

CUET PG Ancient Indian History Culture And Arch 21st March 2024 Shift 3

Time Allowed :1 Hour 45 Minutes	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper comprises **75 questions**. All questions are compulsory.
2. Each question carries **04 (four) marks**.
3. For each correct response, the candidate will get **04 (four) marks**.
4. For each incorrect response, **01 (one) mark** will be deducted from the total score.
5. **Un-answered/un-attempted responses** will be given **no marks**.
6. To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose **one option as the correct option**.
7. However, after the process of **Challenges of the Answer Key**, in case there are multiple correct options or a change in the key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the **revised Final Answer Key** will be awarded marks.
8. In case a question is **dropped due to some technical error**, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of whether they have attempted it or not.

1. The 18th and 19th centuries were dominated by the writings of European scholars, usually referred to as the Orientalists or Indologists, although they often described themselves as:

- (A) Archaeologists
- (B) Antiquarians
- (C) Epigraphists
- (D) Annalists

Correct Answer: (B) Antiquarians

Solution: In the 18th and 19th centuries, Orientalists and Indologists identified themselves as antiquarians, dedicating their efforts to the exploration of ancient history. These scholars focused on the examination of historical artifacts, manuscripts, and inscriptions to uncover invaluable insights into past civilizations.

Their thorough documentation of these findings played a crucial role in advancing our understanding of ancient cultures and laid the foundation for modern historical studies. Their work significantly contributed to the preservation and dissemination of knowledge about ancient societies.

Quick Tip

Antiquarians played a vital role in preserving and documenting historical artifacts and manuscripts, ensuring that future generations have access to the cultural heritage of the past.

2. The term 'classical Sanskrit' refers to the language. Its rules were codified by:

- (A) Panini
- (B) Sage Vashishth
- (C) Ashvaghosha
- (D) Bhasa

Correct Answer: (A) Panini

Solution: Classical Sanskrit refers to the refined and standardized form of the Sanskrit language, which was formalized by the ancient grammarian Panini in his monumental work, the *Ashtadhyayi*. This text consists of nearly 4,000 meticulously crafted grammatical sutras, which systematically outline the rules of syntax, morphology, and phonetics, serving as the foundational framework for the language. Panini's work was groundbreaking, providing a clear structure that ensured uniformity in Sanskrit usage across various domains such as literature, science, and philosophy. His rules not only standardized the language but also facilitated its consistent application in these intellectual fields. Panini's influence was so profound that his grammar remains a cornerstone of linguistic study, not only in ancient times but also in modern linguistic theories.

Quick Tip

Panini's Ashtadhyayi is considered one of the earliest and most influential works in formal grammar. It laid the groundwork for modern linguistic studies and continues to shape the way languages are analyzed today.

3. Which one of the following is not authored by Bhasa?

- (A) Pancharatra
- (B) Dutavakya
- (C) Saundarananda
- (D) Svapna-Vasavadatta

Correct Answer: (C) Saundarananda

Solution: Bhasa, a renowned Sanskrit playwright, is celebrated for his contributions to classical Indian theatre. His notable works include Pancharatra, Dutavakya, and Svapna-Vasavadatta, which exemplify his skill in dramatizing mythological themes. However, it is important to distinguish that Saundarananda was not authored by Bhasa, but by Ashvagosa, a Buddhist philosopher and poet. Saundarananda tells the story of Nanda, a relative of the Buddha, and focuses on his spiritual journey, highlighting themes of renunciation and transformation. The text presents Nanda's evolution from a life of indulgence to one of

spiritual enlightenment under the guidance of the Buddha, marking an essential work in Buddhist literature.

Quick Tip

By understanding the contributions of key authors, one can better differentiate between literary works, such as Bhasa's plays, and philosophical texts like Ashvagosa's Saundarananda, which conveys deeper spiritual teachings.

4. The Jaina Puranas are hagiographies of the Jaina saints known as tirthankaras. The Shvetambaras call them:

- (A) Charitas
- (B) Angas
- (C) Vrittis
- (D) Pattavalis

Correct Answer: (A) Charitas

Solution: The Jaina Puranas are important religious texts that document the lives and teachings of the tirthankaras, the spiritual leaders of Jainism. Within the Shvetambara sect, these hagiographies are known as Charitas. The Charitas focus on the lives, deeds, teachings, and virtues of the tirthankaras, offering detailed accounts that inspire religious devotion and serve as models for emulation by followers. These texts not only highlight the moral and ethical practices of the tirthankaras but also emphasize their role in spreading the Jain philosophy, which promotes non-violence, truth, and self-discipline.

Quick Tip

Jain literature, including Charitas, offers insights into the community's religious values, ethical practices, and philosophical teachings, shaping the moral framework for Jain followers.

5. The Jatakas (stories of the previous births of the Buddha) are one of the 15 books of:

- (A) The Digha Nikaya
- (B) The Samyutta Nikaya
- (C) The Anguttara Nikaya
- (D) The Khuddaka Nikaya

Correct Answer: (D) The Khuddaka Nikaya

Solution: The Jatakas are a compilation of stories that narrate the previous lives of the Buddha, highlighting his path towards enlightenment. These stories are a part of the Khuddaka Nikaya, which is a collection of various texts within the Sutta Pitaka of the Pali Canon. Each Jataka tale illustrates the Buddha's experiences in his many rebirths, emphasizing the moral lessons he learned and the virtues he cultivated. These teachings promote self-improvement, compassion, and wisdom, as the Buddha's journey toward enlightenment unfolds through numerous lifetimes, demonstrating the importance of karma and personal growth.

Quick Tip

The Jatakas provide valuable moral lessons and offer deep insights into Buddhist concepts such as karma, rebirth, and the gradual development of virtuous qualities over successive lifetimes.

6. Within the Vedic corpus as a whole, which of the following are considered the oldest?

- (A) Books 1–9 of the Rig Veda Samhita
- (B) Books 2–7 of the Rig Veda Samhita
- (C) Books 1–6 of the Rig Veda Samhita
- (D) Book 10 of the Rig Veda Samhita

Correct Answer: (B) Books 2–7 of the Rig Veda Samhita

Solution: Books 2 to 7 of the Rig Veda Samhita are often referred to as the "family books" and hold a special place within the Vedic literature as the oldest sections of the Vedas. These books are arranged according to the priestly families that composed them, and they feature the most archaic language and reflect early cultural practices. They are crucial for understanding the origins of Vedic civilization, as they provide valuable insights into the early Indo-Aryan society, its religious rituals, social structure, and worldview. These texts lay the foundation for the spiritual and philosophical development in the subsequent Vedic periods.

Quick Tip

The Rig Veda is the oldest of the four Vedas, and its "family books" (2–7) are essential for gaining a deeper understanding of the ancient Indo-Aryan society, its customs, and its religious practices.

7. The first palaeolithic tool discovered by Robert Bruce Foote at Pallavaram near Madras was:

- (A) Cleaver
- (B) Pebble tool
- (C) Chopper
- (D) Handaxe

Correct Answer: (D) Handaxe

Solution: Robert Bruce Foote, often referred to as the "Father of Indian Prehistory," made a landmark discovery in 1863 when he found the first palaeolithic tool, a handaxe, at Pallavaram near Madras. This discovery is considered the starting point of systematic prehistoric studies in India. The handaxe, a characteristic tool from the Lower Paleolithic period, was primarily used by early humans for tasks such as chopping and cutting. Foote's discovery provided crucial evidence of early human activity in India, establishing a link between the region's prehistory and global trends in human evolution. It also marked a significant step forward in understanding the technological advancements of prehistoric societies.

Quick Tip

The discovery of the handaxe in India not only shed light on the prehistoric past of the region but also connected India's history to broader patterns in the evolution of early human tools and culture.

8. Which of the following ages or eras form the Cenozoic or the age of the mammals?

- (A) Palaeozoic and Mesozoic
- (B) Mesozoic only
- (C) Tertiary only
- (D) Tertiary and Quaternary

Correct Answer: (D) Tertiary and Quaternary

Solution: The Cenozoic era, often referred to as the "age of mammals," spans the Tertiary and Quaternary periods, which are significant in the history of life on Earth. During the Tertiary period, mammals began to diversify and dominate ecosystems, filling various ecological niches and establishing complex food webs. The climate also began to shift, leading to the development of modern ecosystems. In the Quaternary period, the evolution of humans and the formation of their environments took center stage, marking a critical phase in the development of human societies. This era signifies the rise of mammals to dominance, followed by the eventual emergence of humans and their civilizations.

Quick Tip

The Cenozoic era showcases the evolutionary success of mammals, culminating in the appearance of humans and the establishment of their distinctive environments and cultures.

9. The three-age system – the idea that there was an age of stone tools, followed by one dominated by those of bronze and then of iron – was put forward by:

- (A) P.F. Suhm and Christian Thomsen
- (B) John Lubbock and Jacob Worsaae
- (C) John Marshall and Alexander Cunningham
- (D) Edouard Lartet and Jacob Worsaae

Correct Answer: (A) P.F. Suhm and Christian Thomsen

Solution: Christian Thomsen and P.F. Suhm introduced the three-age system as a way to classify prehistoric tools and artifacts into three distinct periods: the Stone Age, the Bronze Age, and the Iron Age. This framework provided a chronological structure for understanding the evolution of human technology and material culture over time. By categorizing tools and artifacts based on the materials used, the system allowed archaeologists to track technological progress and better understand the development of early human societies. The three-age system has since become a fundamental principle in archaeological studies, offering a clear timeline for the technological advancements of ancient civilizations.

Quick Tip

The three-age system remains essential for dating archaeological findings and understanding the technological progression of ancient human societies.

10. Arrange the following in correct chronological sequence:

- (A) Discovery of the monsoon
- (B) Final composition of the Sangam literature
- (C) The beginning of the megalithic culture
- (D) The Cholas re-emerge as an important power

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) (A), (B), (D), (C)
- (B) (C), (B), (A), (D)
- (C) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (D) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (A), (B), (D)

Solution: The correct chronological sequence is as follows:

- (C) The beginning of the megalithic culture
- (A) Discovery of the monsoon
- (B) Final composition of the Sangam literature
- (D) The Cholas re-emerge as an important power

This sequence represents the progression of key cultural and political events in South Indian history. It begins with the early burial practices associated with the megalithic culture, followed by the discovery and understanding of the monsoon, which influenced agricultural practices. The final composition of the Sangam literature marks a significant literary achievement, which set the foundation for the cultural and intellectual legacy of the region. Lastly, the resurgence of the Chola dynasty as a dominant political power highlights a critical phase in South Indian history.

Quick Tip

Understanding chronological sequences helps in linking cultural, technological, and political changes in history, providing a clearer view of the evolution of societies.

11. Arrange the following in correct chronological sequence:

- (A) Mature Harappan culture
- (B) Use of rice in Lothal
- (C) Earliest agricultural settlements in Baluchistan
- (D) Pre-Harappan settlements in Cholistan (Pakistan)

- (A) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (B) (C), (D), (A), (B)

- (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)
(D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (B) (C), (D), (A), (B)

Solution: The correct chronological sequence is:

(C) Earliest agricultural settlements in Baluchistan

(D) Pre-Harappan settlements in Cholistan (Pakistan)

(A) Mature Harappan culture

(B) Use of rice in Lothal. This sequence reflects the gradual development of agricultural and urban settlements, beginning in Baluchistan, spreading to Cholistan, and culminating in the Harappan culture's maturity and agricultural practices like rice cultivation in Lothal.

Quick Tip

Understanding the sequence of cultural and agricultural developments helps in tracing the evolution of ancient civilizations.

12. Arrange the following Pandya rulers of Madurai in correct chronological sequence:

- (A) Rajasimha I
(B) Arikesari
(C) Kadungon
(D) Ranadhira

- (A) (C), (B), (A), (D)
(B) (A), (B), (D), (C)
(C) (B), (C), (D), (A)
(D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Correct Answer: (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological order of the Pandya rulers of Madurai is as follows:

- (A) Kadungon (C)
(B) Arikesari (B)
(C) Ranadhira (D)
(D) Rajasimha I (A)

This sequence reflects the established historical timeline of the reigns of these rulers. Kadungon was one of the earliest of the Pandya rulers, followed by Arikesari, Ranadhira, and finally Rajasimha I, whose reign is considered significant in the later stages of the dynasty. This order is consistent with the records of their respective periods of rule and key historical events.

Quick Tip

When arranging rulers chronologically, it is essential to cross-check historical timelines and major reign events to ensure an accurate representation of their rule.

13. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) The British succeeded in transferring many of Indian coins to private and public collections in Britain.
- (B) The earliest coins contain a few symbols.
- (C) The Indo-Greek coins were found around Afghanistan.
- (D) The post-Gupta coins depict decline of trade and commerce.

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (C) (B), (C), (D), (A)
- (D) (D), (A), (B), (C)

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (C), (D), (A)

Solution: The correct chronological sequence of coinage history is as follows:

- (B) The earliest coins
- (C) Indo-Greek coins
- (D) Post-Gupta coins
- (A) British transfer of coins

This sequence outlines the evolution of coinage in India. It begins with the introduction of symbolic coins, which marked the early stages of coinage. This is followed by the influence of Indo-Greek coins, which brought in new designs and materials. The post-Gupta period saw a decline in the quality and usage of coins, reflecting a change in the political and economic landscape. Finally, the British acquisition of coinage marked a significant shift, with the British introducing new forms of currency to control the Indian economy.

Quick Tip

A chronological understanding of numismatics offers valuable insights into the economic and cultural transitions that occurred throughout Indian history, highlighting shifts in trade, power, and governance.

14. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Accession of Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Hathigumpha inscription
- (C) The Gupta inscription from Allahabad
- (D) Mushika Vamsha by Atula

- (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (B) (B), (A), (C), (D)

- (C) (B), (C), (D), (A)
(D) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution: The correct chronological order of the given events is as follows:

- (A) Accession of Chandragupta Maurya
(B) Hathigumpha inscription
(C) The Gupta inscription from Allahabad
(D) Mushika Vamsha by Atula

This sequence represents a significant progression of historical and cultural milestones. It begins with the accession of Chandragupta Maurya, which marks the foundation of the Maurya Empire. The Hathigumpha inscription, dated to the reign of King Kharavela of Kalinga, follows, reflecting regional history during the post-Mauryan period. The Gupta inscription from Allahabad is an important record from the Gupta period, highlighting the accomplishments of the empire. Lastly, the Mushika Vamsha by Atula marks a later literary work that highlights the cultural developments in the post-Gupta era.

Quick Tip

For chronological questions, it is essential to understand the historical context of each event and arrange them based on the timelines of their occurrence.

15. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Vikramorvasi	(I) Bharavi
(B) Kavyalankara	(II) Kalidasa
(C) Kiratarjuniya	(III) Dandin
(D) Kavyadarsha	(IV) Bhamaha

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
(D) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Solution: This question assesses knowledge of classical Sanskrit literature and its authors. The works listed in List-I are iconic contributions to Indian literary heritage, while List-II contains the corresponding authors. To determine the correct answer, you need to associate each work with the style and period of its respective author:

Vikramorvasi is a Sanskrit play authored by Kalidasa, renowned for his poetic elegance and dramatization of historical and mythological themes.

Kavyalankara is a treatise on poetics written by Bhamaha, marking one of the earliest systematic expositions of Sanskrit literary theory.

Kiratarjuniya, an epic poem, is authored by Bharavi and known for its complex style and profound philosophical depth.

Kavyadarsha, another seminal text on poetics, is attributed to Dandin and focuses on literary aesthetics and rules of composition.

Recognizing the contributions of these literary figures provides a deeper understanding of India's rich cultural and intellectual history.

Quick Tip

When tackling matching questions, focus on the unique styles, themes, and historical periods associated with each author to make accurate associations.

16. What are true about Mesolithic rock paintings in India?

- (A) The first rock paintings in India were discovered by A.C.L. Carlleyle.
- (B) The Bhimbetka paintings have not been studied by V.S. Wakankar.
- (C) At most Mesolithic rock art sites, animals dominate the scenes.
- (D) No snakes are depicted in Indian Mesolithic rock paintings.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (C), and (D) only

Solution: The discovery of the first rock paintings in India is credited to A.C.L. Carlleyle, who laid the foundation for the study of prehistoric art in the country. One of the most significant sites for rock art is Bhimbetka, which was extensively studied by V.S. Wakankar. Bhimbetka is now a UNESCO World Heritage Site and is renowned for its rich collection of Mesolithic art, offering a glimpse into the artistic practices of early human societies. The majority of Mesolithic rock art, including the paintings found at Bhimbetka, predominantly features animals, reflecting the close relationship between early humans and the fauna around them. Interestingly, snakes are notably absent in the imagery, a fact that stands out in the study of prehistoric art.

Quick Tip

Focus on the unique themes, such as animal imagery, and the historical studies of Mesolithic art to answer questions related to rock paintings and their cultural significance.

17. The later Vedic texts and the PGW Culture relate to the mid Ganga valley, whereas the Rigveda primarily pertains to:

- (A) The Saraswati
- (B) The Hakra

- (C) The Ravi
- (D) The Indus

Correct Answer: (D) The Indus

Solution: The Rigveda primarily refers to the Indus River and its associated regions, reflecting the cultural and geographical context of the early Vedic society. While it also mentions the Saraswati River and several other rivers, the focus of the Rigvedic texts is predominantly on the northwestern part of the Indian subcontinent. This region, which includes areas around the Indus Valley, plays a significant role in the Vedic hymns, serving as the backdrop for the early religious and cultural development of the Vedic people.

Quick Tip

By identifying geographical references in ancient texts like the Rigveda, one can gain deeper insights into the cultural, historical, and environmental settings of early civilizations.

18. The guardians of the sacrificial horse in the Ashvamedha were drawn from the:

- (A) Ratnins
- (B) Vispatis
- (C) Relatives of Mahisi
- (D) Graminis

Correct Answer: (A) Ratnins

Solution: The Ratnins, also known as "jewel-bearers," were significant officials or dignitaries in Vedic rituals.

They held an important role in the Ashvamedha, a grand sacrificial ritual that symbolized imperial sovereignty. During this ritual, the Ratnins were responsible for protecting and guiding the sacrificial horse, ensuring that the ceremony was conducted according to Vedic traditions.

Their role was integral to the ritual's success and was symbolic of the power and authority of the ruler conducting the sacrifice.

Quick Tip

Understanding the roles of officials like the Ratnins in Vedic rituals helps provide insights into the structure and significance of ancient Indian ceremonies.

19. In the south around the sixth century AD, the non-Brahman villages were called:

- (A) Ur
- (B) Vellanvaki
- (C) Karalar
- (D) Brahmadeya

Correct Answer: (B) Vellanvaki

Solution: Non-Brahman villages in southern India were referred to as Vellanvaki. These villages were predominantly inhabited by agriculturists and other non-Brahman communities, who were engaged in farming and various other occupations. The term Vellanvaki serves to distinguish these settlements from Brahmadeya villages, which were tax-free settlements granted to Brahmins for their religious and social services. The distinction between Vellanvaki and Brahmadeya reflects the different social and economic roles played by these communities within the larger structure of ancient Indian society.

Quick Tip

Focusing on the terminology related to ancient village structures helps in distinguishing between different community types, offering a clearer understanding of social and economic dynamics.

20. Who was the chief deity of ancient Tamils?

- (A) Murugan
- (B) Indra
- (C) Shiva
- (D) Vishnu

Correct Answer: (A) Murugan

Solution: Murugan was the principal deity worshipped by the ancient Tamils, revered for his associations with valor, youth, and martial prowess. Often depicted as a warrior god, Murugan holds a special place in Tamil culture and tradition, symbolizing strength, courage, and the protection of the people. Even today, Murugan remains a prominent figure in Tamil Nadu, with many temples dedicated to him and numerous festivals held in his honor. His worship is deeply embedded in the cultural and religious practices of Tamil society.

Quick Tip

Understanding regional deities like Murugan provides valuable insight into the cultural and religious practices of specific communities, highlighting their values and traditions.

21. Important aspects of Harappan trade were:

- (A) Two-wheeled carts were an important mode of transport.
- (B) Several routes of trade and commerce connected the various parts of the Harappan culture zone.
- (C) The Khetri deposits of Rajasthan were not an important source of copper.
- (D) The use of horses seems to have been very minimal.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only

(D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: Harappan trade relied on two-wheeled carts for inland transport and a network of trade routes connecting key settlements. The Khetri mines in Rajasthan were significant sources of copper, contrary to (C). Horses played a minimal role in Harappan society, as evidenced by archaeological records.

Quick Tip

Focus on economic and transport systems when studying Harappan culture.

- 22. (A) Gupta kings assumed imperial titles such as Maharajadhiraja.
(B) They also connected themselves with the gods through epithets such as Parama-daivata (the foremost worshipper of the gods).
(C) The Allahabad Prashasti describes Samudragupta as a common man.
(D) Some historians suggested that the Gupta kings claimed divine status.**

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
(B) (A), (B), and (C) only
(C) (B), (C), and (D) only
(D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: The Gupta kings adopted grand titles like Maharajadhiraja and connected themselves to divinity through epithets such as Parama-daivata. The Allahabad Prashasti by Harisena, however, portrays Samudragupta as an exceptional ruler rather than a common man.

Quick Tip

Understand inscriptions and titles to analyze the political and religious ideologies of ancient dynasties.

- 23. Identify the correct statements:
(A) In 1921, D.R. Sahani excavated Harappa.
(B) In 1921, Marshall excavated Mohenjodaro.
(C) In 1931, Marshall excavated Mohenjodaro.
(D) In 1940, Vats excavated Harappa.**

- (A) (A), (B), and (C) only
(B) (B), (C), and (D) only
(C) (A), (C), and (D) only
(D) (A), (B), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (A), (C), and (D) only

Solution: D.R. Sahani excavated Harappa in 1921, marking the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization. Marshall, involved in Mohenjodaro excavations, worked in 193(A) Vats excavated further at Harappa in 1940.

Quick Tip

Focus on key archaeologists and their contributions to identifying major sites in ancient history.

24. Identify the correctly paired structures and their locations:

- (A) Ajivika Hall, Nagarjuni hills (Bihar).
- (B) Ajivika Hall, Nagarjuni hill (Maharashtra).
- (C) Karle Caves, Western Ghats.
- (D) Rani Gumpha, Odisha.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (C), and (D) only.
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only.
- (D) (A), (B), and (C) only.

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (C), and (D) only.

Solution: The correct pairings are:

- (A) Ajivika Hall, Nagarjuni hills (Bihar).
- (C) Karle Caves, Western Ghats.
- (D) Rani Gumpha, Odisha.

(B) is incorrect because the Nagarjuni hills are not located in Maharashtra.

Thus, the correct answer is (A), (C), and (D) only.

Quick Tip

To correctly answer questions about historical sites, review their geographical and historical significance.

25. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) The Pandya Kingdom	(I) Y. Subbarayalu
(B) Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India	(II) T.V. Mahalingam
(C) South Indian Polity	(III) Burton Stein
(D) Political Geography of the Chola Country	(IV) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
 (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Solution: The correct matching is:

- (A) The Pandya Kingdom - (IV) K.A. Nilakanta Sastri
- (B) Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India - (III) Burton Stein
- (C) South Indian Polity - (II) T.V. Mahalingam
- (D) Political Geography of the Chola Country - (I) Y. Subbarayalu

Thus, the correct answer is Option (D)

Quick Tip

When matching historical topics with authors, focus on their key works and contributions to Indian history.

26. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Katamai	(I) Compulsory labour services
(B) Kutimai	(II) Department of revenue
(C) Vetti	(III) Land revenue
(D) Puravubarit-tinaik-kalam	(IV) Occupancy dues

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
 (C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct matching is:

- (A) Katamai - (III) Land revenue
- (B) Kutimai - (IV) Occupancy dues
- (C) Vetti - (I) Compulsory labour services
- (D) Puravubarit-tinaik-kalam - (II) Department of revenue

Thus, the correct answer is Option (B)

Quick Tip

For matching historical terms with their meanings, focus on their administrative or societal contexts.

27. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Lion capital	(I) Sanchi
(B) Elephant capital	(II) Vaishali
(C) Quadruple lions capital	(III) Rampurva
(D) Bull capital	(IV) Sankissa

- (A) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
(C) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
(D) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Solution: This question involves identifying Mauryan art and architecture by associating capitals with their locations. These capitals are significant symbols of Mauryan craftsmanship and reflect the cultural and artistic zenith of the period.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with Mauryan-era art and its symbolic significance to answer questions about historical landmarks.

28. The Allahabad Parshasti is in mixed prose and verse. This style is known as:

- (A) Champu kavya
(B) Madhurya
(C) Dialects
(D) Gadya (prose) and Padya (verse) style

Correct Answer: (A) Champu kavya

Solution: The Allahabad Prashasti, composed by Harisena, employs the Champu kavya style, which combines prose and poetry. This style was commonly used in classical Sanskrit literature to enhance the aesthetic and rhythmic quality of inscriptions.

Quick Tip

Study literary styles like Champu kavya to understand how historical inscriptions convey both form and content.

29. Which of the following texts reflects the transmission of Hellenistic astronomical ideas into India?

- (A) Sankhyakarika
(B) Yogasutra
(C) Yavanajataka

(D) Vishnudharmottara Purana

Correct Answer: (C) Yavanajataka

Solution: The Yavanajataka is a Sanskrit text that integrates Hellenistic astronomical and astrological ideas into Indian tradition. It serves as an example of cultural exchange between Greece and India during the early centuries CE.

Quick Tip

Focus on texts like the Yavanajataka to understand the transmission of scientific knowledge between civilizations.

30. The roots of Indian mathematics can be traced to:

- (A) Shulvasutras
- (B) Aryabhatiya
- (C) Khandakhadyaka
- (D) Brihatasamhita

Correct Answer: (A) Shulvasutras

Solution: The Shulvasutras are ancient texts that focus on geometric principles related to altar construction. They contain early references to concepts like the Pythagorean theorem and proportionality, laying the foundation for Indian mathematics.

Quick Tip

Study foundational texts like the Shulvasutras to trace the origins of mathematical thought in ancient India.

31. According to Arthashastra, how many superintendents (adhyakshas) were appointed by the state?

- (A) 11
- (B) 9
- (C) 27
- (D) 37

Correct Answer: (C) 27

Solution: The Arthashastra, an ancient Indian treatise on statecraft, economic policy, and military strategy by Kautilya (Chanakya), mentions the appointment of 27 superintendents (adhyakshas) to oversee various departments of the state, such as trade, agriculture, and taxation. These officials ensured the smooth functioning of the administration.

Quick Tip

For questions on Arthashastra, focus on its administrative structure and economic strategies outlined by Chanakya.

32. Identify correct statements with reference to Sanauli Cemetery:

- (A) M. S. Vats excavated Sanauli.
- (B) Sanauli is located at Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh.
- (C) The discoveries at Sanauli are tentatively dated c. 2200–1800 BCE.
- (D) The goods of the cemetery comprise copper objects, gold ornaments, glass, etc.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), and (C) only

Correct Answer: (B) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution: Sanauli, located in Baghpat, Uttar Pradesh, was excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India and is dated to 2200–1800 BCE. The cemetery revealed burial goods, including copper objects, pottery, and other artifacts, indicating a sophisticated material culture.

Quick Tip

Focus on recent archaeological findings for their historical and cultural implications.

33. Identify correct statements regarding Rajtarangini:

- (A) Kalhan has mentioned about three women rulers in Rajtarangini.
- (B) Didda was a ruler of the Yashaskara dynasty.
- (C) Didda was a ruler of the Gonanda dynasty.
- (D) Naravahana aided queen Didda in her rise to power.

- (A) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: Kalhana's Rajtarangini records three women rulers, including Didda, who ruled the Yashaskara dynasty in Kashmir. Naravahana played a role in her rise to power. Didda was a prominent ruler known for her administrative acumen.

Quick Tip

Study dynastic histories like Rajtarangini to understand the contributions of women rulers in ancient India.

34. Identify the correct statements regarding the Iron Pillar, Mehrauli:

- (A) The pillar has a Sanskrit inscription.
- (B) The pillar is made of pure wrought iron.
- (C) It is surmounted by an inverted lotus emblem.
- (D) The pillar is 7.85 meters tall.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), (C), and (D)

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (B), and (C) only

Solution: The Iron Pillar at Mehrauli is a marvel of metallurgy, made of wrought iron with minimal corrosion. It bears a Sanskrit inscription and is surmounted by an inverted lotus emblem. Its durability has fascinated metallurgists worldwide.

Quick Tip

Focus on unique metallurgical achievements like the Iron Pillar to understand ancient Indian advancements in science and technology.

35. Identify correct statements regarding Ajanta Caves:

- (A) Ajanta Caves are located in the Sahyadri Hills.
- (B) 23 caves belong to the Vakataka Period.
- (C) There are no chaityas at Ajanta.
- (D) The Ajanta caves are situated near the Waghora River.

- (A) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (D) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: Ajanta Caves are located in the Sahyadri Hills and near the Waghora River. They are renowned for their paintings and architecture, including 23 caves from the Vakataka Period. Contrary to the statement, Ajanta does have chaityas.

Quick Tip

Focus on distinguishing features of major historical sites like Ajanta for architectural and artistic details.

36. By the middle of the tenth century, the landed magnates emerged in the Kaveri delta and outside in a big way. Which one of the following was NOT a title borne by them?

- (A) Udaiyan
- (B) Velam
- (C) Ajnapati
- (D) Araiyan

Correct Answer: (C) Ajnapati

Solution: Ajnapati is not recorded as a title of landed magnates in the Kaveri delta. Titles like Udaiyan, Velam, and Araiyan indicate the feudal structure that emerged in medieval South India.

Quick Tip

Study the evolution of landholding patterns to understand regional administrative terminologies.

37. In how many caves at Ajanta do paintings survive today?

- (A) 9
- (B) 26
- (C) 17
- (D) 6

Correct Answer: (D) 6

Solution: Paintings have survived in 6 caves at Ajanta. These caves depict themes of Buddhist philosophy, Jataka tales, and royal life, highlighting the artistic and spiritual excellence of ancient India.

Quick Tip

Study the specific caves at Ajanta to understand the diversity of themes and artistry that have withstood the test of time.

38. During the age of Buddha, which of the following was a non-monarchical mahajana-pada?

- (A) Kosala
- (B) Vatsa
- (C) Avanti
- (D) Vrijis or Vajji

Correct Answer: (D) Vrijis or Vajji

Solution: The Vrijis or Vajji were a confederacy of clans and a non-monarchical mahajana-pada during Buddha's time. They followed a republican system of governance and were headquartered in Vaishali.

Quick Tip

Distinguish between monarchical and non-monarchical mahajanapadas to understand ancient political systems.

39. Excavations at Atranjikhhera (Etah district, U.P.) have been carried out on the banks of which river?

- (A) The Ganga
- (B) Yamuna
- (C) Kali
- (D) Chambal

Correct Answer: (C) Kali

Solution: Atranjikhhera, a site of Painted Grey Ware culture, is located on the banks of the Kali River. It provides crucial insights into the transition from the Chalcolithic to the Iron Age in northern India.

Quick Tip

Associate archaeological sites with their geographical locations to answer questions accurately.

40. According to which Jaina book, Bimbisara visited Mahavira along with a retinue of wives, relatives, and servants and became a devoted follower?

- (A) Uttaradhyayana Sutra
- (B) Bhagavati Sutra
- (C) Parishishtaparvan
- (D) Harivansha Purana

Correct Answer: (A) Uttaradhyayana Sutra

Solution: The Uttaradhyayana Sutra records King Bimbisara's visit to Mahavira, highlighting his journey to becoming a devoted follower. This scripture is crucial in Jain literature for detailing Mahavira's teachings and discipleship.

Quick Tip

Study key Jain texts to understand the interactions between historical figures and religious leaders.

41. According to the Ahraura version of Ashoka's minor rock edict, how many years had elapsed between the death of the Buddha and the issuing of the edict?

- (A) 218 years
- (B) 256 years
- (C) 100 years
- (D) 368 years

Correct Answer: (B) 256 years

Solution: The Ahraura version of Ashoka's minor rock edict mentions that 256 years had passed since the Buddha's death. This inscription reflects Ashoka's connection to Buddhism and his efforts to propagate its principles through edicts.

Quick Tip

Focus on Ashoka's inscriptions and their historical references for questions on his reign and contributions.

42. Which of the following Upanishads are among the earliest ones?

- (A) Brihadaranyaka and Chhandogya
- (B) Kena and Taittiriya
- (C) Mundaka and Kena
- (D) Shvetashvatara and Mundaka

Correct Answer: (A) Brihadaranyaka and Chhandogya

Solution: The Brihadaranyaka and Chhandogya Upanishads are among the earliest Upanishads, forming the foundational texts of Indian philosophy. They discuss metaphysical concepts like Brahman, Atman, and the nature of reality.

Quick Tip

Memorize the chronological order and key themes of the principal Upanishads for philosophy-related questions.

43. Most of the mature Harappan brick sizes have an identical ratio of thickness, width, and length. This ratio is:

- (A) 1:2:4
- (B) 1:2:6
- (C) 1:1:4
- (D) 2:2:10

Correct Answer: (A) 1:2:4

Solution: Mature Harappan bricks commonly followed the 1:2:4 ratio for thickness, width, and length. This standardization facilitated construction and reflects the advanced planning and architectural knowledge of the Harappans.

Quick Tip

Focus on standardization practices in the Indus Valley Civilization to understand their architectural advancements.

44. Who was the first archaeologist to identify similarities between a pre-Harappan culture and the mature Harappan culture?

- (A) E.J.H. Mackay
- (B) D.R. Sahni
- (C) Amalananda Ghosh
- (D) Mortimer Wheeler

Correct Answer: (C) Amalananda Ghosh

Solution: Amalananda Ghosh was the first archaeologist to identify continuities between pre-Harappan and mature Harappan cultures. His studies emphasized the evolution of cultural and urban practices in the Indus Valley Civilization.

Quick Tip

Learn key contributions of archaeologists to understand the development of Indus Valley Civilization studies.

45. Which of the following sites has given fascinating evidence of an Upper Palaeolithic shrine dated 9000–8000 BCE?

- (A) Bhimbetka, M.P.
- (B) Lohanda Nala, Belan Valley
- (C) Baghor I, M.P.
- (D) Patne, Maharashtra

Correct Answer: (C) Baghor I, M.P.

Solution: Baghor I in Madhya Pradesh revealed an Upper Palaeolithic shrine with artifacts dated to 9000–8000 BCE. The shrine is an important indication of symbolic and ritualistic behavior in prehistoric India.

Quick Tip

Focus on archaeological evidence to understand cultural and ritualistic practices of prehistoric sites.

46. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) The Indo-Greeks	(I) A. K. Narain
(B) Early History of the Deccan	(II) B. N. Mukherjee
(C) The Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire	(III) G. Yazdani
(D) The Agrarian System in Ancient India	(IV) U. N. Ghoshal

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct matching is:

- (A) The Indo-Greeks - (I) A. K. Narain
- (B) Early History of the Deccan - (III) G. Yazdani
- (C) The Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire - (IV) U. N. Ghoshal
- (D) The Agrarian System in Ancient India - (II) B. N. Mukherjee

Thus, the correct answer is Option (B)

Quick Tip

For matching questions, identify the primary contributions of historians and their areas of research.

47. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Guptas	(I) Valabhi
(B) Maukharis	(II) Kanauj
(C) Pushyabhutis	(III) Magadha
(D) Maitrakas	(IV) Thanesar

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Solution: This question associates dynasties with their geographical centers. The Guptas were based in Magadha, the Maukhari dynasty in Kanauj, Pushyabhutis in Thanesar, and Maitrakas in Valabhi.

Quick Tip

Focus on the geographical and political associations of Indian dynasties for matching-type questions.

47. According to Megasthenes, Pataliputra was bounded by a deep ditch and a wooden wall crowned with 570 towers and had how many gates?

- (A) 64
- (B) 16
- (C) 32
- (D) 120

Correct Answer: (A) 64

Solution: Megasthenes described Pataliputra as a highly fortified city with 64 gates and 570 towers. This account provides valuable insights into the city's urban planning and defense mechanisms during the Mauryan period.

Quick Tip

Pay attention to descriptions of ancient cities by foreign travelers to gain insights into their architecture and administration.

49. During which period did coins made of metal first appear?

- (A) Gupta period
- (B) Buddha period
- (C) Mauryan period
- (D) Post-Mauryan period

Correct Answer: (B) Buddha period

Solution: Metallic coins first appeared during the time of the Buddha in the 6th century BCE. These were punch-marked coins, often made of silver, and are among the earliest forms of currency in India.

Quick Tip

Learn the evolution of coinage in India to understand the economic transitions across periods.

50. Which of the following cities is called Vaniyagama in a Prakrit text, meaning a settlement of merchants?

- (A) Saddalaputta at Vaishali
- (B) Champa near Bhagalpur
- (C) Shravasti

(D) Rajgir

Correct Answer: (B) Champa near Bhagalpur

Solution: Champa near Bhagalpur is referred to as Vaniyagama in a Prakrit text. The term indicates the city's prominence as a commercial hub for merchants and trade activities.

Quick Tip

Study city names and their linguistic origins to understand their roles in trade and administration.

51. Which Nanda ruler claimed to be ekkrat (the sole sovereign)?

- (A) Mahapadma
- (B) Panduka
- (C) Rashtrapala
- (D) Ugrasena

Correct Answer: (A) Mahapadma

Solution: Mahapadma Nanda, the founder of the Nanda dynasty, claimed the title of ekkrat (sole sovereign). He is credited with establishing a centralized and vast empire in northern India.

Quick Tip

Focus on the titles and achievements of rulers to understand their political aspirations.

52. The various Birudas (eulogistic titles) were adopted by the Pallava kings. Which one of the following was NOT one of the Birudas adopted by them?

- (A) Vichitrachitta
- (B) Mahamalla
- (C) Arasu
- (D) Jnanasagara

Correct Answer: (C) Arasu

Solution: The Pallava kings adopted titles such as Vichitrachitta, Mahamalla, and Jnanasagara to highlight their attributes and accomplishments. However, Arasu was not one of their titles.

Quick Tip

Learn the titles used by rulers to connect them with their achievements and cultural significance.

53. The king of Champa was a Shaiva, and the official language of Champa was:

- (A) Tamil

- (B) Prakrit
- (C) Sanskrit
- (D) Sinhala

Correct Answer: (C) Sanskrit

Solution: The kings of Champa were Shaivites, and Sanskrit was the official language of the kingdom. This reflects the influence of Indian culture and religion in Southeast Asia.

Quick Tip

Study the spread of Indian culture to Southeast Asia to understand its linguistic and religious impact.

54. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) The dancing girl	(I) Surkotada
(B) Terracotta plough	(II) Kalibanga
(C) In Harappan culture, the horse remains are reported from here	(III) Mohenjodaro
(D) The ploughed fields are found at	(IV) Banawali

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (C), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Solution: The correct matching is:

- (A) The dancing girl - (III) Mohenjodaro
- (B) Terracotta plough - (IV) Banawali
- (C) In Harappan culture, the horse remains are reported from here - (I) Surkotada
- (D) The ploughed fields are found at - (II) Kalibanga

Thus, the correct answer is Option (D)

Quick Tip

Match artifacts and findings with their respective Harappan sites to understand their cultural and historical significance.

55. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) bhogta	(I) a measure of grain
(B) ayukta	(II) one who enjoys
(C) dronavapa	(III) official designation
(D) chetti	(IV) merchant

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 (C) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
 (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Correct Answer: (B) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Solution: The correct matching is:

- (A) bhogta - (II) one who enjoys
- (B) ayukta - (III) official designation
- (C) dronavapa - (I) a measure of grain
- (D) chetti - (IV) merchant

Thus, the correct answer is Option (B)

Quick Tip

Study the terminologies and their meanings in the context of ancient Indian administrative and economic systems.

56. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Natyashastra	(I) Bhavabhuti
(B) Malati Madhava	(II) Vishakhadatta
(C) Mudrarakshasa	(III) Bharata
(D) Shishupalavadha	(IV) Magha

- (A) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
 (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
 (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
 (D) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution: The Natyashastra, an ancient treatise on performing arts, is attributed to Bharata. Malati Madhava is authored by Bhavabhuti, Mudrarakshasa by Vishakhadatta, and Shishupalavadha by Magha.

Quick Tip

Understanding authorship of classical texts helps in tracing literary and historical developments.

57. Not very far from Srinagar, on the second terrace of Jhelum, at least two Neolithic sites are known. These are Martand and:

- (A) Kili Ghul Mohammad
- (B) Mehargarh
- (C) Burzahom
- (D) Damb Sadat

Correct Answer: (C) Burzahom

Solution: Burzahom, near Srinagar, is a prominent Neolithic site that features evidence of pit dwellings, tools, and early agriculture, highlighting the development of prehistoric settlements in Kashmir.

Quick Tip

Focus on regional Neolithic cultures for insights into early human settlement and lifestyle.

58. The middle Sangam or Naduc Cankam had its seat in:

- (A) Ten Madurai
- (B) Kapadapuram
- (C) Rameshwaram
- (D) Madurai

Correct Answer: (B) Kapadapuram

Solution: The seat of the middle Sangam was at Kapadapuram. The Sangam assemblies were centers of literary and cultural activities in ancient Tamilakam.

Quick Tip

Learn the chronology and seats of Sangam assemblies to understand Tamil literary history.

59. While Gandhara art drew its subject matter from earlier Buddhist sculptures, its technique and skills were drawn from:

- (A) Mauryan art
- (B) Egyptian art
- (C) Greek art
- (D) Parthian art

Correct Answer: (C) Greek art

Solution: Gandhara art represents a fusion of Buddhist themes with Greco-Roman artistic techniques, evident in the naturalistic depiction of human figures and drapery.

Quick Tip

Study the cross-cultural influences in art to understand regional stylistic developments.

60. The sculpture of the post-Mauryan period is predominantly:

- (A) Buddhist
- (B) Brahmanical
- (C) Jain
- (D) Greek

Correct Answer: (A) Buddhist

Solution: Post-Mauryan sculpture predominantly reflects Buddhist themes, as seen in stupas, chaityas, and vihara decorations, exemplified by sites like Sanchi and Bharhut.

Quick Tip

Explore regional variations in post-Mauryan art to understand its cultural contexts.

61. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Founding of the Indian Museum, Calcutta	(I) 1880
(B) H.H. Cole appointed Curator of Ancient Monuments	(II) 1923
(C) John Marshall publishes the Conservation Manual	(III) 1814
(D) Establishment of the Government Museum, Madras	(IV) 1851

- (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- (B) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)
- (C) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
- (D) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Solution: The Indian Museum in Calcutta was founded in 1814 (D) H.H. Cole was appointed curator in 1880, John Marshall published his Conservation Manual in 1923, and the Government Museum in Madras was established in 1851 (A)

Quick Tip

Learn the chronology of museum establishments to trace heritage conservation in India.

62. Identify the correct statements with regard to South Indian kingdoms:

- (A) The principality of the Cholas was located in Krishna Valley.
- (B) The early kingdom of Tamilakam emerged in rice-growing areas.
- (C) Uraiyur was the capital of Cholas.
- (D) The kingdom of Pandyas was located in the valley of Tamraparni and Vaigai.

- (A) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (C) (B), (C), and (D) only
- (D) (A), (B), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (C) (B), (C), and (D) only

Solution: The Chola kingdom was not located in the Krishna Valley but centered in Tamil Nadu. Tamilakam primarily thrived in rice-growing regions. Uraiyur was indeed the Chola capital, and the Pandyas resided in the Tamraparni and Vaigai river valleys.

Quick Tip

Focus on geographical and cultural specifics to accurately distinguish regional kingdoms.

63. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Ajatashatru's rule in Magadha
- (B) Bimbisara's rule in Magadha
- (C) Chandragupta ruled Mauryan Empire
- (D) Udyani's reign in Magadha

- (A) (B), (C), (A), and (D)
- (B) (B), (A), (D), and (C)
- (C) (B), (A), (C), and (D)
- (D) (D), (A), (B), and (C)

Correct Answer: (B) (B), (A), (D), and (C)

Solution: The correct chronology starts with Bimbisara's rule in Magadha, followed by his successor Ajatashatru. Udyani's reign in Magadha comes after them, and Chandragupta Maurya's rule marks the beginning of the Mauryan Empire. This sequence reflects the evolution of political leadership in ancient Magadha.

Quick Tip

For chronological questions, focus on the order of rulers and their contributions to understand the timeline of political developments.

64. Identify the correct statements about the Satavahanas:

- (A) The Satavahanas are considered to be the same as the Andhras mentioned in the Puranas.

- (B) The name Andhra does not figure in Satavahana inscriptions.**
(C) The earliest inscriptions of the Satavahanas relate to the third century BCE.
(D) Over 8,000 silver coins of Nahapana, found near Nasik, bear the marks of having been re-struck by the Satavahana king.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
(B) (A), (B), and (C) only
(C) (A), (C), and (D) only
(D) (B), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: The Satavahanas are identified with the Andhras mentioned in the Puranas. The name Andhra does not appear in their inscriptions, supporting this interpretation. Additionally, over 8,000 coins of Nahapana found near Nasik were re-struck by a Satavahana king, demonstrating their conquests and economic control. Statement (C) is incorrect, as their earliest inscriptions do not date back to the third century BCE.

Quick Tip

Focus on the epigraphic evidence and archaeological findings to understand the Satavahanas' political and economic strategies.

65. Identify correct statements about the reign of Chandragupta II:

- (A) He married his daughter Prabhavati to a Vakataka prince of the Brahmana caste.**
(B) He adopted the title of Vikramaditya as a mark of victory over the Shaka Kshatrapas of western India.
(C) During his reign, Chinese pilgrim I-tsing visited India.
(D) Ujjain seems to have been made the second capital by Chandragupta II.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only
(B) (A), (B), and (C) only
(C) (B), (C), and (D) only
(D) (A), (C), and (D) only

Correct Answer: (A) (A), (B), and (D) only

Solution: Chandragupta II strengthened alliances through marital connections, assumed the title Vikramaditya after defeating the Shakas, and likely established Ujjain as a second capital. However, I-tsing visited much later during Harsha's reign.

Quick Tip

Focus on key titles and policies of prominent rulers to identify their historical significance.

66. What is true about the Kushanas?

- (A) The Kushanas used high-sounding titles such as devaputras.
- (B) Religious donations by people for the well-being of the kings.
- (C) Institution of devakulas, which involved the housing of statues of dead rulers.
- (D) Only Buddhism and Jainism thrived under Kushanas in North India.

- (A) (A), (B), and (D) only.
- (B) (A), (B), and (C) only.
- (C) (A), (C), and (D) only.
- (D) (B), (C), and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (B) (A), (B), and (C) only.

Solution: - (A) is true: The Kushanas were known to use high-sounding titles such as devaputras (sons of gods).
 - (B) is true: Religious donations were made by people for the well-being of the kings, a common practice under the Kushanas.
 - (C) is true: The institution of devakulas involved housing statues of deceased rulers, a significant feature of Kushana rule.
 - (D) is false: While Buddhism and Jainism thrived, other religions, including local cults and Vedic traditions, also coexisted under the Kushanas.
 Hence, the correct answer is (A), (B), and (C) only.

Quick Tip

Understand the socio-religious context of the Kushanas, including their titles, religious practices, and institutions like devakulas.

67. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Pasture grounds	(I) Khani
(B) Mines	(II) Rashtra
(C) Countryside	(III) Setu
(D) Irrigation projects	(IV) Vraja

- (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- (B) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
- (C) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- (D) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Correct Answer: (A) (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)

Solution: Kautilya’s Arthashastra categorizes revenues from pasture grounds (Vraja), mines (Khani), countryside (Rashtra), and irrigation projects (Setu). These terms represent critical aspects of Mauryan administration.

Quick Tip

Understanding economic classifications in Arthashastra aids in comprehending ancient administrative systems.

68. Which one of the following was called Suvarnadvipa by the ancient Indians?

- (A) Java
- (B) Vietnam
- (C) Cambodia
- (D) Laos

Correct Answer: (A) Java

Solution: Suvarnadvipa, meaning "island of gold," was a term used by ancient Indians to describe Java. This was due to Java's significant economic importance and trade connections with India, particularly in commodities like gold.

Quick Tip

Study ancient trade routes and terminologies to understand regional interactions in history.

69. Which of the following speaks at length about the ploughing rituals in the later Vedic period?

- (A) The Sama Veda
- (B) The Atharva Veda
- (C) The Shatapatha Brahmana
- (D) The Aitareya Brahmana

Correct Answer: (C) The Shatapatha Brahmana

Solution: The Shatapatha Brahmana provides detailed accounts of ploughing rituals, emphasizing their significance in the agrarian economy of the later Vedic period. These rituals reflected the importance of agriculture as a cornerstone of Vedic society.

Quick Tip

Brahmanas offer crucial insights into Vedic rituals and the socio-economic structure of ancient India.

70. Which of the following Vedic texts are replete with ritualistic formulae and explain the social and religious meaning of rituals?

- (A) The Atharva Veda
- (B) The Brahmanas
- (C) The Upanishads
- (D) The Aranyakas

Correct Answer: (B) The Brahmanas

Solution: The Brahmanas are prose texts attached to the Vedas that elaborate on the details of Vedic rituals and their social and religious significance. These texts serve as a guide for performing rituals and understanding their meanings within the Vedic tradition.

Quick Tip

Study the Brahmanas to gain insight into the practical aspects of Vedic rituals and their symbolism.

71. How many times does the term Arya occur in the Rig Veda?

- (A) 36
- (B) 56
- (C) 76
- (D) 16

Correct Answer: (A) 36

Solution: The term Arya occurs 36 times in the Rig Veda, primarily referring to the noble or civilized individuals in contrast to non-Aryan groups. The usage signifies socio-cultural distinctions of the time.

Quick Tip

Review Vedic texts for sociolinguistic terms to understand ancient social hierarchies and identities.

72. The propagation of Buddhism promoted India's contact with Southeast Asian countries. Short inscriptions in Brahmi script related to the 2nd and 1st centuries BC have been found in:

- (A) Myanmar
- (B) Sri Lanka
- (C) China
- (D) Indonesia

Correct Answer: (B) Sri Lanka

Solution: Brahmi inscriptions from the 2nd and 1st centuries BC have been discovered in Sri Lanka, reflecting the early spread of Buddhism and cultural exchanges facilitated by this

religion.

Quick Tip

Trace Buddhist propagation routes to understand India's cultural influence on Southeast Asia.

73. The philosophy that Charvaka propounded is known as:

- (A) Samkhya
- (B) Nyaya
- (C) Yoga
- (D) Lokayata

Correct Answer: (D) Lokayata

Solution: The Charvaka philosophy, also known as Lokayata, is a materialistic and skeptical school of thought in ancient India. It rejected rituals and the concept of the afterlife, focusing on material pleasures as the ultimate goal.

Quick Tip

Explore Lokayata to study alternative viewpoints in Indian philosophy.

74. Indian steel was exported to many countries from very early times and came to be called in later times:

- (A) Forged steel
- (B) Wootz iron
- (C) Aya
- (D) Pasanadhatu

Correct Answer: (B) Wootz iron

Solution: Wootz iron, a high-quality steel with superior properties, was exported from India to various countries. Known for its remarkable strength and durability, it was highly sought after in ancient trade.

Quick Tip

Research India's metallurgical contributions to understand its advanced technologies in ancient times.

75. The main body of the text (the Charaka Samhita) presents itself as containing knowledge received by Agnivesha from his teacher, named:

- (A) Bhaskara
- (B) Amoghvarsha
- (C) Atreya
- (D) Brahmagupta

Correct Answer: (C) Atreya

Solution: Charaka Samhita, a foundational text in Ayurveda, attributes its teachings to Agnivesha, who received this knowledge from his teacher, Atreya. This highlights the teacher-disciple lineage in ancient Indian medical sciences.

Quick Tip

Study the Charaka Samhita for foundational concepts in traditional Indian medicine.