

Objective INDIAN HISTORY

Abhishek Dubey



Level 1 Questions SSC CGL, CPO, AILET, State PSC Exam, DUET, LIC, Bank PO, TET and Railway.

Level 2 Questions UPSC CS, NDA, CDS, NTA, UGC NET, ICAR, JRF, RBI and ONGC

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Edition : 2021

ISBN : 978-93-90278-65-7

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OSWAL PUBLISHERS

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E-mail : contact@oswalpublishers.com, sales@oswalpublishers.com

Website : www.oswalpublishers.com

Printed at : Upkar Printing Unit, Agra

The cover of this book has been designed using resources from Freepik.com

Preface

We feel immense pleasure in introducing the first edition of 'General Knowledge Question Bank' for competitive exams aspirants. This book covers a wide range of general knowledge in a single concise volume for exams like UPSC CS, SSC, CGL, CPO, AILET, DUET, LIC, BANK PO, TET, NDA, NTA, UGC, JRF, RBI, ONGC.

The book follows a methodical approach to help you provide an in-depth understanding of the various areas tested in the GK section such as history, polity and Indian Constitution, economics, general science, miscellany, etc.

The book is demarcated into Level 1 & 2 as per the level of difficulty presented in the different levels of competitive exams. Both the levels contain a comprehensive theory followed by the practice questions for the students to answer. The answer key to all the questions is provided with a proper explanation for the students to evaluate and analyze them.

The book has been consciously written in a reader-friendly tone, avoiding any kind of technical jargon or complex vocabulary so as to explain the concepts in a simple manner to the students to make the most of it.

In spite of our best efforts, the possibilities of some errors of omission cannot be ruled out. Constructive suggestions will be appreciated and thankfully acknowledged.

–Publisher

A COMPLETE 2-YEAR-STUDY STRATEGY FOR YOUR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS!

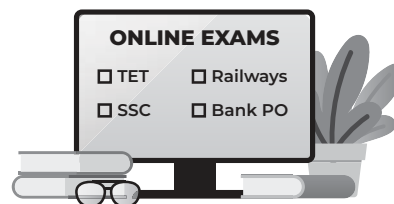
Students, now that you have passed your Class 10th board examinations and are moving to the higher secondary, senior secondary or junior college level, this is the time to decide for those who aspire to study for competitive exams or look for opportunities in PSUs and similar avenues.

As the 12th examination nears, the duration to prepare for your competitive examination shortens. This article will suggest you the best ways for preparing the competitive exams which you will appear for, right after your 12th board examination. However, you have 2 years to prepare and study for competitive exams and we believe 2 years is enough time to prepare if you have the right strategy.

Some popular competitive exams that students opt for after school or college - SSC CGL, CPO, AILET, State PSC Exam, DUET, LIC, Bank PO, TET, Railway, UPSC - NDA, CDS, NTA UGC NET, ICAR, JRF, RBI and ONGC

So, what are the best books for competitive exams? How do you frame a complete 2-year-study strategy to study for them?

This article has all your answers. Below are 5 powerful tips to follow for the next 2 years to make your preparation effective:



» **Write down your syllabus** : The first and foremost step in your exam preparation is to get a thorough understanding of the syllabus. Look for the latest updates and marking schemes in the syllabus as it is subjected to change annually. Write it down somewhere to see it all the time to stay focused.

» **Know your resources/ books** : Most of you would opt for offline classes for preparation. But, we believe in giving self-study a chance. There are ample resources available online for self-preparation. Falling for too many books or online websites would only result in you wasting your time shuffling between them. We would suggest having a limited and reliable set of resources.

You can check out reliable study resources like Oswal Publishers that have a great collection of sample papers and content for students.

» **Prepare a timetable** : Once you are sorted with the study resources and syllabus, we would suggest you to prepare the timetable. Do not go for the entire 2 years instead prepare a 1-year timetable for studying and covering the syllabus. The remaining 1 year can be dedicated to mock tests and evaluation.

» **Mock tests** : Now that you have studied the chapters and are done with the first half of the study strategy, it's time for evaluation! This may include collecting a good set of question papers (of previously held exams) or important questions which can be easily accessed through an online search.

These tips will help you lower your stress on the day of examination and provide you with the confidence to perform better. Trusted sources like Oswal Publishers provide collections of useful sample papers and mock tests online for better preparation.

Never leave things for tomorrow. Have the discipline and sincerity that will help you reach your goal. Following the above-discussed pointers will definitely drive you towards success. To learn more about the easy preparation for exams, Oswal Publishers is always within your reach!

Good luck with your exams!

Level-1

1. The Megaliths of South India are mainly associated with which of the following:
 - (a) Mesolithic age
 - (b) Neolithic age
 - (c) Chalcolithic age
 - (d) Iron age
2. Microliths are typical of:
 - (a) Palaeolithic age
 - (b) Mesolithic age
 - (c) Neolithic ages
 - (d) Chalcolithic age
3. Excellent cave paintings of Mesolithic age are found at:
 - (a) Bhimbetka
 - (b) Attranjhera
 - (c) Mirzapur
 - (d) Mahagara
4. Belan valley is famous for prehistoric sites, which is related with:
 - (a) Paleolithic
 - (b) Mesolithic
 - (c) Megalithic
 - (d) All of the above
5. Which Neolithic sites among the following show evidence of pit-dwellings and bone tools?
 1. Burzahom
 2. Gufkral
 3. Senwar
 4. Chirand

Choose the answer from the following codes:

 - (a) 1, 2
 - (b) 2, 3
 - (c) 1, 4
 - (d) 1, 3
6. At which of the following sites have archaeologists recovered burial of five wild dogs and antler's horn?

(SSC CPO, 2019)

 - (a) Utnur
 - (b) Gufkral
 - (c) Kupgal
 - (d) Burzahom
7. Which Neolithic site is not found in Belan valley of Uttar Pradesh?
 - (a) Chopani- Mando
 - (b) Koldihawa
 - (c) Mahagara
 - (d) Chachar
8. Which of the following games was known to the people of the Indus Valley?
 - (a) Chariot racing
 - (b) Game of dice
 - (c) Horse riding
 - (d) Polo
9. What is the time period of the middle Palaeolithic phase?
 - (a) 5,00,000 BC-50,000 BC
 - (b) 50,000 BC-40,000 BC
 - (c) 40,000 BC 10,000 BC
 - (d) 6,000 BC-4,000 BC
10. The middle Palaeolithic industries are mainly based upon which tools?
 - (a) Hand axes
 - (b) Cleavers
 - (c) Choppers
 - (d) Flakes
11. The Mesolithic sites show evidence of:
 - (a) Hunting
 - (b) Fishing
 - (c) Domestication of animals
 - (d) All of the above
12. Which of the following is not a feature of Neolithic cultures?
 - (a) Cultivation of Plants
 - (b) Domestication of animals
 - (c) Use of Iron for agriculture
 - (d) Sedentary farming
13. The Neolithic settlement of Mehrgarh is located on the bank of which river?
 - (a) Bolan
 - (b) Belan
 - (c) Khurram
 - (d) Gomai
14. The earliest agriculturists producing rice are found from:
 - (a) Mid-Ganga valley
 - (b) Belan valley
 - (c) Mehagara
 - (d) Tungabhadra valley
15. Archaeological evidence from which Chalcolithic site shows evidence of crop rotation, harvesting and irrigation?
 - (a) Daimabad
 - (b) Inamgaon
 - (c) Navdatol
 - (d) Rangpur
16. Inamgaon is a Chalcolithic site belonging to which culture?
 - (a) Jorwe culture
 - (b) Malwa Culture
 - (c) Ahar culture
 - (d) Kayatha culture
17. The first metal used in India is:
 - (a) Iron
 - (b) Copper
 - (c) Tin
 - (d) Bronze
18. Eran is a Chalcolithic site belonging to which culture?
 - (a) Jorwe culture
 - (b) Malwa culture
 - (c) Ahar culture
 - (d) Ganeshwar culture
19. Jorwe pottery type seen in the Chalcolithic period is predominantly of?
 - (a) Black on Red
 - (b) Black and Red
 - (c) Red ware
 - (d) Ochre colour ware
20. The pottery that is discovered from the Megalith burials is:
 - (a) Black on Red ware
 - (b) Black and Red ware
 - (c) Red ware
 - (d) Ochre coloured ware
21. Palaeolithic period is also known as:
 - (a) Mesolithic Age
 - (b) Late Stone Age
 - (c) Old Stone Age
 - (d) Neolithic Age
22. Which of the following statements about Harappan script is untrue?
 - (a) The Harappan script is regarded as pictographic
 - (b) Harappan script is known to have contained between 400-600 signs
 - (c) Most of the pictographs appear on pottery
 - (d) Fish symbol is mostly represented in the pictographs
23. In Indus valley civilization, Kalibangan is famous for which of the following?

(SSC 2017)

 - (a) Rock cut architecture
 - (b) Sea port

- (c) Cotton cultivation
(d) Pottery
24. Three cylindrical seals of Mesopotamia are found in which Harappa Site?
(a) Mohenjo-Daro (c) Lothal
(b) Harappa (d) Dholavira
25. Which of the following archaeological sites has evidence of pit-dwellings? **(SSC, CPO 2019)**
(a) Mahagara (c) Rana Ghundai
(b) Burzahom (d) Palavoy
26. Which two Harappan sites show definitive evidence of cultivation of rice?
(a) Lothal and Rangpur
(b) Lothal and Kalibangan
(c) Kalibangan and Dholavira
(d) Ropar and Chanhudaro
27. Harappan seals are made of which stone?
(a) Steatite (c) Limestone
(b) Sandstone (d) Granite
28. Dholavira is an archaeological site located in:
(a) Maharashtra (c) Gujarat
(b) Rajasthan (d) Karnataka
29. The 'Burzahom' archaeological site is present in the state of:
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (c) Haryana
(b) Punjab (d) Himachal Pradesh
30. The script of the Indus Valley Civilization is:
(a) Kharosthi (c) Brahmi
(b) Undeciphered (d) Tamil
31. Which amongst the following is not a place in Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Alamgirpur (c) Kaushambi
(b) Lothal (d) Balakot
32. Which among the following sites of Indus Valley Civilization is located on the banks of River Indus in Larkana District of Pakistan?
(a) Harappa (c) Surkotada
(b) Mohenjo-Daro (d) Lothal
33. Cotton for textile was first cultivated in:
(a) Egypt (c) Central America
(b) Mesopotamia (d) India
34. The earliest evidence of farming of wheat and barley found at:
(a) Mehrgarh (c) Burzahom
(b) Mahagara (d) Chirand
35. Which one of the following was an ancient port of Indus Civilization?
(a) Harappa (c) Ropar
(b) Manda (d) Lothal
36. India derived its name from:
(a) Hindu (c) Rigveda
(b) Indus (d) None of these
37. The site of Bhimbetka is located in which of the following states?
(a) Gujarat (c) Rajasthan
(b) Madhya Pradesh (d) Bihar
38. In which province of Pakistan is the site of the ancient civilization of Mohenjo-Daro located?
(a) Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
(b) Baluchistan
(c) Punjab
(d) Sindh
39. The Great Bath of Indus Valley Civilization is found at:
(a) Harappa (c) Kalibangan
(b) Mohenjo-Daro (d) None of these
40. Which of the following was not known to Indus Valley Civilization?
(a) Town planning (c) Horse
(b) Cotton (d) Bull
41. Arrange in ascending order.
(a) Stone Age, Indus Valley Civilization, Vedic Period
(b) Stone Age, Vedic Period, Indus Valley Civilization
(c) Vedic Period, Indus Valley Civilization, Stone Age
(d) Indus Valley Civilization, Stone Age, Vedic Period
42. In Indus Valley civilization, Lothal was famous for which of the following? **(SSC 2017)**
(a) The Rock cut architecture
(b) Dockyard
(c) Cotton cultivation
(d) Pottery

Answer with Explanations

Level-1

- (d) In 9000 BC an intermediate stage begin in stone age culture, which is called the Mesolithic age which lasted till 4000 BC. This phase intervened as a transitional phase between the Paleolithic age and the Neolithic or New Stone age.
- (b) Climate change around 9000 BC brought about changes in fauna and flora and made it possible for human beings to move to new areas. Since then there have not been any major changes in climatic conditions. The characteristic tools of the Mesolithic age are Microliths.
- (a) Rock paintings from the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic ages have been found from Bhimbetka, about 45 km south of Bhopal. Many birds, animals and human beings are painted.
- (d) It is famous for prehistoric sites, which is related with Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Megalithic periods. Chopani Mando in Prayagraj district, is one of these sites, which deals with evidences of ancient cultivation of wild cereals like rice. Koldihwa and Mahagara (both in Allahabad district) are two important excavated sites, located on the northern fringes of Vindhyas on the banks of the Belan river.
- (a) Two representative Neolithic sites from the time range of 2500 BC have been found from Kashmir valley on the Jhelum river, they are Burzahom (the place of birch) and Gufkral (the cave of the potter). Excavations yield great number of typical bone tools, wild grains

- of wheat, pea, barley, bones of animals such as goat, sheep, cattle, etc. In Burzahom and Gufkral there are pit dwellings which are circular at top and rectangular at the bottom for protection from cold.
6. (d) Kashmir valley on the Jhelum river, are Burzahom (the place of birch) and Gufkral (the cave of the potter). Excavations yield great number of typical bone tools, wild grains of wheat, pea, barley, bones of animals such as goat, sheep, cattle, etc.
 7. (d) Neolithic sites also are seen in Belan valley in Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh. Significant sites of the region are Koldihwa, Mahagara and Chopani Mando. Belan valley culture shows an advanced sedentary life characterized by well-defined family units, standard pottery tradition, specialised tool types as colts, adzes, chisels. Belan valley agriculturists were the earliest agriculturists producing rice. Chopani Mando provides the earliest evidence of the use of pottery.
 8. (b) A cubical die with 1 to 6 dots was found in rubble during excavations at Harappa between 1995 and 2001. Many dice were also found at Mohenjo-Daro, and John Marshall writes: "That dicing was a common game at Mohenjo-Daro" is proved by the number of pieces that have been found. In all cases they are made of pottery and are usually cubical, ranging in size from 1.2 by 1.2 by 1.2 inches to 1.5 by 1.5 by 1.5 inches. The dice of Mohenjo-Daro are not marked in the same way as to-day, *i.e.* So that the sum of the points on any two opposite sides amounts to seven.
 9. (b) Middle Palaeolithic phase:
 1. This phase was between 50,000 BC to 40,000 BC.
 2. The Middle Palaeolithic industries are mainly based upon flakes. These flakes show many regional variations in different parts of India.
 10. (d) The Middle Palaeolithic industries are mainly based upon flakes. These flakes show many regional variations in different parts of India. The artifacts of this age are also found at several places on the river Narmada and also at several places, south of the Tungabhadra river.
 11. (d) The Mesolithic people lived on hunting, fishing and food gathering; at a later they also domesticated animals.
 12. (c) (1) The Neolithic Age dating between 5000 BC to 1800 BC is characterized by the cultivation of plants and domestication of animals.
 - (2) The development of agriculture and cultivation of cereals transformed the nomadic hunters into sedentary farmers. This led to the beginning village settlements, manufacture of new types of tools and greater control over nature for exploitation of natural resources.
 - (3) Neolithic tools such as ground tools, Celts, adzes, chisels, axes, saws and burins have been found across India.
 13. (a) The earliest of Neolithic settlements comes from Mehrgarh on the bank of the river Bolan in the Kachhi plain of Baluchistan around 7000 BC showing beginning of agriculture and domestication of animals. Crops cultivated include wheat, barely, plum and dates.
 14. (b) Belan valley culture shows an advanced sedentary life characterized by well-defined family units, standard pottery tradition, specialised tool types as colts, adzes, chisels. Belan valley agriculturists were the earliest agriculturists producing rice. Chopani Mando provides the earliest evidence of the use of pottery.
 15. (b) 1. Economic base of these cultures was associated with agriculture and cattle rearing. This was supplemented by wild game and fishery as well as attested by archaeological evidences.
 2. Excavations at various sites reveal cultivation of a variety of crops. Barley was the main crop besides wheat, rice, gram, pea, bajra, jowar etc.
 3. Archaeological evidence from Inamgaon establish the knowledge if the inhabitants about crop rotation, harvesting irrigation.
 16. (a) Excavations of various sites suggest that distribution pattern was characterized by regional centers and villages settlements. This is suggestive of existence of some kind of hierarchical system. Excavations also reveal various structures like fortification, granaries, embankments as are seen at Eran of Malwa culture and at Inamgaon of Jorwe culture.
 17. (b) The earliest historic evidences of use of metal are of Chalcolithic Age or Stone-Copper Age, which covered the period from 1800 to 800 BC. This period was marked by the use of copper (the first metal to be used in India) as well as stone was the first metal to be used in India.
 18. (b) This is suggestive of existence of some kind of hierarchical system. Excavations also reveal various structures like fortification, granaries, embankments as are seen at Eran of Malwa culture and at Inamgaon of Jorwe culture.
 19. (a) Pottery tradition
 1. Pottery was painted and was mostly black on red.
 2. The Jorwe pottery is painted black-on-red and special forms, are bowls, jars and globular vases.
 20. (b) Megaliths usually refer to burials amidst stones in graveyards away from the habitation area. In South India this kind of elaborate burial came with Iron age starting around 1000 BC and continuing for many centuries subsequently. The material remains of the Iron age are represented by pottery with certain specific features, besides Iron and other metal objects Megalith burials have been reported from Maharashtra around Nagpur, Karnataka in sites like Maski, Andhra Pradesh in sites like Nagarjunakonda, Tamil Nadu in Sites like Adichanallur and Kerala. The pottery that we discover from the excavated graves is black and red ware.
 21. (c) It is the age where the stone technology has been evolved greatly. This age is followed by the Mesolithic

age. In this age the peoples grouped together in small societies called as the bands. The term Paleolithic was coined by archaeologist John Lubbock in the year 1865.

22. (c) Harappan Script

- It is regarded as pictographic since its signs represents birds, fish, varieties of human form etc.
- Fish symbol is mostly represented in the script.
- Most of the pictographs appear on seal.

23. (d) Kalibangan is located in northern Rajasthan and an important site of Harappan civilization from where burials were excavated with different pots.

24. (a) Mesopotamian Cylinder Seals. Cylinder seals were a small, carved stone cylinder that was used to make an impression in wet clay. When rolled on the wet clay, the seal left an impression that could prove ownership or identity.

25. (b) Burzahom is a site located in Srinagar, Kashmir, where many pit houses have been found. Pit houses were made to enable the early humans to withstand the cold.

26. (a) Agriculture sites were well developed. Main crops that were cultivated were: wheat, barley. We have evidence of cultivation of rice in Lothal and Rangpur only. Indus people were first to produce cotton in the world.

27. (a) Harappan seals were made of Steatite (Soft stone). 2 main shapes are the square type with a carved animal and inscription on it, and the rectangular type with an inscription only.

28. (c) Dholavira is an archaeological site at Khadirbet in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District, in the state of Gujarat in western India, which has taken its name from a modern-day village 1 kilometre (0.62 mi) south of it. This village is 165 km (103 mi) from Radhanpur.

29. (a) The Burzahom archaeological site is located in the Kashmir Valley of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Archaeological excavations have revealed four phases of cultural significance between 3000 BC and 1000 BC.

30. (b) Although these seals and samples of Indus writing have been floating around the scholastic world for close to 70 years, little progress has been made on deciphering this elegant script. The Indus script is an undeciphered script.

31. (c) Kaushambi is not a place in Indus valley civilization. Kaushambi is a district in Uttar Pradesh known for Lord Buddha temples & stupas. Manjhanpur town is the district headquarters & Bharwari is the most populated city in Kaushambi district.

32. (b) Mohenjo-Daro is situated on the banks of the river Indus in the Larkana district of Pakistan.

33. (d) The first evidence of cotton use was found in India. Scientists believe that cotton was first cultivated in the Indus delta. The species used in ancient South Asia were *Gossypium herbaceum* and *Gossypium arboreum* which originated in India and Africa.

34. (a) In Mehrgarh, women and men learnt to grow wheat and barley for the first time.

35. (d) Lothal was an ancient port of Indus Civilization which was set up to establish overseas trade relation with ancient Mesopotamia and Arabia. Lothal was the most important port since it was the centre for the bead making Industry of the Indus Civilization.

36. (b) The name India is derived from Indus, which originates from the Old Persian word Hindush, equivalent to the Sanskrit word Sindhu, which was the historical local appellation for the Indus River.

37. (b) The site of Bhimbetka is located in the state of Madhya Pradesh. This was one of the oldest habitation sites.

38. (d) In 1922, R. D. Banerji dug out the ruins of the city of Mohenjo-Daro in the Larkana district of Sindh province. It was found buried under the mound.

39. (b) The Great Bath is part of a large citadel complex that was found in the 1920s during excavations of Mohenjo-Daro, one of the main centres of the Indus civilization. The bath is built of fine brickwork and measures 897 square feet (83 square meters).

40. (c) Indus Civilization was known for its town planning. It was better than Mesopotamia.

On Pashupati seal image of bull was present. The Indus Valley Civilization was an ancient civilization located in what is Pakistan and northwest India today, on the fertile flood plain of the Indus River and its vicinity. Evidence of religious practices in this area date back approximately to 5500 BCE.

41. (a) Prehistoric era (until c. 3300 BCE) - The Paleolithic is the earliest period of the Stone Age. The early part of the Paleolithic is called the Lower Paleolithic, which predates Homo sapiens, beginning with Homo habilis (and related species) and with the earliest stone tools, dated to around 2.5 million years ago.

"First urbanization" (c. 3300 – c. 1500 BCE) - First urbanization in India started around 3000 BC centered around Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Lothal, Dholavira etc. With the development of these cities which were not fortified, agricultural techniques (not developed), trade and commerce with corresponding civilizations such as Mesopotamia and Roman.

Vedic period (c. 1500 – c. 600 BCE)

42. (b) Lothal is an archeological site on the Gujarat coast. A dry dock for ships has been discovered at Lothal from here the Indus ships sailed to the Persian Gulf and from there they reached Mesopotamia.

Level-2

-was not worshipped in Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Vishnu (c) Pashupati
 (b) Neem tree (d) Mother goddess
- Which of the following statements is/are not correct regarding Indus Valley Civilization?
 1. The cities were well planned.
 2. Use of Non- standardized weights.
 3. There was elaborate drainage and sewerage system.
 (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3 only
 (b) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

3. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. Megalith refers to the funerary structures, where graves are surrounded by the large stone pieces.
 2. People of Megalithic were not aware of iron, and agriculture was not advanced.
 3. The use of black-and-red ware pottery was most widespread in Megalithic phase.

(a) 1 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only (d) 1 and 3 only
4. The feature/s of Rock painting was/were:
 1. The birds and animals that appeared in the paintings were worshipped as Gods and Goddesses.
 2. Painting were in stick like forms of Human figures.

(a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
5. Which of the following was/were found in Mohenjo-Daro?
 1. Image of a Bronze's dancing girl.
 2. Steatite image of a bearded man.
 3. Terracotta figurine of Mother Goddess.

(a) 1 only (c) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. The feature/s of Neolithic age was/were:
 1. Absence of farming with Predominantly hunting and gathering communities.
 2. Grinding and polishing of stone tools.
 3. Use of pottery.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only (d) 2 only
7.was/were the domestic animals of the Harappans?
 1. Cats
 2. Dogs
 3. Elephants
 4. Camels
 5. Horses

(a) 1 and 5 only (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
8. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Indus Valley Civilization?
 1. The Indus people did not practice ploughing as Iron was unknown to them.
 2. Canal irrigation was a dominant feature in all areas of Indus Valley Civilization.
 3. The important crops grown were wheat and barley.

(a) 1 only (c) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
9.were worshipped by Neolithic people.
 1. Bull
 2. Mother Goddess
 3. Peepal Tree
 4. Vishnu

(a) 1 and 2 (c) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 (d) 4 only
10. Which of the following statement is/are correct regarding Indus valley site?
 1. Rakhigarhi is the largest Indus Valley site in independent India.
 2. Chanhudaro was only without citadel.
 3. Kalibangan is the site where remains of horse were found.

(a) 1 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
11. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding paintings of Bhimbetka caves?
 1. These paintings are painted on ceilings and floor of caves.
 2. Animal pictures were not painted.
 3. These paintings are found in caves of Vindhya region in Madhya Pradesh.

(a) 1 and 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Indus Valley Civilization?
 1. Iron was used on a large scale.
 2. Domestication of elephants were absent.
 3. Cotton was used for manufacturing textiles.

(a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
13. The characteristics of Harappan Civilization was/were:
 1. Town planning
 2. Use of standard weights and measures
 3. Seals having Indus script
 4. Burial of dead practice

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 3 and 4 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
14. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Mehrgarh?
 1. It provides the first evidence of the progressive setting of a farming economy.
 2. Evidence of domestication of goat found here.

(a) 1 only (c) Both (a) and (b)
(b) 2 only (d) None of the above
15.was/were worshipped by the people living in Indus Valley Civilization.
 1. One horned unicorn
 2. Humped bull
 3. Snake

(a) 1 only (c) 2 and 3
(b) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Neolithic settlements in South India?
 1. Domestication of animals and lapidary art are the remarkable features.
 2. The red coloured pottery were discovered.
 3. Main crop harvested was millet.
 4. Crop rotation technique was started in the field of agriculture.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1 and 2
(b) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
17. The following terms are
 1. Hieratic
 2. Hittite
 3. Pictographic
 - (a) Racial groups
 - (b) Writing Scripts.
 - (c) Styles of Indian temple architecture
 - (d) None of the above

18. The Largest belt of painted rock - shelters of pre - historic period have been discovered in
 1. Bhaja
 2. Bhimbetka
 3. Jaora
 4. Ajanta
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 3
 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4
19. Which of the following statements is not correct?
 (a) Use of fire was known to Indian Paleolithic persons.
 (b) Paleolithic grains have been found in Guntur and Kurnool Districts in South India.
 (c) Prehistoric paintings have been found in Kaimur ranges and Mirzapur District.
 (d) Iron Age immediately succeeds the Stone Age in South India.
20. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding Neolithic sites of Burzahom and Gufkral?
 (a) Bone tools were found there
 (b) Bones of animals such as goat, sheep, cattle are seen
 (c) Pit dwellings were seen in both the sites
 (d) Pastoral economics were profound
21. discovered the first Paleolithic in India.
 (a) Perkin Joseph
 (b) De Terra and Paterson
 (c) Robert Bruce Foote
 (d) H. D. Sankalia
22. Which of the following statements is correct regarding Paleolithic Age?
 1. It was an age of hunting and food gathering culture.
 2. Palaeo means 'old' and 'lithic' means 'stone'.
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) None of the above
23. Which of the following statements is correct?
 1. P. F. Shum Designated the cultural past of man in as early as 1776.
 2. In 1936. C. J. Thomson arranged the exhibits in Danish museums.
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) None of the above
24. Which of the following statements is correct?
 1. Sohan valley is in Punjab
 2. Belan valley is in Madhya Pradesh
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) None of the above
25. Which of the following statements is correct regarding religious practices of Harappans?
 1. Harappans worshipped Gods in the form of trees, animals and human forms.
 2. It was a common practice of Harappans to worship Gods in temples.
 3. Harappans did not believe in evil forces.
 (a) 1 only (c) 2 and 3 only
 (b) 1 and 2 only (d) All of the above
26. 'Jorwe Culture' refers to
 (a) A type of pottery making culture in Maharashtra contemporary to Indus Valley Civilization
 (b) Rural Cultural Civilization of Chalcolithic period in Maharashtra
 (c) Culture of Jorwe tribe of Early Vedic period in Maharashtra
 (d) Rock cut paintings of the Jorwe region of Maharashtra
27. Which among the following is a ritualistic Veda?
 (a) Rigveda (c) Yajurveda
 (b) Samaveda (d) None of the above
28. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding foreign trade during ancient India?
 1. The Romans first started trade with the southern-most portion of the country.
 2. Wine amphorae and pottery were the Main items of export by Romans to India.
 Choose the correct statement/s by using the code given below:
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
29. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding Harappan society?
 1. Metal money was used as a medium of exchange.
 2. The practice of boat making was popular among them.
 3. Temples have been found at many Harappan sites.
 (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
30. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Very fine wheel-made wares were very common these days.
 (b) Lost Wax Technique was widely used for casting Bronze statues.
 (c) Dancing Girl and Mother Goddess figurines were some of the popular forms of Terracotta figures.
 (d) Cotton spinning and Bead-making was very common craft.
31. Epigraphy' is the study of
 (a) Inscriptions on pillars and rocks and epigraphs as writing
 (b) Geometric designs
 (c) Human fossils
 (d) Mythology and its relation with history
32. Which of the following differentiate Chalcolithic Culture from Neolithic Culture?
 (a) Use of Utensils
 (b) Use of stone tools
 (c) Domestication of plants
 (d) Use of Metal
33. is the burial practices that corroborates the fact that Chalcolithic people believed in a life after death.
 (a) The sick people were buried alive.
 (b) They were buried in their houses.
 (c) They were buried with their belongings like jewellery, utensils etc.
 (d) They were buried with food.
34. is/ are the feature/s of the society of Indus Valley Civilization.
 1. Animal husbandry and herding was the main occupation and farming was limited.
 2. People had a tradition of music and dancing.
 3. People used to wear cotton clothes.
 4. Men and women both used to wear jewellery.
 (a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 3 and 4
 (b) 2, 3 and 4 (d) All of the above

35. are the feature/s about the architecture and town planning of Indus Valley Civilization?
1. They were the first in the World to use burnt bricks.
 2. All the houses were single storied showing no economic differentiation.
 3. Town usually had two parts a lower part and an elevated citadel.
 4. They worshipped local nature Gods and had made elaborated temples for them.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2 and 4
(b) 1 and 3 (d) All of the above
36. Which of the following is/are NOT correctly matched?
1. Red and black Pottery – Indus Valley Civilization.
 2. Northern Black painted ware – Rig Vedic Civilization.
 3. Painted Grey ware – Mauryan Empire.
- (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
37. The lost wax technique was used for
- (a) Collecting honey from the hives
 - (b) Baking bricks for construction
 - (c) Making bronze Images
 - (d) Smelting of Gold
38.were part of the economic activities of Harappan Civilization.
1. Irrigation
 2. Cattle rearing
 3. Trade with other countries
 4. Plough cultivation
- (a) 1, 2, 3 only (c) 1 and 2 only
(b) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4
39. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Indus Valley Civilization (IVC)?
1. IVC people worshipped Mother Goddess but no temples were found.
 2. There was no social stratification.
 3. Trade was a major activity at the Indus Valley and they were the first to use lapis lazuli as a form of currency.
- (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only (d) All of the above
40.was known as MELUHA during the ancient time.
- (a) Mesopotamian Civilization
 - (b) Indus Valley Civilization
 - (c) Early Vedic Civilization
 - (d) Later Vedic Civilization
41. Match the correct pairs.
- | Sculpture Material | : Made from |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. Mother goddess | : Stone |
| 2. Bearded priest | : Terracotta |
| 3. Dancing girl | : Copper |
- (a) 1 and 3 only (c) All of the above
(b) 3 only (d) None of these
42. Match the correct potteries with the civilization.
1. Painted Grey ware – Indus Valley Civilization
 2. Black Polished ware – Mauryan Empire
 3. Red and Black Pottery – Early Vedic time
- (a) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3
(b) 2 only (d) All of the above
43. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Harappan civilization?
1. The citadels were inhabited by the common people.
 2. The Great Bath was used for ritual bathing and it was made up of stone.
 3. The roads were laid out along a grid pattern.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
44. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding Inscriptions:
1. The study of development of scripts is called epigraphy.
 2. The study of inscriptions is called paleography.
 3. An inscription is not free from later interpolations.
- (a) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
45. The fashion accessories used by the people of Indus valley civilization were?
1. Earring
 2. Necklace
 3. Lipstick
 4. Face powder
 5. Eyeliner
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
(b) 3 and 4 only (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
46. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Burial practices in stone- copper culture?
1. Burying of domestic dogs along with their masters was widely prevalent in Neolithic culture.
 2. In eastern India, fractional burial was prevalent.
- (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
47.provide the earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the Indian subcontinent?
- (a) Dholavira
 - (b) Inamgarh
 - (c) Kalibangan
 - (d) Mehrgarh
48. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. The branch of knowledge which studies coins is called numismatics.
 2. The earliest coins called the punch marked were in silver and copper.
 3. The punch-marked coins does not bear any inscription on them.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
49. Match the correct pairs.
- | Site | : Age |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1. Kurnool | : Paleolithic |
| 2. Bagor | : Mesolithic |
| 3. Mehrgarh | : Neolithic |
- (a) 1 only (c) 3 only
(b) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
50. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Mesolithic Age and tools?
1. It is a transitional phase between Paleolithic age and the Neolithic age.
 2. The people lived on hunting, fishing and food gathering.
 3. They used tools of polished stones, particularly used stone axe.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3

51. Which of the following items was made by using The 'cire perdue' process?
 (a) Terracotta figurines (c) Cave Paintings
 (b) Metal sculptures (d) Jewellery
52. Which of the following art/arts that the Indus Valley people was/were acquainted with?
 1. Measurement
 2. Spinning
 3. Canal Irrigation
 4. Navigation
 (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 (b) 2 and 4 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
53. The earliest evidence of settled agriculture from the sub-continent comes from?
 (a) Kalibangan (c) Mehrgarh
 (b) Amn (d) Inamgarh
54. Harappan sites have provided unique plan of settlement comprising of Citadel, Middle Town and Lower Town in which of the following cities?
 1. Kurnool 2. Lothal
 3. Rangpur 4. Dholavira
 Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
 (a) 1 and 2 (c) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 3 and 4 (d) 4 only
55. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
 (a) Harappan Civilization: Painted Grey Ware
 (b) The Kushanas: Gandhara School of Art
 (c) The Mughals: Ajanta Paintings
 (d) The Marathas: Pahari School of Painting
56. Which one of the following statements regarding Harappan civilization is correct?
 (a) The standard Harappan seals were made of clay.
 (b) The inhabitants of Harappa had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze.
 (c) The Harappan civilization was rural-based.
 (d) The inhabitants of Harappa grew and used cotton.
57. Which of the following statements regarding the houses at Mohenjo-Daro is incorrect?
 (a) The entrances to the houses were in narrow lanes.
 (b) The empty space between the houses of two walls were filled with bricks.
 (c) Each house had many windows.
 (d) The walls were pretty thick.
58. Which of the following archaeological sites is located on the river Ghod and is known for its special burial system?
 (a) Lothal (c) Hugni
 (b) Inamgaon (d) None of these
59. Which one of the following is not a Harappan site?
 (a) Chanhudaro (c) Sohagaura
 (b) Kot Diji (d) Desalpeer
- (UPSC 2019)
60. The archaeological finds from Alamgirpur in Ghaziabad district reflected to which of the following culture?
 (a) Vedic Culture (c) Harappan Culture
 (b) Mauryan Culture (d) None of the above
61. Which of the following sites of Harappa is situated on the banks of the river Ravi?
 (a) Lahore
 (b) Kiri Jamal
 (c) The Montgomery district in West Punjab
 (d) None of the above
62. Which of the following was the largest site of the Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Banawali (c) Lothal
 (b) Mohenjo-Daro (d) None of these
63. Which animals were domesticated by Harappans?
 (a) Buffalo (c) Cattle
 (b) Camels (d) All of the above
64. Harappan seals were discovered in:
 (a) 1912 (c) 1920
 (b) 1916 (d) 1924
65. Lothal archaeological site was discovered in:
 (a) 1954 (c) 1961
 (b) 1958 (d) 1965
66. Which of the following sites was found the famous bull-seal of Indus Valley Civilization?
 (a) Mohenjo-Daro (c) Lothal
 (b) Harappa (d) None of the above
67. Which of the following was discovered Mohenjo-Daro civilization?
 (a) R. D. Banerji (c) A. K. Singh
 (b) V. D. Verma (d) None of the above
68. Which of the following is the local name of Mohenjo-Daro?
 (a) Mound of the Survivor
 (b) Mound of the Dead Men
 (c) Mound of the Living
 (d) None of the above
69. The 'Burzahom' archaeological site is present in the state of:
 (a) Himachal Pradesh (c) Punjab
 (b) Jammu and Kashmir (d) None of the above
70. Which of the following is correct about Dholavira?
 (a) Dholavira is an archaeological site at Khadirbet in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District, in the state of Gujarat in western India.
 (b) The site was discovered in 1967-68 by J. P. Joshi, of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and is the fifth largest of eight major Harappan sites.
 (c) The inhabitants of Dholavira created sixteen or more reservoirs of varying size during Stage III.
 (d) All of the above
71. The earliest evidence of farming of wheat and barley found at:
 (a) Mehrgarh (c) Burzahom
 (b) Mehrgarh (d) None of these

Answer with Explanations

Level-2

1. (a) Archaeological evidences from Indus Valley Civilization such as seals and figurines suggest that people worshipped Peepal tree, Neem tree, Pashupati, Mother Goddess, animals like bull and buffalo. Evidence of worshipping of Vishnu has not been found.

2. (b) The urban people of the Indus region also needed and used weights and measurement for trade and other transactions. Numerous articles used for weights have been found. They show that in weighing mostly 16 or its multiples were used; for instance, 16, 64, 160, 320, and 640.

The drainage system of Mohenjo-Daro was very impressive. In almost all cities every big or small house had its own courtyard and bathroom. In Kalibangan many houses had their wells. Water flowed from the house to the streets which had drains. Sometimes these drains were covered with bricks or stone slabs.

3. (d) There was practice of burying goods in the graves with the dead bodies. We find arrowheads, spearheads, and also hoes and sickles, including tridents all made of iron. However, in comparison to the number of agricultural tools that were buried, those meant for fighting and hunting are large in number. This would indicate that the megalithic people did not practice an advanced type of agriculture.
4. (b) Paintings found during this period can be divided into three categories: Man, Animal, and Geometric symbols. Most of the birds and animals that appear in paintings were hunted for the sake of subsistence and not worshipped. In India, remnants of rock paintings have been found on the walls of caves situated in several States. Some of the examples of sites of early rock paintings are Lakhudiyar in Uttarakhand, Kupgallu in Telangana, Piklihal and Tekkalkotta in Karnataka, Bhimbetka and Jogimara in Madhya Pradesh etc.
5. (d) Stone statues found in Mohenjo-Daro are excellent examples of handling the 3D volume, one of which is the Steatite image of a bearded man. Bronze image of a dancing girl was also found in Mohenjo-Daro. The terracotta figurine of Mother Goddess with a plant growing from her womb was also found here.
6. (c) This period is considered as one of the significant cultural stages when man started producing food and shifted to production economy from their previous hunting-gathering stage. Man started making specialised tools to suit this economic behaviour and also modified their social behaviour in a large extent which is reflected in the material record. The Neolithic settlers were earliest farming communities. They broke the ground with stone hoes and digging sticks at the end of which ring stones weighing one to half kilogram were fixed.
7. (b) Domesticated animals of Indus civilization included dogs and cats, humped and short horn cattle, domestic fowl, and pigs, camels, and buffalo. The elephant was also domesticated, and its ivory tusks were freely used. Evidence of the horse comes from Mohenjo-Daro and from doubtful terracotta figurines from Lothal. The remains of the horse are reported from Surkotada, situated in west Gujarat but it is doubtful. In any case the Harappan culture was not horse-centered. Neither the bones of horse nor its representations appear in early and mature Harappan culture.

8. (b) No hoe or ploughshare has been discovered, but the furrows discovered in the pre Harappan phase at Kalibangan show that the fields were ploughed in Rajasthan in the Harappan period. The Harappans probably used the wooden ploughshare. Gabarbands or nalas enclosed by dams for storing water were a feature in parts of Baluchistan and Afghanistan, but channel or canal irrigation seems to have been absent. Crops grown were Wheat, Barley, cotton, Ragi, Dates and Peas.

9. (b) Mother Goddess and bull were worshipped by the Neolithic communities. In Kulli and Rana Gundai pottery with the motif of the bull were unearthed.

10. (b) The remains of horse have been found at Surkotada and not Kalibangan. Kalibangan is famous for fire altars.

'Citadel' was smaller in area than the 'lower town' and located to the west of the cities. • Houses were built of Kiln-burnt bricks. At Lothal and Kalibangan residential houses were made of sun-dried bricks. • The drains, wells, bathing platforms were made of Kiln burnt bricks.

11. (a) In Central and North India we have Bhimbetka (M.P) where many rock shelters with microliths on floor and paintings on walls have found. In Adamgarh, we have got signs of animals domestication. Sarai Nahar Rai, Morhana Pahar and Lekhani are some important sites. Burnt clay lumps and fire hearths have been discovered from these sites.

12. (b) The Indus culture belongs to the Bronze age. The people of Indus used many tools and implements of stone, but they were very well acquainted with the manufacture and use of bronze. Use of Iron started during the later Vedic period. Hence statement 1 is incorrect.

Elephants were very well known to the Indus people along with Oxen, Buffaloes, Goats, sheep also the remain of horse were reported from several Harappan sites. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

The Indus people were the earliest people to produce cotton and it was largely used for manufacturing textiles. Hence Statement 3 is correct.

13. (d) The most striking feature of Harappan civilization is its town-planning and sanitation. • Harappan cities such as Mohenjo-Daro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Dholavira & Surkotada, were divided into two parts - a fortified settlement on the high mounds called 'citadels' and the main residential areas called 'lower town'. 'Citadel' was smaller in area than the 'lower town' and located to the west of the cities.

14. (c) Mehrgarh, as early as the 8th millennium BC, provides the first evidence of the progressive setting of a farming economy in the north-western part of the Indo-Pakistani subcontinent.

Evidence of domestication of goat, cattle and sheep; evidence of pit dwellings, etc. have also been found.

Dholavira, Rakhigarhi and Mohenjo-Daro are Harappan sites and not Neolithic sites.

15. (b) Harappan people were worshippers of both animals and trees. They worshipped both humped bull and one horned unicorn, which may be identified with rhinoceros. However, one horned unicorn was considered to be the most important by Harappan people.
16. (c) It was an age of polished tool culture. Men started living a settled life. Agriculture and domestication of animals were started. They discovered the art of producing fire by the friction of stones and got the taste of cooked flesh. For hunting bows and arrows were invented. In South India, Fresher discovered Neolithic tools in Bellary.
17. (b) Hieratic, script was used in Egypt along with Hittite whereas Pictographs was used in Indus script.
18. (b) Bankura and Purulia (West Bengal), Nevasa, Nodur Madhmeshwar, Suregaon and Nevasa (Maharashtra), Malprabha and Ghatprabha basin (Karnataka). Narmada valley, etc. In Bhimbetka (M.P.) 200 rock shelters, caves and thousands of paintings have been traced which are of middle Paleolithic Age.
19. (a) Neolithic was an age of polished tool culture. Men started living a settled life. Agriculture and domestication of animals were started. They discovered the art of producing fire by the friction of stones and got the taste of cooked flesh. For hunting bows and arrows were invented. They learnt the art of pottery.
20. (d) Important Neolithic Sites
 - Chirand, Chechar – Bihar • Kuchai – Mayurbhanj (Odisha) • Taradih & Singhbhum – West Bengal • Uthur, Nagarjunakonda – Andhra Pradesh • Maski, Brahmagiri, Hallur, – Karnataka • Tekkalkota, Sanganakallu • Paiyampalli – Tamil Nadu • Burzahom & Gufkral – Kashmir • Belan, Chopani Mando – Uttar Pradesh.
21. (c) Robert Bruce Foote was a British geologist and archaeologist who conducted geological surveys of prehistoric locations in India for the Geological Survey of India.
22. (c) In this context the Palaeolithic age (old stone age) comes first. It was an age of hunting and food gathering culture. Palaeo means 'old' and 'lithic' means 'stone'. For this it is called Palaeolithic which is divided into three phases Lower, Middle and upper Palaeolithic culture.
23. (a) P.F. Shum Designated the cultural past of man in as early as 1776. • In 1836. C.J. Thomson arranged the exhibits in Danish museums. • Lubbock of France divided the stone age into Palaeolithic & Neolithic in 1865. • The Palaeolithic culture of India developed in Pleistocene period.
24. (a) Sohan Valley (Punjab), Belan Valley (Mirzapur), Narmada Valley (Madhya Pradesh), Didwani (Rajasthan), and Bhimbetka (M.P.), Singrauli basin (U.P.), Chhotanagpur (Jharkhand), Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and in whole India except Sind Kerala.
25. (a) Statement 1 is correct: In Harappan numerous terracotta figurines of women have been found. In one of the figurines a plant is shown growing out of the embryo of women. It is believed that the image represents the goddess of earth and it is intimately connected with the origin and growth of plants. She is believed to have been worshipped as Mother Goddess.
26. (b) Jorwe Culture: In the middle of the second millennium, the Jorwe culture, a Deccan Chalcolithic culture, derived from the name of this site in Ahmednagar district where it was first discovered, flourished in the whole of Maharashtra, except the districts in Konkan and certain parts of Vidarbha. As in the preceding culture, it was characterized by a distinct type of painted pottery, a blade-flake industry of chalcedony, as well as tools and ornaments of copper.
27. (c) The Yajurveda is the Veda primarily of prose mantras for worship rituals. An ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, it is a compilation of ritual offering formulas that were said by a priest while an individual performed ritual actions such as those before the yajna fire.
28. (c) Statement 1 is correct as The Romans first started trade with the southern-most portion of the country, because their earliest coins have been found in Tamil Kingdoms which lay outside the Satavahanas dominions. The romans mainly imported spices for which south India was famous. They also imported muslin, pearls, jewels and precious stones from central and south India.
29. (c) Statement 1 is incorrect as use of metal money was not prevalent in Harappan society. Most probably they carried on all exchanges through barter. In return to finished good and possibly food grains, they procured metal from neighboring areas by boat and bullock carts. Further they used some kind of modern ekka but not the spoked wheel.
30. (c) Statement c is incorrect: as Mother Goddess Figurine was a popular terracotta figure form but Dancing Girl is a finely casted bronze figure. Indus Valley Pottery mainly consists of fine wheel-made wares where Plain Pottery is more common than Painted ware. Bronze Casting art was practiced.
31. (a) Epigraphy is the study of inscriptions or epigraphs as writing; it is the science of identifying graphemes, clarifying their meanings, classifying their uses according to dates and cultural contexts, and drawing conclusions about the writing and the writers. Specifically excluded from epigraphy are the historical significance of an epigraph as a document and the artistic value of a literary composition.
32. (d) There has to be a big change that will differentiate two ages or time lines in history. The Neolithic age was characterized by the use of bone tools and stones whereas Chalcolithic age was marked as copper age.
33. (c) Personal belongings were buried with the dead because probably people believed in life after death. They believed that dead will need these items in the afterlife in the other world. Different types of Burial Practices were performed:
 - Direct Burial i.e. Body was directly buried in the ground.

- Urn Burial *i.e.* Body was first cremated and then the ashes were buried in the urn.
 - Coffin Burial.
34. (b) Food: Both animal husbandry and farming was practiced.
Wheat and Barley were the most important crops. Other crops that were grown were – Rai, peas, sesamum, mustard and rice (found only at Lothal.)
Wooden ploughs were used.
Industrial Crafts: Red, black and plain pottery was made. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it.
35. (b) • Town planning is the most remarkable feature of the Harappan cities. They were all designed in a grid pattern or chess board pattern. Modern cities are being built on this pattern. E.g. Chandigarh, Brasilia etc.
• Most of the towns are divided into two parts:
• Citadel or the upper part: it was fortified by burnt bricks. The exception to this are Kalibangan (mud bricks) and Chanhudaro (No citadel). Probably houses of important people and government offices were built on it.
36. (b) Red, black and plain pottery was made in Indus Valley Civilization. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it. Some of the specimens can be seen in the following figure.
Painted Grey Ware (PGW) was found in almost all sites in Western UP under Vedic Civilization. Potteries of Mauryan times have also been found from different places mostly of 'Northern Black Painted Ware' type (NBPW).
37. (c) Lost Wax Technique Bronze casting was a widespread practice during the Indus Valley Civilization, particularly at Harappa. Bronze statues were made by the 'lost wax technique'. This practice is still prevalent in many parts of the country particularly the Himachal Pradesh, Odisha, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal. In each region, a slightly different technique is used. Under this technique, the beeswax is first melted over an open fire and then strained through a fine cloth into cold water. The beeswax immediately solidifies and it is now passed through a pharni, so that the wax comes out of it in the shape of noodle like wires.
38. (c) Although, there is no evidence of tools which were used for agriculture, in Kalibangan the plough-marks or furrows have been observed indication to plough cultivation. In Banawali in Hisar district of Haryana a terracotta plough has also been found giving strength to the idea of plough cultivation.
The base of the Harappan Civilization was agriculture and cattle-rearing (pastoralism) became evident by the discovery of the granaries at sites like Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Lothal that served as the storehouse for grains.
39. (a) The Harappans worshipped gods and goddesses in male and female forms with evolved rituals and ceremonies. They worshipped Mother Goddess, but no temples were found.
Social stratification was there in Harappan Civilization, which is evident from the Citadel and lower city which were occupied by ruling class and common people respectively.
Trade was a major activity at the Indus Valley. Lapis lazuli not used as currency, trade was carried through Barter System. Weights were made of limestone and were generally cubical in 16, 64 denominations.
40. (b) Indus Valley Civilization had very good trade relations with Mesopotamian Civilization. A number of IVC seals have been found in Mesopotamia.
In Mesopotamian records, IVC has been referred to as 'MELUHA'.
41. (d) Terracotta: Terracotta figures are more realistic in Gujarat sites and Kalibangan.
Toy carts with wheels, whistles, rattles, bird and animals, gamesmen, and discs were also rendered in terracotta.
The most important terracotta figures are those represent Mother Goddess.
42. (b) Potteries IVC Red, black and plain pottery was made. The background of the pottery used to be red and black colour was used to make the figures over it Painted Grey ware.
Potteries of Mauryan times have been found from different places mostly of 'Northern Black Painted Ware' type (NBPW).
43. (c) The Citadels or Acropolis in Harappan civilization were built in the west part of the city. It was occupied by the members of the ruling class. Below the citadel in each city lay a lower town containing brick houses, which were inhabited by the common people. Great Bath was situated in the citadel mound and it served ritual bathing. It was built of burnt bricks. One of the most distinctive features of Harappan cities was the carefully planned drainage system. Roads and streets were laid out along an approximate "grid" pattern, intersecting at right angles. Thus only statement 3 is correct.
44. (d) A study of development of scripts is called Paleography whereas, the study of inscriptions is called Epigraphy. One of the most important and reliable sources of history writing are inscriptions. An inscription, being a contemporary document, is free from later interpolations. It comes in the form it was composed in and engraved for the first time. It is almost impossible to add something to it at a later stage.
45. (d) From archaeological finds it appears that the people of Indus valley were fashion conscious. Use of earring, Necklace, Lipstick, Face powder (cinnabar used for this), collyrium (eyeliner), Necklace and anklets were used by them. Different hairstyles and beard was also in vogue.
46. (c) In the North-West, the Kashmiri Neolithic culture was distinguished by its dwelling pits, range of ceramics and variety of stone and bone tools and complete

absence of the microliths. An important site is that of Burzahom, which means 'the place of birch' (North-West of Srinagar). The placing of domestic dogs in the graves of the masters do not seem to be the practice with Neolithic people in any other part of India. Burial practices were different in the different regions of the ancient India. Both the statements are correct.

47. (d) Located in Kacchi plains of Baluchistan, Mehrgarh provides the earliest evidence of settled agriculture in the subcontinent and probably south Asia. It is considered a precursor to Indus Valley Civilization. Additional Information: Dholavira, the largest of all Indus settlements was characterized by a middle town evidences of irrigation, findings of gold rings, etc. Kalibangan site is situated on banks of Ghaggar river in Rajasthan and provides evidence of earliest ploughed field in Indus in its proto-Harappan phase.
48. (d) The branch of knowledge which studies coins is called numismatics. So statement 1 is correct. Earliest coins, called punch marked, are in silver and copper. Some gold punch-marked coins are also reported to have been found, but they are very rare and their authenticity is doubtful. Statement 2 is also correct. The punch-marked coins are the earliest coins of India and they bear only symbols on them. Each symbol is punched separately, which sometimes overlap the another. These have been found throughout the country, from Taxila to Magadha to Mysore or even further south.
49. (d) All are correctly matched. Kurnool - Traces of ash have been found here which suggests that people were familiar with the use of fire. Bagor - This site provides the earliest evidence for the domestication of animals. Mehrgarh - Women and men learnt to grow barley and wheat, and rear sheep and goats for the first time in this area.
50. (a) The Mesolithic sites are found in good numbers in Rajasthan, Southern U.P, central and eastern India. Polished stone tools, especially Stone axe are the features of Neolithic Age (the age of food producers). The Mesolithic age used microliths.
51. (b) Cire perdue or lost wax process was used for casting metal sculptures, particularly of bronze in ancient India.
52. (d) The Indus Valley people were acquainted with the arts of: Measurement: Sticks inscribed with measure marks found in IVC. Spinning: Spindle whorls found in settlements of IVC. Navigation: This helped them in distant trade with Mesopotamia. Potter wheel: for making potteries. Canal irrigation is not historically verified to be known to IVC. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.
53. (c) The earliest of Neolithic settlements comes from Mehrgarh on the bank of the river Bolan in the Kachhi plain of Baluchistan around 7000 BC showing beginning of agriculture and domesticated of animals. Crops cultivated include wheat, barley, plum and dates.
54. (d) Dholavira had three distinct zones-the Upper, Middle and Lower Towns and showed the use of a specific proportion, considering the basic unit of measurement as 1 dhanus equivalent to 1.9 meters. First, the citadel, consisting of enclosures identified as a castle and a bailey (by excavators), having massive mud-brick walls flanked by dressed stones. To the north of the citadel was the quadrangular middle town having an area identified as the ceremonial ground or stadia. The latter served as a transition from the citadel to the middle and was accessed from the citadel through a grand gateway on its northern wall.
55. (b) The Gandhara School of art had also developed in first century AD along with Mathura School during reign of Kushana emperor Kanishka. Both Shakas and Kushanas were patrons of Gandhara School, which is known for the first sculptural representations of the Buddha in human form. The art of the Gandhara school was primarily Mahayana and shows Greco-Roman influence.
56. (b) The Indus Valley Civilization (IVC) was a Bronze Age civilization in the northwestern regions of South Asia, extending from what today is northeast Afghanistan to Pakistan and northwest India, lasting from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE, and in mature form from 2600 BCE to 1900 BCE. Along with ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia it was one of three early civilizations of the Old World, and of the three, the most widespread. It flourished in the basins of the Indus River, which flows through the length of Pakistan, and along a system of perennial, mostly monsoon-fed, rivers that once coursed in the vicinity of the seasonal Ghaggar-Hakra river in northwest India and eastern Pakistan. Its large urban centres of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa very likely grew to containing between 30,000 and 60,000 individuals, and the civilization itself during its florescence may have contained between one and five million individuals. The inhabitants of Harappa had neither knowledge of copper nor bronze.
57. (c) The two biggest cities of Indus valley civilization were Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa. People lived in stone houses that were 2-3 stories high and all of them had sewage systems. The system was built with mud bricks and ran under the street. The city of Mohenjo-Daro had 3,500 people. They had about 700 wells which brought underground water to the surface. The upper and lower sides of the city Mohenjo-Daro were not joined but they were close together. The upper side was built out of mud with large buildings and also the Great Bath. The lower side of the city had small houses that were all similar. Ordinary people lived and worked in the lower side.
58. (b) At Inamgaon, adults were generally buried in the ground, laid out straight, with the head towards the north. Sometimes burials were within the houses. Vessels that probably contained food and water were placed with the dead.
59. (c) The copper plate inscription was discovered in Sohagaura a village in Gorakhpur district, Uttar Pradesh. It was written in Brahmi script around 3rd century, BCE, thus not indicated the Indus culture.

60. (c) Harappan Culture.

Alamgirpur is an archaeological site of the Indus Valley Civilization that thrived along Yamuna River (c. 3300–1300 BC) from the Harappan-Bara period, located in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh, India. It is the eastern most site of the civilization.

61. (c) Mohenjo-Daro or Mound of Dead is in 'Larkana' district of Sind situated at the bank of river Indus. Harappa is situated in the Montgomery district of Punjab on the bank of river Ravi.

62. (b) Mohenjo-Daro is an archaeological site in the province of Sindh, Pakistan. Built around 2500 BCE, it was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley civilization, and one of the world's earliest major cities, contemporaneous with the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Minoan Crete, and Norte Chico. Mohenjo-Daro was abandoned in the 19th century BCE as the Indus Valley Civilization declined, and the site was not rediscovered until the 1920s. Significant excavation has since been conducted at the site of the city, which was designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1980.

63. (d) Wheat and six-row barley were grown; field peas, mustard, sesame, and a few date stones have also been found, as well as some of the earliest known traces of cotton. Domesticated animals included dogs and cats, humped and shorthorn cattle, domestic fowl, and possibly pigs, camels, and buffalo.

64. (a) Harappan seals were discovered in 1912 by John Faithfull Fleet, prompting an archaeological campaign under Sir John Hubert Marshall. Marshall, Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni and Madho Sarup Vats began excavating Harappa in 1921, finding buildings and artefacts indicative of an ancient civilization.

65. (a) Lothal is one of the southernmost cities of the ancient Indus Valley Civilization located in the modern state of Gujarat and first inhabited c. 3700 BCE. Discovered in 1954, Lothal was excavated from 13 February 1955 to 19 May 1960 by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), the official Indian government agency for the preservation of ancient monuments.

66. (b) The majestic bull-seal, with its heavy dewlap and wide curving horns is perhaps the most impressive motif

found on the Indus seals. Generally carved on large seals with relatively short inscriptions, the zebu motif is found almost exclusively at the largest cities of Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa.

67. (a) Mohenjo-Daro was discovered in 1922 by R. D. Banerji, an officer of the Archaeological Survey of India, two years after major excavations had begun at Harappa, some 590 km to the north.

68. (b) Mohenjo-Daro, the modern name for the site, has been variously interpreted as "Mound of the Dead Men" in Sindhi, and as "Mound of Mohan" (where Mohan is Krishna). It was one of the largest settlements of the ancient Indus Valley civilization, and one of the world's earliest major cities, contemporaneous with the civilizations of ancient Egypt, Mesopotamia, Minoan Crete, and Norte Chico.

69. (b) The Burzahom archaeological site is located in the Kashmir Valley of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. Archaeological excavations have revealed four phases of cultural significance between 3000 BC and 1000 BC.

70. (d) Dholavira is an archaeological site at Khadirbet in Bhachau Taluka of Kutch District, in the state of Gujarat in western India.

The site was discovered in 1967-68 by J. P. Joshi, of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and is the fifth largest of eight major Harappan sites. It has been under excavation since 1990 by the ASI, which opined that "Dholavira has indeed added new dimensions to personality of Indus Valley Civilization."

One of the unique features of Dholavira is the sophisticated water conservation system of channels and reservoirs, the earliest found anywhere in the world, built completely of stone.

71. (b) At the ancient site of Mehrgarh, where the earliest evidence has been found, barley was the dominant crop and was apparently supplemented with some wheat. The barley found there is the well-developed domesticate, six-row barley.



Level-1

1. The treatises confined to the philosophical systems of Dharma Sutras, Puranas and Tantras are called :
 (a) Upaveda (c) Upanga
 (b) Agama (d) None of these
 2. What is characteristic pottery type of the Vedic period?
 (a) Black and red ware
 (b) Ochre Coloured Pottery
 (c) Painted grey ware
 (d) Red ware
 3. Which of the following is not a name given to Indra, the Rig Vedic god?
 (a) Meghavan (c) Avatanimaya
 (b) Shatakrata (d) Rathestha
 4. Mark the incorrect option:
 (a) Rigvedic economy is a pre-state economy.
 (b) The system of taxation was not well developed.
 (c) Bali was a form of voluntary contribution.
 (d) There were significant differences in wealth among the various sections of the society.
 5. Which mandala of the Rig Veda composed by Visvamitra contains the Gayatri Mantra?
 (a) I (c) V
 (b) III (d) VII
 6. Which of the following about Rig Veda is untrue?
 (a) Rig Veda is purely a religious work.
 (b) Rig Veda is divided into 10 books or mandalas.
 (c) Purushasukta hymn is in the 10th mandala of the Rig Veda.
 (d) 10th mandala and the 1st mandala are the earliest mandalas.
 7. Which book belonging to the later Vedic period gives references to five types of state?
 (a) Aitareya brahmanas
 (b) Kausitaki brahmanas
 (c) Satapatha brahmanas
 (d) Tandyamoha brahmanas
 8. What is the Rigvedic name of the Jhelum river?
 (a) Vitasta (c) Parushni
 (b) Asikani (d) Vipas
 9. Which one of the four Vedas is 'book of the chants'?
 (a) Rigveda (c) Yajurveda
 (b) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda
 10. Which of the following Rig Vedic God is associated with medicine and healing?
 (a) Varun (c) Asvins
 (b) Agni (d) Surya
 11. Dharmashastra, an ancient text, which contains:
 1. Social rules
 2. Sacrifices
 3. Code of Behaviour
- Choose the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only (d) 1 only
 12. In which year first Buddhist council held?
 (a) 483 BC (c) 250 BC
 (b) 383 BC (d) 1st century AD
 13. Which of the following is not a part of Kalpa Sutra?
 (a) Sruta Sutras (c) Grihya Sutras
 (b) Dharna Sutras (d) Shiksha Sutras
 14. Which of the following statements is untrue?
 (a) The early Buddhist literature was in Pali.
 (b) The early, Jain literature was in Prakrit.
 (c) Kautilya's Arthashastra was written in Prakrit.
 (d) The Puranas were written in Sanskrit.
 15. Who was the founder of Yogachara school in Buddhism?
 (a) Asanga (c) Nagarjuna
 (b) Vasubandhu (d) Maitreyanth
 16. Which of the following temples is not present at Aihole?
 (a) Durga Temple (c) Ladh Khan temple
 (b) Hachimalgudi (d) Melagitti Shivalaya
 17. Vinayapitaka was composed by whom?
 (a) Ananda (c) Upagupta
 (b) Upali (d) Nagarjuna
 18. Which of the following books was not written by Asvaghosha?
 (a) Buddhacharita (c) Vajrasichi
 (b) Saidarananda (d) Sutralankara
 19. Every year on mark which of the following events of Buddha's life is celebrated as Vesak or Buddha Purnima?
 (a) Birth
 (b) Nirvana (Enlightenment)
 (c) Parinirvana (Death)
 (d) All of the above
 20. Which school of Indian philosophy believes that performance of rituals and ceremonies as stated in the sacred books brings about spiritual merit?
 (a) Mimansa (c) Samkhya
 (b) Vaiseshika (d) Nyaya
 21. As per ancient Indian philosophy, the Purusharthas or the four aims of life does not include: **(SSC, CPO 2019)**
 (a) Moksha (c) Yasha
 (b) Kama (d) Artha
 22. Which of the following is deal with ceremonies of human life?
 (a) Sruta Sutras (c) Dharma Sutra
 (b) Grihya Sutra (d) All of the above
 23. Which among the following is a ritualistic Veda?
 (a) Rigveda (c) Yajurveda
 (b) Samaveda (d) Atharvaveda

24. Which of the following Vedas is not a part of Vedatrayi?
(SSC 2017)
- (a) Rig Veda (c) Sama Veda
(b) Yajur Veda (d) Atharva Veda
25. Of the six systems of Hindu philosophy, four are given with their founders. Find the wrongly matched option?
- (a) Nyaya - Gautama (c) Mimansa - Kanada
(b) Sankhya - Kapila (d) Yoga - Patanjali
26. The earliest Inscriptions were written on which of the following materials?
- (a) Paper
(b) Soft surfaces
(c) Stones
(d) Non-metallic surfaces
27. Tripitakas are the sacred books of :
- (a) Jains (c) Buddhists
(b) Sikhs (d) None of the above
28. At which place did Gautam Buddha deliver his first sermon?
- (a) Bodh Gaya (c) Sanchi
(b) Sarnath (d) None of these
29. The Bamiyan Caves are associated with:
- (a) Islam (c) Buddhism
(b) Hinduism (d) Jainism
30. Who was the author of the Sanskrit prose Dashkumarcharitam?
- (a) Bharavi (c) Sabhahana
(b) Dandin (d) None of these
31. Which of the following theories is/are elucidate of by the Upanishads?
- (a) Action (c) Illusion
(b) Salvation (d) All of the above
32. Buddha Viharas were used for :
1. Education.
 2. Residence of Budha Bhikshus.
 3. Residence of worshippers of Buddha.
 4. Religious expansion.
- (a) 2 is correct
(b) 1 and 3 are correct
(c) 1, 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 1 and 4 are correct
33. Which of the following ideas were common to both Buddhism & Jainism?
1. Existence of God
 2. Middle Path
 3. Ahimsa
- Select the correct answer using the code given below :
- (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
34. Gautama Buddha was born in :
- (a) 623 BC (c) 463 BC
(b) 663 BC (d) 763 BC
35. What is the meaning of 'Buddha'?
- (a) Teacher (c) Enlightened
(b) Priest (d) Monks
36. The real name of Gautama Buddha was :
- (a) Mahavira (b) Siddhartha
(c) Suddhodana (d) Rahul
37. Where the last sermon was delivered by Gautama Buddha?
- (a) Kushinagar (c) Bodh Gaya
(b) Vaishali (d) Sarnath
38. Who delivered 'Dharmachakra Pravartana'?
- (a) Gautama Buddha (c) Ashoka
(b) Mahavira (d) Samudragupta
39. Gautama Buddha passed away in:
- (a) 283 BC (c) 483 BC
(b) 383 BC (d) 583 BC
40. Where did Gautama Buddha passed away?
- (a) Kushinagar (c) Sarnath
(b) Vaishali (d) Bodh Gaya
41. 'Arya satya' enunciated by Buddha has:
- (a) 3 Truth (c) 5 Truth
(b) 4 Truth (d) 6 Truth
42. Sacred Scriptures of Buddhism are written in which language?
- (a) Sanskrit (c) English
(b) Pali (d) Nepali
43. The name of Buddhist scripture was?
- (a) Tripitaka (c) Astangika Marga
(b) Vinaya Pitaka (d) Sutta Pitaka
44. What was the name of son of Siddhartha before he became Gautama Buddha?
- (a) Rahul (c) Kanishka
(b) Subodh (d) Vijay
45. The first council of monks after the death of Buddha was arranged at :
- (a) Sarnath (c) Vaishali
(b) Rajgriha (d) Kundalvan
46. The second council of monks of Buddhist was arranged at:
- (a) Sarnath (c) Vaishali
(b) Rajgriha (d) Kundalvan
47. In which city was the third Buddhist Council held?
(SSC, CPO 2019)
- (a) Shravasti (c) Pataliputra
(b) Taxila (d) Rangoon
48. What was the name of Gautama Buddha's mother?
- (a) Mahamaya (c) Koshaka
(b) Yasodhara (d) Nirmaya
49. Which of the following is not included in the 'Darshanas' or Indian philosophy?
- (a) Yoga Shastra (c) Puranas
(b) Uttar Mimansa (d) Vaisheshika
50. Mahavira was born in :
- (a) 540 BC (c) 740 BC
(b) 640 BC (d) 340 BC
51. The 23rd 'Tirthankara' of Jainism is :
- (a) Rishabhadeva (c) Parshvanath
(b) Mahavira (d) Arsthanemi
52. The 24th 'Tirthankara' of Jainism is :
- (a) Rishabhadeva (c) Parshvanath
(b) Mahavira (d) Arsthanemi
53. First Jain Council was arranged at :
- (a) Pataliputra (c) Pavapuri
(b) Devagiri (d) Vaishali

54. The largest Buddhist monastery in the world is located in :
 (a) India (c) Japan
 (b) Indonesia (d) China
55. The earliest Buddhist literature which deal with the stories of the various births of Buddha are :
 (a) Vinaya Pitaka (c) Abhidhamma Pitaka
 (b) Sutta Pitaka (d) Jatakas
56. Among the following who was the personal physician of Gautam Buddha?
 (a) Sushruta (c) Jeevaka
 (b) Charak (d) Nagarjuna
57. In Buddhism, Patimokkha describes :
 (a) A description of Mahayana
 (b) A description of Hinayana
 (c) The rules of the Sangha
 (d) The questions of King Menander
58. Where is Lumbini, the birthplace of Gautama Buddha located?
 (a) Nepal (c) Bhutan
 (b) Bihar (d) Sikkim
59. Who among the following was contemporary of Gautam Buddha?
 (a) Nagarjuna (c) Kautilya
 (b) Kanishka (d) Mahavira
60. Where did Buddha attain Parinirvana?
 (a) Bodh Gaya (c) Rajgriha
 (b) Kushinagar (d) Vaishali
61. The monk who influenced Ashoka to embrace Buddhism was :
 (a) Vishnu Gupta (c) Brahma Gupta
 (b) Upagupta (d) Brihadratha
62. Mention the place where Buddha attained enlightenment:
 (a) Sarnath (c) Kapilvastu
 (b) Bodh Gaya (d) Rajgriha
63. In which of the following countries were Buddha's idols disfigured and removed a few years back?
 (a) Pakistan (c) Afghanistan
 (b) Turkey (d) Iran
64. Which of the following was common to both Buddhism and Jainism with reference to the history of ancient India?
 1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment
 2. Indifference to the authority of the Vedas
 3. Denial of the efficacy of rituals
 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
65. Sallekhana is a religious practice in.
 (a) Hinduism (c) Islam
 (b) Sikhism (d) Jainism
66. Jain monastic establishment or shrines and temples are called:
 (a) Basadi (c) Mandir
 (b) Chaitya (d) Tirth
67. Vardhaman Mahavira passed away at:
 (a) Pavapuri (c) Mithila
 (b) Kushinagar (d) Vaishali
68. In Jainism 'tirthankaras' means:
 (a) God and the Supreme Being
 (b) Those who guide men and women across the river existence.
 (c) Conqueror of everything
 (d) Those who know the ultimate truth and ultimate reality
69. In which Jain Council was the final compilation of Angas completed?
 (a) First (c) Third
 (b) Second (d) None
70. The founder of Jainism is believed to be:
 (a) Parshvanatha (c) Rishabhadeva
 (b) Mahavira (d) Ajitanatha
71. Under the bank of which river Mahavira got enlightenment?
 (a) Ravi (c) Saraswati
 (b) Rijupalika (d) Krishna
72. In which language Jain literature are written?
 (a) Prakrit (c) Hindi
 (b) Sanskrit (d) Bengali
73. Which of the following are the holy books of Jainism?
 (a) 12 Angas (c) 16 Angas
 (b) 14 Angas (d) 18 Angas
74. Mahavira was born at :
 (a) Pavapuri (c) Kundagram
 (b) Lumbini (d) Bodh Gaya
75. The Buddhist site Tabo Monastery is located in which state?
 (a) Arunachal Pradesh (c) Uttarakhand
 (b) Sikkim (d) Himachal Pradesh
76. The teacher of Gautama Buddha was :
 (a) Panini (c) Kapila
 (b) Alara Kalama (d) Patanjali
77. The places which contain the relics of Buddha are known as:
 (a) Viharas (c) Stupas
 (b) Pitakas (d) Chaityas
78. Buddhist literature was written in which language?
 (a) Sanskrit (c) Hindi
 (b) Prakrit (d) Magadhan
79. The country having the highest number of Buddhists in the world is?
 (a) India (c) China
 (b) Japan (d) Indonesia
80. Which is the most mentioned river in the Rig Veda?
 (a) Sindhu (c) Saraswati
 (b) Ganga (d) Yamuna
81. Which was the first book to deal with Music?
 (a) Rigveda (c) Samaveda
 (b) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda

Answer with Explanations

Level-1

1. (c) Upanga is a generic name for any collection of treatises. It is traditionally confined to the philosophical systems of Nyaya and Mimamsa – the Dharma Sutras, the Puranas and the Tantras. Nyaya is a darshana and speaks of the “law of nature”. It also contains predicate logic. Mimamsa is a darshana and has two parts - Purva Mimamsa and Uttara Mimamsa. Purva Mimamsa speaks of the philosophy of rituals and Uttara Mimamsa is spiritual philosophy.
2. (c) The Ochre Coloured Pottery culture (OCP) is a 2nd millennium BC Bronze Age culture of the Indo-Gangetic Plain (Ganges-Yamuna plain). It is a contemporary of and successor to the Indus Valley Civilization. The OCP marked the last stage of the North Indian Bronze Age and was succeeded by the Iron Age black and red ware culture and the painted gray ware culture. Early specimens of the characteristic ceramics found near Jodhpur, Rajasthan date from the 3rd millennium.
3. (c) Indra is the most important Rigvedic god. Indra is known by various names as Rathestha, Shatakata, Jitendra, Meghavan and Somapa.
4. (d) Rigvedic economy was a pre-state economy in which taxation system was not developed and ‘bali’ was a form of voluntary contribution given by the procedures to the king. There was no big differences in wealth among the various sections of the society.
5. (b) Gayatri Mantra comes from the third Mandala of the Rigveda. This Mandala has 62 hymns, mainly to Agni and Indra. It is one of the “family books” (mandalas 2-7), the oldest core of the Rigveda. This Mandala also mentions Kikats, a non-Aryan tribe, which most scholars agree that was resident of somewhere in near Magadha in modern Bihar.
6. (d) Each Veda is a collection of hymns by a number of priest families. Rig Veda is also organized in 10 books called Mandalas. The first and 10th Mandalas are the youngest and the longest books. Second to Seventh Mandalas are oldest parts of Rig Veda but the shortest books. 8th and 9th books are of mixed ages.
7. (a) Aitareya Brahmana belongs to Shakala Shakha of the Rigveda. This work is ascribed to Mahidasa Aitareya and dated variously from 1000 BCE to 500 BCE. It is divided into eight Panchikas and each of the Panchika is divided into eight adhyayas. Totally, it consists forty adhyayas.
The first six panchikas of Aitareya Brahmana dealing with Soma Sacrifice (fire sacrifice ritual) and in the last two panchikas describe about Rajyabhisheka.
8. (a) The Jhelum River, is a river of west Kashmir and eastern Pakistan. It is the westernmost of the five rivers of Punjab, and passes through Srinagar District. The Rigvedic name of the Jhelum River is Vitasta.
9. (b) Sama Veda, one of the four Vedas contains 1549 hymns, of all hymns except 75, were ascertained from Rig Veda, also known as the book of Chants.
10. (c) Asvins, symbolizing sunrise and sunset, were supposed to bring happiness to men by averting sickness. The Ashvins (aka Asvins, Asvinau, or Asvini Kumaras) are two twin brothers of Hindu mythology, sons of the sun god Surya. The Ashvins appear in Vedic literature (1500 – 1000 BCE) as the twin sons of Surya the sun god or of the sky.
11. (b) Dharmashastra is a genre of Sanskrit texts, and refers to the treatises (shastras) of Hinduism on dharma. There are many Dharmashastras, variously estimated to be 18 to about 100, with different and conflicting points of view. Each of these texts exist in many different versions, and each is rooted in Dharmasutras texts dated to 1st millennium BCE that emerged from Kalpa (Vedanga) studies in the Vedic era.
12. (a) First council - 483 BC
Second council - 383 BC
Third council - 250 BC
Fourth council - 1st century AD
13. (d) The Kalpa Sutra is a text and one of the best-known, most fundamental Jain holy texts written in Ardhamagadhi Prakrit. The Kalpa Sutra is also important for its contents, set out in three parts. The first two parts contain details of the lives of the 24 Jinas, who are the source of Jain teachings, and their early followers. The third part establishes rules for monastic conduct during the rainy season, which is an exceptional period in the life of mendicants.
14. (c) The Arthashastra is the title of a handbook for running an empire, written by Kautilya (also known as Chanakya, c. 350-275 BCE) an Indian statesman and philosopher, chief advisor and Prime Minister of the Indian Emperor Chandragupta, the first ruler of the Mauryan Empire. The title Arthashastra is a Sanskrit word which is normally translated as The Science of Material Gain, although Science of Politics or Science of Political Economy are other accepted translations for Kautilya's work.
15. (a) Asanga was a man who was endowed with the innate character of a Bodhisattva. He became a Bhikshu of the Sarvastivada School, but afterwards he practiced meditation and became free from desire. Though he investigated the doctrine of emptiness, he could not understand it. Together with his teacher the Bodhisattva Maitreya, Asanga was the founder of the Yogachara, or Consciousness-Only, School of Mahayana Buddhism.
16. (d) Badami's Malegitti Shivalaya represents a phase of Chalukyan art. It is a good example where the domical finial is octagonal and is supported by a series of small shrines. It is not a large temple but is a solid enormous construction palpably to withstand the ravages of time. This may not show predominantly sophisticated parts but it has grandeur of its own.

17. (b) The Vinaya Pitaka, the first division of the Tipitaka, is the textual framework upon which the monastic community (Sangha) is built. It includes not only the rules governing the life of every Theravada bhikkhu (monk) and bhikkhuni (nun), but also a host of procedures and conventions of etiquette that support harmonious relations, both among the monastics themselves, and between the monastics and their lay supporters, upon whom they depend for all their material needs.
18. (d) Sutralankara is a book which contains the main percepts of the Yogachara (Way of Union) or Vigyanavadin school of philosophy of Mahayana Buddhism. It is one of the school of Philosophy of Mahayana and the other one is Madhayamika. It was written by Asanga, a Buddhist Monk from Peshawar (Presently in Pakistan) who existed in 4th or 5th century.
19. (d) Buddha's birthday is a holiday traditionally celebrated in most of East Asia. The date for the celebration of Buddha's birthday varies from year to year. In Bangladesh the event is called Buddha Purnima.
20. (a) Indians distinguish two classes of Indian philosophies: astika and nastika. The astika systems respect the Vedas to some degree. They are: Sankhya, Yoga, Vedanta, Mimamsa, Nyaya, and Vaisheshika. The nastika systems reject Vedic thought. They are: Jainism, Buddhism, and Lokayata.
21. (c) Purushartha literally means an "object of human pursuit". It is a basic concept in Hinduism and refers to the four proper goals or aims of a human life. The four purusarthas are Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha.
22. (c) The Grihya Sutras deal with the various ceremonies or 'sanskaras' of a family-man from his birth to death.
23. (c) The Yajurveda is the Veda of prose mantras. An ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, it is a compilation of ritual offering formulas that were said by a priest while an individual performed ritual actions such as those before the yajna fire.
24. (d) The first three Vedas are jointly called Vedatrayi i.e. trio of Vedas. The Atharva Veda is the fourth Veda, but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism.
25. (c) Mimamsa or Inquiry was founded by Jamini, who is the author of the Mimamsa Sutras. It taught the correct performance of Vedic rites as the means to liberation. Kanada had founded Vaisheshika.
26. (c) Generally, the earliest inscriptions were written on relatively hard surfaces like stone and metallic surfaces.
27. (c) The Tripitaka or Tipitaka, is the traditional term for the Buddhist scriptures. The version canonical to Theravada Buddhism is generally referred to in English as the Pali Canon.
28. (b) At that time, the Sangha, the community of the enlightened ones, was founded. The sermon, Buddha gave to the five monks, was his first sermon, called the Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta. (Sanskrit: Dharma chakrapravartan, English turning of the wheel of law). It was given on the full-moon day of Asalha Puja. Buddha subsequently also spent his first rainy season at Sarnath at the Mulagandha Kuti.
29. (c) The Bamiyan Caves of Afghanistan had huge statues of Lord Buddha. They were dynamited and destroyed by the Taliban in 2001.
30. (b) Dashakumaracharita is a prose romance in Sanskrit, attributed to Dandin, believed to have flourished in the seventh to eighth centuries CE.
31. (d) The Upanishads explain numerous mysteries of life to know about the relation between the soul and the creator and to elucidate the theories of the karma (Action), Maya (Illusion) and Mukti (salvation).
32. (c) Buddhist viharas or monasteries may be described as a residence for monks, a centre for religious work and meditation and a centre of Buddhist learning. Reference to five kinds of dwellings (Pancha Lenani) namely, Vihara, Addayoga, Pasada, Hammiya and Guha is found in the Buddhist canonical texts as fit for monks.
33. (b) Jainism recognized the existence of the Gods. But Buddhism does not recognize existence of God. Buddha prescribed Middle Path but Mahavira asked his followers to lead a more austere life. Vardhaman Mahavira was the 24th and last Tirthankara of Jainism. He flourished about 250 years after the death of Parsva.
34. (a) Lumbini, the Birthplace of the Lord Buddha. Siddhartha Gautama, the Lord Buddha, was born in 623 B.C. in the famous gardens of Lumbini, which soon became a place of pilgrimage.
35. (c) The teaching founded by the Buddha is known, in English, as Buddhism. A Buddha is one who has attained Bodhi; and by Bodhi is meant wisdom, an ideal state of intellectual and ethical perfection which can be achieved by man through purely human means. The term Buddha literally means enlightened one, a knower.
36. (b) Gautama Buddha, also known as Siddhartha Gautama in Sanskrit or Siddhattha Gotama in Pali, Shakyamuni Buddha, or simply the Buddha, after the title of Buddha, was a monk, mendicant, sage, philosopher, teacher and religious leader on whose teachings Buddhism was founded.
37. (b) Lord Buddha arrived here, a few years after his enlightenment to alleviate the sufferings of the people. It is believed that there was a thunderous downpour on his arrival which cleaned the city of drought and disease. Lord Buddha recited the Ratana Sutta to Ananda his most ardent disciple requesting him to chant the same around the city for protection and prosperity. It surely changed the fortunes of Vaishali since 84000 people embraced Buddhism along with the kings and princes soon after.
38. (a) The Dhammacakkappavattana Sutta (Pali; Sanskrit: Dharmacakrapravartana Sutra; English: The Setting

in Motion of the Wheel of the Dharma Sutta or Promulgation of the Law Sutta) is a Buddhist text that is considered by Buddhists to be a record of the first teaching given by Gautama Buddha in Sarnath after he attained enlightenment. The main topic of this sutta is the Four Noble Truths, which refer to and express the basic orientation of Buddhism[1] in a formulaic expression.[2] This sutta also refers to the Buddhist concepts of the Middle Way, impermanence, and dependent origination.

39. (c) Gautama Buddha died in 483 BC aged 80 years in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).
40. (a) Gautama Buddha died in 483 BC aged 80 years in the city of Kusinara (present day Kushinagar).
41. (b) The presentation of the four truths as one of the most important teachings of the Buddha "has been to reduce the four noble truths to a teaching that is accessible, pliable, and therefore readily appropriated by non-Buddhists."
42. (b) Buddhist Scriptures. The sacred book of Buddhism is called the Tripitaka (called Tipitaka in Pali). It is also called the Pali Canon, after the language in which it was first written. The ancient Indian language, Pali, is very close to the language that the Buddha himself spoke.
43. (a) The sacred book of Buddhism is called the Tripitaka (called Tipitaka in Pali). It is also called the Pali Canon, after the language in which it was first written. The ancient Indian language, Pali, is very close to the language that the Buddha himself spoke. Buddhism is based on Buddha's teachings.
44. (a) Rahul was the only son of Siddhartha Gautama, and his wife and princess Yasodhara. He is mentioned in numerous Buddhist texts, from the early period onward. Accounts about Rahul indicate a mutual impact between Prince Siddhartha's life and the lives of his family members.
45. (b) According to the scriptures of all Buddhist schools, the first Buddhist Council was held soon after the death of the Buddha, dated by the majority of recent scholars around 400 BCE, under the patronage of the king Ajatashatru with the monk Mahakasyapa presiding, at Sattapanni caves Rajgriha (now Rajgir).
46. (c) Second Buddhist Council : 383 BC. It was held in 383 BC. at Vaishali. The idea of this council was to settle a dispute on Vinaya Pitaka, the code of discipline.
47. (c) According to the Theraveda commentaries and chronicles, the Third Buddhist Council was conveyed by the Mauryan king Ashoka at Pataliputra (today's Patna), under the leadership of the monk Moggaliputta Tissa.
48. (a) Queen Maya of Sakyawas the birth mother of Gautama Buddha, the sage on whose teachings Buddhism was founded. She was sister of Mahapajapata Gotama, the first Buddhist nun ordained by the Buddha.
49. (b) Six 'Darshanas' or schools of Indian philosophy includes Sankhya Shastra, Yoga Shastra, Nyaya

Shastra, Vaisheshik Shastra, Purva Mimansa and Uttar Mimansa.

50. (a) Mahavira was born into the royal kshatriya family of King Siddhartha and Queen Trishala of the Ikshvaku dynasty at 540 BC. This is the dynasty in which Hindu epics place Rama and the Ramayana, Buddhist texts place the Buddha and the Jains attribute another twenty-one of their twenty-four tirthankaras.
51. (c) Parshvanatha. Parshvanatha (Paravanatha), also known as Parshva (Parava) and Paras, was the 23rd of 24 tirthankaras (ford-makers or propagators of dharma) of Jainism. He is one of the earliest tirthankaras who are acknowledged as a historical figures.
52. (b) Tirthankara, (Sanskrit: 'Ford-maker') also called Jina ('Victor'), in Jainism, a saviour who has succeeded in crossing over life's stream of rebirths and has made a path for others to follow. Mahavira (6th century BCE) was the last Tirthankara to appear.
53. (a) First Council - First Jain Council was held at Pataliputra under the chairmanship of Shulabhadra in 300 B.C. It resulted in the compilation of 12 Angas replacing the lost 14 Purvas.
54. (b) Borobudur temple at Magelang, Indonesia was the largest Buddhist Temple in the world and was one of the 7 wonders by UNESCO World Heritage Site. Brahmavihara-Arama temple at Bali, Indonesia was the Buddhist Temple with traditional Balinese influence.
55. (d) The Jataka tales are a voluminous body of literature native to India concerning the previous births of Gautama Buddha in both human and animal form. The future Buddha may appear as a king, an outcast, a god, an elephant—but, in whatever form, he exhibits some virtue that the tale thereby inculcates.
56. (b) Charaka was one of the principal contributors to Ayurveda, a system of medicine and lifestyle developed in Ancient India. He is known for authoring the medical treatise, the Charaka Samhita. Charaka was resident of Kapisthal, located between Iravati and Chandrabagha rivers in Panchanada.
57. (c) In Theravada Buddhism, the Patimokkha is the basic code of monastic discipline, consisting of 227 rules for fully ordained monks (bhikkhus) and 311 for nuns (bhikkhunis). It is contained in the Suttavibhanga, a division of the Vinaya Pitaka.
58. (a) Maya Devi Temple is an ancient Buddhist temple situated at the UNESCO World Heritage Site of Lumbini, Nepal. It is the main temple at Lumbini, a site traditionally considered the birthplace of Gautama Buddha. The temple stands adjacent to a sacred pool and a sacred garden.
59. (d) Mahavira, also known as Vardhamana, was the twenty-fourth tirthankara who revived Jainism. He expounded the spiritual, philosophical and ethical teachings of the previous tirthankaras from the remote pre-Vedic era.

60. (b) In Buddhism, the term parinirvana (Sanskrit: parinirvana; Pali: parinibbana) is commonly used to refer to nirvana-after-death, which occurs upon the death of the body of someone who has attained nirvana during his or her lifetime. It implies a release from the Shashtra, karma and rebirth as well as the dissolution of the skandhas.
61. (b) Upagupta was a Buddhist monk. According to some stories in the Sanskrit text Ashokavadana, he was the spiritual teacher of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka. Upagupta's teacher was Sanavasi who was a disciple of Ananda, the Buddha's attendant.
62. (b) Bodh Gaya is a village in the northeast Indian state of Bihar. Considered one of the most important Buddhist pilgrimage sites, it's dominated by the ancient brick Mahabodhi Temple Complex, built to mark the site where the Buddha attained enlightenment beneath a sacred Bodhi Tree.
63. (c) The Buddhas are once again looking out over the Bamiyan Valley. The historic Buddhas of Bamiyan statues have made a return to the Afghan valley.
64. (b) Hinduism did not attract them penance and enjoyment; Indifference to the authority of the Vedas; Denial of efficacy of rituals.
65. (d) Sallekhana also known as Santhara, Samadhi-, marana, sayasana-marana is the Jain practice of undertaking voluntary death at the end of one's life. In August 2015, Rajasthan High Court cited that the practice is not essential tenet of Jainism and banned the practice making it punishable under section 306 and 309 IPC.
66. (a) The word is generally used in South India, including Maharashtra. Its historic use in North is preserved in the names of the Vimala and Luna Vanshi temples of Mount Abu. It is also called desara, vasati (Sanskrit word).
67. (a) He passed away at the age of 72 in 468 BC. Pavapuri is near modern Rajgir.
68. (b) Jain is conqueror. According to Jain tradition, Mahavira was preceded by 23 other teacher or tirthankaras – literally, those who guide men and women across the river of existence.
69. (b) The first Jain Council was convened at Pataliputra by Sthulabahu, the leader of the Digambras, in the beginning of the 3rd century B.C. The second Jain Council was held at Valabhi in 5th century A.D. The final compilation of Jain literature called Twelve Angas was completed in this council.
70. (c) The founder of Jainism is believed to be Rishabhadeva, the first of the twenty four tirthankaras and as the last tirthankara Mahavira developed and gave final shape to the Jain doctrines.
71. (b) At the age of 42, Mahavira attained Kaivalaya under a Sal tree on the bank of river Rijupalika near Jrimbhikgrama in modern Bihar.
72. (a) Agam literature consist of many text, which are the sacred books of the Jain religion. They are written in the Ardhamagadhi Prakrit language.
73. (a) The Agamic literature is vast and stupendous, comprising of 12 Angas, 12 Upangas, 4 Mulas, 2 Chulikas Sutras, 6 Cheda Sutra, 10 Prakirnakas etc.
74. (c) Lord Mahavira was born on the thirteenth day of rising moon of Chaitra month, in 599 B.C. in village Kundgram Vaishali at Bihar (India).
75. (d) Tabo Monastery is located in the Tabo village of Spiti Valley, Himachal Pradesh, northern India. It was founded in 996 CE in the Tibetan year of the Fire Ape by the Tibetan Buddhist lotsawa Rinchen.
76. (b) After Gautama became an ascetic, he went to Alara Kalama, who was a teacher that taught a kind of early samkhya at Vessali. Alara taught Gautama Buddha meditation, especially a dhyanic state called the "sphere of nothingness."
77. (c) Stupa, Buddhist commemorative monument usually housing sacred relics associated with the Buddha or other saintly persons. The hemispherical form of the stupa appears to have derived from pre-Buddhist burial mounds in India.
78. (d) Pali or Magadhan is a Middle Indo-Aryan language native to the Indian subcontinent. It is widely studied because it is the language of the Pali Canon or Tripitaka, and is the sacred language of some religious texts of Hinduism and all texts of Theravada Buddhism.
79. (c) China is the country with the largest population of Buddhists, approximately 244 million or 18.2% of its total population. They are mostly followers of Chinese schools of Mahayana, making this the largest body of Buddhist traditions.
80. (a) The Rig Veda is the only source which gives us an idea of the geography of the Early Vedic Period. The Aryans in the early Vedic age had knowledge of the Indus valley which was called Saptasindavah or the land of the seven rivers. Indus (Sindhu) is the most mentioned river in the Rig Veda.
81. (c) The Samaveda, is the Veda of melodies and chants. It is an ancient Vedic Sanskrit text, and part of the scriptures of Hinduism. One of the four Vedas, it is a liturgical text which consists of 1,549 verses. All but 75 verses have been taken from the Rigveda.

Level-2

- What was the language spoken during the Rig Vedic period?
 - Indo-European
 - Indo-Iranian
 - Indo-Aryan
 - Prakrit
- The prominent features of Aryans were :
 - They domesticated the horse.
 - Their society was male dominated.
 - They practised cremation.
 - They used spoked wheels in their chariots.

Choose the answer from the codes given below :

 - 1, 2
 - 1, 3
 - 2, 3, 4
 - All of the above

3. The term 'Araiya' or 'Haraiya' referred to?
 - (a) Kinsmen (c) Apart of Afghanistan
 - (b) The Gangetic valley (d) Punjab
4. The Aryans were said to be directly related to the ancestors of some groups of people. Pick them out from the following:
 - (1) Persians (4) Celts
 - (2) Chinese (5) Germans
 - (3) Greeks (6) Romans
 Select the answer from the codes given below :
 - (a) All of them (c) 1, 3, 4, 5, 6
 - (b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6
5. Which river is referred to as Naditarna or the best of rivers in the Rig Veda?
 - (a) Sinoh (c) Saraswati
 - (b) Ganga (d) Yamuna
6. Which of the following is correctly matched?
 - (1) Sutudri - Sutlej
 - (2) Vipasa - Chenab
 - (3) Parushni - Ravi
 - (4) Asikni - Beas
 - (5) Vitase - Jhelum
 Select the correct answer from codes given below :
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 1, 3, 5
 - (b) 2, 3, 4 (d) 1, 2, 4, 5
7. Which of the following Vedic Samhitas is partly in prose and partly in verse?
 - (a) Rig Veda (c) Yajur Veda
 - (b) Sama Veda (d) Atharva Veda
8. The mountain of the following areas was not known to the Rig Vedic people?
 - (a) Vindhya (c) Majuvant
 - (b) Himavanta (d) Kirthar
9. To the east of which river was the janapada Videha founded by Videga Madhava?
 - (a) Sadanira (c) Phalgu
 - (b) Niranjana (d) Sarayu
10. The story of Videga Madhava is given in which book?
 - (a) Atharva Veda
 - (b) Rig Veda
 - (c) Satapatha Brahmana
 - (d) Chandogya Upanishad
11. Which book of the later Vedic age divides the country into five parts?
 - (a) Atharva Veda
 - (b) Aitareya Brahmana
 - (c) Satapatha Brahmana
 - (d) Isha Upanishad
12. What was Dasarajna?
 - (a) Ten incarnations of Vishnu
 - (b) A total of ten sacrifices to be performed by the son of a slave mother
 - (c) Battle of ten kings
 - (d) Ten cows to be sacrificed
13. Sudas of the Bharatas fought against three non-Aryan tribes on the banks of which river?
 - (a) Indus (c) Saraswati
 - (b) Ravi (d) Ganga
14. Which priest was responsible for the organization of the confederacy of ten kings when he was dismissed by Sudas, the Trisu ruler of the Bharata tribe?
 - (a) Visvamitra (c) Bhardwaja
 - (b) Vasishta (d) Vamadeva
15. The dasas are described by the Rig Veda as:
 1. Avrata, those who did not obey the ordinances of the gods.
 2. Akratu, those who did not perform sacrifices.
 3. Anasah, those who were snub.
 4. Krishnatvach, those who were dark skinned.
 5. Mridhravach, those whose speech was indistinct.
 Choose the answer from codes below :
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3 (c) 2, 4 and 5
 - (b) 2, 3, and 4 (d) All of the above
16. Which of the following areas was not known to the Rig Vedic people?
 - (a) Afghanistan
 - (b) Punjab
 - (c) North-West Frontier Province
 - (d) Rajasthan
17. Which is the most numerous varna of Vedic society?
 - (a) Brahmins (c) Vaishyas
 - (b) Kshatriyas (d) Sudras
18. Who among the following artisan classes were entitled to wear the sacred thread in the Vedic period?
 - (a) Chariot-makers (c) Blacksmiths
 - (b) Goldsmiths (d) Weavers
19. The marriage of Maruts with Rodasi resulted in which form of marriage?
 - (a) Polygamy (c) Monogamy
 - (b) Levirate (d) Polyandry
20. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Harappan Culture?
 1. It was contemporary with the Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilizations.
 2. Harappan scripts consists of pictograms.
 3. The seals show pictures of animals and some scenes.
 - (a) 1 only (c) 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
21. Which of the following was the author of Purva Mimamsa Darsana?
 - (a) Kapila (c) Jaimini
 - (b) Gautam (d) None of the above
22. As a general rule, which system of Government prevailed in the Rigvedic Age?
 - (a) Oligarchy (c) Monarchy
 - (b) Democracy (d) None of the above
23. Which of the following Brahmanas is connected with the Rig Veda?
 - (a) Sadvisna Brahmana
 - (b) Aitareya Brahmana
 - (c) Satapatha Brahmana
 - (d) Tandya Mahabrahmana

24. The term Upanishad literally implies:
 (a) Knowledge (c) Wisdom
 (b) Sitting down (d) None of the above
25. With which among the following Vedas, the Shatapatha Brahmana is related to:
 (a) Rigveda (c) Samaveda
 (b) Yajurveda (d) Atharvaveda
26. How many hymns are there in Rigveda now?
 (a) 837 (c) 1238
 (b) 1,017 (d) 1336
27. The Kutagarasala a hut with a pointed roof actually is :
 (a) A place where intellectual debates among Buddhist mendicants took place
 (b) A place where animals were kept
 (c) A place where weapons were stored
 (d) A place to sleep
28. The hand gesture of Lord Buddha's image is called Bhumisparsa Mudra. It symbolizes :
 (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.
29. Consider the following statement about the Rig Vedic age:
 1. There was no purdah system.
 2. Women often performed sati.
 3. Girls were given in marriage only after puberty.
 4. Girls sometimes had on their own chosen their husbands.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :
 (a) 1 and 2 only are true
 (b) 2 and 3 only are true
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 are true
 (d) 1, 3, and 4 are true
30. The most commonly mentioned God in the Rigveda is :
 (a) Indra (c) Agni
 (b) Varuna (d) Soma
31. Who is considered as the god of the priests and the priest of the gods?
 (a) Indra (c) Agni
 (b) Varuna (d) Soma
32. Which of the following term is not mentioned in the Rig Veda?
 (a) Gana (c) Rashtra
 (b) Vidatha (d) Bali
33. Which of the following is the major impact of Vedic culture on Indian History?
 (a) Progress of philosophy
 (b) Development of culture
 (c) Rigidification of caste system
 (d) None of the above
34. Which Rig Veda god was known as Purandhara -the breaker of forts?
 (a) Indra (c) Maruts
 (b) Varuna (d) Agni
35. The ceremonies of rajasuya and vajpeya are mentioned in which text?
 (a) Rig Veda (c) Yajur Veda
 (b) Sama Veda (d) Atharva Veda
36. Which of the Vedic texts are written by a non-Aryan?
 (a) Rig Veda (c) Sama Veda
 (b) Yajur Veda (d) Artharva Veda
37. The Vedic Civilization flourished along the river of :
 (a) Ganges (c) Haro
 (b) Saraswati (d) Rudra
38. Name the king who has been described as ardhadeva in the Rigveda?
 (a) Arikshit (c) Purukutsa
 (b) Janemajeya (d) Janaka
39. The Bharatas and Purus who were two janas combined to form which janapada?
 (a) Kurus (c) Surasenis
 (b) Panchalas (d) Koshala
40. Which of the following statements about Indra, the Rigvedic god are true?
 1. About 250 Rig Vedic hymns are devoted to him.
 2. He played the role of warlord.
 3. He was the intermediary between gods and people.
 4. He was considered to be the rain god.
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
 (a) All of them (c) 1, 2, and 4
 (b) 1, 2, and 3 (d) 2, 3, 4
41. Which of the following is correct about Rajanya of Rigvedic Period?
 1. The asrama system is found mentioned first in the Aitareya Brahman.
 2. In the Jabala Upanishad, Yajnavalkya expounds the four asramas.
 (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
42. Sudas was a Bharata king of which family?
 (a) Mariam (c) Tritsu
 (b) Varuna (d) None of the above
43. Which of the following is/are correct about Rajanya of Rigvedic Period?
 1. The Vedic jana (tribe) incorporated a number of vis (clans), which by the time of Rig Veda were bifurcated into the vis and the rajanya, the latter constituting the ruling families.
 2. The description of the rajanya even in the later Vedic literature, depicts him as the epitome of the hero.
 (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
44. Which of the following is correct?
 1. In the Rig Vedic period, the vidatha seems to be a more popular assembly than either sabha or samiti.
 2. The vidatha was an assembly in which both men and women participated.
 (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
45. Which of the following is correct?
 1. Gana, the technical word for the republic, is found at forty-six places in the Yajur Veda.

2. References indicate that gana also served as a sort of religious and cultural (dancing and drinking) assembly:
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
46. Which of the following priest was responsible for the organisation of the confederacy of ten kings when he was dismissed by Sudas, the Tritsu ruler of the Bharata tribe?
- (a) Vasishtha (c) Yajnavalkya
(b) Visvamitra (d) None of the above
47. Which of the following assemblies was also called Narishta meaning a resolution of many that cannot be broken?
- (a) Gana (c) Sabha
(b) Vidatha (d) None of the above
48. Krishnatvach means:
- (a) Avrata, those who did not obey the ordinances of the gods.
(b) Akratu, those who did not perform sacrifices.
(c) Mridhravachah, those whose speech was indistinct or those who were evil tongued.
(d) Krishnatvach, those who were dark skinned.
49. Which of the following Rig Vedic gods was frequently referred to by the epithet of atithi literally meaning a guest?
- (a) Agni (c) Varuna
(b) Indra (d) None of the above
50. Which of the following is correct about Chaturvarna System?
1. Varna was to become a system of putting together the structure of the society and the colour symbolism was retained.
2. The four varnas were later associated with the colours white, yellow, red and black.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
51. Which of the following is correct about Chaturvarna System?
1. A group of clans constituted a jana and the territory where they settled was referred to as the janapada.
2. This is in part indicated by the fact of the janapadas being named after the kshatriya lineages which had established their control in the area.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
52. Which of the following is correct about Chaturvarna System?
1. The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is one of the principal Upanishads and one of the oldest Upanishadic scriptures of Hinduism.
2. A key scripture to various schools of Hinduism, the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad is tenth in the Muktika or "canon of 108 Upanishads".
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
53. Which of the following is correct?
1. In Vedic texts, the balihrit is clearly the tribute paid by a conquered tribe in one instance.
2. More frequently, bali is a generalised offering made by the vis and may better be translated as tribute or a prestation, rather than a tax.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
54. What were the main occupations of people in the later Vedic period?
- (a) Agriculture (c) Accountant
(b) Acupuncturist (d) None of the above
55. Which of the following is correct about Atharvaveda?
1. The Atharvaveda is composed in Vedic Sanskrit, and it is a collection of 1430 hymns.
2. Atharvaveda text adapts verses from the Rigveda.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
56. The term of varna literally means :
- (a) Tribe
(b) Colour
(c) Tribe and Colour both
(d) None of the above
57. Which of the following is correct?
1. The Maitrayaniya Upanishad is an ancient Sanskrit text that is embedded inside the Yajurveda.
2. The Maitrayaniya Upanishad is associated with the Maitrayanas school of the Yajurveda.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
58. Consider the following statements regarding later Vedic Society.
1. The Sabha and Samiti were dominated by the chiefs and rich nobles.
2. The term Rashtra first appears in this period.
3. In later Vedic times the king was strong with standing army.
- Choose the correct statements by using the codes given below :
- (a) 1 and 3 only (c) 2 and 3 only
(b) 1 and 2 only (d) All of the above
59. Which of the following statements about Rig Veda is not correct?
- (a) Deities were worshipped through prayer and sacrificial rituals.
(b) The Gods were supposed to partake of the offerings as they were consumed by the fire.
(c) The sacrifices were performed in the temples.
(d) None of the above
60. Which one of the following Vedic texts expounds the pranagnihotra, the fire oblation through breath, as a substitute for the basic rite?
- (a) Nay Kausitaki Aranyaka
(b) Aitareya Aranyaka
(c) Chandogya Upanishad
(d) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
61. According to the Rig Veda, Pani were indulged in:
- (a) Cultivation (c) Handicrafts
(b) Trade and commerce (d) None of the above

62. Which of the following is correct?
1. Rig Veda consists of 1,017 hymns composed in Vedic Sanskrit.
 2. These are contained in 26 books, known as Mandalas.
 3. The oldest hymns are contained in mandals.
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (c) Only 2 and 3
(b) Only 1 and 3 (d) None of the above
63. The asrama system is found mentioned first in:
- (a) Satapatha Brahmana
(b) Atharva Veda
(c) Yajur Veda
(d) Aithareya Brahmana
64. Which of the following is correct?
1. The vidatha was probably the parent folk-assembly from which the sabha and samiti differentiated.
 2. The sabha is called narishta which meant a 'resolution of many' that cannot be broken.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
65. Atharvaveda is a collection of:
- (a) 730 hymns (c) 1090 hymns
(b) 970 hymns (d) 1480 hymns
66. Which of the following is correct?
1. The Rajan could not have an elaborate administrative machinery because the nature of the Rig-Vedic economy.
 2. An economy in which the surplus was very small, the Rajan received only Bali.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
67. Which of the following is correct?
1. The term sulk in the Rig Veda does not mean a tax, but is used in the sense of a measure of value.
 2. In the Atharva Veda, the context is generally that of the weak paying a price to the strong.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
68. Book 'Sulva Sutras' is related to:
- (a) Astronomy (c) Mathematically
(b) Chemistry (d) Medicine
69. Which one of the following is correct?
1. Early Vedic Aryans were organised into tribes rather than kingdoms.
 2. The chief of a tribe was called a rajan.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
70. Which of the following is correct?
1. Mimamsa is a Sanskrit word that means "reflection" or "critical investigation".
 2. Jaimini was the author of Purva Mimamsa Darsana.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
71. Which of the following is correct?
1. Yajurveda is one of the four Vedas, and one of the scriptures of Hinduism.
 2. The earliest and most ancient layer of Yajurveda samhita includes about 1,875 verses, that are distinct yet borrow and build upon the foundation of verses in Rigveda.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
72. Which of the following is correct?
1. Indo-Aryan Migration (1800-1500 BCE) Foreigners from the north are believed to have migrated to India.
 2. The most prominent of these groups spoke Indo-European languages and were called Aryans.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
73. The Tritsu are a tribe of the Bharata mentioned in:
- (a) Rig Veda (c) Sama Veda
(b) Yajur Veda (d) None of the above
74. Which of the following is correct?
1. The Battle of the Ten Kings is a battle alluded in the Rigveda, the ancient Indian sacred collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns.
 2. The battle took place during the middle or main Rigvedic period, near the Indus River in Punjab.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
75. Which of the following is correct?
1. The Brahmi script is the earliest writing system developed in India after the Indus script.
 2. Brahmi is an abugida that thrived in the Indian subcontinent and uses a system of diacritical marks to associate vowels with consonant symbols.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
76. Which of the following is correct?
1. Aitareya Brahmana is the Brahmana of the Shakala shakha of the Rigveda, an ancient Indian collection of sacred hymns.
 2. This work, according to the tradition, is ascribed to Mahidasa Aitareya.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
77. Which of the following God is the first hymn of the Rig Veda addressed?
- (a) Indra (c) Vishnu
(b) Shiva (d) None of the above
78. With reference to the difference between the culture of Rigvedic Aryans and Indus Valley people, which of the following statements is/are correct? (UPSC 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 (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
79. The division of India into five parts is to be found in which of the following Brahmanas?
- (a) Aitareya (c) Jaiminiya
(b) Tandyamaha (d) Kausitaki

80. Which of the following is correct?
1. Rigveda is an ancient Indian collection of Vedic Sanskrit hymns along with associated commentaries on liturgy, ritual and mystical exegesis.
 2. Rigveda is one of the four sacred canonical texts of Hinduism known as the Vedas.
- (a) Only 1 (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
81. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding Rig Vedic king (Rajan)?
1. In Rig Vedic period the king's post was hereditary.
 2. These kings enjoyed unlimited power on their subjects.
- (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
82. Which of the following statements regarding Rig Vedic Society is/are correct?
1. Vrajapati enjoyed authority over large land and pasture ground.
 2. Bali was the voluntary offerings received by the officers from the people.
 3. There was no territorial administration system.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
83. Which of the following statements about Later Vedic Phase is/are correct?
1. Signs of idolatry appeared during Later Vedic times.
 2. There was a strong reaction against priestly domination, rituals and cults towards the end of the Later Vedic phase.
- (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
84. Which of the following kingdoms were associated with the life of Buddha? (UPSC 2015)
1. Avanti
 2. Gandhara
 3. Kosala
 4. Magadha
- (a) 1,2 and 3 (c) 1,3 and 4
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) 3 and 4 only
85. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding Rig Vedic period?
1. People during this period personified natural forces and gave them human or animal attributes.
 2. Both male and female gods enjoyed equal status during this time.
 3. The prayers were accompanied by rituals and sacrifices.
- (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 and 3 only (d) All of the above
86. Choose the correct Veda given below that relates to the following statements?
1. This was the second Veda to be composed.
 2. It consists of rituals of sacrifices and yajna.
 3. It is broadly divided into two parts – 'Sweta' and 'Shyam'.
- (a) Rigveda (c) Yajurveda
(b) Samveda (d) Atharvaveda
87. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. Early Vedic people settled in Indus basin.
 2. The early Vedic society was divided into occupational castes.
 3. Iron was widely used to make tools and utensils during early Vedic period.
- (a) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
88. Systems of Hindu Philosophy accepts the testimony on Vedic rituals and philosophy?
- (a) Sankhya (c) Nyaya
(b) Yoga (d) Mimansa
89. Upanishads.
1. Upanishads are a commentary on Vedas.
 2. Upanishads discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices.
- (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
90. Which of the following statement is/are NOT correct regarding later Vedic period?
1. The society had been rigidly divided into four main caste divisions.
 2. Women were highly respected and they participated in all religious and political activities independently.
 3. Prajapati the creator or Brahma occupied the supreme position in the religion.
- (a) Only 1 and 2 (c) Only 3
(b) Only 2 (d) None of the above
91. Which of the following dramas was/were written by 'Vishakhadatta'?
1. Mrichchakatikam
 2. Daridracharudatta
 3. Devichandraguptam
 4. Mudrarakshasa
- (a) 1 and 2 (c) 3 and 4
(b) All of the above (d) 4 only
92. Match the correct pairs. Vedic literature : Deals with :
1. Brahmanas - Sacrifices and rituals
 2. Aryankas - They deal with mysticism and symbolism.
 3. Upanishads - Explain the hymns of the Vedas
- (a) 1 only (c) 1 and 3 only
(b) 2 only (d) None
93. 'Rig Vedic' Society.
1. Was strictly divided in hereditary Varna System.
 2. Did not allow the practice of Polygamy.
 3. Did not allow Sati or Child marriage.
 4. Ensured political rights in the form of Sabha and Vidatha for the women.
- (a) 1 and 2 (c) 1,2 and 4
(b) 3 and 4 (d) 1,3 and 4
94. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding Upanishads?
1. They were composed during Gupta Period.
 2. Upanishads discuss about the importance of rituals and sacrifices.
 3. Aurangzeb got 50 Upanishads translated under the title 'Sir - I - Akbar'.
- (a) 1 and 2 (c) 1 and 3
(b) 2 and 3 (d) All of the above
95. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding 'sabha' and 'samiti' as mentioned in the Rig Veda?
1. The Sabha, which mainly dealt with policy decisions and political business, included common people.

2. The Samiti, less political in character, was a more select body of the elders or nobles.
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
96. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
 1. Only the Kshatriyas and Brahmanas were entitled to upanayana ceremony.
 2. The importance of Sabha and Samiti diminished during the later Vedic period.
 (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 1 and 3 only
 (b) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3 only
97. 'Tantricism', which spread in India from about the sixth century A.D.,
 1. Admitted both women and shudras into its ranks.
 2. Arose as a result of the large-scale admission of the aboriginal peoples in brahmanical society.
 3. Permitted Buddhism and not Jainism.
 (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
98. 'Theory of karma' is associated with .
 (a) Yoga (c) Vaisheshika
 (b) Vedanta (d) Mimamsa
99. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?
 (a) Samkhya and Vedanta school put forward the materialist view of life.
 (b) According to Nyaya school, salvation can be attained through the acquisition of knowledge.
 (c) Vaisheshika theory propounded the atom theory.
 (d) All the statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct.
100. Consider the following features of the kings of ancient time:
 1. Building huge forts
 2. Maintained big armies
 3. Collected regular taxes
 Which of the above features made the rulers of the Mahajanapada period different from the Vedic rulers?
 (a) 1 and 2 only (c) 3 only
 (b) 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 3
101. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding early Vedic Age?
 1. In Rig Veda, there are 20 mandalas of which book I to X are the oldest and relate to early Vedic Age.
 2. The total numbers of hymns is 1028.
 3. Book VIII of Rigveda ascribed to Kanva and Angiras.
 4. Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda are composed during the early Vedic age.
 (a) 2 and 3 (c) 1, 2 and 3
 (b) 1 and 4 (d) 2, 3 and 4
102. Which of the following statements is are correct regarding women in the Vedic period?
 1. They were allowed to study.
 2. They held good positions.
 3. They did not practice Purdah system.
 4. They attended Sabha and Samiti.
 (a) 1 and 2 (c) 2 and 3
 (b) 3 and 4 (d) All of these
103. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding 'Dharma' and 'Rita' depict a central idea of ancient Vedic civilization of India?
 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.
 (a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2
 (b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2
104. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the nature of religion according to the Rig Veda?
 1. Rig Vedic religion can be described a naturalistic polytheism.
 2. There are striking similarities between the Rig Vedic religion and the ideas in the Iranian Avesta.
 3. Vedic sacrifices were conducted in the house of the priest who was called yajaman.
 4. Vedic sacrifices were of two kind – those conducted by the household and those that required rituals specialists.
 (a) 3 only (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 (b) 1 and 2 only (d) 1, 2 and 4 only
105. Choose the correct match.
- | List-I (Samhita) | List-II (Upanishad) |
|------------------|---------------------|
| A. Rigveda | 1. Chhandogya |
| B. Yajurveda | 2. Mundaka |
| C. Samaveda | 3. Katha |
| D. Atharvaveda | 4. Kaushitaki |
- Codes:
 A B C D
 (a) 2 1 4 3
 (b) 4 3 1 2
 (c) 1 2 3 4
 (d) 3 4 2 1
106. Choose the correct match.
- | List-I
(Rigvedic name) | List-II
(Modern name) |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Gomati | 1. Gomati |
| B. Kurmu | 2. Kurram |
| C. Suvastu | 3. Swatv |
| D. Drishadvati | 4. Ghaggar |
- A B C D
 (a) 2 4 3 1
 (b) 1 2 3 4
 (c) 4 3 2 1
 (d) 1 4 3 2
107. Which of the following statements is/are NOT correct regarding Rig Veda Samhita?
 (a) There are about 300 non-Indo-European words in Rig Veda.
 (b) There is a reference to dasarajna (battle of ten kings) in the Rig Veda.
 (c) It is mentioned in the Rig Veda that the Bharata chief Sudas fought against a confederacy of ten tribes.
 (d) Purus sided with Bharata in the battle of ten kings.