuring party were to get for their work were laid down.

Statement d is incorrect: These military reforms were the innovations of Alauddin Khilji. Sher Shah Suri reintroduced them to ensure use of good quality horses in cavalry (Dagh - horse branding) and reduce corruption in salary payout (Chehra - soldier muster rolls with physical description).

53. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Personnel in charge of temples were Srikaryam but they did not look after the ritual related aspects like worship etc.

Statement 2 is correct: The land revenue department was called *Puravuvuri tinaikkalam*. This department

was an administrative division of the king's government.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Tax on land was levied in cash and kind both. Officials were referred to as holders (*udaiyan*, *kilan*) of lands. They could further sub-assign land or even sell it. Communal ownership was prevalent and customary rights of villagers were recognized.

54. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Iltutmish, the second Sultan of the Mamluk dynasty, formed a group of nobles, exclusively of Turkish origin and ethnicity, called the *Turkan-i-Chahlgani*. They were to act as loyal agents of Iltutmish, helping him put down revolts and consolidate his empire.

Balban was a member of this group. He ultimately dismantled this group as after Iltutmish, these nobles had gone out of control and played kingmakers.

Statement 2 is correct: Balban created his "Theory of Kingship", wherein he took various measures to increase the stature of the position of Sultan, in order to consolidate his claim to power and discourage other nobles from rebelling. Among other elements, one element was to have an elaborate protocol of behaviour in the royal court, involving prostration before the Sultan - *Sijda* and kissing the ground beneath the feet of the Sultan - *Paibosi*. Both these gestures were mainly reserved for God alone in Islam.

55. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Taxila was an ancient centre of learning and higher studies. It had existed since pre Mauryan times (Age of Budhha). Panini, Charvaka, Chanakya and Jivaka were some of the famous persons associated with the Taxila university.

Statement 2 is correct: Founded by King Dharmapala of Pala dynasty. It was a Buddhist university. It produced eminent scholars like Dipankara (propagated Buddhism in Tibet). It was an important seat of learning of Tantrism. Other subjects like theology, philosophy, metaphysics, grammar and logic were also taught.

Statement 3 is incorrect: A seal identifies Sakraditiya, i.e. Kumaragupta of 5th century CE as the founder of this university. It flourished during the Gupta reign, Harshavardhana's reign as well as under the Pala dynasty. Chinese travellers Hiuen Tsang and P'tsing also studied here. It had a huge library called the *Dharmaganja*. It was a centre of Mahayana learning, but came under the influence of Vajrayana Buddhism during the Pala period. Other subjects like grammar, logic, Literature, medicine, astronomy and astrology were also taught.

Statement 4 is correct: It was a Buddhist university founded by King Gopala of the Pala dynasty. It became a model for Tibetan Buddhists. It declined in the 11th century CE, when it was sacked by the Turks.

Statement 5 is correct: It was a Buddhist Mahavihara founded by King Dharmapala of the Pala dynasty.

Situated in Naogaon, Bangladesh, it has been declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

56. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Tamil society** witnessed a **great change** during the Pallava period. The **caste system** became **rigid**. The **Brahmins occupied a high place** in the society. They were given land-grants by the kings and nobles. They were also given the responsibility of looking after the temples.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Pallava** period witnessed the **rise of Saivism and Vaishnavism** and also the **decline of Buddhism and Jainism**. The Saiva Nayanmars and the Vaishnava Alvars contributed to the growth of Saivism and Vaishnavism. The **construction of temples** by the Pallava kings paved the way for the **spread of these two religions**.

Statement 3 is correct. **Land tax was the primary source** of the government revenue. The **Brahmadeya and Devadhana** lands were **exempted** from tax. Traders and artisans such as carpenters, goldsmiths, washer-men, oil-pressers and weavers paid taxes to the government.

57. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Kharaj** was the **land tax** levied on peasants. **kharaj** was essentially a share in the produce of the land and not a rent on the land. The tax on **usage of pastures for grazing** was known as **Charai**.

Statement 2 is correct: The regions that **refused to pay land-tax** were known as **mawas** and were plundered or forced to pay through military raids.

58. Solution (d)

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Ijaradar refers to a '**revenue farmer**'. To boost up the state's revenue in Bengal in the reign of **Jahandar Shah** (1712–13), the **Ijarah** system or revenue farming was introduced during the later stages of Mughals i.e., during their declining days. He was supported by **Nobel Zulfiqar Khan** in this venture.

The lands were loaned out on **Ijarah** to a third party called revenue farmer when peasants did not have the resources available for cultivation or due to some calamity, cultivation could not be done.

The revenue officials or their relatives were not supposed to take the land of **Ijarah**. It was expected that revenue farmers would not extract more than the stipulated land revenue from the peasants. The revenue farmer paid the Government nine-tenth of the whole collection and kept the rest as his collection charges.

59. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct - The early Pallava rulers from 250 A.D. to 350 A.D. **issued their charters in Prakrit**.

Important among them were **Sivaskandavarman** and **Vijayaskandavarman**. The second line of Pallava rulers who ruled between 350 A.D. and 550 A.D. **issued their charters in Sanskrit**. The most important ruler of this line was **Vishnugopa Pallava** who was defeated by **Samudragupta** during his South Indian expedition. The rulers of the third line who ruled from 575 A.D. to their ultimate fall in the ninth century issued their **charters both in Sanskrit and Tamil**.

Statement 2 is correct – **Narasimhavarman II** also known as **Rajasimha**. His regime was peaceful, and he evinced more interest in developing the art and architecture. **The Shore temple at Mamallapuram and the Kailasanatha temple at Kanchipuram were built in this period**.

60. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

The **Sailendra** rulers were **Mahayana Buddhists** and maintained cordial relations with the Indian kingdoms of the **Palas of Bengal** and the **Cholas of Tamil Nadu**. **The Sailendra empire extended its sway over Sumatra, Java, Bali, Borneo**.

61. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct Answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1017, when **Sultan Mahmud** invaded **Khwarizm**, he took several scholars and poets back to his capital, **Ghazni**; **Al-Biruni** was one of them. **He arrived in Ghazni (not Delhi) as a hostage (not as a diplomat)**.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Kitab-ul-Hind** was written in **Arabic** divided into **80 chapters on subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology**

Statement 3 is incorrect: **Ibn Battuta** was appointed as **qazi or judge of Delhi** by **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** and not **Al-Biruni**.

62. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: **Alauddin Khalji(not Muhammad Tughluq)** constructed a new garrison town named **Siri** for his soldiers. While **Muhammad Tughluq** did not construct new garrison town, the oldest of the four cities of **Delhi** was emptied of its residents and soldiers were garrisoned there.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Both Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughlaq raised a large standing army** for defensive purposes as **Sultanate** was attacked during their reigns.

63. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct Answer

Statement 1 is correct: **Bandagan** is a Persian term used for **special slaves who are purchased for military service**.

Statement 2 is correct: The early Delhi Sultans, especially Iltutmish, favored their special slaves (Bandagan) for some of the most important political offices in the kingdom.

64. Solution (a)

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Sulaiman was an Arab merchant, who visited India in the middle of the ninth century, and wrote an account of the Pala Empire. He calls the Pala kingdom **Ruhma** (or Dharma, short for Dharmapala), and says that the Pala ruler was at war with his neighbors, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas, but his troops were more numerous than his adversaries. He tells us that it was customary for the Pala king to be accompanied by a force of a 50,000 elephants, and that 10-15 thousand men were there in his army.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Pratiharas were patrons of learning and literature. During the eighth and ninth centuries, many Indian scholars went with embassies to the court of the Caliph of Baghdad. The Pratiharas were well-known for their hostility to the Arab rulers of Sindh. Despite this, it seems that the movement of scholars and goods between India and West Asia continued even during this period.

65. Solution (d)

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Chola rulers were supportive of the Alvars and Nayanars, erecting temples at their chosen places, thus supportive of the Brahmanical and Bhakti traditions.

Cholas are credited with building the most magnificent Shiva temples in various places.

Statement 2 is correct. Brihadeshwara temple at Thanjavur and Gangaikondacholapuram built by Raja Raja I and Rajendra Chola respectively are evidence of this.

Statement 3 is correct. Both Nayanars and Alvars were revered by the Vellala peasants. Not surprisingly, rulers tried to win their support as well. The Chola kings, for instance, often attempted to claim divine support and proclaim their own power and status by building splendid temples that were adorned with stone and metal sculpture to recreate the visions of these popular saints who sang in the language of the people. They also introduced the singing of Tamil Shaiva hymns in the temples under royal patronage, taking the initiative to collect and organize them into a text known as 'Tevaram'. Tevaram was not a poet but a compilation of poems.

66. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Malayalam is one of the earliest examples of the use of a regional language in official records in the sub-continent. It was spoken in the Chera kingdom of Mahodayapuram, established in the ninth century in the south-western part of the peninsula (part of present-day Kerala). The rulers introduced the Malayalam language and script in their inscriptions.

Malayalam is a Dravidian language, spoken majorly in Kerala, Puducherry, and Lakshadweep and is one of the 22 scheduled languages in India.

Statement 2 is correct. Lilatilakam, a fourteenth-century text, dealing with grammar and poetics, was composed in Manipravalam. Manipravalam literally means ruby-coral (Tamil referred to as Ruby and Sanskrit referred to as coral). It uses an admixture of Sanskrit and Tamil.

67. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Options 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

At different moments in this period new technologies made their appearance – like the Persian wheel in irrigation, the spinning wheel in weaving, and firearms in combat. New foods and beverages arrived in the subcontinent – potatoes, corn, chillies, tea and coffee.

The Persian wheel which began to be used in India from the Delhi Sultanate period, however, was the most advanced water lifting device of this period.

In the textile sector, introduction of the spinning wheel (charkha), during the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries, was the most important technological innovation. It speeded up yarn production by six times in comparison to the spindle based yarn production.

Potato was introduced in India by the Portuguese sailors during early 17th century and its cultivation was spread to North India by the British.

In the arms and armour manufacturing sector, use of gunpowder, canon, firearm etc, were some of the most important medieval innovations.

Option 5 is incorrect

Wheat as a crop is known to India since Indus Valley Civilisation.

68. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

By the seventh century there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions of the subcontinent.

Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas. They were expected to bring gifts for their kings or overlords, be present at their courts and provide them with military support.

As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-samanta, maha-mandaleshvara (the great lord of a "circle" or region) and so on.

Sometimes they asserted their independence from their overlords. One such instance was that of the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. Initially they were subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka.

69. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Dantidurga was a Rashtrakuta chief in Deccan. Initially, Rashtrakutas were the subordinate to the Chalukyas of Karnataka. Dantidurga, in the mid-eighth century,

overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual known as 'hiranya-garbha'.

The Chalukyan rule in Badami was replaced by the Rashtrakutas in about 750 CE when Rashtrakuta feudatory Dantidurga gave a final blow and defeated the Chalukyan king Kirtivarman II. The rashtrakuta ruler Dantidurga performed a ritual called Hiranyagarbha mahadana to proclaim himself as a Kshatriya ruler.

70. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

In the context of medieval Indian history, there were many kinds of traders. These included the Banjaras. Several traders, especially horse traders, formed associations, with headmen who negotiated on their behalf with warriors who bought horses.

Since traders had to pass through many kingdoms and forests, they usually travelled in caravans and formed guilds to protect their interests. There were several such guilds in south India from the eighth century onwards – the most famous being the Manigramam and Nanadesi. These guilds traded extensively both within the peninsula and with Southeast Asia and China.

71. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: In medieval Hindu states, resources were obtained from the producers – that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans – who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced. Sometimes these were claimed as “rent” due to a lord who asserted that he owned the land. Revenue was also collected from traders.

Statement 2 is correct: The inscriptions of the Cholas who ruled in Tamil Nadu refer to more than 400 terms for different kinds of taxes. **The most frequently mentioned tax is vetti, taken not in cash but in the form of forced labour,** and kadamai, or land revenue. There were also taxes on thatching the house, the use of a ladder to climb palm trees, a cess on succession to family property, etc.

72. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Gujarati traders, including the communities of Hindu Baniyas and Muslim Bohras, traded extensively with the ports of the Red Sea, Persian Gulf, East Africa, Southeast Asia and China. They sold textiles and spices in these ports and, in exchange, brought gold and ivory from Africa.

Statement 2 is correct: Gujarati traders brought spices, tin, Chinese blue pottery and silver from Southeast Asia and China. **The towns on the west coast were home to Arab, Persian, Chinese, Jewish and Syrian Christian traders.**

Statement 3 is correct: Indian spices and cloth sold in the Red Sea ports **were purchased by Italian traders and eventually reached European markets,** fetching

very high profits. Spices grown in tropical climates (pepper, cinnamon, nutmeg, dried ginger, etc.) became an important part of European cooking, and cotton cloth was very attractive. This eventually drew European traders to India.

73. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Located in the fertile plains of the Ganga-Yamuna doab, Kanauj stood on an elevated area that could be easily fortified. **Thus, even though it was situated in plains, due to its favourable location, it could be easily fortified and was secure.**

Statement 2 is correct: Besides, Kanauj was rooted in a large agrarian expanse in the western Ganges plains. **Land-grants could be made in plenty from this area.** Naturally, the area attracted many brahmanas who settled here and for subsequent centuries the brahmanas of Kanauj came to be widely esteemed in the royal courts throughout the country.

Statement 3 is correct: Kanauj was also well-connected by routes going towards east into the Ganges plains as well as with those going to south.

74. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq was the third ruler of Tughlaq dynasty that ruled over Delhi from 1320 to 1412 AD.

Statement 1 is correct. Firoz Shah Tughlaq took following initiatives:

He established the Diwan-i-Khairat -- office for charity

He established the Diwan-i-Bundagan -- department of slave

He established Sarais (rest house) for the benefits of merchants and other travellers

He adopted the Iqtadari framework

He is known to establish four new towns, Firozabad, Fatehabad, Jaunpur and Hissar

He established hospitals known as Darul-Shifa, Bimaristan or Shifa Khana

Statement 2 is incorrect. Firoz Shah Tughlaq did not adopt a religious tolerance policy towards Hindus. In fact he regarded **Hindus as second class citizens.**

Statement 3 is correct. Firoz Shah Tughlaq provided the principle of inheritance to the armed forces where the officers were permitted to rest and send their children in army in their place. However, they were not paid in real money but by land. Soldiers were given land assignments and their recruitment was made hereditary.

75. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The famous rock-cut temple of Siva at Ellora was built by one of the Rashtrakuta kings, Krishna I, in the ninth century. His successor,

Amoghavarsha, is said to have been a Jain but he also patronised other faiths.

Statement 2 is correct. The Rashtrakuta kings were great patrons of arts and letters. In their courts, we find not only Sanskrit scholars, but also poets and others who wrote in Prakrit and in the apabhramsha, the so-called corrupt languages which were the fore-runners of the various modern Indian languages. The great apabhramsha poet, Svayambhu, and his son probably lived at the Rashtrakuta court.

Statement 3 is correct. The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amoghavarsha I son of Govinda III, ruled for 63 years. Amoghavarsha, I set up a new capital at Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka State) and Broach became the best port of the kingdom during his reign. He was a great patron of education and literature.

76. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Chahamanas, later known as the Chauhans, who ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer. They attempted to expand their control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavalas of western Uttar Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct. Prithviraja III (1168-1192), who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.

Prithviraj III, popularly known as Prithviraj Chauhan or Rai Pithora in folk legends, was the most prominent and reputed emperor of this dynasty.

Statement 3 is correct. The Chauhan king Vigraharaj conquered Chittor and also Delhi from the Tomar monarchs in 1151 CE and tried annexing the area between Delhi and Hansi as well which was a disputed zone between the Tomars and the Ghaznavids. The Chauhans faced the Ghaznavid raids.

77. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

The post tenth century scene in Central and Western India saw the rise of numerous powers.

Amongst these newly emergent powers in Central and Western India one can include the Chandellas in Khajuraho, the Chauhans in Ajmer, the Paramaras in Malwa, the Kalachuris in Tripuri (near Jabalpur), the Chaulukyas in Gujarat, the Guhilas in Mewar and the Tomaras with their headquarters in modern Delhi. The different Rajput clans constructed their fortresses on a large-scale which represented the numerous foci of power. Certain amount of inter-clan marriages amongst some of these Rajput families led to wider areas of social and political activity.

78. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Banjaras were the most important trader nomads. Their caravan was called **tanda**.

Statement 2 is correct. Alauddin Khalji used the Banjaras to transport grain to the city markets. Emperor Jahangir wrote in his memoirs that the Banjaras carried grain on their bullocks from different areas and sold it in towns. They transported food grain for the Mughal army during military campaigns.

Statement 3 is correct. Peter Mundy, an English trader who came to India during the early seventeenth century, has described the Banjaras. He mentioned that Banjaras own their oxen. They are sometimes hired by merchants, but most commonly they are themselves merchants. In a **tanda** there may be as many as 6 or 7 hundred persons. They do not travel more than 6 or 7 miles a day – that, too, in the cool weather.

79. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Smaller castes, or **jatis**, emerged within **varnas**. For example, new castes appeared amongst the Brahmanas.

Statement 2 is correct. Many tribes and social groups were taken into caste-based society and given the status of **jatis**. **Specialised artisans – smiths, carpenters and masons – were also recognised as separate jatis** by the Brahmanas.

Statement 3 is correct. Jatis, rather than varna, became the basis for organising society.

80. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Akbar Nama, a history of Akbar's reign, mentions the **Gond kingdom of Garha Katanga** that had 70,000 villages.

Statement 2 is correct. Rani Durgawati was very capable, and **started ruling on behalf of her five-year-old son, Bir Narain**. Under her, the kingdom became even more extensive.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In 1565, the Mughal forces under Asaf Khan attacked Garha Katanga. A strong resistance was put up by Rani Durgawati. **She was defeated** and preferred to die rather than surrender. Her son, too, died fighting soon after.

81. Solution: (b)

Exp) Statement b is correct.

The non-muslims were considered zimmi or protected people, for which they were forced to pay a tax called **jaziya**. In the beginning **jaziya** was collected as part of land tax. **Zimmi** also had the other disabilities besides paying the **jaziya**. I.e. import duty for the Muslim was 5% but for the Hindus it was 10%. Muslims had complete liberty to visit their places of worship and so Hindus. **Firoz Tughlaq** separated it from the land revenue and collected **jiziya** as a separate tax and levied it on brahmins also.

82. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Delhi first became the capital of a kingdom under the **Tomara Rajputs**, who were defeated in the middle of the twelfth century by the Chauhans (also referred to as Chahamanas) of Ajmer.

Statement 2 is correct: Under the Tomaras and Chauhans, Delhi became an important commercial centre. Many rich Jaina merchants lived in the city and constructed several temples. **Coins minted here, called dehlwal, had a wide circulation.**

Statement 3 is correct: **Tarikh and Tawarikh** are Persian words that refer to histories written during the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal period. Although inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information, especially valuable are "histories", **tarikh** (singular)/**tawarikh** (plural), written in Persian, providing information regarding administration under the Delhi Sultans.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Like the earlier Sultans, the Khalji and Tughluq monarchs appointed military commanders as governors of territories of varying sizes. These lands were called **iqta** and their holder was called **iqtdar** or **muqti**. The duty of the **muqtis was to lead military campaigns and maintain law and order in their iqtas.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: The **muqtis collected the revenues of their assignments as salary.** It was not paid by the sultan from their treasury. They also paid their soldiers from these revenues.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Control over **muqtis** was most effective if their **office was not inheritable and if they were assigned iqtas for a short period of time before being shifted.** These harsh conditions of service were rigorously imposed during the reigns of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq. Accountants were appointed by the state to check the amount of revenue collected by the **muqtis**. Care was taken that the **muqti** collected only the taxes prescribed by the state and that he kept the required number of soldiers

84. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Firoz shah Tughlaq introduced a new system of taxation as per Quran. It has four components.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. **Kharaj** means land tax which was equal to one-tenth of the produce of the land.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. **Zakat** means **two and a half per cent tax on property realized from the Muslims or the proportion of tax may differ as well.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. **Kham** means one-fifth of the booty captured (four-fifth was left for the soldiers) during a war.

Jaziya is levied on the non-Muslim subjects, particularly the Hindus. Women and children were, however, exempted from the taxes.

85. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is correct. India had international trade with places lying both to the east as well as to the west.

With the East – China: India exported fine textiles and imported raw silk and porcelain; Spices were imported from **South East Asia** in return for Indian textiles

With the west – Ivory imported from Africa in return for Indian textiles; Indian textiles were exported to countries on the Red Sea and Persian Gulf.

Option b and d are correct. **Manufacturing of paper and Superior mortar** were one of the few developments introduced during the Delhi Sultanate.

Option c is incorrect. **Slaves were present in the urban areas as well as rural areas.**

Slaves comprised a large section of population that resided in the towns along with domestic servants.

86. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Sher Shah Sur (1540-1545) started his career as the manager of a small territory for his uncle in Bihar and eventually challenged and defeated the Mughal emperor Humayun (1530-1540, 1555-1556). Sher Shah captured Delhi and established his own dynasty. Although the Suri dynasty ruled for only fifteen years (1540-1555), it introduced an **administration that borrowed elements from Alauddin Khalji and made them more efficient.** Sher Shah's administration became the **model followed by the great emperor Akbar** (1556-1605) when he consolidated the Mughal Empire.

Statement 2 is correct: Sher Shah paid great attention to the fostering of trade and commerce and the improvement of communications in his kingdom. Sher Shah restored the **old imperial road called the Grand Trunk Road, from the river Indus in the west to Sonargaon in Bengal.** He also built a road from Agra to Jodhpur and Chittor, evidently linking up with the road to the Gujarat seaports.

87. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: **Alauddin Khalji** maintained a large **permanent standing army** and **paid** them in **cash** from the royal treasury. He introduced the system of **dagh** (branding of horses) and prepared **huliyā** (descriptive list of soldiers).

Statement 2 is correct: The introduction of paying salaries in cash to the soldiers led to price regulations popularly called as **Market Reforms.** Alauddin Khalji established four separate markets in Delhi, one for grain; another for cloth, sugar, dried fruits, butter and oil; a third for horses, slaves and cattle; and a fourth for miscellaneous commodities. Regulations were issued to **fix the price of commodities.** Each market was under the control of a high officer called **Shahna-i- Mandi.** Every merchant was registered under the Market department. There were

secret agents called munhiyans who sent reports to the Sultan regarding the functioning of these markets.

Statement 3 is incorrect: During the reign of **Firoz Tughlaq**, the iqta system was not only revived but also it was made hereditary. As per the Islamic law he levied the taxes. **Jiziya was strictly imposed** on non-Muslims. He was the first Sultan to **impose irrigation tax**.

88. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **religious zeal of the Arabs**, the desire to extend the empire and the allurements of wealth through conquest were primary reasons of Arab attack by **Muhammad-Bin-Qasim in 711 A.D.** Muhammad defeated Dahar and captured Sindh in 712 A.D. In 713 A.D. he captured Multan as well.

The credit of establishing the Muslim rule in India went to the Turks. They proved more fanatic in their **religious zeal as compared to the Persians** and the Arabs. They also believed in the superiority of their race.

Statement 2 is correct: Timur (1398-1399 A.D.) himself cleared his objectives for attacking India. The one was to fight against and destroy the infidels, and the other was to **plunder their wealth**. Indian wealth had always attracted the foreign invaders from Greek invasion to British period.

Statement 3 is correct: Foreign invaders especially Turks and Mongols wanted to **control the fertile plains of India**. It would have provided them with the constant source of revenue. It would have helped them to extend their influence from Persia to Indian sub-continent.

89. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Lodi Dynasty was established by **Bahlol Lodi** (1451-1489) whose reign witnessed the conquest of Sharqi Kingdom (Bengal). It was the **first empire in India ruled by the Afghans**. The Sur Empire was the second Afghan dynasty which ruled between 1540 and 1556. The most famous ruler of Sur Empire was Sher Shah Suri.

Statement 2 is correct: Ghiasuddin Tughlaq (1320 - 1325) **founded the city of Tughlaqabad** by starting the construction of Tughlaqabad Fort. He was the founder of the Tughluq dynasty.

90. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Raziya Sulatana (1236-1240) was the ruler of Delhi Sultanate who succeeded Iltutmish.

Statement 1 is correct: **Iltutmish** did not consider any of his sons worthy of the throne. He chose his daughter **Raziya** to be his successor. But after his death his son **Ruknuddin Firoz ascended** the throne with the help of army leaders. But Raziya soon ascended the throne after **removing her brother** with the support of the people of Delhi and some military leaders.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Iltutmish** (AD 1210-1236) (not Raziya) organised his trusted nobles or officers into

a group of "Forty" (**Turkan-i-Chahalgani**). The nobility realized that Raziya was not willing to be a puppet in their hands, therefore the nobles started revolting against her in the provinces.

Statement 3 is correct: Raziya appointed the **Abyssinian, Malik Jamaluddin Yaqut**, as the **amir-i-akhur (master of the horses)**. They accused her of violating feminine modesty and being too friendly to an Abyssinian noble, Yaqut. She got killed after she was defeated by the nobles. Thus her reign was a brief one and came to end in AD 1240.

91. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The personality, ability and military efficiency of the Sultans was not weak. For example, under Iltutmish, Balban or Alauddin, the administration was effective and Sultan's orders were obeyed.

Statement 2 is correct. Firuz Tughlaq followed a policy of appeasement of the nobles and the army in an effort to address the weaknesses in the administration. For this, Firuz made offices and iqtas hereditary. Though this policy resulted in short-term political stability, in the long term it weakened the sultan tremendously vis-à-vis the nobles and the army.

Statement 3 is correct. Though rebellions by ambitious nobles were not a new feature, the problem faced by the Tughlaqs was that the **rebellions took place one after another in different parts of the empire. This put a tremendous amount of strain on the empire causing huge losses in terms of financial resources and soldiers.**

Statement 4 is correct. There was **absence of clear law of succession** during this period. All the sons **had equal claim to the throne**. Interestingly, the idea of primogeniture was fully acceptable neither to the Muslims nor to the Hindus. Iltutmish nominated his daughter Raziya in preference to his sons.

Statement 5 is correct. Constant invasion by **Mongols and foreign invaders** expediated the decline and disintegration of Delhi Sultanate.

92. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Pala empire was founded by Gopala, probably in AD 750 when he was elected king by the notable men of the area to end the anarchy prevailing there. Gopala was succeeded in AD 770 by his son, Dharamapala, who ruled till AD 810. His reign was marked by a tripartite struggle between the Palas, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas for the control of Kanauj and north India. Pala rulers dominated eastern India. For some time, their control extended upto Varanasi. Their power is attested to by an Arab merchant, **Sulaiman, who visited India in the middle of the ninth century**, and wrote an account of it. He calls the Pala Kingdom **Ruhma**, (or Dharmapala), and says that the Pala ruler was at **war with his neighbours**, the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas, but his troops were more numerous than his adversaries, Palas had a large military force at their disposal.

ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

MUGHALS AND REGIONAL STATES

4.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Consider the following Bhakti Saints:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

1. Dadu Dayal
2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

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

2. Ibadat Khana at Fatehpur Sikri was

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

- (a) The mosque for the use of Royal Family
- (b) Akbar's private chamber prayer
- (c) The hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars of various religions.
- (d) The room in which the nobles belonging to different religions gathered to discuss religious affairs.

3. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2015]

Medieval Indian State	Present Region
1. Champaka	Central India
2. Durgara	Jammu
3. Kuluta	Malabar

Which of the above pairs is / are correctly matched?

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

4. Who of the following founded a new city on the south bank of a tributary to river Krishna and undertook to rule his new kingdom as the agent of a deity to whom all the land south of the river Krishna was supposed to belong?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2015]

- (a) Amoghavarsha I
- (b) Ballala II
- (c) Harihara I
- (d) Prataparudra II

5. Consider the following:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2015]

The arrival of Babur into India led to the

1. Introduction of gunpowder in the subcontinent

2. Introduction of the arch and dome in the region's architecture

3. Establishment of Timurid dynasty in the region

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

6. Regarding the taxation system of Krishna Deva, the ruler of Vijayanagar, consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

1. The tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.
2. Private owners of workshops paid an industries tax.

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

7. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- (a) agriculturists
- (b) warriors
- (c) weavers
- (d) traders

8. With reference to the economic history of medieval India, the term 'Araghatta' refers to

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- (a) bonded labour
- (b) land grants made to military officers
- (c) waterwheel used in the irrigation of land
- (d) waste land converted to cultivated land

9. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

Famous place	Region
1. Bodhgaya	Baghelkhand
2. Khajuraho	Bundelkhand
3. Shirdi	Vidarbha
4. Nasik (Nashik)	Malwa
5. Tirupati	Rayalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

10. Consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

1. Saint Nimbarka was a contemporary of Akbar.
2. Saint Kabir was greatly influenced by Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi.

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

11. With reference to Mian Tansen, which one of the following statements is not correct?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- (a) Tansen was the title given to him by Emperor Akbar.
- (b) Tansen composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses.
- (c) Tansen composed songs on his patrons.
- (d) Tansen invented many Ragas.

12. With reference to Mughal India, what is/are the difference/differences between Jagirdar and Zamindar?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

1. Jagirdars were holders of land assignments in lieu of judicial and police duties, whereas Zamindars were holders of revenue rights without obligation to perform any duty other than revenue collection.
2. Land assignments to Jagirdars were hereditary and revenue rights of Zamindars were not hereditary.

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

13. Who among the following Mughal Emperors Shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- (a) Humayun
- (b) Akbar
- (c) Jahangir
- (d) Shah Jahan

14. With reference to the history of India, consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

1. Aurang	In-charge of treasury of the State
2. Banian	Indian agent of the East India Company
3. Mirasidar	Designated revenue payer to the State

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

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

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

4.2. Practice Questions

15. Consider the following statements with reference to the administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji:

1. Sar-i-naubat was responsible for foreign affairs.
2. The revenue administration was based on that of Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

16. Which of the following factors contributed to the rise of Marathas in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries?

1. The mountainous region and dense forests made them adopt guerrilla tactics.
2. Spread of the Bhakti movement inculcated a spirit of religious unity among them.

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

17. He was a Vedantic philosopher. He stated that there are two types of reality i.e. Svatanttra (independent reality) and Paratantra (dependent reality). According to him, Brahman is the only independent reality. Souls and material objects are dependent on Brahman. He proposed Bhakti as the only way to attain liberation. Identify the personality from the above statement?

- (a) Ramanuja
- (b) Madhva
- (c) Vallabha
- (d) Nimbarka

18. Consider the following statements regarding the teachings of Guru Nanak:

1. He asked his followers to leave the household and comfort as a means to achieve salvation.
2. He developed new forms of worship like community kitchen (langar).
3. He was not in favour of idol worshipping.

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

19. With reference to Bhakti movement, consider the following statements:

1. It challenged the caste discrimination and subjugation of women.

2. Prominent Bhakti Saint Namdev's writings are included in Guru Granth Sahib.
3. Kirtan Ghosa is a famous work of prominent Bhakti Saint Sankardev from Assam.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

20. Consider the following statements, with reference to the Bahmani kingdom:

1. Haft Gumbad in the Deccan is a unique example of Bahmani architecture.
2. The unique features of its architecture were the 3-arched facade and the bulbous dome.
3. Gulbarga fort was one of the earliest instances of the confluence of Indian and Persian architectural styles.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of the Vijayanagara empire:

1. It had times, when two rulers ruled at the same time.
2. Nayaks was in-charge of provinces called Prant.
3. Under Nayankar system, the ruler assigned a land track to officials in lieu of pay.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

22. With reference to social life during the Vijayanagara empire, consider the following statements:

1. People belonging to one profession lived in one quarter of the town.
2. The empire was less prosperous with very few towns.
3. Sri Lanka was invaded a number of times by the Vijayanagara rulers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. In the context of literature during the Vijayanagara period, consider the following statements:

1. Amukta Malyada, a book on poetry, was written by Allasani Pedanna.
2. Uttarharivamsam was composed by Nachana Somanatha.

3. Manu Charitram was written by Krishna Deva Raya.

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

24. With reference to the Vijayanagara temple architecture, which of the statement given below is/are correct?

1. Vijayanagara temples were an amalgamation of Chola, Hoysala and Chalukyas architectural style.
2. The Vitthala temple at Hampi has a stepped tank called as Pushkarani.
3. The wide Chariot streets is a unique feature of Hampi temples.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

25. Consider the following statements, in the context of Mughal history of India:

1. Babur's advent into India was significant as Kabul and Qandhar became integral parts of the empire comprising north India.
2. The Battle of Kanauj was fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun.

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

26. With reference to Mughal empire, which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

Ruler	System Started
1. Akbar	Dahsala
2. Jahangir	Zanjeer-e-adal
3. Shah Jahan	Zabti System

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

27. With reference to the Mughal empire, consider the following pairs:

Popular Revolts	Reasons for revolt
1. Rajputs	Problem of Succession
2. Jats	Local Independence

3. Sikhs	Religious
4. Marathas	Land Revenue

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

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

28. With reference to Mansabdari system under Mughals, consider the following statements:

1. The person who held a rank below 2500 zats was called mansabdar.
2. The contingents of the nobles were periodically inspected.
3. Jagirs assigned to nobles gave them hereditary rights over revenue collection.
4. Jama-dami was the register maintained by revenue department that indicated the income from a jagir.

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

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

29. With respect to zamindari system under Mughals, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Zamindars had a hereditary right over revenue collection from their lands.
2. Unlike the zamindars during British rule, zamindars under Mughals had control over military resources.

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

30. With respect to Ain-i-Akbari, which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) It is the first book of the three written as part of Akbar Nama.
- (b) This provides an elaborate physical layout of provinces during Akbar's empire.
- (c) It gives a general idea about the empire without any quantitative data.
- (d) It was written by Abdul Hamid Lahori.

31. With reference to technique used in Mughal architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Arabesque method was used for inlay of hard precious stones into soft stones.
2. Foreshortening technique makes object look smaller than it is in reality.

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. With reference to Indian paintings, which of the following statements is/are correct about miniature paintings?

1. Only miniature paintings were made during the Mughal period.
2. A miniature painting should not be larger than 25 square inches.
3. The trend of decorated margins of the paintings was started during the reign of Shah Jahan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

33. Consider the following statements regarding Shivaji's administration

1. Ashtapradhan acted as a council of ministers responsible to the Peshwa.
2. Sambhaji was granted a mansab by Aurangzeb.
3. Misardars in Maratha empire were similar to Mughal zamindar in terms of hereditary rights on land.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Sayana, the famous commentator of the Vedas, flourished under the rule of:

- (a) Bahamani
- (b) Golkonda
- (c) Gajapati
- (d) Vijayanagar

35. With respect to taxation system under Maratha empire, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Sar-i-naubat was one of the ministers who looked after the finances.
2. Maratha king had the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi over the entire Deccan region.
3. Sardeshmukhi was fixed at 25 percent of the land revenue.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

36. Consider the following statements regarding the Amara-nayakas of Vijayanagar Empire:

1. They were military commanders with certain revenue functions.
2. This system was derived from the Iqta system of Delhi Sultanate.

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

37. With reference to the nature and characteristics of Bhakti movement, consider the following statements:

1. The idea of Bhakti originated in early medieval times.
2. Bhakti saints disregarded the rigidities of the caste system.
3. Bhakti saints made use of local languages to spread their gospel.
4. The ideas of the Bhakti saints were transmitted from North India to South India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

38. Consider the following pairs:

Devotional Literary Work	Poet
1. Nalayira Divya Prabandham	Nathamuni
2. Periyapuramam	Sekkizhar
3. Thevaram	Appar

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

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

39. Which of the following was/were feature(s) of the Dahsala/Zabati system?

1. The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed based on past ten years.
2. Revenue stated was in kind only.
3. It had a uniform system of land measurement.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

40. With reference to the Battle of Talikota, fought in 1565, which of the statements given below is incorrect?

- (a) It is considered to mark the end of the great age of Vijayanagara.
- (b) The rulers of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmadnagar participated in the battle.
- (c) The Vijayanagara forces were led by the king Krishna Deva Raya.
- (d) The Vijayanagara empire lasted for nearly hundred years after the battle.

41. Regarding the policies of the Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagara, consider the following statements:

1. He took great interest in the development of navy.
2. The rates of taxes varied according to the type of crops.

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

42. With reference to the political system in the Vijayanagara Kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. The Chola tradition of village self-government was further strengthened under the rulers of Vijayanagara.
2. The provincial governors were allowed to impose new taxes and issue their own coins.

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

43. With reference to the administration of the Vijayanagara Empire, consider the following statements:

1. Both the King and the Nayakas did not have any judicial functions.
2. Nayakas did not have any control over the production of goods within their territories.
3. Nayakas did not have to maintain any contingent of horses and elephants.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

44. The rulers of which among the following kingdoms called themselves as 'Hindu Suratrana'?

- (a) Vijayanagara
- (b) Bahmani
- (c) Vakataka
- (d) Kakatiya

45. In the context of the affairs of the Bahamani kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. The kingdom was divided into administrative units called 'iqtas' or provinces.
2. Revenue from Khalisa land was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household.

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

46. Consider the following statements about Bahmani Kingdom:

1. The kingdom expanded throughout the Indo Gangetic plains.
2. It predated the Vijayanagar kingdom in its establishment.

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

47. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to the Mughal theory of kingship?

- (a) As per the views of Akbar, kingship was the gift of God.
- (b) The theory of Kingship conceived by Akbar was only based on the divine Islamic elements.
- (c) The Mughal concept of kingship was based on the Afghan theory of sovereignty.
- (d) Humayun's perception of the sovereignty implied that kingship was the 'property of Caliph'.

48. With reference to the contribution to science and tech during the Mughal period, consider the following:

1. Radical changes occurred during the Mughal period in Agriculture technology.
2. Babur was the first to initiate and utilize metal cylinder rockets.
3. Use of saltpetre for cooling water was discovered during this period.

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

49. With reference to the Deccan policy of Mughals, consider the following:

1. Babur had no planned policy towards the Deccan.
2. Akbar wanted the rulers of the Deccani states to acknowledge his suzerainty.
3. The state of Ahmednagar was completely annexed to the Mughal empire during rule of Shah Jahan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

50. Which of the following statements regarding agrarian relations during the Mughal period is/are correct?

1. The Khud-kashta were prosperous peasants.
2. The Muzzaris were big landlords in the village.
3. The Pahi-Kashts were migrants who came to till the surplus land.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

51. With reference to the trade and commerce during the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. Bohras were the people who specialized in the long distance, inter-regional trade.
2. Banjaras were generally known as a class of traders who specialized in local and retail trade.

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

52. With reference to Babur's conquest of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Babur fought in the Battle of Gogra.
2. He assumed the title of 'ghazi' after the battle of Khanwa.

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

53. During the medieval period, the term Polaj, Parauti, Chachar refers to-

- (a) Metal tools used in agriculture.
- (b) Types of loans for different types of land.
- (c) Different types of land for fixing the land revenue.
- (d) Different taxes imposed on land.

54. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding assessment of land by Akbar?

1. Karoris were the hereditary holders of thousand acres of land.
2. Qanungos were appointed for checking the facts and figures supplied by Karoris.

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

55. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Mansabdari system?

1. Zat means personal rank of the mansabdar.
2. Most Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs.
3. It is necessary for Mansabdar to actually reside in their jagirs.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) 1 and 3 only
56. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the administration under Sher Shah Suri?
1. He made local village headmen responsible for any loss that the merchant suffered on the roads.
 2. He introduced the Dahsala system of fixing land revenue.
 3. He imposed a cess which was used to help the peasants in the times of emergency.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only
57. Consider the following statements regarding the administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji:
1. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were collected from regions lying outside the Maratha kingdom.
 2. Many of the administrative reforms by Chhatrapati Shivaji were based on the practices of the Deccan sultanates.
 3. The revenue system of Shivaji was based on that of Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
58. Which of the following statements is/are considered as the reason for Maratha's defeat in the Third Battle of Panipat?
1. Due to Siege by Abdali, famine like conditions prevailed in the Maratha camp at Panipat.
 2. All the major Muslim powers of northern India rallied to the side of Ahmed Shah Abdali.
- 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
59. With reference to the Vijayanagara empire, consider the following statements:
1. It was founded by Harihara I and Bukka I of the Sangama dynasty.
 2. Krishna Deva Raya belonged to the Saluva dynasty.
 3. Rama Raya founded the Aravidu dynasty.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 2 and 3 only
60. In the context of medieval history, the terms 'bhandaravada' and 'manya' refers to:
- (a) Coins of different monetary value
(b) Types of land tenure system
(c) Types of bonded labour
(d) Seasons of crop cultivation
61. Which of the statements regarding Maratha Kingdom under Chhatrapati Shivaji is *not* correct?
- (a) The Maratha kingdom was divided into administrative units called *Prants*.
(b) *Darakh-dars* were provincial officers appointed to keep a check on *Mamlatdars*.
(c) The salaries of regular soldiers were mostly paid in cash.
(d) The forts used to be under the control & supervision of an officer called the *Qiladar*.
62. Which of the following statements regarding Bhakti Saint Sankardeva is/ are correct?
1. He propounded the concept of *Eka Sarana Dharma*.
 2. He preached Vaishnavism in Bengal.
- Select the correct option using the code given below:
- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
63. Which of the following statements is/ are correct regarding the teachings of Guru Nanak?
1. *Guru, Shabad* and *Sangat* were the three elements of his philosophy.
 2. He did not support the admission of women in his organization.
 3. He advocated celibacy and vegetarianism.
- Select the correct option using the code given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
64. Which of the following statements regarding the Mughal Age is/ are correct?
1. The port administration was directly under the provincial authority.
 2. The Mughals had a system of checks and balances to prevent any minister from gaining unlimited powers.
 3. The provincial Diwan was answerable to Subedar.
- Select the correct option using the code given below:
- (a) 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3
65. Which of the following statements regarding the Jagirdari system of the Mughal period is/ are correct?

1. Jagirs were revenue assignments in lieu of services to the state.
2. Jagirs were never assigned to people in the area of their birth.
3. Tankha jagirs were hereditary and non-transferable.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

66. Which of the following statements regarding Bhakti saint Kabir is/ are correct?

1. Kabir's utterances were called Ulatbasi 'Upside down language'.
2. He was silent on matters of caste, rituals, etc.
3. His notion of bhakti was similar to saint Chaitanya.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

67. Which of the following statements regarding polity in the Bahmani empire is/ are correct?

1. *Afaqis* and *Dakhnis* were two important competing groups of nobles.
2. Mahmud Gawan created territorial divisions called *Iqlims* to streamline administration.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

68. Which of the following features was/were unique to the architecture of Adil Shahi rulers of Bijapur?

1. Use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome.
2. Extensive use of black marble.
3. Construction of hanging balcony (jharokha).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

69. Which of the following structure belong to Vijayanagar Empire era.

1. Virupaksha Temple
2. Hazara Rama Temple
3. Someshwara Temple

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. With reference to Bahamani kingdom, consider the following statement:

1. 'Muhammad I' defeated the Vijayanagar kingdom and annexed Golconda to Bahamani Kingdom.
2. The kingdom was divided into forty administrative units called 'tarafs' or provinces.
3. Revenue from Khalisa land was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

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

71. Arrange the following events in their chronological order:

1. Reign of Krishna Raya Deva of Vijayanagara
2. Construction of Qutub Minar
3. Arrival of Portuguese in India
4. Death of Firoz Tughlaq

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

72. Consider the following statements regarding revenue system of the Mughal empire:

1. The "jama" was the amount collected and "hasil" was the amount assessed.
2. Cultivators could pay revenue in cash only.
3. The revenue collector was known as Amil-guzar.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

73. Consider the following statements regarding trade during the Mughal Empire:

1. Expansion of trade brought in huge amounts of silver bullion into Asia.
2. A large part of the bullion trade moved towards India as it had vibrant trade networks with other empires in the world.
3. There was large scale availability of metal currency or rupya.
4. India did not have natural resources of silver to mint coins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

74. Which of the following is associated with the term 'Buranjis'?

- Historical works written by Ahoms.
- Forced labour practised in Ahom state.
- Landlords who were suppressed by Ahoms.
- Group of villages in the Ahom kingdom.

75. Consider the following statements, with reference to Virashaiva traditions:

- They believed that on death the devotee is united with Shiva, hence they cremated their dead.
- They opposed widow remarriage.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

76. With reference to the slavery during the medieval period, consider the following statements:

- The slave markets existed in India during the Delhi Sultanate period.
- The slaves were allowed to own personal property.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

77. Which of the following factors was/were responsible for the disintegration of the Bahmani kingdom?

- Strife among the Deccanis and Afaqis nobles.
- Timur's attack in 1398 weakened the central authority.
- Rise of the Portuguese power in the Deccan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below"

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

78. Consider the following pairs with respect to Vijayanagara Empire:

Administrative Units	Meaning
1. Nadu	Major provinces of the kingdom
2. Sthala	Port cities
3. Amaram	Territory assigned to military chiefs

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

79. Which of the following descriptions is correct regarding the 'Kalahasti inscription'?

- It mentions the date of the death of Krishnadeva Raya of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- It gives information regarding conquest of Vanga states by Chandragupta II.
- It gives the description of the battles fought between Vijayanagara Empire and Bahmani kingdom.
- It gives detailed information about the Satavahana administration.

80. With reference to the medieval history of India, the term 'tarafdar' refers to

- Militia men employed at fixed payment for external defence
- Head of royal correspondence
- Officer in charge of measuring the land and fixing land revenue
- Official responsible for administration of provinces

81. Consider the following terms with respect to the Vijayanagara Empire:

Terms	Descriptions
1. Amaranayaka	Military chiefs
2. Ayagars	Village servants
3. karnam senabhova	Officer responsible for maintenance of irrigation channels
4. Niranikkar	Officer who supervised bankers and money-lenders

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only

82. Consider the following statements with respect to the comparison between the Chola Empire and the Vijayanagara Empire:

- While local self-government was important in the Chola empire, it considerably weakened during the Vijayanagara empire.
- While the Chola rulers laid multitude of taxes, only land and property were taxed under the Vijayanagara rulers.
- While Chola rulers granted rent-free land settlements to Brahmanas, no such provision was made in the Vijayanagara kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

83. Which of the following foreign travelers visited during the Vijayanagara Empire?

1. Nicolo Conti
2. Abdur Razzaq
3. Domingo Paes

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

84. Arrange the following events related with the Vijayanagara empire in the correct chronological order:

1. Battle of Raichur between Krishnadevaraya and Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur
2. Arrival of Portuguese traveller Nuniz
3. Reign of famous Vijayanagara ruler Deva Raya II
4. Battle of Talikota

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

85. With reference to the Vijayanagar empire under the rule of Krishnadevaraya, consider the following statements:

1. Land Revenue was the largest source of state income
2. The tax rate on crops was not uniform
3. Taxes were payable in both cash and kind
4. All transit taxes had been removed to promote trade

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

86. With respect to the condition of women in the Vijayanagar empire, consider the following statements:

1. They were literate and often composed various literary works
2. The Devadasi system was abolished in this empire
3. They participated in physical activities like wrestling, guarding, horse-riding, etc

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

87. With reference to the Nayaka system of mediaeval India, consider the following statements:

1. Nayakas were given the rights of ownership on agricultural lands.

2. The Nayakas could rent out land to peasants to work.
3. The Nayakas had to provide both troops and part of revenues to the King.

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

88. With reference to Abdur Razzaq's observations about the Vijayanagara empire, consider the following statements:

1. The city was surrounded by seven lines of fortification.
2. All the people resided together without any sort of distinctions.
3. The king had a huge standing army with the large number of elephants.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

89. With reference to Vakataka dynasty, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. This dynasty faced several invasions from the imperial Guptas.
2. They performed vedic sacrifices and revived Brahmanical rituals.
3. They patronised Buddhism and most of caves of Ajanta belong to the Vakataka period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

90. With regard to contribution made by the Vakataka dynasty, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The Vakatakas gave land grants with many exemptions and privileges.
- (b) The core area of the Vakataka dynasty appears to be confined to modern Karnataka region.
- (c) The founder of the Vakataka dynasty was Vindhyasakti.
- (d) This dynasty focused on the worship of Vishnu, Shiva, and Shakti.

91. With reference to the administrative structure under the Mughals, consider the following statements.

1. The Mughal empire was divided into Subas, which were subdivided into Sarkars.
2. The Mughal empire's administrative division was strictly on the lines of the Delhi Sultanate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 and 2

92. Consider the following statements regarding agriculture during the Mughal period:

1. Agriculture was largely rain-fed.
2. Individual ownership of land was not known.
3. The rulers encouraged production of commercial crops.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

93. Which of the following statements correctly defines the idea of 'sulh-I kul'?

- (a) It signifies a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions.
- (b) It refers to any place that Islam cannot be practiced without persecution.
- (c) It is a spiritual leadership program during Mughal era that believes in divine Monotheism.
- (d) It is the application of Sharia law in civil and criminal administration of Mughal empire.

94. Consider the following pairs with reference to various officials during Mughal Empire:

Officers/Ranks	Functions
1. Bakshi	Checking and inspecting horses
2. Sadr	In-charge of the royal Karkhanas
3. Jagirdar	Collection of revenue

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

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

95. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or associated with the term Mongol.

Reason (R): They hated the memory that was associated with the massacre carried out by Timur.

Which of the options given below is correct?

- (a) Both A and R is correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R is correct R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct and R is incorrect.
- (d) Both A and R are incorrect.

96. With reference to the Mughal period, consider the following statements:

1. Mughal alliance with Koch Bihar was a reason for the hostile relation between Mughals and Ahoms.
2. Shah Jahan discontinued the Akbar's policy of entering into matrimonial relation with Rajputs.
3. Jahangir expanded the Mughal empire in Deccan by conquering the Bijapur kingdom.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

97. It was a system associated with the Mughal administration. It was a numerical value that decided the rank and salary of the Mughal officials. It was associated with the prestige of the nobles in the Mughal court.

Which of the following system is being described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Zabt system
- (b) Mansabdari system
- (c) Zat system
- (d) Iqta system

98. With reference to the Mughal administration, consider the following statements:

1. Zabt system was introduced by Todar Mal where the revenue rates were decided for individual crops separately.
2. Tax on agriculture was fixed in cash.
3. Zabt system was first implemented in the provinces of Gujarat and Bengal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

99. Which of the following statements is correct with reference to Ain-i-Akbari?

- (a) It was written by Nizamuddin Ahmad.
- (b) It only deals with the political history of Akbar's period.
- (c) It gives mostly the details of Akbar's years in exile and his return to power.
- (d) It deals with the administration during Akbar's rule such as army and the revenues of his empire.

100. The Bahamani kingdom reached the height of its power and territorial limits under his able guidance. He was a Persian merchant and joined the services of Bahmani kingdom. He was granted the title Chief of the Merchants by the Bahamani ruler. He was a learned person and possessed a great knowledge of mathematics.

Which of the following personalities has been depicted in the above passage?

- (a) Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah

- (b) Taj-ud-din Firoz Shah
- (c) Mahmud Gawan
- (d) Ahmah Shah Wali

101. In the context of medieval Indian history, which of the following statements best describe the reasons for Kabul becoming an important center of power from the sixteenth century onwards?

1. It was the capital of the Mughal dynasty under Babur.
2. Kabul and Qandhar were linked to the silk route as an important trade gateway.
3. It was a prominent place where slaves used in the armies were bought and sold.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

102. The downfall of which empire paved the way for the rise of the Vakatakas in the Deccan?

- (a) Satvahana Dynasty
- (b) Chalukya Dynasty
- (c) The Bhoja Dynasty
- (d) The Pratihara Dynasty

103. Consider the following statements regarding the Shivaji's system of administration:

1. He allowed women or dancing girls to accompany the army.
2. He abolished the hereditary position of mirasdars.

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

104. Consider the following pairs with reference to the Maratha Kingdom:

Terms	Meanings
1. Chauth	one-fourth of the land revenue collected from the Maratha territories
2. Sardeshukhi	10% additional tax levied upon the Chauth
3. Karkuns	revenue officials

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

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

105. Arrange the following events in the correct chronological order:

1. The Third battle of Panipat.

2. The first Anglo Maratha War
3. Balaji Vishwanath was appointed as the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire
4. Shivaji crowned as the Chhatrapati

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

106. With regard to Military Administration of Marathas, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The cavalry was maintained both by state and nobles.
2. They recruited only Hindus to the army and not Muslims.
3. Payments of salaries to the soldiers was made in cash.
4. The marathas did not maintain navy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

107. Which of the following is/are the reasons/factors behind Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion of India?

1. To check the growing power of the Sikhs.
2. He wanted to take advantage of the weakened position of the Mughal Empire.
3. Defence of North-Western Borders by the Mughals was neglected.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

108. "Marathas emerged a great power in India but they could not succeed in preventing the establishment of British power in India". Which of the following reasons was/ were responsible for it?

1. Marathas were not able to conquer any territories north of Deccan and Gujarat.
2. Lack of unity among Maratha chiefs.
3. Jagir system was removed which led to revenue loss.
4. The adoption of modern techniques of warfare was inadequate.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

109. In the context of Modern Indian History, what was the outcome of the 'Treaty of Salbai'?

- (a) The areas of Salsette and Broach were to be retained by the East India Company.
- (b) Tipu Sultan had to cede half of his kingdom to the English.
- (c) The famous Koh-i-Noor diamond went into the British hands.
- (d) The English and the French were to indulge only in commercial activities in India.

110. Consider the following statements with reference to contributions/policies of Murshid Quli Khan in Bengal:

- 1. He converted large part of officers' jagir lands into Khalsa land.
- 2. He began to collect the land revenue through Ijaradars.
- 3. He permitted landholders to confiscate the lands of others to increase the size of their landholdings.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

111. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Haider Ali':

- 1. Haider Ali planted a Liberty Tree in Seringapatam.
- 2. He tried to modernize the Mysore army in the European manner.
- 3. He introduced a new system of coins and a new calendar.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

112. Which of the following statement is correct regarding the economy in the Maratha empire?

- (a) There was huge increase in the number of smaller land holdings in the 18th century.
- (b) Transaction in money was prominent even in rural areas.
- (c) Provisions for credit was forbidden in the empire and there was no system of debt.
- (d) The Maratha economy was completely a closed economy.

113. With regards to the political system of Sikh State, which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) Dal Khalsa formed under Guru Nanak Dev became the central pillar of administration.
- (b) The administration was theocratic based on strict religious pronouncements.
- (c) There was considerable internal democracy in functioning of misls.
- (d) People were allowed to change their misl according to their wishes.

114. Which of the following is/are the correct reasons for the defeat of Marathas in the Third Battle of Panipat?

- 1. Lines of communication failed for Marathas and they did not get adequate supplies.
- 2. Defeat in the smaller battles before Panipat from Afghans.
- 3. Inability to unite Rajputs, Sikhs and Jats to fight for the cause.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

115. With reference to Treaty of Sagauli signed between British India and Nepal, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Nepal got the claims of Sikkim from the British empire which later became independent kingdom.
- 2. Treaty led to Gorkhas joining the British Indian army in large number.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

116. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Treaty of Yandabo?

- (a) It was signed between the Britishers and Government of Burma after the First Burmese War.
- (b) It was signed during the Viceroyship of Lord Dufferin.
- (c) As a result of the treaty, the Britishers got the control over Lower Burma.
- (d) Manipur was recognized as a part of British Empire post the treaty.

117. Which among the following is the correct description of Forward Policy of Auckland in the context of British India?

- (a) It was aimed at protecting British India from aggression of Afghans.
- (b) The policy entailed initiatives to secure boundaries from probable Russian attack.
- (c) It was aimed to negotiate with lower officials of Maratha Empire to depose rulers.
- (d) The policy was aimed to provide rulers with a direct treaty with the Crown.

118. Consider the following statements with reference to prevailing social conditions during Maratha Empire:

- 1. Non-cultivating privileged class had a strong hold on peasantry by late 18th century.

2. Shivaji replaced Persian with Sanskrit as the language of diplomacy

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

119. Consider the following statements with reference to Anglo-Afghan relations in the 19th Century:

1. The Policy of Masterly Inactivity was launched by John Lawrence after the Second Anglo-Afghan War.
2. The Policy of Proud Reserve was launched after Robert Bulwer-Lytton became the Viceroy of India.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

120. Consider the following statements with reference to the relations between Maratha empire and Mughal Empire:

1. Mughals faced a defeat by Marathas in the Battle of Surat fought in 1664.
2. Under the Treaty of Purandar, Maratha ruler committed to fight for Mughals whenever required.
3. Marathas were able to uproot the Mughal authority from Malwa and Gujarat.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

121. Consider the following statements with respect to the art and culture of the Vijayanagar Empire:

1. Kalyana Mandapa was a unique feature of the Vijayanagar temple architecture.
2. Classical Indian dance Bharatnatyam originated under the patronage of Vijayanagar empire.
3. Jambavati-Kalyanam and Amuktamalyada were famous books written by Kirishnadevraya.

4. Elephant was the most used motif on the pillars of Vijayanagar temples.

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

122. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to the military administration under the Vijayanagar empire?

1. The soldiers under the Vijayanagar empire were never paid in the form of salaries.
2. Along with a large standing army, the kingdom also had a powerful navy.

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

123. Which of the following foreign travellers was awarded the title of 'Malik-ul-Tujjar' by the Bahmani Kingdom?

- (a) Abdul Razzak
(b) Ibn-e-Batuta
(c) Eduardo Barbosa
(d) Mahmud Gawan

124. Consider the following statements with respect to the administration during the medieval period in India:

1. Iqtas were non-transferrable plots of land which were used for revenue administration under the Delhi Sultanate.
2. In comparison to the Mughal Empire, the institution of Wazir was not much powerful under the Sultanate.
3. Subedar was responsible for the maintenance of general law and order while Iqtadar fulfilled administrative and military duties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



SOLUTIONS

4.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Lodhi dynasty fell in 1526 when Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur at Battle of Panipat.

Dadu Dayal was a religious reformer from Gujarat, born in 1544. Tyagaraja, a renowned composer of Carnatic Music was born in 1767. Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was preaching when Battle of Panipat took place.

2. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The Ibādat Khāna was built in 1575 by the Mughal Emperor Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri. **It was a hall in which Akbar held discussions with scholars belonging to different religions.** Akbar's quest for religious knowledge led to interfaith debates in the ibadat khana at Fatehpur Sikri between learned Muslims, Hindus, Jainas, Parsis and Christians.

3. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Champak (Chamba – Himachal Pradesh), Durgara (Jammu), Trigarta (Jalandhar), Kuluta (Kulu – Himachal Pradesh), Kumaon and Garhwal were Himalayan states that managed to remain outside the main areas of conflict in the northern plains. These states emerged in ninth century in the hills of Himalayas, some of which maintained their identity, despite their wars with each other and the frequent raids from the men of the plains.

4. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. **They proclaimed their independence and founded a new city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra River. It was called Vijayanagar meaning city of victory.**

5. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gunpowder technology is believed to have arrived in India by the mid-14th century, but could have been introduced much earlier by the Mongols, who had conquered both China and some borderlands of India, perhaps as early as the mid-13th century.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The establishment of Delhi Sultanates led to the introduction of Muslim style of

construction in India which was based on **arches, vaults and domes**, on columns and pyramidal towers or slender spires, called trabeate.

Statement 3 is correct. Babur was the founder of the Mughal Empire. **The name Mughal derives from Mongol. They referred to themselves as Timurids, as descendants of the Turkish ruler Timur on the paternal side.**

6. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In the Vijayanagar empire, **tax rate on land was fixed depending on the quality of the land.**

Statement 2 is correct. Besides land revenue, tributes and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs collected at the ports, **taxes on various professions including industries** were other sources of income to the government.

7. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Banjaras during medieval period trading groups that moved from one place to another in buying and selling goods. These were a special class of traders, the banjaras, who specialized in carrying bulk goods. The banjaras used to move over long distances, sometimes with thousands of oxen carrying food grains, pulses, ghee, salt, etc. The more expensive goods, such as textiles, silks, etc., were laden on camels and mules, or in carts.

8. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Araghatta is a Persian wheel used in the irrigation, it is usually employed to lift water from open wells. The Persian wheel is a mechanical water lifting device operated usually by draught animals like bullocks, buffaloes or camels. It is used to lift water from water sources typically open wells. In Sanskrit the word Araghatta has been used in the ancient texts to describe the Persian Wheel.

9. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Bodhgaya is in Bihar and Baghelkhand is a region shared by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Khajuraho was built by Chandela dynasty in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

Shirdi is in Ahmednagar district, not in Vidharba region.

Nasik is in Vidharba region and Tirupati is in Rayalseema region.

10. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Nimbarka was a 12th-13th century yogi, philosopher whereas Akbar's reigned during 16th-17th century.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Saint Kabir was 15th century poet whereas Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi was born in 1564 after death of Kabir.

11. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Akbar gave him the title of 'Mian', but the title 'Tansen' was given to him by the Raja Vikramjit of Gwalior. Akbar patronised Tansen of Gwalior who is credited with composing many new melodies (ragas). Tansen was one of the best-known dhrupad singers and one of the nine jewels of Emperor Akbar's court. He composed Dhrupads on Hindu gods and goddesses, and also composed songs on his patrons.

12. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The zamindars were hereditary owners of their lands who enjoyed certain privileges on hereditary basis, and were variously known as rais, rajas, thakurs, khuts or deshmukhs. They occupied an important place in the empire because they **helped in the collection of revenue and in local administration, for which they maintained soldiers.**

The jagirdar system was introduced by the Delhi Sultanate and continued during the Mughal Empire. In the Mughal times, **the jagirdar collected taxes for which they were paid salary.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The zamindars were hereditary owners of their lands. Land assignments to Jagirdars were not hereditary.

13. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Akbar, believed to be suffering from dyslexia, laid great emphasis on illustration of manuscripts. **It was Jahangir who shifted emphasis from illustrated manuscripts to album and individual portrait.** Portrait reached great heights during Jahangir's reign. He particularly encouraged paintings depicting events of his own life, individual portraits, and studies of birds, flowers and animals.

14. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrect. Aurang was a Persian term for a warehouse.

Pair 2 is correct. Banians acted as intermediaries for European merchants in Bengal.

Pair 3 is correct. Under the Ryotwari settlement system, the company recognized mirasidars as the sole proprietors of land, dismissing tenants' rights completely.

4.2. Practice Questions

15. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Senapati or Sari-i-Naubat was the **Military commander.** He looked after the recruitment, training and discipline of army. Sumant or Dabir was responsible for Foreign affairs and Royal ceremonies.

Statement 2 is correct. The revenue administration of Shivaji was based on that of **Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar.** Lands were measured by using the measuring rod called kathi. Lands were also classified into three categories – paddy fields, garden lands and hilly tracks.

16. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The physical environment of the Maratha country shaped certain peculiar qualities among the Marathas. The mountainous region and dense forests made them brave soldiers and **adopt guerilla tactics.** They built a number of forts on the mountains.

Statement 2 is correct. The spread of the **Bhakti movement in Maharashtra inculcated a spirit of religious unity among them.** The spiritual leaders like Tukaram, Ramdas, Vaman Pandit and Eknath fostered social unity.

17. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Madhva propounded a dualistic (Dvaitavada) Vedantic philosophy. According to Madhva there are two orders of reality - *svatantra*, independent reality, which consists of Brahman alone and *paratantra*, dependent reality, which consists of *jivas* (souls) and *jada* (lifeless objects). He proposed **Bhaktimarga** as the way to attain moksha. Madhava and his followers called their system **tattvavada**, 'the realist viewpoint.

18. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Guru Nanak's religion is a very practical one, **he does not ask for ascetism, leaving the household and comfort as a means to achieve salvation.** The follower is supposed to be closer to God without disrupting his livelihood.

Statement 2 is correct. He developed new forms of worship like **langar** (community kitchen). He also asked his followers to attend the **sangat** (community gatherings) and **kirtan** (community singing of songs for praising god) at the gurudwara.

Statement 3 is correct. According to Nanak, salvation could **not be achieved by worshipping idols** or the book as mediated by the pandits and the maulavis.

19. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Bhakti movement **challenged the caste discrimination and subjugation of women.** They condemned woman infanticide and Sati practice.

Statement 2 is correct. Namdev was a varkari saint from Maharashtra. He worshipped Lord Vithoba. **His writings are included in Guru Granth Sahib, the holy text of Sikhism.**

Statement 3 is correct. Sankardev propagated the philosophy of 'Ekasarana Dharma (or one god) in the form of Lord Krishna. His famous works include **Kirtan Ghosa, written in Brajwali**, which is a mixture of Maithili and Assamese.

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The royal necropolis called the Haft Gumbad, or Seven Tombs, **is an interesting example of Bahmani architecture.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **Bijapur school of architecture has unique features like 3-arched facade and bulbous dome.** It also introduced the use of cornices. For example, Gol Gumbaj of Bijapur.

Statement 3 is correct. Gulbarga fort was one of the earliest instances of the **confluence of Indian and Persian architectural styles.** It was originally built by Kakatiyas of Warangal. Later, it was fortified by Al-ud-din Bahmani.

21. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. During Vijayanagara period, sometimes two rulers ruled at the same time. **Hari Har I and his brother Bukka Rai** ruled at the same time. Likewise, **Vijay Rai and Dev Rai** ruled at the same time.

Statement 2 is correct. The empire was divided into 6 provinces. A province was called **Prant**, or Rajya. Each province was under a viceroy or **Nayak**. Every viceroy enjoyed **civil, military and judiciary powers** within the province.

Statement 3 is correct. Under **Nayankar system**, the ruler assigned a land track to officials in lieu of pay. It was given for maintaining themselves and their army. These officials or landlords provided military service to the ruler.

22. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. According to the Persian traveler **Abdur Razzak**, as per the Indian customs, **people belonging to one caste or profession lived in one quarter of the town.** The Muslims lived in the separate quarters provided for them.

Statement 2 is incorrect. All foreign travelers agree that **the country was thickly populated with numerous**

towns and villages. The **power, wealth and the extent** of the Vijayanagar greatly exceeded than any of their contemporaries.

Statement 3 is correct. According to the Portuguese traveler **Nuniz**, the kings of **Quilon, Sri Lanka, Pulicat, Pegu and Tenasserim** (in Burma and Malaya) paid tribute to Deva Raya II. It is also observed that the rulers of these countries sent **presents and embassies** to Vijayanagara rulers to secure their goodwill. **Sri Lanka was invaded** a number of times by the Vijayanagara rulers.

23. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Amukta Malyada** is an epic Telugu poem composed by **Krishna Deva Raya**, in the early 16th century.

Statement 2 is correct. The Vijayanagara period was the golden age of Telugu literature. **Nachana Somanatha, a court poet of Bukka I, produced a poetical work titled Uttaraharivamsam.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. Eight Telugu literary luminaries, popularly known as **Ashtadiggajas** adorned **Krishna Deva Raya's court.** Among them, **Allasani Peddana who wrote Manucharitram**, was the greatest. **He was known as Andhra kavitaipitamaha.**

24. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Vijayanagara Empire (1335-1565 AD) temple architecture combined the **features of Chola, Hoysalas, Pandyas, Chalukyas architectural styles.** Under them, the architectural style also began getting influenced by the **Indo- Islamic style of Bijapur.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Vitthala temple represents the culmination of Vijayanagara temple architecture. This complex has a large **Pushkarani (stepped tank) with a Vasantotsava mandapa** (ceremonial pavilion at the centre), wells and a **network of water channels.**

Statement 3 is correct. A unique feature of temples at Hampi is the **wide Chariot streets flanked by the rows of Pillared Mandapas**, introduced when chariot festivals became an integral part of the rituals.

25. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. For the first time since the downfall of the Kushan empire, **Kabul and Qandhar became integral parts of empire comprising of north-India due to the advent of Babur into India.**

Statement 2 is correct. The **Battle of Kanauj (May 1540)** was fought between Sher Shah Suri and Humayun. This resulted in the **defeat of Humayun** and Humayun became a prince without a kingdom.

26. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Akbar introduced the system of **dahsala** which was a system of **land revenue collection**. Under it, the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last 10 years were calculated.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Jahangir is famous for his golden **chain of justice or zanjeer-e-adal**. Standing outside the castle of Agra with sixty bells, anyone was capable of pulling the chain and having a personal hearing from Jahangir himself.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. **Zabti system** is the predecessor of **dahsala** system which was started by Akbar (and not Shah Jahan). Under this a **bamboo stick linked with iron rings** was used to measure the sown area. Based on this system of measurement and assessment land revenue was collected.

27. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Mughal had a tradition that in case of a **disputed succession** the state was **brought under Mughal administration (khalisa)** to ensure law and order. Due to this relation, there were **conflict in Jaisalmer and Mewar**.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Jats were **mostly peasant cultivators** with a strong sense of brotherhood. They had come into **conflict** with the government **over the issue of land revenue (and not for local independence)**.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. The conflict with Sikhs started after the **execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur**. The execution is believed to be because his **religious impact**. He **converted many Muslims to Sikhism**.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Marathas fought for the **longest time with Mughals** with the aim of a **regional independence (and not land revenue)**. This long engagement for more than 25 years is one of the main causes of decline of Mughal empire.

28. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Mansabdars were the persons who held a **rank below 500 zats**. Whereas a person who held the **rank above 500 and below 2500** was called **amir** and those holding rank **2500 and above** were called **amir-i-umda or umda-i-azam**.

Statement 2 is correct. Every noble had to bring his contingent for the **periodic inspection** before **persons appointed by the emperor** for this purpose. The horses were carefully inspected and only good quality **horses of Iraq and Arabic breed** were employed.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Mansabdars mostly were paid by assigning them with jagirs. A jagir **did not confer any**

hereditary rights on the holder. It only meant that land revenue due to the state was to be paid to jagirdars.

Statement 4 is correct. To assign a **jagir**, the revenue department had to maintain a register known as **jama-dami**. It indicated the **assessed income (jama)** from a jagir.

29. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. **Zamindar** acted as a revenue collecting agent in his **taluka**. He had **hereditary right over revenue collection but could not dispossess peasants** as long as they paid the land revenue.

Statement 2 is correct. Zamindars had **control over military resources** and maintained their own **armed forces and lived in forts or garhis**. Whereas their **British counterparts** were limited only to the job of **revenue collection**.

30. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. The **Akbar Nama** is divided into **three books** of which the first two are chronicles. The **third book is the Ain-i Akbari (and not the first one)**.

Option b is correct. The **Ain-i-Akbari** gives **detailed accounts of the physical layout of the provinces** of Akbar's empire. It gives us intricate quantitative information of those provinces.

Option c is incorrect. **Ain-i-Akbari** was officially sponsored to **record detailed information** to facilitate Emperor Akbar.

Option d is incorrect. **Ain-i-Akbari** was written by **Abu Fazl**.

31. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Arabesque** is 'a type of design based on flowers, leaves, and branches twisted together, found especially in Islamic art'. It is symbolic of the unity of faith of Islam. Whereas it is **pietra-dura** in which **small hard stones and gems are inlaid into soft stones**.

Statement 2 is correct. **Foreshortening technique** is used in monuments such that **the object appears to be smaller and closer than in reality**. It is used in **Taj Mahal**

32. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. During **Mughal era** the art of miniature painting reached its zenith. They **only made miniature paintings** and brought naturalistic style into it. The focus shifted from depicting the god to glorifying the ruler.

Statement 2 is correct. The painting were **not to be larger than 25 square inch**. The subject of the painting should be painted in **not more than 1/6th of the actual size**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The trend of decorated margins of the paintings was started during the reign of Jahangir (and not Shah Jahan). Sometime these margins were as elaborate as the paintings themselves.

33. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Ashtapradhan were the eight ministers designated by Shivaji. They were not in the nature of council of minister as each minister was directly responsible to the ruler (and not Peshwa).

Statement 2 is correct. After Treaty of Purandar Shivaji surrendered most of his forts to Mughals. He asked to be excused from personal service to Mughal emperor. So, a mansab of 5000 was granted in his place to his son Sambhaji.

Statement 3 is correct. Misardars were those who had hereditary rights on land similar to zamindars in Mughal empire.

34. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Sayana was a Sanskrit Mimamsa scholar from the Vijayanagara Empire of South India, near modern day Bellary. An influential commentator on the Vedas, he flourished under King Bukka Raya I and his successor Harihara II. More than a hundred works are attributed to him, among which are commentaries on nearly all parts of the Vedas.

35. Solution (b)

Exp) option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Finance and general administration was under the supervision of Peshwa (and not Sar-i-naubat, who was senapati).

Statement 2 is correct. The Maratha king was recognised as the overlord of the entire Deccan peninsula. He possessed the right to levy chauth and sardeshmukhi in the entire region.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sardeshmukhi was 9-10 per cent of the land revenue paid to the head revenue collector in the Deccan. Whereas it was Chauth which is 25 per cent of the land revenue claimed by zamindars. In the Deccan this was collected by the Marathas.

36. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Amaranayakas were military commanders who were given territories by the Raya (the king) to govern. They collected taxes and other dues from peasants, craft persons and traders in the area. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants.

Statement 2 is correct. The Amaranayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It

is likely that many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate.

37. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Even though the real development of Bhakti took place in south India between the 7th and the 12th century, the idea of Bhakti is not a new one. The seeds of Bhakti can be found in the Vedas.

Statement 2 is correct: Bhakti saints stressed upon love and devotion for a personal God. They disregarded aspects such as rituals and caste rigidities. They believed that salvation was accessible to every individual, irrespective of their caste.

Statement 3 is correct: Bhakti saints spread their gospel in languages that were most accessible to the common people, the local languages.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The transmission of the ideas of the Bhakti saints from south to north was a slow and long-drawn-out process. Over time, the ideas of Bhakti saints were carried to the north by scholars and saints such as the Maharashtrian saint Namadeva, Ramananda etc.

38. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Pair 1 is correct: The devotional literature of Alwars (Vaishnava Bhakti saints of south India) are called as Prabandham. Nalayira Divya Prabandham is a collection of over 4000 poems composed by the 12 Alwars. It was compiled in its present form by Nathamuni.

Pair 2 is correct: Nayanars were initially 63 in number. Later Sekkizhar had written the biographies of Nayanars as part of Periyapuram. Sekkizhar received the status of Nayanar.

Pair 3 is correct: The devotional literature of Nayanars (followers of Shaivism) is called Thevaram. It had been composed by many Nayanar saints, chief among them being Appar.

39. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statements 1 and 3 are correct. The land revenue system of Akbar was called Zabti or Bandobast system. It was further improved by Raja Todar Mal. It was known as Dashala system which was completed in 1580. By this system, Todar Mal introduced a uniform system of land measurement. The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land assessed on the basis of past ten years.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In the Dahsala/ Zabati system payment of revenue stated or made was generally in cash.

40. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is correct. The Battle of Talikota (Battle of Rakshasa-Tangadi) was fought in 1565 at Bannihatti.

It resulted in the crushing defeat of the Vijayanagara kingdom. The battle is considered to mark the end of the great Vijayanagara empire.

Option b is correct. In this battle, the combined forces of the rulers of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmadnagar fought against the Vijayanagara ruler. Vijayanagara was thoroughly looted and left in ruins.

Option c is incorrect. Krishna Deva Raya died in 1530. Later, the real power of the Vijayanagara empire lay in the hands of Rama Raya. After the defeat in the Battle of Talikota, he was taken prisoner and was executed.

Option d is correct. Even after the defeat in the Battle of Talikota, the Vijayanagara kingdom lingered on for almost one hundred years more. But the empire was no longer important in the political affairs of south India.

41. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Unlike the Cholas and some of the early Vijayanagara rulers, Krishna Deva have paid very little attention to the development of Navy.

Statement 2 is correct. In the Vijayanagara Empire, the tax rates varied according to the type of crops, soil, irrigation etc. According to an inscription, the rates of taxes were as follows: One-third of the produce of rice during winter; One fourth of sesame, ragi, horsegram etc and one-sixth of millet and other crops cultivated on dry land.

42. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Chola traditions of village self-government were considerably weakened under the rulers of Vijayanagara. The growth of nayakship tended to curb village autonomy.

Statement 2 is correct. In the Vijayanagara Empire, the provincial governors enjoyed a large measure of autonomy. They held their own courts, appointed their own officers and maintain their own armies. They were also allowed to issue their own coins. The Governor had the right to impose new taxes and remit old ones.

43. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The King of the Vijayanagara Empire was the chief justice. He was at the top of the judiciary. He also appoints judges in the regular courts.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The amara-nayakas or nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the raya. They controlled production within their territories by creating commercial centres called pettai.

Statement 3 is incorrect. They retained part of the revenue for personal use and for maintaining a stipulated contingent of horses and elephants. These contingents

provided the Vijayanagara kings with an effective fighting force.

44. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire called themselves as 'Hindu Suratrana'. This was a Sanskritisation of the Arabic term Sultan, meaning king, so it literally meant Hindu Sultan. Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title "Hindu Suratrana".

45. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Under Bahman Shah and his son Muhammad Shah, the administrative system was well organized. The kingdom was divided into four administrative units called 'tarafs' or provinces. These provinces were Daulatabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

Statement 2 is correct. Every province was under a tarafdar who was also called a subedar. Some land was converted into Khalisa land from the jurisdiction of the tarafdar. Khalisa land was that piece of land which was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household.

46. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Bahmani Sultanate is a Muslim state of the Deccan in South India and one of the great medieval Indian kingdoms. Bahmani Sultanate was the first independent Islamic Kingdom in South India. It did not expand throughout the Indo-Gangetic plains.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Vijayanagar kingdom was established in 1336 whereas the Bahamani kingdom was established in 1347.

47. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Akbar's theory of kingship was presented by Abul fazl in Akbarnama. He calls kingship as Farr-i-Izadi (divine light) that emanates from God and falls directly on the king. Kingship is the gift of god.

Option b is incorrect. In this theory of Kingship both Islamic and Hindu elements were assimilated.

Option c is incorrect. The Mughal concept of kingship was based on the Turko-Mongol theory (and not afghan theory) of sovereignty which was based on the divine theory of sovereignty with absolute power to the leader.

Option d is incorrect. Humayun's perception of the sovereignty implied that kingship was the 'personal property' of the king which he could confer on whomsoever he desired.

48. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. No radical change happened during the Mughal period in agriculture technology in so far as the plough, iron ploughshare, irrigational devices, methods of sowing, harvesting, threshing and winnowing are concerned.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It was Akbar who was the first to initiate and utilize metal cylinder rockets against war elephants during the battle of Sambal. The art reached its zenith during the rule of Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore.

Statement 3 is correct. In the chemical sector, rose-scent and the use of saltpetre for water-cooling were entirely new discoveries. Abul Fazl comments that saltpetre, which in gunpowder produces the explosive heats, is used as a means for cooling water. This discovery has been attributed to Emperor Akbar.

49. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Babur was busy consolidating the Mughal rule in north India and hence could not pay any attention towards the south (deccan).

Statement 2 is correct. Akbar was the first among the Mughul emperors who planned to conquer the Deccan after completing his conquest in the North. His primary objective in conquering the Deccan was extension of the empire.

Statement 3 is correct. The state of Ahmadnagar was completely annexed to the Mughul empire under Shah Jahan and Bijapur and Golkunda were forced to accept the suzerainty of the emperor.

50. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The term khwud-kashta implied hereditary ownership of land and the right to sell or mortgage it. **The khwud-kasht were relatively well-off peasants**, owners of the best land, possessors of numerous ploughs and bullocks and in addition enjoying a favourable tax rating

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Muzzari (Persian term for Raiyats) were the small, poorer peasants who tilled the lands as tenants of bigger peasants, in the village in which they resided.

Statement 3 is correct: The Pahi-Kashts were outsiders, who came to till the surplus land as owners. They were migrants looking for better opportunities. They were encouraged by the State to increase area under cultivation, and therefore were taxed at concessional rates until the 3rd or 5th year.

51. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Seth, Bohra or Modi were special class of traders that specialized in long distance, inter-regional trade during the Mughal period.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Banjaras were the special class of traders who specialized in carrying bulk goods. Beoparis or Baniks were a class of traders who specialized in local and retail trade.

52. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In 1528, Babur captured Chanderi from another Rajput ruler Medini Rai. In the next year, **Babur defeated the Afghans in the Battle of Gogra in Bihar.** By these victories, Babur consolidated his power in India.

Statement 2 is correct. He assumed the title 'ghazi' after victory against Rana Sanga of Mewar in battle of Khanwa.

53. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Akbar laid foundation of a comprehensive land revenue system during his reign. **The four categories of land for fixing revenue were Polaj, Parauti, Chachar and Banjar.**

- Polaj was the land which remained under cultivation almost every year.
- Parauti was the land which paid at full rate when it was cultivated.
- Chachar was the land which had been fallow for two to three years.
- Banjar was the land which had been fallow for more than three years.

54. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Karoris were the officers placed in charge of lands which could yield a crore of tankas. The Karori officer was entrusted with the task of authenticating the facts and figures with regard to the actual produce, state of cultivation, local prices and tallying them with information provided by the qanungos.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Qanungos, were the hereditary holders of land as well as local officials conversant with local conditions, who reported on the actual produce, state of cultivation, local prices, etc. **It was karoris who checked the facts and figures of qanungos and not the other way around.**

55. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Personal Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called Zat. The higher the Zat, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

Statement 2 is correct. Mansabdars received their salaries as revenue assignments called jagirs which were somewhat like Iqtas. Sometimes the mansabdars were

paid in cash. Akbar did not like the jagir system but could not do away with it.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Unlike Muqtis, most Mansabdars did not actually reside in or administer their jagirs. They only had rights to the revenue of their assignments which was collected for them by their servants.

56. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. He made local village headmen and zamindars responsible for any loss that the merchant suffered on the roads. If the goods are stolen, Muqqadams and Zamindars had to produce them or to point out the thieves or highway robbers, failing which they had to undergo the punishment meant for thieves and robbers.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Dahsala system was introduced by Akbar and not Sher Shah Suri.

Statement 3 is correct. He imposed cess to guard the peasants against the famines and other natural calamities at the rate of two and a half seers per bigha.

57. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were the taxes collected **not** in the Maratha kingdom but in the **neighbouring territories** of the Mughal Empire or Deccan sultanates.

Statement 2 is correct. Most of the administrative reforms of Chhatrapati Shivaji were based on the practices of the Deccan sultanates. For example, Peshwa was the Persian title.

Statement 3 is correct. The revenue system of Shivaji was based on that of Malik Amber of Ahmadnagar. Lands were measured by using the measuring rod called kathi. Lands were also classified into three categories – paddy fields, garden lands and hilly tracks.

58. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. By January 1761 the Maratha army and its supporters were suffering famine under siege conditions, and they were obliged to start the offensive. Ahmad Shah's victory was decisive and the slaughter enormous.

Statement 2 is correct. The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761, at Panipat, between a northern expeditionary force of the Maratha Empire and a **coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies**—the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.

59. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Vijayanagar was founded by Harihara I and Bukka I of the Sangama dynasty in 1336. They were the feudatories of Kakatiyas of Warangal.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Krishna Deva Raya, the greatest ruler of Vijayanagar belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Tirumala, brother of Rama Raya, founded the Aravidu dynasty.

60. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Amara, bhandaravada and Manya were major land tenurial categories in the Vijayanagara Kingdom. Bhandaravada was a crown village income from which is used to maintain the royal fort. Manya were tax free villages which were used to maintain brahmanas.

61. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement a is correct: The country was divided into mauzas, tarfs and prants. All these units were already existing under the Deccani rulers and were not the innovation of Shivaji. But he reorganized and renamed them.—Mauza was the lowest unit. Then were the tarfs headed by a havaladar, karkun or paripatyagar. **The provinces were known as prants under subedar, karkun (or mukhya desbadhikari).** Over a number of prants there was the sarsubedar to control and supervise the work of subedars.

Statement b is correct: Darakhbars were hereditary provincial officers. They kept a check on the powers of the Mamlats and other military officers.

Statement c is correct: Shivaji preferred to give cash salaries to the regular soldiers. Though sometimes the chiefs received revenue grants (saranjam).

Statement d is incorrect: The forts were jointly administered by 3 officials of equal status and rank—Havildar (incharge of keys), Sarnobat (incharge garrison) and Sabnis (incharge muster roll and correspondence). Each acted as a check and balance on the power of the others and prevented concentration of power. All these posts were transferable as well.

62. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Monotheistic ideas influenced his concept of bhakti which came to be known as the eka-sarana-dharma ('religion of seeking refuge in one').

Statement 2 is incorrect: He preached Vaishnavism in Assam, especially in the kingdom of Cooch Behar.

Chaitanyadeva (1485-1533 A.D) preached Vaishnavism in Bengal.

63. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: His philosophy comprised three basic elements:

a leading charismatic personality- the **Guru**,
the ideology propounded by the **Guru-Shabad** and
the organisation - **Sangat**.

Statement 2 is incorrect: He believed in **Universal brotherhood of man and equality of men and women**. He championed the cause of women's emancipation and condemned the sati pratha. He therefore did not oppose the women joining his organization (Sangat), or from them participating in religious activities like *Nam Japna*, *Smaran*, *Kirtan*, etc.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Though he did emphasize on constant remembrance of God (*Smaran*), as a means to get closer to God, **he did not advocate a life of renunciation, celibacy or vegetarianism**. He believed everyone should be an active member of society and live the life of a householder, while at the same time striving for spiritual emancipation and active service of those in need (like *Langar*).

64. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mughals were aware of the economic importance of the sea-ports as these were the centres of brisk commercial activities. **The port administration was independent of the provincial authority**. The governor of the ports was called *mutasaddi*, who was directly appointed by the Emperor.

Statement 2 is correct: In spite of the vast range of powers enjoyed by the central ministers, they were not allowed to usurp and interfere in each other's jurisdiction nor to assume autocratic powers. **The Mughals through a system of checks and balances prevented any minister or officer from gaining unlimited powers**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The provincial *diwan* was appointed by the Emperor. **He was an independent officer answerable to the Centre**. He was the head of the revenue department in the *Suba*. **By making the *diwan* independent of the subadar** and by putting financial matters under the former, the Mughals were successful in checking the subadar from becoming independent.

65. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: *Jagirdari* system was a **method for the Mughal state to pay the salary of officials, nobles and local power magnates who served it or gave their allegiance**. In this system, **the revenue from a marked territorial area was assigned to the grantee**. This **did not signify land rights** over that territory.

Statement 2 is incorrect: There were various types of jagirs. Both kinds of jagirs existed - **a jagir away from the birth place of the grantee - called *Tankhwa Jagir***, as well as **a jagir granted within the area of birth of the grantee - called *Watan Jagir***.

Statement 3 is incorrect: *Tankha jagirs* are transferable every three or four years, ***watan jaglirs* remained hereditary and non-transferable**.

66. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kabir's utterances were called *Ulatbasi* - '**Upside down language**' as it contained many **paradoxes and enigmas**. In these the **everyday meanings are inverted**. They express the difficulty in capturing the true nature of the ultimate reality.

Statement 2 is incorrect: He was a vocal **critic of outward rituals** and believed **only devotion** in the heart was required for **salvation**. **He did not believe in caste**. Many of his disciples hailed from the lower castes.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kabir's notion of **bhakti** was **not the same as that of the medieval Vaishnava saints such as Chaitanya or Mirabai**.

67. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Nobles played a crucial role not only as consolidators but also as kingmakers in the Sultanate as well as in the Bahmani kingdom. Since Alaaddin Bahman Shah's reign there were as many as **three factions**: one which helped Alaaddin Bahman Shah in establishing an independent kingdom in the Deccan; the other was the **Tughluq faction (Afaqi)** and the third faction comprised of **local chiefs and vassals** who had personal interests (**Dakhini**).

Statement 2 is incorrect: During Mahmud Gawan reign, the Bahmani kingdom was divided into eight **Taraf** or provinces, i.e. Daulatabad, Berar, Bidar and Gulbarga each ruled by a *tarafdar*.

When Muhammad bin Tughlaq conquered the Deccan, he created an administrative system in which he divided the territory into 23 provinces called **iqlims**.

68. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Bijapur style or the Deccan style of architecture developed under the patronage of Adil Shah**. He constructed a number of mosques, tombs and palaces which were **unique in the use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome**, and were almost spherical with a narrow neck. He also introduced the use of cornices. A special feature of the Bijapur School was the treatment of its ceilings, which were without any apparent support. Iron clamps and a strong plaster of mortar were used to give strength to the buildings. The walls were decorated by rich carvings.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The **Bengal school of architecture was characterised by its use of bricks and black marble**. The mosques built during this period continued the use of sloping '*Bangla roofs*', which was previously used for temples.

Statement 3 is incorrect. A unique feature of Rajput architecture was the use of the concept of hanging balcony (jharokha), which were constructed in all shapes and sizes.

69. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Option 1 is correct: The Virupaksha Temple in Hampi is dedicated to lord Shiva. Hampi is a temple town in South India and is acknowledged as one of the World Heritage Sites of UNESCO. This temple was constructed in Lakkana Dandasha's assistance who was a commander under King Deva Raya II.

Option 2 is correct: The temple is dedicated to Lord Rama, a hindu deity. It was once the private temple of the kings and the royal family of Vijayanagara. The temple is famous for the lovely base reliefs and panels depicting the story of the epic Ramayana.

Option 3 is correct: The temple was built by the Cholas who ruled this region in the 11th century who were then dethroned by the Chalukyas. The temple was later expanded by the Vijayanagara Empire and is a fine example of the Vijayanagara style of architecture. The carvings on the inner pillars of the temple have an international connection which depicts the importance and value of trade to the King.

70. Solution (a)

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Muhammad I defeated the Vijayanagar kingdom and consequently Golconda was annexed to Bahamani kingdom.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Under Bahman Shah and his son Muhammad Shah, the administrative system was well organized. The kingdom was divided into four administrative units called 'tarafs' or provinces. These provinces were Daulatabad, Bidar, Berar, and Gulbarga.

Statement 3 is correct. Every province was under a tarafdardar who was also called a subedar. Some land was converted into Khalisa land from the jurisdiction of the tarafdardar. Khalisa land was that piece of land which was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household.

71. Solution (a)

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Reign of Krishna Raya Deva of Vijayanagara (1509–30);

Construction of Qutub Minar (1206–1210);

Arrival of Portuguese in India (1498);

Death of Firoz Tughlaq (1388).

72. Solution (d)

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Revenue from the land was the economic mainstay of the Mughal Empire. It was therefore vital for the state

to create an administrative apparatus to ensure control over agricultural production, and to fix and collect revenue from across the length and breadth of the rapidly expanding empire. This apparatus included the office (daftar) of the diwan who was responsible for supervising the fiscal system of the empire. Thus, revenue officials and record keepers penetrated the agricultural domain and became a decisive agent in shaping agrarian relations.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The land revenue arrangements during the Mughal period consisted of two stages—assessment and then actual collection. The jama was the amount assessed, as opposed to hasil, the amount collected.

Statement 2 is incorrect but statement 3 is correct. In his list of duties of the amil-guzar or revenue collector, Akbar decreed that while he should strive to make cultivators pay in cash, the option of payment in kind was also to be kept open. While fixing revenue, the attempt of the state was to maximize its claims.

73. Solution (d)

Exp) Option (d) is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. An expanding trade brought in huge amounts of silver bullion into Asia to pay for goods procured from India, and a large part of that bullion gravitated towards India.

Statement 2 is correct. The Mughal Empire was among the largest territorial empires in Asia that had managed to consolidate power and resources during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The other empires were the Ming (China), Safavid (Iran) and Ottoman (Turkey). The political stability achieved by all these empires helped create vibrant networks of overland trade from China to the Mediterranean Sea. Voyages of discovery and the opening up of the New World resulted in a massive expansion of Asia's (particularly India's) trade with Europe. This resulted in a greater geographical diversity of India's overseas trade as well as an expansion in the commodity composition of this trade.

Statement 3 is correct. As a result, the period between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries was also marked by a remarkable stability in the availability of metal currency, particularly the silver rupya in India.

Statement 4 is correct. This was good for India as it did not have natural resources of silver. This facilitated an unprecedented expansion of minting of coins and the circulation of money in the economy as well as the ability of the Mughal state to extract taxes and revenue in cash.

74. Solution (a)

Exp) Option (a) is the correct answer.

Option a is correct. Buranjis were the historical works written by Ahom scholars. They were first written in Ahom language and then in Assamese.

Option b is incorrect. Paiks were the forced labour in Ahom state. Each village in the state has to send a number of Paiks by rotation.

Option c is incorrect. Bhuiyans were the landlords that were suppressed by Ahoms when they migrated to the Brahmaputra valley from present-day Myanmar in the 13th century.

Option d is incorrect. Barhots were a group of villages prevalent among Gond tribe. Each Barhot was made up of 12 villages.

75. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Karnataka, in the twelfth century, saw the emergence of new movement led by **Basavanna**. His followers were called **Virashaiva or Lingayats**. They challenged the idea of caste and pollution (pollution is a part of the concept of 'purity and pollution' that defined the ancient caste system).

Statement 1 is incorrect: They believed that after death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to the world. Therefore, they buried their dead, instead of cremating them, as mentioned in Dharmashastras.

Statement 2 is incorrect: They encouraged certain practices like post-puberty marriage and widow remarriage, which were disapproved by the Dharmashastras.

We learn about Virashaiva traditions from '**vachanas**' composed in Kannada.

76. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Slave markets for men and women existed in West Asia as well as in India. The Turkish, Caucasian, Greek and Indian slaves were valued and were sought after. The prices for the slaves was also regulated. **Example:** Ind-Persian historian Barani mentions that the **prices of cattle as well as of slaves were strictly regulated during the reign of Alauddin Khilji**. This shows that slavery was accepted in medieval India as a normal feature.

Statement 2 is correct: Slaves were **allowed to marry, and to own some personal property**. It can be argued that the condition of slave was better than that of a domestic servant because the master of the former was obliged to provide him food and shelter, while a free person may starve to death. However, it was widely accepted that slavery was degrading.

77. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Bhamani Empire came to an end by 1538 and the kingdom broke up into 5 states-Berar, Bidar, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the most difficult problems which faced the Bahmani kingdom was strife among the nobles. The **nobles were divided** into the **long-established Deccanis and the new-comers who were foreigners (afaqis, also called gharibs)**. **Mahmud Gawan** became the Prime Minister or the Peshwa in the Bhamani kingdom and went on to dominate state of affairs in the Kingdom for 20 years.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Timur's attack in 1398 precipitated the disintegration of the **Delhi Sultanate (and not Bahmani kingdom)**. Timur was a son of the Chief of Chaghtai branch of Turks. Timur entered Delhi and stayed for 15 days. He ordered general massacre and large number of Hindu and Muslim including women and children were murdered. Before leaving India Timur's invasion indicated the **downfall of Delhi Sultanate. Delhi Sultanate lost control over Punjab.**

Statement 3 is incorrect: Vijayanagara Empire (and not Bahmani Kingdom) had to contend with the Portuguese whose power was slowly growing. They were using their control over the seas to browbeat the smaller vassal states of Vijayanagara in the coastal areas in order to gain economic and political concessions.

78. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

In the Vijayanagara kingdom the king was advised by a council of ministers which consisted of the great nobles of the kingdom. There were also many areas in the empire which were under the control of subordinate rulers.

Option d is correct:

Administration Units Meaning

Pair 1 is incorrect: Nadu Districts (Mandalams or rajyas referred to Provinces)

Pair 2 is incorrect: Sthala Sub-districts (not Port cities)

Pair 3 is correct: Amaram Territory with fixed revenue assigned to military chiefs

79. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct: The Kalahasti inscription refers to the **date of Achyutaraya's coronation** as October 21, 1529 AD. As per the inscription, **Krishnadeva Raya**, emperor of the Vijayanagara empire from 1509-1529, **died on October 17, 1529, Sunday**. The inscription is engraved on a slab kept on the north side of the Gopalakrishna temple at Honnenahalli in Tumakuru district and is written in Kannada. The inscription also registers gift of village Honnenahalli in Tumakuru for conducting worship to the god Veeraprasanna Hanumantha of Tumakuru.

80. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option d is correct: Tarafdar was the officers responsible for the **administration of tarafs or provinces**. Mahmud Gawan of the Bhamani kingdom divided the kingdom into eight provinces or tarafs. Each taraf was governed by a tarafdar. The salaries and obligations of each noble were fixed. For maintaining a contingent of 500 horses, a noble received a salary of 1,00,000 huns per year. The salary could be paid in cash or by assigning a jagir. Those who were paid by means of a jagir were allowed expenses for the collection of land revenue.

81. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: The **military chiefs or warriors** held the title of **nayaka** or **amaranayaka**. **Amaranayankara** was a designation conferred on a military officer or chief (**nayaka**) who had under his **control a specified number of troops**. These **nayakas** possessed **revenue rights over land or territory called amaram (amaramakara or amaramahali)**.

Pair 2 is correct and Pair 3 is incorrect: During the Vijayanagar period, autonomous local institutions, especially in the Tamil country, suffered a set-back. However, the ayagar system continued and became widely prevalent throughout the macro-region. It spread in the Tamil country during 15th -16th century as a result of the declining power of nadu and nattar. The **ayagars were village servants or functionaries and constituted of groups of families**. These were **headmen (reddi or gauda, maniyam)**, **accountant (karnam senabhova)** and **watchmen (talaiyari)**. They were given a portion of or plot in a village.

Pair 4 is correct: **Niranikkar** looked after the **maintenance of irrigation channels and supervised bankers and money-lenders**. The distinguishing feature of the ayagar system is that special allocation of income from land and specific cash payments were for the first time provided to village servants holding a particular office.

82. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Chola state included area of central control, and loosely administered areas under different types of local control. The basic unit of administration was the nadu which consisted of a number of villages. There were village assemblies called the ur, and the sabha or mahasabha. However, the **Chola traditions of village self-government were considerably weakened under Vijayanagara rule**. The growth of hereditary nayakships tended to curb their freedom and initiative.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Both the kingdoms laid multitudes of taxes. In the Vijayanagara kingdom, in addition to the land tax, there were various other taxes, such as **property tax, tax on sale of produce, profession taxes, military contribution (in times of distress), tax on marriage, etc.** Similarly, in addition to land tax, the Chola rulers drew their income from tolls on trade, taxes on professions, and also from the plunder of the neighbouring territories.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There are references to three major categories of land tenure: **amara, bhandaravada and manya** in the Vijayanagara kingdom. Among these, income from the **many (tax-free) villages was used to maintain the Brahmans, temples, and mathas**. Similarly in the Chola Empire, there were villages with Brahman settlements in which most of the land was rent-free.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option 1 is correct: The Italian traveller **Nicolo Conti** visited Vijayanagara in 1420. He gave an account of

the construction and administration of the empire. He says that the Vijayanagara king is more powerful than all the other kings in India and gives the details as: 'The circumference of the city is sixty miles, its walls carried up to the mountains, and enclose the valleys at their foot.... In this city there are estimated

to be ninety thousand men fit to bear arms.'

Option 2 is correct: The Persian traveller **Abdur Razzaq** visited Vijayanagara in the reign of **Deva Raya II**. He gives a glowing account of the country with most part well cultivated, very fertile. The troops amount in number to eleven lakhs. He considers Vijayanagara to be one of the most splendid cities anywhere in the world which he had seen or heard of.

Option 3 is correct: **Domingo Paes** was a Portuguese traveller who visited the Vijayanagara Empire, located in the Deccan in southern India, around 1520.

84. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Event 1. Reign of Deva Raya II: Known as **one of the greatest rulers** of Vijayanagara empire, the **reign of Deva Raya II of Sangam dynasty** started in 1425 and lasted till 1446..

Event 2. In 1520, Krishnadevaraya of the Vijayanagara Empire (1509–1529) and Sultan Ismail Adil Shah of Bijapur went to battle. This was the **Battle of Raichur**. Raichur had numerous iron and diamond deposits and lay between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.

Krishnadevaraya had an easy victory.

Event 3. Arrival of Portuguese traveller Nuniz: Portuguese traveller **Fernao Nuniz** arrived in the Vijayanagara empire sometime in the 1530s during the **reign of Achyuta Raya** of Tuluva dynasty (brother and successor of Krishnadevaraya).

Event 4. Battle of Talikota: The **Battle of Talikota** took place in the year 1565 during the reign of **Rama Raya** of Tuluva dynasty.

85. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Although the state levied many types of taxes such as **irrigation tax, property/ house tax, grazing taxes, profession taxes** (on shopkeepers, shepherds, washermen, potters, shoemakers, etc), **transit taxes**, etc the **largest source of state income was land revenue**, as **agriculture** was the **biggest economic activity** of the Vijayanagar empire.

Statement 2 is correct: The **rate of taxation** on crops and agricultural produce was **not uniform** or one size fits all. It **varied** from **1/6 th to 1/3 rd** of the produce **depending** upon the **fertility** of the soil where the tax was being levied or the **type of crop** being taxed.

Statement 3 is correct: Unlike other taxation systems like for example that of Allauddin Khilji where payments were compulsorily in cash, in the taxation system of the Vijayanagara Empire, **payments were accepted both**

in cash and kind. This was a progressive/ benevolent measure, as it made paying taxes easy for the peasants and saved them from distress sale.

Statement 4 is incorrect: This statement is incorrect as the Vijayanagara empire hadn't removed Transit Taxes.

86. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Women of the Vijayanagar empire, especially those of the royal or noble households were often literate and composed many literary texts. For example, Queen Tirumalamba was a poetess who authored Varadambika Parinayam, while Gangadevi, wife of Kumarakampana authored the famous work Madhuravijayam. Tallapaka Timmakka, Hannamam and Atukuri Molla were Telugu women poets who gained popularity during this period. However, the majority of the ordinary women were not literate.

Statement 2 is incorrect: This statement is incorrect because the Devadasi system flourished (not abolished) in the Vijayanagara empire. Although later widely considered as a social evil where women were drawn into slavery in the name of marriage and service to a deity, it was a common practice throughout the medieval ages in South India, including in the Vijayanagara empire.

Statement 3 is correct: Accounts of foreign travellers like Nuniz as well as sculptural descriptions in buildings like the Mahanavmi Dibba show that the women participated in many physical activities generally reserved for males, like wrestling, horse taming/ riding, elephant riding, archery, sword fighting, hunting, etc.

87. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was a semi-feudal system in which the King gave revenue rights over certain pieces of land to military chiefs in return for military services. This statement is incorrect because only the right to collect revenue and control labour and production within the villages allotted was given by the King to the beneficiary (called the Nayak). This did not involve the transfer of rights of ownership to those lands to the Nayak.

Statement 2 is correct: In what may be called a unique feature of this system compared to other such semi-feudal arrangements in India, the Nayak did have the right to sub-let these lands according to his wishes.

Statement 3 is correct: There were many feudal arrangements in the various polities of Medieval India. In some the beneficiary had to pay tributes as a return, while in some, the beneficiary was liable to render military services whenever called upon to do so. In the Nayaka system of the Vijayanagara empire, the Nayakas, in return for the revenue rights, had to provide both, military service (troops, horses, etc) to the King in times of war, as well as remit a part of revenues collected from the tenures to the King.

88. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: One of the things that most amazed Abdur Razzaq was the massive fortification protecting the capital city of Vijayanagara. He mentions that the city was surrounded by 7 walls of fortification, mostly made of stones, arranged in a concentric pattern. He was impressed by how the fortifications were so extensive that they even encompassed the agricultural fields providing food supply to the city. This made the city pretty well defended against sieges and attacks as the food supplies were secured. The agricultural fields lay in the outermost circle, between the first and second fortification walls.

Statement 2 is incorrect: This statement is incorrect as Razzaq says that the residential areas were divided on the lines of professions and caste, with people of one profession/ caste living in proximity with others of the same profession, and there being distinct separation from the residences of people of other professions. He also noted that the Muslims lived in a separate area.

Statement 3 is correct: Though it cannot be said with certainty that the exact number mentioned is correct, Razzaq wrote that the Raya (King) of Vijayanagara had a huge army of 11 Lac men. He was also impressed with the large number of elephants in the Raya's army (he mentions a figure of a 1000).

89. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Vakatakas were the contemporaries of the Guptas. The contemporary Gupta rulers never attacked the Vakatakas. It could be because the Guptas thought that the Vakatakas would be useful to them in defeating the Western Kshatrapas. The Vakatakas had matrimonial alliance with the Guptas. Prithvisena's son Rudrasena II, the crown prince was married to Prabhavati Gupta, the daughter of Chandragupta II.

Statement 2 is correct: The founder of the Vakataka dynasty was Vindhyasakti. He is also said to have performed a number of Vedic sacrifices and thus revived Brahmanical rituals, which were in abeyance during the rule of the later Satavahanas.

Statement 3 is correct: It is also said that Vakatakas were liberal in outlook and patronized Buddhism. The spectacular Buddhist site of Ajanta consists of several caves. There were two phases of activity at this site. Five caves were excavated in the Satavahana period, while 23 belong to the Vakataka period. Of these, two (Caves 19 and 26) were chaityas, the rest viharas. The scale and magnificence of the Ajanta caves suggest that they must have housed a prominent monastic community which attracted lavish patronage from the elites of the Vakataka kingdom.

90. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option b is incorrect: Some scholars hold the view that they were Brahmins and their original home was

Malwa. Others are of the view that they came from South India or the Eastern Deccan. However, as most of their inscriptions have been found in Madhya Pradesh, R.C. Majumdar concludes that their original home could be today's Madhya Pradesh. Though the Vakatakas at one stage of their existence, ruled over dominions extending from former Bundelkhand in the north to Hyderabad in the south, the **core area of their rule appears to be confined to modern Madhya Pradesh.**

91. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. In the Mughal administration, the empire was divided into the **provinces** or **subas**. The subas were divided into Sarkars. The Sarkars were divided into Parganas. Pargana was a group of villages. The village was the smallest unit of administration under the Mughal administrative structure.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Mughal Empire's administrative division was on the lines of **Shershah Suri administration**. Under Shershah, there were administrative units referred to as Pargana (a group of villages), sarkar (a group of parganas) and groups of sarkars (somewhat like subas or province). These were placed under specific offices. Further the Mughals formalized a new territorial unit called suba. It was subdivided into Sarkars.

92. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The agriculture remained largely rain-fed in Mughal period. Though many nahrs were also built for irrigation.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Cultivation was based on the principle of individual ownership. Peasant lands were bought and sold in the same way as the lands of other property owners.

Statement 3 is correct. Though, majorly food crops were grown, the Mughal rulers also encouraged production of commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane and oilseeds.

93. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Sulh-i kul is a state policy of Akbar which emphasised upon the 'social dimension of his religious thought. It can be summed up as - Muslims, Hindus, Zoroastrians, Christians and believers of other religions should pray to God according to his own religion and Law.

Sulh-i kul is an Arabic term literally meaning "peace with all," "universal peace," or "absolute peace," drawn from a Sufi mystic principle. As applied by the third Mughal Emperor of India, Akbar (who reigned 1556-1605), it described a peaceful and harmonious relationship among different religions.

94. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. The **bakhshi** was appointed by the imperial court at the recommendation of the **mir bakhshi**.

He performed exactly the same military functions as were performed by his counterpart at the Centre. He was responsible for **checking and inspecting the horses and soldiers** maintained by the mansabdars in the suba.

Pair 2 is incorrect. The office of the **Sadr** used to distribute **allowances** and **stipends** to the eligible persons and **religious institutions**. It made this office very lucrative during the first twenty-five years of Akbar's reign. While, it's the **Mir Saman** was the **officer in-charge** of the royal **Karkhanas**.

Pair 3 is correct. The system of assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles for their services to the state continued under the Mughals also. Under the Mughals, the areas assigned were generally called **Jagir** and its holders **Jagirdars**. The Jagirdars were allowed to **collect only authorized revenue** in accordance with the imperial regulations.

95. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Assertion is correct: The **Mughals** were descendants of two great lineages of rulers. From their mother's side they were **descendants of Genghis Khan** (died 1227), the Mongol ruler who ruled over parts of China and Central Asia. From their father's side they were the successors of Timur (died 1404), the ruler of Iran, Iraq and modern-day Turkey. However, **the Mughals did not like to be called Mughal or Mongol.**

Reason is incorrect: This was because **Genghis Khan's** was associated with the **massacre** of innumerable people. It was **also linked with the Uzbeks**, their Mongol competitors. On the other hand, the **Mughals were proud of their Timurid ancestry** because their great ancestor had captured Delhi in 1398.

96. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The relationship between the Ahoms and the Mughals was hostile. This was due to **Mughal alliance with Koch Bihar** who were the western enemy of the Ahoms. The growing advance of the Mughals in north-eastern frontier further alarmed the Ahoms.

Statement 2 is incorrect: **Shah Jahan** continued Akbar's policy of establishing personal relation with the Rajput rajas by entering into matrimonial relation with them. **Shah Jahan was married to Bai Lilawati**, granddaughter of Raja Gaj Singh and daughter of his son Rao Sakat Singh.

Statement 3 is incorrect: **Shah Jahan** expanded the Mughal empire into deccan by conquering the Nijamshahis and **Bijapur kingdoms**.

97. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Zat system was prevalent in the **Mughal administration**. Mughal introduced the Mansabdari system. The term mansabdar refers to an individual who holds a mansab, meaning a position or rank. It was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix rank, salary and military

responsibilities. **Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called zat.** The **higher the zat**, the more **prestigious** was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

The Mughals recruited diverse bodies of people including Iranians, Indian Muslims, Afghans, Rajputs, Marathas and other groups. Those who joined Mughal service were enrolled as mansabdars.

98. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Todar Mal carried out a careful survey of crop yields, prices and areas cultivated for a 10-year period, 1570- 1580. Each **province** was **divided into revenue circles** with its own schedule of **revenue rates for individual crops**. This revenue system was known as **zabt**.

Statement 2 is correct: On the basis of this data, tax was fixed on each crop in **cash**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Zabt system was prevalent in those areas where Mughal administrators could survey the land and keep very careful accounts. This was **not possible in provinces** such as **Gujarat and Bengal**.

99. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is incorrect: Akbar ordered one of his close friends and courtiers, Abul Fazl, to write a history of his reign. Nizamuddin Ahmad was under the patronage of Akbar who wrote the book titled *Tabaqat-i-Akbari*.

Option b is incorrect: The **first volume** of Akbar Nama dealt with **Akbar's ancestors**. The first volume details the birth of Akbar, his illustrious genealogy, and in particular the lives and exploits of his grandfather, Babur, and his father, Humayun, who laid the foundations of the Mughal Empire. The Persian text, presented in the Naskh script, is based on a careful reassessment of the primary sources.

Option c is incorrect: The **second volume** recorded the **events of Akbar's reign**. It details the turbulent reign of his father Humayun, his years in exile, his return to power, and his untimely death that brought Akbar to the throne as a youth.

Option d is correct: The **third volume** is the *Ain-i Akbari*. It deals with **Akbar's administration**, household, **army**, **the revenues** and the geography of his empire.

100. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option c is correct. Mahmud Gawan

The **Bahmani kingdom** reached the height of its power and territorial limits under the able guidance of Mahmud Gawan. He was a **Persian merchant** who came to India (Deccan) at the age of 42 years and joined the services of Bahmani kingdom. He was granted the title of **Malik-ul- Tujjar**, i.e., 'Chief of the Merchants' by the Bahmani ruler Humayun Shah. The sudden death of Humayun led to the coronation of his minor son Nizam Shah and

a regency council was set for the administration of which Mahmud Gawan was an important member. Slowly, due to his personal qualities, he was made **wazir** (the prime minister) and was given the title of '**Khwaju-i-Jahan**.'

101. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kabul became the initial capital of the Mughal dynasty in 1504, when occupied by the emperor Babur. His successors established their capital at Agra in India, and Kabul became little more than a regional outpost of the Mughal Empire until 1738, when it was occupied by the Persian general Nadir Shah.

Statement 2 is correct:

Kabul and Qandahar were linked to the celebrated Silk Route. Besides, trade in horses was primarily carried on through this route. In the seventeenth century Jean Baptiste Tavernier, a diamond merchant, estimated that the horse trade at Kabul amounted to Rs 30,000 annually, which was a huge sum in those days.

Statement 3 is correct: Camels carried dried fruits, dates, carpets, silks and even fresh fruits from Kabul to the subcontinent and elsewhere. **Slaves to be used in battles** were also brought here for sale.

102. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The Satavahana dynasty came to an end in the mid-3rd century CE. The breakup of the empire paved the way for the rise of the **Vakatakas in the Deccan, Kadambas in Mysore, Abhiras in Maharashtra, and Ikshvakus in Andhra**.

The Satavahanas in peninsular India were succeeded by the Vakatakas who ruled the Deccan for more than two and a half centuries. The Vakatakas were the contemporaries of the Guptas in northern India.

The Vakatakas belonged to the Vishnuvridha gotra of the Brahmanas. A large number of copper plate land grant charters were issued by the Vakatakas to the Brahmanas. Culturally, the Vakataka kingdom became a channel for transmitting Brahmanical ideas and social institutions to the south.

103. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Strict discipline was maintained in the army. **No women or dancing girls being allowed to accompany the army.** The plunder taken by each soldier during campaigns was strictly accounted for.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Shivaji did not abolish the hereditary position of mirasdars. **Mirasdar was a hereditary owner, especially of land.** These sections paid to the government only a small part of their collections. 'In consequence, the mirasdars grew and strengthened themselves by building bastions, castles and strongholds in the villages, enlisting footmen and musketeers. This class had become unruly and seized the country.' Shivaji

strictly supervised the mirasdars, Shivaji destroyed their bastions and forced them to submit.

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Chauth and sardeshmukhi were the taxes collected **not in the Maratha kingdom but in the neighbouring territories of the Mughal empire or Deccan sultanates**. Chauth was one fourth of the land revenue paid to the Marathas in order to avoid the Maratha raids.

Pair 2 is correct: Sardeshmukhi was an additional **levy of ten percent** on those lands which the Marathas claimed **hereditary rights**. 'Sardeshmukhi' is an additional 10% tax levied upon the collected 'Chauth'.

Pair 3 is correct: Shivaji reduced the powers the existing deshmukhs and kulkarnis. He appointed his own **revenue officials called karkuns**.

105. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Event 1. Shivaji was formally crowned as the Chhatrapati (emperor) of his realm at Raigad in 1674.

Event 2. Balaji Vishwanath was appointed as the Prime Minister (Peshwa) of the Maratha Empire in 1713. This would later go down in history as one of the prominent events as the empire would later be ruled by the **Peshwa clan**.

Event 3. The Third Battle of Panipat took place on 14 January 1761 between the Maratha Empire and a coalition of the King of Afghanistan, Ahmad Shah Durrani with two Indian Muslim allies—the Rohilla Afghans of the Doab, and Shuja-ud-Daula, the Nawab of Oudh.

Event 4. The first Anglo Maratha War started in 1775 and was the first of three Anglo-Maratha wars fought between the Great Britain and Maratha Empire in India. The war began with the Treaty of Surat and ended with the Treaty of Salbai.

106. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Both the infantry and the cavalry were well organised. The cavalry was divided into two classes, the Bargirs and the Shiiedars. **The Bargirs were supplied arms by the States while the Shiiedars were maintained by the nobles.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Unlike the Muslim rulers, Shivaji tried to rise above religious consideration and **recruited both Hindus and Muslims** to his army. He believed in pure merit and made no distinction between the soldiers on the basis of religion. In fact, under him there was perfect **religious toleration**.

Statement 3 is correct: For better administration, Shivaji abolished the land-grants or jagir for military officers and instituted a system of salary or cash payment for their services.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The marathas maintained a navy. Sivaji had **400 ships of different kinds** and the navy

was divided into two parts. Each part was commanded by two different officers. He also organized a **merchant navy**.

107. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Ahmad Shah Abdali came to India for the sixth time in March 1764. The Sikhs had increased their power in the Punjab. They had captured considerable property and also **killed Khawja Abid, the Afghan Governor of Lahore**. The object of Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion was **to punish the Sikhs**. He stayed in India only for about a fortnight. He had to go back to Afghanistan as there, was trouble in his absence.

Statement 2 is correct: The **weak and precarious condition of the Mughal Empire** encouraged him in his invasion. He had seen the weakness of the Mughal Empire when he came to India along with Nadir Shah. In subsequent years, the Mughal Empire became weaker all the more. Ahmad Shah Abdali wanted to take advantage of that position.

Statement 3 is correct: The later Mughals neglected the North-Western Borders which encouraged him to launch so many invasions. The Mughal Rulers completely **neglected the roads passes etc., on the border**. **They did not employ any intelligence** to keep the court informed about the developments on the border. This indifferent attitude of the later Mughal Rulers towards the defense of their border was fully exploited by Ahmad Shah Abdali.

108. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the 1740s the Marathas conquered Malwa, Gujarat, Bundelkhand and penetrated, as far as Attock in the north, Rajasthan, Doab, Awadh, Bihar and Orissa.

Statement 2 is correct: Formation of confederacy of five Maratha chiefs was **not the reasons for failure of the Marathas, but the lack of unity among the chiefs**. They often, were in conflict with one another. The nominal unity of the Marathas remained only up to the period of the rule of Peshwa Madhav Rao I. After him, the Peshwa could not control his subordinate chiefs. The Sindhia, the Holkar, the Bhonsle and the Gaekwad pursued self-interested policies, which many times, were pursued against the interests of one another resulting in fighting among themselves.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Shivaji had done away with the Jagir system but the **system was revived after his death**. The system itself was against the interests of the State itself, for the Jagirdars were all interested in their own well-being seldom thinking about the State.

Statement 4 is correct: Marathas also failed because their **anti-dated and out-mode arms and ammunitions were no match** for the more scientific and up-to-date arms and ammunitions of the British forces. The English had organised a superior system of espionage

109. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct. The **Treaty of Salbai**, which ended the **First Anglo-Maratha War**, was signed on 17 May 1782 between the British East India Company and the Marathas. Salbai is situated in Gwalior District, Madhya Pradesh. The First Anglo-Maratha War started in 1775 effectively after the signing of the Treaty of Surat between the East India Company at Bombay and Raghunathrao, uncle of the newly-crowned Peshwa Narayanrao. This treaty was signed after a lot of negotiations between the warring groups. As per the treaty, the areas of **Salsette and Broach (Bharuch)** were to be retained by the Company.

110. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In 1722 he made a fresh revenue settlement that improved upon the settlements made earlier by Todar Mal and Shah Shuja. Murshid Quli Khan adopted a twofold plan for increasing the revenue, first, to turn all the **officers' jagirs in Bengal into Khalsa**, directly under the Crown collectors, and give the dispossessed officers **in exchange jagirs in the unsubdued province** of Orissa. Due to his strict policy the annual revenue collection increased. Thus, the **land assigned in jagir decreased** and **Khalisa land increased** thereby reducing the threat from the Imperial mansabdars whose power was crushed.

Statement 2 is correct. Secondly, he began to collect the land revenue through Ijaradars, by taking security bond from them. This was also known as **malzamini system**. The term malzamini, a derivation from the Persian mal, meaning property of any description which in the revenue practice of Bengal particularly signified rents from land, and zamin, meaning a surety or bondsman for the payment of rent or debt. Hence, he **changed Jagirdari system to the Mal Jasmani system**.

Statement 3 is correct. Bengal's agrarian relations were transformed due to Murshid Quli Khan's policy which **permitted some landholders to confiscate the lands of others** thereby increasing the size of the holdings. The extension of zamindaris was made possible **through military force, transfer and purchase**. All these methods were made legitimate by Murshid Quli Khan. It is clear that stress was laid on making the process of revenue collection **more organised and efficient** by introducing measurement for working out the jama and hasil.

111. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Tipu Sultan showed interest in the French Revolution and **planted a Liberty tree in seringapatnam**. And he became a member of the **Jacobian club**. Jacobian Club was founded in 1794 by French Republican officers in collaboration with Tipu Sultan. It was the first Revolutionary Republican organization to be formed in India.

Statement 2 is correct. By 1761, Haider Ali had established himself as the de facto ruler of Mysore as Sarvadhikari. In

certain respects, both Haidar and Tipu tried to overcome certain weaknesses in the organisation of the army. There was an attempt **to induce organizational discipline** more strongly **along European lines**. For this **French soldier were recruited** and **used for training special troops**. By 1761 the French personnel in the Mysore army had considerably increased. This helped in the training of the infantry and the artillery. Secondly the European discipline attempted to conquer attitudes of hostility and ambivalence towards modern firearms and cannons.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Tipu Sultan introduced a new system of **coins and scales of weights and measurements** and a **new calendar**. His reign is remembered for many technological and administrative innovations. Among them was introduction of new coin denominations and new coin types. He also introduced a luni-solar calendar.

112. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Option b is correct - Villagers in western Deccan were also engaged in transaction of money. They were paid **daily and monthly wages** for agricultural labour, craft production and household service. Large- and small-scale mints producing a variety of coins were found in small market towns, the residential houses of important lords as well as in major cities.

113. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Option a is incorrect - Through a gurmata or resolution, the entire Fighting force of the Khalsa was unified into a single body, **called the Dal Khalsa, under the supreme command of Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluvalia**. Dal Khalsa came even after 10th Guru Guru Gobind Singh. The 65 bands were merged into 11 units, misls, each under a prominent leader and having a separate name and banner. The Dal Khalsa was a kind of loose confederacy, without any strict constitution. All amritdhari Sikhs were considered members of the Dal Khalsa which was mainly a cavalry force.

Option b is incorrect - Punjab being a land of the people of diverse ethnic, religious and language groups needed a secular administration and the **Sikh rulers acted rightly in order to consolidate their rule in the region**. The interference of religion in matters of administration was not expedient. Ranjit Singh had full faith in the Sikh scriptures and the Sikh religion. But his personal faith never came in the way of his administration.

Option c is incorrect - **In spite of the framework of a democratic tradition, in the internal organization of the Misls there was not such democracy.** The idea of personal government was much in practice. Within the Misl the Sardar or the chief had complete independence. The confederacy existed mainly because there was external threat. In the sphere of internal affairs, the confederacy had no control over the Misls.

Option d is correct - Anyone who was an active horseman and proficient in the use of arms could join any one of the

eleven misls, **having the option to change membership whenever desired**. The misls were subject to the control of the Sarbat Khalsa, the biannual assembly of the Panth at Amritsar.

114. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct - Abdali crossed the river Yamuna at Baghpat, cutting off the Maratha camp from their base in Delhi. This eventually turned into a two-month-long siege led by Abdali against the Marathas in the town of Panipat. During the siege both sides tried to cut off the other's supplies. At this the **Afghans were considerably more effective**, so that by the end of November 1760 they had cut off almost all food supplies into the besieged Maratha camp (which had about 250,000 to 300,000, most of whom were non-combatants). According to all the chronicles of the time, food in the **Maratha camp ran out** by late December or early January and cattle died by the thousands. Reports of **soldiers dying of starvation** began to be heard in early January.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The Marathas and Afghan two armies fought at Karnal and Kunjpura where the entire Afghan garrison was killed or enslaved. Kunjpura was strongly held with over 10,000 Afghans but was captured in just two nights after an intense attack using artillery and cavalry in close coordination. **Kunjpura fell on 18 October and was the last major success of the Marathas**. Marathas initially were winning but due to later blunders couldn't win.

Statement 3 is correct - Sadashiv Rao Bhau, the commander of the Marathas, reached Delhi in 1760 and sought the support of different rulers of the North on the plea of turning out the Afghan foreign invader, Abdali. **But he failed in his diplomacy and even lost the support of Suraj Mal Jat**, the Raja of Bharatpur. Abdali was a better commander and Najib-ud-daula proved a better diplomat than Bhau. Bhau also **failed** to get the **support of Rajput and Sikhs**.

115. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect - As per the treaty, Nepal accepted a British resident. Nepal ceded the districts of Garhwal and Kumaon, and abandoned claims to Terai. **Nepal also withdrew from Sikkim**. Hence Sikkim was not made the part of Nepal.

Statement 2 is correct - This agreement brought many advantages to the British—

- the British empire now reached the Himalayas;
- it got better facilities for trade with Central Asia;
- it acquired sites for hill stations, such as Shimla, Mussoorie and Nainital; and
- the Gorkhas joined the British Indian Army in large numbers.

116. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option a is correct - The first war with Burma was fought when the Burmese expansion westwards and occupation of Arakan and Manipur, and the threat to Assam and the Brahmaputra Valley led to continuous friction along the ill-defined border in early 19th Century. The British expeditionary forces occupied Rangoon in May 1824 and reached within 72 km of the capital at Ava. Peace was established in 1826 with the **Treaty of Yandabo signed between Government of Burma and Britishers after the First Anglo Burmese War**.

117. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

George Eden, earl of Auckland was the **Governor-General of India** from 1836 to 1842. He advocated for a policy which came to be known as **Forward Policy of Auckland**.

Option b is correct. The policy implied that the Company government in India itself had to take initiatives to protect the boundary of British India from a probable Russian attack. This objective was to be achieved **either through treaties with the neighbouring countries or by annexing them completely**.

The **Amir of Afghanistan, Dost Mohammed**, wanted British friendship but made it conditional on the British helping him to recover **Peshawar** from the **Sikhs**—a condition which the British government in India rejected. Dost Mohammed now turned to Russia and Persia for help. This prompted the British government to go ahead with the forward policy, and a **Tripartite Treaty (1838)** was entered into by the **British, the Sikhs, and Shah Shuja**.

118. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct: By the late 18th century the exploitability of peasantry in Maratha Empire was significantly increased due to increase in population, taxation, and prices of food grains. **There is abundant evidence of a strengthening hold on peasantry by non-cultivating privileged class i.e. state ministers, Deshmukhs, military officers with Saranjam, financiers and traders**, many of whom combined more than one function.

Statement 2 is correct: Shivaji actively searched for a new form of political expression rooted in Sanskrit tradition. He replaced Persian with Sanskrit as the language of diplomacy and appealed to Maratha families for allegiance **to fulfill the desire of creating a Hindu kingdom**. But Scholar argues that such steps were certainly a **rejection of an existing system of power** built on Islamic ideals, but it **does not appear to be a mark of hatred for that religion itself**.

119. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: John Lawrence (1864–69) started a **Policy of Masterly Inactivity**, which was a

reaction to the disasters of the First Afghan War (not Second Afghan War) and an outcome of practical common sense and an intimate knowledge of the frontier problem and of Afghan passion for independence. He believed that the **English should not interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan** and there was no necessity to keep an English representative at its court.

Statement 2 is correct: Lytton became the Viceroy of India in 1876. He started a new foreign policy of 'Proud Reserve', which was aimed at having scientific frontiers and safeguarding 'spheres of influence'. According to Lytton, the relations with Afghanistan could **no longer be left ambiguous**. Lytton proposed this policy to effect the **gradual disintegration and weakening of the Afghan power**.

120. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The most formidable province to emerge against Mughals were that of the Marathas.

Statement 1 is correct: Battle of Surat, also known as the Sack of Surat, was a land battle that took place on **January 5, 1664**, near the city of Surat, Gujarat, India between **Maratha ruler Shivaji and Inayat Khan, a Mughal captain**. The **Marathas defeated the Mughal force**, and sacked the city of Surat for six days.

Statement 2 is correct: The Treaty of Purandar was signed between **Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Raja Jai Singh (on behalf of Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb)**. The treaty was signed on **11th June, 1665**. When Shivaji realized that war with Mughal empire would only cause damage to empire and that his men would suffer heavy losses, he choose to make a treaty instead of living his men under the Mughals. Among the **key points of the treaty** was that **Shivaji was required to help the Mughals whenever and wherever required**.

Statement 3 is correct: Under the capable leadership of the Peshwas, the **Marathas uprooted the Mughal authority from Malwa and Gujarat** and established their rule. At one time they claimed the right to be the chief inheritors of the Mughal dominion.

121. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The Kalyana Mandapa, an open pavilion, was used for ceremonies involving the **symbolic marriage of the temple's divinity to his consort**. The most magnificent of the temples in this style are in **Hampi (Vijayanagar)**. **Vitthalaswamy and the Hazara Ramaswamy temples** are the best examples.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bharatanatyam is a dance of Tamil Nadu in southern India. It traces its origins back to the **Natyashastra (and not the Vijayanagar empire)**. But the empire promoted the dance and brought it back to glory.

Statement 3 is correct: Krishnadevaraya was not only a great monarch, soldier or statesman but also an **accomplished poet and scholar himself**. He had command over both

Sanskrit and Telugu, and wrote literature like **Jambavati-Kalyanam and Amuktamalyada**.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The **most common motif** used in the pillars of temples was the **horse (and not the elephant)**. Temple pillars often have engravings of charging horses or hippogryphs (yali) and other elements of Hindu mythology.

122. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

The **Vijayanagar administration system was centralized, elaborate and just**. The history of the rise and fall of the Vijayanagar Empire is primarily a history of constant wars and conflicts. It was natural that the administration of such a state would essentially be guided by military purposes and systems.

Statement 1 is incorrect: During the reign of Krishnadevaraya the **army was on salary, being paid every four months** rather than by the award of jagirs.

Statement 2 is correct: The **Vijayanagara had strong Military** which supported the Vijayanagara Empire in particular with regard to the empire's long-lasting rivalry with the Bahmani Sultanate. Besides a large standing army, the **Vijayanagara also maintained a navy, sited on the west coast**, in the time of Krishnadevaraya and which, according to Heeras Rayala, **assisted the Portuguese in their occupation of Goa**.

123. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Born in the Caspian Sea province of **Gilan in northern Iran**, **Mahmoud Gawan** was a man of letters and a **successful merchant plying the lucrative route** from the Persian Gulf port of Gombroun (presently Bandar Abbas) to the Konkan coast of India with cargos of silken fabrics, pearls, Arabian horses, etc, **for the Bahmani capital of Bidar** – where Persian culture was prevalent.

On one such visit at the age of 42, he was given the **title of "Malik-ut-Tujjar" (King of Traders) by Feroze Shah** and offered a post at the court. He stayed in India, and in the reigns of the subsequent kings, he steadily **rose in the administrative hierarchy** because of his efficient management, earning the titles **"Wakeel us-Sultana" and "Khwaja-e Jahan" or Prime Minister**.

He authored **several books such as "Riyaz al-Insha"** and built a magnificent college famous as **Madrassa Mahmud Gawan in Bidar**, where scholars from Iran, Iraq, and Arabia used to teach.

124. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: The **Iqtadari** was a unique type of land distribution and the administrative system that evolved **during the sultanate of Iltutmish**. The **Iqtas were transferable (and not non-transferrable)**, i.e., the holders of Iqtas-Iqtadars-were transferred from one region to another every three to four years. However, during the time of **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** the control of state over iqtas was diluted when iqtas became hereditary.

Statement 2 is correct: The institution of Wizarat was present in some form during the Delhi Sultanate. However, the position of Wazir had **lost its preeminent position during the period of the Delhi Sultanate**. Later the position of the wazir was **revived under the Mughals**.

Statement 3 is correct: Under the Mughal empire, the **subedar was head of the province** and responsible for **the maintenance of general law and order**. **Iqtadar** of the Sultanate period was used to **fulfil administrative and military duties**.



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

5.1. Previous Years Questions

- The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are the** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 - three main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent
 - three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of India can be classified
 - three main styles of Indian temple architecture
 - three main musical Gharanas prevalent in India
- Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]
 - Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
 - Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
 - Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
 - There is no material difference between the two
- Consider the following historical places:** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]
 - Ajanta Caves
 - Lepakshi Temple
 - Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

 - 1 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - None
- With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]
 - The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
 - The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
 - At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

 - 1 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
- With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs :** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

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

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

- 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2015]
 - Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar
 - Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli
 - Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
 - Varaha Image at Udayagiri
 - What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]
 - Both were built in the same period.
 - Both belong to the same religious denomination.
 - Both have rock-cut monuments

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

 - 1 and 2 only
 - 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - None of the statements given above is correct
 - Consider the following pairs:** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

Famous place	Region
1. Bodhgaya	Baghelkhand
2. Khajuraho	Bundelkhand
3. Shirdi	Vidarbha

4. Nasik (Nashik)	Malwa
5. Tirupati	Rayalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

9. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Ashoka? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- (a) Georg Bihler
- (b) James Prinsep
- (c) Max Muller
- (d) William Jones

10. Which of the following is/are famous for Sun temples? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

- 1. Arasavalli
- 2. Amarkantak
- 3. Omkareshwar

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. Building 'Kalyaana Mandapas' was a notable feature in the temple construction in the kingdom of [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- (a) Chalukya
- (b) Chandela
- (c) Rashtrakuta
- (d) Vijayanagara

12. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- (a) Kanganahalli
- (b) Sanchi
- (c) Shahbazgarhi
- (d) Sohgauna

13. Who among the following rulers advised his subjects through this inscription? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

"Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely."

- (a) Ashoka
- (b) Samundragupta
- (c) Harshavardhana
- (d) Krishanadeva Raya

14. The Prime Minister recently inaugurated the new Circuit House near Somanath Temple at Verval.

Which of the following statements are correct regarding Somnath Temple?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- 1. Somnath Temple is one of the Jyotirlinga shrines
- 2. A description of Somnath Temple was given by Al-Biruni.
- 3. Pran Pratistha of Somnath Temple (installation of the present-day temple) was done by President S. Radhakrishnan.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Practice Questions

5.2. Indus Valley Civilization

15. With reference to the town planning in Harappan civilization, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The Western part of Harappan settlements was known as citadel, and had important buildings.
- 2. The Drainage system was found only in larger cities and was absent in smaller settlements.
- 3. Houses with several storeys were found in Harappan cities

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

16. With reference to the difference in cultural and material life between Indus Valley Civilization and Rig Vedic age, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Indus Valley people worshipped mother goddess, trees and animals while Rig Vedic people worshipped Indra, Varuna, Agni, Soma, Aditi.
- 2. Polychrome pottery were not known to Harappan people but were known to Rig Vedic people.

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

17. With reference to the Harappan civilization, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. There are evidences of used well-fired pottery.
- 2. There are evidences of usage of cotton and wool.
- 3. There are evidences of usage of cosmetic products.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Consider the following statements regarding ornaments during Harappan period:

1. Ornaments like girdles, earrings and anklets were worn by both men and women.
2. Bead making factories were located in Chanhudaro and Lothal.

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

19. Consider the following pairs:

Harappan towns	Significance
1. Suktagandor	Bead making factories
2. Banawali	Radial streets and oval shaped Settlements
3. Daimabad	Indus city without a citadel

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

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

20. "The pottery of this period is generally referred to as Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). They were characterised by the black paint and highly lustrous finish and were generally used as luxury items. They have often been referred to as the highest level of pottery."

Identify the period associated with the above given information and select the correct answer:

- (a) Harappan period
- (b) Vedic times
- (c) Mauryan Period
- (d) Mesolithic period

21. With reference to the architecture during the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), consider the following statements:

1. The cities were marked with large monumental structures such as temples and palaces.
2. The towns were laid out in a rectangular grid pattern.

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

22. With reference to the pottery of Indus Valley Civilization (IVC), which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Painted ware pottery was more common than plain ware pottery in IVC.
2. The Indus Valley pottery consists mainly of very fine wheel-made wares.
3. Pottery for household purposes was mainly found in straight and angular shapes.
4. Polychrome pottery was rare in IVC.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

23. Consider the following statements with reference to the Indus Valley Civilization

1. Evidence of double storied buildings has been found in the Harappan civilization.
2. The people of Indus Valley Civilization practised agriculture along with pastoralism.

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

5.3. Buddhist and Jain Art Forms

24. With reference to the Buddhist site of Piprahwa, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is the location of the ancient city of Kapilavastu.
2. The stupa located here houses the remains of Buddha.

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

25. With reference to the Ajanta caves, consider the following statements:

1. It is located on the banks of Purna river.
2. The caves from Vakatakas period are dedicated to Hinayana Buddhism.
3. It also houses Sculpture of Mahaparinirvana of Buddha.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

26. Which one of the following statements regarding 'Udayagiri caves' is correct?

- These are Buddhist caves located in Junagadh district of Gujarat.
- Paintings in Udayagiri caves are more materialistic than spiritualistic.
- The sculpture of Varaha or Boar incarnation of the Vishnu is seen here.
- Kailasha Temple carved out of a monolith is situated in the front of these caves.

27. With reference to the Ellora caves, consider the following statements:

- Jain caves belonging to the Shwetambara sect are found here.
- Buddha sculpture in Vitarka Mudra has been found in these caves.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

28. With reference to the Mudras (symbolic gestures and postures) related to the Buddha, consider the following pairs:

Mudras	Characteristic
1. Uttarabodhi Mudra	It represents the offering, welcome, charity, giving, compassion and sincerity
2. Vitarka Mudra	It signifies teaching, discussion and intellectual argument
3. Vajra Mudra	It denotes fiery thunderbolt symbolizing air, water, fire, earth and metal

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

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

29. Which of the sculptures mentioned below are related to the Mathura School of art?

- Shiva shown through lingas and mukhalingas
- Sculpture of the Buddha surrounded by Padmapani and Vajrapani
- Headless sculpture of Kanishka
- Sculptures of early Jain Teerthankars

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

- 3 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

30. Consider the following statements with regard to Amravati School of Art:

- It was developed under the patronage of Satvahana rulers.
- It puts more emphasis on narrative art depicting life stories of Buddha and Jataka tales.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

31. With reference to the site of Somapura Mahavihara, which of the statements given below is/are correct?

- It has architectural works belonging to Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.
- It was built during the rule of Sena dynasty.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

32. With reference to the Buddhist site of Piprahwa, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- It is the location of the ancient city of Kapilavastu.
- The stupa located here houses the remains of Buddha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

33. With reference to the Hathigumpha inscriptions, consider the following statements:

- They throw light on the life of Rishabhadeva, the first tirthankara of Jains.
- They were developed during the reign of king Kharavela of Kalinga.
- They are located in the hills of Udayagiri and Khandagiri in Odisha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Sitagarha Hill, recently in the news, is located in which of the following states in India?

- Bihar
- Madhya Pradesh
- Jharkhand
- Andhra Pradesh

35. Which of the following statements regarding Buddhist literature is incorrect?

- Vinaya Pitaka covers the rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.
- The Jatakas contains stories from the previous birth of Buddha.
- Buddhacharita by Ashwaghosa is written in Sanskrit.
- The Tripitakas and the Jatakas are available in Pali only.

36. Consider the following statements regarding Jain literature:

- Jain Canonical literature is written in Prakrit.
- Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were famous writers related to Jainism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

37. Consider the following statements:

- No Jain texts discovered so is written in Sanskrit.
- Angas, Upangas and Parikramas are Jain texts written in Pali.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

38. With reference to Art and Architecture in ancient India, consider the following statements:

- The Mathura School flourished on the banks of the river Yamuna whereas the Amaravati School developed on the banks of Godavari River.
- The Mathura School was influenced by the stories and imageries on Buddhism and Hinduism whereas the Amaravati School was influence by Jainism only.
- The Mathura School showed a striking use of symbolism in the images whereas the Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

39. Which of the following features depict/show similarities between the Greek and

Roman styles of ancient Europe and the Gandhara School of Art in India?

- Depiction of ornaments
- Wavy hair texture

- Heavily pleated body-hugging garments
- Absence of Halo

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2, 3 and 4 only

5.4. Mauryan and Post Mauryan Architecture

40. With reference to the ancient inscriptions and edicts, consider the following statements:

- Mehrauli Inscription mentions the Ashoka's human approach in internal administration.
- Aihole Inscription mentions the defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulkeshin II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

41. Which of the following statements regarding edicts of Ashoka is incorrect?

- They were written on rocks and stone pillars.
- They give information about Ashoka's ideas.
- They were instrumental in spreading the ideas of Buddhism.
- They were written in Brahmi script only.

42. The typical pottery of the Mauryan period has been classified as

- Northern Black Polished ware
- Ochre coloured pottery
- Painted grey ware
- None of the above

43. What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?

- Both were built in the same period.
- Both belong to the same religious denomination.
- Both have rock-cut monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- 1 and 2 only
- 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- None of the statements given above is correct

44. In the context of Pallava temple architecture, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- The practice of rock-cut temples started under the reign of Rajasimha.
- Krishna's Butterball is a feature of the Group of Monuments at Mamallapuram.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

45. With reference to different pillar inscriptions of ancient India, consider the following statements:
1. The Mehrauli Inscription mentions Chandragupta's victory over enemies from Vanga.
 2. The Allahabad Pillar Inscription mentions the achievements of Samudragupta.
 3. In the Besnagar Pillar inscription, Kanishka describes himself as a worshipper of Vishnu.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
46. Which of the following statements given below is/are correct with reference to the difference between Ashokan Pillars and Achaemenian Pillars?
1. The shaft of the Ashokan pillars was monolithic, while that of Achaemenian pillars was made up of various pieces of stones.
 2. Achaemenian pillars were independently erected whereas Ashokan pillars were attached to state buildings.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
47. "A new school of sculpture developed during the Gupta period. It was characterized by the use of cream coloured sandstone and the use of metal. The sculptures of this school were immaculately dressed and lacked any form of nakedness."
- Which one of the following schools of sculpture matches the description given above?
- (a) Mathura
 - (b) Sarnath
 - (c) Gandhara
 - (d) Amravati
48. In which one of the following sources the name of Mauryan Emperor Ashoka is mentioned as Ashoka instead of 'Devanampriya' or 'Piyadasi'?
- (a) Kalinga Edicts.
 - (b) Minor rock edict near Maski.
 - (c) Kanganahalli Inscriptions.
 - (d) Arthashastra.
49. Which one of the following inscriptions mentions about the defeat of Harshvardhana by Pulakesin II and the victory of Chalukyas over Pallavas?
- (a) Hathigumpha Inscription
 - (b) Kalsi Inscription
 - (c) Mehrauli Inscription
 - (d) Aihole Inscription
50. With reference to the site of Somapura Mahavihara, which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. It has architectural works belonging to Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism.
 2. It was built during the rule of Sena dynasty.
- 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
51. Consider the following statements regarding Sena school of architecture in East India:
1. The University of Odantapuri was built under the Sena dynasty.
 2. The buildings had a sloping roof.
 3. They mainly used terracotta bricks.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 3 only
52. Which of the following features were prevalent in Mauryan style of architecture?
1. Iron as the principal building material in palaces
 2. Usage of unburnt bricks to build core of Stupa
 3. Inscription on pillars as a symbol of the State
 4. Decorative gateways of the caves
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
53. Which of the following is incorrect with reference to the Gupta Architecture:
- (a) Guptas patronized Buddhist cave buildings along with Hindu temples.
 - (b) The use of mural paintings on the walls of the caves was a major feature in the Gupta period.
 - (c) The inscription on pillars as a symbol to commemorate battle victories was introduced in this period.
 - (d) Udayagiri Caves in Madhya Pradesh were built during the Gupta period.
54. Consider the following statements:
1. Maski inscription was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka instead of Devanampriya or Priyadarshi.
 2. Aihole inscription records the victory of Pulakesin II against Harshavardhana, the ruler of Northern India.
 3. Major rock edict 13 accounts the victory of Ashoka over Kalinga.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following is not a prominent feature of 'Nataraja' Sculpture during Ancient India?

- (a) Shiva is the central figure who is dancing on the figure of a small dwarf.
- (b) The Nataraja is surrounded by a nimbus of glowing lights.
- (c) The matted and flowing hair locks of the central figure represent the flow of wind.
- (d) Upper right hand holds the drum which signifies the sound of creation.

56. Which among the following famous sculptures are found at the Ajanta caves?

- 1. Mahaparinirvana of Buddha
- 2. Naga King and his consort
- 3. Raavan ki Khai

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

57. Consider the following pairs:

Prominent Sculpture	Period/Patronage
1. Sultanganj Buddha:	Gupta Period
2. Anantashayana Vishnu (Shore temple):	Pallavas
3. Boar incarnation (Udayagiri caves):	Mauryas

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

5.5. Indian Temple Architecture

58. With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Panchayatan' refers to

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

59. Consider the following statements in context of evolution of temple architecture in ancient India:

- 1. In the first stage of development, temples had a covered ambulatory passageway around garbhagriha.

- 2. In the second stage of development, temples had tall shikharas.
- 3. In the third stage of development, temples were constructed based on panchayatan style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

60. Which of the following is correct regarding Nagara style of temple architecture?

- (a) It was popular in Central and Southern India.
- (b) Latina, Phamsana and Valabhi style are its three subtypes based on the shikharas.
- (c) A pyramidal structure called Vimana is used at the top of the temple.
- (d) Presence of water tank and elaborate boundary walls around temple is an important feature of this style.

61. Which reference to temple architecture in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. In Odisha School, mandapa and shikhara were known as jagmohan and deul respectively.
- 2. The theme of Solanki School was largely erotic in nature.
- 3. Khajuraho School of temple architecture was also known as maru-gujara style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

62. Which of the following are the features of Brihadi swara temple architecture in South India?

- 1. Pyramidal multi-storeyed vimana
- 2. Two large gopurams
- 3. Octagonal dome-shaped stupika
- 4. Murals on boundary walls

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

63. In the context of Nayaka school of temple architecture, the term Prakarms denotes

- (a) Huge corridors around the garbhagriha
- (b) Large gopurams at the entrance
- (c) Intricate carvings on the walls
- (d) Murals on the shikharas

64. With reference to the Group of Monuments at Pattadakal, consider the following statements:

- 1. They were built in the Vesara style of temple architecture.
- 2. Virupaksha Temple is located in Pattadakal.

3. They only have Hindu temples with no presence of any other religious monuments.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

65. With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?

- (a) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubaneswar
(b) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli
(c) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
(d) Varaha Image at Udayagiri

66. Which of the following is/are the features of the Vijayanagara school of temple architecture?

1. Secular buildings were introduced inside the temple premises.
2. Indo-Islamic influence on the architecture.
3. Gopurams were built on all sides of the complex.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

67. In the context of the Hoysala temple architecture, which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. There are known for minimal iconography on the walls of the temples.
2. It used black granite as the primary building material.

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

68. With reference to Modhera Sun Temple, recently seen in the news, consider the following statements:

1. It was built during the rule of Solanki dynasty.
2. The temple has a stepped tank with small shrines on its sides and corners.

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

69. Which of the following are the features of "Nagara School of Temple Architecture"?

1. Presence of assembly halls in front of the principal shrine.
2. Water tanks or reservoirs present in the temple premises.

3. Temples were surrounded by high boundary walls.

4. Images of the river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna outside the garbhagriha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

70. Consider the following pairs:

Types of Shikharas	Features
1. Rekha-prasad	It is square at the base and the walls curve inward to a point on the top.
2. Phamsana	It has a rectangular base with the roof rising into vaulted chambers.
3. Valabhi	It has a broad base, short in height and slopes upwards in a straight line.

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

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

71. Which one of the following schools of temple architecture has the presence of step-tank, known as suryakund in the proximity of the temple?

- (a) Khajuraho School of Temple Architecture
(b) Solanki School of Temple Architecture
(c) Odisha School of Temple Architecture
(d) Pallava School of Temple Architecture

72. Which of the following statements about "Hoysala temple architecture" are correct?

1. In this temple architecture, multiple shrines were built around a central pillared hall.
2. Massive emphasis was laid on the decoration of the temple through sculptures.
3. The temples were built on an upraised platform known as Jagati.
4. The concept of secular buildings inside the temple was introduced in this architecture.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

73. With reference to the Indian art and culture, consider the following pairs:

Sculptures	Location/Site
1. Descent of the Ganges	Mahabalipuram
2. Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha	Sarnath
3. Trimurti Sadasiva	Elephanta caves

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

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

74. Consider the following statements regarding the architecture of Sena rulers:

- The buildings had a curve or sloping roof popularly known as "Bangla roof".
- Temple pillars had a mythical creature Yali engraved in them.
- The figures were unique in their highly lustrous finish.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

75. "It is a Jaina cave with intricate sculptures of Bahubali, Parshvanatha and Mahavira with a symbolic display of other Tirthankaras. Bahubali is standing in Kayotsarga meditating posture. Parshvanatha is shown with the five-headed cobra hood. The relief of Mahavira is found sitting on a lion throne."

This scene is found in which of the following cave architecture in our country?

- (a) Mandapeshwar Caves
(b) Ellora Caves
(c) Badami Cave Temples
(d) Junagadh Caves

76. In the context of the cultural history of India, 'Sarvatobhadra' is a type of

- (a) Folk Dance
(b) Painting
(c) Temple
(d) Literature

77. Consider the following statements:

- Murugan Temple situated in Australia is a famous temple of Hindus.
- Prambanan is a Hindu temple in Cambodia is dedicated to Lord Shiva, Brahma and Vishnu.
- Radha Madhav Dham is the largest Hindu temple in North America.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

78. In context of temple Architecture, the term 'Prakarm' refers to-

- (a) Entrance to the temple
(b) Mount or vehicle of the main deity
(c) Outer part around the temple sanctum.
(d) Cubicle housing the deity of the temple

79. Consider the following statements:

- The sculpture of Dwaarpal and Mithun at the entrance of the garbhagriha is the exclusive feature of Kalinga School of temple architecture.
- The toranas as a form of entrance gateway was an exclusive feature of Buddhist Stupa architecture.

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

80. Which of the following are part of Vijayanagara Architecture?

- Building of 'Lotus Mahal'
- Kalyana Mandapas
- Mahanavami dibba
- Raya gopuram or Royal gateways

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

81. With reference to art and architecture during ancient India, consider the following pairs:

Prominent Temple/ Sculpture	Region/State
1. Dashavatar temple:	Uttar Pradesh
2. Palitana temples:	Gujarat
3. Udayagiri-Khandagiri caves	Madhya Pradesh

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

82. With reference to the mythology of India, consider the following statements about 'Yakshas':

- Yaksha worship coexisted with the priest-conducted sacrifices of the Vedic period.

2. Sculptures of yakshas were among the earliest of deities to be depicted.

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

83. Consider the following statements with reference to the Khajuraho temple complex:

1. The temples of Khajuraho were built by the Chandela Kings in the tenth century.
2. Khajuraho's temples are also known for their extensive erotic sculptures.
3. Temples at Khajuraho are devoted to the both Hindu and Jain gods.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

84. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I Types of Shikharas in Nagara style of temples	List II Description
1. Rekha-prasad	They were square at the base and the walls curve inward to a point on the top
2. Valabhi	They had a broader base and were shorter in height than latina
3. Phamsana	They had a rectangular base with the roof rising into vaulted chambers

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5.6. Indo-Islamic Architecture

85. Which of the following element(s) is/are common in both Mughal and Delhi Sultanate style of architecture?

1. Pietra dura ornamentation
2. Use of red sandstone
3. Charbagh garden style

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

86. In the context of the medieval Indian architecture, consider the following statements:

1. Trabeate style of architecture is characterized by the use of shikhara.
2. Stone was the primary building material in Arcuate style of architecture.

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

87. With respect to Imperial Style of architecture, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Khilji dynasty was famous, mostly for remodeling of the existing Hindu structures.
2. Batter was a style of using sloping walls which increased strength of the structures.
3. Double dome technique was introduced by Lodhi dynasty.

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

88. With respect to Provincial Style of architecture, which of the following school is known for its environmental adaptations such as large windows, use of baulis and arched pavilions?

- (a) Bengal School
(b) Jaunpur School
(c) Malwa School
(d) Bijapur School

89. With respect to Bijapur School of architecture, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Use of 3-arched facade was unique feature of this school.
2. It was known for its ceilings which were made without any apparent support.
3. Char Minar is the most prominent structure of this school.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

90. With respect to Salim Chisti's tomb, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It is inside the imperial complex of Fatehpur Sikri.
2. It has arabesque patterns with inscriptions of Quranic verses on the walls.
3. Jahangir redeveloped it and clad it extensively in white Makrana marble.

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

91. Which of the following monuments/structures were built during Shah Jahan's reign?

- 1. Jama Masjid in Delhi
- 2. Takht-i-Tawus
- 3. Moti Masjid in Agra
- 4. Diwan-i-Am in Red Fort

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

92. Consider the following pairs regarding Indo-Saracenic architecture:

Techniques/ Methods	Features
1. Pietra-dura technique	In this technique, inscriptions appear to be closer than they really are.
2. Arabesque method	In this method, geometrical vegetal ornamentation is used for decoration.
3. Foreshortening technique	In this technique, inlay of precious-coloured stones and gems into the walls are done.

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

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

93. Consider the following statements:

- 1. They used the concept of hanging balcony also known as jharokha.
- 2. The cornices were built in the shape of an arch such that the shadow took the shape of a bow.

The above statements are associated with which one of the following styles of medieval period architecture?

- (a) Mughal Architecture
- (b) Kashmiri Architecture
- (c) Rajput Architecture
- (d) Awadh Architecture

94. "The principal feature of the constructions during his reign was the use of red sandstone. He also

introduced the use of 'Tudor arch' (four centred arch). He had built a new capital city which has been described as a "frozen moment in history" as the buildings here represent a unique blend of Hindu and Persian styles."

Identify the personality mentioned in the paragraph given above:

- (a) Sher Shah Suri
- (b) Feroz Shah Tughlaq
- (c) Shah Jahan
- (d) Akbar

95. Consider the following statements regarding Mughal Architecture in India:

- 1. Salim Chishti's tomb built during Akbar's reign is famous for its beautiful Jaali work in white marble.
- 2. During Jahangir's reign, red sandstone was replaced by white marble in building material.
- 3. Mughal architecture reached its climax under the reign of Aurangzeb.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

96. Consider the following pairs regarding "Provincial Schools of Architecture":

Regional School	Unique Features
1. Jaunpur School	Use of different coloured stones and marbles along with large windows in the building.
2. Malwa School	Use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in the centre of the prayer hall.
3. Bijapur School	Use of three-arched facade and bulbous dome and were almost spherical with a narrow neck.

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

97. Which of the following is correct with reference to the Bengal School of Architecture:

- (a) The ceilings of buildings were without any apparent support.
- (b) It was Patronized by the Sharqi rulers.
- (c) This architecture was characterized by its use of bricks and black marble.
- (d) The buildings had large windows, stylised arches and pillars.

98. Consider the following statements regarding Malwa School of Architecture:

1. The most prominent feature of the buildings was the use of different colored stones and marbles.
2. 'Baulis' or artificial reservoirs were constructed in the premises of the buildings for storage of water.
3. It was one of the finest specimens of environmental adaptation of the period due to usage of techniques of keeping buildings cool during harsh summer heat.
4. The majority of the material used in the construction of the buildings were imported from Afghanistan and present-day Iran.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

99. Consider the following statements with reference to the Delhi sultanate Architecture:

1. Buildings and ceilings were not plastered.
2. Turkish rulers of Delhi utilized the services of the local Indian craftsmen to create indigenous architecture.
3. Quwwatul Islam Mosque at Kashmir and the Atala Mosque of Jaunpur were built during this period.
4. During slave dynasty of Delhi sultanate period, many of the constructions were remodeling's of the existing Hindu structures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. This method was used for decoration. It meant the use of geometrical vegetal ornamentation. It was characterized by a continuous stem which split regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems. The secondary stems, in turn, split again or returned to merge with the main stem creating a decorative pattern.

The above passage describes which of the following method of Architecture?

- (a) Charbagh style
- (b) Arabesque style
- (c) Arcuate Style
- (d) Trabeate Style

5.7. Indo-Saracenic Architecture/ Contemporary Architecture

101. "In Iberian style of architecture, brick was the main material for construction of buildings and wood was used for roofs and stairs."

Which one of the following colonial powers brought with them the Iberian style of architecture in India?

- (a) French
- (b) Britishers
- (c) Portuguese
- (d) Dutch

102. Consider the following statements:

1. Laurie Baker was responsible for the revolutionized mass housing concept in Kerala.
2. He designed the city of Chandigarh in a planned manner reflecting his French design.
3. His construction style included environment-friendly buildings by using locally available material.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

103. Consider the following pairs:

Famous Buildings/ Monuments	Style of Architecture
1. Victoria Memorial of Kolkata	Neo-Roman style
2. Supreme Court of India Building	Indo-Gothic style
3. St. Paul's Church, Diu	Baroque style

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

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

104. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Indo-Gothic style of Architecture?

- (a) It can be found in building constructed post-1911 in India.
- (b) The walls were thicker than found in the Indo-Islamic constructions.
- (c) It was a unique blend of Indian, Persian and Gothic styles of architecture.
- (d) It is characterized by walls without windows.



SOLUTIONS

5.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Three main styles of **temple architecture** are the Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style and the Vesara or Mixed style.

2. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Chaitya was a **rectangular prayer** hall with a stupa placed in the center, the purpose was prayer and discussions.

Viharas on the other hand are constructions built in order to provide resting places for the monks. Viharas did not have stupas.

3. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 1 is correct. A mural is any piece of artwork painted or applied directly on a wall, ceiling or other permanent surfaces. The early mural paintings may be assumed to be the prototypes of the carved and painted picture galleries of the subsequent periods of the Buddhist art, such as in the painted **cave temples of Ajanta situated in Maharashtra State near Aurangabad**. The subject matter of these paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist, excepting decorative patterns on the ceilings and the pillars. They are mostly associated with the Jatakas, collection of stories, recording the previous births of the Lord Buddha.

Option 2 is correct. The temples at Lepakshi are the location of mural paintings of the Vijayanagara kings. **The Veerabhadra temple at Lepakshi is known for its architecture and mural paintings.** The mural paintings on the walls and roof of the mandapas of the Veerabhadra temple helps one in understanding the cultural practices, the religious beliefs and the popular mythological stories of the 16th century Rayalaseema region.

Option 3 is incorrect. **Mural paintings are not found in the Sanchi Stupa.** Sanchi Stupa is a UNESCO World heritage site located in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. The stupa comprises of a semi-spherical dome, circumambulatory pathways called Pradakshinapatha along with pillared structured gateways called Toranas, also the most evocative in a Stupa's architectural style. These Toranas have Jataka stories which narrate previous births of Buddha, and narrative depiction of several of Buddha's life events.

4. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statements 1 and 2 both are incorrect. Not Badami, **Barabar** caves are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in

India.

Barabar caves were built by King Ashoka.

Statement 3 is correct. **Buddhist, Jain and Hindu** mythology are represented at Ellora caves.

5. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched.



Fig: Cave 26, Ajanata caves depicting Mahaparinirvana

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. A huge image of Varaha Avatar of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock is found in Mamallapuram, not Mount Abu.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Arjuna's Penance is one of the magnificent monuments of Mahabalipuram. This wonderful bas air relief dates back to the mid-seventh century.

6. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar	11th century CE
Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauri	3rd century CE
Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram	7th century CE
Varaha Image at Udayagiri	5th century CE

7. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statements 1 and 2 both are incorrect. Ajanta caves date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE.

Most of the monuments at Mahabalipuram are attributed to 7th century.

The caves at Ajanta are dedicated to Buddhist religion. While, the temples at Mahabalipuram belong to Hindu religion.

Statement 3 is correct. The Caves in Ajanta are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE.

Mahabalipuram group of monuments there consists of rock-cut cave temples, monolithic temples, bas-relief sculptures, and structural temples as well as the excavated remains of temples.

8. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Bodhgaya is in Bihar and Baghelkhand is a region shared by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Khajuraho was built by Chandela dynasty in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Shirdi is in Ahmednagar district, not in Vidharba region.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Malwa, is a region of west-central India, comprising a large portion of western and central Madhya Pradesh state and parts of southeastern Rajasthan. Nasik is in Maharashtra

Pair 5 is correctly matched. Rayalaseema is a geographic region in Andhra Pradesh. It comprises four southern districts of the state namely, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool. Tirupati is located in Chittoor district.

9. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

In 1838, James Prinsep, the English Indologist, completed deciphering Ashokan inscriptions and restored Ashoka to his rightful place in history. In addition to deciphering Brahmi, Prinsep also deciphered the 'Kharosthi' script, an ancient script used in the North-Western regions of India to write Sanskrit and Prakrit. For this, he used the coins of the Indo-Greek kings that had ruled Punjab. These coins had the names of the rulers written in Greek on one side and in Kharosthi on the other.

These edicts were deciphered by British archaeologist and historian James Prinsep in the 19th century.

10. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

The Ancient Hindu Temple of Sun God - "Lord Suryanaryana Swamy Temple" located at Arasavalli in Srikakulam Town, Andhra Pradesh, India.

Sri Omkareshwar Temple in Mysore is dedicated to Lord Shiva.

11. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The chief characteristics of the Vijayanagara architecture were the construction of tall Raya Gopurams or gateways and the Kalyaana Mandapas with carved pillars in the temple premises.

Kalyaana Mandapas were halls used for marriage or other ceremonies.

12. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Kanaganahalli in Karnataka is the site with an inscription in Brahmi script reading Ranyo Ashoka and a sculpture of King Ashoka. It is the only site with stone portrait of King Ashoka.

13. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Major Rock Edict XII of Ashoka:

Whoever praises his own religion, due to excessive devotion, and condemns others with the thought "Let me glorify my own religion," only harms his own religion.

14. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Located at Veraval in the western coast of Gujarat, the Somnath Temple is believed to be the first among the 12 jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva. The site, which was part of the erstwhile princely state of Junagadh, was also connected to Lord Krishna. The political history of the shrine is traced back to a thousand years when in 1024 CE, during the reign of the Chalukya king Bhima I it was attacked by Turkik ruler Mahmud of Ghazni.

Statement 2 is correct. A description of the temple by Al-Biruni, an Arab traveller, was so glowing that it prompted a visit in 1024 by Mahmud of Ghazni.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The later sources of history account for several desecrations by Muslims invaders during eleventh to eighteen century A.D. The temple was rebuilt every time with the reconstructive spirit of the people. The modern temple was reconstructed with the resolve of Sardar Patel who visited the ruins of Somnath temple on November 13 1947. Then President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, did the Pran-Pratistha at the existing temple on 11 May 1951.

5.2. Indus Valley Civilization

15. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Cities in the Harappan Civilisation were divided in two parts: the western part, known as the citadel, was smaller and higher, and it had important buildings, and the eastern part was known as the lower town, was larger and lower.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Drainage system were not unique to the larger cities but were found in smaller settlements as well.

Statement 3 is correct. The cities of Indus Valley Civilisation had houses with one or two storeys as some houses had remains of staircases to reach a second storey or roof. Those houses had separate bathing areas

and rooms built around a courtyard, and some also had wells.

Knowledge Base: Architecture of Harappan civilization- The towns were surrounded by strong walls made of baked bricks. The Great Bath built in the citadel area of Mohenjo-Daro had rooms on all sides. The drains were laid in straight lines, had gentle slopes for easy flow of water, were covered, and had inspection holes for cleaning.

16. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct.

Harappans worshipped trees and mother goddess. The picture of diety was represented on a seal in the Pipla tree. Animals were also worshipped in Harappan times like the one horned animal unicorn. Similarly, the animals surrounding Pashupati Mahadeva indicating that these were worshipped.

Rig Vedic people personified natural forces and looked upon them as living beings to whom they gave human and animal attributes. The most important divinity was Indra. They also worshipped Agni, Varuna, Aditi, Soma.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Polychrome pottery were known to Harappans but were rare and mainly comprised small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, green, rarely white and yellow. The Rig Vedic people used painted grey ware pottery.

Knowledge Base: In Harappan civilization, Plain pottery was more common than Painted ware. It was generally of red clay with or without a fine red or grey slip.

In Harappan civilization, Gods were not placed in temples. Harappans believed in ghosts and evil forces as large number of amulets were found.

17. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Harappans used diverse variety of pottery for daily use. They used well-fired pottery. Their potteries have deep red slip and black paintings.

Statement 2 is correct. It is evident from the discovery of a large number of spindles and spindle whorls in the houses of the Indus Valley that spinning of cotton and wool was very common.

Statement 3 is correct. From the archeological findings, we found different hairstyles were in vogue and wearing of a beard was popular among them. Cinnabar were used as cosmetic and face-paint, lipstick, collyrium were also known to them.

18. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Harappans used a large variety of materials, from precious metals and gemstones to bones and even baked clay, to make ornaments. Both men and women wore ornaments like necklaces, fillets, armlets and finger rings. Girdles, earrings and anklets were worn only by women.

Statement 2 is correct. Beads made from carnelian, amethyst, quartz, steatite, etc. were quite popular and were produced on a large scale, as is evident from the factories discovered in Chanhudaro and Lothal.

19. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

Suktagandor is the western most site of IVC, located in Pakistan. Its significance: Bangles of clay have been found here. Along with the typical "citadel" and "lower town", there is a massive fortification wall of semi-dressed stones.

Pair 2 is correctly matched.

Banawali in Haryana is on the bank of dried-up Saraswati river. Toy plough, barley grains, lapis lazuli, fire altars, etc. have been found here. It was an oval shaped settlement and probably the only city with radial streets. Pair 3 is incorrectly matched.

Daimabad (Maharashtra) is the southernmost site of IVC. Bronze sculptures including a Bronze Chariot has been discovered here.

Chanhudaro (Lancashire of India), located in present day Pakistan, is the only Indus city without a citadel.

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect. The painted pottery of Harappan civilisation is known as Red and Black Pottery as it used red colour to paint the background and glossy black paint was used to draw designs and figures on the red background.

Option b is incorrect. The most famous pottery from the ancient period is the Painted Grey Ware pottery, which is typically grey in colour and was related to Vedic period (1000-600 BC).

Option c is correct. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) pottery belongs to Mauryan period. They were characterised by the black paint and highly lustrous finish and were generally used as luxury items. They have often been referred to as the highest level of pottery.

Option d is incorrect. Mesolithic pottery includes broad-mouthed jars, small lota-like pots, large shallow basins, smaller and deeper basins, and bowls in a range of sizes. There are also a few miniature vessels types which might have been used for ritual purposes.

21. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The city was divided into two parts—An upraised citadel and the lower-part of the city. An upraised citadel in the western part was used for constructing buildings of large dimensions, such as granaries, administrative buildings, pillared halls and courtyard. Some of the buildings in the citadel might have been the residence of the rulers and aristocrats. However,

Indus Valley Civilisation sites do not have large monumental structures such as temples or palaces for rulers unlike Egyptian and Mesopotamian Civilisation. The granaries were intelligently designed with strategic air ducts and raised platforms which helped in storage of grains and protecting them from pests.

Statement 2 is correct: The towns were laid out in a rectangular grid pattern. The roads ran in north-south and east-west direction and cut each other at right angles.

22. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Plain pottery is more common than painted ware. Plain pottery is generally of red clay, with or without a fine red or grey slip. It includes knobbed ware, ornamented with rows of knobs.

Statement 2 is correct. The Indus Valley pottery consists chiefly of very fine wheel-made wares, very few being hand-made.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Pottery for household purposes is found in as many shapes and sizes as could be conceived of for daily practical use. However, **straight and angular shapes are an exception and were not used**, instead graceful curves was the rule.

Statement 4 is correct. Polychrome pottery is rare and mainly comprises small vases decorated with geometric patterns in red, black, and green, rarely white and yellow.

23. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: In the lower part of the city, small one- roomed houses have been found which might have been used as quarters by the working-class people. **Some of the houses have stairs** which indicate they **might have been double storied**. Mostly buildings have private wells and properly ventilated bathrooms.

Statement 2 is correct: The Harappans practised agriculture along with pastoralism. Harappans used of a variety of food crops. They grew wheat, barley, grams, lentil, linseed and mustard as winter crop and Bajra, Ragi, Jowar, sesamum and cotton as summer crop.

Pastoral nomadism was an important ingredient of the economy. They tended herds of sheep, goat and cattle.

5.3. Buddhist and Jain Art Forms

24. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Buddhist site of Piprahwa is one of the sites that is directly related to the early life of Buddha. It is the location of the ancient city of Kapilavastu, which is the **native town of Buddha**.

Statement 2 is correct. According to Pali texts and ancient Buddhist traditions, **It is site of one of eight stupas constructed over the remains of Buddha**. One of the earliest relic caskets with pre Mauryan Brahmi inscriptions is also found here.

25. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ajanta caves are a series of rock-cut caves in the Sahyadri ranges on the banks of Waghora river near Aurangabad, Maharashtra. These caves were constructed between the 2nd century BC to 6th century AD. It comprises 29 caves of which 25 were used as Viharas or residential caves while 4 were used as Chaitya or prayer hall.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Ajanta caves were constructed in two phases: The caves of the **first phase** are classified under the early **Hinayana Buddhism**, which grew under the **Satavahana patronage** and the **second phase**, attributed to the theistic **Mahayana tradition**, flourished mostly **under the rule of Vakataka king Harisena**. Of the 29 caves, 5 were developed during the Hinayana phase while the remaining during the Mahayana phase of Buddhism.

Statement 3 is correct: Sculpture of Mahaparinirvana of Buddha has been found in Cave no-26 of Ajanta caves. This massive sculpture is 24 feet long and nine feet tall. **It is themed on the passing away of the Buddha.** In this sculpture, the Buddha is reclining on his right side and behind him are two sala trees. On the base of the sculpture are shown his begging bowl, water pitcher and walking stick. Ananda and other disciples are shown sitting in mourning. Sculpted on top are celestials who are rejoicing because of the Buddha's arrival in heaven.

26. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Junagadh Caves are Buddhist caves located in Junagadh district of Gujarat. A unique feature of the Junagadh caves is the presence of a 30-50 ft high citadel known as "Upar Kot" in front of the prayer hall.

Option b is incorrect. Paintings in **Bagh caves** are more materialistic than spiritualistic. Located on the bank of Baghni River in Madhya Pradesh, it is a group of nine Buddhist caves developed around 5th-6th century AD.

Option c is correct. Udayagiri caves (not to be confused with Udayagiri-Khandagiri Caves in Odisha) is **located in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh**. Created in early 5th century AD under the patronage of Chandragupta II, it is famous for having numerous sculptures on the hill walls. **The sculpture of Varaha or Boar incarnation of the Vishnu is notable.** The caves have one of the earliest Hindu sculptures.

Option d is incorrect. Kailasha Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva is situated at **Ellora caves**. It was developed under the patronage of Rashtrakutas king Krishna I and was carved out of a monolith, and even has a courtyard.

27. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Ellora cave is one of the largest rock-cut monastery-temple cave complexes in the world, featuring Hindu, Buddhist and Jain monuments. It is located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Cave Number 30-34 in Ellora belong to the Jains. Jagannatha Sabha is the group of five Jain cave temples in the Ellora complex were built in the 9th century by the Rashtrakuta rulers. All the Jain caves belong to the Digambara sect and illustrate their philosophy and tradition.

Statement 2 is correct: The Buddhist caves in the Ellora consist of viharas or monasteries that include living quarters, sleeping quarters, kitchen etc for the monks. Vishvakarma cave (cave no-10) is the most famous cluster of carved halls. It is also known as the Carpenter's cave or Sutar ka jhopda. **Buddha sculpture seated in the position of Vitarka mudra or Vyakhyana mudra signifies teaching, discussion and intellectual argument, discovered in the Vishwakarma cave of the complex.**

28. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Buddha mudra is the gesture performed by the hands of Buddha image. This gesture describes one of the most important moments in the Buddha's life.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Uttarabodhi Mudra denotes the supreme enlightenment through connecting oneself with divine universal energy. It is performed with the help of both the hands, which are placed at the heart with the index fingers touching and pointing upwards and the remaining fingers intertwined. This mudra is known for charging one with energy. It symbolises perfection. **Varada Mudra represents the offering, welcome, charity, giving, compassion and sincerity.**

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Vitarka mudra signifies teaching, discussion and intellectual argument. It is performed by joining the tips of the thumb and the index fingers together while keeping the other fingers straight, which is just like the Abhaya Mudra and Varada Mudra but in this mudra the thumbs touch the index fingers. **It signifies the discussion and transmission of the teachings of the Buddha.** The circle performed by the thumb and index figure maintains the constant flow of energy, as there is no beginning or end, only perfection.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Vajra mudra denotes the fiery thunderbolt that symbolises the five elements- air, water, fire, earth, and metal. It is performed with the help of the right fist and left forefinger, which is placed by enclosing the erect forefinger of the left hand in the right fist with the tip of the right forefinger touching the tip of the left forefinger. **This mudra signifies the importance of knowledge or supreme wisdom. Knowledge is represented by the forefinger and the fist of the right hand protects it.**

29. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Mathura school of art produced sculptures associated with all the three religions of that time – **Buddhism, Jainism and Hinduism** – as well as **portraits of kings** like the headless sculpture of Kanishka, the Kushan king and images of Yakshas and Yakshinis.

Statement 1 is correct. From Hinduism, images of Vaishanava (mainly Vishnu and his various forms) and **Shaiva (mainly through lingas and mukhalingas)** are found in the **Mathura school**.

This school also makes a striking use of **symbolism** in the images, since the Hindu gods, Vishnu and Shiva, were represented using their avayudhas (weapons).

Statement 2 is correct. In Mathura School of art, **Buddha is shown to be surrounded by two Boddhisattvas – Padmapani holding a lotus and Vajrapani holding a thunderbolt.**

Buddha with the two Boddhisattvas

In the Mathura school, we find that the images of Buddha were modelled on the lines of earlier Yaksha images found during the Mauryan period.

Also, the halo around the head of Buddha is larger than in Gandhara School and is decorated with geometrical patterns.

Statement 3 is correct. The headless sculpture of Kushana ruler, Kanishka, found in Mathura, is said to have belonged to the Mathura School of art.

Along with Gandhara School, the Kushana rulers also patronized the Mathura School of art.

Headless Kanishka sculpture

Statement 4 is correct. Mathura school also produced artworks associated with Jainism, for instance, **images of the early Jain Teerthankars are found from Mathura.**

30. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Amravati School of art developed in the Krishna-Godavari lower valley, in and around Amravati and Nagarjunakonda, **under the patronage of Satvahana rulers.**

It was developed indigenously and was not influenced by external cultures.

Statement 2 is correct. While the Gandhara and Mathura schools focused on single images, **Amravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images or narrative art.** Since the sculptures are generally part of a narrative art, there is **less emphasis on the individual features of Buddha.** The sculptures from Amravati School generally **depict life stories of Buddha and the Jataka tales**, i.e. previous lives of Buddha in both human and animal form.

31. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Somapura Mahavihara is the 8th century Buddhist monastery located in north-western Bangladesh. It was an important intellectual centre that was **occupied alternately by Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus.** There is a **Jain chaturmukhar structure**, which displays the artistic and religious influences of the monastery's three main residential groups: images of Jain deities abound on its main walls, and Buddhist terra-cotta

artwork and sacred Hindu sculptures are found on its base walls.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The monument was built by second Pala king Dharmapala. Each side of the monastery measures some 900 feet (270 metres) in length and is composed of monks' cells; the structure holds more than 170 such cells and 92 altars of worship. Within the walls is a courtyard containing the remains of a traditional Buddhist stupa. In 1985 the monastery was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

32. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Buddhist site of Piprahwa is one of the sites that is directly related to the early life of Buddha. It is the location of the ancient city of Kapilavastu, which is the native town of Buddha.

Statement 2 is correct. According to Pali texts and ancient Buddhist traditions, it is site of one of eight stupas constructed over the remains of Buddha. One of the earliest relic caskets with pre Mauryan Brahmi inscriptions is also found here.

33. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Hathigumpha inscriptions are the historical records of the events in the king Kharavela's reign. It throws light not only on political episodes, but also on religious, cultural and social condition of Kalinga during that period.

Statement 2 is correct. They were developed during the rule of king Kharavela of Kalinga, in 2nd century B.C. to 1st century C.E. It is presented in Kavya style, and in the language Brahmi. The Hatigumpha Inscription is like the history of Kharavela as a king, a conqueror, a patron of culture and a champion of Jainism.

Statement 3 is correct. The inscriptions are located in the hills of Udayagiri and Khandagiri near Bhubaneswar. The hills are famous since ancient times as the Kumari Parvata and the Kumara Parvata respectively for their religious sanctity. According to Jaina tradition, Mahavira Jina came to the Kumari hill from where he preached his doctrines. Since then, the hill has become sacred centre of Jainism.

34. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Sitagarha Hill is located 15 Km from Hazaribagh in Jharkhand and has been declared as a major Buddhist site after it was examined by Archaeological Survey of India.

35. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is incorrect.

Option a is correct. Vinaya Pitaka contains rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.

Option b is correct. The Jatakas are the best example of Buddhist non-canonical literature. It is a compilation of the stories from the previous births of Buddha as well as the stories of the Bodhisattva or the (future) would-be Buddha.

Option c is correct. Buddhacharita is a great epic written by Ashwaghosha in 78 A.D. It is an example of Buddhist literature in Sanskrit.

Option d is incorrect. While all the Canonical Buddhist literature, that constitutes the three Tripitakas, is in Pali, Jatakas are available in both Sanskrit and Pali. Although Jataka stories propagate Buddhist religious doctrines, they are available in Sanskrit and Pali.

36. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Jainism produced texts in Prakrit, which formed the basis of the Jain canonical literature.

Statement 2 is correct. Between 9th-12th centuries, Jain monks wrote extensively in Kannada. The three gems of Kannada literature Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are the famous writers related to Jainism. With the revival of Hinduism and spreading of Lingayat's in Karnataka, popularity of Jainism declined and thus, a reduction in literary works was seen after 12th -13th century.

Some of the Jain texts were also written in Sanskrit like the Upamitibhava Prapancha Katha of Siddharasi (906 A.D.).

37. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Jainism, produced texts in Prakrit. But, some of the Jain texts were also written in Sanskrit like the Upamitibhava Prapancha Katha of Siddharasi (906 A.D.).

Apart from writing in Prakrit and Ardha Magadhi, Jain monks wrote in many other languages depending on the era, region and the patrons who supported them. They wrote in Tamil during the Sangam Age in south India. They also wrote in Sanskrit, Shauraseni, Gujarati, and Marathi.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The most important Jain texts written in Prakrit are the Angas, the Upangas and the Parikramas. Apart from these the Chhedab Sutra and the Malasutra are also considered to be sacred by the Jains.

38. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mathura School flourished on the banks of the river Yamuna whereas the Amaravati School developed on the banks of Krishna river. (not Godavari River)

Statement 2 is incorrect: The sculptures of the Mathura School were influenced by the stories and imageries of all

three religions of the time – Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism. On the hand, the Amravati School was influenced by Buddhism and Hinduism.

Statement 3 is correct: The Mathura School showed a striking use of symbolism in the images whereas the Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images.

39. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1, 2 and 3 are correct: The images of Buddha and Bodhisattvas were based on the **Greco-Roman pantheon** and resembled that of Apollo. The Gandhara school have heavy influence of Hellenistic features. The figures are **clearly been inspired by Greek figures as they have similar wavy hair texture and heavily pleated body-hugging garments.** The Hellenistic ideal human form was slender with visible muscles. The ideal body type to them was one of a Greek athlete who was very fit. The heavily pleated garments on these bodies were inspired by Greek, Roman, and Parthian dress styles.

Other features of the Greco-Roman effect on Gandhara art are:

- Halo around the head of Lord Buddha
- The forehead lines
- Ornaments

Option 4 is incorrect: Halo was a prominent feature of both the Gandhara and Greek style of art.

5.4. Mauryan and Post Mauryan Architecture

40. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

The Mauryan art can be classified into court art and Popular art. These are further divided into subclasses: the court art includes places, pillars and stupas and the popular art comprises caves, pottery and sculptures. The inscription of pillars as a symbol of the state or to commemorate battle victories gained a great significance during the reign of Ashoka.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The rock edicts of Kalsi inscription described Ashoka's human approach in his internal administration when he converted to Buddhism. It also reflects the policies for the commitment to non-violence and restriction of war. The inscription also tells about Ashoka's life when he took the path of spirituality. The language of these edicts is Prakrit and the script is Brahmi. The rock edict was written around 450 BC.

Statement 2 is correct: Aihole inscription in Karnataka mentions about the defeat of Harshavardhana of Vardhana dynasty by Pulakeshin II and the victory of Chalukyas over Pallavas. Aihole was the first capital of Chalukyas. The inscription is written in Sanskrit and it

is in Kannada script. This inscription also mentions the shifting of the capital of Chalukyas from Aihole to Badami.

41. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Option a is correct. Edicts of Ashoka were written on rocks and stone pillars.

Option b is correct. Ashoka explained his ideas to the common people through numerous edicts which spread all over India and certain parts of Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan.

Option c is correct. These edicts attest to Ashoka's efforts to maintain peace and promote the ideas of Buddhism far and wide.

Option d is incorrect. Edicts of Ashoka have multiple scripts. Prakrit inscriptions were written in Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. The inscriptions found in the area of Pakistan are in the Kharosthi script. Other Edicts are written in Greek or Aramaic.

Knowledge Base: The Edicts of Ashoka are 33 inscriptions engraved on pillars, large stones, and cave walls by Ashoka the Great (r. 268-232 BCE), the third king of the Mauryan Empire (322-185 BCE) of India.

The edicts are comprised of:

- Minor Rock Edicts
- Minor Pillar Edicts
- Major Rock Edicts
- Major Pillar Edicts

The Minor Rock Edicts and Minor Pillar Edicts deal with Ashoka's early reign, the Major Pillar Edicts deal with the end of his reign, while the Major Rock Edicts address Ashoka's vision of peaceful existence through Dhamma.

42. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct. The distinguishing pottery of the Mauryan Period was Northern Black Polished Ware. It is characterized by black paint and highly lustrous finish and was generally used as luxury items.

Option b is incorrect. Ochre coloured pottery is of Vedic age.

Option c is incorrect. Painted grey ware is of Late Harappan period.

43. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Ajanta Caves are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments which date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE in Aurangabad district of Maharashtra state of India.



Ajanta Caves

The Cave Temples of Mahabalipuram are part of the Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram, less well-known than the ratha temples. They are located in Kanchipuram District in Tamil Nadu, India. *They are cut and decorated with panels in the Mamalla style of the Pallava period in the 7th century.*



Varaha Cave temple at Mahabalipuram

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Ajanta Caves are approximately 30 rock-cut **Buddhist** cave monuments.

The shore temple at Mahabalipuram was built later, probably in the reign of Narasimhavarman II, also known as Rajasimha who reigned from 700 to 728 CE.

Statement 3 is correct. Both have rock cut monuments.

44. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Pallava rulers started the temple architecture in South India. After some **rock-cut temples** during the reigns of Mahendravarman and Narsimhavarman, Rajasimha (Narsimhavarman II) initiated the **development of structural temples** instead of rock-cut temples. **Shore Temple** at Mahabalipuram and **Kailashnath Temple** at Kanchipuram, **Panamalai Temple** in Arcot are the examples of this type of architecture.

Statement 2 is correct. Group of Monuments at Mamallapuram (Mahabalipuram) is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. Features of this place include **Pancha Ratha** (Pandava Rathas), **Rock-cut caves** (Varaha cave temple, Krishna cave temple).

One of the features of Mamallapuram is the **open-air rock reliefs**. This includes **Arjuna's penance** or **Descent of the Ganges** carved on two huge boulders. Here also lays a big rock boulder, known as **Krishna's Butterball**.

45. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Mehrauli iron pillar inscription mentions Chandragupta Vikramaditya's authority over north western India and a good portion of Bengal. It **mentions Chandragupta's victory over enemies from Vanga (Bengal)**. This pillar was established by Chandragupta as Vishnu pada in the honor of Lord Vishnu.

Statement 2 is correct. The Allahabad Pillar inscription enumerates the **achievements of Samudragupta**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In the **Besnagar Pillar inscription**, **Heliodorus** (the Greek ambassador of the Indo-Greek king Antialkidas) describes himself as a Bhagavata i.e. worshipper of Vishnu. Similarly, some coins of Kanishka also show the figure of Siva on them. Thus, we see that many foreign rulers adopted Vaishnavism.

46. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The shaft of the Ashokan pillars was **monolithic**, i.e., it was inscribed from a single piece of stone (mainly chunar sandstones). **The shaft of Achaemenian pillars was made up of various pieces of sandstone cemented together.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Ashokan pillars were **independently erected**. The Achaemenian pillars were generally attached to state buildings.

47. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. The Mathura School flourished on the banks of the river Yamuna in the period between 1st and 3rd centuries AD. The sculptures of the Mathura School were influenced by the stories and imageries of all three religions of the time – Buddhism, Hinduism and Jainism.

Option b is correct. During the **Gupta period**, a **new school of sculpture developed around Sarnath**. It was characterised by the **use of cream coloured sandstone and the use of metal**. The sculptures of this school were **immaculately dressed and lacked any form of nakedness**. The halo around the head of Buddha was intricately decorated. The image of the standing Buddha is an excellent example of Gupta art in its maturity from Sarnath.

Option c is incorrect. The **Gandhara School of Art** developed in the western frontiers of Punjab, near modern day Peshawar and Afghanistan. The Gandhara School flourished in two stages in the period from 50 BC to 500 AD.

Option d is incorrect. In the Southern parts of India, the **Amaravati School** developed on the banks of Krishna river, under the patronage of the Satvahana rulers. While the other two schools focused on single images, Amaravati School put more emphasis on the use of dynamic images or narrative art.

48. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Two special edicts known as Separate Rock Edicts or **Kalinga Edicts** have been incorporated in Kalinga. They are peace-making in nature and meant for the pacification of the newly conquered people of Kalinga.

Option b is correct. The site near Maski village in Raichur district of Karnataka has a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka. It was the **first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka in it instead of 'Devanampriya' or 'Piyadassi'**. The inscription remains a dharma shasana and tells people to follow the tenets of Buddhism.

Option c is incorrect. Kanganahalli Inscriptions is located in Gulbarga district of Karnataka. It contained the portrait slab of King Ashoka and his queen attended by two chauri bearers. To confirm that it is Ashoka, the sculptural slab also contains a single line label "Rayo Ashoka" in Brahmi script of the Satavahana period.

Option d is incorrect. Arthashastra was written before the time of Ashoka. It concentrates on the political, economic and social aspects of the Mauryan empire. Due focus was also given to the military strategy which should be employed by the State.

49. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

The **Hathigumpha Inscription** also known as Elephant Cave Inscription from Udayagiri-Khandagiri Caves in Odisha, were inscribed by King Kharavela during 2nd century BC. Hathigumpha Inscription at Udayagiri Caves is the main source of information about Kalinga ruler Kharavela.

Option b is incorrect.

Kalsi inscription: Kalsi is a small town located in between Chakrata and Dehradun on the banks of Yamuna river. The site of Ashoka's inscriptions at Kalsi is singularly unique as it is the only place in North India where the great Mauryan emperor has inscribed the set of the 14 rock edicts. These rock edicts reflect Asoka's human approach in his internal administration when he converted himself to Buddhism.

Option c is incorrect.

Mehrauli Inscription: The Mehrauli Iron Pillar is located in Delhi in the Qutub Minar complex. This pillar was established by Chandragupta- II of Gupta dynasty as Vishnupada in the honour of Lord Vishnu. This pillar credits Chandragupta with conquest of the Vanga Countries by his battling alone against the confederacy of the enemies united against him.

Option d is correct.

Aihole Inscription: Aihole in Karnataka was the first capital of Chalukyas. Many inscriptions were found at Aihole, but the inscription found at Meguti Temple

popularly known as Aihole inscription. The inscription is written in Sanskrit and it is in Kannada script.

It mentions about the defeat of Harshvardhana by Pulakesin II and the victory of Chalukyas over Pallavas. It also mentions shifting of the capital from Aihole to Badami. It was written by Ravikirti, the court poet of Pulakesin II who reigned from 610 to 642 AD.

50. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Somapura Mahavihara is the 8th century Buddhist monastery located in north-western Bangladesh. It was an important intellectual centre that was occupied alternately by Buddhists, Jains, and Hindus. There is a Jain chaturmukhar structure, which displays the artistic and religious influences of the monastery's three main residential groups: images of Jain deities abound on its main walls, and Buddhist terra-cotta artwork and sacred Hindu sculptures are found on its base walls.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The monument was built by second Pala king Dharmapala. Each side of the monastery measures some 900 feet (270 metres) in length and is composed of monks' cells; the structure holds more than 170 such cells and 92 altars of worship. Within the walls is a courtyard containing the remains of a traditional Buddhist stupa. In 1985 the monastery was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site.

51. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The University of Odantapuri was built under the Pala dynasty.

The Sena rulers mainly built Hindu temples. They were very tolerant and also sustained the **Buddhist architectures**. E.g. **Dhakeshwari Temple** in Bangladesh.

Statement 2 is correct: One of the important features of the Sena school of architecture was **the sloping roofs**. These were popularly called as the **Bangla roofs**. Later, they were also adopted by the Mughals.

Statement 3 is correct: Terracotta bricks i.e. **burnt bricks with clay** were mainly used as the building material. The temples of this region had a **tall, curving shikhara crowned by a large amalaka like that of the Odisha School**. Sculptures were both made of **stone and metal** had a very lustrous finish.

52. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Mauryan Empire was the first powerful empire to come to power in India. The capital at Pataliputra and the palaces at Kumrahar were created to reflect the splendour of the Mauryan Empire. The palace of Chandragupta Maurya was inspired by the Achaemenid palaces at Persepolis in Iran. **Wood and not iron was the principal building material.**

Statement 2 is correct: During the period of Ashoka, the art of stupas reached its climax. Almost 84,000 stupas

were erected during his period. The **core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick** while the outer surface was made by using burnt bricks, which were then covered with a thick layer of plaster.

Statement 3 is correct: During the reign of Ashoka, the **inscription on pillars as a symbol of the State or to commemorate battle victories** assumed great significance. He also used pillars to propagate imperial sermons as well.

Statement 4 is correct: During the Mauryan period, the rock cut caves were generally used as viharas, i.e. living quarters, by the Jain and Buddhist monks. While the early caves were used by the ajivika sect, later, they became popular as Buddhist monasteries. The caves during **Mauryan period were marked by a highly polished finish of the interior walls and decorative gateways**

53. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Option c is incorrect: During the reign of Ashoka, the inscription on pillars as a symbol of the State or to commemorate battle victories were introduced and assumed great significance. (And not during the Gupta period.) He also used pillars to propagate imperial sermons as well. The pillars were usually made of chunar sandstone and comprised of Shaft and Capital. On top of it lay the capital, which was either lotus shaped or bell shaped. The bell-shaped capitals were influenced by the Iranian pillars, as was the highly polished and lustrous finish of the pillars. Above it, there was a circular or rectangular base known as the abacus on which an animal figure was placed.

54. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Maski is a village and an archaeological site in the Lingasugur taluk of Raichur district of the state of Karnataka, India. It lies on the bank of the Maski river which is a tributary of the Tungabhadra. The site came into prominence with the discovery of a minor rock edict of Emperor Ashoka by C. Beadon in 1915. **It was the first edict of Emperor Ashoka that contained the name Ashoka in it instead of the earlier edicts that referred him as Devanampriya, 'Priyadarshi'.** This edict was important to conclude that many edicts found earlier in the Indian sub-continent in the name of Devanampriya, 'Priyadarshi', all belonged to Emperor Ashoka. The edict is engraved on a rock-face of Durgada-gudda.

Statement 2 is correct. The Aihole Inscription, believed to have been composed by the Jain poet Ravikeerthi, is a great source for reconstructing the history of this period. **It records the achievements of Pulakesi II, especially his victory against Harshavardhana, the ruler of Northern India.**

Statement 3 is correct. 13th Major rock edict accounts that Kalingas has been taken, Devanampriya is devoted to the pursuit of Dhamma, the love of Dhamma, and to

instructing the people in Dhamma. This is the repentance of **Devanampriya an account of his conquest of the country of the Kalingas.**

55. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option c is incorrect: The matted and flowing hair locks of Shiva represent the **flow of river Ganges** and not of the flowing wind.

56. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Some prominent sculptures of Ajanta Caves are: **(Option 1 and 2 are correct)**

Mahaparinirvana of Buddha in Cave No. 26

Naga King and his consort in Cave No. 19

Option 3 is incorrect: Raavan ki Khai is a sculpture of Ellora Caves. Cave 14 is called Ravan ki Khai because of the sculpture of Ravana shaking Kailasa. This cave seems to be dedicated to Shakti worship because there are a number of female deities in this cave temple.

57. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: During the Gupta period, a new school of sculpture developed around **Sarnath**. It was characterised by the use of **cream coloured sandstone** and the use of **metal**. The sculptures of this school were immaculately dressed and **lacked** any form of nakedness. The halo around the head of Buddha was intricately decorated. **Sultanganj Buddha** (7.5 ft high) in Bihar is a copper sculpture belonging to the Sarnath School of Art.

Pair 2 is correct: The ancient port city of **Mamallapuram** under Pallava dynasty in Tamil Nadu, flourished with a number of marvelous architectures. One of them is the **Shore temple** Complex. It has two small and one large temple enclosed within a two-tier compound wall studded with images of Nandi, the Vahana of Shiva. The temple is predominantly dedicated to Lord Shiva with a sculpture of **Anantashayana Vishnu** in one of the three temples within the complex.

Pair 3 is incorrect: **Udayagiri caves** (not to be confused with Udayagiri-Khandagiri Caves in Odisha) is located in Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. **Created in early 5th century AD under the patronage of Chandragupta II (Guptas).** It is famous for having numerous **sculptures** on the hill walls. The **sculpture of Varaha** or **Boar incarnation of the Vishnu** is notable. The caves have **one of the earliest Hindu sculptures**. It also has caves dedicated to Shiva, Narasimha (half-lion, half-man), Narayana (resting Vishnu) and Skanda.

5.5. Indian Temple Architecture

58. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Hindu temples are built in the Panchayatana layout. In this, the main shrine is surrounded by four subsidiary

shrines. The origin of the name is the Sanskrit words Pancha (five) and ayatana (containing).

Generally, Hindu temples are built along a west-east axis. So, the four subsidiary shrines are at the north-east, south-east, south-west, north-west.

Examples

1. Lakshmana Temple in Khajuraho



2. Lingaraja Temple in Bhubaneswar



59. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Temple construction began during the Mauryan Empire and reached its zenith during the Gupta Empire.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In the first stage of development, temples had flat roof but not a covered ambulatory passageway around garbhagriha. Temples of this stage were square in shape and were built on lower platform with shallow pillared approach. The second stage temples had a covered ambulatory passageway around garbhagriha.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the second stage, temples contain most of the features of the first stage along with the new one like:

- Built on higher and upraised platform.

- Presence of two storied temples.
- A covered ambulatory passageway around garbhagriha.

The third stage saw the emergence of shikharas on the top of temples in place of flat roof.

Statement 3 is correct: In the third stage, temples were constructed based on Panchayatana style. In panchayatana style of temple making, there were four subsidiary shrines along with the temple of principal deity on a crucified ground plan. This stage saw the emergence of shikharas on the top of temples in place of flat roof.

60. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect: Nagara style of temple architecture is popular in Northern India. This type of temple followed the panchayatana style of temple making and was built on an upraised platform with pillared approach. Presence of assembly halls or mandaps in front of garbhagriha and images of river goddess like Ganga and Yamuna are placed on walls of garbhagriha. Kandariya Mahadeo temple of Khajuraho is an example of this style of temple architecture.

Option b is correct: Latina, Phamsana and Valabhi style are three subtypes of nagara style based on the shikharas. Latina or rekha-prasad style of shikhara is square at base and has curvilinear walls. Phamsana style had a broader base and shorter in height than latina type. Whereas Valabhi style have rectangular base with roof rising into vaulted chambers.

Option c is incorrect: A pyramidal structure called Vimana is used at the top of the temple in southern India. It is a unique feature of Dravidian style. Whereas, Shikhara is used as a crowning element at the top of the temple in Nagara style. They are mountain like spire of a free-standing temple which has a curving shape or curves inward.

Option d is incorrect: Nagara styles of temple did not have water tank or reservoir and an elaborate boundary walls around temple. These are the features of Dravidian style of temple architecture.

61. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Nagara style of temple architecture evolved regionally in different regions like in Odisha, Khajuraho and Rajasthan etc. Odisha School usually had boundary walls and beautifully carved exterior walls. In this school, mandapa and shikhara are known as jagmohan and deul respectively.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The theme of Khajuraho school is generally erotic in nature based on Kamasutra literature. This school evolved under the patronage of chandella rulers of Khajuraho during 900 AD to 1100 AD. These temples developed on higher platform and panchayatana style was followed.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Solanki school of temple architecture was also known as maru-gujara style. This school developed under the patronage of Solanki rulers of Gujarat and Rajasthan during 1100 AD to 1300 AD. It was not fundamentally different from Khajuraho and had main feature like minute and lovely decorative carvings. Mostly, sandstone and grey/black basalt are used for temple construction.

62. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

The magnificent **Shiva temple of Thanjavur**, called the **Rajarajeswara or Brihadiswara** temple, was completed around **1009 by Rajaraja Chola**, and is the largest and tallest of all Indian temples. It was built in the **Dravidian style** of architecture.

Features of the temple include –

1. **Pyramidal multi-storeyed vimana, topped by a monolithic shikhara which is an octagonal dome-shaped stupika.**
2. For the first time **two large gopuras/gopurams** (gateway towers) with elaborate sculptures.
3. Huge **Nandi-figures on the corners of the shikhara**, with the kalasha above it.
4. Hundreds of **stucco figures** decorate the vimana.
5. The **boundary walls** surrounding the sanctum have mythological narratives which are depicted through **painted murals and sculptures.**

63. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The Nayaka school of temple architecture -

It flourished under the **Nayaka rulers** in the period between **16th-18th centuries C.E.** It is also known as **Madurai School**. It has many features **similar to Dravidian style.**

It also has some **Islamic influence** on its architecture.

Features of the Nayaka school are –

1. **Prakarms or huge corridors in the portico, around the garbhagriha.**
2. There are also roofed ambulatory passageways.
3. The gopurams built under the Nayaka rulers were very huge. The Meenakshi temple in Madurai has the tallest gopuram in the world. The art of gopuram reached its climax under Nayaka style.
4. The temple structure was filled with intricate carvings on the walls.
5. Meenakshi Temple of Madurai is one of the examples of this style of architecture.

64. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **Group of Monuments at Pattadakal** was built in **7th-8th century C.E.** under the patronage of **Chalukya kings.** The temples were built in **Vesara style of temple architecture.** It combined the

features of both Nagara and Dravidian style of temple architecture. Its important features are -

1. Emphasis on **vimana and mandapa.**
2. Open **ambulatory passageway.**
3. The pillars, doorways and the ceilings were decorated with **intricate carvings.**

Statement 2 is correct: **Virupaksha temple** is one of the prominent features at Pattadakal. It was built by Queen Lokamahadevi, was originally called **Lokeshwara.** This temple is built in the **southern Dravida style** and is the largest in the enclosure. It has a massive gateway and several inscriptions. Virupaksha temple also served as a model for the Rashtrakuta ruler to carve out the great Kailasa at Ellora.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Group of Monuments at Pattadakal prominently has Hindu temples, but along with that it also has a Jaina sanctuary. Pattadakal also has a **Jaina basadi of Rashtrakuta** times with two beautiful elephants in front.

65. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. The Lingaraja temple was constructed in the **11th century A.D.** It is perhaps the most marvellous temple ever erected in this century, the grandest and the loftiest (above 36.50 m. high) marking the culmination of the architectural activities at Bhubaneswar.

Option b is correct. **Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauli** was built during the reign of **Ashoka in 3rd century B.C.**

Option c is incorrect. Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram were built during **7th and 8th century A.D.** They are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Option d is incorrect. Varaha Image at Udayagiri is a Gupta era image probably constructed between **3rd and 6th century A.D.**

66. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire (1335-1565 C.E.) **combined the features of Chola, Hoysalas, Pandyas, Chalukyas architectural styles.** Group of Monuments at **Hampi** is a prime example of this architecture. **The concept of secular buildings inside the temple premises was introduced during the Vijayanagara empire. For example, Lotus Mahal.**

Statement 2 is correct: Under this school of architecture, the buildings began to be influenced by the **Indo-Islamic architectural style.** For example, many features of **Bijapur** Indo-Islamic architecture can be found in Vijayanagara temples.

Statement 3 is correct: Under this school, the **gopurams (huge gateways)** were constructed **on all sides of the complex.** Earlier they were constructed only on the front side.

Knowledge Base: Some other features are –

1. The walls of the temples were **highly decorated** with carvings and geometrical pattern.
2. **Monolithic rock pillars** can be seen. The enclosing walls also were larger.
3. Temple pillars had a mythical creature **Yali** engraved in them.
4. More than one **mandapas** were built in each temple. The central mandap came to be known as kalyana mandapa (dedicated to divine marriage).
5. Temple complex was enclosed by **boundaries**.

Examples: **Vittalaswami** Temple Complex, Lotus Mahal, Virupaksha Temple and Raghunatha Temple at Hampi, etc. Rock-cut idol of Narasimha on Shesha (snake) at Hampi.

67. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Hoysala temple architecture was developed during **1050-1300 C.E.** at the Belur, Halebidu and Sringeri region in **Karnataka**. It has **extensive intricate carvings on the temple walls**. There is more extensive iconographic representation of episodes from **popular epics** compared to later Western Chalukyan architecture. In temple architecture, these do not merely serve a **decorative purpose**, but are essential to the **integrity and composition** of the structure.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Hoysala school of architecture **uses soft soapstone** which is **easy to carve**. It allows fine detailing and clarity in the carvings of the sculptures. On the other hand, **granite and sandstones are difficult to carve on**.

68. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The famous Modhera sun temple, located in Gujarat, was constructed in **1026-27 C.E.** during the reign of **Chalukya King Bhima I**.

Statement 2 is correct: The temple has a **stepped tank the Surya-kunda** also known as Rama-kunda. It has many terraces and steps leading to the water level. On its sides and corners are various small shrines with the images of gods and goddesses.

Knowledge Base: Other features - The whole structure is standing on a **kharasila (basement)** consisted of the **garbhagrha (shrines)** and **guha mandapa (a hall)**, a Sabha-mandapa or ranga-mandapa (**assembly hall** or outer hall/theatre hall), locally known as **Sita Chavadi**.

69. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 and 4 are correct.

The features of Nagara School of Temple Architecture are:

1. The temples generally followed the Panchayatana style of temple making, which consisted of subsidiary shrines laid out in a crucified ground plan with respect to the principal shrine.
2. **Presence of assembly halls or mandaps in front of**

the principal shrine.

3. **Outside the garbhagriha, images of the river goddesses Ganga and Yamuna were placed.**
4. Generally, there were no water tanks or reservoirs present in the temple premises.
5. The temples were generally built on upraised platforms.

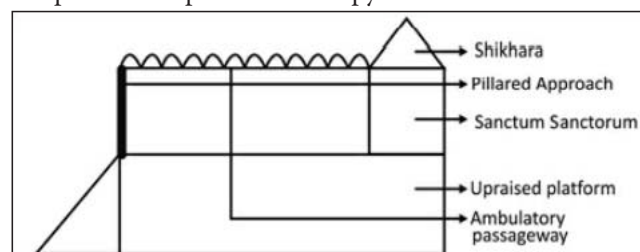
Statement 2 and 3 are incorrect.

Water tanks or reservoirs present in the temple premises and temples surrounded by high boundary walls are the features of Dravida School of Temple Architecture.

70. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Shikhara is a mountain like spire on a free-standing temple. The shape varies from pyramidal to curvilinear.



Pair 1 is correctly matched.

Latina or Rekha-prasad: It is square at the base and the walls curve inward to a point on the top.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

Phamsana: It has a broader base and is shorter in height than the Latina ones. It slopes upwards on a straight line.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched.

Valabhi: It has a rectangular base with the roof rising into vaulted chambers. It is also called wagon-vaulted roofs.

71. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

Khajuraho School developed in the central part of India by the Chandela rulers. In these temples, both the interior and exterior walls were lavishly decorated with carvings. The sculptures were generally erotic in their themes and drew inspiration from Vatsyayana's Kamasutra. The temples were made of sandstone.

Examples- Kandariya Mahadeva Temple, Lakshmana Temple.

Option b is correct.

Solanki School (also known as Maru-Gurjara style) developed under the patronage of Solanki rulers. The features of this school included:

The temple walls were devoid of any carvings.

The garbhagriha was connected with the mandapa both internally as well as externally.

The porticos had decorative arched gateways known as torans.

A unique feature of this school is the presence of step-tank, known as **suryakund** in the proximity of the temple.

The steps of the tank are full of small temples with wooden carvings present in them.

The Solanki's used a variety of material to make temples including sandstone, black basalt and soft-marble.

Example- Sun Temple at Modhera.

Option c is incorrect.

Odisha School evolved in different parts of the Kalinga empire. Some of its features are:

The exterior walls were lavishly decorated with intricate carvings, but interior walls were plain. There was no use of pillars in the porch.

Examples: Sun Temple at Konark (also known as Black Pagoda), Jagannath Temple at Puri, Lingaraj Temple at Bhubaneswar, etc.

Option d is incorrect.

Pallava's school: The temples developed during the Pallava dynasty reflected the stylistic taste of the individual rulers. Their architecture can be divided into the Mahindra style (610-40 AD), the Mamalla style (640-74 AD), the Rajsimha style (674-800 AD) and the Nandivarman style (800-875 AD).

Examples- Kailasanatha Temple at Kanchipuram, the Shore Temple and the Pancha Rathas of Mahabalipuram.

72. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Hoysala architecture is the building style of temple architecture developed under the rule of the Hoysala Empire between the 11th and 14th centuries. Chennakesava Temple at Belur, Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu, and Kesava Temple at Somanathapura are some of the examples.

Statement 1 is correct.

Multiple shrines in Hoysala temple architecture were built around a central pillared hall. Unlike the crucified ground plan of the Panchayatan style, the shrines led out in the shape of an intricately designed star. This was known as the Stellate plan.

Statement 2 is correct.

In this school of architecture, **massive emphasis was laid on the decoration of the temple through sculptures.** Both the interior and exterior walls, even the jewellery worn by the deities were intricately carved. They used soapstone instead of sandstone to better allow for carving.

Statement 3 is correct.

In Hoysala temple architecture, **temples were built on an upraised platform known as Jagati**, which was about one metre high.

Statement 4 is incorrect.

The concept of **secular buildings inside the temple premises** was introduced by the Vijayanagara School of

temple architecture.

73. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched.

Open Air Rock Reliefs include **Descent of the Ganges** also known as Arjuna's Penance or Bhagiratha's Penance carved on two huge boulders. It narrates the story of descent of River Ganga on earth from heaven by the efforts of Bhagiratha. **It is one the "Group of Monuments at Mahabalipuram".**

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

In Ellora Cave No. 16, there is a sculpture on the **wall of Kailasha temple depicting Ravana shaking Mount Kailasha.** It is considered one of the masterpieces of Indian sculpture.

Pair 3 is correctly matched.

The **Trimurti is considered a masterpiece** and the most **important sculpture of the Elephanta caves.** It is carved in relief on the south wall of the cave facing the north entrance, along the north-south axis. It is also known as Sadashiva and Maheshmurti. The image, 6 m (20 ft) in height, depicts a three-headed Shiva, representing Panchamukha Shiva.

74. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

In Bengal region, the style of architecture came to be known as Pala and Sena School of Architecture. It developed in the period between 8th and 12th century AD under the patronage of Pala dynasty and Sena dynasty. Burnt brick or terracotta bricks was used in their structures.

Statement 1 is correct.

The buildings had a **curve or sloping roof, as in bamboo huts.** This became popularly known as "**Bangla roof**" and was later adopted by the **Mughal** architects.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Temple pillars with a mythical creature **Yali engraved in them is the feature Vijayanagara School of temple architecture.**

Statement 3 is correct.

For the sculptures of this region, both stone as well as metal was used. Stone was the major component. The **figures were unique in their highly lustrous finish.**

75. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

Mandapeshwar Caves are located in Borivalli near Mumbai. It was developed in late Gupta period as a Brahmanical cave. The caves were originally Buddhist viharas. However, it was later converted into a Christian cave.

Option b is incorrect.

Ellora caves are an important site of cave architecture. It is a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain. These set of caves were developed during the period between 5th and 11th centuries AD by various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.

Option c is correct.

Badami Cave Temples is located in Karnataka. Badami was the capital of early Chalukyas. It has 4 cave temples based on Hinduism (03 caves) and Jainism (01 cave). This rock cut architecture dates back to 6th century AD and was developed by the Chalukyas.

Cave 04 – it is a **Jaina cave with intricate sculptures of Bahubali, Parshvanatha and Mahavira with a symbolic display of other Tirthankaras. Bahubali is standing in Kayotsarga meditating posture. Parshvanatha is shown with the five-headed cobra hood. The relief of Mahavira is found sitting on a lion throne.**

Option d is incorrect. Junagadh Caves are Buddhist caves located in Junagadh district of Gujarat. A unique feature of the Junagadh caves is the presence of a 30-50 ft high citadel known as “Upar Kot” in front of the prayer hall.

76. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

‘Sarvatobhadra’ is a type of temple. Sarvatobhadra temples have four functional doors on cardinal direction and also a Pradakshinapatha with a row of 12 pillars around the santum sanctorum.

These types of temples could be accessed from all sides.

77. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Murugan Temple situated on the Mays Hills of New South Wales of Sydney, Australia is one famous temple of Hindus. Lord Murugan is the Lord of Tamils. He is also known as the Lord of the hill region and his abode is usually located on hills. In Sydney, the deity is also known as the ‘Sydney Murugan’. The temple of Sydney Murugan was built by Tamils residing in Australia. It is taken care of by a Hindu society called ‘Saiva Manram’.

Statement 2 is incorrect. ‘Prambanan’ is a Hindu temple in Central Java, Indonesia containing idols of Lord Shiva, Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu. It is the largest Hindu temple site in Indonesia and one of the biggest one in Southeast Asia.

Statement 3 is correct. Radha Madhav Dham’or ‘Barsana Dham’ is the temple of Lord Krishna. It is the oldest Hindu temple in Texas and the largest in North America. It is also one of the largest Hindu temple complexes in the Western Hemisphere. The temple was built as a representation of the holy land of Braj in India where Radha and Krishna are believed to have lived 5000 years ago.

78. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect: Mandapa is the entrance to the temple. It may be a portico or a hall and is generally designed to house a large number of worshippers.

Option b is incorrect: Vahana is the mount or vehicle of the main deity and is placed just before the sanctum sanctorum.

Option d is incorrect: Sanctum Sanctorum also known as Garbhagriha (literally womb-house) is a small room, generally cubicle, which houses the principal deity of the temple

79. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Under the patronage of the Chola rulers, hundreds of temples were built in South India on Dravidian style of temple architecture. Under this temple architecture, the entrance of the garbhagriha had sculptures of Dwaarpal, mithun and yaksha.

Sculptures of Dwaarpal, mithun and yaksha

Statement 2 is incorrect: Toranas as entrance gateway was not exclusive to Buddhist architecture. These toranas were use in the Buddhist, Hindu and Jain architectures. These toranas were made of wood in vedic period later with the stones and were also sculpted. These toranas are cross piece consisting of three bars placed on the top of the other. These toranas are the gateways to the cities, villages and palaces. They are also known as the vandanamalikas as the free-standing gateways which might be ornamented.

80. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Option 1 is correct: One of the most beautiful buildings in the royal centre is the Lotus Mahal build during Vijayanagara empire.

Option 2 is correct: one of the distinctive features of Vijayanagara architecture includes mandapas or pavilions and long, pillared corridors that often ran around the shrines within the temple complex. Kalyan mandap or Kalyana temple was constructed in Vittala temple of Vijayanagara kingdom, which is present in Hampi, Karnataka..

Option 3 is correct: The “king’s palace” is the largest of the enclosures but has not yielded definitive evidence of being a royal residence. It has two of the most impressive platforms, usually called the “audience hall” and the “mahanavami dibba”. Mahanavami dibba is located on one of the highest points in the city. The “mahanavami dibba” is a massive platform rising from a base of about 11,000 sq. ft to a height of 40 ft. There is evidence that it supported a wooden structure. The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings.

Option 4 is correct: In terms of temple architecture, In Vijayanagar architecture certain new features were in evidence. These included structures of immense scale that must have been a mark of imperial authority, best

exemplified by the **Raya gopurams or royal gateways** that often dwarfed the towers on the central shrines, and signaled the presence of the temple from a great distance.

81. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Dashavatar temple is situated at Deogarh (Uttar Pradesh). Dashavatar temple is built on Panchayatana style of temple making where four subsidiary shrines along with the temple of the principal deity. The main temple was square with an elongated mandap in front of it, giving it a rectangular shape. The subsidiary shrines were placed opposite to each other on either side of the mandap, giving the ground plan a crucified shape.

Pair 2 is correct: Palitana temples, are situated at Shatrunjay hills in **Kathiawar, Gujarat**. It is regarded as the holiest site in Jain Religion, especially by **Svetambara sect**. It is mainly dedicated to Rishabha, the first tirthankara. It has more than 800 marble temples.

Pair 3 is incorrect: They were made under the Kalinga King Kharavela in 1st-2nd century BC near modern-day Bhubaneswar (**Odisha**). The cave complex has both artificial and natural caves. They were possibly carved out as residence of Jain monks. There are 18 caves in Udayagiri and 15 in Khandagiri

82. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Yaksha worship coexisted with the priest-conducted sacrifices of the Vedic period. Their worship, together with popular belief in nagas (serpent deities), feminine fertility deities, and mother goddesses, have had its origin among the early indigenous peoples of India.

Statement 2 is correct: In art, sculptures of yakshas were among the earliest of deities to be depicted, apparently preceding images of the bodhisattvas and of Brahmanical deities, whose representation they influenced. They also were the prototypes for the attendants of gods and kings in later Hindu, Buddhist, and Jain art.

83. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct: The temples of Khajuraho made by the Chandela Kings in the tenth century. The Lakshmana temple of Khajuraho, dedicated to Vishnu, was built in 954 by the Chandela king, Dhanga.

Statement 2 is correct: Khajuraho's temples are also known for their extensive erotic sculptures. The erotic expression is given equal importance in human experience as spiritual pursuit, and it is seen as part of a larger cosmic whole. Many Hindu temples therefore feature **mithun (embracing couple) sculptures** and it is considered auspicious.

Statement 3 is correct: There are many temples at Khajuraho, most of them devoted to Hindu gods. There

are some Jain temples as well as a Chausanth Yogini temple, which is of interest.

84. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Pair 1 is correct: Latina or Rekha-prasad shikharas were square at the base and the walls curve inward to a point on the top. This is the most common type of structure which is square at the base and walls are sloped towards the top meeting at a point. These types of temples are most commonly used to house the Garbhagriha.

Pair 2 is incorrect: Phamsana types of shikhara had a broader base and were shorter in height than the Latina ones. They slope upwards on a straight line. In many of the North Indian temples, these types of Shikharas are used as a roof for the Mandapas whereas the Latina types as the housing for the Garbhagriha.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Valabhi types of shikhara had a rectangular base with the roof rising into vaulted chambers. They were also called wagon-vaulted roofs. The edge of the chamber is built in a round shape in this shikhara which resembles the shape of the wagons that were drawn by the bullocks in ancient times.

5.5. Indo-Islamic Architecture

85. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 and 3 both are incorrect. Pietra dura ornamentation and Charbagh style can be seen exclusively in **Mughal architecture**. These characteristics distinguish Mughal architecture from Sultanate architecture.

Statement 2 is correct. Usage of red sandstone can be seen in both Sultanate architecture and Mughal architecture. Example: Qutub Minar, Red Fort etc.

Charbagh style is the presence of square garden, divided into four main parts by causeways in the center of which ran shallow water channels. Pietra dura refers to technique of creating intricate inlaid pictures from shaped colored stones. This work is prominently visible in Taj Mahal, Buland Darwaza and Red fort.

86. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Trabeate style of architecture is characterized by the use of shikhara on top of the temples. They were generally conical in shape. There was also use of lintels. Minars were absent from this type of architecture.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Arcuate style of architecture started to use brick, lime plaster and mortar for the constructions. Stone was used in Trabeate style of architecture. Arcuate style was also characterized by the use of arches and domes. They also used minars in the premises.

87. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: It was Slave dynasty during whose time most of the constructions were remodeling the existing Hindu structures, e.g. Quwat-ul-Islam mosque was converted from a Jain temple, Arhai-din-ka-Jhopra, etc.

Statement 2 is correct: Batter was a style of construction introduced by Tuglaq dynasty which was characterized by sloping walls to give more strength to buildings. They were known for strength of their structure and less focus was laid on decorations.

Statement 3 is correct: Lodhi dynasty was known to commission construction of tombs. They introduced double domes to increase the strength and lower inner height of the room.

88. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect: Bengal School is characterized by the use of bricks and black marble. Most prominent of this school is use of sloping "Bangla roofs".

Option b is incorrect: Jaunpur School was patronized by Sharqi rulers. It has a unique feature of use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in centre and side bays of prayer halls.

Option c is correct: Malwa School is also known as Pathan School and it is a fine specimen of environmental adaptations due to features such as: large windows for good ventilation, use of baulis, arched pavilions made them airy and locally available materials were used.

Option d is incorrect: Bijapur School was developed under the patronage of Adil Shah. This school had a unique feature of treatment of its ceilings without any apparent support. This was done by using iron clamps and a strong plaster of mortar.

89. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Bijapur School was developed under the patronage of Adil Shah. Feature unique to it is 3-arched facade, the central one is wider than others and bulbous dome.

Statement 2 is correct: Bijapur School was known for the treatment of its ceilings which were without any apparent support. Iron clamps and strong plaster of mortar was applied to give strength to the buildings.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The most prominent structure under this school is Gol Gumbaj, the mausoleum of Adil Shah, which was created by Adil Shah during his own lifetime.

Char Minar was created under Golconda style by Qutub Shahi kingdom.

90. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Salim Chisti's tomb was built in 1581 to honor Sufi saint Salim Chisti, whose blessings lead to birth of Jahangir. It is constructed inside the imperial complex of Fatehpur Sikri which also has Buland Darwaj and Jama Masjid.

Statement 2 is correct: It is a pristine example of Mughal architecture with beautiful Jaali work in white marble and use of arabesque pattern with inscriptions of the Quranic verses on the walls.

Statement 3 is correct: Originally the tomb was built by Akbar in red sandstone but later it was decorated by Jahangir in 1606. During this he clad it completely in white makrana marble.

91. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Jama Masjid in Delhi was commissioned during the reign of Shah Jahan in 1650 and took 6 years to complete. Due to its magnificence and size, the Jama Masjid of Old Delhi is often regarded as the apotheosis of Indian mosque design.

Statement 2 is correct: Shah Jahan ordered the construction of the famed Takht-i Tawus (Peacock Throne), a gold-encrusted and enamelled baldachin throne that was used by the Mughals until it was carried off in the sack of Delhi.

Statement 3 is correct: The Moti Masjid in Agra was built by Shah Jahan. It is also called Pearl Mosque because it shines like a huge pearl. It was erected in the Agra Fort compound for the members of his royal court.

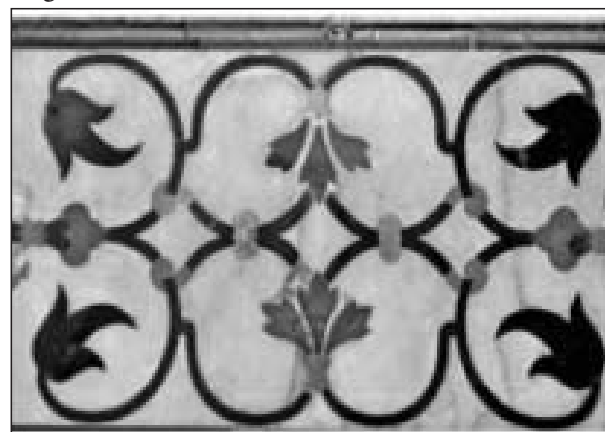
Statement 4 is correct: The Diwan-i-Am, or Hall of Audience, is a room in the Red Fort of Delhi where the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan and his successors received members of the general public and heard their grievances.

92. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

The architectures of Indo-Islamic times used the pietra-dura technique for inlay of precious-coloured stones and gems into the walls for decoration.



Pair 2 is correctly matched.

Arabesque method was used for decoration. Arabesque meant the **use of geometrical vegetal ornamentation** and was characterised by a continuous stem which split regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems. The secondary stems, in turn, split again or returned to merge with the main stem creating a decorative pattern.



Pair 3 is incorrectly matched.

Unique feature of Indo-Islamic architecture was the use of **foreshortening technique in the buildings, such that the inscriptions appear to be closer than they really are.**

93. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The **Rajput architecture** of the period were influenced by the Mughal style, but were unique in size and scope of their constructions. They generally undertook the building of imposing palaces and forts. Some of the unique features of Rajput architecture are as follows:

- (a) **They used the concept of hanging balcony (jharokha), which were constructed in all shapes and sizes.**
- (b) **The cornices were built in the shape of an arch such that the shadow took the shape of a bow.**

Option a is incorrect.

Mughal architecture: The Mughals were great patrons of art and architecture. Some of its features are 'Arcuate' style of architecture, use of minars, use calligraphy as means of decoration, gardens inside the fort are built using the Charbagh style etc.

Option b is incorrect.

Kashmiri Architecture: The main features of Kashmir style of architecture are:

- Trefoil arches (Gandhara influence)
- Cellular layout and enclosed courtyard

- Straight-edged pyramidal roof
- Column walls (Greek influence)
- Triangular pediments (Greek influence)
- Relatively more number of steps.

Option d is incorrect.

Awadh Architecture: Awadh Architecture mainly revolves around Lucknow and were built by the Nawabs of Awadh during 18th-19th century AD. These structures were made mainly using mortar (not marble or sandstone). Mortar used was a mixture of brick dust, urad daal (lentil), rice husk, tree gum, etc.

94. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Akbar took a keen interest in the development of art and architecture. The principal feature of the constructions during Akbar's reign was the **use of red sandstone**. He also **introduced the use of 'Tudor arch' (four centred arch)**. One of the highlights of Indo-Islamic architecture was the creation of a **new capital city by Akbar at Fatehpur Sikri**. It has been **described as a "frozen moment in history" as the buildings here represent a unique blend of Hindu and Persian styles.**

Some of the features of important buildings inside the city are:

- **Buland Darwaza:** This imposing 40 metre red sandstone structure was built in 1576 AD, to commemorate Akbar's victory over Gujarat.
- **Panch Mahal:** It is a five-storied structure made of columns and is inspired by the concept of Persian badger.
- **Ibadat Khana:** Akbar used to meet the leaders of different religions here to have discussion.
- **Salim Chishti's tomb:** It was built in 1581 AD and has beautiful Jaali work in white marble.

95. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. **Salim Chishti's tomb** was built in 1581 AD. It has **beautiful Jaali work in white marble**. It has arabesque patterns with inscriptions of Quranic verses on the walls.

Statement 2 is correct.

During the reign of **Jahangir**, his wife Noor Jahan undertook some major construction projects like the tomb of Itmad-ud-daulah (father of Noor Jahan) being an excellent example. **It was during this time that white marble became the chief building material, replacing red sandstone which had been used till now.**

Statement 3 is incorrect.

During the reign of **Aurangzeb**, **Mughal architecture declined**. Being a puritanical, he did not take an active interest in the pursuit of art and architecture. Under Shah Jahan, Mughal architecture reached its climax.

96. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is *incorrectly* matched.

Jaunpur School (1394–1479 AD): Patronised by the Sharqi rulers, Jaunpur became a centre of great art and cultural activity. **A unique feature of the buildings here is the use of bold and forceful characters painted on huge screens in the centre and side bays of the prayer hall.**

Example- Atala Mosque, Jaunpur

Pair 2 is *incorrectly* matched.

Malwa School (1405–1569 AD): The cities of Dhar and Mandu in the Malwa plateau became prominent seats of architecture. **The most prominent feature of the buildings here was the use of different coloured stones and marbles.** The buildings had large windows, which could be a result of European influence and were decorated by stylised use of arches and pillars.

Example- Rani Roopmati pavilion, Jahaz Mahal

Pair 3 is *correctly* matched.

Bijapur School (1490–1656 AD): Under the patronage of Adil Shah, Bijapur style or the Deccan style of architecture developed. He constructed a number of mosques, tombs and palaces which were **unique in the use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome, and were almost spherical with a narrow neck.** He also introduced the use of cornices.

Example- Gol Gumbaz, Bijapur

97. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Option c is correct: The Bengal school of architecture was characterised by its **use of bricks and black marble.** The mosques built during this period continued the use of sloping 'Bangla roofs', which was previously used for temples.

98. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The most prominent feature of the buildings here was the **use of different colored stones and marbles.** The buildings had large windows, which could be a result of European influence and were decorated by stylized use of arches and pillars. Even the stairs were used to enhance the aesthetics of the construction. However, minars were not used in this school of architecture.

Statement 2 is correct: Artificial reservoirs known as 'baulis' were constructed in the premises for storage of water. This was the unique feature of Malwa School of Architecture at that point of time.

Statement 3 is correct: The Malwa School of Architecture, also known as the Pathan School of Architecture is also one of the **finest specimens of environmental adaptation**

of the period because of the following features: The use of large windows made the buildings and rooms well-ventilated. The pavilions were lightly arched which made them airy and **allowed the buildings to remain cool during the heat.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: In Malwa School of Architecture, **locally available materials** were used. The majority of the material used in the construction of the buildings were locally sourced and not imported from Afghanistan and Iran.

99. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: The material commonly used for **plastering buildings** was gypsum. Apparently, lime-plaster was reserved for places that needed to be secured against the leakage of – water.

Statement 2 is correct: **Turkish rulers of Delhi utilized the services of the local Indian craftsmen** who were very **skilful and had already constructed beautiful buildings.** In the buildings that came up we find the simplicity of the Islamic structure as well as the detailed sculptures and designs they made on their own **indigenous structures..**

Statement 3 is incorrect: The earliest building of this period is Quwwatul Islam Mosque **at Delhi** and the **Qutub Minar. (Atala mosque was patronised by the Sharqi rulers of Jaunpur).** It became a centre of great art and cultural activity.

Statement 4 is correct: During **slave dynasty of Delhi sultanate period**, most of the constructions were **remodelling's of the existing Hindu structures.**

100. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Option b is correct: **Arabesque method** was used for **the decoration.** Arabesque meant the use of geometrical vegetal ornamentation and was characterised by a **continuous stem** which split regularly, producing a series of counterpoised, leafy, secondary stems. **The secondary stems**, in turn, split again or returned to merge with the **main stem creating a decorative pattern.** The architecture of this period heavily used the principles of geometry from decorative pattern to imbibing a sense of symmetry.

**5.7. Indo-Saracenic Architecture/
Contemporary architecture**

101. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The Portuguese brought with them the Iberian style of architecture. They initially built trading posts and ware houses, which were later remodelled into fortified towns along the coastlines. They also introduced the concept of 'Patio houses' and 'Baroque style' developed in late 16th century in Europe to express the strength of the Church.

It had elaborated, detailed and theatrical design to create a dramatic effect. It involved use of contrasting colours.

Some of the notable constructions are:

1. **Sé Cathedral** in Goa was completed in 1619 AD. It has been built in the Portuguese late-Gothic style. It has a large bell called "Golden Bell".
2. **Basilica of Bom Jesus (Holy Jesus), Goa.** It is a World Heritage Site built in Baroque style and was completed in 1604 AD. It has the body of revered St. Francis Xavier.
3. **Castella de Aguada** in Mumbai.
4. **St. Paul's Church, Diu.** It is built in Baroque style and was completed in 1610 AD.

Option a is incorrect.

The **French** brought the concept of urban city planning with them. The French towns of Puducherry and Chandernagore (now Chandannagar, West Bengal) were built using the Cartesian grid plans and scientific architectural designs.

Option b is incorrect.

The **British** brought with them the Gothic style of architecture. It merged with the Indian architecture and resulted in the Indo-Gothic style of architecture. Post-1911, a new style of architecture known as the Neo Roman architecture emerged.

Option d is incorrect.

Dutch buildings usually had a unique structure feature-use of massive teak beams. Long open veranda was another key feature of the Dutch construction.

102. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct.

Laurie Baker is known as the "Architect of the Poor". He was responsible for the revolutionised mass housing concept in Kerala.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Punjab government hired **Le Corbusier** and not **Laurie Baker**, a French architect to design the city of Chandigarh.

Statement 3 is correct.

Laurie Baker constructed environment-friendly buildings by using locally available material.

103. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched.

Victoria Memorial in Kolkata is based on Indo-Gothic Style of architecture. Some of the features of Indo-Gothic style are:

- The constructions were extremely large and elaborate in their execution.

- The walls were thinner than in the Indo-Islamic constructions.
- The arches were pointed, unlike the curving arches of Indo-Islamic era.
- One of the unique features of the Victorian style was the use of large windows



Victoria Memorial, Kolkata

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.

Supreme Court and Rashtrapati Bhavan construction were undertaken by the British Raj were done according to Neo-Roman style or Neo-Classical style.

Features of this style are:

It was a confluence of all styles of architecture which made the style congested and cramped the space of artistic expression.

There was a focus on circular buildings.

Simplicity, modernity and utility were highly compromised due to the hybrid nature of the constructions.

There was an overuse of oriental motifs to realise western architectural designs.

The concept of upturned dome, as can be seen in the top of Supreme Court and Rashtrapati Bhavan, was introduced during this phase.



Supreme Court (left), and Parliament (right), Delhi

Pair 3 is correctly matched.

The Portuguese brought with them the Iberian style of architecture. **St. Paul's Church, Diu** was built in **Baroque style** and was completed in 1610 AD. Portuguese introduced the concept of Patio houses. 'Baroque style' developed in late 16th century in Europe to express the strength of the Church. It had elaborated, detailed and theatrical design to create a dramatic effect. It involved use of contrasting colours.



St. Paul's Church, Diu

104. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Indo-Gothic style of Architecture emerged in the period before 1911 and is also known as Victorian style.

It is the Neo-Roman style of architecture that emerged after 1911.

Option b is incorrect. In Indo-Gothic style of architecture, the walls were thinner than in the Indo-Islamic constructions.

Option c is correct. It was a unique blend of Indian, Persian and Gothic styles of architecture. It was British who brought with them the Gothic style of architecture. It merged with the Indian architecture and resulted in the Indo-Gothic style of architecture.

Option d is incorrect. In Indo-Gothic style architecture, arches were pointed, unlike the curving arches of Indo-Islamic era and walls with large windows.



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

INDIAN PAINTINGS

6.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Consider the following historical places:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

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

Which of the above place is/are also known for mural paintings?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

2. The painting of Bodhisattva Padmapani is one of the most famous and oft-illustrated paintings at

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

- (a) Ajanta
- (b) Badami
- (c) Bagh
- (d) Ellora

3. The well-known painting “Bani Thani” belongs to the

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]

- (a) Bundi school
- (b) Jaipur school
- (c) Kangra school
- (d) Kishangarh school

6.2. Practice Questions

4. With reference to rock paintings in Ancient India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Rock paintings in India were first discovered by V.S. Wankar in the caves of Bhimbetka.
2. Use of colors in these painting was decided by themes and local atmosphere.
3. The artist derived red color from hematite, the green color from a green variety of a stone called chalcidony and white color from limestone.
4. Paintings were made on the walls and not on the ceiling of the rock shelters.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. In the context Rogan Art, consider the following statements:

1. It is ancient art of hand painting on cloth practiced in West Bengal.
2. It uses artificial paint colours to provide brightness and shining.

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

6. With reference to the Mural and miniature paintings in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. One of the main features of Miniature painting is the theme of centrality.
2. Mural paintings were painted on caves, temples walls, paper and cloth.
3. Miniature paintings reached its culmination quite later than the Mural paintings.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

7. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the technique and style of Mural Paintings?

1. Mural paintings can be drawn in three-dimensional form.
2. In true fresco method, the paintings are done on dry surface wall whereas in Fresco-secco method, the paintings are done on wet surface wall.
3. True fresco is the more durable form of painting murals as compared to fresco-secco.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the following Indian styles of painting?

1. Apabhramsa School of art brought in the concept of Gita Govinda and secular love into these paintings.
2. The Kalpasutra and the Kalakacharya-Katha texts were illustrated with paintings.
3. The common themes of Apabhramsa paintings were Buddhism and Jainism.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. Consider the following statements about the Deccan school of miniature paintings:

There is the influence of Lepakshi mural paintings on the female types in these miniature paintings. The profuse use of gold colour, some flowering plants and arabesques on the top of the throne are derived from the Persian tradition. One of the famous manuscripts portrayed by this school was Najum-al-ulum.

Select the correct Deccan school of miniature painting from the options given below:

- (a) Ahmednagar School
- (b) Bijapur school
- (c) Golconda school
- (d) Hyderabad school

10. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Miniature paintings of Delhi sultanate?

1. It led to the emergence of Mughal, Rajput and deccan style of paintings.
2. Nimatnama was a manuscript from this period which was created for the rulers of Mandu.
3. Indian women in indigenous attire were shown in strict profile while the faces of Persian ladies were shown in three quarter view or the frontal view.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. Consider the following statements about the Mughal era Miniature painting:

1. The Mughal era paintings lacked foreign influences and were purely indigenous in flavour.
2. Padshahnama is an exuberant painting by Jahangir.

Which of statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. Consider the following pairs:

Painting	Creator
1. Three Women	Jamini Roy
2. Nair lady adorning her Hair	Raja Ravi Verma
3. Arabian Night series	Abanindranath Tagore

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

13. With the reference to Madhubani paintings, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Madhubani painting is a style of painting practiced in the Mithila region of Bihar state.
2. Paintings are traditionally done on freshly plastered mud walls of huts.
3. Themes of the paintings revolve around Hindu Gods and mythology.

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

14. Kalamkari painting refers to

- (a) a hand-painted cotton textile in South India
- (b) a handmade drawing on bamboo handicrafts in North-East India
- (c) a block-painted woollen cloth in Western Himalayan region of India
- (d) a hand-painted decorative silk cloth in North-Western India

15. Consider the following pairs:

Floor Design	State
1. Aipan	Uttarakhand
2. Mandana	Madhya Pradesh
3. Santhias	Punjab

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

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

16. Consider the following regarding "Thanjavur Paintings":

1. Thanjavur painting were patronised by Maratha rulers during the eighteenth century.
2. They are created on glass and wooden planks instead of cloth and vellum.
3. It has been recognised as Geographical Indication (GI).
4. The pictography represents muted colour to counter the background.

Which of the given above statements is/are correct?

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

17. "Remnants of prehistoric rock paintings have been found on the walls of these caves. One of the interesting scenes depicted here is of hand-linked dancing human figures. A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs. Some superimposition of paintings can also be observed here."

Identify the place whose description is given above.

- (a) Bhimbetka caves
- (b) Jogimara caves
- (c) Lakhudiyar caves
- (d) Ellora Caves

18. Consider the following statements regarding paintings made during Mesolithic period:

- 1. The size of the paintings became smaller during this period as compared to Paleolithic period.
- 2. During Mesolithic period, most of the paintings depict battle scenes.
- 3. Hand prints and dots made by the fingertips are the common features in painting during this time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. Consider the following statements regarding "Ajanta Cave Paintings":

- 1. Figures and paintings in the caves were made using fresco painting techniques and reflected naturalism.
- 2. Red colour is completely absent in these cave paintings.
- 3. These paintings were developed during both Hinayana and Mahayana phase of Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. Which of the following statements regarding 'Ragamala paintings' are correct?

- 1. It is an example of the amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India.
- 2. The evolution of these paintings was started from 9th Century during Chola times.
- 3. Each raga in the painting is personified by a colour describing a particular mood.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

21. Consider the following features of a particular painting:

They are mostly created on glass and wooden planks. They involve use of brilliant colour patterns and the liberal use of gold leaf. Many types of gemstones are engraved in the paintings. It has been recognised as Geographical Indication (GI)

Identify the school of painting with which the above features are associated and select the correct answer:

- (a) Thanjavur school
- (b) Madhubani school
- (c) Pala School
- (d) Kishangarh School

22. Consider the following statements regarding "Basholi Paintings":

- 1. They were Miniature Paintings developed in the region of Jammu and Kashmir.
- 2. The use of contrasting colours is associated with this school of paintings.
- 3. The most famous painter of this school was Devi Das famous for his depiction of Radha Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. Consider the following statements with respect to a particular school of folk paintings-

- 1. Paintings have a common theme depicting "What happens to human life post death".
- 2. They are on the verge of extinction due to rate of its decline.

Which folk painting is being referred to here?

- (a) Madhubani Painting
- (b) Pattachitra Painting
- (c) Kalamkari Painting
- (d) Paitkar Painting

24. Which of the following are the features of 'Apabhramsa School of Art' prevalent in Western India during 11th to 15th century?

- 1. Fish shaped bulging eyes
- 2. Pointed nose and double chin
- 3. Stiff figures with careful ornamentation.
- 4. Colours with symbolic meaning

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. Which of the following statements regarding "Mughal Era Miniature Painting" is/are correct?

- 1. The focus of the paintings was on hunting scenes

and historical events.

2. They brought the technique of foreshortening.
3. Concentration on ensuring the accuracy of line drawing was the prominent feature of Mughal paintings

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

26. "This painting uses the 'gesso paste', which is a mixture of white lead powder, gambose and glue giving a particular base to the painting that develops sheen on the background. The unique part of these paintings is that they had two or more figures in each painting and one figure predominates all the others in size and colour."

Identify the school of painting with the help of above given information and select the correct answer:

- (a) Mysore School of Painting
- (b) Pahari School of Painting
- (c) Bundi School of Painting
- (d) Marwar School of Painting

27. Which one of the following statements regarding 'Phad Painting' is correct?

- (a) This art form belongs to Bhagalpur region of Bihar.
- (b) It is painted with vegetable colours on a long piece of cloth.
- (c) The artists use the scroll painting to narrate stories along with music.
- (d) They are painted on the walls of the houses to bring peace and prosperity

28. Consider the following statements about Kalamkari Paintings:

1. The paintings are drawn free hand and the inspiration is drawn from Hindu mythology.
2. The main centres for this art are Srikalahasti and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh.

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

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

29. With reference to Ajanta caves, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The reference of these caves can be found from the travel accounts of Fa-Hein and Hieun Tsang.
2. The cave paintings were completed during the period of Shunga empire.
3. Triple Storeys is a unique feature of Ajanta caves.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 only

30. Consider the following statements about a famous cave.

The cave is relatively small when compared to the caves in western India. One of the unique features of this site is that the stupas, viharas and the caves were found at one place. It is situated in Andhra Pradesh. The greatest Buddhist logician Dignaga resided here for some time.

Select this famous site from the options given below:

- (a) Armamalai cave
- (b) Bagh cave
- (c) Guntapalle cave
- (d) Ravan Chhaya Rock shelter

31. Consider the following statements about a famous school of miniature paintings.

It flourished during 750-1150 A.D. A large number of manuscripts were written in these paintings. Group paintings were rarely present. Vajrayana school of Buddhism patronised these paintings.

Select this school of miniature painting from the options given below:

- (a) Apabhramsa School
- (b) Pala school
- (c) Deccan school
- (d) Mughal school

32. With reference to the Ajanta caves painting, consider the following statements:

1. The figures on these caves were done using fresco painting technique.
2. The paintings in these caves reflect considerable naturalism as colours were obtained from local vegetation.
3. There was a complete absence of blue colour in Ajanta paintings

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. With reference to the difference between Palaeolithic and Mesolithic paintings, consider the following statements:

1. Paleolithic period mainly saw the use of red colour whereas yellow and green were more prominent in Mesolithic paintings.
2. The paintings of Mesolithic period used multiple themes in comparison to Palaeolithic phase.
3. While hunting scenes dominated the Palaeolithic period, majority of the Mesolithic paintings depicted battle scenes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements with respect to the features of the Raja Ravi Verma:

1. His paintings carried heavy influence of western techniques and themes.
2. Scenes from Indian epics Ramayana and Mahabharata were generally demonstrated in his paintings.
3. He mastered the Western art of oil painting and realistic life study for his paintings.
4. His style of painting became popular with the rise of nationalism in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. With reference to the difference between Tanjore paintings and Mysore paintings, consider the following statements:

1. While Tanjore School originated from Vijayanagara paintings, the origin of Mysore paintings can be traced to Nayaka paintings.
2. While Tanjore paintings mainly depicted the battles of rulers who patronized them, the theme of Mysore paintings was the depiction of Hindu gods.
3. While Tanjore paintings were mainly executed on wooden planks, Mysore paintings were done on paper.
4. While gemstones were not used by the Tanjore School, it was heavily used in Mysore School to create larger than life images.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

36. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the paintings at the Chitwa Dongri site?

- (a) These paintings describe in detail the life of Buddha as per the jataka stories.
- (b) The paintings are from Chalcolithic period depicting a Chinese figure riding a donkey
- (c) The paintings belong to shunga period and depict the puranic events and Hindu deities.
- (d) These paintings reflect the court events of the Gupta rulers.

37. Consider the following statements with respect to the comparison between Sittanavasal paintings and Lepakshi paintings:

1. While Sittanavasal paintings were mainly based on Jainism, the major themes of Lepakshi paintings were Ramayana and Mahabharata.
2. There is absence of primary colours in both of these paintings.

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

38. With reference to the Mughal paintings, consider the following statements:

1. The paintings of this period brought foreshortening technique in paintings.
2. During the Akbar's rule, the themes of paintings largely transformed from depicting court scenes to life of masses.
3. Jahangir shifted the focus from illustrated manuscripts to naturalism in portrait painting.
4. The use of gold and silver in paintings increased during the period of Shah Jahan.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. Tamasha paintings belonged to which of the following schools of paintings?

- (a) Kangra School
- (b) Kishangarh School
- (c) Mewar School
- (d) Jaipur School

40. With reference to the 'Ragamala' paintings, consider the following statements:

1. They are a series of illustrative paintings created during the Gupta period.
2. Ragamala paintings depicted musical modes and did not use religious themes.

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

41. Consider the following statements:

1. Lepakshi Temple Paintings is a unique mural painting that follows a secular theme based on cityscape design.
2. Jogimara Cave Paintings were made to decorate the room of the caves attached to the amphitheatre.
3. Sittanavasal Cave Paintings are associated with Samavasarana which is an important scene of Jain religion.

4. Ajanta Cave paintings are characterised by the usage of tempera style representing usage of pigments.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding 'Bazaar Paintings':

- 1. It was prevalent in Bengal and Bihar region.
- 2. It is a hybrid style of painting with the elements of Rajput, Mughal and other Indian styles.
- 3. The depiction of Indian courtesans dancing before the British officials was the most famous genres of this painting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

43. Consider the following statements regarding 'Nathdwara Painting':

- 1. It is a subset of the Kishangarh school of miniature style painting.
- 2. The painting style revolve around the figure of Shrinathji as a manifestation of Krishna.

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



SOLUTIONS

6.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Ajanta caves have some of the oldest mural paintings in the world. Some are Bodhisattva Padmapani, King Janaka of Videha sitting in the palace with his wife, the Painting of Persian Ambassador etc.

Lepakshi Temple is renowned for being one of the best repositories of mural paintings of the Vijayanagara kings. The Veerabhadra temple at Lepakshi is known for its architecture and mural painting.

There are no mural paintings at Sanchi Stupa.

2. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

This mural painting is preserved in the interior of the rock-cut Buddhist monastery of Ajanta Cave 1.

3. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Bani Thani is an miniature painting of Kishangarh school painted by Nihal Chand. It portrays a woman who is elegant and graceful. The Kishangarh province in Rajasthan is known for its Bani Thani paintings. Kishangarh school is known for highly exaggerated features like long necks, large, almond shaped eyes, and long fingers.

6.2. Practice Questions

4. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Rock paintings in India were first discovered by an Archaeologist Archibald Carlleyle in 1867-68. The caves of Bhimbetka were discovered by V.S. Wakanakar in 1957-58.

Statement 2 is correct. Themes of painting found here were of great variety ranging from mundane events of daily life in those times to sacred and royal images like hunting, dancing, music, horse, elephant riders. Hunting was mainly painted with red, dancers in green etc. The paints were made by grinding various rocks and minerals. So, use of colors in these painting was decided by themes and local atmosphere.

Statement 3 is correct. The commonly used colors in these paintings were red, green, white, yellow, black, orange, purple and brown were not used. Grey was used on rare occasions. The then artists got red color from hematite (known as geru in India). The green color came from a green variety of a stone called chalcedony. White color was made out of limestone.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Paintings were made both on wall and ceilings of the rock shelters. Some paintings made at living spaces, but some at religious places. Some close to the ceilings of rock shelters so that it could be noticed from distance.

5. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It is a old tradition of hand painting on cloth practiced in the Kutch region in Gujarat. It is practised by Khatris family in Gujarat.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It uses paint made from castor oil and natural colours. Castor oil is heated and cast into cold water and the thick residue is then mixed with natural colours. Then, using a stylus or blocks, this resultant paint is meticulously transferred on to a cloth to make floral, animal (peacock) and geometric patterns.

6. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Centrality is one of the main features of the Mural paintings so that attention is at once drawn to the most important person in each scene. For example, the painters of Ajanta had realised the true glory of the Buddha, the story of whose life was employed here by them as a motif to explain the eternal pattern of human life. The stories illustrated here are continuous and elaborate presenting the drama of Ancient India enacted in the palaces of the Kings and in the hamlets of the common people equally engaged in the quest for the beautiful and spiritual values of life.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Because of the sheer size of the mural paintings, they cannot be contained on paper and cloth, so they were painted on the walls of large structures usually caves and temple walls and not on cloths and paper.

Statement 3 is correct. Mural paintings can be dated between 2nd century B.C. and 10th century A.D. While Miniature paintings developed between 9th and 11th century A.D.

7. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Mural is a form of painting that is truly three-dimensional, since it modifies and partakes of a given space.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In true fresco method the paintings are done when the surface wall is still wet so that the pigments go deep inside the wall surface. In fresco-secco method paintings are done on the lime plastered surface which has been allowed to dry first and then drenched with fresh lime water. On the

surface thus obtained the artist proceeded to sketch out his composition.

Statement 3 is correct. True fresco is the most-durable method of painting murals, since the pigments are completely fused with a damp plaster ground to become an integral part of the wall surface

8. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Apabhramsa School of Art or Jain School of Art or simply known as Western Indian School of Art is a predominant school of art in western India during 11th to 15th century. It grew as a reaction to the great mural paintings of Ajanta along with Pala school of art.

Statement 1 is correct. The Apabhramsa School of Art brought in the concept of **Gita Govinda** and secular love into these paintings that were otherwise dominated by the Jain iconography.

Statement 2 is correct. From about 1100 to 1400 A.D., palm-leaf was used for the manuscripts and later on paper was introduced for the purpose. **The Kalpasutra and the Kalakacharya-Katha, the two very popular Jain texts were repeatedly written and illustrated with paintings.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. The common themes of these paintings were Jain and in the later period the Vaishnava school appropriated them too. Buddhism was not the theme of this painting as Jainism was the main force behind the artistic activity from 961 A.D. to the end of 13th century patronised by Chalukya rulers.

9. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Early centres of painting in the Deccan, during the 16th and 17th centuries were Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda.

Bijapur school- Here, painting was patronised by Ali Adil Shah I (1558-80 A.D.) and his successor Ibrahim II (1580-1627 A.D.). The manuscript, *Najum-ul-ulum* (Stars of Sciences) contains 876 miniatures. One of the miniatures illustrated here shows the "Throne of Prosperity". There is influence of the Lepakshi mural painting on the female types. The rich colour scheme, the palm trees, animals and men and women all belong, to the Deccani tradition. **The profuse use of gold colour, some flowering plants and arabesques on the top of the throne are derived from the Persian tradition.**

10. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: 3 major styles that emerged from Miniature paintings of Delhi sultanate were Mughal, Rajput and Deccan. They took from the sultanate precedents but developed their own individuality.

Statement 2 is correct: They gave preference to illustrated manuscripts and one of the finest examples from this period was the *Nimatnama* during the reign

of **Nasir Shah who ruled over Mandu.** This manuscript showed the synthesis of indigenous and Persian styles.

Statement 3 is correct: While the faces of Persian ladies and the rulers himself were shown in three quarter view or the frontal view citing Persian traditions, Indian women in indigenous attire were depicted in strict profile.

11. Solution (d)

Exp) option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect- The Mughal style of miniature painting was responsible for the **amalgamation of indigenous themes and styles along with Persian and later European themes and styles.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The *Padshahnama* ('Book of Emperors') is a chronicle commissioned by the fifth Mughal emperor **Shah-Jahan**. The text is a propagandist celebration of his reign and his dynasty.

12. Solution (c)

Exp) option c is correct

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. 'Three women' was painted by **Amrita Sher Gil**. Amrita Sher-Gil assimilated miniature and mural traditions of Indian art with European modernism.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. **Raja Ravi Verma** won a gold medal at the World Art Exhibition, Vienna, for his picture *Nair Lady Adorning Her hair*.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Abanindranath Tagore founded the **Bengal School of Painting**, were the pioneers in encouraging Indian themes and *Arabian Nights* series (1930) is among his renowned works.

13. Solution (d)

Exp) option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct- Mithila art also known as Madhubani painting derives its name from Mithila, the ancient Videha and birthplace of Sita.

Statement 2 is correct- Madhubani paintings were traditionally done by women on the mud walls of their house. It is presumed that for centuries, women living in this region have painted figures and designs on the walls of their mud houses for ceremonial occasions, particularly, weddings.

Statement 3 is correct- People of this area see the origin of this art form at the time of Princess Sita getting married to Lord Rama. Among other themes that are painted are episodes from the *Bhagvata Purana*, *Ramayana*, stories of Shiva-Parvati, Durga, Kali and *Rasa-Lila* of Radha and Krishna.

14. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Kalamkari painting is a type of hand-painted cotton textile produced in the South Indian states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. It derives its name from Kalam

meaning pen, and Kari meaning work, literally pen-work. The colours used in making these paintings are organic. Most of the colours are prepared using parts of plants (roots, leaves) along with mineral salts of iron, tin, copper, alum, etc., which are used as mordents.

There are two identifiable styles of Kalamkari art in India – Srikalahasti style and Machilipatnam style.

In the Machilipatnam style of Kalamkari, motifs are essentially printed with hand-carved traditional blocks with intricate detailing painted by hands.

On the other hand, Srikalahasti style of painting draws inspiration from the Hindu mythology describing scenes from the epics and folklore. This style holds a strong religious connect because of its origin in the temples.

15. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Aipan is a traditional folk art specifically made by women of Uttarakhand. This art is done on floor over brick red background with white paste made out of rice flour. The typical art is done on all special occasions and household ceremonies and rituals. It is believed that these motifs evoke divine power which brings good fortune and wards off evil.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. The **Mandana of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh** literally means mandan (decoration). The patterns again vary from **squares, hexagons, triangles** and circles. For preparing a mandana, the ground is cleaned with **cowdung** and on several occasions finished with **crimson red** which is obtained from reti (red earth).

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. **Santhias are made in Gujarat** to decorate the entrance of houses on important occasions.

16. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The **Maratha rulers immensely patronised** the “Thanjavur Paintings” during the 18th century. It was probably the result of the defeat of Thanjavur Nayakas by Marathas and the fall of Vijayanagara Empire.

Tanjore Paintings (famous for gold coating): The Thanjavur or Tanjore School is famous for the special style of decorative paintings.

Statement 2 is correct. These paintings are unique as they are **mostly created on glass and wooden planks** (Palagai padam) instead of cloth and vellum as preferred in North India.

Statement 3 is correct. It has been recognised as **Geographical Indication (GI)** by Government of India.

Statement 4 is incorrect. They are **unique because of the use of brilliant colour patterns and the liberal use of gold leaf.** Muted colours are used in Mysore paintings.

17. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Bhimbetka Caves-

Bhimbetka caves is located in South of Bhopal in Vidhyan ranges of Madhya Pradesh. The paintings generally portray every-day life of pre-historic men often in stick-like human figures. Various animals like elephant, bison, deer, peacock and snake are depicted.

Option b is incorrect. Jogimara Caves-

Jogimara Caves in the Ramgarh hills in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh houses some of the paintings from the later period. These shelters depict the human figurines, animals, palm prints, bullock carts, etc. which show a higher and sedentary type of living.

Option c is correct. Lakhudiyar Caves-

Lakhudiyar literally means one lakh caves. The rock shelters on banks of the River Suyal at Lakhudiyar, about twenty kilometres on the Almora– Barechina road, bear these prehistoric

paintings. The paintings here can be divided into three categories: man, animal and geometric patterns in white, black and red ochre. Following features are found here-

1. **A long-snouted animal, a fox and a multiple legged lizard are the main animal motifs.**
2. Wavy lines, rectangle-filled geometric designs, and groups of dots can also be seen here.
3. One of the interesting scenes **depicted here is of hand-linked dancing human figures.**
4. **There is some superimposition of paintings.**

Option d is incorrect. Ellora Caves

Ellora Caves is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra. Cave 16 features the largest single monolithic rock excavation in the world, the Kailash temple. There are over 100 caves at the site, all excavated from the basalt cliffs in the Charanandri Hills. These consist of 17 Hindu (caves 13–29), 12 Buddhist (caves 1–12) and 5 Jain (caves 30–34) caves.

18. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. During Mesolithic period, themes multiply but the paintings are small in size. **The size of the paintings became smaller during this period as compared to Paleolithic period.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. During **Mesolithic period hunting scenes predominates.** The hunting scenes depict people hunting in groups, armed with barbed spears, pointed sticks, arrows and bows. In some paintings these primitive men are shown with traps and snares probably to catch animals. Most of the Chalcolithic Period paintings seen depict battle scenes. Young and old equally find places in paintings. Community dances provide a common theme to the painting.

Statement 3 is correct. In Mesolithic art, some of the pictures of men, women and children seem to depict a sort of family life. In many of the **rock-shelters we find handprints, fist prints, and dots made by the fingertips.**

19. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The figures in these caves were made using fresco painting technique and demonstrate considerable naturalism. The colours were obtained from local vegetation and minerals.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It is **blue colour that is absent from paintings**. The **outlines of the Ajanta cave paintings were done in red colour and then the inside was painted**.

Statement 3 is correct. The paintings are generally themed around Buddhism – the life of Buddha and Jataka stories. Of the 29 caves, **five were developed during the Hinayana phase while the remaining 24 were developed during the Mahayana phase of Buddhism**. Reference of the Ajanta caves can be found in the travel accounts of Chinese Buddhist travellers Fa Hien and Hiuen Tsang.

20. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct.

Ragamala Paintings are a series of illustrative paintings from medieval India based on Ragamala or the 'Garland of Ragas', depicting various Indian musical Ragas. They **stand as a classical example of the amalgamation of art, poetry and classical music in medieval India**.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Ragamala paintings were created in most Indian schools of painting, **starting in the 16th and 17th centuries** and are today named accordingly, as Pahari Ragamala, Rajasthan or Rajput Ragamala, Deccan Ragamala, and Mughal Ragamala.

Statement 3 is correct.

In these paintings, **each raga is personified by a colour describing the story of a hero and heroine (nayaka and nayika) in a particular mood**. It also elucidates the season and the time of day and night in which a particular raga is to be sung.

21. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct.

Tanjore Paintings (famous for gold coating)

The Thanjavur or Tanjore School is famous for the special style of decorative paintings. It was probably the result of the defeat of Thanjavur Nayakas by Marathas and the fall of Vijayanagara empire. The Maratha rulers immensely patronised them during the 18th century. These **paintings are unique as they are mostly created on glass and wooden planks (Palagai padam)** instead of cloth and vellum as preferred in North India.

They are **unique because of the use of brilliant colour patterns and the liberal use of gold leaf**. It has been recognised as Geographical Indication (GI) by

Government of India. They use many types of gemstones and cut glasses for embellishments to create larger than life images. Most of the paintings depict smiling Krishna in various poses and various major events in his life.

Option b is incorrect.

Traditionally done by the women of villages around Madhubani town (Bihar), it is also called Mithila Paintings. The paintings have a common theme and are usually drawn from religious motifs of the Hindus, including Krishna, Rama, Durga, Lakshmi and Shiva.

Option c is incorrect.

Pala school was flourishing during 750-1150 AD. These paintings are generally found as a part of manuscripts and were generally executed on palm leaf or vellum paper.

Option d is incorrect.

Paintings at Kishangarh is associated with the most romantic legends – Sawant Singh and his beloved Bani Thani, and intertwining of lives and myths, romance and bhakti.

22. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct.

Paintings of **Pahari school in 17th century were from Basholi of Jammu and Kashmir**. They were **Miniature Paintings**.

Statement 2 is correct.

The use of contrasting colours is associated with this school and they are borrowed from the Malwa paintings. These paintings use a lot of primary colours, i.e. red, yellow and green. They used the Mughal technique of painting on clothing but developed their own styles and techniques.

Statement 3 is correct.

The most famous painter of this school was Devi Das who was famous for his depiction of Radha Krishna and the portrait of kings in their livery and in white garments.

23. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

Madhubani Painting depicts auspicious occasions like birth, marriage and festivals. The paintings have a common theme and are usually drawn from religious motifs of the Hindus, including Krishna, Rama, Durga, Lakshmi and Shiva.

Option b is incorrect.

Pattachitra Paintings: A traditional painting of Odisha, the name **Pattachitra** comes from a Sanskrit word patta, which means canvas/cloth and chitra means picture. The paintings show a mix of classical and folk elements, with a bias towards the latter.

Option c is incorrect.

Kalamkari Paintings: The name comes from kalam, i.e. a pen, which is used to paint these exquisite paintings. The main centers for this art are Srikalahasti and Machilipatnam in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The images are drawn free hand and the inspiration comes from Hindu mythology.

Option d is correct.

Paitkar Painting is practiced by the tribal people of Jharkhand. Paitkar paintings or scroll paintings is considered one of the most ancient schools of painting in the country. This old form of painting has cultural association with Ma Mansa, one of the most popular goddesses in tribal household.

These paintings are linked to the social and religious customs including giving alms and holding yajnas. The common theme of Paitkar paintings is 'What happens to human life post death'. Although an ancient art, it is on the verge of extinction given the rate of its decline.

24. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Following are some of the features of Apabhramsa School of Art -

1. The colours used in the paintings had symbolic meaning and they usually used red, yellow and ochre. In the later phase, they used bright and gold colours. (Option 4 is correct).
2. features of the human figures depicted in the paintings have fish shaped bulging eyes, a pointed nose and a double chin. (Option 1 and 2 is correct).
3. They tried to begin the trend to make angular faces in the third and fourth profile.
4. The figures are usually stiff and even the ornamentation is carefully done. (Option 3 is correct).

25. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct.

Mughal Era Miniature Painting focused on hunting scenes, historical events and other court related paintings. The Mughal paintings brought together Persian naturalistic style with the opulence of a great dynasty and created some beautifully illustrated folios.

Statement 2 is correct.

Mughals brought the technique of foreshortening to the Indian painter's stock. Under this technique, "objects were drawn in a way that they look closer and smaller than they really are".

Statement 3 is correct.

These paintings were considered unique because of the use of brilliant colours. The painters were supposed to concentrate on ensuring the accuracy of line drawing. Except religious paintings, the Mughals were known for their diverse themes.

26. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct.

Mysore Painting: These paintings were patronised by the rulers of the Mysore province and continued in the British period too. The major theme of the Mysore paintings is the depiction of Hindu gods and goddesses. The unique part of these paintings is that they had two or more figures in each painting and one figure predominates all the others in size and colour.



They use the 'gesso paste', which is a mixture of white lead powder, gamboge and glue. This gives a particular base to the painting that develops sheen on the background. They counter it with the use of muted colours that are not so bright so as to counteract the background.

Option b is incorrect.

Pahari School of Painting: This style of painting developed in the sub-himalayan States also under the umbrella of Mughal influence. There were many schools that were flourishing in smaller Rajput kingdoms, which came under the blanket of 'Pahari Paintings'.

Option c is incorrect.

Bundi School of Painting: In Bundi school, paintings of local vegetation were in detail. Human faces were round with pointed nose. Colour of sky is painted in different colours and mostly a red ribbon is visible in the sky.

Option d is incorrect.

Marwar School of Painting: It is one of the most extensive schools of painting as it includes Jodhpur and Bikaner, both ruled by the Rathods and Jaisalmer that was ruled by the Bhatias. In this period, they followed the Mughal patterns but after the 18th century, the Rajput element became predominant, for example, there was an influx of paintings that contained linear rhythm coupled with bright colours.

27. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

Manjusha Painting: This art form belongs to Bhagalpur region of Bihar. It is also known as Angika art, where 'ang'

refers to one of the Mahajan Pada. Since snake motifs are always present, it is also called snake painting.

Option b is correct.

Phad Painting: It is predominantly found in **Rajasthan** and is a scroll-type art. It is religious in nature and comprises of drawings of local deities, Pabuji and Devnarayan. **Painted with vegetable colours on a long piece of cloth called phad, they are 15 ft or 30 ft long.** The subjects have large eyes and round faces. They are of pompous and joyful narrative and scenes of procession are common.

Option c is incorrect.

Cheriyal Scroll Paintings: Indigenous to Telangana, it is a type of Nakashi art. The scrolls are depicted as a continuous story like comics or ballad by the Balladeer community. The common themes are Hindu Epics and Puranic stories. The artists use the scroll painting to narrate stories along with music, as they move to different places.

Option d is incorrect.

Pithora Paintings: The paintings are done by some tribal communities of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh and is said to serve religious and spiritual purpose. They are painted in the walls of the houses to bring peace and prosperity.

28. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The images are drawn free hand and the inspiration comes from Hindu mythology. The name of kalamkari painting comes from kalam, i.e., a pen. The pen used is made of sharp pointed bamboo, used to regulate the flow of colours. **The base is cotton fabric while the colours used are vegetable dyes.** The pen is soaked in a mixture of fermented jaggery and water; one by one these are applied and thereafter, the vegetable dyes are applied.

Statement 2 is correct. Kalamkari painting had its existence even during the Vijayanagara empire. The main centers for this art are **Srikalahasti and Machilipatnam in Andhra Pradesh.** It has received GI status.

29. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: The reference of Ajanta caves can be found from the travel accounts of Chinese traveler Fa-Hein during the reign of Chandragupta-II (380-415 A.D.) and Hieun Tsang during the reign of Harshvardhana (606-647 A.D.)

Statement 2 is incorrect. In case of Ajanta caves, Murals in Cave no. 9 and 10 belong to the Shunga period, while the rest belong to the Gupta period.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Ajanta has excavated double storeys but triple storeys is a unique feature of Ellora caves.

30. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Guntapalle cave in Elluru district (Andhra Pradesh)- It had been excavated in the hills along with the structure **monasteries.** It is among the **very unique sites where the structured stupas, viharas and the caves are excavated at one place.** Its chaitya cave is circular with Stupa in the circular hall and a chaitya arch carved at the entrance. **The cave is relatively small when compared to caves in western India.** A number of vihara caves have been excavated. **The greatest Buddhist logician Dignaga resided here for some time during his life time.**

31. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Pala school of art-The characteristic features were

1. **It flourished during 750-1150 A.D.**
2. **These paintings were mainly found as parts of manuscripts** and were generally executed on palm leaf or vellum paper.
3. The Buddhists monks usually used them.
4. These paintings were characterized by sinuous lines and subdued tones of the background imagery
5. **They are lonely single figures in the paintings and one rarely finds group paintings**
6. **The proponents of the Vajrayana school of Buddhism used and patronized these paintings.**

The prominent painters were Dhimman and Vitapala.

32. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The walls of the Ajanta caves have **both murals and fresco paintings (painted on wet plaster).** They use **tempera style**, i.e. use of pigments. The paintings portray human values and social fabric along with styles, costumes and ornaments of that period. **The emotions are expressed through hand gestures.** Even animals and birds are shown with emotions.

Statement 2 is correct: The figures in Ajanta caves demonstrate considerable **naturalism.** The **colours were obtained from local vegetation and minerals.** Graceful poses of humans and animals adorn the walls of the caves. The outlines of the paintings were done in red colour and then the inside was painted.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the striking features of the Ajanta Caves paintings is the **absence of blue colour.** The outline of the figures is in red ochre, with contours of **brown, black or deep red.**

33. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: There was an increase in the number of paintings **using green and yellow colour during chalcolithic period (and not Mesolithic period).** Mesolithic Period (10,000-4000 BC) mainly saw the use of red colour. In contrast, Paleolithic period mainly

saw the use of raw colour. The most common mineral was **ochre or geru** mixed with lime and water during the **Upper Palaeolithic Period (40,000-10,000 BC)**. To widen their palette, different minerals were used in Palaeolithic phase to make colours like red, white, yellow and green.

Statement 2 is correct: In comparison to the Upper Palaeolithic Period, the **themes are multiple during Mesolithic period** and the size of the paintings also became smaller.

Statement 3 is incorrect: A few paintings of the Palaeolithic period are wash paintings but mostly they are filled with **geometric patterns**. Few paintings of hunting scenes can be found in this period but was not in large number. The green paintings are of dancers and the red ones of hunters. On the other hand, **hunting scenes predominated the Mesolithic period (not Palaeolithic period)**. The hunting scenes depict people hunting in groups, armed with barbed spears, pointed sticks, arrows and bows. In some paintings these primitive men are shown with traps and snares probably to catch animals. The hunters are shown wearing simple clothes and ornaments.

34. Solution: (b)

Exp) option b is correct.

Raja Ravi Verma (1848–1906) belonged to the State of Kerala and is known as the **‘Father of Modern Indian Art’**.

Statement 1 is correct: The school of painting of Raja Ravi Verma was called ‘modern’ because of the **heavy influence of western techniques and themes**. He was unique as he brought together elements of South Indian painting with the Western techniques of colour and style. By imitating copies of European paintings popular in Indian palaces, he mastered the style of **academic realism**. Some of his extremely famous works include **Ladies in the Moonlight, Shakuntala, Damayanti** and **Swan**, etc.

Statement 2 is correct: Raja Ravi Verma used academic realism to **depict scenes from popular epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata**. He dramatised on canvas, scene after scene from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, drawing on the theatrical performances of mythological stories. He gained nationwide recognition for his paintings from the epic Ramayana especially the one titled **“Ravana kidnapping Sita and killing Jatayu”**. A film has been made on him named **“Rang Rasiya”**.

Statement 3 is correct: Ravi verma **mastered the Western art of oil painting** and realistic life study, but painted themes from Indian mythology. He was one of the most successful to master the academic style of oil painting that used a European medium to depict Indian subject matter. His paintings became so popular that many of his paintings were copied as oleographs and were sold in market.

Statement 4 is incorrect: With the rise of **nationalism in India** by the end of the nineteenth century, the **academic style embraced by Raja Ravi Varma came to be looked down upon** as it was considered as too foreign and

western to show Indian myths and history. It is amidst such nationalist thinking that the Bengal School of Art emerged in the first decade of the twentieth century. A new group of nationalist artists gathered around **Abanindranath Tagore (1871-1951) in Bengal**, the nephew of Rabindranath Tagore. They **rejected the art of Ravi Varma as imitative and westernised**, and declared that such a style was unsuitable for depicting the nation’s ancient myths and legends. So, they broke away from the convention of oil painting, and turned to medieval Indian traditions of miniature painting and the ancient art of mural painting in the Ajanta caves.

35. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Both Tanjore and Mysore paintings have originated from the same source - Vijayanagara paintings to begin with and Nayaka paintings subsequently.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Both Tanjore Paintings and Mysore School **share common theme of Hindu mythological characters and tales**. Most of the Tanjore paintings **depicted smiling Krishna (not battles of patronising rulers)** in various poses and various major events in his life. The Thanjavur or Tanjore School is famous for the special style of decorative paintings. The major theme of the Mysore paintings is the **depiction of Hindu gods and goddesses**.

Statement 3 is correct: Thanjavur painting is traditionally **executed on glass and wooden plank (Palagai padam)** with a ground preparation of tamarind seed powder and chalk, while **Mysore painting is done on paper**. Tanjore paintings are unique because of the use of brilliant colour patterns and the liberal use of gold leaf. Mysore Paintings **use the ‘gesso paste’**, which is a mixture of white lead powder, gamboge and glue. They counter it with the use of muted colours that are not so bright so as to counteract the background.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Both schools **use jewellery crafted on a flat surface** but their techniques differ. Tanjore School **used many types of gemstones and cut glasses** for embellishments to create larger than life images. Mysore Painting had two or more figures in each painting and one figure predominates all the others in size and colour.

36. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option b is correct: The paintings at Chitwa Dongri site belonged to the **Chalcolithic period**. At Chitwa Dongri (Durg district), Chhattisgarh, depiction of **Chinese figure riding a donkey, pictures of dragons and agricultural sceneries** can be found. Chhattisgarh is also home to the variety of caves in the district of Kanker like the shelter of Udkuda, Garagodi, Khairkheda, Gotitola, Kulgaon, etc. These shelters depict the human figurines, animals, palm prints, bullock carts, etc. which show a higher and sedentary type of living. **Jogimara Caves in the Ramgarh**

hills in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh houses some of the paintings from the later period. These are dated to be painted around 1000 BC.

37. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Sittanaval cave paintings are known for the paintings based on Jainism. These murals have close resemblance to Bagh and Ajanta paintings. The paintings are not only on the walls but also on the ceiling and pillars. The paintings are with the **theme of Jain Samavasarana (Preaching Hall). In contrast, Lepakshi paintings**, made during the Vijayanagara period, follow a religious **theme based on Ramayana, Mahabharata** and incarnations of Vishnu.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Though the Lepakshi paintings show a complete absence of primary colours, especially blue, common colours such as **yellow, green, orange, blue, black and white are present in Sittanaval paintings**. The medium used for Sittanaval painting was vegetable and mineral dyes, and was done by putting colours on surface of thin wet lime plaster.

38. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Mughal paintings brought the **technique of foreshortening** to the Indian painter's repertoire. Under this technique, "objects were drawn in a way that they look closer and smaller than they really are." In fact, the defining features of paintings in Akbar's period was the continued use of foreshortening along with the use of 3 dimensional figures

Statement 2 is incorrect: In contrast, one of the distinguishing features of Akbar period was the **transformation of popular art to the court art (and not vice-versa)**, i.e. the artist was more focused on depicting the scenes of court life than the life of the masses. Famous painters of this period include: Daswanth, Basawan and Kesu.

Statement 3 is correct: Jahangir was a naturalist by nature and preferred the paintings of flora and fauna, i.e. birds, animals, trees and flowers. He shifted from **illustrated manuscripts to album** and emphasised on **bringing naturalism to portrait (individual) painting**. One of the unique trends that developed in this period was of decorated margins around the paintings that were sometimes as elaborate as the paintings themselves.

Statement 4 is correct: Unlike his father and grandfather who liked naturalistic depictions, Shah Jahan liked creating artificial elements in the paintings. It is said that he tried to reduce the liveliness of the paintings and bring in unnatural stillness as he was **inspired by the European influence**. He eschewed the use of charcoal to draw and encouraged the artists to draw and sketch using a pencil. He also ordered to **increase the use of gold and silver in the paintings**. He also liked brighter colour palettes as compared to his predecessors.

39. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The early Mewar painting was dominated by the extraordinary painter of 17th century, Sahibdin, who focussed on the Ragamala, the Ramayana and the Bhagavata Purana. Later, most of the paintings depicted the life at court in Mewar.

Option c is correct: The 'tamasha' paintings belonged to the **Mewar School of painting**. The paintings show **court ceremonial and city views** in unprecedented detail.

40. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Ragamala Paintings are a series of illustrative paintings **from medieval India** based on Ragamala or the 'Garland of Ragas', depicting various Indian musical Ragas. These paintings were created in most Indian schools of painting, starting in the **16th and 17th centuries (not Gupta period)**. In these paintings, each raga is **personified by a colour** describing the story of a hero and heroine (nayaka and nayika) in a particular mood. It also **elucidates the season and the time of day and night** in which a particular raga is to be sung. Moreover, many paintings also demarcate the specific Hindu deities attached with the raga, like Bhairava or Bhairavi to Shiva, Sri to Devi etc. The six principal ragas present in the Ragamala are Bhairava, Deepak, Sri, Malkaush, Megha and Hindola.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Starting from the 16th-17th centuries, Ragamala paintings used images of Hindu deities to personify the musical notes in the raga. In that vein, Raga Bhairava became Lord Shiva, with his vaahana or vehicle Nandi. Raga Megha was pictured as Lord Vishnu wearing a garland of flowers, with a peacock sitting at his feet.

41. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Lepakshi Temple Paintings is located in the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. These **mural paintings** were executed on Veerabhadra temple walls at Lepakshi in 16th century. Made during the Vijayanagara period, they **follow a religious (not secular) theme based on Ramayana, Mahabharata and incarnations of Vishnu**. The paintings show a complete absence of primary colours, especially blue. They depict a decline in painting in terms of quality. The forms, figures and details of their costumes are outlined with black colour.

Statement 2 is correct: Jogimara Cave Paintings is an **artificially carved out cave located in Surguja district of Chattisgarh**. It is dated back around 1000-300 BC and has few paintings and inscriptions of a love story in Brahmi script. The cave is said to be an **attachment to amphitheatre** (open air venue used for entertainment) and the **paintings were made to decorate the room**. Paintings are of dancing couples, of animals like elephant and fish. The paintings have a distinct red outline.

Statement 3 is correct: Sittanavasal Cave (Arivar Koil) Paintings is dated from 1st century BC to 10th century AD, and located in Tamil Nadu. These famous rock-cut cave temples are known for the paintings based on Jainism. The paintings are not only on the walls but also on the ceiling and pillars. The paintings are with the theme of Jain Samavasarana (Preaching Hall).

The central element of the paintings in Sittanavasal is a **pond with lotuses**. Flowers in this pond are collected by monks and there are ducks, swans, fishes and animals. The scene **shows Samavasarana - an important scene of Jain religion**. Samavasarana is a special, beautiful audience hall where Tirthankaras delivered sermons after they reached realisation

Statement 4 is correct: Ajanta Cave Paintings is one of the **oldest surviving murals of Indian sub-continent**, Ajanta caves were carved between 2nd century BC to 5th century AD out of volcanic rocks. It consists of a set of 29 caves, carved in a horse-shoe shape. The walls of the caves have both murals and fresco paintings (painted on wet plaster). They use **tempera style, i.e., use of pigments**. The paintings portray human values and social fabric along with styles, costumes and ornaments of that period.

42. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Bazaar Paintings school was prevalent in Bengal and Bihar region. It was patronised by British rulers. The art was inspired by Greco-Roman elements. Paintings were made of **Greek and roman statues**. Paintings were also of every day bazaar or markets in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bazaar Paintings was influenced by the European encounter in India. They

were different from the Company paintings as that school mixed European techniques and themes with Indian ones. The Bazaar school **did not take any Indian influence but took the Roman and Greek influence**. They made the painters to copy the Greek and Roman statues.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the most famous genres was depiction of **Indian courtesans dancing before the British officials**. They also painted religious themes but the figures of Indian Gods and Goddesses with more than two axes and elephant faces like that of Lord Ganesha were prohibited as they deviated from the European notion of natural human figurine.

43. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Nathdwara Painting refers to a painting tradition and school of artists that emerged in Nathdwara, a town in Rajasthan. Nathdwara school is a subset of the **Mewar school of painting** and is seen as an important school in the 17th and 18th-century miniature paintings.

Statement 2 is correct: Most works produced in Nathdwara Painting style revolve around the figure of Shrinathji as a manifestation of Krishna and refer to the incident of him holding the Govardhan hill on his last finger. Nathdwara paintings are of different sub-styles of which Pichhwai paintings are the most popular.

Pichhwai literally meaning 'that which hangs from the back' are large devotional Hindu painted pictures, normally on cloth, which portray Krishna. **The purpose of Pichhwais, other than artistic appeal, is to narrate tales of Krishna to the illiterate.**



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

INDIAN DANCE AND MUSIC, THEATRE

7.1. Previous Years Questions

1. With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?w [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]

1. Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
2. Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music.
3. Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the above is correct

2. How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bharatnatyam dances? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]

1. Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues is found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatnatyam.
2. Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatnatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements.

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

3. In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favourite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?

- (a) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck
- (b) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters
- (c) Movements of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story
- (d) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized to express the feelings of love or eroticism.

4. A community of people called Manganiyars is well-known for their [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

- (a) martial arts in North-East India
- (b) musical tradition in North-West India
- (c) classical vocal music in South India
- (d) pietra dura tradition in Central India

5. Consider following pairs: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

1. Garba	Gujarat
2. Mohiniattam	Odisha
3. Yakshagana	Karnataka

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

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

6. With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

1. Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
2. It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
3. It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

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

7. With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

1. It is a song and dance performance.
2. Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance.
3. It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. With reference to culture history of India, consider the following statements: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]

1. Most of the Tyagaraja Kritis are devotional songs in praise of Lord Krishna.
2. Tyagaraja created several new ragas.

3. Annamacharya and Tyagaraja are contemporaries.
4. Annamacharya kirtnas are devotional songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]

Tradition	State
1. Chapchar Kut Festival	Mizoram
2. Khongjom Parba ballad	Manipur
3. Thang-Ta Dance	Sikkim

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

Practice Questions

7.2. Indian Music

10. Consider the following statements regarding Natyashastra:

1. It was written and compiled by Panini.
2. It is the first text to give reference to musical theory.
3. It identifies octave and shrutis as a part of music theory.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements regarding Sangeet Natak Academy:

1. It was instituted during the pre-independence era.
2. It is a central agency that aims at promoting performing arts related to music and dance only.

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

12. Which the following statements is incorrect regarding the Hindustani music?

- (a) It is a classical music type practiced in Northern India.
- (b) It focuses more on musical structure and possibilities of improvisation in it.

- (c) It has been able to maintain its purity since ancient times.
- (d) There are ten main styles of singing in Hindustani music

13. Consider the following pairs

Component of Carnatic Music	Description
1. Pallavi	It is often repeated in each stanza and is considered the best part of the Composition
2. Varnam	It comprises two lines that follow Pallavi or the first line
3. Ragamalika	It is sung at the beginning of a recital and reveals the raga of recital to the audience
4. Swara Kalpana	It is an improvised section performed with the drummer in medium and fast paces

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

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

14. Consider the following statements regarding Khayal style of music:

1. Its origin is attributed to Amir Khusrau.
2. It provides less room for improvisation by artists.
3. A typical Khayal performance uses two songs, one sung in fast tempo, another in slow tempo.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

15. Consider the following statements regarding Tarana style of music:

1. In this style of music, the structure consists of a main melody, which is usually short and repeated many times, along with a second contrasting melody.
2. It uses many words that are sung at fast tempo.
3. Pandit Rattan Mohan Sharma is associated with this style of music.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements regarding Tappa style of music:

1. It originated from the folk songs of camel riders belonging to North-western parts of India.
2. It is characterized by a great use of very quick turn of phrases.

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

17. "Shabad Kirtan" is associated with which of the following:

- (a) Vaishnava tradition
- (b) Buddhist Chanting
- (c) Sikh devotional music
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

18. Consider the following statements regarding Sankirtana:

1. It is a ritual dance and music form of Meghalaya.
2. It is inscribed in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the UNESCO in 2013.
3. The performance itself is executed in a circle.
4. It is associated with a local goddess of the region.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

19. Which of the following is/are percussion instruments?

1. Dhol
2. Mridangam
3. Manjira
4. Veena

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

20. Consider the following statements:

1. Ragas form the basis of melody, while the tala becomes the basis of the rhythm.
2. The form of Chhayalag Raag does not change if any notes not present in the original composition are played.
3. There are forty main ragas under Hindustani music and all of them are time and season specific.

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

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

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

21. With reference to the Carnatic Music, consider the following statements:

1. Bhadrachala Ramadasu is referred to as the Pitamaha of Carnatic Music.
2. Major instruments used in the composition of music are Veena, Mridangam and Mandolin.

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

22. Consider the following pairs:

Folk Music	Place of Practice
1. Pandavani	Chhattisgarh
2. Panihari	Haryana
3. Mando	Goa

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

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

23. Consider the following statements:

1. Natyashastra is the first book that clarified and elaborated on the subject of musicology.
2. Sangeet Ratnakara, a classical text on music, was written by Sarangdev.

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

24. With respect to the Indian Folk Music, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike classical music, folk music does not have any rigid rules.
2. Wanawan is the folk music from Jammu and Kashmir which is sung during wedding ceremonies.
3. Pandavani is a type of folk music which is based on Mahabharata with Arjuna as hero.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements:

1. A raga should have a minimum five notes and they can only be placed in ascending order.

2. A thaat should have seven notes and they can be placed in either ascending or descending order.

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

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

26. Consider the following pairs:

Raga	Mood
1. Hindol	Sweetness of a couple
2. Malkaush	Brave
3. Bhairav	Courage
4. Shree	Compassion

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

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

27. With reference to the cultural history of India, the terms 'Chhayavad', Navodaya', and 'Sabuj' refers to:

- (a) Some of the earliest creations in chaste Sanskrit.
(b) The earliest Dharmashastra texts written in aphoristic (sutra) style.
(c) The age of romantic poetry.
(d) The philosophical schools that condemned the Vedas.

28. "The origin of this style is attributed to Amir Khusrau. This form is popular amongst the artists as this provides greater scope for improvisation. Generally, its composition is also referred to as a 'Bandish'. One of the most unique feature of this style is the frequent use of taans in the composition. Agra Gharana and Gwalior Gharana come under this style".

The above paragraph best describes which of the following style of Hindustani Music?

- (a) Dhrupad
(b) Tarana
(c) Ghazal
(d) Khayal

29. Consider the following sets of pair

Folk Music	State
1. Baul	West Bengal
2. Pandwani	Uttar Pradesh
3. Paani Hari	Rajasthan
4. Lavani	Himachal Pradesh
5. Khongjom Parva	Manipur

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

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

30. Consider the following statements regarding musical instruments:

- Percussion instruments are used only in the Hindustani music and not in the Carnatic music.
- Sarod is a type of wind instrument which was pioneered by the Bhangash family in the 20th century.
- Manjira is a type of musical instrument, generally used in temples, that does not require tuning.
- Ustad Bismillah khan is known for taking playing of flute to its zenith.

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

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

31. Consider the following statements regarding Dhrupad music:

- It is a style of classical music that reached its zenith in the court of Emperor Akbar.
- It is of temple origin.
- It is generally performed by two male vocalists.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

32. With reference to Indian classical music forms -Thumri, Tappa and Tarana, consider the following statements:

- All three are examples of semi-classical Hindustani music.
- While Thumri and Tappa are fast paced, Tarana is slow in rhythm.
- Both Thumri and Tappa compositions are set to the same family of ragas.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

33. With reference to the differences and similarities between Hindustani and Carnatic music, consider the following statements:

- Hindustani music has more Ragas than Carnatic music.
- Unlike Carnatic music, time of performance plays an important role in Hindustani music.

3. Hindustani music has greater scope for improvisations than Carnatic music.
4. Hindustani music is vocal-centric, while both vocals and instruments are important in Carnatic music.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

34. Which of the following statements with reference to the Natyashastra is correct?

- (a) It is a treatise on music only
- (b) It does not contain any information on instruments
- (c) It was composed during Vedic Age
- (d) It helped in religious enlightenment.

35. With reference to the Persian influences on Indian music, consider the following statements:

1. New styles like Qawwali, Khayal, Ghazal were invented
2. It resulted in creation of new instruments like the tabla and rabab.
3. The Ragas remained exclusively indigenous and untouched by it.

Which of the statements given above is/ are incorrect?

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

36. With reference to Indian classical music, consider the following statements:

1. Thaats can only have ascending notes, whereas Ragas have descending notes as well.
2. Ragas are melodious, whereas Thaats can be non-melodious as well.
3. The minimum number of notes required in a Raga is more than that in a Thaata.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

37. Which of the following statements is correct in regard to the folk-art form of Pandavani?

- (a) It is the folk theatre of Maharashtra.
- (b) It is based on Ramayana.
- (c) The main singer assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.
- (d) The musical instruments like algoza and manjira are used.

38. The terms 'Chikara, Tumbi and Sarinda' are identified with which of the following?

- (a) Traditional theatre costumes
- (b) Combinations of dance and drama

- (c) Folk music instrumentals
- (d) Themes in tribal paintings

39. Consider the following pairs:

Folk music	State
1. Mando	Goa
2. Alha	Madhya Pradesh
3. Lavani	Chhattisgarh

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

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

40. With reference to the Haveli sangeet, consider the following statements:

1. It was developed during the Bhakti movement.
2. It is mainly practiced by followers of the Kabirpanthis.
3. Pandit Jasraj is associated with this form of music.

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

41. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

1. Tyagaraja composed the Pancharatna Kritis in praise of Lord Rama.
2. Shyama Sastri introduced several aspects of North Indian vocal styles into Carnatic music.
3. Muthuswami Dikshitar composed some kritis in Sanskrit.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. With reference to the Indian classical music, consider the following statements:

1. The nature of dhrupad is devotional while that of khayal is romantic.
2. Dhrupad emphasizes lyrics while khayal focuses on raag.
3. Dhrupad employs tabla and harmonium while Khayal does not.
4. Khayal is older than the dhrupad vocal form.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7.3. Indian Dance

43. With reference to the folk dance in North India, consider the following statements

1. Choliya dance is performed exclusively by the boys and men at marriage processions in Bihar.
2. Matki folk dance is a solo dance performed by the women of Malwa region.

Which of the following statements is/are correct?

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

44. With reference to the folk dance in South India, consider the following pairs:

Dance	Dance form
1. Kolkali-Parichakali	Temple dance
2. Kaikottikali	Martial dance
3. Kummi	Folk dance

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

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

45. With reference to the folk dance of East India, consider the following pairs:

Folk Dance	State
1. Thanga Ta	Manipur
2. Jhumar	Odisha
3. Singhi Chham	Nagaland

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

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

46. How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam dances?

1. Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues is found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatanatyam.
2. Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatanatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements.

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

47. Which of the following terms is/are *not* associated with Bharatnatyam dance?

1. Ekaharya
2. Tribhanga
3. Tatkar
4. alarippu

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

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

48. Consider the following statements regarding Kathakali dance:

1. Both the masculine and feminine characters are portrayed by men only.
2. It does not make use of Navrasa.
3. The themes of the *Kathakali* are religious in nature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

49. which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Kathak dance?

1. It is the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture.
2. It is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.
3. It is divided into various gharanas.

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

50. Consider the following statements with respect to Kuchipudi:

1. Siddhendra Yogi is credited to have systemised and formalised the art form of Kuchipudi.
2. Lasya and Tandava elements are important in the Kuchipudi dance form.

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

51. Consider the following statements about Kathakali:

1. It is generally an all-female troupe performance.
2. The language used for Kathakali songs is Manipravalam.
3. It draws its themes from the stories narrated in the epics and the puranas.

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

52. Consider the following statements about Koodiyattam:

1. It is presented by Chakyars, a temple caste of Kerala.
2. It is part of UNESCO's representative list of the intangible cultural heritage of humanity.

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

53. Jugalbandi, a competitive play between the dancer and tabla player, is a unique feature of which of the following classical dance form?

- (a) Bharatnatyam
- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Mohiniattam

54. With reference to the Sattriya dance, consider the following statements:

1. Manjira and Flute form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form.
2. It is primarily a devotional dance narrating the stories of Lord Shiva.
3. Ankia Naat is a type of Sattriya dance which involves play or musical-drama.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

55. Consider the following description:

It is essentially a solo dance performance by women and is also known as the Dance of an Enchantress. It generally narrates the story of the feminine dance of Vishnu. The dancer wears a leather strap with bells on her ankles.

The above paragraph best describes which of the following Indian classical dance forms?

- (a) Odissi
- (b) Kuchipudi
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Mohiniattam

56. With respect to the Indian Folk Dance Chhau, consider the following statements:

1. It is a traditional folk dance performed by the Bodo tribe of Assam.
2. It is a form of mask dance that uses martial movements to narrate mythological stories.

3. Saraikella Chhau artists do not wear masks during the dance.
4. It is included in UNESCO's Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Consider the following statements:

1. Moksha and Trikhanda majura are the two types of concluding items in Odissi.
2. Odissi dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with the body.

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

58. Which of the following is/are type of martial dance?

1. Padayani
2. Kolkali-Parichakali
3. Dumhal
4. Cheraw

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

59. With reference to Classical and Folk dances of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Nagabandha mudra is an important posture in Manipuri dance form.
- (b) Garba is a lively dance form which represents a mock fight between Durga and Mahishasura.
- (c) Jawara is the harvest dance popular in the Punjab and Haryana.
- (d) A Kuchipudi dance performance is generally accompanied with Hindustani Classical music.

60. "Ghungru", anklets with bells, is a common feature in all classical dance forms except

- (a) Mohiniattam
- (b) Kathakali
- (c) Manipuri
- (d) Kuchipudi

61. Consider the following statements regarding Odissi dance:

1. It is one of the folk dances of the country.
2. Khandariya-Udayagiri caves provide some of the early examples of Odissi dance.
3. It did not receive any patronage from the Jain King Kharvela.

4. It deals largely with the secular themes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

62. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Sattriya dance?

- 1. It is inspired by the Vaishnavite Bhakti Movement.
- 2. It includes both tandav and lasya aspects of dances.
- 3. It is mentioned in Bharat Muni's Natya Shastra

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

63. With reference to the Mohiniattam Dance, consider the following statements:

- 1. There is an elaborate use of facial makeup with specific significance to different colours.
- 2. Rukmini Devi Arundale is a famous proponent of this dance.
- 3. It is practiced mainly in the state of Kerala.
- 4. They are mainly performed by female dancers and is dedicate to feminine dance of Vishnu.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. Consider the following pairs:

DANCE	STATE
1. Purulia Chhau	Odisha
2. Tarangamel	Himachal Pradesh
3. Dadra	Uttar Pradesh

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

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

65. Consider the following statements about Thumri:

- 1. It was inspired by the Bhakti movement and revolves around a girl's love for Lord Krishna.
- 2. It is linked to classical dance Kathakali.
- 3. The main Gharanas of thumri are based in Varanasi and Lucknow.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

66. With regards to Indian classical dances, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Mohiniattam is traditionally performed by only women whereas Kathakali is traditionally performed by men.
- 2. Mohiniyattam focusses on facial make ups and head gear whereas Kathakali focusses on the hand gestures and facial expressions.
- 3. Unlike Kathakali, the language used for songs in Mohiniyattam is Manipravalam.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

67. With regards to features of Kuchipudi dance, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Dancers performs with feet on the rim of a brass plate and a pitcher full of water on the head.
- 2. Nattuvanar is a person who conducts the entire performance.
- 3. Tribhanga is a unique and distinct feature of this style.
- 4. Nowadays, it is performed only by men.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

68. Consider the following pairs of folk dances and their features:

Folk dance	Features
1. Raut Naach	Famous among Yadav Community of Chhattisgarh
2. Hikar	Performed by young girls and boys on the start of the spring season.
3. Kummi	Absence of any music

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

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

69. In the context of art and culture in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Kagyed is a masked dance performed by Buddhist monks of Sikkim.

2. Padayani dance of Kerala involves the use of wax masks.
3. Mukha mela is an event to preserve the art of Gomira mask making.
4. Masks used in Saraikella Chhau dance are made of paper, mud, and clay.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

70. "It is a folk dance performed by the women in Rajasthan. The snake is the inspiration for the costumes and dance movements. A wind instrument 'Been' is associated with this dance form. It has been inscribed in the UNESCO List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity."

Which of the following dance forms is described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Saraikella Chhau
- (b) Charba
- (c) Ghoomar
- (d) Kalbelia

71. Which of the following statements correctly describes the 'Katakamukha Hasta' in Bharatnatyam?

- (a) It is a mudra in which the three fingers are joined to symbolize 'Om'.
- (b) It is the three-bended form of the body.
- (c) It is a mudra in which the body is connected through curves in the shape of the number eight.
- (d) It is a form of mask dance that uses martial movements.

72. Birju Maharaj and Sitara Devi are associated with which of the following classical Indian dance forms?

- (a) Sattriya
- (b) Odissi
- (c) Kathak
- (d) Kuchipudi

73. With reference to the Manipuri dance, consider the following statements:

1. Ras Leela is a popular theme of this dance form.
2. Naga Bandha mudra is an important posture in this dance form.
3. It is performed only by males.
4. It focuses mainly on fast movements of hand and leg positions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

74. Which of the following classical Indian dance forms is also known as 'mobile sculpture'?

- (a) Manipuri
- (b) Odissi
- (c) Kuchipudi
- (d) Kathakali

75. Consider the following terms which are associated with Odissi dance:

Term	Meaning
1. Maharis	Young boys dressed as females
2. Mangalacharan	The concluding portion of a dance performance
3. Batu	A dance element involving chauk and tribhanga.

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

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

7.4. Indian Theatre

76. With reference to the Yakshagana theatre form, consider the following statement:

1. It originated in the royal courts of Vijaynagar empire.
2. Moodalopaya and Paduvalapaya are the two forms of Yakshagana.
3. Bhavai in Madhya Pradesh is a popular variant of Yakshagana.

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

77. With reference to the Therukoothu theatre performance, consider the following statements:

1. It is a popular folk dance of Talangana.
2. It is dedicated to rain goddess in hope of achieving rich harvest

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

78. With reference to Rasleela, consider the following statements:

1. They are theatre play based on stories of Ramayana.
2. It is popular in north India especially in Uttar Pradesh.
3. It is one of the themes of Manipuri classical dance.

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

79. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Bhavai?

- 1. Bhavai is a popular folk theatre of Eastern India.
- 2. The performing actors wear elaborate headgear and colorful costumes.
- 3. The theme of the play is generally romantic accompanied with instruments like tabla.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

80. With reference to Maach, consider the following statements:

- 1. It is a folk theatre form of Konkan region.
- 2. Rangat Rohtas are unique feature of Maach.
- 3. The theme is based on the social satire and contemporary issues.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

81. With reference to Bhaona, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) It is a popular folk theatre form of Bengal.
- (b) It is believed to be developed by the saint Shankaracharya.
- (c) It is a descriptive dance and drama enacted by single artist.
- (d) They are generally written in Assamese and Brajvali languages.

82. With reference to Tamasha folk theatre, consider the following statements:

- 1. Tamasha is a popular theatre form of Uttar Pradesh and its surrounding region.
- 2. These are generally based upon mythological legends and folk tales.

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

83. It is a traditional folk theatre form of the Konkan and Goa regions. The theme is based on incarnations of Lord Vishnu and comprises two sessions, 'poorva-ranga' and 'uttar-ranga'. It refers to:

- (a) Burra Katha
- (b) Theyyam
- (c) Dashavatar
- (d) Yakshagana

84. Consider the following statements regarding the Mudiyyettu:

- 1. It is a traditional ritual theatre based on mythological tale of battle between goddess Kali and demon Darika.
- 2. It has been included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- 3. It is performed by male actors from Chakyar community and female actors from Nambiar community.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

85. With reference to Koodiyattam consider the following statements:

- 1. It is a Sanskrit theatre from Kerala.
- 2. Only sanskrit language is used during whole play.
- 3. They are enacted inside the temples and the theme is based on Hindu mythology.

Which of the following statements given above are correct?

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

86. With respect to Indian folk theatre, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Ankia Naat is the traditional one-act play of Assam.
- (b) Maach is an open-air theatre popular in the foothills of Himachal Pradesh.
- (c) Raslila is a dance drama enactment of the adolescent love stories of Krishna and Radha.
- (d) Daskathia is a form of folk theatre revolving around Lord Shiva.

87. With reference to the tradition of folk theatres in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Ramman is a ritualistic theatre of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand.
- 2. Bhaona folk theatre spreads religious messages to people through drama.
- 3. Nautanki is a folk theatre of Maharashtra known for its humour and erotic content.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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

88. Consider the following pairs:

Folk theatre	States/UTs
1. Bhand Pather	Jammu and Kashmir
2. Daskathia	Telangana
3. Bhand	Gujarat

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

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

89. The traditional art of 'talamaddale', is a variant of which of the following theatre arts in India?

- (a) Yakshagana
(b) Theyyam
(c) Ghoomar
(d) Chhau

90. Which of the following statements is correct about Ankia naat ?

- (a) It was written in a language called Brajavali.
(b) Sutradhar does not appear on the stage.
(c) The creation of Ankia Naat can be attributed to Kabir Das
(d) Khol is the only musical instrument used in it.

91. Consider the following statements with reference to the reasons for the decline of Sanskrit theatre:

- The rigid orthodoxy of the Sanskrit theatre restricted the creative space of new playwrights.
- The Sanskrit language lost popularity among the masses.
- Due to divergence towards poetry, the lyrical writings gained popularity over the dramatic works.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



SOLUTIONS

7.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Dhrupad claims the distinction of being the oldest form of Indian Classical music heard today, its origin can be traced back to the chanting of vedic hymns and mantras. It is said to be a form of the Gandharva Veda, the Vedic science of music, which is a branch of Sama Veda. The Sama Veda was chanted with the help of melody and rhythm called Samgana. Gradually this developed into other vocal styles called 'Chhanda' and 'Prabandha' with introduction of verse and meter. The fusion of these two elements led to the emergence of Dhrupad.

The birth of Dhrupad as we know it today coincided with the Bhakti movement (particularly that of the Vallabh Sampradaya) and consequently was more devotional in nature. It was rendered in temples facing the Divinity full of devotion and bhaav, this was the genesis of what became known as Haveli Dhrupad/Sangeet.

Statement 2 and 3 both are correct. Dhrupad is primarily a spiritual and devotional music and it uses Sanskrit syllables from mantras.

Dhrupad is the oldest surviving classical style of Hindustani (or North Indian) vocal music. Origin of Dhrupad can be traced to the vedas.

2. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Kuchipudi is unique among the Indian classical dance styles. It uses fast rhythmic footwork and sculptural body movements. Stylised mime, using hand gestures and subtle facial expression, is combined with more realistic acting, **occasionally including dialogues spoken by the dancers.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. The "Tarangam", is another unique feature of Kuchipudi. In this, a dancer dances on the edge of a brass plate, matching to the rhythm of music. Sometimes, dancers also balance a pot of water on the head.

3. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Tribhanga is a 'triple-bend position' where the body bends in one direction at the knees, the other direction at the hips and then the other again at the shoulders and neck. Along with 'chowk', it is one of the basic postures of Indian classical dance 'Odissi'.

4. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Manganiyars are a tribal community from Rajasthan (North west) with a strong musical tradition.

Though the Manganiars are Muslim musicians by birth, yet their lifestyle reflects the Hindu culture. They celebrate Hindu festivals such as Diwali and Holi. Many of the songs they render are in praise of the various Hindu deities.

5. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Garba type of Indian dance commonly performed at festivals and on other special occasions in the **state of Gujarat.**

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Mohiniyattam literally interpreted as the dance of 'Mohini', the celestial enchantress of the Hindu mythology, **is the classical solo dance form of Kerala.**

The delicate body movements and subtle facial expressions are more feminine in nature and therefore are ideally suited for performance by women.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Yakshagana is theatrical dance-art form famously performed in **Coastal Karnataka.** It involves heavy make-up, music, dialogues and is very expressive.

6. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 and 2 both are correct. The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Sattriya form uses a variety of hand gestures and foot positions. It also has its own style of music, based on classical ragas and the talas (rhythm) of borgeets (devotional songs composed by Sankaradeva and Madhavdeva) and the songs of the one-act-plays.

7. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Sankirtana involves ritual singing, drumming and dancing performed in the temples and domestic spaces.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Drums and shankha are also used in Sankirtana performances.

Statement 3 is correct. Sankirtana performers narrate the lives and deeds of Krishna.

Sankirtana inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

8. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Tyagaraja composed thousands of devotional compositions in praise of Lord Ram, not Lord Krishna.

Statement 2 is correct. Tyagaraja adopted composing in new ragas as one of the aims of his musical career. The (approximately) 700 known kritis of Tyagaraja feature 212 ragas; 121 of these ragas have only one kriti in them. He was the first to compose kritis in "about 66 ragas". His enthusiasm for such ragas can be seen from the fact that even among the last few kritis that he is believed to have composed, three are in new ragas: Vagadeeswari (paramatmudu), Ganavaridhi (daya juchutakidira) and Manohari (paritapamu ganiyadina).

Statement 3 is incorrect. Annamacharya was a 15th Century Hindu saint, he composed songs in praise of Lord Venkateshwara. Tyagaraja was born in 1767.

Statement 4 is correct. Annamacharya composed 32,000 keertanas (devotional songs) in praise of Lord Venkateswara.

9. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. The Chapchar Kut is a spring festival of Mizoram, India.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Khongjom Parva is an important folk music from the state of Manipur.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Thang Ta is the exclusive martial dance form of Manipur.

7.2. Indian Music

10. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Natyashastra was written and compiled by Bharat Muni sometime between 200 BCE and 200 AD.

Statement 2 is correct. Though Panini in 500 BCE had made the first proper reference to the art of making music, the first reference to musical theory was discussed in Bharata's Natyashastra.

Statement 3 is correct. Bharata's Natyashastra contains several important chapters on music, especially identifies the octave and elaborated on its 22 keys. These 22 keys were recognized as *shrutis* or *srutis*.

11. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. It was set up in 1952 as the first national academy for arts by the Government of India. It is an autonomous body.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It promotes performing arts of music, dance and drama as well as other performing arts puppetry, crafts and folk arts.

12. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is incorrect.

Option a is correct. Hindustani music is one of the two schools of Indian classical music, other being the Carnatic music. It is practiced mainly in the northern India.

Carnatic music is confined to Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The classical music of the rest of the country goes under the name, Hindustani Classical Music. Of course, there are some areas in Karnataka and Andhra where the Hindustani Classical system is also practiced. Karnataka has given us in the recent past some very distinguished musicians of the Hindustani style.

Option b is correct. The Hindustani branch of music focuses more on the musical structure and the possibilities of improvisation in it. It is a musical tradition in which improvisation predominates, and written notes, when used is skeletal.

Option c is incorrect. In contrast to the Carnatic music which has remained comparatively pure since the times of its origin, Hindustani music has assimilated influences of Arab, Persian and Afghan elements.

Thus, Hindustani music has elements of ancient Hindu tradition, Vedic philosophy and Persian tradition as well.

Option d is correct. There are ten main styles of singing in Hindustani music viz. –

1. Dhrupad
2. Dhamar
3. Hori
4. Khayal
5. Tappa
6. Chaturang
7. Ragasagar
8. Tarana
9. Sargam
10. Thumri

13. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Pallavi is the first or the second thematic lines of the composition and are referred to as 'Pallavi'. This portion is often repeated in each stanza. This is the 'Piece de Resistance', or the best part of the Carnatic composition called 'Ragam Thanam Pallavi' where the artist has great scope for improvisation.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. It is Anu Pallavi that comprises two lines which follow the Pallavi or the first line.

Varnam is the composition usually sung at the beginning of a recital. This reveals the raga of the recital to the audience. It is further made up of two parts: *Purvanga* or the first half and *Uttaranga* or the second half.

Anu Pallavi – It is sung in the beginning and sometimes also towards the end of the song, but it is not necessary to repeat it after every stanza or Charanam.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Ragamalika is usually is the concluding part of the Pallavi. This part is extremely important as the soloist can freely indulge

in improvisation. But all the artists must return to the original theme at the end of the composition.

Pair 4 is correctly matched. Swara-Kalpana is improvised section performed with the drummer in medium and fast paces.

14. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The origin of Khayal style is attributed to **Amir Khusrau**.

The Sultan Mohammad Sharqi gave the biggest patronage to Khayal in the 15th century.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It provides a great scope for improvisation by the artist and hence is popular amongst the artists.

Statement 3 is correct. A typical Khayal performance uses two songs –

1. Bada Khayal – sung in the slow tempo
2. Chhota Khayal – sung in the fast tempo

15. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In Tarana style of music, the structure **consists of a main melody**, that is usually short, repeated many times, with variations and elaboration at the performer's discretion. There is also **a second, contrasting melody, usually with higher notes**, which is introduced once before returning to the main melody.

In Tarana style, rhythm plays a very crucial role.

Statement 2 is correct. Tarana music style uses many words that are sung at a fast tempo. They focus on producing rhythmic matters and hence, the singers need specialized training and skills in rhythmic manipulation.

Statement 3 is correct. Pandit Rattan Mohan Sharma is currently the world's fastest tarana singer. He belongs to the Mewati Gharana.

16. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Tappad music is originated from the folk songs of the camel riders of the North-west India. It gained legitimacy as a semi-classical vocal specialty once it was brought to the Mughal court of emperor Muhammad Shah.

Statement 2 is correct. In this style, there is a great use of very quick turn of phrases.

The rhythm plays a very important role as the composition are based on fast, subtle and knotty constructions.

17. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Gurbani Kirtan or **Shabad Kirtan** simply **Kirtan** refers to Sikh devotional music that originated in the Hindu tradition as loving songs sung to God. Kirtan is also one of the important aspects of Sikhism that refers to the singing of the Sacred Hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib

accompanied by music. The Sikhs place huge value on this type of singing and a Sikh is expected to listen to and/or sing Guru-Kirtan as frequently as possible.

18. Solution (a)

Exp) option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Sankirtana is a ritual dance and music form of Manipur.

Statement 2 is correct: Sankirtana was **inscribed in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the UNESCO in 2013.**

Statement 3 is correct: The performing space is a square which faces the east and the performance itself is **executed in a circle.**

Statement 4 is incorrect: Sankirtana encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the **Vaishnava** people of the Manipur plains.

19. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Percussion instruments or Awanad/Avanaddha Vadya are the membranophone instruments as they contain an outer membrane, which is beaten to take out particular musical sounds. They generally have one or two faces covered with skin. The most ancient amongst this class are the Bhumi Dundubhi or the earth drum.

Generally, the musical instruments included in this category are **Tabla, Drum, Dhol, Congo, Mridangam**, etc. While the **Tabla** is usually the accompaniment of most Hindustani classical vocals, the Mridangam is the instrument that accompanies the Carnatic musical performances.

20. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The word 'raga' comes from the Sanskrit word 'Ranj', which literally means to delight or to be happy and satisfy a person. The **ragas form the basis of melody, while the tala becomes the basis of the rhythm.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. There are three major types of Raga or Raga Bhed:

- **Shuddha Raag:** This is the raga in which if any notes that are absent from the composition are played, its nature and form does not change.
- **Chhayalag Raag:** This is the raga in which if any notes that are not present in the original composition are played, its nature and form changes.
- **Sankeerna Raag:** This is the raga in which there is a combination of two or more ragas.

Statement 3 is incorrect: There are six main ragas under Hindustani music repertoire and all of these are time and season specific and evoke a particular type of emotion called Rasa. The **six main ragas under Hindustani music** are as following:

1. Bhairav
2. Hindol
3. Deepak

4. Megh
5. Shree
6. Malkaush

21. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Purandara Dasa (1484-1564) is referred to as the Pitamaha or the father/grandfather of Carnatic Music. Other proponents of Carnatic music were Annamacharya, Kshetrappa and Bhadrachala Ramadasu.

Statement 2 is correct. Carnatic music is usually played with **mridangam**. The piece of melodic improvisation in free rhythm with mridangam is called 'Tanam'. But those pieces which do not have mridangam are called 'Ragam'. Other major instruments used in Carnatic music are **Veena and Mandolin**.

Points of Difference	Hindustani Music	Carnatic Music
Influence	Arab, Persian and Afghan	Indigenous.
Freedom	Scope for artists to improvise. Hence scope for variations	Less scope of improvisation.
Sub-styles	There are several sub-styles which lead to emergence of 'Gharanas'	Only one particular prescribed style of singing
Need for Instruments	Instruments equally important as vocals.	More emphasis all vocal music.
Ragas	6 major ragas.	72 melakarta, ragas and janva ragas.
Main emphasis on	Mainly based on Ragas.	Mainly based on Tala or Taal.
Major Instruments used	Tabla, Sarangi, Sitar and Santoor.	Veena, Mrindangum and Mandolin.

22. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Pandavani folk music, mainly practiced in Chhattisgarh, is based on the grand epic- Mahabharata and Bhima as hero. It is all inclusive of gayan (singing) and vadan (playing an instrument). Usually, the songs are set to the rhythm of a tambura. One of the most well-known artists is Teejanbai from Chhattisgarh.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Panihari is from Rajasthan (not Haryana) and is thematically related to water. The songs are generally about women fetching

water from the nearby well and carrying the water back to their households in matkas over their head. Sometimes, the songs also concentrate on **chance encounters between lovers**, hence they are also romantic in nature.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Mando is popular in Goa and is a unique blend of Indian and western musical traditions. Instruments used in Mando music include guitars, violins and ghumat drum.

23. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The first work that clarified and elaborated on the subject of musicology was Bharata's Natyashastra. It contains several important chapters on music, especially the ones that identified the octave and elaborated on its 22 keys. These 22 keys were recognised as shrutis or srutis.

Statement 2 is correct. Sangeet Ratnakara, a classical text on music, was written by Sarangdev (a 13th century musicologist). Sangeet Ratnakara defined about 264 ragas including some from the North Indian and the Dravidian repertoires. Its greatest contribution was to identify and describe the various 'microtones' and classify them into different categories.

24. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. While the classical music follows the rules as laid in the Natyashastra and cultivates a guru-shishya (student-mentor) tradition; the folk tradition is the music of the people and has no hard and fast rules.

Statement 2 is correct. Wanawan is the folk music from Jammu and Kashmir. It is specially sung during wedding ceremonies and is considered auspicious.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Pandavani is based on the grand epic- Mahabharata and Bhima as hero. It is all inclusive of gayan (singing) and vadan (playing an instrument). Usually, the songs are set to the rhythm of a tambura. One of the most well-known artists is Teejanbai from Chhattisgarh.

25. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The ragas form the basis of melody, while the tala becomes the basis of the rhythm. A raga should have a **minimum of five notes and can go upto seven notes**. These notes can be arranged either in **ascending order, known as Aroha, or descending order, known as Avaroha**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. A thaat should have **seven notes out of the 12 notes** (Seven Suddha Swaras and Five Vikrit Swaras) and they should **necessarily be placed in an ascending order**. Thaats have no emotional quality unlike raga and it is not sung. The ragas produced from the thaats are sung.

26. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

There are six main ragas under Hindustani music repertoire and all of these are time and season specific and evoke a particular type of emotion (Rasa):

Pair 1 and 2 are correctly matched & Pair 3 and 4 are incorrectly matched:

Raga	Mood
1. Hindol	Sweetness
2. Megh	Courage
3. Malkaush	Brave
4. Bhairava	Peace
5. Deepak	Compassion
6. Shree	Gladness

27. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

The age of romantic poetry in Hindi is known as Chhayavad; the age of romantic mystery in Kannada is known as Navodaya, the rising sun; and in Oriya, it is known as Sabuj, the age of green.

The trend of Indian romanticism ushered in by three great forces influenced the destiny of modern Indian literature. These forces were Sri Aurobindo's search for the divine in man, Tagore's quest for the beautiful in nature and man, and Mahatma Gandhi's experiments with truth and non-violence.

Tagore's collection of poetry in Bengali, Gitanjali (song offerings), received the Nobel Prize in 1913. Tagore's poetry, after the award, inspired writers of different Indian languages to popularize the age of romantic poetry.

Indian romanticism is fraught with mysticism – not like English romanticism, which wants to break puritanic shackles, seeking joy in Hellenism. In fact, the romantic trend of the modern times follows the tradition of Indian poetry, where romanticism indicates the Vedantic (the philosophy of one Reality) oneness between Nature and man, more along the lines of Vedic symbolism and not Paganism.

28. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option d is correct. The word 'Khyal' is derived from Persian and means "idea or imagination". The origin of this style was **attributed to Amir Khusrau**. This form is popular amongst the artists as this provides greater scope for improvisation. Khyal is **based on the repertoire of short songs** ranging from two to eight lines. Generally, a Khyal composition is also referred to as a '**Bandish**'. **Hussain Shah (a Sharqi ruler of Jaunpur Sultanate)** gave the biggest patronage to Khyal in the 15th century.

One of the most unique feature of Khyal is the **frequent use of taans in the composition**. Owing to this, Alap is given much less room in the Khyal music as compared to Dhrupad. Exceptional Khyal compositions are composed in the praise of Lord Krishna. The major gharanas under Khyal music are:

1. Gwalior Gharana
2. Kirana Gharana
3. Agra Gharana
4. Patiala Gharana
5. Bhendibazaar Gharana

29. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Baul is not only a type of music, but a Bengali religious sect. The music of the Bauls, Baul Sangeet, is a particular type of folk song. Its lyrics carry influences of the Hindu Bhakti movements and the Suphi, a form of Sufi song exemplified by the songs of Kabir and is called 'Baul Gaan' of Baul song.

Their music represents a long heritage of preaching mysticism through songs in Bengal, as in the Shahebdhoni or Bolahadi sects. The current propounder of this music are: Yotin Das, Purno Chandra Das, Lalon Phakir, Naboni Das and Sanatan Das Thakur Baul.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Pandwani belongs to Chattisgarh, not Uttar Pradesh. It is based on the epic Mahabharata. It is an all-inclusive of gayan (singing) and vadan (playing an instrument). Usually, the songs are set to the rhythm of a tambura. One of the most well-known artists is Tijanbai from the state of Chattisgarh who won the Padma Shri and the Padma Bhushan for her contribution to this musical field.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Pani Hari is a folk music that belongs to Rajasthan and is thematically related to water. The songs are generally about women fetching water from the nearby well and carrying the water back to their households in matkas over their head. The songs are usually about scarcity of water and the long distance between the well and the village. Sometimes, the songs also talk about the daily concerns of the village women who are clustered near the village well.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Lavani belongs to Maharashtra, not Himachal Pradesh.

It is one of the most famous folk-dance forms from Maharashtra. **It is also one of the most popular genres of music that is popular in Maharashtra.**

It is a combination of traditional dance and song that is performed usually on the beats of the Dolki, which is a percussion instrument. The music is unique as it is perfect for dancing as it has powerful rhythm, and the beats ensure that everyone dances merrily.

Pair 5 is correctly matched. Khongjom Parva is an important folk music from the state of Manipur. It is a popular ballad genre which is a musical narration of the battle of Khongjom fought between the British army and the Manipuri resistance forces in 1891.

30. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Percussion instruments are used in both Hindustani and Carnatic music. For instance, **Tabla** is usually the accompaniment of most Hindustani Classical vocals, the **Mridangam** is the instrument that accompanies the Carnatic music performance.

Percussion instruments contain an outer membrane, which is beaten to take out musical sounds. They generally have one or two faces covered with hide or skin. Their examples are – Tabla, Drum, Dhol, Congo, Mridangam, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Sarod is not a type of wind instrument; it is a string instrument. Sound of string instruments is modified by hands. Bhangash family are pioneers of Sarod in the 20th century.



Sarod instrument

Statement 3 is correct. Manjira is a type of solid instruments (Idiophone instruments) that do not require any tuning. Manjira is a small brass cymbal that is generally used in temples. Archaeological excavations have dated the Manjira to be as old as the Harappan civilization. The function of these instruments is to keep rhythm and time with the song that is being sung.



Manjira

Other examples of Idiophone instruments – Jaltarang, Kanch-tarang, Jhanj, Khartal, Ghatak, etc.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Ustad Bismillah Khan is known as the Shehnai King as he took Shehnai to its zenith through his soulful play. Shehnai is a type of wind instrument, which is difficult to play. It is a double reeded wind instrument with a widening tube towards the end. It is one of the oldest wind instruments in India.



Ustad Bismillah Khan with Shehnai

Flute is another wind instrument. Its most famous player of India is Pandit Hariprasad Chaurasia.



Pandit Ravi Prasad Chaurasia with Flute

31. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Dhrupad is one of the oldest forms of Hindustani classical music that **reached its zenith in the court of emperor Akbar.**

Akbar employed and patronized musical masters like Baba Gopal Das, Swami Haridas and Tansen, who was considered as one of the Navaratans or nine gems of the Mughal court. It is also speculated that Baiju Bawra sang in the court of Akbar.

It became the major form of singing in the medieval period but fell in a state of decline in the 18th century.

Statement 2 is correct. Dhrupad includes Sanskrit syllables and is of temple origin.

Statement 3 is correct. Dhrupad compositions are performed by a duo, generally two male vocalists.

32. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Hindustani music is the classical and semi-classical music practised generally in North India. It has many forms of singing like Dhrupad, Khayal, Thumri, Tappa, Tarana, etc.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian music prevalent in North India, known as Hindustani music has many classical and semi-classical forms, where the **rules are a little relaxed.** Music forms like **Thumri, Tappa, Tarana** etc belong to the second category (**semi-classical music**).

Statement 2 is incorrect: This statement is **incorrect** as it is **Tappa and Tarana** which are **fast paced**, whereas **Thumri** is rather **lyrical and slow paced in rhythm.**

Tappa involves a **very quick turn of phrases** set to **jumpy and rapid notes** which are fast, subtle and knotty. **Tarana** involve many **non-text, non-meaning words** that are sung at a **fast tempo**.

Thumri on the other hand is often regarding **love and devotion** and composed to **relaxed lyrical notes**, especially the **Poorbi/ Banarasi Gharana**. The **Punjabi Gharana** of Thumri has a **fast and lively tempo**.

Statement 3 is correct: Although **different in content and styles of singing**, both the **Thumri and Tappa** compositions are **composed on the same family of ragas**.

33. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: This statement is **incorrect** as Carnatic music has a **far greater variety and range of Ragas (around 72)** than the Ragas of **Hindustani music (around 6 major ones)**.

Statement 2 is correct: Time has a **very important role** to play in the rendition of **Hindustani music**. The **rules of Hindustani music mandate** that **particular Ragas** are to be used at **particular times of the day** and in **particular seasons** of the year only. There are **no such rules** related to timing of performance in **Carnatic music**.

Statement 3 is correct: The **rules of Hindustani music are not rigid** and the **duration of the Ragas are short** as well, so there is **ample scope of improvisation** in Hindustani music and is **generally preferred** as well. On the other hand, the **rules of Carnatic music are quite rigid** and the **compositions, called Kriti, have very complex rules and long durations** with almost **no scope for improvisations**.

Statement 4 is correct: While **vocals and instruments are used in combination in both Hindustani and Carnatic music, vocals are given more importance in Hindustani music**, where vocals are at the **centre of the performance** and the **instruments only provide accompaniment and support**. In **Carnatic music**, both vocals and instruments are given **equal importance**.

34. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Natyashastra is an ancient Indian treatise on performing arts.

Statement a is incorrect: This statement is **incorrect**, as the **Natyashastra** is a treatise on **all the Performing Arts** that are used in the performance of **Dramatics**. Thus the book deals with **music, theatre, acting, dance, etc.**

Statement b is incorrect: This statement is **incorrect** as **regarding music** this book deals with **musical scales, notes, melodic forms, tala** as well as **musical instruments**.

Statement c is incorrect: It is believed to have been composed between **2nd century BCE and 2nd century CE**. The **Vedic Age** lasted from approximately **2000 BCE to 600 BCE**. So this statement is **incorrect** as this text **did not belong to the Vedic Age**.

Statement d is correct: It is **considered an important treatise** and to show its **sanctity** it has often been **termed** as the 'Fifth Veda' as it helped by being a **vehicle of religious enlightenment**. Most of the plays in ancient India were **stories with various gods and goddesses** and their **incarnations** as their main characters, so **dramatics** was considered an important art form.

35. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

North Indian classical music - the **Hindustani style of music** is noted for its synthesis of **Persian musical culture** with indigenous Indian musical culture.

Statement 1 is correct: **New forms of singing** such as the **Qawwali, Khayal, Tarana, Ghazals** etc were created as a result of **synthesis of elements of Persian music** with **Indian styles of music and singing**. **Amir Khusrau** of the 14th century Delhi Sultanate was a major force who drove this creative fusion. He **combined Indian dialects** like **Hindi, Awadhi, Brij Bhasha** with **Persian melodies** to create forms of singing like **Khayals** which is rooted in styles similar to **Dhrupad**, but has shorter **Alaaps**, or **Ghazals** which typically had **Urdu/ Persian worded couplets** sung in the fusion of **Persian melody** on the structure of classical Indian styles like **Dhrupad, etc.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Artists like **Amir Khusrau** created **new instruments** like the **Sitar** which was a modification of the **indigenous Veena** with some **Persian influences (the Persian Setar)**, or the **Tabla** which was a **Persianised version (like Persian Naghareh)** of the **indigenous Dholak/ Pakhawaj**. However, this statement is **incorrect** as the **Rabab is not included** in this list. The **Rabab is an original Afghan-Persian string instrument**. Its **Indianized version** is the **Sarangi**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: This statement is **incorrect** as the **Persian musical elements affected Ragas as well**. **Khusrau** is said to have created many **new Indo-Persian Ragas** like **Yaman, Kalyan, Zeelaf, Bahar and Sarpada**.

36. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **rules of Hindustani music** dictate that **Thaats can only be sung in Aaroh (ascending order of notes)**. However, **Ragas can be sung in both Aaroh and Avroh (descending order of notes)**.

Statement 2 is correct: Since **Ragas are meant to be sung**, they are **compulsorily melodious**. On the other hand, **Thaats are not sung** so they **need not be melodious**.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The **rules of Hindustani music** dictate that a **Thaat must have a minimum of 7 notes** in it which is **higher compared to a minimum of 5 notes** required to be **compulsorily present in a Raga**. Hence this statement is **incorrect**.

37. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pandavani is a **lyrical folk ballad form** that narrates the story of the **Pandavas**. **Pandavani theatre** usually has a **lead artist** and some supporting singers and musicians.

Option a is incorrect: Pandavani is the folk theatre of Chhattisgarh.

Option b is incorrect: In Pandavani, tales from Mahabharata are sung as a ballad and one or two episodes are chosen for the night's performance. Bhima is the hero the tales in Pandavani.

Option c is correct: The main singer continuously sits throughout the performance. With powerful singing and symbolic gestures, he assumes all the characters of the episode one after another.

Option d is incorrect: Pandavani is all inclusive of gayan (singing) and vadan (playing an instrument). Usually, the songs are set to the rhythm of a tambura.

In Pankhida folk music, the peasants of Rajasthan sing while doing work in the fields. They play instruments like algoza and manjira. The literal meaning of the word 'Pankhida' is lover.

38. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Chikara, Tumbi and Sarinda are folk music instrumentals. These are chordophones.

Tumbi is played during Bhangra in Punjab.

Chikara is a bowed instrument used in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

Sarinda is an important tribal instrument and is used by Santhals in Eastern India and also used in Rajasthan and Assam. It is like Sarangi.

39. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: Mando is folk music of Goa and is a unique blend of Indian and western musical traditions. Instruments used in Mando music include guitars, violins and the ghumat drum.

Pair 2 is correct: Alha is a folk music from Madhya Pradesh. It is a heroic ballad song with intricate words. It is usually sung in different languages like Braj, Awadhi and Bhojpuri. This form is also related to the epic Mahabharata. The five brothers of the Pandavas are substituted here as Alha, Udal, Malkhan, Lakhan and Deva.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Lavani is a popular folk music popular in Maharashtra. It is a combination of traditional dance and song that is performed usually on the beats of the Dholki, which is a percussion instrument.

40. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Haveli Sangeet genre of music developed mostly in Rajasthan and Gujarat but now is seen in many parts of the country.

Statement 1 is correct: Haveli Sangeet is associated with the Bhakti movement. It was originally meant to be sung in the temple premises but now are performed outside of the temple.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Haveli Sangeet is currently practiced by a community known as the Pushtimarg Sampradaya or the community that believes in Pushtimarg as the way to salvation.

Statement 3 is correct: Though Pandit Jasraj is an eminent classical vocalist of the Mewati gharana, he has sung many songs belonging to Haveli Sangeet genre. Jasraj's vocal range extends to three-and-a-half octaves and uses precise diction, a trademark of the Mewati gharana's style of khayal.

41. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The Pancharatna Kritis were composed by St. Tyagaraja in praise of his favorite lord Rama. All of them set to Adi tala, and each raga represent the mood of the song and the lyrics. Four of the pancharatna kritis are composed in Telugu, while one is in Sanskrit.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Shyama Shastri (1762-1827) only composing 300 kritis but his work is among the best-known and most widely sung in the Carnatic repertoire. He is also thought to have originated the new genre of svarajati (previously only known in classical dance). He composed ratna traya ('three jewels') that was specifically designed for vocal concerts as opposed to purely dance accompaniment. Like Tyagaraja, Shyama Shastri composed exclusively in Telugu.

Statement 3 is correct: Muthuswami Dikshitar (1776-1835), also known by his pen-name Gurguha, is famous for many innovative techniques. He introduced certain aspects of North Indian vocal styles into Carnatic music. He is also the only one of The Trinity to have composed some kritis in Sanskrit.

42. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Khayal and dhruwad are the popular forms of Indian classical vocals.

Statement 1 is correct: The nature of Dhruwad music is devotional. It seeks to induce feelings of peace and spirituality in the listener. Dhruwad was initially sung only in the temples, the singer facing the Lord.

Khayal is a Persian term which means imagination. The romantic element dominates the Khayal form.

Statement 2 is correct: Dhruwad puts a strong emphasis on text and lyrics while Khayal keeps the actual content of the lyrics as secondary to the way they are used to express the nuances of the raag. Lyrical syllables that have no dictionary meaning are often used in khayal. Khayal demands strict adherence to the musical grammar of the chosen raag (melodic structure).

Statement 3 is incorrect: Traditionally, the accompanying instruments to Dhruwad Singing are only Taanpura and Pakhawaj.

Khayal employs Tabla and Harmonium as accompaniment along with the Tanpura. Now we can

witness that the Violin and Sarangi too have been used as an accompaniment.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Dhrupad music is the older version of vocal music. It is generally traced back to the legendary Tansen in Akbar's mughal court in the 16th century.

Khayal was developed sometime later and replaced dhrupad in 18th century as the more popular vocal form.

7.3. Indian Dance

43. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Choliya dance is the prominent folk dance performed in the regions of Uttarakhand. It is a sword dance depicting the martial art traditions of the Kumaoni tribe of Uttarakhand. The roots of this traditional dance can be dated back to almost 1000 years to the warring Kshatriyas belonging to the Kumaon regions. Only boys and men can participate in this folk dance performed at marriage processions.

Statement 2 is correct: Matki folk dance is performed by the women of Malwa region on the occasions of weddings and other festivities. It is mainly performed solo, while balancing earthen pots on the head. Aada and Kahada Nach are popular variants of the Matki dance.

44. Solution (a)

Exp) option a is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Kolkali-Parichakali is a popular martial art form in the areas of southern Kerala and Lakshadweep. Kol means stick and Paricha means shield. The dance performers move in a circle, striking small sticks and keeping rhythm with special steps.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: Kaikottikali is a popular temple dance in the regions of Kerala. It is performed by both men and women at the time of onam to celebrate the rich festival.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Kummi is a popular folk dance performed in the region of Tamilnadu and Kerala. women participate in the dance by standing in a circular formation. Absence of accompanying music is the unique feature of this dance.

45. Solution (c)

Exp) option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Thang Ta is the exclusive martial dance form of Manipur. In Manipuri language, thang means sword and ta means spear. The dance performance is a unique display of skill, creativity and agility in which the performers enact a mock fight sequence leaping to attack and defend.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Jhumar is a popular harvest dance performed by the tribal community of Odisha and Jharkhand. It is divided into two forms- Janani Jhumar- performed by women and Mardana Jhumar- performed by men.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: The Singhi Chham is a popular mask dance of Sikkim. The dancers are dressed in furry costumes, symbolising the snow lion and pay tribute to Khang-Chen Dzong Pa or Kanchenjunga Peak.

46. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kuchipudi is a Classical Indian dance from Andhra Pradesh. It is also popular all over South India. Vachika abhinaya (use of words or dialogues) is a special feature of the Kuchipudi style. Bharatanatyam is a classical Indian dance form that originated in the temples of South India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Dancing on brass plate is a feature of Kuchipudi and not Bharatnatyam.

47. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Bharatnatyam dance is known to be *ekaharya*, where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tribhanga is associated with Odissi dance. It is a standing body position or stance used in the Odissi, where the body bends in one direction at the knees, the other direction at the hips and then the other again at the shoulders and neck.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Tatkar is associated with kathak dance known as footwork.

Statement 4 is correct: The first dance item in Bharatnatyam is the *alarippu*, literally meaning - to adorn with flowers. It is an abstract piece combining pure dance with the recitation of sound syllables.

48. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kathakali is usually performed only by men. Female characters are portrayed by men dressed in women's costume. However, in recent years, women have started to become Kathakali dancers.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It makes the most elaborate use of navrasa called the nine emotions.

Statement 3 is correct: They typically deal with the Mahabarat, the Ramayana and the ancient scriptures known as the Puranas.

49. Solution (d)

Exp) option d is the correct.

Statement 1 is correct: It is the only classical dance of India having links with Muslim culture and it represents a unique synthesis of Hindu and Muslim genesis in art.

Statement 2 is correct: Kathak is the only form of classical dance wedded to Hindustani or the North Indian music.

Statement 3 is correct: Wajid Ali Shah, the last Nawab of Oudh established the Lucknow *gharana* with its strong accent on *bhava*, the expression of moods and emotions. The Jaipur *gharana* known for its *layakari* or rhythmic

virtuosity and the Benaras *gharana* are other prominent schools of Kathak dance.

50. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kuchipudi derives its name from the village of Kusselavapuri or Kuchelapuram in Andhra. In the 17th century, **Siddhendra Yogi formalised and systematised the art form Kuchipudi.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Kuchipudi dance style is a manifestation of the earthly elements in the human body. **Lasya and Tandava elements** are important in the Kuchipudi dance form.

51. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Kathakali is generally an **all-male troupe performance.** It involves both dance and drama and the two cannot be clearly separated.

Statement 2 is correct. The language used for Kathakali songs is **Manipravalam, i.e., a mixture of Malayalam and Sanskrit.**

Statement 3 is correct. Most of the Kathakali recitals are a grand representation of the eternal conflict between good and evil. **It draws its themes from the stories narrated in the epics and the puranas.** It is also called as 'ballad of the east'. Music is important to rightfully convey the entire drama to the viewers. Different compositions of music are used during performance to give depth to the drama.

52. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Koodiyattam is a combined dance drama from Kerala conducted by the **Chakyars (a sub-caste among Hindus)** who play the male role traditionally. The women of the **Ambalavasi Nambiar caste** play the female roles. They are mainly enacted inside the temples and the **theme is based on Hindu mythology.**

Statement 2 is correct. Koodiyattam was included in UNESCO's **representative list of the intangible cultural heritage** of humanity in 2008.

53. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option c is correct. Kathak is the traditional dance form of Uttar Pradesh. An important feature of Kathak is the development of different *gharanas* as it is based on Hindustani style of music. The elements of a Kathak recital are:

1. Ananda or the introductory item through which the dancer enters the stage.
2. Thaata comprising soft and varied movements.
3. Todas and Tukdas are small pieces of fast rhythm.
4. **Jugalbandi is the main attraction of kathak recital which shows a competitive play between the dancer and the tabla player.**

5. Padhant is a special feature in which the dancer recites complicated bols and demonstrates them.
6. Tarana is similar to thillana, which comprises of pure rhythmic movements before the end.
7. Kramalaya is the concluding piece comprising of intricate and fast footwork.
8. Gat bhaav is dance without any music or chanting. This is used to outline different mythological episodes.

54. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. **Khol (drum), Cymbals (Manjira) and Flute form the major accompanying instruments of this dance form.** The songs are composition of Shankaradeva known as 'Borgeets'.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Sattriya dance in modern-form was introduced by the **Vaishnava Saint Sankaradeva** in the 15th century AD in Assam. The art form derives its name from the Vaishnava monasteries known as 'Sattras', where it was primarily practised. It finds mention in the ancient text 'Natya Shastra' of sage Bharat Muni. It is **inspired by the Bhakti Movement.** The focus of the

Sattriya recitals is to own the devotional aspect of dance and **narrates mythological stories of Vishnu.**

Statement 3 is correct. Ankia Naat is a type of Sattriya dance which involves play or musical-drama. It was originally written in Assamese-Maithili mix language called **Brajavali.** Another similar form is 'Bhaona', which is based on stories of Lord Krishna.

55. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Mohiniattam combines the grace and elegance of Bharatanatyam with the vigour of Kathakali. **Mohiniattam or the Dance of an Enchantress is essentially a solo dance performance by women.** There is a marked **absence of thumping of footsteps** and the footwork is gentle. It generally, narrates the story of the **feminine dance of Vishnu.** The Lasya aspect (beauty and grace) of dance is dominant in a Mohiniattam recital. Hence, it is mainly performed by female dancers. Costumes are of special importance in Mohiniattam, with white and off-white being the principal colours and presence of gold coloured brocade designs. The dancer wears a leather strap with bells (Ghungroo) on her ankles. Musical instruments used are: **cymbals, veena, drums, flute, etc.**

56. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Bagurumba** is a folk dance performed by the Bodo tribe of Assam and is related to nature and environment. Musical instruments that accompany Bagurumba performance are Sifung, Kham, Serja, etc. Chhau dance is a tradition from eastern India that enacts episodes from epics including the **Mahabharata and Ramayana, local folklore and abstract themes.**

Statement 2 is correct. The word Chhau originates from 'Chhaya' meaning shadow. It is a form of mask dance that uses **vigorous martial movements** to narrate mythological stories.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There are three main styles of Chhau dance – **Saraikella Chhau in Jharkhand, Mayurbhanj Chhau in Odisha and Purulia Chhau in West Bengal.** Of these, **Mayurbhanj Chhau artists do not wear masks** during the dance performance.

Statement 4 is correct. In 2010, UNESCO inscribed Chhau in the **Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.**

57. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In Odissi, the concluding item is of two types. **Moksha includes joyous movements signifying liberation. Trikhanda majura is another way of concluding, in which the performer takes leave from the gods, the audience and the stage.**

Statement 2 is correct. Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty. **The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with the body.** Hence, it is known as 'mobile sculpture'.

58. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option 1 is correct. Padayani is a **martial dance** performed in the **Bhagavati temples of Southern Kerala.** Padayani literally means rows of infantry, and it is a very rich and colourful affair. The dancers wear huge masks known as kolams, and present interpretations of divine and semi divine narratives. It is **performed to worship Goddess Kali.**

Option 2 is correct. Kolkali-Parichakali is a **popular martial dance** in the areas of **Southern Kerala and Lakshadweep.** Kol means stick and Paricha means shield. The dancers use **mock weapons made of wood and enact fight sequences.** The performance starts at a slow pace, but slowly builds up the tempo and reaches climax in a frenzy.

Option 3 is incorrect. Dumhal is performed in **Jammu and Kashmir by the Wattal tribe.** It involves colourful costumes with a tall conical hat for men. Performer's dance and sing to the drum beats.

Option 4 is incorrect. Cheraw is a **folk dance of Mizoram** and is performed using bamboo sticks. It is likely to have a foreign origin. Men tap long pairs of bamboo in rhythmic beats, and girls dance to the beats of bamboo.

59. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement a is correct. Nagabandha mudra, in which the body is connected through curves in the shape of '8' is an **important posture in Manipuri dance form.**

Manipuri dance form finds its mythological origin to the **celestial dance of Shiva and Parvati** in the valleys

of Manipur along with the local 'Gandharvas'. The dance gained prominence with the advent of Vaishnavism in the 15th century. **Krishna became the central theme of this dance form.** It is performed generally by females. Manipuri dance is unique in its emphasis on devotion and not sensuality.

Statement b is incorrect. Dandiya Raas (and not Garba) is an energetic, lively dance form in which polished sticks or dandiyas are used. It represents a mock fight between **Durga and Mahishasura.** Garba is a popular folk dance of Gujarat, held at the time of Navratra. Garba actually refers to "Garbha deep" - an earthen pot with holes, in which a lamp is lit and women dance around it in circular movements with rhythmic clapping.

Statement c is incorrect. Jawara is the **harvest dance** popular in the **Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.** The dance, which includes balancing a basket full of jawar on the head, is accompanied by heavy instrumental music.

Statement d is incorrect. Originally performed by group of actors going from village to village, known as Kusselavas, Kuchipudi derives its name from the village of Kusselavapuri or Kuchelapuram in **Andhra.** In 17th century, **Siddhendra Yogi formalised and systematised the tradition.** Most of the Kuchipudi recitals are based on stories of Bhagwata purana but **have a secular theme.** There is a predominance of Shringara ras. A Kuchipudi recital is generally **accompanied with Carnatic music; Violin and Mridangam being the principal instruments.** The recital is in **Telugu language.**

60. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Manipuri dancers do not wear ankle bells to accentuate the beats tapped out by the feet, in contrast with other Indian dance forms, and the dancers' feet never strike the ground hard. Movements of the body and feet and facial expressions in Manipuri dance are subtle and aim at devotion and grace.

61. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: It is among the eight classical dances of the country.

Statement 2 is correct: **Khandariya-Udayagiri caves** provide some of the early examples of Odissi dance. It is known as the oldest dance form according to this evidence.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It was patronized by the **Jain King Kharvela** and primarily performed by Maharis.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Odissi dance deals largely with the **love theme of Radha and Krishna.**

62. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Sankaradeva

as a powerful medium for propagation of the Vaishnava faith. The dance form evolved and expanded as a distinctive style of dance later on. This neo-Vaishnava treasure of Assamese dance and drama has been, for centuries, nurtured and preserved with great commitment by the Sattras i.e. Vaishnava maths or monasteries. Because of its religious character and association with the Sattras, this dance style has been aptly named Sattriya.

Statement 2 is correct. There is great emphasis on rhythmic syllables and dance postures along with footwork. It combines both Lasya and Tandava elements. The dance is generally performed in a group by male monks known as 'Bhokots' as part of their daily rituals or even on festivals. Though it is also performed by women.

Statement 3 is correct. The dance is mentioned in the ancient text 'Natya Shastra' of sage Bharat Muni and includes all 3 elements of classical dances-- Nritta, Nritya and Natya. The Sattriya dance tradition has strictly laid down rules in respect of hand gestures and footwork, and it plays a very important role.

63. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. There is no elaborate facial make-up used in Mohiniattam, but the costume is of special importance in, with white and off-white being the principal colours and presence of gold coloured brocade designs. The dancer wears a leather strap with bells (Ghungroo) on her ankles.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Rukmini Devi Arundale is a famous proponent of Bharatnatyam and is remembered for giving global recognition to the dance. She is not associated with Mohiniattam.

Statement 3 is correct. Mohiniattam or the Dance of an Enchantress is generally a solo dance performance by women that was further developed by Vadivelu in 19th century and gained prominence under the rulers of Travancore in the present state of Kerala. The patronage of Swathi Thirunal the Travancore ruler in 19th century, is notable. After it had fallen to obscurity, the famous Malayali poet V. N. Menon revived it along with Kalyani Amma.

Statement 4 is correct. Mohiniattam generally narrates the story of the feminine dance of Vishnu. It has its own Nritta and Nritya aspects like that of other classical dances. The Lasya aspect (beauty, grace) of dance is dominant in a Mohiniattam recital. Hence, it is mainly performed by female dancers. The dance is accompanied by music and songs. Musical instruments used are: cymbals, veena, drums, flute, etc.

64. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. The word Chhau originates from 'Chhaya' meaning shadow. It is a form of mask dance that uses vigorous martial movements to narrate mythological stories. Some narrations also use natural themes such as Sarpa nritya (serpent dance)

or Mayur Nritya (peacock dance). There are three main styles of Chhau dance – Saraikella Chhau in Jharkhand, Mayurbhanj Chhau in Odisha and Purulia Chhau in West Bengal. Of these, Mayurbhanj Chhau artists don't wear masks. In 2010, UNESCO inscribed Chhau in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Tarangamel is a folk dance of Goa that celebrates the youthfulness of the region. It is performed during Dussehra and Holi. The use of rainbow-like costumes with multi coloured flags and streamers make it a visual spectacle.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Dadra is a semi-classical form of dance popular in Uttar Pradesh, accompanied by the music of the same style. It was extremely popular among the courtesans of the Lucknow region.

65. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Thumri was **inspired by the Bhakti movement** so much that the text usually revolves around a girl's love for Krishna.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Thumri is linked to classical dance **Kathak (not Kathakali)**. The language of the composition is usually Hindi in Braj Bhasha dialect.

Statement 3 is correct. The main Gharanas of thumri are based in Varanasi and Lucknow and the most prominent singers of this style of Hindustani Music are **Girija Devi of Benaras Gharana and Begum Akhtar.**

66. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kathakali is generally an all-male troupe performance. Mohiniattam is essentially a solo dance performance by women.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Kathakali focusses on facial make ups, head gears or attires. The face of the artist is **painted** over to appear as though a mask is worn. **The lips, the eyelashes and the eyebrows** are made to look prominent. Mohiniyattam focusses on the **hand gestures and subtle facial expressions**. It is characterized by **graceful, swaying body movements** with no abrupt jerks or sudden leaps. It belongs to the lasya style which is feminine, tender and graceful.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The language used for Kathakali songs is Manipravalam. It is a mixture of Malayalam and Sanskrit.

67. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Techniques like **dancing on the rim of a brass plate and with a pitcher full of water on the head** was introduced to show the dexterity of the dancers in footwork and their control and balance over their bodies. It is known as 'tarangam'.

Statement 2 is correct: Kuchipudi performance includes a **Sutradhara or Nattuvanar** who is the conductor of

the entire performance. He recites the musical syllables and uses cymbals to produce rhythmic beat. The story or spiritual message is sung either by the conductor or another vocalist or sometimes by the actor-dancers.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Tribhanga is an unique feature of Odissi style and not of Kuchipudi style. The tribhanga is a feminine stance where the body is deflected at the neck, torso and the knees.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Traditionally the dance was performed by men, even the female roles. Although now it is predominantly performed by women. From the later part of the fourth decade of this century a sequence of the presentation of the solo recital has been widely accepted.

68. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: The folk dance of Raut Naach originated from the state of Chhattisgarh. Raut Nacha dance is generally known as the **dance of cowherds** performed by the Yadava clan. As per popular folklore, the folk-dance form of Raut Nacha was created to commemorate the victory of Lord Krishna and the Yadava clan over the evil king Kansa.

Pair 2 is correct: Hikar is a playful and frisky dance generally performed by young girls and boys in Kashmir when spring majestically engulfs the valley in all its grandeur. The boys and girls become dancing partners, linking their arms, holding each other's hands, bending their bodies backwards moving with perfect precision in a circle. They sing songs and the music is often provided by Rabab and Tumnaknadi.

Pair 3 is correct: Kummi dance is one of the most important and ancient forms of village dances of Tamil Nadu state of India. It reflects the day-to-day life of villagers of Tamil Nadu. Kummi dance originated during a period when there were **no musical instruments**. A unique feature of the dance performance is the absence of any accompanying music. The term Kummi is said to be derived from the word 'Kummai' which means to 'dance with clapping of hands' to time.

69. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Kagyed is a form of Cham Masked Dance performed by Buddhist monks and lamas in Sikkim as their reverence to the almighty and as a means to ward off evils. The masks represent scores of human, deities and animal faces enacting an interesting story from the Buddhist mythology.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Padayani is a ritual art form performed at Bhadrakali temples located on the banks of river Pampa. Padayani dance is a traditional dance form which requires various steps and movements by wearing a mask or Kolam. Kolam is a masque **made by drawing images on the leaves of the arecanut palm**. Wearing this Kolam, padayani dancer performs the ritual dance in devotion.

Statement 3 is correct: Mukha mela is not a traditional festival. It has become an annual event to **preserve the art of Gomira mask making** and introduce the local artists to the world at large. It is usually held post monsoon in a village called Kushmandi (in South Dinajpur district of West Bengal), which is home to over 200 families of traditional mask makers. Gomira masked dances, held to drive away all evil and usher in good fortune, used to be held across villages in this region

Statement 4 is correct: Seraikella Chhau is from Jharkhand, Purulia Chhau is performed in West Bengal, Mayurbhanj Chhau is performed in Orissa. The Purulia Chhau and Seraikella Chhau are more popular than Mayurbhanj among the three, cause Seraikella and Purulia use masks but Mayurbhanj Chhau does not. **Paper, Mud, and clay are used to make the Chhau masks**. The masks are painted in pastel shades and have a frank, simple, and bold look.

70. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is incorrect: Saraikella Chhau in Jharkhand is a form of Chhau. It is a form of mask dance that uses vigorous martial movements to narrate mythological stories. In 2010, UNESCO inscribed Chhau in the Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.

Option b is incorrect: Charba is the popular folk dance of Himachal Pradesh. It is performed during the Dussehra festivities.

Option c is incorrect: Ghoomar or Gangore is a traditional folk dance performed by the women of the Bhil tribe in Rajasthan. It is characterised by the pirouetting movements of the women, which brings into prominence the multi-coloured vibrancies of the flowing Ghaghra.

Option d is correct: Kalbelia is a sensuous folk dance performed by the women of the Kalbelia community of Rajasthan. The costumes and dance movement are similar to that of the serpents. The most popular musical instrument of this dance form is 'Been' (wind instrument played by snake charmers). The UNESCO has inscribed Kalbelia folk songs and dances in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010.

71. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is correct: One of the principal mudras in Bharatnatyam is 'Kataka Mukha Hasta' in which the three fingers are joined to symbolise 'Om'. In a Bharatnatyam recital, the knees are mostly bent and the weight is equally distributed across both the feet.

Option b is incorrect: The tribhanga posture, i.e. the three-bended form of the body is innate to Odissi dance form.

Option c is incorrect: In Manipuri dance, Naga Bandha mudra is formed curving the body in the shape of number eight.

Option d is incorrect: Chhau is a form of **mask dance** that uses vigorous martial movements to narrate mythological stories. Some narrations also use natural themes such as Sarpa nritya (serpent dance) or Mayur Nritya (peacock dance).

72. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Famous proponents of **Kathak dance** are **Birju Maharaj, Sitara Devi, Lacchu Maharaj** and **Damayanti Joshi**. Kathak is the traditional dance form of Uttar Pradesh. It is one of the classical dances of India.

73. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct: **Ras Leela (Radha-Krishna love story)** is a recurring theme of the Manipuri dance recital. The drum – pung is an intricate element of the recital. Flute, Khartals (wood clapper), dhols etc also accompany music. Compositions of Jayadeva and Chandidas are used extensively.

Statement 2 is correct: **Naga Bandha mudra** is an important posture in Manipuri dance. In this mudra, the body is connected through curves in the shape of '8'.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Manipuri dance is **performed generally by females**. The females wear unique long skirts. The faces are covered with a thin veil and facial expression is of lesser importance, Hand gestures and gentle movement of feet are important. Manipuri dance is unique in its emphasis on devotion and not sensuality.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The focus is mainly on **slow and gracious movements** of hand and knee positions. While the dance incorporates both Tandava and Lasya, emphasis is laid on the latter.

74. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option 'b' is correct: Odissi is redolent with sculptural poses which are reminiscent of the glorious stone sculptures of Konark and other temples from Odisha. These sculptures appear as if they are actually executing the steps of Odissi.

The serenity on the faces of the dancing figures is in keeping with the deeply devotional fervor of the dance. Odissi, if one has to describe its characteristics, is rather uncomplicated. Its beauty, its sculptural poses and the lovely tribhangi - the **triple bend in the body** - always remind one of the beauties of Indian art in general.

Odissi dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty. The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with the body. Hence, it is known as '**mobile sculpture**'.

75. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Young boys dressed as females were called **gotipuas**. Maharis were devadasis, the chief

repositories of this dance. They were originally temple dancers.

Pair 2 is incorrect: The formal repertoire of Odissi has a certain order of presentation, where each successive item is systematically put together to produce the desired rasa.

The **opening item is Mangalacharan** where the dancer slowly enters the stage with flowers in her hands and makes an offering to mother earth.

Pair 3 is correct: **Batu is pure dance or nritya** dedicated to Lord Shiva. It is performed only on rhythmic music without any recitation or singing. Batu nritya comprising of the dance. It has the Tribhanga and the Chowk postures. In Batu, Odissi nritya technique are highlighted bringing out the duality of the masculine and the feminine through the basic stance of the chauk and tribhanga.

7.4. Indian Theatre

76. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Yakshagana is a traditional theatre form of Karnataka. It is based on mythological stories and Puranas. The most popular episodes are from the Mahabharata i.e., Draupadi swayamvar, Subhadra vivah, Abhimanyu vadh, Karna-Arjun yuddh and from Ramayana i.e., Rajyabhishek, Lav-kush Yuddh, Baali-Sugreeva yuddha and Panchavati. Yakshagana is a confluence of dance, costumes, music, drama and dialogues.

Statement 1 is correct: **Yakshagana originated in the royal courts of the Vijaynagar empire** and was performed by a particular community known as Jakkula Varu.

Statement 2 is correct: The dance drama Yakshagana is broadly divided into two types **Moodalopaya and Paduvlopaya**. Moodalopaya form is performed in the areas of east side of Karnataka. and Paduvlopaya form is prevalent in the western parts of Karnataka along with Udupi and Kasargod.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bhavai is **dance drama** of Kutch and Kathiawar region of **Gujarat and Rajasthan**. Bhavai play plots are generally based upon **hypocrisy** in society and presented in the form of **satire and humour**.

77. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Therukoothu is an ancient theatre form originating almost 2,000 years old in South India. It is a combination of song, music, dance, and drama. **This theatre form is performed in almost all the villages of Tamil Nadu.**

Statement 2 is correct: **Therukoothu is mostly performed at the time of annual temple festivals of Mariamman (Rain goddess) to achieve a rich harvest.** Performances in this theatre form generally depict scenes from ancient epics such as Ramayana, Mahabharata and Tamil classical epics. A cycle of eight plays based on the life of Draupadi is at the core of the extensive repertoire of Therukoothu.

78. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Raasleela is a dance drama enactment of folk tales of love stories of Krishna and Radha. It is exclusively based upon the Lord Krishna legends. In this theatre form the dialogues in prose combined beautifully with songs and scenes from Krishna's pranks. It is mostly based upon the Hindu scriptures such as the Bhagavata Purana and literature such as the Gita Govinda. It is believed that Nand Das wrote the initial plays based on the life of Krishna.

Statement 2 is correct: Raas Lila is a popular form of folk theatre in the regions of Mathura, Vrindavana in Uttar Pradesh, especially during the festivals of Krishna Janmashtami and Holi, and amongst various followers of Gaudiya Vaishnavism in the Bengal region.

Statement 3 is correct: Raas lila is a popular theme in various Indian classical dance forms like Kathak, Bharatanatyam, Odissi, Manipuri, and Kuchipudi. Raas Leela is also observed as one of the State Festivals of Assam in the form of Raas Mahotsav, usually celebrated during Late November or Early December.

79. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bhavai is a popular folk theatre of Western India especially in Gujarat and Rajasthan. It is mainly popular in Kutch and Kathiawar. Bhavai is also known as Vesha or Swang. Abul Fazal's Ain-e-Akbari also mentions Bhavai.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In this theatre play, headgears are not used. It incorporates an extensive use of dance to narrate a series of small plays with each having its own plot and theme. It evolved to have an open-air style, with simple storylines and acting performances. The sutradhara is known as Nayaka in this theatre form.

Statement 3 is correct: The theme of the play is generally romantic accompanied by instruments like tabla. The instruments used in Bhavai are: bhungal, tabla, flute, pakhaawaj, rabaab, sarangi, manjeera, etc. In Bhavai plays, there is a rare synthesis of devotional and romantic sentiments. Of these, bhungal is unique to Bhavai. It is a thin, horn-like instrument made of copper.

80. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Maach is a popular folk theatre of the region of Malwa in Madhya Pradesh. It was originated in Ujjain around 17th century AD. Originally, it was associated with the festival of Holi, but it is now performed on many occasions. It has many similarities with other theatre plays like Nautanki and Swang.

Statement 2 is correct: Rangat Rohtas is a unique feature of this theatre play because Rangat Rohtas are dialogues which are delivered in the form of couplets. Since singing is an integral element of Maach, players are noted for their singing voice. Traditionally, all the roles were performed only by men who would also perform the role of female characters.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The theme of Maach is not based on the social satire and contemporary issues. Initially Maach was based upon the mythological themes. But, later on it included the theme based on the romantic folk tales. It is generally accompanied by the sarangi, harmonium and dhol are common.

81. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Bhaona is a traditional theatre form of Assam. The plays of Bhaona are also known as Ankiya Nats and their staging is known as Bhaona.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Bhaona was developed by the 16th century in Assam by Vaishnavite bhakti saint Sankardeva. He created this form to convey the religious messages to villagers through entertainment.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Bhaona is generally a group-based theatre instead of a single artist performance. Different roles are assigned to members like sutradhar, singer and instrument play. There are some special characteristics of Bhaona like the plays, dialogues, costumes, ornaments, entry and footsteps of the characters.

Statement 4 is correct: Initial Bhaona plays were written in Sanskrit, but later these are written in the Assamese and Brajvali languages on order to attract more common people.

82. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Tamasha is a popular theatre form of Maharashtra. It is a traditional Marathi folk art form which includes both singing and dancing forms. It is widely performed by theatre groups within the state of Maharashtra, India. It is in fact a mobile theatre that goes to different regions of Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is incorrect: These are known for their humour and erotic content. The Tamasha performances are generally accompanied by Lavani songs. Tamasha includes the specialized performances like dance, music, different enactments or roles by women or girls, participation of women, and singing lavanis.

83. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Dashavatar is a popular folk theatre form of the Konkan and Goa regions. The performers personify the ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu. The ten incarnations are Matsya (fish), Kurma (tortoise), Varaha (boar), Narsimha (lion-man), Vaman (dwarf), Parashuram, Rama, Krishna, Buddha and Kalki.

It is performed during the annual festival of the village deity in the temple premises. They are accompanied by three musical instruments: a paddle harmonium, tabla and zanj (cymbals). Its performance comprises of two sessions, the 'poorva-ranga' (the initial session) and the 'uttar-ranga' (the latter session). Poorva-ranga depicts

the story about the killing of demon Shankhasur. Apart from stylized make-up, the **Dashavatar performers wear masks of wood and papier mache.**

84. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option 1 is correct: Mudi yettu is a **ritual dance drama from Kerala based on the mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika.** The Mudi yettu ritual is begun soon after the setting of the sun and goes on till just before sun rise. **This ritual is a part of the bhagavathi or bhadrakali cult and performed at Bhadrakali temples.** The performers wear elaborate headgears and colourful costumes. The **instrument played during the ritual includes Veekku chenda, Uruttu chenda, Ilathaalam and Chengila.**

Option 2 is correct: It has been included in the UNESCO's **Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity** and becomes the **second art form from Kerala** after Kutiyattam.

Option 3 is incorrect: Kutiyattam is performed by **male actors from Chakyars community and female performers from Nambiar community.** Whereas in Mudi yettu the entire village participates though different caste plays certain specific role in this ritual.

85. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Koodiyattam is a **Sanskrit theatre from Kerala.** It is a combined dance drama from Kerala conducted by the Chakyars (a sub-caste among Hindus) who play the male role traditionally. The women of the Ambalavasi Nambiar caste play the female roles.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Both **Sanskrit and Malayalam language is used during whole play.** The character "Vidushaka" explains in simple Malayalam the background of the story and gives a live image of the characters in the minds of the audiences. All others characters perform using the Sanskrit language.

Statement 3 is correct. They are mainly enacted inside the temples and the theme is based on Hindu mythology. The performance lasts from 6 to 20 days.

Mizhavu is the major musical instrument used here.

86. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is correct. Ankia Naat is the **traditional one-act play of Assam.** It was started by the famous **Vaishnava Saint Sankaradeva** and his disciple **Madhavdev** in the 15th-16th century AD. It is performed in the style of an opera and depicts incidents from the life of Lord Krishna.

Option b is incorrect. Maach is the **folk theatre of the region of Malwa in Madhya Pradesh.** Initially, it was based on mythological themes such as **Mahabharata and Ramayana.** Later, romantic folk tales were included into its repertoire. The unique feature of this form is the

dialogues, which are delivered in the form of couplets known as **Rangat Dohas.**

Option c is correct. Raslila is a dance drama enactment of the adolescent love stories of **Krishna and Radha,** popular mainly in the region of Gujarat and even in some parts of North India.

Option d is correct. Daskathia is a **form of folk theatre popular in Odisha.** In this form, there are two narrators - **Gayaka,** who is the chief singer and **Palia,** who is the co-narrator. The narration is accompanied by a dramatic music composed using a wooden musical instrument called **kathia.** The theme mainly revolves **around Lord Shiva.**

87. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Ramman is a **ritualistic theatre of Garhwal region of Uttarakhand.** It is dedicated to **Bhumiya Devta,** the local deity. It is listed in the UNESCO's Representative list of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. People of the Bhandari caste wear the sacred mask symbolising **Narasimha (half-man and half lion).** Stories of Lord Rama are also narrated.

Statement 2 is correct. Bhaona is a folk theatre of Assam, especially the Majuli Island. The idea is to **spread religious and moral messages to people** through entertainment and drama. It is a

presentation of **Ankia Naat and Vaishnavite themes.** Sutradhar (Narrator) narrates the play and sings verses from holy texts. This folk theatre was created by **Sankardeva** in early 16th century.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Tamasha (and not nautanki) is form of folk theatre in the region of Maharashtra, **known for its humour and erotic content.** The unique feature of Tamasha is the presence of female actors, who play even the male roles. The Tamasha performances are generally accompanied by Lavani songs.

88. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Bhand Pather is a **folk theatre of Jammu and Kashmir.** It involves contemporary **social satire or even mythical stories.** It is secular in outlook, although it is performed by Muslims. It has music, dance and drama.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Daskathia is a **form of folk theatre popular in Odisha.** In this form, there are two narrators - **Gayaka,** who is the chief singer and **Palia,** who is the co-narrator. The narration is accompanied by dramatic music composed using a wooden musical instrument called **kathia.** The **theme mainly revolves around Lord Shiva.**

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Naqal or Bhand is **mimicry-based performance, based in Punjab (Naqal) and Uttar Pradesh (Bhand).** The performing artist is often called '**Behroopiya**' or '**Naqalchi**' (impersonator). He uses comedy, absurdities, wit and humour to get across

the social or political message. It is performed by artists from Muslim Bhand Community.

89. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The traditional art of 'talamaddale', is a variant of Yakshagana theatre. In the conventional 'talamaddale,' the artists sit across in a place without any costumes and engage in testing their oratory skills based on the episode chosen. Music is common for both Yakshagana performance and 'talamaddale,' the latter has only spoken word without any dance or costumes. Hence **it is an art form minus dance, costumes and stage conventions.** Talamaddale has features which are a combination of puranapravachana (discourse), harikatha and Yakshagana. Talamaddale performances are usually incorporated into various **social, religious or secular functions. Communal, social, religious festivals.** Talamaddale as a religious service, the fulfillment of vow, or thanks giving-service is practiced only in association with the worship of God Shani (Saturn) and is called Shani Mahatme (the narration of great deeds of Shani). The main season of Talamaddale performances is between June and November.

90. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

An Ankia Naat is one act play, popular in Assam. The Ankia Naat presentations are **Statement a is correct:** Ankia Naats were written in an language called **Brajavali (mixture of Assamese-Maithili)** and are primarily centred on the acts of Lord Krishna

Statement b is incorrect: The Sutradhara is an integral part of an Ankiaa Nat. In Sanskrit dramas, the sutradhara

disappears altogether after the invocation. But it is different with the Assamese plays. Here, the **Sutradhara remains all along on the stage.** Further, the Suradhara in an Ankiya drama combines the functions of the producer and a running commentator. He dances with the orchestra, opens the play by reciting the nandi verse, introduces the characters, gives them directions, announces their exit and entrance on the stage.

Statement c is incorrect: Ankia Naats are the creation of Great Assamese saint and social reformer **Srimanta Sankardeva.**

Statement d is incorrect: The musical instruments used in it are the **drum (khol)** and, most importantly, the little **cymbals (manjeera).** There is also the mridanga (drum) made up of clay. Other percussion instruments are the **dundubhi, bheri, gomukha, pataaha** etc. There is also the use of stringed instruments like a simplified veena which resembles ektara.

91. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: The **rigid orthodoxy of the Sanskrit theatre** restricted the **creative space of new playwrights** who turned to other forms.

Statement 2 is correct: As Sanskrit became more and more embellished; it **lost popularity among the masses.** It was increasingly confined to the religious sphere and among the Brahmins, while other languages such as Pali and Prakrit took its place.

Statement 3 is correct: As Sanskrit dramatists began to **diverge towards poetry, the lyrical writings started gaining popularity over the dramatic works.**



ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORY + ART & CULTURE

MISCELLANEOUS

8.1. Previous Years Questions

1. **The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2011]
 - (a) Universal Law
 - (b) Universal Truth
 - (c) Universal Faith
 - (d) Universal Soul
2. **The “Dharma” and “Rita” depict a central Idea of ancient Vedic civilization of India. In this context, consider the following statements:** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2011]
 1. Dharma was a conception of obligations and of the discharge of one's duties to oneself and to others.
 2. Rita was the fundamental moral law governing the functioning of the universe and all it contained.

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
3. **The religion of early Vedic Aryans was primarily of** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 - (a) Bhakti
 - (b) image worship and Yajnas
 - (c) worship of nature and Yajnas
 - (d) worship of nature and Bhakti
4. **With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
 2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
 3. Denial of efficacy of rituals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
5. **Lord Buddha's image is sometimes shown with the hand gesture called ‘Bhumisparsha Mudra’. It symbolizes** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 - (a) Buddha's calling of the Earth to watch over Mara and to prevent Mara from disturbing his meditation
 - (b) Buddha's calling of the Earth to witness his purity and chastity despite the temptations of Mara
 - (c) Buddha's reminder to his followers that they all arise from the Earth and finally dissolve into the Earth, and thus this life is transitory
 - (d) Both the statements a and b are correct in this context
6. **With reference to the scientific progress of ancient India, which of the statements given below are correct?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 1. Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1st century AD.
 2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3rd century AD.
 3. The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5th century AD.
 4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7th century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 3 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. **With reference to the religious history of medieval India, the Sufi mystics were known to pursue which of the following practices?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2012]
 1. Meditation and control of breath
 2. Severe ascetic exercises in a lonely place
 3. Recitation of holy songs to arouse a state of ecstasy in their audience

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

 - (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
8. **Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called Chaityas, while the others are called Viharas. What is the difference between the two?** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]
 - (a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
 - (b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
 - (c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
 - (d) There is no material difference between the two
9. **Consider the following Bhakti Saints:** [UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

1. Dadu Dayal
2. Guru Nanak
3. Tyagaraja

Who among the above was/were preaching when the Lodi dynasty fell and Babur took over?

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

10. Which one of the following describes best the concept of Nirvana in Buddhism?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

- (a) The extinction of the flame of desire
- (b) The complete annihilation of self
- (c) A state of bliss and rest
- (d) A mental stage beyond all comprehension

11. Which of the following statements is/are applicable to Jain doctrine?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2013]

1. The surest way of annihilating Karma is to practice penance.
2. Every object, even the smallest particle has a soul.
3. Karma is the bane of the soul and must be ended.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

12. Chaitra 1 of the national calendar based on the Saka Era corresponds to which one of the following dates of the Gregorian calendar in a normal year of 365 days? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

- (a) 22nd March (or 21st March)
- (b) 15th May (or 16th May)
- (c) 31st March (or 30th March)
- (d) 21st April (or 20th April)

13. The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

- (a) Katha Upanishad
- (b) Chandogya Upanishad
- (c) Aitareya Upanishad
- (d) Mundaka Upanishad

14. Which of the following Kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2014]

1. Avanti
2. Gandhara
3. Kosala
4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

15. Banjaras during the medieval period of Indian history were generally are [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- (a) agriculturists
- (b) warriors
- (c) weavers
- (d) traders

16. With reference to the cultural history of medieval India, consider the following statements :

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

1. Siddhas (Sittars) of Tamil region were monotheistic and condemned idolatry.
2. Lingayats of Kannada region questioned the theory of rebirth and rejected the caste hierarchy.

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

17. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

1. The concept of Bodhisattva is central to Hinayana sect of Buddhism.
2. Bodhisattva is a compassionate one on his way to enlightenment.
3. Bodhisattva delays achieving his own salvation to help all sentient beings on their path to it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. With reference to the cultural history of India, the memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories and Epic tales was the profession of who of the following? [UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

- (a) Shramana
- (b) Parivraajaka
- (c) Agrahaarika
- (d) Maagadha

19. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2016]

Famous place	Region
1. Bodhgaya	Baghelkhand
2. Khajuraho	Bundelkhand
3. Shirdi	Vidarbha
4. Nasik (Nashik)	Malwa
5. Tirupati	Rayalaseema

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

20. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

Traditions	Communities
1. Chaliha Sahib Festival	Sindhis
2. Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra	Gonds
3. Wari-Warkari	Santhals

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

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

21. Consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

Traditions	Communities
1. Chaliha Sahib Festival	Sindhis
2. Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra	Gonds
3. Wari-Warkari	Santhals

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

- (a) 1 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

22. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct?
[UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

- Rigvedic Aryans used the coat of mail and helmet in warfare whereas the people of Indus Valley Civilization did not leave any evidence of using them.
- Rigvedic Aryans knew gold, silver and copper whereas Indus Valley people knew only copper and iron.
- Rigvedic Aryans had domesticated the horse whereas there is no evidence of Indus Valley people having been aware of this animal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

23. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2017]

- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form.

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

24. With reference to the Indian History, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?
[UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]

- (a) Avalokiteshvara
(b) Lokeshvara
(c) Maitreya
(d) Padmapani

25. With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2018]

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

26. Consider the following: [UPSC CSE Pre. 2019]

- Deification of the Buddha
- Treading the path of Bodhisattvas
- Image worship and rituals

Which of the above is/are the feature/ features of Mahayana Buddhism?

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

27. With reference to the cultural history of India, which one of the following is the correct description of the term 'paramitas'?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

- (a) The earliest Dharmashastra texts written in aphoristic (sutra) style
(b) Philosophical schools that did not accept the authority of Vedas
(c) Perfections whose attainment led to the Bodhisattva path
(d) Powerful merchant guilds of early medieval South India

28. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

- Sthaviravadins belong to Mahayana Buddhism.
- Lokottaravadin sect was an offshoot of Mahasanghika sect of Buddhism.
- The deification of Buddha by Mahasanghikas fostered Mahayana Buddhism.

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

29. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2020]

1. Parivrajaka	Renunciant and Wanderer
2. Shramana	Priest with a high status
3. Upasaka	Lay follower of Buddhism

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

30. In medieval India, the term “Fanam” referred to:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- (a) Clothing
- (b) Coins
- (c) Ornaments
- (d) Weapons

31. With reference to Indian history, consider the following texts:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- 1. Nettipakarana
- 2. Parishishtaparvan
- 3. Avadanashataka
- 4. Trishashtilakshana Mahapurana

Which of the above are Jaina texts?

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

32. With reference to Indian history, consider the following pairs:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

Historical person	Known as
1. Aryadeva	Jaina scholar
2. Dignaga	Buddhist scholar
3. Nathamuni	Vaishnava scholar

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) None of the pairs
- (b) Only one pair
- (c) Only two pairs
- (d) All three pairs

33. Which one of the following statements about Sangam literature in ancient South India is correct?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- (a) Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.
- (b) The social classification of Varna was known to

Sangam poets.

- (c) Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethic.
- (d) Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.

34. “Yogavasistha” was translated into Persian by Nizamuddin Panipati during the reign of:

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- (a) Akbar
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Shahjahan
- (d) Aurangzeb

35. The world’s second tallest statue in sitting pose of Ramanuja was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India at Hyderabad recently. Which one of the following statements correctly represents the teachings of Ramanuja?

[UPSC CSE Pre. 2022]

- (a) The best means of salvation was devotion.
- (b) Vedas are eternal, self-existent and wholly authoritative.
- (c) Logical arguments were essential means for the highest bliss.
- (d) Salvation was to be obtained through meditation.

Practice Questions

8.2. Indian Puppetry

36. Which of the following puppetry comes under Shadow Puppetry?

- 1. Tholu Bommalata
- 2. Putul Nachh
- 3. Togalu Gombeyatta
- 4. Kundhei
- 5. Ravanchhaya

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

37. “It is a popular puppetry show of Karnataka. The puppet size varies based on the social status, i.e., kings and religious figures are characterized by large puppets while common people and servants are shown by smaller puppets.”

Which of the following types of puppetries best describes the given statements?

- (a) Pavakoothu
- (b) Togalu Gombeyatta
- (c) Bommalattam
- (d) Putul Nachh

38. Consider the following pairs:

Puppet Forms	State
1. Gombeyatta	Andhra Pradesh

2. Kundhei	Orissa
3. Yampuri	Bihar
4. Pavakoothu	Tamil Nadu

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

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

39. Which of the following is/are examples of shadow puppetries in India?

- 1. Togalu Gombeyatta
- 2. Ravanchhaya
- 3. Tholu Bommalata
- 4. Bommalattam

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

40. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Pavakoothu', a popular puppetry of India:

- 1. It is a glove puppetry of Kerala.
- 2. No musical instruments are used during its performance.
- 3. The decoration of the puppets shows heavy influence of Kathakali dance form.
- 4. The plays are themed around narrations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

41. Consider the following statements with reference to the Chadar Badar puppetry:

- 1. It is an indigenous puppetry of Santhali people.
- 2. These puppets have movable limbs with intricate lever-controlled mechanisms.
- 3. Traditional musical instruments like Baje Banam and flute are used in this puppetry.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

42. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

List I Types of Puppetry	List II Example
1. String Puppets	Kathputli
2. Shadow puppet	Kundhei

3. Glove puppet	Putul naach
4. Rod puppet	Yampuri

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

43. Consider the following statements with reference to the Koodiyattam:

- 1. Koodiyattam is a form of theatre in Kerala.
- 2. The play is performed with musical instruments Mizhavu and Edakka.
- 3. It originated more than 2,000 years ago.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8.3. Martial Arts in India

44. Consider the following statements with regards to intangible cultural heritage 'Chhau':

- 1. It is a tribal martial art dance performed mainly in the eastern states of India.
- 2. The dance is performed by the male dancers during night time.
- 3. Mask is worn by the dancers during performance in all types of subgenres.

Which of the following statement/s given above is/are correct?

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

45. With reference to India's culture and tradition, what is 'Kalaripayattu'?

- (a) It is an ancient Bhakti cult of Shaivism still prevalent in some parts of South India.
- (b) It is an ancient style bronze and brasswork still found in southern part of Coromandel area.
- (c) It is an ancient form of dance-drama and a living tradition in the northern part of Malabar.
- (d) It is an ancient martial art and a living tradition in some parts of South India.

46. Kirpan, Talwar and Kataar are associated with which of the following martial arts?

- (a) Thoda
- (b) Bandesh
- (c) Gatka
- (d) Malla Khamb

47. Consider the following statements about Thang-ta martial Art:

- 1. It was created by the Meitei people of Manipur.

2. It is an unarmed form of martial art and focuses on hand-to-hand combat.
3. It involves a variety of dance forms and warrior drills.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

48. Consider the following statements about Kalaripayattu:

1. It is a type of martial art which originated in the state of Kerala.
2. It is accompanied by drumming and folk songs.
3. Maipayattu, Puliyanam and Verumkai are different techniques practised under this martial art.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

49. With reference to the martial art forms that are prevalent in India, consider the following statements:

1. Silambam is a martial art form from Karnataka.
2. Mallakhamb has been declared as the "State sport" of Madhya Pradesh.
3. Thang-Ta is an armed martial art form practiced in Manipur
4. Mardani Khel is a martial art form of Rajasthan which does not use any weapons.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

50. With reference to the martial art forms in India, consider the following statements:

1. Sarit Sarak is a martial art form of Assam which is an armed combat.
2. Paika is a martial art dance of Orissa having element of dance with combat.
3. Kuttu Varisai is a martial art form of Tamil Nadu which is an empty hand combat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

51. It is a ritual art form that is performed at Bhadrakali temples located on the banks of a river in one of the southern states of India. In this, Kalaripayattu is performed by a row of soldiers to show their strength. It refers to

- (a) Chhau
- (b) Kaikottikali
- (c) Kummi
- (d) Padayani

52. With reference to Kalaripayattu, consider the following statements:

1. It is a martial art form originated in Tamil Nadu in the medieval period.
2. The martial art is restricted to men and women are not allowed to practice traditionally.
3. It includes both armed and unarmed combat and physical exercises.

Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?

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

53. Consider the following pairs:

Martial Arts	States
1. Thoda	Himachal Pradesh
2. Inbuan	Mizoram
3. Pari-Khanda	Rajasthan

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

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

8.4. UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

54. With reference to The Hague Convention, 1954, consider the following statements:

1. It is the first international treaty focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict.
2. It covers movable cultural heritages including scientific collections of all kinds.

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

55. Which of the following can be included in the UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List?

1. Oral traditions
2. Performing arts
3. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
4. Social practices and rituals

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only

- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

56. With reference to the Traditional Brass and Copper Craft of Utensil making among the Thatheras Community in Punjab, consider the following statements:

1. The utensils are used for social as well as religious purposes.
2. The metals used are believed to be beneficial for health.
3. It was patronised and encouraged by Maharaja Dilip Singh of Punjab.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. Which of the following can be included in the UNESCO's Intangible Cultural Heritage List?

1. Oral traditions
2. Performing arts
3. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe
4. Social practices and rituals

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

58. Which of the following are included in the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?

1. Ramlila.
2. Mudiyyettu.
3. Jawara.
4. Losar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

59. With reference to UNESCO's list of Intangible Cultural Heritage, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. During Ramman festival masked dances are performed by the villagers.
2. The language of Ramlila depends on the region in which it is performed.
3. Kutiyattam is the dance performance performed exclusively during Dussehra festival in south India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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

60. This art form comprises the ritual dance and music to celebrate occasions and various stages in the life of the Vaishnava people of the Manipur plains. The performers narrate the lives and deeds of Krishna. Singing done during this art form uses 100 different taals or rhythmic variations. This unique cultural heritage was inscribed in the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the UNESCO in 2013.

Which Indian art form is described in the above paragraph?

- (a) Ponung
(b) Sankirtana
(c) Chang Lo
(d) Dhol Cholam

8.5. Languages in India

61. Consider the following languages

1. Gujarati
2. Kannada
3. Telugu

Which of the above has/have been declared as 'Classical Language / Languages' by the Government?

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

62. Consider the following statements:

1. Asthadyayi is a Sanskrit treatise on grammar.
2. Some Mahayana Buddhist literature were written in Sanskrit language.

Which of the above given statements is/are correct?

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

63. Consider the following statements, with reference to Sino-Tibetan group of languages in India:

1. Languages of this group belong to Mongoloid family.
2. These languages developed after the Indo-Aryan languages.
3. Ladakhi language comes under this group.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

64. With reference to Apabhramsa, which of the statements given below is incorrect?

- (a) It represents a transition from Middle to Modern

- Indo-Aryan Group of languages.
 (b) It includes dialects from Sanskrit.
 (c) It is called as the dialect of the common people.
 (d) Jain monks wrote extensively in Apabhramsa.

65. With respect to Dravidian group of languages which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Northern group of Dravidian languages is spoken in Baluchistan.
2. Toda and Kota belong to the Southern group of Dravidian languages.
3. Malayalam is the smallest and youngest of the Dravidian family.

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

66. With respect to legal provisions related to languages in India, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Hindi in Devanagari script has been declared as the national language of India.
2. English is not included in the languages under the Eighth schedule of the constitution.

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

67. With respect to the criteria for a language to be declared as a Classical Language in India, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) It must have a recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.
 (b) It must have a body of ancient literature which are considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
 (c) It must have a smooth continuity with its later forms or its offshoots.
 (d) Its literary tradition must be original and not borrowed from another speech community.

68. Which of the following benefits is/are likely to accrue to a language, if it is declared as a 'Classical Language'?

1. It will be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution.
2. A 'Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Languages' can be set up.
3. A special fund for the propagation and development of the language will be set up.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

69. In the context of the cultural history of India, 'Shauraseni' is a type of

- (a) Folk Dance.
 (b) Temple festival.
 (c) Martial art form.
 (d) Language.

70. to ancient and cultural history of India:

1. Sanskrit was standardized and given a scientific grammar by Panini in the 4th century BCE.
2. Sanskrit was used only as the court language and common people does not used Sanskrit in ancient India.
3. Prakrit was only a spoken language of the masses and was devoid of any literary texts or inscriptions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

71. Consider the following statements with reference to Languages in India:

1. Pali was widely spoken in the Magadha region.
2. The Jain text 'Shatkhandgama' is written in Shauraseni language.
3. Maharashtri Prakrit was the official language of Satavahana Dynasty.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

72. It is an umbrella term which means dialects other than Sanskrit. It represents a transition from Middle to Modern Indo-Aryan Group of languages. It was mostly the dialect of the common folk. Major texts and writers were Pushpadanta's Mahapurana (Digambara Jain text), Dhanapala's Bhavisayattakaha, etc.

The above passage talks about which of the following language?

- (a) Shauraseni
 (b) Magadhi Prakrit
 (c) Apabhramsa
 (d) Paishachi

8.6. Indian Literature

73. Which of the following is/are part of Shruti literature?

1. Vedas
2. Brahmanas
3. Puranas
4. Aranayakas

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

74. Consider the following pairs of Smriti literatures and their descriptions:

Smriti Literature	About
1. Dhanurveda	It deals largely with medicine
2. Gandharvaveda	It deals with music and dance
3. Jyotisha	It gives rules for tracking motion of sun and moon
4. Dharmasutras	A principal guide by which Hindus strive to live their lives

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

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

75. Consider the following statements regarding the Sangam Literature:

1. Manimekalai and Silappadhakaram are the only surviving texts from the first Sangam.
2. Aham and Puram are the two major schools of Sangam literature.
3. Avvaiyar was a female saint who contributed to the Sangam literature.

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

76. Consider the following pairs of Vedas and related description about them:

Veda	About
1. Rig Veda	It contains hymns dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva
2. Atharva Veda	It provides treatment of several human ailments
3. Yajur Veda	It acts as a guidebook for the priest for conducting sacrificial rituals
4. Sama Veda	It is attributed to two rishis Atharvah and Angira

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

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

77. Which of the following statements regarding Buddhist literature is incorrect?

- (a) Vinaya Pitaka covers the rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.
- (b) The Jatakas contains stories from the previous birth of Buddha.
- (c) Buddhacharita by Ashwaghosa is written in Sanskrit.
- (d) The Tripitakas and the Jatakas are available in Pali only.

78. Consider the following statements regarding Jain literature:

1. Jain Canonical literature is written in Prakrit.
2. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna were known as the three gems of Tamil literature.

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

79. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Ajivikas?

- (a) Ajita Kesakambalin was the founder of the tradition of Ajivikas.
- (b) This school believed that everything is predetermined.
- (c) We find the mention of this philosophy in Buddhist literature.
- (d) King Ashoka assigned Barabar caves to Ajivika monks.

80. With reference to ancient texts of India, Yukti Kalpa Taru is related to:

- (a) Geometry
- (b) Algebra
- (c) Ship building
- (d) Astronomy

81. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. India had Metallurgists and Alchemists who were experts in transforming the base metals into gold.
2. Ancient India had technology for preservation of ancient literature on paper.

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

82. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. Charak Samhita mainly deals with problems of

Surgery and Obstetrics.

2. Mention of genetics can be found in Charak Samhita.

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

83. With reference to the development of literature in India, consider the following statements:

1. Fakir Mohan Senapati was the first Indian novelist of social realism.
2. Indian romanticism is devoid of any mysticism.

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

84. Consider the following statements:

1. No Jain texts discovered so is written in Sanskrit.
2. Angas, Upangas and Parikramas are Jain texts written in Pali.

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

85. Who among the following wrote a commentary of Bhagavad Gita called Gyaneswari?

- (a) Ekanatha.
- (b) Tukaram.
- (c) Namadeva.
- (d) None of the above.

86. Which of the following Vedangas were evolved for the proper understanding of the Vedas?

1. Nirukta.
2. Milinda Panha.
3. Kalpa.
4. Chhanda.
5. Siksha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

87. The phrase 'vasudhaiva kutumbakam' has been taken from

- (a) Mandukya Upanishad
- (b) Maha Upanishad
- (c) Rigveda
- (d) Manusmriti

88. Which of the following personalities were associated with Kannada literature?

1. Narsi Mehta.
2. Allama Prabhu.
3. Pampa.
4. Basavanna.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

89. Consider the following books:

1. Aryabhatiya (written by Aryabhata)
2. Brahmasputa Siddhantika (written by Brahmagupta)
3. Shulbasutra (written by Baudhayana)

Starting from the earliest, arrange these books in the chronological order of the time in which it was written.

- (a) 2-1-3
- (b) 3-1-2
- (c) 2-3-1
- (d) 3-2-1

90. Which of the following are known as the 'Twin Epics' of Tamil literature?

- (a) Ettuthogai and Tirukkural.
- (b) Tolkappiyam and Silappadikaram.
- (c) Manimekalai and Silappadikaram.
- (d) Tolkappiyam and Tirukkural.

91. "It is a Sanskrit play written by King Harshavardhana. It depicts the love story of the daughter of the King of Ceylon and King Udayana. The first mention of the celebration of Holi can be found in this text".

Which of the following works does the above passage refer to?

- (a) Priyadarsika
- (b) Ratnavali
- (c) Nagananda
- (d) Raghuvamsa

92. Consider the following statements:

1. Rajatarangini is written by Bilhana.
2. Kiratarjuniyam is written by Magha
3. Mricchakatika is written by Sudraka
4. Swapnavasavadatta is written by Bhasa

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

93. With reference to the scholars/litterateurs of ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. Jayadeva is associated with Krishna Devaraya.
2. Harishena is associated with Samudragupta.
3. Ashvaghosha is associated with Pulakeshin II.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

94. Consider the following statements regarding the Progressive Writers Association:

1. It was originally established by some expatriate writers in London.
2. It was a pan-Indian movement that brought together Gandhian and Marxist insights into society.

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

95. With reference to Ancient Indian literature, consider the following statements:

1. Buddhacharita is the biography of Buddha written by Ashvaghosh in Sanskrit.
2. Tripitika were Buddhist Canonical literature written in Pali.
3. Pampa, Ponna and Ranna, called the ratnatraya are the three gems of Kannada literature.

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

96. With reference to contribution of Krishnadevaraya in literature, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. He was scholar of multiple languages including Kannada, Telugu, Sanskrit and Tamil.
2. He composed Amuktamalyada in Kannada language.
3. Ashtadiggajas were eight learned literary persons attached to his court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8.7. Science & Technology through the Ages

97. With reference to the carnatic composer Tyagaraja, consider the following statements:

1. He composed most of the devotional compositions in the praise of Lord Rama.
2. He was contemporary to Tansen.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

98. 'X' wrote the earliest book on mathematics called as Sulvasutra. This book mentions about the 'Pi' and many concepts similar to Pythagoras theorem. Identify 'X'

- (a) Baudhayana
- (b) Bhasakracharaya
- (c) Brahmagupta
- (d) Varahmihira

99. Which of following statements is incorrect regarding the Aryabhatta and his works?

- (a) He lived during the rule of Gupta dynasty.
- (b) He stated that earth rotates on its own axis.
- (c) He determined the true position of planets, movements of sun and moon and calculation of eclipses in his books.
- (d) He was the first person to use zero as a number.

100. Consider the following statements:

1. In ancient India, the term 'ayas' referred to different types of metal.
2. The book Rasaratnakara deals with the different processes of metallurgy.

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

101. In the context of Varahamihira, an astronomer and mathematician in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. He lived during the reign of Chandragupta II.
2. He wrote the book Brihadsamhita which describes about the earth's revolution around the sun.

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

102. With reference to Science and Technology in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The first evidence of extraction of zinc through distillation process was found from India.
2. The idea of atom was first propounded by Varahamihira.
3. Parmanu was the smallest unit of time used during ancient India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

103. with reference to medicine in ancient India, consider the following statements:

1. The first textual reference to leprosy was found in Atharva Veda.
2. The first cataract surgery was performed in India by Charaka.

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

104. With reference to Bhaskaracharya contributions, consider the following statements:

1. He introduced cyclic method to solve algebraic equations.
2. He proposed the theory of the opening of the universe based on mathematical astronomy.
3. He contributed to astronomy by accurately calculating orbital periods of the Sun.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

105. With reference to Handicrafts, consider the following statements:

1. Churikajodas is a glass bangle handicraft from the Saharanpur in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Jamdani is an ancient art from West Bengal that weaves muslin on transparent background.
3. The Bankura horse from Rajasthan is one of the best specimens of Ivory crafting.

Which of the above-mentioned statements is/are correct?

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

8.8. Fairs and Festivals of India

106. With regard to Saga Dawa, consider the following statements:

1. It is celebrated on the full moon day.
2. It is considered to be a very auspicious day by the Tibetan community.

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

107. Consider the following statements:

1. The Saka Calendar is used as the official civil calendar in the country.
2. The Saka calendar was adopted as the National

Calendar in the year 1957 by the Calendar Reforms Committee set up by the Government of India.

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

108. Consider the following pairs:

Festival	Region/State
1. Losar	Ladakh
2. Losoong festival	Sikkim
3. Ambubachi Mela	Assam

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

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

109. 'The Kala Ghoda Arts Festival', a modern multicultural festival, is celebrated in

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Mumbai
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Delhi

110. With reference to the Chhau, consider the following statements:

1. It is a mix of dance and martial performance.
2. Masks form an integral part of Chhau Dance in Mayurbhanj.
3. Musical instruments such as mohuri and shehnai are used in the performance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

111. Consider the following pairs:

Festival	State
1. Losoong	Manipur
2. Wangala	Meghalaya
3. Chapchar Kut	Sikkim

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

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

112. With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Saga Dawa' refers to

- (a) A Buddhist festival.

- (b) An ancient heterodox sect.
- (c) A style of dance and drama.
- (d) An administrative functionary.

113. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Ambubachi Mela is held at Kamakhya temple in Assam.
2. Kamakhya temple is considered as one of the prime seats for tantric rituals.

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

114. Consider the following statements regarding the Sarhul Festival:

1. It is a harvest festival celebrated in the State of Manipur.
2. It is celebrated by the tribes who believe in the Mahayana sect of Buddhism.

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

115. Nowruz is a festival that marks the beginning of the New Year for a community in India. Regarding Nowruz, consider the following statements:

1. Nowruz is the day of vernal equinox.
2. Some of the festival's earliest origins lie in Zoroastrianism.

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

116. With reference to Kalbelia, consider the following statements:

1. There is no participation of males in a Kalbelia performance.
2. The performance replicates the movements of a serpent.
3. Poongi is a musical instrument used in this performance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

117. With regard to Kalrav festival, consider the following statements:

1. It is intended to create awareness about the conservation of birds and their habitat.
2. It is celebrated in the State of Bihar.

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

118. With Regard to 'Kala Utsav', consider the following statements:

1. It is organized to promote the indigenous art and culture of the tribal communities.
2. It is an initiative of the Ministry of Culture.

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

119. This festival is celebrated for five days from the Kartik ekadashi to Kartik Poornima. It is one of India's largest camel, horse and cattle fairs. Apart from the buying and selling of livestock, it has become an important tourist attraction. Competitions such as the 'matka phod', 'longest moustache' and 'bridal competition' are the main draws for this fair.

Which of the following festivals is mentioned in the above paragraph?

- (a) Harihar Kshetra Mela
- (b) Gangapur Cattle Fair
- (c) Nagaur Cattle Fair
- (d) Pushkar Fair

120. In the context of Indian festivals, consider the following statements:

1. Lathmar Holi is celebrated in Barsana in Uttar Pradesh.
2. Rang Panchmi is observed on five day after the holi.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

121. In the context of Indian festivals, which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Nabakalebara is a festival dedicated to lord Vitthal of Pandharpur.
2. Garba dance form is a dramatization of the nine-day battle between Goddess Durga and the demon king Mahishasura.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

122. Consider the following statements regarding religious festivals in India:

1. Paryushana Mahaparva is the annual festival related to Jainism.
2. Mahamastakabhisheka is held once every twelve years in veneration of Bahubali.
3. Navapad Oli is celebrated by Jain monks to welcome monsoon rains.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

123. Which among the following is/are harvest festivals?

1. Vishu
2. Saga dawa
3. Ugadi
4. Wangla
5. Ambubachi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

124. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Chitra Vichitra fair?

- (a) It is the largest tribal festival in Gujarat celebrated by Gharasiya tribe.
- (b) It is one of the largest camel and cattle fairs in the world.
- (c) It is an international craft festival held annually in Haryana.
- (d) It is held in Goa and celebrates different and unique style of paintings.

8.9. Awards and Honours

125. Regarding the Jnanpith Award, consider the following statements:

1. It can be awarded to either Indian citizens or non-citizens.
2. It is given for literary achievements in six 'Classical' languages only.
3. It is not given posthumously.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

126. With reference to Bharat Ratna Award, consider the following statements:

1. The award is given to those artists who had outstanding achievements in art, science, literature, sports and public service only.
2. Not more than 3 people can be awarded with Bharat Ratna in any particular year.

3. The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

127. With reference to Sahitya Akademi Awards, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. It is awarded only for literary works in 22 languages mentioned in the schedule VIII of the constitution of India.
2. There is no cash prize awarded however awardees get recognition from the Government.
3. Maulana Azad was the first chairperson of the Sahitya Akademi.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

8.10. Law and Culture

128. reference to Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972, consider the following statements:

1. According to the act, any objects that have been in existence for not less than 1000 years is considered to be Antiquities.
2. According to the act, a license is necessarily needed to sell, purchase or rent an antiquity.

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

129. With reference to the grant of Geographical Indications (GI) tag in India, consider the following statements:

1. Only goods can be granted GI Tag and not services.
2. Darjeeling Tea was the first GI tagged product in India.
3. In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the Patents Act, 1970.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

130. Consider the following statements:

1. Geographical Indications are part of the intellectual property rights that comes under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial

Property.

2. In India, a GI Tag is given for a period of 10 years.

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

131. Consider the following statements:

1. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 authorizes the Central Government to declare an ancient monument to be a protected monument.
2. According to the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 a manuscript in existence for not less than 75 years can be considered as antiquity.

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

132. Consider the following pairs:

GI Status Handicraft	State
1. Telia Rimal	Karnataka
2. Kaji Nemu	Assam
3. Dindigul Locks	Tamil Nadu

Which of the above-mentioned pairs is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only
(d) None of the above

8.11. Cultural Institutions in India

133. Consider the following statements:

1. Lalit kala Akademi is the primary body for promoting performing arts in India.
2. Sahitya Akademi recognizes only 22 languages mentioned in Constitution of India for its awards.
3. Directorate of film festivals is responsible for awarding Dadasaheb Phalke award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

134. With reference to Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH), consider the following statements:

1. It deals with the conservation of those heritage monuments which are not protected by Archeological Survey of India (ASI).
2. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of

Culture.

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

135. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR):

1. It is an autonomous organization under the administrative control of the Ministry of Culture.
2. It was founded in 1950 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
3. It has been assigned the responsibility of facilitating the celebration of the International Day of Yoga by Indian Missions/Posts abroad.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

136. Consider the following statements:

1. National School of Drama was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of its constituent units.
2. Bharat Rang Mahotsav is organized by National School of Drama.

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

137. With reference to the Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, consider the following statements:

1. It is a non-profit charitable organization.
2. It documents unprotected buildings of archaeological, architectural, historic and cultural resources.

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

138. Consider the following statements with reference to Archaeological Survey of India (ASI):

1. Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972 mandates ASI to prevent illegal export of Indian antiquities.
2. It pursues anthropological research in socio-cultural and biological aspects of the people of India.
3. ASI conducts archaeological expeditions outside India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3 only

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

139. Consider the following statements about the Crafts Council of India (CCI):

1. It is a statutory body under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.
2. It organises the All India Craft Fair as part of the Republic Day Celebrations.

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

140. With reference to National Archives of India, consider the following statements:

1. It has a corpus of records including both public records and private papers.
2. It functions as an attached office of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
3. It was created by the British to keep the administrative records pertaining to the Indian State.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

141. Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) aims to promote Indian culture on an international platform.
2. The National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC) produces and funds films in various Indian languages.
3. The Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF) organises National Film awards and declares winners of Dada Saheb Phalke Award.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8.12. Coins in Ancient and Medieval India

142. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the coins issued during the Gupta period?

1. They did not issue copper coins.
2. The inscriptions on the coins were all in Sanskrit.
3. The coins depicted images of Gods and Goddesses.

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

143. Which one of the following books of ancient India has the love story of the son of the founder of Sunga dynasty?

- (a) Swapnavasavadatta
- (b) Malavikagnirnitra
- (c) Meghadoota
- (d) Ratnavali

144. With reference to ancient Indian history, Puranas, Karshapanas and Pana are

- (a) Village samitis in south India
- (b) Village headmen
- (c) Punch marked coins
- (d) Unit of measuring land

145. Which of the following punch marked coins were found during Mauryan period?

1. Rupyarupa
2. Suvarnarupa
3. Tamrarupa
4. Sisarupa

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

146. Consider the following statements:

1. Silver was the most used material for coin-making by Satavahana rulers.
2. The Satavahanas used potin, an alloy of silver and copper to make coins.

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

147. With reference to Delhi sultanate coins, consider the following statements:

1. Image of the issuing monarch was used for the first time on coins.
2. Name of the mint was inscribed on the coins for the first time.
3. The Sultans of Delhi issued coins in gold, silver, copper and billon.

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

148. The coin of which dynasty had symbol of the boar at the centre, with each letter of the king's name inscribed by a separate punch and the other side is left blank?

- (a) Pandyan dynasty
- (b) Rajput dynasty
- (c) Eastern Chalukyan dynasty
- (d) Gupta dynasty

149. Sayana, the famous commentator of the Vedas, flourished under the rule of

- (a) Bahamani
- (b) Golkonda
- (c) Gajapati
- (d) Vijayanagar

150. Consider the following statements regarding system of coinage in the ancient India:

1. Silver coins were not issued during the Mahajanapada period due to the high prices.
2. Arthashastra mentions the minting of gold coins during the Mauryan period.
3. All Mahajanapada kingdoms issued coins with the same markings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

151. With reference to coins in India, consider the following statements:

1. The first Punch marked coins in India called Pana were minted by Janapadas in the Indo-Gangetic plain.
2. The legends in Indo-Greek coins were mentioned in two languages, Greek and Pali.
3. The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

152. With reference to coinage system of Satavahana kingdom, which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?

1. The prominent language inscribed on their coins was Sanskrit.
2. Ujjain symbol is the most peculiar characteristic of Satavahana coins.
3. Satavahana kings never issued coins made of gold.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

153. Which of the following statements is/ are correct with reference to coins of Gupta Period?

1. Coins of the Gupta period were known as Dinar.

2. Gupta's retained the method of placing the name of the king perpendicularly in Chinese fashion, on the left hand.
3. Silver coins in Gupta period were introduced during the reign of Samudragupta.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

154. Consider the following statements with reference to coins used in Delhi Sultanate and Mughal era.

1. Muhammad bin Tughluq introduced the copper coin Tanka and silver coin Jital.
2. Muhar were the gold coins of Mughal empire.
3. Akbar introduced the Shahrukhi coins.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

155. Consider the following statements.

1. Coins issued by the Bahmani kings were referred as Varaha.
2. Muslim rulers did not favoured silver coins in the eighteenth-century India.
3. Dam was a copper coin introduced by Sher Shah Suri.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8.13. Bhakti Movement & The Sufi Movement

156. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Lingayats?

1. The practice of cremation in Brahmanism was adopted by this sect.
2. They considered Dharmashastras as supreme.

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

157. Consider the following statements regarding Alvar saints:

1. Nalayira Divyaprabandham was composed by Alvar saints.
2. They were devotees of Lord Vishnu.

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

158. Who among the following was/were prominent Nayanar Saints?

1. Karaikkal Ammaiyar
2. Andal
3. Appar
4. Sambandar

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

159. Consider the following statements:

1. 'Bijak' is a composition of the teachings of Saint Dadu Dayal.
2. The Philosophy of Pushti Marg was propounded by Madhvacharya.

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

160. Consider the following statements:

1. Gurmukhi script was introduced by Guru Nanak Dev to propagate his teachings.
2. Devanagari script has originated from the Brahmi script.

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

161. Consider the following pairs:

Traditions	Communities
1. Chaliha Sahib Festival	Sindhis
2. Nanda Raj Jaat Yatra	Gonds
3. Wari-Warkari	Santhals

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

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the above

162. Consider the following about a Bhakti saint:

He was a poet-saint from Maharashtra. He belonged to the Varkari sect. He was a bandit before he became a saint. His writings were included in the Guru Granth Sahib.

Which Bhakti saint is most appropriately being referred to here?

- (a) Namdeva
- (b) Tukaram
- (c) Ramdasa
- (d) Sant Eknath

163. With reference to Lingayats, consider the following statements:

1. The Lingayats emerged in Karnataka during the reign of Kalachuri dynasty.
2. They belonged to the Shakti sect.
3. They opposed the elaborate Vedic rituals prescribed by Hindu priests.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

164. With reference to Chishti Silsilah, consider the following statements:

1. According to them, the highest form of devotion to God was to redress the misery of those in distress.
2. Chishti tradition was closely aligned with the ruling class.

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

165. With reference to different Sufi orders, consider the following statements:

1. Ba- shara Sufis used to follow the law of Sharia.
2. Be-shara Sufis did not believe in Sharia law.
3. Mast kalandars were wandering saints mainly related to Ba- shara Sufism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

166. He was a contemporary of Shivaji and was responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism, 'Parmaratha'. He was a 17th century poet-saint from Maharashtra who also was part of the egalitarian Varkari devotionalism tradition and was a Sudra by birth. The saint mentioned here is

- (a) Jnanadeva
- (b) Ravidas
- (c) Ramdasa
- (d) Tukaram

167. Consider the following pairs of Bhakti saints and the area where they were popular:

Bhakti Saints	Area
1. Lal Ded	Gujarat
2. Dadu	Rajasthan
3. Narsi Mehta	Uttar Pradesh

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

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

168. He was one of the greatest composers of Carnatic music and composed the famous Pancharatna Kritis. Moreover, he had written thousands of devotional compositions which are mostly in Telugu, in praise of Lord Ram. The saint mentioned here is

- (a) Saint Thyagaraja
- (b) Saint Naraharai
- (c) Saint Pipa
- (d) Saint Vidyapati

169. Which of the following can be attributed as the outcome of Bhakt and Sufi movement?

- 1. It led to the development of regional languages.
- 2. The status of lower caste and women improved through the movement.
- 3. It led to the emergence of Urdu as a language in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

170. With reference to the cultural history of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Gyaneswar became famous for his poetic contributions in Tamil language.
- 2. Sankardev and Sri Chaitanya were contemporaries.
- 3. The creations of Sankardev were aimed at propagation of Vaishnavism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

171. With reference to the differences between the Nyaya and Charvaka School of philosophy, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Charvaka philosophy deals with the materialistic things whereas Nyaya philosophy deals with both materialistic and spiritual things.

2. Unlike Nyaya philosophy, the Charvaka philosophy denounced the authority of the Vedas.

3. Unlike Charvaka School, the Nyaya School considers perception as the only means of valid knowledge.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

172. Consider the following pairs:

Philosophy	Notion
1. Advaita Vedanta	Brahman is the only ultimate reality.
2. Vaisheshika	Universe is composed of five elements.
3. Samkhya	Relation between Purusha and Prakriti

Which of the given pairs is/are correctly matched?

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

8.14. Jainism and Buddhism

173. Which of the following statements is/are correct regard to the Jainism?

- 1. Nandavarta is an ashtamangala which is used for worship.
- 2. Jain flag has five colors represent the Pancha-Parameshti.
- 3. Sallekhana can be performed by Jain ascetics only.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

174. In context of Buddhism, Alara Kalama and Uddaka Ramaputta were:

- (a) Non canonical books
- (b) Teachers of Buddha
- (c) Holy places
- (d) Disciples of Buddha

175. With reference to Hinayana, consider the following statements:

- 1. Hinayana does not believe in Idol worship.
- 2. Hinayana teaches to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.
- 3. Hinayana follows the Bodhisattvas concept of

salvation.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

176. With reference to first Buddhist council, consider the following statements:

1. First Buddhist council was held in Vaishali.
2. Buddha was present in the council along with Bimbisara.
3. It was presided by Mahakasappa.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

177. Consider the following statements with respect to Tantrism

1. It emphasized upon egalitarianism.
2. It impacted Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

178. Which among the following is the earliest holy book of Jain?

- (a) Twelve Angas
- (b) Twelve Upangas
- (c) Fourteen Purvas
- (d) Ten Prakirnas

179. With reference to Zoroastrianism, consider the following statements:

1. It is a polytheistic religion which worships different Gods for different occasions.
2. Angra Mainyu is the main Holy Spirit in Zoroastrianism religion.
3. Zend Avesta is the sacred text of the religion.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

180. Consider the following pairs of religion and the area in which it is practiced:

Religion	Area
1. Sanamahism	Manipur
2. Ayyavazhi	Tamil Nadu and Kerala
3. Sarnaism	Jharkhand and Odisha

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly

matched?

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

181. Who among the following gave patronage to Jainism?

1. Chandragupta Maurya
2. King Kharavela
3. Pushyamitra Sunga

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

182. With reference to Jain Tirathankars, consider the following statements:

1. Parshvanatha was the 23rd Jain Tirathankar.
2. Digambaras believe that there was no difference between the teachings of Parshvanatha and Mahavira.

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

183. With reference to the history of ancient India, which of the following was/were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Both rejected the authority of Vedas.
2. Both believed in the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over other three varnas.
3. Both deny existence of God.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

184. Consider the following pairs of terms and their meaning

Philosophy	Doctrine
1. Anekantavada	Theory of plurality
2. Syadavada	Theory of partial standpoints
3. Nayavada	Theory of conditioned predication

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

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

185. Consider the following statements regarding the Buddhist texts:

1. The Tripitaka was written in Prakrit.
2. Buddhacharita was written in Pali.

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

186. With reference to the Mudras (symbolic gestures and postures) related to the Buddha, consider the following pairs:

Mudras	Characteristic
1. Uttarabodhi Mudra	It represents the offering, welcome, charity, giving, compassion and sincerity
2. Vitarka Mudra	It signifies teaching, discussion and intellectual argument
3. Vajra Mudra	It denotes fiery thunderbolt symbolizing air, water, fire, earth and metal

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

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

187. Consider the following statements with reference to Anekantvada:

1. It is similar to the Western Philosophical doctrine of Subjectivism.
2. It believes that the affairs of the entire universe were ordered by a cosmic force called Niyati.

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

188. Consider the following statements regarding various sects of Jainism:

1. The Sthanakvasi have temples to keep their sacred books for worship.
2. The Digamabara Terapanthis renounced idol worship altogether.
3. Gacchas are the minor divisions of monks within the Svetambara sect.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

189. With reference to difference between the teachings of Ajivika sect and philosophy of Jainism, consider the following statements:

1. The degree of asceticism practiced by Jains is much less severe than Ajivikas.
2. Unlike Jainism, the Ajivikas does not believe in philosophy of absolute determinism.
3. Unlike Ajivikas, the Jain's rejected the authority of the Vedas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None

190. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the Worship of Yaksha?

1. The worship was prevalent both before and after the advent of Buddhism.
2. Yakshas or its evidences are not found outside India.
3. The worship is incorporated in both Buddhism and Jainism.

Which of the statements above is/are correct?

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

191. Which of the following are Jain festivals or occasions?

1. Mahamastakabhisheka
2. Ulambana
3. Cheti Chand
4. Paryushan

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

192. Which of the following statements correctly describes the essence of Buddhism?

1. The cycle of life and death is full of pain and sorrow.
2. There is no way to liberation or Nirvana in the world.
3. There is no world after this one and hence pleasure should be the ultimate objective.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

(d) 1 and 3 only

193. Consider the following statements:

1. Buddhist social ethics promoted the foundations for egalitarian society.
2. It promoted the philosophy of equal re-distribution of wealth among the people.

Which of the following options is correct in relation to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation of Statement 1.
- (b) Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct but Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1.
- (c) Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- (d) Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct.

194. Which of the following statement is correct about the Buddhist sect of Vajrayana?

- (a) It incorporates a magical and mystical dimension.
- (b) It does not believe in idol worship and rather tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline.
- (c) Most of the scriptures of Vajrayana Buddhism were written in Pali.
- (d) Theravada is one of the key sub-sects of the Vajrayana Buddhism.

195. Which of the following was the predecessor of Buddha under Buddhism?

- (a) Dipankara
- (b) Maitreya
- (c) Manjushri
- (d) Avalokiteshwara

196. With reference to Ancient and Cultural History of India, who were 'paribbajakas' or 'samanas'?

- (a) Wandering teachers
- (b) Large landowners
- (c) Silk weavers
- (d) Overseas traders of mystical objects

197. Which of the following statement is correct regarding Jain philosophical thoughts?

- (a) It propounds the existence of soul in material form.
- (b) It rejects the concept of existence of soul.
- (c) It believes every living being has a soul which is inherently perfect.
- (d) It believes that soul and matter are completely separate entities.

SOLUTIONS

8.1. Previous Years Questions

1. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

According to the Jain doctrine, **the universe and its constituents (soul, matter, space, time, and motion) have always existed.** All the constituents and actions are governed by universal natural laws.

Jains believe that the universe has always existed and will always exist. It is regulated by cosmic laws and kept going by its own energy processes. Jains do not believe that the universe was created by any sort of god.

2. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. In Hinduism, dharma is one of the four components of the Purushartha, the aims of life, and signifies behaviours that are considered to be in accord with Rita, the order that makes life and universe possible. **It includes duties, rights, laws, conduct, virtues and “right way of living”.**

Statement 2 is correct. Rita is the physical order of the universe, the order of the sacrifice, and the moral law of the world.

3. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Vedic Aryans worshipped the **forces of nature** such as the Sun, the Fire, the Wind, the Dawn, the Water, the Rain God Indra and Earth. **Performing Yajnas was an integral part of Vedic tradition.**

4. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Buddhism advocated middle path that is avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment. On the other hand Jainism advocated extreme penance and asceticism.

Statement 2 and 3 both are correct. Both Buddhism and Jainism denied the authority of the Vedas and the efficacy of Rituals.

5. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

This gesture signifies the **state of enlightenment after meditating under the bodhi tree for four weeks and withstanding all the temptations put before him by Mara, the god of evil.**



6. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Sushruta who is known to be the first surgeon, who conducted surgeries well before 1st century AD. Susruta was perhaps the first surgeon in the world to describe different types of surgical instruments including **endoscopes.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. There is no documented proof of transplant of internal organs.

Statement 3 is correct. Aryabhatta (476-550 AD) gave a rule for calculating sine values of an angle.

Statement 4 is correct. Brahmagupta (598-668 AD) derived the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

7. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

All the statements given above are correct regarding the practices of Sufi mystics.

The Sufis were mystics who called for liberalism in Islam. They emphasised on an egalitarian society based on universal love.

Statement 1 is correct. Muraqabah is Sufi meditation. Through muraqabah a person watches over their (spiritual) heart and gains insight into the heart's relation with its creator and its own surroundings.

Statement 2 is correct. Sufi mysticism endeavored to produce a personal experience of the divine through mystic and ascetic discipline.

Statement 3 is correct. Sufism, as the mystical dimension of Islam, preaches peace, tolerance and pluralism, **while encouraging music as a way of deepening one's relationship with the Creator.**

8. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Chaitya was a rectangular prayer hall with a stupa placed in the centre, the purpose was prayer and discussions.

Viharas on the other hand are constructions built in order to provide resting places for the monks. Viharas did not have stupas.

9. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

The Lodhi dynasty fell in 1526 when Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated by Babur at Battle of Panipat.

Dadu Dayal was a religious reformer from Gujarat, born in 1544.

Tyagaraja, a renowned composer of Carnatic Music was born in 1767.

Guru Nanak (1469-1539) was preaching when Battle of Panipat took place.

10. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Nirvana is the ultimate goal of Buddhist tradition. It refers to the extinction of desire, hatred, and ignorance and, ultimately, of suffering and rebirth.

11. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The Jain socio-religious practices like regular fasting, practicing severe austerities and penances, the ritual death and rejection of God as the creator and operator of the universe can all be linked to the Jain theory of karma.

Statement 2 is correct. Jains believe that there are an infinite number of souls in the universe - every living thing, no matter how primitive, is a jiva - and at any given time many of these jivas are not embodied.

Statement 3 is correct. According to Jainism, Karma is the bane of the soul. Karma not only encompasses the causality of transmigration but it is also conceived as an extremely subtle matter which infiltrates the soul, obscuring its natural, transparent, pure qualities. Karma is thought of as a kind of pollution that taints the soul with various colors. Based on its karma, a soul undergoes transmigration and reincarnation in various states of existence like heavens or hells or as humans or animals.

12. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Chaitra is the first month of the Indian national calendar. Chaitra has 30 days and starts on March 22, except in leap years, when it has 31 days and starts on March 21.

The national calendar based on the Saka Era, with Chaitra as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March 1957 along with the Gregorian calendar for the following official purposes:

1. Gazette of India.
2. News broadcast by All India Radio.
3. Calendars issued by the Government of India.
4. Government communications addressed to the members of the public.

Dates of the national calendar have a permanent correspondence with dates of the Gregorian calendar, 1 Chaitra falling on 22 March normally and on 21 March in leap year.

13. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The words Satyameva Jayate came from **Mundaka Upanishad**, meaning 'Truth Alone Triumphs'.

14. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Buddha was born in **Lumbini, in Kosala kingdom** and died in Kusinara, in **Magadha kingdom**.

Gandhara and Avantiwas not directly associated with the life of Buddha. It was expansion of Maurya empire that Gandhara received much Buddhist influence during the reign of Ashoka.

15. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The Banjaras are historically a **nomadic community, migrating from one place to another in search of trade.** They are now scattered across various states of India. Their origins are believed to be rooted in Rajasthan, northern India. The Banjara people are known by different names — in Andhra Pradesh, Lambada or Lambadi; in Karnataka, Lambani; in Rajasthan, Gwar or Gwaraiya

16. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Siddhas believe in oneness of the transcendental being in the world as well as **charity towards men and roundly condemned idolatry.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Lingayats led by Basavana, challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They also questioned the theory of rebirth.

17. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Bodhisattva, one who seeks Enlightenment for the sake of all beings is central to **Mahayana Buddhism, not Hinayana.**

Statement 2 is correct. A bodhisattva is someone who has compassion within himself or herself and who is able to make another person smile or help someone suffer less.

Statement 3 is correct. Bodhisattvas are usually depicted as less austere or inward than the Buddha. **Renouncing their own salvation and immediate entrance into nirvana, they devote all their power and energy to saving suffering beings in this world.**

18. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Option a is incorrect. Shramanas were those who practiced an ascetic, or strict and self-denying, lifestyle in Pursuit of spiritual liberation.

The Shramana movement gave rise to Jainism and Buddhism.

Option b is incorrect. Parivraajaka an ascetic (of the fourth religious order) who has renounced the world.

Option c is incorrect. Agrahaarika is a land grant to a priest.

Option d is correct. The memorizing of chronicles, dynastic histories, or epic tales was the work of a group of people, the sutas and magadhas.

19. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Bodhgaya is in Bihar and Baghelkhand is a region shared by Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Khajuraho was built by Chandela dynasty in Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Shirdi is in Ahmednagar district, not in Vidharba region.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Malwa, is a region of west-central India, comprising a large portion of western and central Madhya Pradesh state and parts of southeastern Rajasthan. Nasik is in Maharashtra

Pair 5 is correctly matched. Rayalaseema is a geographic region in Andhra Pradesh. It comprises four southern districts of the state namely, Anantapur, Chittoor, Kadapa and Kurnool. Tirupati is located in Chittoor district.

20. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Chailo Sahib or Chaliha is a forty-day festival which falls in the months of July - August when Sindhis observe fast for forty days to please their God Jhulelal.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Nanda Devi Raj Jaat Yatra is a festival of Gharwali and Kumaoni people in Uttarakhand.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Wari Warkari or Varkari (Pandharpur Wari) is a Maharashtrian festival celebrated by Marathas.

21. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Chailo Sahib or Chaliha is a forty-day festival which falls in the months of July - August when Sindhis observe fast for forty days to please their God Jhulelal.

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Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Wari Warkari or Varkari (Pandharpur Wari) is a Maharashtrian festival celebrated by Marathas.

22. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The Ramayana mentions chariots covered with leather. The Rig Vedic charioteers used varma (coats of mail) and sipra/sironastra (helmets).

Defensive armour was introduced into India by Indo-Aryan peoples, and was most likely unknown to the passive Indus Valley Civilisation.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indus valley people knew the use of copper, bronze, silver and gold but not iron.

Statement 3 is correct. The Rig Veda mentions horse-drawn chariots with spoked wheels. The horse is rarely to be found in the Harappan civilisation, neither as skeletal remains nor as images on seals and artefacts, while it is very prominent and ubiquitous in the Rig Veda. So much so that two of the main gods, the Asvins, are horsemen. Two other deities, Ushas and Agni, are described as riding horse-drawn chariots.

23. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Sautrantika and Sammitiya are sects of Buddhism.

Sautrantika, ancient school of Buddhism that emerged in India about the 2nd century BC as an offshoot of the Sarvastivada ("All-Is-Real Doctrine"). The school is so called because of its reliance on the sutras, or words of the Buddha, and its rejection of the authority of the Abhidharma, a part of the canon.

Sammitiya, ancient Buddhist school or group of schools in India that held a distinctive theory concerning the pudgala, or person. They believed that though an individual does not exist independently from the five skandhas, or components that make up his personality, he is at the same time something greater than the mere sum of his parts.

Statement 2 is correct. Sarvastivadin sect of Buddhism believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present.

Sarvastivada also called Vaibhashika, a school of early Buddhism. A fundamental concept in Buddhist metaphysics is the assumption of the existence of dharmas, cosmic factors and events that combine momentarily under the influence of a person's past deeds to form a person's life flux, which he considers his personality and career.

24. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Maitreya, is considered as the future Buddha, who will descend to earth to preach anew the dharma when the teachings of Gautama Buddha have completely decayed.

25. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Sthanakavasi is a modern subsect of the Shvetambara sect of Jainism. It believes that idol worship is not essential in the path of soul purification and attainment of Nirvana/Moksha.

26. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 and 3 both are correct. The Mahayana followers believe in idol or image worship of Buddha.

Bodhisattva is an ideal in Mahayana Buddhism and thus treading the path of Bodhisattvas is promoted in Mahayana Buddhism.

Statement 2 is correct. A bodhisattva is a person who, according to Buddhism, is on the path to attaining the status of an enlightened being.

27. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Paramita in Mahayana Buddhism are perfections or virtues towards attainment of enlightenment.

In the Mahayana tradition, the path of a bodhisattva is described in terms of six paramitas:

Dana paramita: to cultivate the attitude of giving;

Sila paramita: refraining from harm;

Kshanti paramita: the ability not to be perturbed by anything;

Virya paramita: to find joy in what is virtuous, positive or wholesome;

Dhyana paramita: not to be distracted

Prajna paramita: the perfect discrimination of phenomena.

28. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Fourth Council resulted into division of Buddhists into 2 major sects: Sarvastivadins and Mahasanghikas. Sthaviravadins formed part of Hinayanas.

Statement 2 is correct. The Mahasanghikas gave rise to the following sects: Ekavyaharikas, Lokottaravadins, Kukkutikas, Bahusrutiyas, Prajnapativadins, Chaitya-sailas, Apra-sailas, Uttara-sailas.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Mahasanghikas believed in a plurality of buddhas who are supramundane (lokottara) and held that what passed for Gautama Buddha in his earthly existence was only an apparition.

The Mahayana sect arose out from the Mahasanghikas worshipped idols of Buddha and his deity.

29. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. The literal meaning of Paramahansa is “supreme swan” and Parivarjaka means “wandering”. In Indian tradition, Hamsa (swan) symbolizes the “migrating soul” or reincarnating soul. These words are prefixed to the Upanishad, connoting knowledge about the “wandering supreme soul (swan)”

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Shramana tradition was opposed to Varna and Jati system of Vedic Age. It was anti-Vedic and anti-Brahmanic.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Upasaka, lay devotee of the Gautama Buddha.

30. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Fanam coins were the regular unit of currency in medieval Travancore and appear to have been extensively used for trading in the region of South India. The words Fanam and Panam literally mean money and are still used as a synonym for wealth in Kerala in the native language of Malayalam.

31. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is incorrect: The *Nettipakarana* is a Buddhist scripture contains methods were taught by the Buddha's disciple Kaccana as approved by the Buddha and that it was recited at the First Buddhist Council.

Option 2 is correct: The *Parishishtaparvan* also known as the *Sthaviravalicharitra* is a 12th-century Sanskrit mahakavya by Hemachandra which details the histories of the earliest Jain teachers.

Option 3 is incorrect: The *Avadānaśataka* (A Hundred Glorious Deeds) are Jataka Stories (Buddhist tales). The stories are thematically organized into ten “books” that portray the truth of the doctrine of karma (action) and the power of religious dāna (giving), faith, and devotion.

Option 4 is correct: *Trishashthikshana Mahapurana* is a major Jain text composed largely by Acharya Jinasena during the rule of Rashtrakutas.

32. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is incorrect: Āryadeva (3rd century), a disciple of Nāgārjuna, is a central figure in the development of early Indian **Madhyamaka philosophy**. **The Madhyamakasaṅgahā school of Buddhism**, the followers of which are called Mādhyamikas, was one of the two principal schools of Mahāyāna Buddhism

Pair 2 is correct: Dignāga, (born c. 480 CE—died c. 540), was a Buddhist logician and author of the *Pramāṇasamuccaya* (“Compendium of the Means of True Knowledge”), a work that laid the foundations of Buddhist logic.

Pair 3 is correct: Nathamuni founded a Sanskrit-Tamil school at Srirangam (Tamil Nadu state), which continues to be a great Vaishnavite centre in South India.

33. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

sangam literature are the earliest writings in the Tamil language, thought to have been produced in three chankams, or literary academies, in Madurai, India, from the 1st to the 4th century CE.

Statement a is incorrect. Sangam poems contain several incidental references to material culture, often as part of the poem's setting or in similes and allusions. There are references to farming (rice and barley are mentioned), cattle rearing, and fishing. There are also several references to iron. Kuruntokai 16 refers to iron-tipped arrows.

Akananuru 72 compares a bear digging out the comb from a termite mound, the front of which is swarming with fireflies glimmering like sparks from beaten metal, to a blacksmith forging iron.

Statement b is correct. The social classification of varna was known to Sangam poets. There is mention of the Arashar (kings), Vaishiyar (traders), and Velalar (farmers). The Brahmanas are also mentioned, some of them closely associated with the courts of kings and patronized by ruling elites. However, the four-fold varna classification had little application to ancient Tamil society. The jati system was not a feature of this society either.

Statement c is incorrect. Sangam Poems are pervaded with a warrior ethic. Puram in sangam literature are the War Poems that deal with the outer life of people. Speak of public celebration of the feats of the heroes even the death of heroes in wars.

Statement d is incorrect. Sangam literature reflects a belief in sacred or magical forces called ananku that were supposed to inhabit various objects. The job of carrying out rites and rituals to control the ananku was that of groups such as the pariyans, tutiyans, panas and velans. They were associated with ritualistic singing, dancing, and trances, and with lighting the cremation fire and worshipping memorial stones.

34. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Coinciding with the foundation of Ibadat Khana, Akbar established his translation bureau (maktab khana) in 1574-1575 at Fathpur Sikri and attached it to the royal library. Largely Sanskrit texts were translated into Persian. However, Persian translations of some Arabic and Turkish texts were also carried out. The translation project in Akbar's court probably began in 1575-1576 with the arrival of Shaikh Bhawan, a Brahman convert, to Akbar's court.

Nizam Panipati translated Yogavasistha (a treatise on Vedantic philosophy) as an appendix to Ramayana and dedicated it to Prince Salim during the Akbars reign.

35. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Ramanuja was deeply influenced by the Alvars. **He firmly believed that intense devotion to Vishnu was the best means to attain salvation.** He propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita.

The outdoor 216-ft Statue of Equality will be the world's second tallest statue featuring a sitting posture. It is composed of 'panchaloha', a combination of five metals comprising gold, silver, copper, brass, and zinc. Born in 1017 in Sri Perumbudur, Tamil Nadu, Sri Ramanujacharya liberated millions from social, cultural, gender, educational and economic discrimination with the foundational conviction that every human is equal regardless of nationality, gender, race, caste, or creed.

8.2. Indian Puppetry

36. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option c is correct. Shadow puppets are **flat figures cut out of leather**. The figures are painted identically on both sides of the leather. The puppets are placed on a white screen with light falling from behind, creating a shadow on the screen. The figures are manipulated so that the silhouettes created on the blank screen create telling imagery.

Some of the popular examples of shadow puppetry are: **Tholu Bommalata, Togalu Gombeyatta and Ravanchhaya.**

Putul Naach is an example of Rod Puppetry whereas Kundhei is an example of String puppetry.

37. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Pavakoothu is the traditional glove puppet show of Kerala. It originated around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with colourful headgears, feathers and face paints which is an evidence of heavy influence of Kathakali dance form. The plays are themed around **narrations of Ramayana and Mahabharata.**

Option b is correct. Togalu Gombeyatta is the popular shadow theatre of Karnataka. A unique feature of the Togalu Gombeyatta puppets is the **variation of puppet size based on social status,**

i.e. kings and religious figures are characterised by large puppets while common people and servants are shown by smaller puppets.

Option c is incorrect. Bommalattam is indigenous to the region of Tamil Nadu. It combines the features of **rod and string puppetry.** The strings are attached to an iron ring which is worn by the puppeteer on his head. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest and heaviest marionettes found in India.

Option d is incorrect. Putul Nachh is the traditional rod puppet dance of Bengal-Odisha-Assam region. The figures are generally three to four ft. high and dressed like characters of Jatra. They generally have three joints – at the neck and at the shoulders. The performance is accompanied by a **musical troop of three to four musicians** playing harmonium, cymbals and tabla.

38. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Gombeyatta is the traditional puppet show of Karnataka (and not Andhra Pradesh). They are styled and designed based on the various characters of the **Yakshagana theatres.** A unique feature of this puppetry is the use of more than one puppeteer to manipulate the puppets.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Kundhei is the string puppet of Odisha. The puppets have more joints, thus giving the

puppeteer more flexibility. The strings are attached to a triangular prop. There is a **marked influence of Odissi dance** in Kundhei puppet shows.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Yampuri is the traditional rod puppet of Bihar. The puppets are generally made of wood and are without any joints. They are **carved out of a single piece of wood** and then painted and dressed in bright colours.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Pavakoothu is the traditional glove puppet show of Kerala. It originated around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with colourful headgears, feathers and face paints which is evidence of a **heavy influence of Kathakali dance form**. The plays are themed around narrations of **Ramayana and Mahabharata**.

39. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

India has a rich tradition in shadow puppetry, which has survived till now.

Option 1 is correct. Togalu Gombeyatta is the popular shadow theatre of Karnataka. A unique feature of the Togalu Gombeyatta puppets is the **variation of puppet size** based on **social status**, i.e. kings and religious figures are characterised by large puppets while common people and servants are shown by smaller puppets.

Option 2 is correct. Ravanchhaya is the most theatrical shadow puppetry and is a popular form of entertainment in the **Odisha region**. The puppets are made of **deer skin** and depict bold and dramatic postures. They **do not have any joints** attached to them, making it a more complex art. Use of **non-human puppets** such as trees and animals is common. The **Ravanchhaya** artists are extremely well trained in their art creating a lyrical and sensitive theatrical narration.

Option 3 is correct. Tholu Bommalata is the shadow theatre of Andhra Pradesh. The show is accompanied by a musically **classic background** and is themed **around mythological and devotional tales** of the Epics and Puranas. The puppets are larger in size and coloured on both sides.

Option 4 is incorrect. Bommalattam is the puppetry indigenous to the region of Tamil Nadu. It combines **features of rod and string puppetry**. The strings are attached to an iron ring which is worn by the puppeteer on his head. The Bommalattam puppets are the largest and heaviest marionettes found in India, with some of them as large as 4.5 ft in height and 10 kg in weight.

40. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. In Kerala, the traditional **glove puppet play** is called Pavakoothu.

In Pavakoothu, the height of a puppet varies from one foot to two feet.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The musical instruments are used during the performance which includes Chenda, Chengilola, Ilathalam.

Statement 3 is correct. It originated around 18th century AD. The puppets are decorated with **colourful headgears, feathers and face paints** which is evidence of a heavy influence of **Kathakali dance form**.

Statement 4 is correct. The theme for Glove puppet plays in Kerala is based on the **episodes from either the Ramayana or the Mahabharata**.

41. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Chadar Badar or Chadar Bandhani is a very rare form of **indigenous Santhal puppetry** and a **hall mark of Santhali culture**. This dying art form was once prevalent in the Santhal communities living in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Assam. Today, a handful of Chadar Badar puppeteers are seen scattered in the Birbhum, Bardhaman, North Dinajpur and Bankura districts of West Bengal and Dumka region of Jharkhand.

Statement 2 is correct: Making the puppets is the main aspect of Chadar Badar and requires technical skills. Created with intricate workmanship, **the puppets are made of bamboo or wood** and are about 8 to 9 inches in height. Carving is done on light wood available in the area and once the puppet takes shape it is painted and clothed. **The puppets have movable limbs with intricate lever controlled mechanisms**, which are **manipulated by the puppeteer**.

Statement 3 is correct: A combination of traditional musical instruments, which include the **Baje Banam, Lagara, Tirenaya or flute and the Tunda or Madal** accompanies the performance.

42. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pair 1 is correct: String puppets or marionettes have a prominent presence in the Indian cultural traditions. The **features of string puppets are:**

The puppets are generally eight to nine inch miniature figures chiselled out of wood.

Small wooden pipes are created with the body to form the limbs. The body is then covered with colourful miniature dress and stitched.

The popular example of string puppetry is kathputali:

Pair 2 is incorrect: Kundhei is a string puppet.

Pair 3 is incorrect: Glove puppets are also known as sleeve, hand or palm puppets. They are small figures with head and arms wearing a long, flowing skirt as costume. The puppets are generally made of cloth or wood, with some variations as well. The puppeteer wears the puppet as a glove, manipulating the head with his index finger. The two hands are manipulated using the thumb and the middle finger - giving life and expression to the originally limp puppet. **Putul naach is a Rod puppet and not a Glove puppet.**

Pair 4 is correct: Popular examples of Rod puppetry is Yampuri: It is the traditional rod puppet of Bihar. The

puppets are generally made of wood and are without any joints. They are carved out of a single piece of wood and then painted and dressed in bright colours.

43. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Koodiyattam is an oldest continuing form of theatre and living tradition in Kerala. It completely adheres to the rules laid down in Natya Shastra and is the traditional privilege of the Chakyar and Nambiar castes of Kerala.

Statement 2 is correct: The play is performed in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Malayalam, with musical instruments Mizhavu and Edakka providing the background music. All the characters begin the play with Nirvahana, a recollection of the past events of the story. After this, the story unfolds in a leisurely fashion with commentaries on social, philosophical, and political behaviour. MargiMadhu Chakyar is a leading exponent of this art form.

Statement 3 is correct: it is practiced in Kerala. It's one of India's oldest living theatrical traditions. Originating more than 2,000 years ago, Kutiyattam represents a synthesis of Sanskrit classicism and reflects the local traditions of Kerala.

8.3. Martial Arts in India

44. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. It is a tribal martial art dance performed mainly in the eastern states of India. There are three subgenres of this dance based on the place of their origin and development: Purulia Chhau (West Bengal), Seraikella Chhau (Jharkhand) and Mayurbhanj Chhau (Odisha). The theme of the Chhau dance is based on Hindu mythology.

Statement 2 is correct. The dance is performed by the male dancers during night time at an open space. It is a blend of both dance and martial practices employing mock combat techniques. The dance is mainly performed during the spring festival and lasts for 13 days. The whole community participates in it.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Mask is worn by the dancers during performance of Purulia Chhau (West Bengal), Seraikella Chhau (Jharkhand) but not in Mayurbhanj Chhau (Odisha).

45. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Kalaripayattu, martial art of Kerala, is one of the oldest existing martial arts in the world. It is an art of the stage, drama, music and action eulogizing the manhood and the spirit of victory. The disciples start learning the art of payattu (fight) at the age of seven in kalaries i.e. the gymnasium for martial exercises. Years of discipline and hard work are required to train the body, the mind and

oneself. When the body and mind attain harmony with the inner eye it acquires a blessed serenity. The heroic ballads of Kerala are legendary sagas of the heroes of the payattu.

46. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Gatka is a weapon based martial art form, performed by the Sikhs of Punjab. The name 'Gatka' refers to the one whose freedom belongs to grace. Gatka features the skillful use of weapons, including stick, Kirpan, Talwar and Kataar. The attack and defence in this art form is determined by the various positions of hands and feet and the nature of the weapon used.

47. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Thang-ta was created by the Meitei people of Manipur. The history can be traced back to the 17th century when it was successfully used by the Manipuri kings to fight with British. The capture of this region by the British witnessed the ban on these art forms, however post-independence there was a resurfacing of the same.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Thang-ta is an armed martial art that finds its mention as one of the most lethal combat forms. Sarit Sarak, on the other hand, is an unarmed art form that uses hand-to-hand combat.

Statement 3 is correct. Thang refers to a 'sword', while Ta refers to a 'spear', thus sword and spear are the two main elements of Thang-ta. It combines ritual, demonstration and combat and involves a variety of dance forms and warrior drills.

48. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Kalaripayattu is one of the oldest martial arts in India. Although practiced in most parts of Southern India, it originated in the state of Kerala around 3rd century BC.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Kalaripayattu martial arts not accompanied by any drumming or song, the most important aspect is the style of fighting. Kalaripayattu's most important key is footwork; it also includes kicks, strikes and weapon-based practice. Even women practice this art.

Statement 3 is correct. Kalaripayattu includes a number of techniques and aspects. Some of them are: Uzhichil or the massage with Gingli oil, Fighting with Otta (an 'S' shaped stick), Maipayattu or body exercises, Puliyanam or sword fight, Verumkai or bare-handed fight, Angathari or use of metal weapons and sticks of Kolthari.

49. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Silambam is a martial art form from Tamil Nadu (not Karnataka). In this, a 'kambu' or staff is used as the main weapon. Silambam has been

mentioned in ancient texts like the 'Silapathikaram' among others. It is also considered to be one of the oldest martial art forms in the world.

Statement 2 is correct. Mallkhamb is an ancient sport. It was declared as the state sport by **Madhya Pradesh Government in 2013**. In this, a player is required to have a unique technique. Players mastering it can also excel in wrestling, gymnastics, pole vault and other sports. It was a **demonstration sport** for the first time in **Tokyo Olympics 2020**. The demonstration sport refers to a sport that is played at the Olympic to promote it.

Statement 3 is correct. Thang Ta is the exclusive **armed martial dance** form of **Manipur**. Thang means **sword** and Ta means **spear**. The dance performance is a unique display of skill, creativity and agility. In this art form, performers enact a mock fight sequence – leaping to attack and defend.

It integrates various external **weapons** - the sword, spear, dagger, etc. with soft movements coordinated with the rhythms of breathing.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Mardani Khel is an **armed martial art** form of Maharashtra. It is known for the use of the unique **Indian Pata** (sword) and **Vita** (corded lance). It is practiced widely in the district of Kolhapur. Mardani Khel focuses primarily on skills of weaponry, especially swords, swift movements and use of low stances. The skills are suited to its originating place, the hill ranges

50. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Sarit Sarak is an **unarmed martial art** form of Manipur. It uses hand-to-hand combat. On the other hand, **Thang-ta** is an **armed martial art**. Thang refers to a '**sword**', while Ta refers to a '**spear**'. Both together are called as **Huyen Langlon**. Their history can be traced back to the 17th century. It was used by the Manipuri kings to fight the British. Later, the British banned these art forms. However, they resurfaced in post-independence India.

Statement 2 is correct. Paika Akhadha is a martial art form of Orissa. It is a combination of the element of **dance** and **combat**. It was popularly used by warriors' class of the Orissa region. It is now practiced as a performing art.

Statement 3 is correct. Kuttu Varisai is an **unarmed Dravidian martial art form**. It is mainly practiced in **Tamil Nadu**. It is quite popular in north-eastern part of **Sri Lanka** and **Malaysia** too. It is considered as an **unarmed component of silambam**. It was first mentioned in **Sangam literature** (first or second century B.C.). It translates to 'empty hand combat'. It is used to advance athleticism and footwork through starching, yoga, gymnastics and breathing exercises.

51. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Padayani is a **ritual theatre and martial art form** related to the Goddess temples in Kerala. It is done to please the **Goddess Bhadrakali** whose fury remains unabated even

after her victory over the mythical demon, Darikan. It is performed at night in the temple premises. It may be performed from seven to 28 days. The word Padayani coined from two Malayalam words i.e., Pada means a group of soldiers and ani means rows. Thus, Padayani means '**row of warriors**' who perform **Kalaripayattu**. The soldiers display their strength and chivalry in order to frighten their enemies. Thus, this art form traces back to the rich martial art tradition of Kalaripayattu. The dancers wear **huge masks** known as **kolams**. They present interpretations of divine and semi divine narratives. Some of the popular characters are Bhairavi, Kalan (god of death), Yakshi and Pakshi, etc.

52. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect – One of the oldest martial arts in India, Kalaripayattu, although practiced in most parts of southern India, originated in the state of Kerala in the 4th century AD. Kalari, a Malayalam word, refers to a specific type of school/gymnasium/training hall where martial arts are practiced or taught (in this case it's Kalaripayattu).

Statement 2 is incorrect – Even women practice this art. Unniyarcha, a legendary heroine, won many battles using this martial art. Even though Kalaripayattu is used as a means of unarmed self-defence and a way to achieve physical fitness today, it is still rooted in the traditional rituals and ceremonies.

Statement 3 is correct - This art form includes mock duels (armed and unarmed combat) and physical exercises. Not accompanied by any drumming or song, the most important aspect is the style of fighting. Kalaripayattu includes a number of techniques and aspects. Some of them are: Uzhichil or the massage with Gingli oil, Fighting with Otta (an 'S' shaped stick), Maipayattu or body exercises, Puliyanam or sword fight, Verumkai or bare-handed fight, AngaThari or use of metal weapons and sticks of Kolthari.

53. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Pair 1 is correct - Originating in the State of Himachal Pradesh, Thoda is a mixture of martial arts, sport and culture. It takes place during Baisakhi (13th and 14th April) every year. A number of community prayers are done so as to invoke the blessings of Goddesses Mashoo and Durga, the principal deities..

Pair 2 is correct - A native martial art form of Mizoram, Inbuan Wrestling is believed to have its genesis in 1750 A.D. in Dungtlang village. It has very strict rules that prohibit stepping out of the circle, kicking and knee bending. The way to win this is by lifting the opponent off their feet, while stringently adhering to the rules. It also involves catching of the belt (worn around their waist) by the wrestlers. This art form was regarded as a sport only after the people of Mizoram migrated from Burma to Lushai hills.

Pair 3 is incorrect - Pari-khanda, created by Rajputs, is a form of martial art from Bihar. It involves fighting using sword and shield. Still practiced in many parts of Bihar, its steps and techniques are widely used in Chhau dance.

8.4. UNESCO'S List of Intangible Cultural Heritage

54. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict is the **first international treaty** with a worldwide vocation focusing exclusively on the protection of cultural heritage in the event of armed conflict. It was adopted at The Hague (Netherlands) **in 1954 in the wake of massive destruction of cultural heritage during the Second World War.**

Statement 2 is correct. The Convention covers **immovable and movable cultural heritage**, including monuments of architecture, art or history, archaeological sites, works of art, manuscripts, books and other objects of artistic, historical or archaeological interest, as well as **scientific collections of all kinds** regardless of their origin or ownership.

55. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

All statements are correct. The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as **oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.**

- 1. Oral traditions-** For example, Buddhist chanting of Ladakh
- 2. Performing arts-** For example, Chhau dance, Mudi yettu (ritual theatre of Kerala)
- 3. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe-** For example, Alpinism (knowledge of the high-mountain environment, the history of the practice and associated values, and specific skills.)
- 4. Social practices and rituals-** For example, rituals and practices associated with Kit Mikayi shrine (Kenya)

56. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The utensils may be manufactured for ritual or utilitarian purposes, both for **individual and community use on special occasions such as weddings or at temples.**

Statement 2 is correct. The traditional technique of manufacturing brass and copper utensils, of the

Thatheras, is believed to be beneficial for health. The metals used in this process are **copper, brass and other alloys are recommended for medicinal purposes in several Ayurveda texts.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. It was patronised and encouraged by **Maharaja Ranjit Singh in the 19th century.** The utensils are of wide variety like those used in household and community kitchens (langar) of Sikh Gurudwaras.

57. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

All statements are correct. The term 'cultural heritage' has changed content considerably in recent decades, partially owing to the instruments developed by UNESCO. Cultural heritage does not end at monuments and collections of objects. It also includes traditions or living expressions inherited from our ancestors and passed on to our descendants, such as oral traditions, performing arts, social practices, rituals, festive events, knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe or the knowledge and skills to produce traditional crafts.

- 1. Oral traditions-** For example, Buddhist chanting of Ladakh
- 2. Performing arts-** For example, Chhau dance, Mudi yettu (ritual theatre of Kerala)
- 3. Knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe-** For example, Alpinism (knowledge of the high-mountain environment, the history of the practice and associated values, and specific skills.)
- 4. Social practices and rituals-** For example, rituals and practices associated with Kit Mikayi shrine (Kenya)

58. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Ramlila, literally "Rama's play", is a performance of the Ramayana epic in a series of scenes that include song, narration, recital and dialogue. It is performed across northern India during the festival of Dussehra, held each year according to the ritual calendar in autumn. The Ramlila festivities were declared by UNESCO as one of the "Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" in 2008.

Statement 2 is correct. Mudi yettu is a ritual dance drama from Kerala based on the mythological tale of a battle between the goddess Kali and the demon Darika. It is a community ritual in which the entire village participates. **In 2010 Mudi yettu was inscribed in the UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.**

Statement 3 is incorrect. Jawara dance is a popular folk dance of Madhya Pradesh. It is mainly famous in the Bundelkhand region among the peasants. It is performed by the peasants of the Bundelkhand region upon the reaping of the harvest.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Losar is a Tibetan New Year festival. It falls on the first day of the lunar calendar and is popular in Arunachal Pradesh. It is mainly celebrated by Monpa tribe.

Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

ICH Element	Year of Inscription
1. Tradition of Vedic Chanting	2008
2. Ramlila the traditional performance of the Ramayan	2008
3. Kutiyattam, Sanskrit theatre	2008
4. Ramman, religious festival and ritual theatre of the Garhwal Himalayas, India	2009
5. Mudiym, ritual theatre and dance drama of Kerala	2010
6. Kalbelia folk songs and dances of Rajasthan	2010
7. Chhau dance	2010

59. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Ramman festival is a representation of the Hindu epic Ramayana. The stories of the epic are enacted with singing ballads and **masked dances** by the villagers coupled with performances of different shades of everyday life at the village. The unique feature of the festival is that all inhabitants unite and perform their given roles without distinction of caste, creed and status.

Statement 2 is correct: Initially Ramlila was performed **only in Sanskrit or Awadhi** but now the language of Ramlila **depends on the region in which it is performed**. It is performed across northern India during the festival of Dussehra, held each year according to the ritual calendar in autumn. The most representative Ramlilas are those of Ayodhya, Ramnagar and Benares, Vrindavan, Almora, Sattna and Madhubani.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kutiyattam is traditionally performed in theatres called Kuttampalams, which are located in Hindu temples. Kutiyattamis not exclusively performed during Dussehra. The Mizhavu is the main instrument used as accompaniment in a **Kutiyattam performance**. Koothambalam is usually performed only in temple theatres known as Koothambalam by members of the **Chakayar and Nambyar castes** till the first half of the 20th century.

60. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement b is correct. Sankirtana encompasses an array of arts performed to mark religious occasions and various stages in the life of the **Vaishnava people** of the **Manipur plains**. The art practices centre on the temple, where performers narrate the lives and deeds of **Krishna** through song and dance. It is a vibrant practice and a unique cultural heritage of Manipur was inscribed in the Rep-

representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity of the UNESCO in 2013, promoting an organic relationship with people: the whole society is involved in its safeguarding, with the specific knowledge and skills traditionally transmitted from mentor to disciple.

8.5. Languages in India

61. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Currently, six languages enjoy the 'Classical' language status: **Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Odia (2014).**

62. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The development of Sanskrit grammar began with **Panini in 400 BC with his book Asthadyayi** being the oldest book in Sanskrit grammar.

Old Indo-Aryan Group had its development around 1500 BC and Sanskrit was born out of this group. The ancient form of Sanskrit is what is found in the Vedas. Even Upanishads, Puranas and Dharma sutras were all written in Sanskrit. It can be said that Sanskrit is the mother of many Indian languages.

Statement 2 is correct. Some of the Buddhist literature belonging to Mahayana and the Hinayana school are even written in Sanskrit language. The book Mahavastu of the Hinayana School is a treasure of stories and written in mixed Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. Lalitavistara, the most sacred Mahayana text and Ashvagosha's Buddhacharita were also written in Sanskrit.

63. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Sino-Tibetan group of languages belong to the **Mongoloid** family. These are spoken in areas of **Himalayas, North Bihar, North Bengal, Assam and up to the North-Eastern frontiers** of the country.

Statement 2 is incorrect. These languages are considered to be **older than the Indo-Aryan** Languages. These languages are **referred to as Kiratas in the old Sanskrit literature.**

Statement 3 is correct. Ladakhi language belong to this group. The Sino-Tibetan group is further divided into two sub-groups –

1) **Tibeto-Burman**

Languages under Tibeto-Burman are further divided into four groups:

Tibetan: Sikkimese, Bhutia, Balti, Sherpa, Lahuli and **Ladakhi**

Himalayan: Kinnauri and Limbu

North Assam: Abor, Miri, Aka, Dafla and Mishmi

Kuki, Garo, Bodo, Mikir, Naga, etc. Meitei is the most important language spoken under this sub-group and is mainly spoken in Manipur.

2) Siamese-Chinese-

Ahom is one of the languages which belongs to this group. However, this language has already been extinct from the Indian sub-continent.

64. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Option a is correct. The development of 'Apabhramsa' took place by 6th-7th century C.E. It represents a transition from Middle to Modern Indo-Aryan Group of languages.

Option b is incorrect. Apabhramsa is an umbrella term which indicates dialects other than Sanskrit or Prakrit. Many times, Apabhramsa is called as corrupt or non-grammatical by the conservative grammarians.

Option c is correct. In the late 6th or early 7th century, Dandin said that in poetry the languages of the Abhira and other common folk were called Apabhramsha. **Bhamaha**, a renowned poet of Kashmir from the 6th or 7th century AD, also divided poetry into Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Apabhramsa. **Option d is correct.** Many Jain monks and scholars wrote extensively in Apabhramsa. It helped them to spread their religion among the masses. E.g., **Paumacariu** of Swayambhu, is known as Jain version of Ramayana, Mahapurana of Pushpadanta.

65. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is correct: Northern group of Dravidian language consists of 3 languages: **Brahui** spoken in Baluchistan, **Malto** in tribal areas of Bengal and Odisha, and **Kurukh** in West Bengal, Odisha, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

Statement 2 is correct: Seven languages belong to the Southern group of Dravidian languages; Kannada, Tamil, Malayalam, **Tulu**, **Kodagu**, **Toda** and **Kota**.

Statement 3 is correct: Malayalam is part of the Southern group and is the smallest and youngest amongst the Dravidian languages. Tamil is the oldest among these all.

66. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Neither the Constitution nor any act defines the national language of India. Under Article 343, the official languages of the Union have been prescribed, which includes Hindi in Devanagari script and English. Under Official Language Act, 1963, Hindi in Devanagari script is declared as the official language and not the national language. Also, English has been given the status of subsidiary official language of the union.

Statement 2 is correct: Schedule 8 of Indian Constitution recognizes 22 languages and English is not in the list

of these schedule languages. Originally there were 14 languages which were subsequently increased by 21st, 71st and 92nd Amendment acts.

67. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is correct: Ministry of Culture has set guidelines for a language to be declared as a Classical Language. As part of them, a language must have high antiquity of its early texts or recorded history over a period of 1500-2000 years.

Option b is correct: Language also must have a body of ancient literature or texts which are considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

Option c is incorrect: Guideline also prescribes that a classical language and literature to be distinct from the modern and there may also be discontinuity from its later forms or its offshoots.

Option d is correct: Another provision prescribes that the language must have a literary tradition of its own and that must not be borrowed from another speech community.

68. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. There is no provision for inclusion of a language in the eighth schedule on its being declared as classical language.

Statement 2 is correct. The following benefits are available for languages which are declared as classical languages: -

1. Two major annual international awards for scholars of eminence in the concerned language.
2. A 'Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Languages' can be set up.
3. The University Grants Commission can be requested to create, to start with at least in Central Universities, a certain number of professional chairs for classical languages, for scholars of eminence in the concerned language.

Statement 3 is incorrect. There is no such provision.

69. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Shauraseni was a form of Prakrit language. Shauraseni was the chief language used to write drama in northern medieval India. It is also called Dramatic Prakrit. Jain Monks mostly wrote in this language. The oldest text of Digambara Jains, 'Shatkhandgama' is written in Shauraseni.

70. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Sanskrit was the language of the Indo-Aryans. It was gradually standardized and given a highly scientific grammar by Panini in the 4th century BCE. It was a language of the upper classes and castes.

Panini's grammar consists of over 4,000 grammatical rules.

Statement 2 is incorrect.

Sanskrit was the court language for centuries and was used extensively for literary purposes. **The common people used not only Sanskrit but also different dialects.** They were called Prakrit. Buddhist literature is in Pali, one of the Prakrit languages.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Prakrit was the lingua franca of the masses. It was used in the production of various literary texts across the subcontinent from about the second or third century. It has been used in various inscriptions of ruling dynasties across South Asia over the first four or five centuries.

71. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Pali was widely spoken in Magadha. It was popular during 5th–1st century BC. It is closely related to Sanskrit, and the texts in Pali were written generally in Brahmi script. The Tripitaka of Buddhism were also written in Pali. It serves as the **lingua franca of Theravada Buddhism.** It is believed that Buddha himself did not speak in Pali but gave his preachings in Ardha-Magadhi language.

Statement 2 is correct. Shauraseni was widely used to write dramas in the medieval India. It is also called Dramatic Prakrit. It was the predecessor to Northern Indian languages. Jain monks wrote mainly using this version of Prakrit. The **oldest text** of Digambara Jains, 'Shatkhandgama' is written in Shauraseni.

Statement 3 is correct. Spoken till 9th century AD, **Maharashtri Prakrit** was the predecessor to Marathi and Konkani. It was used widely in Western and Southern India. It was the **official language of Satavahana Dynasty.** Several dramas were written in it like 'Gaha Kosha' by King Hala, 'Gaudavaho' (slaying of the King of Gauda) by Vakpati.

72. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Apabhramsa is a term that is collectively provided to the dialects that deviate from Sanskrit. It is a term for the dialects forming the transition between the late Middle Indic and early Modern Indic languages.

The development of 'Apabhramsa' (**corrupt or non-grammatical**) took place by 6th-7th century AD. Apabhramsa is also an **umbrella term** which means **dialects other than Sanskrit.** It represents a transition from Middle to Modern Indo-Aryan Group of languages. Apabhramsa gradually became a literary language and was used to write several texts, legends, etc. Apabhramsa developed its own identity by the 7th century AD. This can be highlighted by the fact that **Bhamaha, a renowned poet of Kashmir** from the 6th or 7th century AD, **divided poetry into Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Apabhramsa.** Apabhramsa is the **dialect of the common folk.** Many Jain

monks and scholars wrote extensively in Apabhramsa and sustained it. Major texts and writers are: **Pushpadanta's Mahapurana** (Digambara Jain text), **Dhanapala's Bhavisayattakaha, etc.**

8.6. Indian Literature

73. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Vedas are part of the Hindu shruti literature.

Statement 2 is correct. Brahmanas are part of the Hindu shruti literature.

Each Veda has a Brahmana attached to it, which is essentially a collection of texts with commentaries on the particular Veda. They consist of instructions as to how to properly conduct rituals and enunciate the science of sacrifice. They also explain the symbolic significance of the sacred words used in the rituals.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Puranas is not a Shruti literature, it is a smriti literature.

These are ancient Indian mythological texts, which consist of the narrative stories about the creation of the universe and illustrate its history till the supposed destruction of the universe. It contains the stories, of the kings, heroes, sages, and demi-gods, but it focuses on the divine Hindu Trimurti or trinity/ three Gods: Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh.

Statement 4 is correct. Aranyakas are part of the Hindu Shruti literature.

They are also texts attached to the Vedas and they describe the rituals and sacrifices involved in the Vedas from various perspectives. It is understood that holy and learned men, called Munis, who preferred to dwell within the limits of forests, taught them.

74. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Dhanurveda deals with archery. Dhanurveda is a smriti literature associated with Yajurveda. **It is Ayurveda, which is associated with Rig Veda, that deals with medicine.**

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Gandharvaveda deals with music and dance and is a smriti literature that is associated with Sama Veda.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Jyotisha is a Vedanga that describes the rules for tracking the motions of the sun and the moon.

Pair 4 is correctly matched. Dharmasutras are Vedangas that deals with the idea of Dharma, the principal guide by which Hindus strive to live their lives. The Dharmasutras are the first four texts of Dharmashastra tradition.

75. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. There is no surviving work from the First Sangam. Manimekalai and Silappadhikaram were written in the **post- Sangam period**, in the sixth century A.D.

- Silappadhikaram was a story of an anklet written by Ilango-Adigal.
- Manimekalai was the story of Manimekalai, written by Chattanar.

Statement 2 is correct. Aham and Puram were two major schools of Sangam Literature.

Aham/agam refers to the 'inner field' and concentrates on the abstract discussion of human aspects like love, sexual relations, etc.

Puram refers to the 'outer field' and discusses the human experiences like social life, ethics, valour, customs, etc.

Statement 3 is correct. Sangam Literature was written by 473 poets, among whom 30 were women, the famous poetess **Avvaiyar** being one of them. She was a female saint.

76. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Rig Vedic hymns were not dedicated to Vishnu and Shiva.

The Rig Vedic hymns are dedicated to several deities, chief among them, Indra. The other prominent Gods mentioned in the Rig Veda are-

- Agni – god of fire
- Varuna – god of water
- Rudra – god of wind/ storm
- Aditya – a form of Sun God
- Vayu – god of air
- The Ashwini twins- physicians of the gods

Female goddesses like –

1. Usha – goddess of dawn
2. Prithvi – goddess of earth
3. Vak – goddess of speech

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Atharva Veda contains treatment of several ailments, it prescribes treatment for almost 99 diseases.

It is mostly concerned with peace and prosperity of the human society and covers all aspects of a man's daily life. There are two recensions (sakhas) of the text called the Paippalada and Saunakiya. Most of the text deals with healing and black and white magic; speculation on the changes in the universe; and even touches upon issues of the everyday problems in a householder's life.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Yajur Veda is predominantly a ritual Veda as it acts like a guide book for the rishis/priests who conduct sacrificial rituals. This Veda concentrates on rites and mantras of different types of sacrifice that were prevalent in the Vedic times.

Pair 4 is incorrectly matched. Atharva and Angira are associated with Atharva Veda, not Sama Veda. Because

of its association with the two rishis, Atharva Veda was called Atharvangirasa in the olden times.

Sama Veda concentrates on melody or songs. It consists of hymns, detached verses and 16,000 raga (musical notes) and Raginis. It is because of the lyrical nature of the text that it has also been called the 'book of chants.' It also shows us how Indian music has developed in the Vedic period.

77. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is incorrect.

Option a is correct. Vinaya Pitaka contains rules and regulations to be followed by the Buddhist monks.

Option b is correct. The Jatakas are the best example of Buddhist non-canonical literature. It is a compilation of the stories from the previous births of Buddha as well as the stories of the Bodhisattva or the (future) would-be Buddha.

Option c is correct. Buddhacharita is a great epic written by Ashwaghosha in 78 A.D. It is an example of Buddhist literature in Sanskrit.

Option d is incorrect. While all the Canonical Buddhist literature, that constitutes the three Tripitakas, is in Pali, Jatakas are available in both Sanskrit and Pali. Although Jataka stories propagate Buddhist religious doctrines, they are available in Sanskrit and Pali.

78. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Jainism produced texts in Prakrit, which formed the basis of the Jain canonical literature.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Between 9th-12th centuries, Jain monks wrote extensively in Kannada. The three gems of Kannada literature Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are the famous writers related to Jainism. With the revival of Hinduism and spreading of Lingayat's in Karnataka, popularity of Jainism declined and thus, a reduction in literary works was seen after 12th -13th century.

Some of the Jain texts were also written in Sanskrit like the Upamitibhava Prapancha Katha of Siddharasi (906 A.D.)

79. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Option a is incorrect. Ajita Kesakambalin belonged to the tradition of Lokayatas, described as the materialists. Ajivika sect was founded by Makkhali Gosala.

Option b is correct. Ajivikas were known as the fatalists, that is, those who believed that everything was predetermined, and pleasure or pain cannot be altered in the course of life in this world.

Option c is correct. Ajivikas, like Makkhali Gosala, were contemporary of Buddha and Mahavira. Ajivika tradition emerged in India about the same time as Buddhism and Jainism and lasted until the 14th century. **Their doctrines and teachings are known from Buddhist and Jain sources. For instance, in Sutta Pitaka, we find the mention of the teachings of Makkhali Gosala**

in a conversation between King Ajatasattu, the ruler of Magadha, and the Buddha.

Option d is correct. King Ashoka assigned some of the Barabar hill caves in Gaya to Ajivika monks, who continued imperial patronage even during the time of Ashoka's grandson, King Dasaratha Maurya.

80. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Yukti Kalpa Taru is a treatise in Sanskrit which deals with the various techniques used in ship building during ancient times. This treatise gives a technocratic exposition on the technique of shipbuilding. It sets forth minute details about the various types of ships, their sizes, the materials from which they were built.

The **Yukti Kalpa Taru** gives sufficient information and date to prove that in ancient times, Indian shipbuilders had a good knowledge of the materials which were used in building ships. Apart from describing the qualities of the different types of wood and their suitability in shipbuilding, the **Yukti Kalpa Taru** also gives an elaborate classification of ships based on their size.

81. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. India had Metallurgists and Alchemists which were expert in transforming the base metals into gold. One of the famous Metallurgist and Alchemist of ancient times was Nagarjuna. He was an expert in transforming the base metals into gold.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The preservation of ancient literature was generally done on palm leaves. However, the use of paper begun in the medieval period.

82. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Charak Samhita mainly deals with use of plants and herbs for medicinal purposes. It mainly deals with Ayurveda as a science whose description is divided into eight books and have extensive note on digestion, metabolism and immune system. **Sushruta Samhita dealt with Surgery and Obstetrics.**

Statement 2 is correct. Genetics also finds a mention in Charak Samhita.

83. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Fakir Mohan Senapati (Oriya, 1893-1918) was the first Indian novelist of social realism. Rootedness to the soil, compassion for the wretched, and sincerity of expression are the qualities of the novels of Senapati.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Indian romanticism is fraught with mysticism – not like English romanticism, which wants to break puritanic shackles, seeking joy in Hellenism. In fact, the romantic trend of the modern times follows the tradition of Indian poetry, where romanticism

indicates the Vedantic (the philosophy of one Reality) oneness between Nature and man, more along the lines of Vedic symbolism and not Paganism.

84. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Jainism, produced texts in Prakrit. But, some of the Jain texts were also written in Sanskrit like the Upamitibhava Prapancha Katha of Siddharasi (906 A.D.).

Apart from writing in Prakrit and Ardha Magadhi, Jain monks wrote in many other languages depending on the era, region and the patrons who supported them. They wrote in Tamil during the Sangam Age in south India. They also wrote in Sanskrit, Shauraseni, Gujarati, and Marathi.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The most important Jain texts written in Prakrit are the Angas, the Upangas and the Parikramas. Apart from these the Chhedab Sutra and the Malasutra are also considered to be sacred by the Jains.

85. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Gnanadeva was the founder of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra in the thirteenth century. It was called Maharashtra dharma. He wrote a commentary of **Bhagavad Gita** called **Gyaneswari**.

Namadeva preached the gospel of love. He opposed idol worship and priestly domination. He also opposed the caste system. In the sixteenth century, Ekanatha opposed caste distinctions and sympathetic towards the lower castes.

86. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

In order to understand the Vedas, it is necessary to learn the Vedangas or the limbs of the Vedas. These supplements of the Vedas provide education (siksha), grammar (vyakarana), ritual (kalpa), etymology (nirukta), metrics (chhanda) and astronomy (Jyotisha). A good deal of literature grew around these subjects. It was written in the form of precepts in the sutra style. A precept was called sutra because of its brevity. The most famous example of this is Panini's grammar, Ashtadhyayi, which illustrates the rules of grammar and also throws light on society, economy and culture of those times.

Milinda Panha is a Buddhist text which dates from sometime between 100 BC and 200 AD. It purports to record a dialogue between the Buddhist sage Nāgasena, and the Indo-Greek king Menander I.

87. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

The Sanskrit phrase 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' has been taken from the **Maha Upanishad**. It means 'the world is one family'.

88. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Pampa, Allama Prabhu and Basavanna were associated with Kannada literature.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Narsi Mehta was associated with Gujarati literature. He was a Gujarati poet who occupied a prominent place in the galaxy of the Vaishnava poets.

Statement 2 is correct. Allama Prabhu (Kannada) wrote great poetry under the garb of religion.

Statement 3 is correct. Pampa's great court epics were composed in Kannada in the 10th century. Devotional literature in Kannada, the Vachanas (sayings) of the various saints of the Krishna, Rama and Shiva cults, is well known.

Statement 4 is correct. Basavanna was a famous Kannada poet, a Shiva devotee and a great social reformer.

89. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Shulbasutra written by Baudhayana was written in around 6th century BC. They are the only sources of knowledge of Indian mathematics from the Vedic period. The four major Shulba Sutras, which are mathematically the most significant, are those attributed to Baudhayana, Manava, Apastamba and Katyayana. (**Option 3 comes first**)

Aryabhata wrote **Aryabhatiya** in around 499 AD. In this book, concepts of mathematics as well as astronomy were explicitly mentioned. (**Option 1 comes second**)

Brahmagupta wrote his book **Brahmasputa Siddhanta** in 7th century AD. This text of mathematical astronomy contains significant mathematical content, including a good understanding of the role of zero, rules for manipulating both negative and positive numbers, a method for computing square roots, methods of solving linear and quadratic equations, and rules for summing series, Brahmagupta's identity, and Brahmagupta's theorem. The book was written completely in verse and does not contain any kind of mathematical notation. (**Option 2 comes third**)

90. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Manimekalai and Silappadikaram are known as the Twin Epics of Tamil literature. They were written in the 6th century A.D. They both provide valuable details about the Tamil society and polity of the time.

Silappadikaram or the 'tale of an anklet' is the earliest Jain Tamil epic. It depicts the love story of an ordinary couple, Kannaki and her husband Kovalan and love affair of Kovalan with courtesan Madhavi. It was written by Ilango-Adigal.

Manimekalai is a sequel to the love story in the **Silappadikaram**. It was written by Sattanar.

91. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Ratnavali is a Sanskrit play written by King Harshavardhana. It depicts the love story of the daughter of the King of Ceylon and King Udayana. The first mention of the celebration of holi can be found in this text.

Harshavardhana wrote three Sanskrit plays. The other two were **Priyadarsika** and **Nagananda**. **Priyadarsika** depicts the union of Udayana and the daughter of King Dridhavarman. **Nagananda** tells the popular story of Vidyadhar King Jimutavahana's self-sacrifice to save the Nagas.

92. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Rajatarangini** ('Flow of Kings') is a historical chronicle of early India, written in Sanskrit verse by the Kalhana in 1148. It covers the entire span of history in the Kashmir region from the earliest times to the date of its composition. It gives a detailed account of the Kings of Kashmir. Kalhana is regarded as Kashmir's first historian.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Bharavi** (550 A.D.) wrote **Kiratarjuniyam** (**Kirat and Arjun**) and Magha (65-700 A.D.) wrote **Sishupalavadha** (the killing of Shishupal). **Kiratarjuniyam** is a Sanskrit epic poem written by Bhāravi. It consists of eighteen cantos describing the combat between Arjuna and Lord Shiva.

Statement 3 is correct. The **Mricchakatika** (the clay-cart) is written by Sudraka (248 A.D.). It presents a remarkable social drama with touches of grim reality. The characters are drawn from all stratas of society, which include thieves and gamblers, rogues and idlers, courtesans and their associates, police constables, mendicants and politicians. In Act III an interesting account of a burglary is given in which stealing is treated as a regular art. The interlinking of a political revolution with the private affairs of the two lovers adds new charm to the play.

Statement 4 is correct. The 13 plays of Bhasa (4th century B.C.-2nd century A.D.), which were discovered at the beginning of the 20th century, are accepted as the most stagable plays of Sanskrit theatre. The most popular is **Swapnavasavadatta** (**Vasavadatta in dream**) where the playwright has displayed his skill of characterization and a fine manipulation of the plot.

93. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Jayadeva** is a 12th century Sanskrit poet. Jayadeva wrote the lyric poetry **Gitagovinda** (the song of Govinda) to describe every phase of love between Krishna and Radha – longing, jealousy, hope, disappointment, anger, reconciliation and fruition – in picturesque lyrical language. The songs describe the beauty of nature, which plays a prominent part in the description of human love.

Krishna Devaraya was the emperor of the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 to 1529.

Statement 2 is correct. Harishena was a poet and a minister at the court of Samudragupta. He wrote a long inscription, inscribed on the Ashoka pillar at Allahabad. It was composed as a Kavya by Harishena. This inscription is of a special kind known as a prashasti, a Sanskrit word, meaning 'in praise of'.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Ashvaghosha (80-150 A.D.) was a Sanskrit poet and dramatist. It is generally supposed that he flourished during the age of the great Kushan King Kanishka who was a great protagonist of the 'Mahasanghika' sect of Buddhism. The generally accepted date of King Kanishka is 78-150 A.D. Asvaghosa has been assigned to about 100 A.D. His most famous works include Buddha-Carita, Saundarananda, and Sariputra-Prakarana.

94. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Progressive Writers Association was originally established in 1936 by some expatriate writers in London. It was established by Indian writers and intellectuals including Mulk Raj Anand, Sajjad Zaheer and Jyotirmaya Ghosh, with the encouragement and support of some British literary figures.

Statement 2 is correct. It became a great pan-Indian movement that brought together Gandhian and Marxist insights into society. The movement was especially conspicuous in Urdu, Punjabi, Bengali, Telugu and Malayalam, but its impact was felt all over India. It compelled every writer to reexamine his/her relationship with social reality. In Hindi, Chhayavad was challenged by a progressive school that came to be known as Pragativad (progressivism). The Bengali poets, Samar Sen and Subhas Mukhopadhyay, added a new socio-political outlook to their poetry. The critical norms of progressive literature were established by the pioneer of this phase in Punjabi by Sant Singh Sekhon. The progressive writer's movement attracted the attention of eminent poets of Urdu, like Josh Malihabadi and Faiz Ahmad Faiz. Both imbued with the Marxist spirit, infused in the age-old love symbolism a political meaning.

95. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct - The great epic Buddhacharita by Asvaghosha (78 A.D.) is great example of Buddhist literature in Sanskrit. It elucidates the biography of Buddha. He also composed several poetic works and Saundarananda is one of the best examples of his poems. Other Buddhist literature includes Jatakas, Tripitakas etc.

Statement 2 is correct - One of the noted works under Pali has been the Tripitika which is a part of the Buddhist Canonical literature. The oldest literature of the Buddhists consists of collections — of speeches or conversations, sayings, songs, narratives and rules of the order

Statement 3 is correct - Between 9th-12th centuries, Jain monks wrote extensively in Kannada. The three gems of Kannada literature Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are the famous writers related to Jainism. They were called as the Ratnatraya or the three gems. It is also in the tenth century that Pampa, better known as the father of Kannada wrote two of his greatest poetic works, Adipurana and Vikramarjuna Vijaya. The second gem or Ponna has written a famous treatise, titled Shanti Purana and the third gem, Ranna has authored Ajitanatha Purano.

96. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct - He was a scholar and patron of many languages which includes Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Sanskrit. He patronised Kannada poets Mallanarya, Chatu Vittalanatha, Timmanna Kavi. Vyasatirtha, a kannada saint was his Rajaguru.

Statement 2 is incorrect - Several great works have been written in Telugu but it reached its zenith during the Vijayanagara period that is also known as the golden age of Telugu literature. Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529) composed the poetry Amuktamalyada in Telugu, not in Kannada. 'Amuktamalyada' tells the story of the daughter of Periazavar, Goda Devi, who used to wear the garlands intended for Lord Ranganatha before they were offered to the deity.

Statement 3 is correct - Eight learned literary persons were attached to his court and they were called ashtadiggajas, the most important one being Allasani Peddana. Allasani Peddana is also called as Andhra Kavi Pitamah and is writer of Manucharitam. The famous Tenali Ramakrishna was one of the ashtadiggajas.

8.7. Science & Technology through the Ages

97. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

The Trinity of Carnatic music refers to three well-known composers - Tyagaraja, Dikshitar, Syama Sastri. They are recognised for their originality and thus reinventing Carnatic music.

Statement 1 is correct: Tyagaraja was the most prolific carnatic composer among the three jewels of Carnatic music. Tyagaraja regarded music to experience God's love. His compositions focused on expression, rather than on the technicalities of classical music. **He was an ardent devotee of lord Rama. In his praise and honour he wrote numerous musical operas, and about twenty-four thousand songs.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Tyagaraja was a renowned composer of Carnatic music. **Tyagaraja lived during 1767-1847 time period, much later than Tansen, a prominent figure of Hindustani classical music. Tansen lived during the early 16th century. He was contemporary to the Mughal emperor Akbar.**

98. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Baudhayana was an ancient mathematician who lived around 7th century in India. He was the author of one of the earliest book on mathematics, Sulvasutra. This book contains calculation of value of pi, Pythagoras theorem, calculating square root of 2 and circling the square. He has been credited with the calculating the value of pi and the development of mathematical concepts which are known as Pythagoras theorem in present day.

99. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is correct. Aryabhatta was the great mathematician-astronomers who lived during the rule of Gupta dynasty (4 to 6 century AD). He wrote many books on mathematics and astronomy. He wrote one of the famous books known as Aryabhatiyam in Sanskrit language.

Option b and c both are correct. Contribution of Aryabhatta:

- Aryabhatta in his book stated that the earth rotates on its axis.
- He formulated the area of triangle and discovered algebra.
- He calculated the value of Pi which more accurate than the value given by Greeks.
- In his books, he determined the true position of planets, movements of sun and moon and calculation of eclipses.
- Even the Arabs had borrowed his many mathematical concepts.

Option d is incorrect. However, zero for the first time as a number was used by Brahmagupta in his book, BrahmaSiddhantika.

100. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Rigveda found the mention of different types of metals like gold, copper and zinc. Various hymns of Rigveda give an account of uses of different types of metal. The Sanskrit term ayas is used for referring different types of metals. Another scripture Atharvaveda found the mention of lohita ayas and syama ayas meaning copper and iron respectively.

Statement 2 is correct: Nagarjuna wrote Rasaratnakara, a treatise on different processes of metallurgy. It provides methods for preparation of liquids (mainly mercury). Nagarjuna was born in Gujrat in 931AD. He was one of the famous alchemists of ancient times and was an expert in transforming the base metals into gold.

101. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: Varahamihira lived during the 6th century in Ujjain region and was contemporary to the

Aryabhatta. He was a great astrologer, astronomer and mathematician. He was one of the nine gems in the court of Gupta king Chandragupta II.

Statement 2 is correct: Varahamihira wrote the book Brihadsamhita. It was an encyclopedia of astrology which covers wide ranging subjects of human interest, including astrology, planetary movements and eclipses. He also wrote book on astronomy, known as Panchasiddhantika. His mathematical work included the discovery of the trigonometric formulas, Pascal's triangle and improving the accuracy of the sine tables of Aryabhatta.

102. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The first evidence of extraction of zinc was found from India. The extraction of zinc from ores began late in history, mainly because of the fact that it tended to evaporate when smelting in the open was attempted. It was only when closed stills began to be used for liquor distillation that the same method could be adopted for zinc. The Distillation process was used from the 12th century AD; thus, India is the first to produce zinc by distillation processes and Zawar, situated in the Aravalli Hills about 38 km south of Udaipur, Rajasthan, is the only known ancient zinc smelting site in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The earliest known reference to the atomic nature of matter dates back to the times of Greek philosophers, Leucippus and his pupil Democritus. In 500 B.C., Kanad, an Indian saint founder of the system of philosophy (Darshan) called Vaisheshika that propounds the doctrine of anu (atoms) as part of its metaphysics. While Varahamihira, also called Varaha was an Indian philosopher, astronomer, and mathematician. He is author of the Pancha-siddhantika ("Five Treatises"), a compendium of Greek, Egyptian, Roman, and Indian astronomy.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The measurement of time began with the invention of sundials in ancient Egypt some time prior to 1500 B.C. However, the time the Egyptians measured was not the same as the time today's clocks measure. While, during the Chandragupta Maurya period there was a well-defined system of weights and measures according to which, the smallest unit of length was 1 Parmanu.

103. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The earliest known skeletal evidence for leprosy has been found in India and dates to 2000 bce. This finding suggests that the first textual references to leprosy are in ancient Sanskrit hymns of the Atharva Veda.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Sushruta known as the father of surgery is the first physician to perform cataract surgery by the couching technique long before the Christian era in which the lens is dislodged, thus removing the

opacity. Its first textual reference was mentioned in Susruta Samhita. While Charak is known as an editor of the **medical treatise entitled Charaka Samhita**, one of the foundational texts of classical Indian medicine and Ayurveda.

104. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Bhaskara introduced **Chakrawat Method** or the **Cyclic Method** to solve algebraic equations. This method was rediscovered six centuries later by European mathematicians, who called it inverse cycle.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Brahmagupta** gave seminal composition **Bahmasphutasiddhanta** also called the **theory of the opening of the universe** or simply the **Siddhanta** is the text of mathematical astronomy which contains significant mathematical content including a good understanding of the role of zero, rules for manipulating both negative and positive numbers, a method for computing square roots, methods of solving linear and quadratic equations, and rules for summing series, Brahmagupta's identity, and Brahmagupta's theorem. While **Bhaskaracharya** composed the **Siddhanta Shiromani**.

Statement 3 is correct. Bhaskaracharya's Siddhantasiromani, a mathematical astronomy text finds mention of his accurate calculations on **apparent orbital periods** of the **Sun** and orbital periods of **Mercury, Venus** and **Mars**. There is a slight difference between the orbital periods he calculated for Jupiter and Saturn and the corresponding modern values and these methods and concepts developed by him are relevant to this day.

105. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect - Currently, the glass industry has many facets but the most famous one is of glass bangles. **The most exquisite ones are made in Hyderabad (not Saharanpur) and are called 'Churikajodas'.**

Apart from this, Firozabad is famous for glass chandeliers and other decorative pieces. Another centre for glass in Uttar Pradesh is the city of Saharanpur that produces 'panchkora' or glass toys for children.

Statement 2 is correct - India has a plethora of regional handicrafts based on different varieties of fabric. **One Ancient art is of Jamdani (West Bengal) that weaves muslin with opaque patterns on a transparent background in different styles.**

Statement 3 is incorrect – **Bankura horse is from West Bengal and the specimen of Terracotta crafting and not ivory crafting.** One of the best specimens of terracotta craftsmanship is Bankura Horse, the Panchmura Horse and the Terracotta temples situated in the Bankura district in the State of West Bengal.

8.8. Fairs and Festivals of India

106. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Saga Dawa is mostly celebrated in the Buddhist communities living in the State of Sikkim. **It is celebrated on the full moon day that falls in the middle of the Tibetan lunar month called the Saga Dawa.**

Statement 2 is correct. **Saga Dawa day is considered to be a very auspicious day for the Tibetan community.** This falls between May and June and this month is called Saga Dawa or the 'Month of merits'.

This festival is celebrated to commemorate the birth, enlightenment and death (parinirvana) of Buddha.

All through the month of Saga Dawa, the community of Buddhists has to follow three teachings of Buddhism: generosity (dana), morality (sila) and meditation or good feelings (bhavana)

107. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. **The Saka Calendar used as the official civil calendar in the country is the National Calendar of India.** It is used, through notification in the Official Gazette by the Government of India, in news broadcasts by All India Radio, calendars and communication documents issued under the control of Government of India.

Statement 2 is correct. The Saka calendar was adopted as **the National Calendar in the year 1957 by the Calendar Reforms Committee set up by the Government of India.**

108. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. **Losar is a Buddhist festival celebrated in Ladakh.** It is celebrated on the first day of lunisolar calendar. It is celebrated on different dates in different places. It is called Lhochar in Nepal and celebrated eight weeks before Tibetan Losar.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. **Losoong festival is celebrated in honour of the Sikkimese New year. It is celebrated all across the State of Sikkim during the month of December every year.** As mentioned earlier, the major occupation in the State of Sikkim is agriculture and it is a celebration of the harvest season by the farmers and other occupational communities. Traditionally, it is considered to be the festival of the Bhutia tribe but now-a-days even the Lepchas celebrate it with equal vigour and joy. The unique point of the festival is that people drink the locally brewed wine, called Chaang, as part of the celebration. They also get together to perform traditional dances like the Cham Dance and the Black Hat dance at the monasteries. The spirit also reflects the warrior sentiments of the Sikkimese community through the Archery festivals, etc. So it is correct.

Pair 3 is correctly matched. Ambubachi Mela is held in the premises of the Kamakhya temple in Guwahati in the State of Assam. The festival falls in the month of June and is one of the major festivals in North-East India, so much so that it has been dubbed as the 'Mahakumbh of the East'. The festival has been associated with fertility rituals and many devotees come to seek the blessing of a child from the Goddess. The temple has courted controversy because. So, it is correct.

109. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

'The Kala Ghoda Arts Festival' is celebrated in Mumbai. It is one of largest multicultural festivals of India, created to draw attention to this unique and beautiful area in Mumbai.

Kala Ghoda Association was formed on 30th October 1998 with the object of maintaining and preserving the heritage and art district of South Mumbai.

110. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Chhau is a major dance tradition of eastern India. It is prevalent in the tribal belt of the bordering areas of the states of Odisha, Jharkhand and West Bengal. There are three distinct forms of Chhau: **Seraikela Chhau of Jharkhand, Mayurbhanj Chhau of Orissa, Purulia Chhau of West Bengal.** The dance is mainly performed during the spring festival and lasts for 13 days. The entire community participates in the performance. The dance is performed during night time at an open space. The theme of the Chhau dance is based on Hindu mythology.

Statement 1 is correct: Chhau is a blend of dance and martial practices employing mock combat techniques. Its vocabulary of movement includes mock combat techniques, stylized gaits of birds and animals and movements modelled on the chores of village housewives.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Mask is worn by the dancers during performance except for Mayurbhanj Chhau of Odisha.

Statement 3 is correct: The vibrant music of Chhau is characterized by the rhythm of indigenous drums like the dhol, dhumsa and kharka and the melody of the mohuri and shehnai.

111. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Losoong is the Sikkimese New Year. Losoong falls when farmers celebrate the harvest. It is a traditional festival of the Bhutias, but the Lepchas also celebrate it and call it Namsoong. The festival has been adapted from the traditions and rituals of the Tibetan New Year, Losar.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Wangala is the traditional festival celebrated by the Garo tribes in Meghalaya and Assam. Wangala Festival is a harvest festival held in honour of Saljong, the Sun-god of fertility. The celebration of the Wangala Festival marks the end of a period of toil,

which brings good output of the fields. It also signifies the onset of winter. The major highlight is the sound of 100 drums (nagaras) being beaten.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Chapchar Kut is a popular spring festival of the people of Mizoram. Chapchar Kut is a festival held during the period when they cut bamboo trees and are been left to dry so that they can be burnt for jhumming farming. Chapchar Kut is a celebration held in anticipation of a golden harvest.

One of the greatest highlights of Chapchar Kut is the popular bamboo dance called Cheraw, which features men tapping the bamboo sticks according to the rhythm of the dance and women adjust their dance moves with moving sticks.

112. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Saga Dawa or the Triple Blessed Festival is an auspicious month for the Sikkimese Buddhists with prayers held throughout the month in various monasteries. On the full moon of this 4th month of the Tibetan calendar [celebrated as Buddha Purnima in the rest of India] is the main celebration.

It is believed that on this day the Buddha was born, attained Enlightenment and achieved nirvana. A colorful procession of monks playing musical instruments and devotees carrying holy texts, portraits and statues of Lord Buddha is taken out in Gangtok as well as in other towns and villages of Sikkim.

113. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Ambubachi Mela is held at Kamakhya temple of Guwahati in the State of Assam. The festival falls in the month of June and is one of the major festivals in North- East India, so much so that it has been dubbed as the 'Mahakumbh of the East'. The festival has been associated with fertility rituals and many devotees come to seek the blessing of a child from the Goddess.

Statement 2 is correct. The Kamakhya temple is famous for its tantric activities conducted during this mela. Ambubachi Mela is also known as Ameti or Tantric fertility festival since it is closely associated with Tantric Shakti cult prevalent in eastern parts of India. Even some Tantric Babas make their public appearances only during these four days. The rest of the year, they remain in seclusion.

During the festival, the patron Goddess Kamakhya is said to be undergoing her annual menstrual cycle. Hence, the temple remains closed for three days. There is no idol of the presiding deity but she is worshipped in the form of a yoni-like stone instead over which a natural spring flows.

Kamakhya Temple is believed to be the site where Hindu deity Parvati's womb and genitals fell after she burned to death.

114. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Sarhul festival is celebrated as the beginning of the New Year by the tribals of Jharkhand, Odisha and West Bengal.

Statement 2 is incorrect. It is mainly celebrated by the Munda, Santhal, Oraon and Ho tribes. It is celebrated in the spring season. Sarhul marks the advent of the spring season or "Phaagun" and is celebrated till the month of June or "Jeth". Oraon celebrates the festival by worshipping trees and other elements of nature, whereas the Santhals celebrate it as the festival of flowers or "BahaParab".

The Sal tree has a great importance in the Sarhul festival. Sarhul derived from two words 'Sar' or Sarai or seed of Sal tree and "Hul" or worship; literally means 'Worship of Sal'.

115. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Nowruz is observed on 21 March i.e. vernal equinox. It marks the beginning of New Year for Parsis in India.

Nowruz, meaning "new day", is an ancestral festivity marking the first day of spring and the renewal of nature. Celebrated for over 3000 years in the Balkans, the Black Sea Basin, the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Middle East and other regions, it promotes values of peace and solidarity between generations and within families as well as reconciliation and neighborliness.

Statement 2 is correct. Some of the festival's earliest origins lie in Zoroastrianism, marking one of the holiest days in the ancient Zoroastrian calendar. The return of the spring was seen to have great spiritual significance, symbolising the triumph of good over evil and joy over sorrow. In particular, the Spirit of Noon, known as Rapithwina, who was considered to be driven underground by the Spirit of Winter during the cold months, was welcomed back with celebrations at noon on the day of Nowruz according to Zoroastrian tradition.

116. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Kalbelia is a blend of song and dance performed by the tribe of the same name in Rajasthan. Kalbelia is an intangible cultural heritage of India. This group of dancers and snake charmers were traditionally hired by the royal families for entertainment on festive occasions. **The women of the community dance to the tunes of the instruments played by the male members of the community.**

Statement 2 is correct. Kalbelia dance movements resembles that of a serpent. The songs are based on mythology and it involves composing lyrics spontaneously and improvising songs during performance. The dancers wear traditional tattoo designs, jewellery and garments richly embroidered with small mirrors and silver thread.

Statement 3 is correct. Musical instruments used in the performance include Poongi, Cymbals and Chang.

Poongi is a woodwind instrument traditionally played to capture snakes.

117. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Kalrav festival is hosted by the department of forest, environment and climate change. **It is intended to create awareness about the conservation of birds and their habitat, the wetlands.**

Statement 2 is correct. 'Kalrav' is Bihar's 1st state-level bird festival. It was recently held at the Nagi-Nakti bird sanctuaries in the Jamui district, Bihar.

118. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Kala Utsav is organized to promote arts in education by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talent of school students at the secondary stage in the country.

Recently, Kala Utsav 2020 was launched online on January 10, 2021, through a digital platform.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Kala Utsav is an initiative of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recognizes the importance of aesthetics and artistic experiences for secondary-level students, which play a major role in creating awareness of India's rich cultural heritage and its vibrant diversity.

119. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Pushkar Fair (Pushkar Camel Fair) or Pushkar Mela, as it is locally known as, is an **annual five-day** camel and livestock fair held in the town of Pushkar between the months of October and November. It is one of the world's **largest cattle fairs**. It is celebrated for five days from the **Kartik ekadashi to Kartik Poornima**, the full moon day of Kartik (October–November) in Hindu calendar. The full moon day is the main day and the day, according to legend, when the Hindu god Brahma sprung up the Pushkar Lake, thus numerous people swim in its sacred waters. Apart from the **buying and selling of livestock**, it has become an important tourist attraction.

120. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Lathmar Holi is celebrated mainly in the towns of Barsana, located near Mathura in Uttar Pradesh. As per popular Hindu beliefs, this tradition of Lathmar Holi dates back to the times of the divine couple Radha Krishna.

Statement 2 is correct. Rang Panchami is a Hindu festival celebrated just five days after the colourful festival of Holi. It is **observed on the 'Panchami' (5th day) of the Krishna Paksha (the waning phase of moon) during the 'Phalgun' month of the Hindu calendar** whereas in the

Gregorian calendar this occurrence corresponds to the months of February-March.

121. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Nabakalebara is a unique feature of Shree Jaganath temple tradition which occurs once at interval of 8, 11, 12 and 19 years. Nabakalebara means **new embodiment**; the periodical. It involves in the total replacement of the five worshipped wooden idols. The reason for replacement of the images in every 12 or 19 years is traced to some astronomical and astrological considerations.

Statement 2 is correct. Garba and Dandiya, both originated in Gujarat, and are performed during Navratri. The reason is that **these dance forms are a dramatization (sort of like a mock-fight) of the nine-day battle between Goddess Durga and the demon king Mahishasura**, in which the Goddess emerged victoriously.

122. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Paryushan Mahaparva is a festival of eight days. It is an annual festival related to Jainism. During this period many Jains fast and carry out the religious activities. The festival is celebrated in the months of Shravana and Bhadra i.e. August or September. **During the rainy season the Jain monks settle down in a particular location and are invited to a town in the vicinity.**

Statement 2 is correct: Mahamastakabhisheka is a Jain festival held **once every twelve years** in the Karnataka town of Shravanabelagola. The holy **bathing ceremony of Siddha Bahubali, son of Rishabhdev, is held at this festival.** Devotees using specially prepared jars spray the concentrated water. The last anointing took place in February 2018, and the next ceremony will occur in 2030

Statement 3 is incorrect: Navpad Oli is a famous Jain festival that is celebrated twice in a year. The Jain community observes the festival of Navpad Oli for nine days. Ayambil Tapa is performed by the Jains for nine days for **greeting the nine supreme posts in the universe.**

123. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option 1 is correct: Vishu is a **harvest festival** celebrated on the first day of **Malayalee New Year** in **Kerala and Karnataka**. Women of the house prepare Vishukkani—varieties of traditional cuisine to offer to Gods— with rice, golden lemon, golden cucumber, jackfruit, yellow konna flowers, and betel leaves.

Option 2 is incorrect: Saga dawa is the most significant and sacred for the followers of Mahayana Buddhism who on this auspicious occasion **commemorate Lord Buddha's birth, his attainment of enlightenment and salvation** from this corporeal world.

Option 3 is correct: Ugadi is a regional **New Year celebration** for the people of **Andhra Pradesh and**

Karnataka. This **harvest festival** is considered auspicious to start new work and ventures. On the day, local people take an oil bath, wear traditional clothes, decorate homes with earthen lamps and rangoli, and perform Ugadi puja at home.

Option 4 is correct: Wangla festival is one of the popular **harvest festivals of Meghalaya and Assam** marking the onset of winter.

Option 5 is incorrect: Ambubachi is a four-day festival to **mark the annual menstruation** of the goddess at Kamakhya temple in Guwahati and is celebrated in the month of June every year

124. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Option a is correct – Chitra Vichitra fair is the largest tribal fair in Gujarat celebrated mainly by the 'Gharasia' and 'Bhil' tribes. The tribals wear their traditional costumes and showcase the local tribal culture. On the 'Amavasya' after Holi, the tribal women go to the river to mourn for their near and dear departed ones. The festivities start from the next day. Lively dance performances, best of rural handicrafts and exquisite silver jewelry attract thousands of tourists every year.

8.9. Awards and Honours

125. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Jnanpith Award can be **bestowed only on Indian citizens.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. Jnanpith Award is the oldest and the highest Indian literary award. It is presented annually by the Bharatiya Jnanpith to an author for their "outstanding contribution towards literature" **in Indian languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India and English.**

Statement 3 is correct. It is not given posthumously.

126. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect - Bharat Ratna is awarded to exceptional individuals who have performed in the highest order. It was first given in 1954. Although this award was originally given to those artists who had outstanding achievements in art, science, literature and public service, **but in December 2011, the criteria was expanded to include 'any field of human endeavour'.**

Statement 2 is correct - Not more than three people in a particular year for the award. It is also not awarded every year like the Padma Awards. Although no money is given to the awardees, those who are chosen are given a peepal-leaf shaped medal and a certificate (sanad).

Statement 3 is correct - The Prime Minister of India makes the recommendations to the President of India for the Bharat Ratna award. According to the Indian Order of Precedence, those who are given Bharat Ratna are ranked seventh. The award cannot be used as a prefix

or suffix to the recipient's name, in terms of Article 18(1) of the Constitution.

127. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect - The award is given in any of the 24 major languages recognised by the Akademi. Besides the 22 languages enumerated in the Constitution of India, Sahitya Akademi has recognised English and Rajasthani as languages in which programmes can be implemented and hence can be considered for the award.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The award comprises a cash prize of 1 lakh rupees and a plaque which says 'Sahitya' in the Devanagiri script. The very famous Indian filmmaker Satyajit Ray designed the plaque. The award amount was initially Rs 5,000, and has been gradually raised. It has been Rs 1 lakh since 2009. The Akademi is under the central government's Ministry of Culture, but works as an autonomous institution.

Statement 3 is incorrect - The Akademi was established by Jawaharlal Nehru, who was also its first chairperson, and inaugurated on March 12, 1954. This award was instituted in 1954 and is given by the 'Sahitya Akademi' that is the National Academy of Letters of our country.

8.10. Law and Culture

128. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 was enacted for the effective control over the movable cultural property consisting of any type of art objects and antiquities.

Statement 1 is incorrect. According to the act any object; sculpture in stone, terracotta, metal, ivory; manuscripts and paintings in paper, wood, cloth, skin, etc. which have been in existence for not less than 100 years, are considered to be 'Antiquities'.

Statement 2 is correct. According to the act if one wants to sell, purchase or rent antiquities, one must obtain a license from the Central Government. They should also register their business with the registering officer and obtain a certificate.

129. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Only goods can be granted GI tag. Services cannot be granted GI tag.

A geographical indication or GI is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin.

Statement 2 is correct. Darjeeling Tea was the first GI tagged product in India. It was given GI Tag in 2004-05.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In India, Geographical Indications registration is administered by the Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act of 1999. Geographical indications are

typically used for agricultural products, foodstuffs, wine and spirit drinks, handicrafts, and industrial products.

130. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. A geographical indication or GI is a sign used on products that have a specific geographical origin and possess qualities or a reputation that are due to that origin. **Geographical Indications are part of the intellectual property rights that comes under the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property.**

The Paris Convention, adopted in 1883, applies to industrial property in the widest sense, including patents, trademarks, industrial designs, utility models, service marks, trade names, geographical indications and the repression of unfair competition.

Statement 2 is correct. In India, a GI Tag is given for a period of 10 years. The registration may be renewed after the expiry of 10 years.

131. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 authorizes Central Government to declare any structure, erection or monument, or any tumulus or place of interment, or any cave, rock-sculpture, inscription or monolith, which is of historical, archaeological or artistic interest, or any remains thereof to be a **protected monument**.

Statement 2 is correct. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 regulate the export trade in antiquities and art treasures, to provide for the prevention of smuggling of, and fraudulent dealings in, antiquities, to provide for the compulsory acquisition of antiquities and art treasures for preservation in public places and for certain other matters connected therewith or incidental or ancillary thereto. The **antiquity** can be any **manuscript**, record or other document which is of scientific, historical, literary or aesthetic value and which has been in existence for **not less than seventy-five years**.

132. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer

Pair 1 is incorrect - Telia Ruma recently got the GI tag from Telangana State. Telia Ruma cloth has a intricate handmade work with cotton loom displaying a variety of designs in three colours-red, black and white. It is an art of Ikat tradition using natural vegetable dyes. Telia Ruma is created using the traditional handloom process.

The telia fabrics were used by nobles in Nizam's dynasty in Hyderabad.

Pair 2 is correct - Kaji Nemu is the GI tagged lemon from Assam. It is also called as Nemu Tanga in Assamese. Assam lemons are used for preparing refreshing drinks and pickles as well as garnishing curry and other dishes.

Pair 3 is correct - GI tagged Dindigul locks from

Tamil Nadu are known throughout the world for their superior quality and durability. Dindigul locks are known throughout the world for their superior quality and durability, so much so that even the city (Dindigul) is called Lock City.

8.11. Cultural Institutions in India

133. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Lalit Kala Akademi is also known as National Academy of Art was set up by the Government of India as an autonomous body in New Delhi in 1954. The Akademi has been given statutory status in 1957, under the Societies Registration Act 1860. It is funded by the Ministry of Culture. **It was established with the focus on the encouragement and understanding of fine arts. Whereas Sangeet Natak Akademi deals with performing arts like dance and drama.**

Statement 2 is incorrect: Sahitya Akademi was established by the Government of India in 1954 as a national body for promoting literary culture in India. Sahitya Akademi Award is a literary honour in India given by the Sahitya Akademi annually to writers of the most outstanding books of literary merit published in any of the 24 major Indian languages, i.e., English, Rajasthani and the 22 listed languages in the Eighth schedule of Indian constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: Dadasaheb Phalke Award is presented annually at the National Film Awards ceremony by the Directorate of Film Festivals, an organisation set up by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. Dadasaheb Phalke Award is India's highest award in cinema.

134. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct: INTACH specifically focus on monuments that are out of purview of the Archeological Survey of India and works with local authorities for their preservation and maintenance. So, the role of INTACH is to institutionalise the conservation of the unprotected architectural heritage all over India and spread awareness among masses regarding the heritage.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) was founded in 1984 in New Delhi. It is a non-profit charitable organisation registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. Presently, INTACH is recognized as one of the world's largest heritage organizations. In 2007, the United Nations awarded INTACH a special consultative status with United Nations Economic and Social Council.

135. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) is an autonomous body under the

administrative control of the Ministry of External Affairs.

Statement 2 is correct. It was founded in 1950 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who was the first Education Minister of independent India. So, it is celebrating the 70th year of its foundation in 2020.

Statement 3 is correct. ICCR has been assigned the responsibility of facilitating the celebration of the International Day of Yoga by Indian Missions/Posts abroad since 2015. It formulates and implements policies and programmes pertaining to India's external cultural relations; and strengthens cultural relations and mutual understanding between India and other countries.

136. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The National School of Drama was set up by the Sangeet Natak Akademi as one of its constituent units in 1959. In 1975, it became an independent entity and was registered as an autonomous organization under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 fully financed by the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

Statement 2 is correct. Bharat Rang Mahotsav is the largest theatre festival of Asia organized by the National School of Drama.

137. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage is a non-profit charitable organization registered under the Societies' Registration Act, 1860. In 2007, the United Nations awarded INTACH a special consultative status with United Nations Economic and Social Council. United Nations Economic & Social Council grant INTACH special consultative status.

Statement 2 is correct. It documents unprotected buildings of archaeological, architectural, historic and aesthetic significance, as well as the cultural resources, as this is the first step towards formulating conservation plans.

138. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. A major legislation that directs the working of the ASI, is the Antiquities and Art Treasure Act, 1972. As per this Act, ASI is to prevent illegal export of Indian antiquities. This act restricts the export or movement of antiquities & art treasures outside the borders of the country, thus prohibiting their sale outside India.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Anthropological Survey of India, not Archaeological Survey of India is the only research organisation to pursue anthropological research in a governmental setup. Maintenance of ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains of

national importance is the prime concern of the ASI. ASI regulates all archaeological activities conducted in the country through the **provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act (AMASR Act), 1958.**

Statement 3 is correct. It also conducts archaeological expeditions **outside India.**

For example, The Archaeological Survey of India is undertaking the restoration of three temple groups at My Son. **My Son** is a cluster of abandoned and partially ruined Hindu temples in **Vietnam**, constructed between the 4th and the 14th century AD by the Champa kings of Vietnam.

139. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The CCI helps to build a lasting awareness of the knowledge and skills of India's artisans, and to help address their needs within a rapidly changing environment. It is with the purpose of protecting this identity, that the CCI was established. **The CCI is a registered not for profit Society head-quartered in Chennai, Tamil Nadu.**

Today CCI works together with a network of 9 State councils. CCI is engaged in partnerships with the Government of India and other activists to ensure a national awareness of the economic, social, cultural and environmental importance of artisans and their crafts.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The All-India Craft Fair is organised jointly by the Department of Culture and the Zonal Cultural Centres, as part of the Republic Day Celebrations. The Craft Fair provides an opportunity to witness authentic folk arts and handicrafts from various parts of the country.

140. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: It has a vast corpus of records viz., public records, private papers, oriental records, cartographic records and microfilms, which constitute an invaluable source of information for scholars-administrators and users of archives.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Director General of Archives is the administrative head of the National Archives of India. **It has been given the mandate for the implementation of the Public Records Act, 1993 for the management, administration and preservation of public records** in the Ministries, Departments, Public Sector undertakings etc. **of the Central Government.**

It is located at New Delhi, functions as an Attached Office of the Ministry of Culture and has one Regional Office at Bhopal and three Records Centres at Bhubaneswar, Jaipur and Puducherry.

Statement 3 is correct: This is one of the oldest institutions that was created by the British to keep the administrative records pertaining to the Indian state. The archive or the

'Imperial Records Department' (IRD) was first established in 1891 in the old British capital- Calcutta (Now Kolkata) under the auspices of Prof. G.W. Forrest.

141. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) is under the administrative control of the **Ministry of External Affairs** and was established to conduct programmes that promote Indian culture on an **international platform. ICCR was founded in 1950 by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, independent India's first Education Minister.**

Statement 2 is correct: The National Film Development Corporation of India (NFDC) based in Mumbai is the central agency established in 1975, to encourage high quality Indian cinema. **The primary goal of the NFDC is to plan, promote and organise an integrated and efficient development of the Indian Film Industry and foster excellence in cinema.**

Statement 3 is correct: The Directorate of Film Festivals (DFF), Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, is based in New Delhi. DFF has also been given the additional charge **to organise National Film Award Functions, International Film Festival of India and Organising and choosing the winners of the Dadasaheb Phalke Award.**

8.12. Coins in Ancient and Medieval India

142. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Gupta age (319 AD–550 AD) marked a period of great Hindu revival. The Gupta coins were mainly made of **gold**, although they issued **silver** and **copper** coins too.

Statement 2 is correct. There were many types and varieties of Gupta gold coins. **The inscriptions on the coins were all in Sanskrit (Brahmi script) for the first time in the history of coins.**

Statement 3 is correct. Gupta rulers issued coins depicting the emperors not only in martial activities like hunting lions/tigers, posing with weapons, etc., but also in leisurely activities like playing a Veena, with **reverse side of the coin having images of goddess Lakshmi, Durga, Ganga, Garuda and Kartikeya.**

143. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

The Malavikagnirnitra, a Sanskrit play by Kalidasa tells the story of the love of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor at Vidisha, for the beautiful handmaiden of his chief queen. He falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika. He must resort to the help of his jester and play a game of subterfuge merely to look at the new girl. When the queen discovers her husband's passion for this girl, she becomes infuriated and has Malavika imprisoned, but as fate would have it, in the

end she is discovered to be of royal birth and is accepted as one of his queens.

144. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana were the first **Indian punch marked coins**. They were minted in the 6th century BC by the various Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the Indo- Gangetic Plain. These coins had irregular shapes, standard weight and were made up of silver with different markings like Saurashtra had a humped bull, Dakshin Panchala had a Swastika and Magadha had generally five symbols.

145. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct. Rupyarupa (silver), Suvarnarupa (gold), Tamrarupa (copper) and Sisarupa (lead) all were punched marked coins found during Mauryan period (322–185 BC). These punch marked coins are mentioned in Arthashastra.

Knowledge Base: Sun, six-armed wheel symbols are used in these punch marked coins.

146. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gold and Silver coins, while were not completely absent, but were very rare. The most common material used for making coins was Lead.

Statement 2 is correct. They used an alloy of silver and copper called 'potin' to make coins.

147. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The coins did not bear any image of the issuing monarch as there was a prohibition of idolatry in Islam. Also, coins with image of the monarch were a practice that had been prevalent since Indo-Greeks.

Statement 2 is correct. Name of the mint was inscribed on the coins for the first-time during Delhi sultanate.

Statement 3 is correct. The Sultans of Delhi issued gold, silver, copper and billon coins. Billon is an alloy of a precious metal (most commonly silver, but also gold) with a majority base metal content (such as copper).

Knowledge Base: Silver Tanka, Copper Jital, silver rupee and copper dam were some famous coins during Delhi sultanate.

148. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Eastern Chalukyan dynasty (7th–12th century AD) coins had the symbol of **the boar at the centre**, with **each letter of the king's name inscribed by a separate punch**. The **other side here also was left blank**. The boar figure on the centre with repetitive symbols of four dots on each quadrant of the square on the periphery of the

coin is attributed to Saktivarman. The credit of issuing first punch marked coinage of the south goes to the Eastern Chalukyas, which began much before the mid 10th century.

149. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Sayana was a Sanskrit Mimamsa scholar from the Vijayanagara Empire of South India, near modern day Bellary. An influential commentator on the Vedas, he flourished under King Bukka Raya I and his successor Harihara II. More than a hundred works are attributed to him, among which are commentaries on nearly all parts of the Vedas.

150. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The first Indian punch marked coins issued by various Mahajanapadas (around 6th century BC) were called Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana were minted in the 6th century BC by the various Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. These coins had irregular shapes, standard weight and were made up of silver.

Statement 2 is correct. Chanakya, the prime minister to the first Mauryan emperor Chandragupta Maurya, mentioned the minting of punch marked coins such as rupyarupa (silver), **suvarnarupa (gold)**, tamrarupa (copper) and sisarupa (lead) in his Arthashastra treatise.

Statement 3 is incorrect. These coins were issued with **different markings** like Saurashtra had a humped bull, Dakshin Panchala had a Swastika and Magadha had generally five symbols.

151. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is the correct answer

Statement 1 is correct - The first Indian punch marked coins called Puranas, Karshapanas or Pana were minted in the 6th century BC by the various Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the Indo-Gangetic Plain. These coins had irregular shapes, standard weight and were made up of silver with different markings.

Statement 2 is correct - The coins of the Greek kings in India were bilingual, i.e., written in Greek on the front side and in Pali language (in Kharosthi script) on the back. The Greek gods and goddesses commonly shown on the Indo-Greek coins were Zeus, Hercules, Apollo and Pallas Athene.

Statement 3 is correct - The Satavahana kings mostly used lead as a material for their coins. Silver coins were rare. Next to lead, they used an alloy of silver and copper called 'potin'. Many copper coins are also available. Although the Satavahana coins are devoid of any beauty or artistic merit, they constitute a valuable source-material for the dynastic history of the Satavahanas.

152. Solution: (b)

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Satvahana coins had inscription in **Prakrit language, Brahmi script**. The emblem and the motifs displayed on the Satavahana coinage are the most essential and ambiguous aspects of them.

Statement 2 is correct. Ujjain symbol is a peculiar feature of the Satvahana coins. It is named so because a hoard of these coins were discovered in Ujjain. The Ujjain symbol has four circles attached to the ends of the bars of a cross.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Coins of the Satvahanas were made up of Copper, Silver, Lead and Potin in different shapes such as Round, Square and Rectangular. Silver coins are commonly seen after Gautamiputra Satakarni, majority of which depict the portraits of Kings. Few Coins of the Satvahanas were made up of gold.

153. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Their coinage system was famous for their gold coins known as Dinars and they are the most extraordinary examples of Numismatics and artistic excellence.

Statement 2 is correct. The Gupta rulers hold a spear or a standard or a battle-axe or a bow or a sword. Along with these modifications, the Gupta's retained the method of placing the name of the king perpendicularly in Chinese fashion, on the left hand. Likewise, they placed a circular Brahmi inscription around the king towards the edge of the flan.

Statement 3 is incorrect. No silver coins of the early Gupta rulers are known. These were introduced for the first time in the reign of Chandragupta-II, sometime after the Gupta year (409 A.D.), when he came into contact with the Malwa region, where the silver coins of Western Kshatrapas were current.

154. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Tanka and Jital were introduced by Delhi Sultan Iltutmish. Tanka were silver coins and Jital were copper. Muhammad bin Tughluq took extreme interest in coinage system, however his policy was a total disaster and failure.

Statement 2 is correct. The gold coins of Mughal empire were called Muhar. Akbar issued coins in gold, silver and copper; these were called as Muhar, rupiya, dam or falus or tanka respectively.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Shahrukhi coins existed since the times of Babur and Humayun. Shahrukhis were flat, round silver coins. These coins had a good run in India under Humayun and Akbar till they were replaced by the rupee.

155. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Varaha referred to the gold coins issued by Vijayanagar kings. These gold coins have

the images of various Hindu deities and animals like bull, elephant, and eagle. The legend contains the name of the king in either Nagari or Kannada script.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian money consisted of both gold and silver in the mid-eighteenth century. Hindu emperors supported gold coins while Muslim emperors generally favoured silver coins. (Princep 1834). For example, Sher Shah issued a coin of silver which was termed the Rupiya.

Statement 3 is correct. A dam was a small Indian copper coin first introduced by Sher Shah Suri during his rule of India between 1540 and 1545, along with Mohur, the gold coin and Rupiya the silver coin. Later on, the Mughal Emperors standardised the coin along with other silver (Rupiya) and gold (Mohur) coins in order to consolidate the monetary system across India

8.13. Bhakti Movement & The Sufi Movement

156. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

The twelfth century witnessed the emergence of a new movement in Karnataka, led by Basavanna who was a minister in the court of a Kalachuri ruler. His followers were known as Virashaivas (heroes of Shiva) or Lingayats (wearers of the linga)

Statement 1 is incorrect. Lingayats believe that on death the devotee will be united with Shiva and will not return to this world. Therefore, they do not practise funerary rites such as cremation, prescribed in the Dharmashastras. Instead, they ceremonially bury their dead.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Lingayats challenged the idea of caste and the "pollution" attributed to certain groups by Brahmanas. They also questioned the theory of rebirth. These won them followers amongst those who were marginalised within the Brahmanical social order. The Lingayats also encouraged certain practices disapproved in the Dharmashastras, such as post-puberty marriage and the remarriage of widows. Our understanding of the Virashaiva tradition is derived from vachanas (literally, sayings) composed in Kannada by women and men who joined the movement.

157. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. By the tenth century the compositions of the 12 Alvars were compiled in an anthology known as the Nalayira Divyaprabandham ("Four Thousand Sacred Compositions"). It was frequently described as the Tamil Veda, thus claiming that the text was as significant as the four Vedas in Sanskrit that were cherished by the Brahmanas.

Statement 2 is correct. Some of the earliest bhakti movements were led by the Alvars (literally, those who are "immersed" in devotion to Vishnu) and Nayanars (literally, leaders who were devotees of Shiva). They travelled from place-to-place singing hymns in Tamil in praise of their gods.

158. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct

Statements 1,3 and 4 are correct. The poems of **Appar, Sambandar and Sundarar form the Tevaram**, a collection by Nayanar Saints that was compiled and classified in the tenth century based on the music of the songs. Karaikkal Ammaiyar was another Nayanar Saint, a devotee of Shiva, who adopted the path of extreme asceticism in order to attain her goal. Her compositions were preserved within the Nayanar tradition.

Statement 2 is incorrect. **Andal was a woman Alvar** whose compositions were widely sung (and continue to be sung to date). Andal saw herself as the beloved of Vishnu; her verses express her love for the deity. She was the only woman among the 12 Alvars who composed the Nalayira Divyaprabandham.

159. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. **Bijak is the best known of the compilations of the Kabir**, and as such is the holy scripture for followers of the Kabirpanthi religion. It also has a number of folk songs

The Bijak is one of the earliest of the major texts in modern Bagheli.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Pushtimarg, also known as Vallabha sampradaya, is a subtradition of Rudra Sampradaya (Vaishnavism). **It was founded in the early 16th century by Vallabhacharya and is focused on Krishna.**

A bhakti (devotional) school, Pushtimarg was expanded by the descendants of Vallabhacharya, particularly Gusainji.

Its values are derived from and its universal-love-themed devotional practices center around the legendary amorous plays of youthful Krishna, such as those found in the Bhagavata Purana and those related to Mount Govardhana.

160. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Gurmukhi has been developed from Sarada script and was standardized during the 16th century by Guru Angad, the second guru of Sikhism. The whole of the Guru Granth Sahib is written in this script, and it is the script most used by Sikhs and Hindus for writing the Punjabi language.

Statement 2 is correct: Devanagari script has originated from the Brahmi script. It is written from left to right. Devanagari script formed the basis for the languages of northern and western India. These languages are Hindi, Gujarati, Bengali, Marathi and Dogri etc. This script is also used for classical Sanskrit texts.

Source: Art and culture Nitin Singhania 11.16

161. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Chaliha Sahib Festival is a forty-day-long festival celebrated by Sindhi Hindu community. This is a thanks-giving celebration in honor of Varuna Deva and Jhulelal for listening to their prayers.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. The three-week-long Nanda Devi Raj Jat is a pilgrimage and festival of Uttarakhand in India. People from the entire **Garhwal division-Kumaon division as well as other parts of India and the world participate in Nanda Devi Raj Jat yatra.** The goddess Nanda Devi is worshipped at dozens of places in kumaon and Garhwal, but the region around Mt. Nanda Devi and its sanctuary, which falls in the Pithoragarh district, Almora district and Chamoli district, is the prime area related to Nanda Devi. In Chamoli, Nanda Devi Raj Jaat is organized once in 12 years.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Warkari is a religious movement within the bhakti spiritual tradition of **Vaishnavite Hinduism**, geographically associated with Maharashtra. Warkaris worship Vitthal, the presiding deity of Pandharpur, regarded as a form of Krishna.

Saints and gurus of the bhakti movement associated with the Warkaris include Dnyaneshwar, Namdev, Chokhamela, Eknath, and Tukaram, Gadge Maharaj all of whom are accorded the title of Sant.

162. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option a is correct.

Namdeva was a poet-saint from Maharashtra belonging to the 14th century, who belonged to the **Varkari sect**. According to tradition, Namdeva was a tailor who had taken to **banditry before he became a saint**. His Marathi poetry breathes a spirit of intense love and dedication to God. He is considered one the five revered gurus in the Dadupanth tradition within Hinduism, the other four being Dadu, Kabir, Ravidas, and Hardas. **His writings are included in Guru Granth Sahib, the holy text of Sikhism.**

Option b is incorrect.

Tukaram is best known for his Abhangas (Devotional poetry) and kirtans (Community-oriented worship with spiritual songs). He devoted his poetry to Vitthala or Vithoba, an avatar of Hindu god Vishnu. He was responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism.

Option c is incorrect.

Ramdas was the author of Dasabodh. It was his teachings that inspired Shivaji to establish an independent kingdom in Maharashtra. He was an exponent of Bhakti Yoga or the path of devotion. According to him, total devotion to Rama brings about spiritual evolution.

Option d is incorrect.

Sant Eknath was a prominent Marathi Sant, a scholar and religious poet of the Varkari Sampradaya. He opposed caste differences and was kind towards the lower castes. He is known as a bridge between his predecessors Namdeva and the later Tukaram and Ramdas.

163. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option 1 is correct. The Lingayats emerged in the 12th Century AD in Karnataka during the reign of Kalachuri dynasty. It was initiated by Basavanna and was assisted by Allamaprabhu and Akkamahadevi. They wanted a more egalitarian society and greater individual freedom.

Option 2 is incorrect. Lingayats were follower of Shaivism sect (not shakti).

Option 3 is correct. Lingayats opposed the elaborate rituals Vedic prescribed by Hindu priests. They also rejected the caste system and various social practices of Hindus.

164. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Muinuddin Chishti argued that the highest form of devotion to God was to redress the misery of those in distress, fulfilling the need of the helpless, and to feed the hungry. Muinuddin Chishti is considered as the founder of Chishti silsilah in India and laid its foundation.

Statement 2 is incorrect. A major feature of the Chishti tradition was austerity, including maintaining a distance from the ruling class and worldly power. A Chishti teacher should not attend the court or be involved in matters of state, as this will corrupt the soul with worldly matters.

Suhrawadi Silsilah, were closely aligned with the ruling class and accepted grant from Sultans for their maintenance. They lived the life of luxury, receiving grants from the Sultans.

165. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Sufi orders can be divided into two:

Bashara – Those who obeyed Islamic laws or sharia.

Beshara – Those who were more liberal or those who did not obey Sharia law.

There were twelve silsilas or orders under the Bashara. The most important ones were Chisti, Suhrwardi, etc.

Statement 1 is correct. The Bashara Sufis followed the law of Islam (i.e. Sharia). Under this the silsilah (order) founded by one saint was continued by his disciples. Prominent Silsilahs or Sufi orders were – Chishti, Suhrawardi, Firdausi, Qadariya, Naqshbandi, etc.

Statement 2 is correct. The Be-shara did not believe in Sharia law.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Be-shara came to be called 'Mast kalandars/ Malangs/Haidaris'. These wandering saints were commonly known as 'babas'. They hardly left any written accounts. Usually, they followed very harsh forms of asceticism and defied or ignored the rituals.

166. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Option a is incorrect.

Jnanadeva- Jnanadeva, also called Jnaneshvara, (1275-1296), was mystical poet-saint of Maharashtra and composer of the Bhavarthadipika (popularly known as the Jnaneshvari), a translation and commentary in Marathi oral verse on the Bhagavadgita. He was born into a family that had renounced society (sannyasi). Jnanadeva was considered an outcaste when his family returned to Alandi (a place in Maharashtra) after years of living in seclusion.

Option b is incorrect. Ravidas- He belonged to an untouchable caste and suffered a lot of atrocities as a result. However, followed a spiritual path. He penned several devotional songs which made a huge impact in the Bhakti movement during the 14th to 16th century CE. Guru Ravidas Jayanti is celebrated on Magh Purnima, which is the full moon day in the Hindu calendar month of Magha.

Option c is incorrect. Ramdas was the author of Dasabodh. It was his teachings that inspired Shivaji to establish an independent kingdom in Maharashtra. He was an exponent of Bhakti Yoga or the path of devotion. According to him, total devotion to Rama brings about spiritual evolution.

Option d is correct. Tukaram was a contemporary of Shivaji and was responsible for creating a background for Maratha nationalism, 'Parmaratha'. He was a 17th century poet-saint of the Bhakti movement in Maharashtra who also was part of the egalitarian Varkari devotionalism tradition and was a Sudra by birth. His poetry was devoted to Vitthala or Vithoba, an avatar of the Hindu God Vishnu.

167. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched. Lal Ded known as Laleshwari in other parts of the subcontinent, was a Kashmiri mystic of the Kashmir Shaivism school of philosophy. She was the creator of the style of mystic poetry called vatsun or Vakhs, literally "speech". Known as Lal Vakhs, her verses are the earliest compositions in the Kashmiri language and are an important part in the history of modern Kashmiri literature.

Pair 2 is correctly matched. Dadu was a poet-saint from Gujarat (but became popular in Rajasthan), India, a religious reformer who spoke against formalism and priestcraft. Dadu Dayal later moved to Naraina, near Jaipur Rajasthan, where he gathered around himself a group of followers, forming a sect that became known as the Dadupanth.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Narsi Mehta was a 15th-century poet-saint of Gujarat, India, notable as a bhakta, an exponent of Vaishnava poetry. He is especially revered in Gujarati literature, where he is acclaimed as its Adi Kavi (Sanskrit for "first among poets"). His bhajan "Vaishnav Jan To" was Mahatma Gandhi's favourite and has become synonymous with him.

168. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Saint Thyagaraja was one of the **greatest composers of Carnatic music** and **composed the famous Pancharatna Kritis, along with thousands of devotional compositions, most in Telugu and in praise of Lord Ram**. Thyagaraja and his contemporaries, Shyama Shastri and Muthuswami Dikshitar, are regarded as the Trinity of Carnatic music.

An annual festival, Thyagaraja Aradhana is held at Thiruvaiyaru every year on his anniversary on Pushya Bahula Panchami day, i.e. 5th day of the dark fortnight in the month Pushya, in January, to commemorate his significant contributions to music and devotion to divinity, Rama. Carnatic musicians from all over the world descend and pay homage to the saint.

169. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Bhakti movement provided an **impetus for the development of regional languages** such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc. Since various preachers spoke and wrote in the regional languages, it resulted in the growth of these languages.

Statement 2 is correct. As the caste system and lower position of women was condemned by the Bhakti saints, **the lower classes and women were raised to a position of greater importance.**

Statement 3 is correct. With the synthesis of Sufism and Bhakti tradition, unity among the two communities, Hindu and Muslim, was fostered. The **emergence of Urdu as a new language** is a best example of this interaction and synthesis.

170. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Gyaneswar (1275 A.D.) is the **first and foremost bhakti poet in Marathi**. In his teens (he died at the age of 21) he became famous for his poetic contribution to bhakti for Vithal (Vishnu).

Statement 2 is correct. Sankardev and Sri Chaitanya were contemporaries.

Srimanta Sankaradeva (1449-1568) was a saint-scholar, playwright, social-and religious reformer of Assam. He is credited with providing a thread of unity to Assam straddling two major kingdoms (Ahom and Koch Kingdoms), building on past literary activities to provide the bedrock of Assamese culture, and creating a religion that gave shape to a set of new values and social synthesis.

Sri Chaitanya (1486-1533), a great Bengali saint, helped Vaishnavism to turn into a religious and literary movement, made it a living faith and became a source of never-ending inspiration to a host of Bengali poets, including Jiva Goswami.

Statement 3 is correct. Sankardev (1449-1568), an Assamese devotional poet, used plays (Ankiya-Nat) and Kirtan (devotional songs) to propagate **Vaishnavism** and became a legend.

171. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Charvaka philosophy deals with the **materialistic** philosophy. It **does not** believe in any **spiritual values**. While the Nyaya school of thought is the constituent of matter and there are not one but many entities, **both material and spiritual**, as ultimate constituents of the universe.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Nyaya philosophy** is the one of the schools of Indian philosophy based on vedic philosophy which considers ancient Vedas as their source and scriptural authority. While the **Charvaka School** of philosophy denounced the authority of the Vedas in very bitter terms. Charvaka considers that the Vedic statements are tainted by the three faults of untruth, self-contradiction and tautology.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The **Nyaya School** of philosophy professes that there are four independent pramanas or sources of valid knowledge. These are; perception, inference, comparison, and verbal testimony or sabda. While the **Charvaka system** considers perception (pratyaksha) as the only means of valid knowledge.

172. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Pair 1 is correct. Shankaracharya's philosophical views on Upanishads came to be known as Advaita Vedanta. Advaita literally means non-dualism or belief in one reality. He expounded that ultimate reality is one, it being the Brahman. That is the **Brahman** is existent, unchanging, the highest truth and the ultimate knowledge.

Pair 2 is correct. The **Vaisheshika** philosophy is considered as the realistic and objective philosophy of universe. The reality according to this philosophy has many bases or categories which are substance, attribute, action, genus, distinct quality and inherence. Vaisheshika thinkers believe that all objects of the **universe** are composed of **five elements**—earth, water, air, fire and ether.

Pair 3 is correct. The **Samkhya** philosophy propounded by **Kapila**, holds that reality is constituted of two principles one female and the other male i.e. Prakriti, Purusha. It tries to establish some relationship between **Purusha** and **Prakriti** for explaining the creation of the universe

8.14. Jainism and Buddhism

173. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Nandavarta is one of the eight auspicious symbols of Svetambara sect under Jainism. **Nandavarta is an ashtamangala which is used for worship.** The symbol has four arms with compulsory nine corners/turns.

Statement 2 is correct. The **Jain flag** has **five colors** namely red, yellow, white, green and dark blue. These

five colors represent the Pancha-Parameshthi, the five-fold hierarchy of religious authorities under Jainism. All 24 tirthankaras are associated with one of the colours.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Sallekhana is a religious practice of voluntarily fasting to death by gradually reducing the intake of food and liquid. **Sallekhana can perform by both for Jain ascetics and householders.**

174. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Alara Kalama was a hermit and a **teacher** of ancient meditation. He was the specialist of Sramana philosophy. According to the Pāli Canon scriptures, he was the **first teacher of Gautama Buddha**. After Siddhartha Gautama became an ascetic, he went to Alara Kalama, who was a teacher that taught a kind of early meditation at Vessali.

Uddaka Rāmaputta was a sage and teacher of meditation identified by the Buddhist tradition as **teacher of Gautama Buddha**.

After his departure from his father's court, Gautama Buddha first went to Alara Kalama and after following his method, was recognized as having equalled his master. Gautama was eager to learn more, and chose to depart to search for another teacher rather than accept a position as co-leader of Kalama's community. He found Uddaka Ramaputta and accepted him as teacher.

175. Solution (b)

Exp) Option b is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Hinayana literally means lesser vehicle. It believes in the original teaching of Buddha or Doctrine of elders. **It does not believe in Idol worship.** Hinayana Buddhist consider Gautama Buddha as an ordinary human being who attained Nirvana and did not associate divinity with him.

Statement 2 is correct. Hinayana tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Hinayana **does not follow the bodhisattvas** concept of salvation rather it follows Theravada doctrine which emphasis the salvation of individual. **Mahayana worships the bodhisattvas.** In Mahayana, a Bodhisattva is reborn voluntarily in order to aid all living beings to become enlightened. Thus, the focus is not on self, but on helping attainment of Bodhisattva for other mortal beings.

176. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. First Buddhist council was held in the Sattapani cave at Rajgriha. It was the **second Buddhist council that was held in Vaishali.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. It was held soon after the Mahaparinirvana of the Buddha, in 483 BC under the patronage of King Ajatshatru.

Statement 3 is correct. It was presided over by a monk named Mahakasappa.

177. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Tantrism professed equality of all and encouraged free social interaction among all castes and unrestricted access to ritual worship for all, in blatant opposition to existing Brahmanical tradition. Thus, emphasizing upon egalitarianism.

Statement 2 is correct. Tantrism impacted all three popular religion of the times- Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism. Brahmanical religion had to open itself to those sections that were traditionally excluded- shudras and women as a result of emergence of tantrism. Mahayan Buddhism adopted several tantric practices. A new tradition called Vajrayana Buddhism emerged as direct influence of tantrism. Jainism developed a pantheon of Yakshas and Yakshinis as a direct impact of tantrism. Yapaniya sect of Jainism adopted several tantric rituals.

178. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Option a is incorrect. They are canonical texts of Jainism based on Mahavira's teachings. Gautama and other Gandhars (the chief disciples of Mahavira) are said to have compiled the original sacred scriptures (Purvas) which were divided into twelve Angas.

Option b is incorrect. Twelve Upangas are scriptures which provide further explanation of Angas.

Option c is correct. Purvas are a large body of Jain scriptures that was preached by all Tirthankaras (omniscient teachers) of Jainism encompassing the entire gamut of knowledge available in this universe. The fourteen purvas are the most ancient Jain scriptures. They are considered to be the considered original teachings of the Jinas.

Option d is incorrect. Prakirnas are scriptures which describe independent or miscellaneous subjects of the Jaina religion. They are ten in numbers. These ten Agams are not recognized by the Sthanakvasi and Terapanthi Jain.

179. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Zoroastrianism is a monotheistic religion which believes in one eternal God whose name is Ahura Mazda who is the epitome of just behaviour and goodness.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Angra Mainyu is a spirit of evil and bad behavior and keeps fighting with Ahura Mazda, who is the epitome of just behaviour and goodness. This is an eternal struggle and one day good will win over evil and that will be the last day.

Statement 3 is correct. Zend Avesta is the sacred text of the Zoroastrianism religion. It is written in Old Avestan and consists of 17 sacred songs (gathas) and the Athuna Vairyo (sacred chant), which was supposedly written by Zarathustra himself. The translations of these texts and compiled glossaries are called Zend.

180. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Sanamahism is a religion followed mainly by the Meitei people who generally belong to Manipur. Sanamahism involves shaman type worship of the ancestors, the God, the sky, the elements and the forest.

Statement 2 is correct. Ayyavazhi is considered to be a part of Hindu religion and followed in South India especially Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The religion is centered on the life and preachings of Ayya Vaikundar and the related holy texts are Akilathirattu Ammanai and Arul Nool.

Statement 3 is correct. Sarnaism is an indigenous religion of the tribal community (Munda, Ho, Bhumij, Santal, Baiga and Khuruk) of Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Chhattisgarh. The religion is centered on the worship of nature represented by trees (Sal Tree).

181. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Chandragupta Maurya supported and patronized Jainism. Later he himself became a Jaina ascetic and spent his last years in Karnataka. This greatly helped in widening the follower base of Jainism.

Statement 2 is correct. Around 4th century BCE, Jainism also spread to Kalinga and was greatly popularized by its king Kharavela.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Pushyamitra Sunga was an orthodox Hindu and persecuted Buddhists. He did not patronize Jainism or Buddhism.

182. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Parshvanatha was the 23rd Jain Tirthankars. He is one of the earliest Tirthankaras who are acknowledged as historical figures. The Jain sources place him between the 9th and 8th centuries BC whereas historians point out that he lived in the 8th or 7th century BC. Parshvanatha was born 273 years before Mahavira.

Statement 2 is correct. Texts of the two major Jain sects (Digambaras and Svetambaras) differ on the teachings of Parshvanatha and Mahavira, and this is a foundation of the dispute between the two sects. The Digambaras believe that there was no difference between the teachings of Parshvanatha and Mahavira. According to the Svetambaras, Mahavira expanded Parshvanatha's first four restraints with his ideas on ahimsa (non-violence) and added the fifth monastic vow (celibacy). Parshvanatha did not require celibacy, and allowed monks to wear simple outer garments.

183. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Both Buddhism and Jainism rejected the authority of Vedas, emphasized on renunciation and human effort as the means of obtaining salvation, and established a monastic order for both men and women.

Statement 2 is correct. Both Jainism and Buddhism believed in the superiority of the Kshatriya varna over all other varnas including Brahmanas.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Both Buddhism and Jainism were fundamentally atheistic. However, Jainism recognizes the existence of God, yet it refuses to give them importance in the universal scheme of themes and places the gods lower than Jina (the conqueror).

184. Solution (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Pair 1 is correctly matched. Anekantavada: Theory of plurality, i.e. it emphasizes that the ultimate truth and reality is complex, and has multiple-aspects. It refers to the simultaneous acceptance of multiple, diverse, even contradictory viewpoints.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Syadvada: Theory of conditioned predication, i.e. it emphasized that all judgments are conditional, holding good only in certain conditions, circumstances, or senses.

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Nayavada: Theory of partial standpoints or viewpoints. It emphasized the system of describing reality from different points of view.

Source: Indian art and culture by Nitin Singhania chapter 14 page 481 (pdf)

185. Solution (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Tripitaka was written in Pali. All the Buddhist canonical literature is in Pali which includes Tipitaka (threefold basket). The first basket, Vinaya Pitaka, contains the monastic rules of the Order of Buddhist monks. The second basket, Sutta Pitaka, is the collection of the speeches and dialogues of the Buddha. The third basket, the Abhidhamma Pitaka, elucidates the various topics dealing with ethics, psychology or theory of knowledge.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Buddhacharita was written in Sanskrit. It was written by Asvaghosha.

186. Solution (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Buddha mudra is the gesture performed by the hands of Buddha image. This gesture describes one of the most important moments in the Buddha's life.

Pair 1 is incorrectly matched: Uttarabodhi Mudra denotes the supreme enlightenment through connecting oneself with divine universal energy. It is performed with the help of both the hands, which are placed at the heart with the index fingers touching and pointing upwards and the remaining fingers intertwined. This mudra is known for charging one with energy. It symbolises perfection. Varada Mudra represents the

offering, welcome, charity, giving, compassion and sincerity.

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Vitarka mudra signifies teaching, discussion and intellectual argument. It is performed by joining the tips of the thumb and the index fingers together while keeping the other fingers straight, which is just like the Abhaya Mudra and Varada Mudra but in this mudra the thumbs touch the index fingers. **It signifies the discussion and transmission of the teachings of the Buddha.** The circle performed by the thumb and index figure maintains the constant flow of energy, as there is no beginning or end, only perfection.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: Vajra mudra denotes the fiery thunderbolt that symbolises the five elements- air, water, fire, earth, and metal. It is performed with the help of the right fist and left forefinger, which is placed by enclosing the erect forefinger of the left hand in the right fist with the tip of the right forefinger touching the tip of the left forefinger. **This mudra signifies the importance of knowledge or supreme wisdom. Knowledge is represented by the forefinger and the fist of the right hand protects it.**

187. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Subjectivism is a theory that limits knowledge to subjective experience.

Subjectivity in a philosophical context has to do with a **lack of objective reality.**

Anekantavada is the fundamental doctrine of Jainism emphasizes that the **ultimate truth and reality is complex** and has **multiple-aspects.** Hence, there exists **non-absolutism**, that means **no single, specific statement** can describe the **nature of existence** and the **absolute truth.**

Hence, the reality is perceived differently from different points of view, and that **no single point of view is completely true** (similar to the Western philosophical doctrine of Subjectivism).

Statement 2 is incorrect. Ajivika sect is based on the philosophy that the affairs of the entire universe were ordered by a **cosmic force called niyati** (Sanskrit: "rule" or "destiny") that determined all events, including an individual's fate. Ajivikas also believe that all **change was illusory and that everything was eternally immobile.**

188. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Sthanakvasi do not believe in idol-worship at all. As such they do **not have temples but only sthanakas**, that is, prayer halls, where they carry on their religious fasts, festivals, practices, prayers, discourses, etc.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Digambara Terapanthis worships the idols with ashta-dravya just like the Bishpanthis, but replaces flowers and fruits with dry substitutes.

Statement 3 is correct: Gaccha means a tree or going or travelling together. The Gacchas are minor divisions or groups (ganas) of monks or "mendicant lineages" within the Svetambara sect. They were formed mostly in the 11th-13th centuries, each founded by an ascetic teacher and practicing certain aspects of the doctrine. Whenever a **group of monks differed with their teacher on the issues of practicing the doctrine, it usually led to the formation of a gaccha.**

189. Solution: (d)

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Both Jains and Ajivika adherents followed a **strict regimen of asceticism** and extreme penance for the attainment of 'nirvana' or the highest spiritual state which includes practices such as extreme fasting, indifference to physical discomfort, and living exposed to the elements.

Statement 2 is incorrect The Ajivikas are exponents of a philosophy of **absolute determinism**, in which human actions and choices are unable to overcome the forces of fate. They believed in **theory of Fatalism.** While Vedic, Buddhist and Jaina philosophical systems do give some merit to free will but it **does not figure** prominently in them.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Both Jainism and Ajivika's rejected the authority of the **Vedas** and were **against** the sacrificial rituals of the Brahmanical religion and monistic theories of the **Upanishads.** Even, the Ajivikas introduced cosmic principles in place of natural personification of the Vedas and world-soul theory of the Upanishads.

190. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Worship of Yakshas coexisted with the priest-conducted sacrifices during the **Vedic period.** It was very popular **before** and **after** the advent of **Buddhism.**

Statement 2 is incorrect. Yakshas can be seen at a **number of temples in Thailand.** Six pairs of giant demon guardians are at all entrances to the Temple of the Emerald Buddha in Bangkok, Thailand. They are known as yaksha or in Thai are simply called yak (giant) and they are Buddhist gods that protect against evil spirits. The yaksha were placed there during the reign of Rama III (r. 1824-51 CE).

Statement 3 is correct. Yaksha worship was assimilated in both **Buddhism** and **Jainism.** Even they find special place in **Hinduism** where these are semi god nature-spirits living under the earth in the Himalayas, where they guard the wealth of the earth.

191. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct - It is one of the Jain festival held once in twelve years in the town of Shravanabelagola in Karnataka.

Statement 2 is incorrect – Ulambana is a Buddhist festival. This occasion is celebrated from the first to the fifteenth days of the eighth lunar month.

Statement 3 is incorrect – Cheti Chand is the occasion of Sindhi New Year and it is celebrated all around the world.

Statement 4 is correct - The annual festival of Jains is called Paryushana. It is celebrated for eight days in the month of Bhadrapada (August/September) by the Svetambara sect.

192. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Statement 1 is correct –Following his experiences in life, Buddha realised that the world is full of misery and every human being. there is suffering in human life, which is reflected in the form of sickness, pain and subsequent death. Even the circle of life and death is full of pain. Separation from one's beloved also brings pain to humans.

Statement 2 is incorrect- Buddha advises man to **destroy** the passions, desires and love for materialistic things that govern his life. The destruction of these passions, attachments, jealousy, sorrow, doubt and ego would lead to the end of sorrow and pain from the life of human beings. This will lead to the state of complete peace and nirvana. **He provides the eight fold path for one to liberate from the sorrows.**

Statement 3 is incorrect – It is the philosophy of Charvaka. According to Buddha, not pleasure but liberation or Nirvana should be the ultimate objective. This school argues that there is no other world after this one, hence death is the end of a human being and pleasure should be the ultimate objective of life. Hence, they propound the theory of 'eat, drink and make merry'.

193. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct - The Buddha through his different dialogues **criticized this idea of hierarchical social** order by pointing out that human species is one and different varnas or castes are not different species which would rule out inter-caste mobility. Women were also allowed to become monks in his sangha. The social ethics and steps by the Buddhist thoughts hence promoted the egalitarian nature in the society.

Statement 2 is incorrect - When Buddhism held that human species is one and that in a sense all humans are equal, it was not advocating an order based on economic equality to be measured quantitatively. Buddhist economic approach was not egalitarian in the strict sense of the term like communism.

194. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct

Option a is correct: The followers of **Vajrayana Buddhism** incorporates a magical and mystical dimension. It

believes in **Tantras, Mantras and Yantras** superiority as being a faster vehicle to liberation containing many skillful methods of tantric ritual.

Option b is incorrect: It is **not Vajrayana but rather Hinayana that does not believe in Idol worship** and tries to attain individual salvation through self-discipline and meditation. The goal of the Hinayana practitioner is that of ending attachment to self and, thereby, becoming an Arhat, who undergoes no further rebirth.

Option c is incorrect: Scriptures of **Vajrayana** were largely written in **Sanskrit**. Scriptures of **Hinayana Buddhism** were written in **Pali**.

Option d is incorrect: **Theravada** is major form of Buddhism that is prevalent in **Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, and Laos** whereas followers of **Vajrayana** are mostly spread in **Tibet, Nepal, Mongolia and some parts of Bihar and Bengal** in India. **Theravada** is considered a **sub-sect of Hinayana** and **not Vajrayana**.

195. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

In **Theravada Buddhism**, 'Buddha' refers to one who has become **enlightened** through their **own efforts and insight**.

Dipankara Buddha is generally regarded as the **Buddha of the Past**. It is believed that he lived on Earth one hundred thousand years ago. According to some Buddhist traditions, Dipankara Buddha reached enlightenment aeons earlier than Gautama Buddha.

196. Solution: (a)

Exp) Option a is correct.

The 6th century B.C period was characterized by the **paribbajakas or samanas** who had renounced their household status. They **wandered** above from place to place with the **object of meeting and having discussions** with others like them. It is through this ceaseless movement that they propagated their ideals and built up their followings.

According to the Buddhists, a paribrajaka means a **wandering religious mendicant**. The Pali-Buddhist literature speaks of two classes of paribbraakas or paribbajakas (1) Brahmana paribbajaka and (2) Annatitthiya paribbajaka.

197. Solution: (c)

Exp) Option c is correct

Option a is incorrect – It is the philosophy of Lokayata School of Charvaka. Although they believed in the existence of soul like Jainism, they believed **existence of soul in material form** whereas jainism propounds formless soul.

Option b is incorrect – This is related to Buddhism. Unlike Jainism, Buddhism rejects the concept of soul. This is the defining premise of Buddhism and one of the main things that differentiates it from other religions. In

ancient Hinduism, the soul was called the atman and the basic Buddhist view was described as anatman—no soul.

Option c is correct - The Jain perspective considers that the world is made up of two kinds of reality, living and non-living. Every living being has a spirit or a soul (**jiva**). **S/he is a jiva, or a living conscious substance called the soul. This soul is inherently perfect.** It has infinite potentiality within. Infinite knowledge, infinite faith,

infinite power and infinite bliss, all can be obtained by the soul.

Option d is incorrect - It is the philosophy of Samkhya School. This is the oldest school of philosophy and was founded by Kapil Muni who is supposed to have written the Samkhya Sutra. **This school believed in dualism or dvaitavada, i.e. the soul and the matter are separate entities.**

