

Test-1

Ancient and Medieval India

Answer Booklet

1. C	21. C	41. C	61. D	81. A
2. B	22. C	42. B	62. A	82. B
3. A	23. C	43. C	63. C	83. D
4. B	24. C	44. D	64. B	84. A
5. C	25. C	45. C	65. A	85. C
6. A	26. C	46. B	66. A	86. D
7. A	27. A	47. C	67. B	87. A
8. A	28. C	48. C	68. C	88. B
9. D	29. D	49. B	69. D	89. D
10. B	30. B	50. B	70. B	90. B
11. D	31. B	51. A	71. C	91. B
12. C	32. B	52. B	72. D	92. C
13. D	33. A	53. A	73. A	93. C
14. A	34. C	54. B	74. C	94. B
15. D	35. A	55. C	75. D	95. D
16. B	36. B	56. B	76. A	96. C
17. A	37. D	57. B	77. B	97. D
18. D	38. C	58. D	78. D	98. A
19. C	39. C	59. C	79. C	99. B
20. C	40. A	60. C	80. C	100. D

Q1. (c) The use of burnt bricks in the Harappan cities is remarkable because in the contemporary buildings of Egypt dried bricks were mainly used. Even though the use of baked bricks in contemporary Mesopotamia was found, but in Harappan cities, they were used to a much larger extent. So statement 3 is not correct.

The drainage system in almost all cities, every big or small house had its courtyard and bathroom. Drains were covered with bricks and sometimes with stone slabs. The street drains were equipped with manholes. The drainage system of Harappa is almost unique,

and perhaps no other civilisation gave so much attention to health and cleanliness as the Harappans. So statements 1 and 2 are correct.

Therefore, the right option is c.

Q2. (b) In the later Vedic period, collection of taxes and tributes was deposited with an officer named sangrihitri. So statement (a) is not correct.

In Rigveda, Indra is called Purandhara, which means breaker of the fort. According to Rigveda, Indra defeated many adversaries. The success of Aryans came because the Aryans possessed chariots driven by horses and introduced them for the first time into West Asia and India. Their soldiers were equipped with better arms. So statement b is correct.

Aryan people possessed a better knowledge of agriculture. Ploughshare is mentioned in the earliest part of Rigveda. Possibly this ploughshare was made of wood. They were acquainted with sowing, harvesting and thrashing. So statement c is not correct. There are many references to the cow in the Rigveda which proves that Aryans were pastoral people. Most of their wars were fought for the sake of cows. The term for war in Rigveda is Gavisthi or search of cows. Cows and women slaves were given as gifts to priests and never in terms of measurement of land. So statement d is not correct.

Therefore, right option is b

Q3. (a) Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god and soul, which was a revolution in the history of Indian religions. It won the support of the lower orders as it attacked the varna system. Women were also admitted to the sangha and thus brought on par with men. So statement 1 is correct.

Embracing of Buddhism by Mauryan ruler Ashoka was an epoch-making event as he sent missions to Central Asia, West Asia and Sri Lanka and thus transformed it into a world religion. But it has to be noticed that not all rulers of Mauryan dynasty were Buddhists. Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan empire, embraced Jainism. So statement 2 is not correct.

Hence, the right option is a.

Q4. (b) Ancient Indian society was not a slave society. What slaves did in Greece and Rome was done by Shudras in India. Shudras were compelled to serve the three higher

varnas as slaves, artisans, agricultural labourers and domestic servants. Therefore statement b is incorrect.

The Mauryan state maintained farms on which numerous slaves and hired labourers were employed. So statement (a) is correct. Domestic slaves were found in India from Vedic times onwards, even though Megasthenes states that he did not notice any slaves in India.

So statement c is correct.

Q5. (c) Statement 3 is incorrect as Samaharta in the Mauryan administration was the highest officer-in-charge of assessment, and sannidhata was chief custodian of the state treasury and store-house. Mauryas attached greater importance to assessment than to storage and depositing.

Statement 2 was one of the financial causes of the downfall of the Mauryan Empire.

Despite all kinds of taxes imposed on the people, it was difficult to maintain the large army and large regiment of the officer. So statement 2 is correct.

Ashoka also made large grants to the Buddhist monks which left the royal treasury empty. Brahmanical reaction, oppressive rule at provinces, neglect of North-West Frontier were some of the other reasons of downfall of the empire.

Q6. (a) As per Megasthenes, the Pandya kingdom was ruled by a woman, which suggests that the Pandya society was matriarchal and not patriarchal. Therefore statement 2 is incorrect.

The Pandya kingdom had its capital at Madurai and was wealthy and prosperous. The Pandya kings profited from trade with the Roman empire and sent embassies to the Roman emperor Augustus. The chief centre of the political power of Cholas lay at Uraiyur which was famous for cotton trade and for the Pandya it was Madurai. Therefore, statement 3 is incorrect.

Therefore, option a is the only correct option.

Q7. (a) In north India, Indo-Greek rulers issued a few gold coins. But the Kushans issued gold coins in large numbers. However, it is wrong to think that all Kushan gold coins were minted out of Roman gold. As early as fifth century BC, India had paid a tribute of 320 talents of gold to the Iranian empire. This gold may have been extracted from gold mines in Sindh. The Kushans probably obtained gold from Central Asia. They may also have

procured it either from Karnataka or from gold mines of Dhalbhum in South Bihar which later came under their rule. Therefore, statement 2 is incorrect.

Statement 1 is correct as cloth-making, silk weaving made great progress during Post Maurya period.

Therefore option a is the right option.

Q8. (a) Samudragupta was called as Napoleon of India by historians. However, it was in Chandragupta II's time that Chinese pilgrim Fa-Hien (399-414) visited India and wrote an elaborate account of the life of its people. Therefore statement 2 is incorrect. The growing practice of land grants to priests, for religious and other purposes, reduced revenues of Gupta empire in the long run. Attacks of Hunas and dwindling foreign trade with the Roman empire further hastened the decline of the Gupta empire. Both statements 1 and 3 are correct.

So option (a) is the correct option.

Q9. (d) Most famous centre of Buddhism during Harsha's age was Nalanda, which taught Buddhist philosophy of Mahayana. Therefore, statement d is incorrect. The early history of Harsha's rule is reconstructed from a study of Banabhatta, who was his court poet and who wrote a book called Harshacharita. This can be supplemented by the account of the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang who visited India in the seventh century AD and stayed in the country for about 15 years. So statement a and c are correct.

Harsha continued land grants to priests and gave land grants to officers also, which further made his empire more feudal and decentralised.

So, statement b is correct.

Q10. (b) Epigraphs between 2nd century BC and third century AD were mostly written in Prakrit. The Brahmi inscriptions found in Tamil Nadu also contain Prakrit words. From about 400 AD, Sanskrit became the official language in the peninsula and most charters were composed in it. So statement 1 is incorrect.

Aihole inscription is an example of poetic excellence reached in Sanskrit language, it was issued by Ravikirti, the court poet of Pulakesin II. So statement 2 is correct.

Therefore, option b is the right option.

Q11. (d) The Indian culture spread to South-east Asia, but not through the medium of Buddhism. Except in the case of Burma, it was mostly diffused through the Brahmanical cults. Pallavas founded their colonies in Sumatra, which later flourished into the kingdom of Sri Vijaya. So statement 2 is not correct.

In Indo-China, Indians set up two powerful kingdoms in Kamboja (Cambodia) and Champa (Vietnam). Ruler of Kamboja was a devotee of Siva and developed kingdom as a centre of Sanskrit learning. The King of Champa was a Saiva and Sanskrit was its official language. So statement 3 is not correct.

Statement 1 is correct, so the right option is d.

Q12. (c) Nagara style of temple architecture is popular in northern India. So, Statement 1 is correct.

Unlike Dravida Style (in South India) it does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.

There are many subdivisions of Nagara temples depending on the shape of the Shikhara.

The simple shikhara which is square at the base and whose walls curve or slope inward to a point on top is called the 'latina' or the rekha-prasada type of shikhara.

The second major type of architectural form in the nagara order is the phamsana.

Phamsana buildings tend to be broader and shorter than latina ones.

The third main sub-type of the nagara building is what is generally called the Valabhi type. These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber.

Therefore, statement 3 is correct.

Q13. (d) Most of the information about Nalanda is based on the records of Xuan Zang—previously spelt as 'Hsuan-tsang'— which states that the foundation of a monastery was laid by Kumargupta I in the fifth century CE. So, Statement 1 is Incorrect.

There is evidence that all three Buddhist doctrines— Theravada, Mahayana and Vajrayana were taught here and monks made their way to Nalanda and its neighbouring sites of Bodh Gaya and Kurkihar from China, Tibet and Central Asia in the north. The Nalanda sculptures initially depict Buddhist deities of the Mahayana sect. So, Statement 2 is incorrect.

The sculptural art of Nalanda, in stucco, stone and bronze, developed out of heavy dependence on the Buddhist Gupta art of Sarnath. By the ninth century, a synthesis occurred between the Sarnath Gupta idiom, the local Bihar tradition, and that of central India, leading to the formation of the Nalanda School of sculpture characterised by distinctive facial features, body forms and treatment of clothing and jewellery. Thus, Statement 3 is incorrect.

Q14. (a) Kerala Murals - Kerala painters (during the period from the sixteenth to the eighteenth century) evolved a pictorial language and technique of their own while discriminately adopting certain stylistic elements from Nayaka and Vijayanagara schools. The painters evolved a language taking cues from contemporary traditions like Kathakali and kalam ezhuthu using vibrant and luminous colours, representing human figures in three-dimensionality. Most of the paintings are seen on the walls of shrines and cloister walls of temples and some inside palaces. Thematically too, paintings from Kerala stand apart. Most of the narrations are based on those episodes from Hindu mythology which were popular in Kerala. The artist seems to have derived sources from oral traditions and local versions of the Ramayana and the Mahabharata for painted narration.

More than sixty sites have been found with mural paintings which include three palaces— Dutch palace in Kochi, Krishnapuram palace in Kayamkulam and Padmanabhapuram Palace. Among the sites where one can see the mature phase of Kerala's mural painting tradition are Pundareekapuram Krishna temple, Panayanarkavu, Thirukodithanam, Triprayar Sri Rama temple and Trissur Vadakkunathan temple.

Q15. (d) The rock-cut cave tradition also existed in Odisha. The earliest examples are the Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves in the vicinity of Bhubaneswar. These caves are scattered and have inscriptions of Kharavela kings. According to the inscriptions, the caves were meant for Jain monks. There are numerous single-cell excavations. Some have been carved in huge independent boulders and given the shape of animals. Hence, Both Statement 1 and 2 are incorrect.

Q16. (b) Initially the Chaitya and Vihara architecture was concerned with the wooden architecture, but over time, the rock-cut caves came into prominence. So, Statement 1 is correct.

Chaityas are the prayer halls while Viharas are the dwelling place for the monks. So, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Extra Information:

A square mandapa was constructed inside the cave, which was surrounded by the dwelling places for the monks. The Chaityas belonging to 200 BC-200 AD are mainly related to Hinayana Buddhism. Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Ajanta (9th – 10th caves), Beda, Nasik and Karle caves are the examples such architecture. There is a lack of image sculpture and these caves mostly contain the simple stupas.

Q17. (a) Shramana was an ancient Indian religious movement with origins in the Vedic religion. However, it took a divergent path, rejecting Vedic Hindu ritualism and the authority of the Brahmins—the traditional priests of the Hindu religion. The Sramana movement gave rise to Jainism and Buddhism. So, Statement 1 is correct.

The worship of Yakshas and mother goddesses were prevalent before and after the advent of Buddhism, it was assimilated in Buddhism and Jainism. So, multiple forms of worship existed. Nevertheless, Buddhism became the most popular social and religious movement. Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.

Q18. (d) During stone age, stone tools were made from a variety of stones. Flint and chert were shaped (or chipped) for use as cutting tools and weapons, while basalt and sandstone were used for ground stone tools, such as quernstones. Wood, bone, shell, antler (deer) and other materials were widely used, as well.

Statement 1 is correct. Man, during Paleolithic period, used tools of unpolished, undressed rough stones mainly hand axes, cleavers, choppers, blades, burin, and scrapers. Since the stone tools were made of a hard rock called 'quartzite', Paleolithic men are therefore also called 'Quartzite men' in India.

Statement 2 is correct. The Mesolithic Age represents the intermediate stage in Stone Age Culture. The characteristic tools of this age were microliths (miniature stone tools usually made of crypto-crystalline silica, chalcedony, or chert, both of geometrical and non-geometrical shapes).

Statement 3 is correct. In northern India, the Neolithic age emerged around c.8000–6000 BCE. The Neolithic man innovated in the production of stone tools, producing implements such as polished, pecked, and ground stone tools. They depended on polished stones other than quartzite for making tools. The use of celts was especially important for ground and polished hand axes.

Q19. (C) Statement 1 is correct. Indus Valley Civilization was predominantly a secular civilization. There were no temples.

There were no religious structures of any kind except the Great Bath. However, religion was a part of the Harappan life. The chief male deity was Pasupati, (proto-Siva) represented in seals as sitting in a yogic posture with three faces and two horns. He is surrounded by four animals (elephant, tiger, rhino, and buffalo each facing a different direction). Two deer appear on his feet. The chief female deity was the Mother Goddess represented in terracotta figurines. In latter times, Linga worship was prevalent. Trees and animals were also worshipped by the Harappans. They believed in ghosts and evil forces and used amulets as protection against them.

Statement 2 is correct. A piece of woven cotton has been recovered from Mohenjo-Daro. Weavers wove cloth of cotton and wool. Spindle whorls were used for spinning. During this period, the main crops grown were wheat and barley besides sesame, mustard and cotton. Cotton was used for making textiles. Main exports were several agricultural products such as wheat, barely, peas, oil seeds and a variety of finished products including cotton goods, pottery, beads, terracotta figures and ivory products.

Q20. (C) Statement 1 is incorrect. Burzahom, one of the important excavated sites in Kashmir region, is located on a terrace of karewa clay above the flood plain of the Jhelum river, 16 km north-east of Srinagar. The site must have been surrounded by forests, with water close by, and the Neolithic people must have cut down some of the trees in order to establish their settlement.

Daojali Hading is a neolithic site in Dima Hasao district of Assam.

Statement 2 is correct. The distinctive features of the Kashmir Neolithic include a wide range of stone and bone tools, pit dwellings, perforated 'harvesters', and animal burials. Some of these features also occur at sites in central Asia and China. A wheel-made red pot containing 950 beautiful agate and carnelian beads was also found.

Statement 3 is correct. Hunting and fishing were important parts of the lives of the neolithic people of Burzahom. This is clear from the animal bones, the engraved hunting scene, and the high percentage of weapons such as spearheads, arrowheads, and harpoons. Initially, there was no direct evidence of agriculture from the site, and scholars interpreted harvesters, stone querns, flake knives, mace heads, and seeds of wild plants as indirect evidence of some level of cultivation.

Statement 4 is correct. Several burials were found in Burzahom, mostly within the habitation area. The dead were usually buried under house floors or in the compounds, in oval pits plastered with lime. Both inhumation and secondary burials were practiced. In the case of secondary burials, the bones were sometimes covered with red ochre. In the primary burials, the body was placed in a flexed position. Apart from the occasional beads around the neck of some of the bodies, there were usually no grave goods.

Q21. (C) The Jorwe culture was a Chalcolithic culture which existed in large areas of what is now Maharashtra state in Western India, and also reached north into the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.

Statement 1 is correct. The Jorwe culture was first discovered at the site of Jorwe, and was later found to have extended over a large area, covering practically the whole of modern Maharashtra, except the coastal Konkan district. The Pravara–Godavari valleys seem to have been the nuclear zone of this culture. The peripheral zone extended up to the Tapi river in the north and the Krishna in the south. The main excavated sites are Daimabad, Inamgaon, Theur, Songaon, Chandoli, Bahal, Prakash, Jorwe, and Nevasa.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Prakash is the largest Jorwe site in the Tapi valley, Daimabad is the largest Jorwe site in Godavari valley, and Inamgaon in the largest Jorwe site in Bhima valley. All three settlements were 20 ha or more in size. These large sites represented permanent agricultural villages. Jorwe, Bahal, and Nevasa are medium-sized settlements. The average Jorwe culture settlements were, however, much smaller—usually 1–2 ha.

Statement 3 is correct. At Daimabad, there were traces of a mud fortification wall with bastions. The excavators identified the houses of a butcher, lime maker, potter, bead maker, and merchant. There was an elliptical structure with approach paths plastered with cow dung; clusters of pots seem to have contained offerings including copper objects, shaped stones, and tool hafts made of cattle bones. The artifacts included microliths, copper objects, beads, and terracotta figurines. There was also a terracotta cylinder seal depicting a horse-drawn cart or chariot.

Q22. (C) Statement 1 is incorrect. The rules made for the Buddhist sangha were written down in a book called the Vinaya Pitaka. All men, women and children could join the sangha. However, children had to take the permission of their parents and slaves of their masters. Those who worked for the king had to take his permission and debtors that of creditors. Women had to take their husbands' permission.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Most Upanishadic thinkers were men, especially brahmins and raja. But there is mention of women thinkers, such as Gargi, who was famous for her learning, and participated in debates held in royal courts.

Q23. (C) Statement 1 is correct: The Rig Veda shows some kind of consciousness of the physical appearance of people. For example, Varna was the term used for colour, and it seems that the Aryans were fair and the indigenous inhabitants were dark in complexion. The colour distinction may have partially given rise to social orders, but its importance has been exaggerated by those western writers who believed in racial distinctions.

Statement 2 is correct: The 4th division called the sudras appeared towards the end of the Rig Vedic period. The factor which led to the creation of social divisions was the conquest of the indigenous inhabitants by the Aryans. The dasas and the dasyus, who were defeated by the Aryans, were treated as slaves and sudras.

Q24. (C) Statement a is correct. Chanhu-daro is an archaeological site belonging to the Indus Valley Civilization. The site is located south of Mohenjo-daro, in Sindh, Pakistan. The settlement was inhabited between 4000 and 1700 BCE, and is considered to have been a centre for manufacturing carnelian beads.

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

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

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

Q25. (C) Statement 1 is incorrect: The Aryans are considered to represent a linguistic group speaking Indo-European language. Rigveda is the earliest specimen of the Indo-European language. It was the collection of hymns and prayers offered to Agni, Indra, Mitra, Varuna, etc. It also provided the earliest information about the Aryan people in India. In fact, as per historians and archaeologists, Aryans are distinguished from the non-Aryan Harappans of the preceding period.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Rigvedic society was based on Varna system and there was no caste division. This divisions were based on the grounds of occupations which was not very sharp.

Statement 3 is correct. Rigvedic people preferred pastoral activities over agricultural activities. Aryan were primarily pastoralist in nature. Although, The Rigvedic people possessed better knowledge of agriculture. For instance, Ploughshare is mentioned in the earlier part of Rigveda which was possibly made up of wood. They were also acquainted with sowing, harvesting and threshing, and knew about the different seasons. In spite of all this, it seems they were pastoral in nature.

Q26. (C) The administrative machinery of the Aryans in the Rig Vedic period worked with the tribal chief in the Centre, because of his successful leadership in war, He was called Rajan. He was called the protector of his tribe. He protected its cattle, fought its wars and offered prayers to gods on its behalf.

Statement a is correct: It seems that in the Rig Vedic period the king's post was hereditary. Although the post was hereditary, but there are some traces of election by the tribal assembly called the Samiti.

Statement b is correct: King used to take permission from tribal organization before taking important decision. The king did not exercise unlimited power, for he had to reckon with the tribal organizations. The two most important assemblies from the political point of view were sabha and the samiti. These two were so important that the kings showed' eagerness to win their support. Even women attended the Sabha and Vidatha in Rig Vedic times.

Statement c is incorrect: The Rigveda does not mention any officer for administering justice. As per historical studies, there is no mention of any officer who was concerned with the collection of taxes. However, in day-to-day administration, the king was assisted by few important functionaries like Purohita. The two important priests who played a major part in the time of Rig Veda are Vasishta and Visvamitra. The senani was the next important functionary who seems to have used spears, axes, swords, etc.

Statement d is correct: As per studies done, the princes received voluntary offerings / presents called as Bali from the people and spoils of 'war 'were perhaps distributed in some Vedic assemblies.

Q27. (A) The ancient city of Dholavira is one of the most remarkable and well-preserved urban settlements in South Asia dating from the 3rd to mid-2nd millennium BCE (Before Common Era). Discovered in 1968, the site is set apart by its unique characteristics, such as its water management system, multi-layered defensive mechanisms, extensive use of stone in construction and special burial structures. It has a complex system for collecting and storing rain water within several reservoirs. Planners in the ancient city of Dholavira had conceptualised an amazing system of drains, dams and tanks to manage water.

Q28. (C) The doctrine of dependent origination is central to Buddhist philosophy and is connected to the second noble truth - suffering has a cause (Dukkha Samudaya). This doctrine is the main principle in Buddha's teachings. Other notions, such as the doctrine of karma, the theory of momentariness, and the theory of nonsoul are based on this doctrine.

Statement 1 is correct. Pratitya-samutpada is a middle path between sasvatvada (the principle of eternity) and uchedvada (the principle of annihilation). According to sasvatvada, some things are eternal, uncaused, and independent. According to uchedvada, nothing remains after the destruction of things.

Statement 2 is correct. Pratityasamutpada or the theory of dependent origination, is a causal law that states that nature of all phenomena is conditional. It means that production of an effect is out of a complement of cause and conditions. Nothing is spontaneous. It gives out the causal formula:

“Asmin Sati Idam Bhavati” – “Depending on the cause, the effect arises”.

In other words, Pratityasamutpada propagates that things have existence, but they are not eternal. An object originates from the other one and destroys itself.

Q29. (D) Jainism is an ancient religion from India that teaches that the way to liberation and bliss is to live lives of harmlessness and renunciation. Jainism believed that the monastic life was essential to attain salvation and a householder could not attain it.

Statement 1 is correct. Jainism prescribed that worshipper should feed cooked food to the needy every day. He preached that lay worshipper should not take to agriculture, since this involved the destruction of plants and insects. A monk had to observe certain strict rules. He had to abandon all worldly possessions. He had to root out every hair of his head by his own hands. He could walk only during the day, taking care that he does

not kill or injure any being. He had to train himself so as not to be affected by objects of the senses.

Statement 2 is correct. Anekantavada is one of the most important and fundamental doctrines of Jainism. It refers to the principles of pluralism and multiplicity of viewpoints, the notion that truth and reality are perceived differently from diverse points of view, and that no single point of view is the complete truth.

Statement 3 is correct. According to Jainism, man is the creator of his own destiny and he could attain 'moksha' by pursuing a life of purity, virtue and renunciation. Moksha (nirvana) can be attained by observing the following three principles (ratnatraya):

- 1) Right belief
- 2) Right knowledge
- 3) Right action

Knowledge Base: Mahavira accepted most of the religious doctrines laid down by Parsvanatha. However, he made some alterations and additions to them. Parsvanath advocated the following four principles:

- 1) Truth
- 2) Non-violence
- 3) Non-possession
- 4) Not to receive anything that was not voluntarily given.

To this Mahavira added the fifth principle of celibacy (brahmacharya) or Chaste living.

Q30. (B) The age of the Buddha (6th century BCE) is characterized by the Northern Black Polished Ware phase and the origin of the second urbanization in India. Urbanization strengthened the state, increased trade, and promoted reading and writing. A rural base contributed to the beginning of crafts, commerce, and urbanization in the midGangetic basin. Other features of this period were - Statement 1 is correct.

The picture of material life in north India, especially in eastern UP and Bihar, can be drawn on the Pali text. This phase saw the beginning of metal money. The use of burnt bricks and ring wells appeared in the middle of the NBPW (Northern Black Polished Ware) phase i.e., in the 3rd century BC.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The republican system of government existed either in the Indus basin or in the foothills of the Himalayas in eastern UP and Bihar. The republics in the Indus basin may have been the remnants of the Vedic tribes, although some monarchies may have been followed by republics. In the republics, real power lay in the hands of tribal oligarchies. In the republics of Shakyas and Lichchhavis, the ruling class belonged to the same clan and the same varna. Although in the case of the Lichchhavis of Vaishali, 7707 rajas sat in the assembly held in the mote hall, the brahmanas were not mentioned in this context.

Statement 3 is correct. The Indian legal and judicial system originated in this period. Formerly people were governed by the tribal law, which did not recognize any class distinction. But by now the tribal community has been clearly divided into 4 classes. Civil and criminal law was administered by the royal agents. Although the brahmanical law books took into account the social status of different Varna in framing their laws, they did not ignore the customs of the non-Vedic tribal groups.

Statement 4 is correct. Warriors and priests, i.e., the Kshatriyas and Brahmins, were exempted from the payment of the taxes and the burden fell on the peasants who were mainly Vaishyas or Grihapatis. Bali, a voluntary payment made by the tribesman to their chiefs in Vedic times became a compulsory payment to be made by the peasants in the age of the Buddha, and officers called Balisadhakas were appointed to collect it. It seems that one –sixth of the produce was collected as tax by the king from the peasants.

Q31. (B) Statement 1 is correct: The Kushanas are also referred to as Yueh-chis or Tocharians. They belonged to one of the five clans of the Yueh-chi tribe. They were a nomadic people, originally from the steppes of North Central Asia, living in the vicinity of China. They were responsible for ousting the Sakas in Bactria and also the Parthians in the Gandhara region. The Kushanas first consolidated territories beyond the Indian border.

Statement 2 is correct: Under Kushanas the empire extended from the Oxus in the west to Varanasi in the east and from Kashmir in the north to Sanchi in the south; with Mathura occupying the position of a second capital.

Purushapura (Peshawar) was the imperial capital.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Kanishka, most famous ruler of the Kushana Dynasty convened the 4th Buddhist

Council at Kundalavana in Jammu and Kashmir, where Buddhism got split into two schools – Hinayana and Mahayana.

Q32. (B) Best specimen of a Sunga pillar is the Heliodorus pillar at Besnagar near Vidisha, Madhya Pradesh. It was commissioned by Heliodorus, Greek ambassador to the Sungas, around 113 BCE. He is one of the earliest recorded Greek converts to Hinduism. The 7-line Brahmi inscription identifies the pillar as Garuda-dhvaja installed to showcase his devotion to Bhagavata cult. This cult is considered a predecessor of Vishnu cult. The inscription is the first known inscription in India related to Vaishnavism.

In many ways the pillar is different from Mauryan lion-capitals. It is half their size. The shaft does not have a smooth appearance and there is slight decoration in the form of garland and geese motifs. The capital consists of a reverse lotus with its leaves visible. Atop was perhaps a garuda sculpture as the name Garudadhvaja suggests. The pillar was located near a Vasudeva shrine.

A banyan tree-shaped capital has also been found. This indicates that many more pillars may have been erected in and around the region of Vidisha but they have not survived.

Q33. (A) The Shaka rule in north-western part of India was followed by the Parthians. It is said that Parthians had their roots in Iran and from there they migrated to India. However as compared with the Shakas and Greeks, they ruled over only a small portion of north-western India in first century AD.

Some literary sources associate Gondopernes or Gondophares as a Parthian ruler. It is said that St. Thomas, visited India during his reign to spread Christianity in India. He is said to have converted both, the king and his brother, to Christianity.

Q34. (C) Statement 1 is correct. Ashoka maintained intimate contacts with the tribal people who were exhorted to observe dharma. Their contact with dhammamahamatras appointed by Ashoka enabled them to imbibe rudiments of higher culture prevalent in the gangetic basin.

Statement 2 is correct. Ashoka launched a systematic and deliberate policy of acculturation of tribals. As a result dhamma was preached and men started mingling with God. This implies that tribal and other people would take to the habits of a settled taxpaying, peasant society and develop respect for paternal power and royal authority

and for monks, priests and officers who helped enforce his authority. Ashoka policy laid stress on giving up killing of animals. He claims that hunters and fishermen had given up killing and practiced dhamma. This means that they had taken to the sedentary agricultural life.

Q35. (C) The Rampurva capitals are the capitals of a pair of Ashoka Pillars discovered in 1876 by A. C. L. Carlleyle. The archaeological site is called Rampurva, and is located in the West Champaran district of the Indian state of Bihar, situated very close to the border with Nepal.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Rampurva bull is a 3rd century B.C sandstone capital of Ashokan pillar housed in Rashtrapati bhavan. In Rampurva, Bihar twin pillars of Mauryan era were found. The one is the Rampurva bull pillar without any inscriptions and Rampurva Lion pillar with edicts of Ashoka inscribed which is placed in Indian Museum in Kolkata.

Statement 2 is correct. It is composed of a lotiform base, with an abacus decorated with floral designs, and the realistic depiction of a zebu bull. The abacus in particular displays a strong influence of Greek art. It is composed of honeysuckles alternated with stylized palmettes and small rosettes.

Statement 3 is correct. The Rampurva Bull is noted for its delicately sculpted model demonstrating superior representation of soft flesh, sensitive nostrils, alert ears and strong legs. It is a mixture of both Indian and Persian art.

Q36. (B) The Malavikagnimitra is a Sanskrit play by Kalidas. The play tells the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor. He falls in love with the picture of an exiled servant girl named Malavika.

Q37. (D) Ashoka adopted the policy of Dhamma Vijaya that is conquest through Dhamma. Dhamma was based on social responsibility. Besides giving importance to respecting brahmins, and servants, obedience to elders, abstention from killing living beings, Dhamma also asked people to live in religious harmony. It combined in itself the good points of all sects.

Statement a is correct. Dhamma stressed on dual toleration; it emphasised on toleration of people themselves and also toleration of their various beliefs and ideas. There is a stress on the notion of showing consideration towards slaves and servants; there is

stress also on obedience to elders; generosity towards the needy, brahmanas and sramanas, etc.

Statement b is correct. The policy of Dhamma also included certain welfare measures like planting of trees, digging of wells, etc. It also attacked ceremonies and sacrifices practised regularly on various occasions as meaningless.

Statement c is correct. Ashoka's dhamma was neither a new religion nor a new political philosophy. Rather, it was a way of life, a code of conduct and a set of principles to be adopted and practised by the people at large.

Statement d is incorrect. Major Rock Edict XI contains an elaborate explanation of the Dhamma, apart from dealing with charity and kinship of humanity. Whereas Rock Edict XIII is of paramount importance in understanding the policy of Dhamma because it is a testament against war. It graphically depicts the tragedy of Kalinga war and shows why Ashoka turned against it.

Q38. (C) Statement 1 is incorrect. Guilds were not under the control of the State and the king was not the chief administrative authority on them. They framed their own rules of membership and professional code of conduct, which even kings were supposed to accept and respect.

Statement 2 is correct. The wages, rules of work, standards and prices were fixed by the guild itself.

Statement 3 is correct. Guilds could try their members for offence in accordance with their own customs and usages, which came to acquire almost the status of law. A guild member had to abide by both guild and state laws. Guilds had their own laws, based on customs and usage, regarding organization, and had considerable power over guild members.

Q39. (C) The historical authenticity of the Mudrarakshasa is somewhat supported by the description of this period of history in Classical Hellenistic sources.

Statement 1 is correct. The Mudrarakshasa written by Vishakhadatta is a drama in Sanskrit. It was written during the period of Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty. It is a historical play. The Mudrarakshasa, unlike the majority of Sanskrit plays, is purely a political drama.

Statement 2 is correct. Although written during the Gupta period, it describes how Chandragupta Maurya with the assistance of Kautilya overthrew the Nandas. It also gives a picture on the socio-economic condition under the Mauryas. Vishakhadatta's play "Mudrarakshasa" reveals Chanakya as a complex character with excellent leadership skills.

Q40. (A) The Guptas must have had a big army organisation. At the time of war the King led his army but ordinarily there was a minister called Sandhi-Vigrahika (Minister in charge of peace and war) who was helped by a group of high officials. The official title Mahabaladhikrita occurs in many inscriptions. Officials like Pilupati (head of elephants), Ashvapati (head of horses), Narapati (head of foot soldiers) possibly worked under him. The army was paid in cash and its needs were well looked after by an officer-in-charge of stores called Ranabhandagarika.

Q41. (C) The epigraphic evidence testifies to the construction of a big reservoir of water by damming a stream in the Junagarh district of Gujarat by Pushyagupta, the governor of the region during Chandragupta Maurya's reign. The reservoir was named as Sudarshan.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Sudarshan lake was built during the rule of Mauryas by a local governor. It was an artificial reservoir. Saka ruler Rudradaman repaired it Statement 2 is incorrect. Girnar inscriptions (also known as Junagadh inscription) provide the details of this lake. The inscriptions mentions that the lake with embankments and water channels. But a terrible storm broke out and Rudradaman who was then the ruler claimed to have got the lake repaired without imposing any tax on his subjects.

Statement 3 is correct. According to Girnar inscriptions, it was repaired by a Saka ruler Rudradaman and by Parndatt during the reign of Skandagupta, in AD 457-8 (one of the rulers of the Gupta Dynasty).

Q42. (B) Aryavarta: Literally meaning "abode of the Aryans", it is the region where the Vedic Aryans settled after their migration into the Indian subcontinent. It covers parts of north-western and northern India.

Samudragupta's policies towards the four different kinds of rulers in his kingdom were as follows:

Option 1 is correct. The rulers of Aryavarta. There were altogether nine rulers of Aryavarta. All of them were uprooted and their kingdoms were made a part of

Samudragupta's empire. Aryavarta conquests were aimed at consolidating his core kingdom that came directly under his administration. With these conquests he established his undisputed power over a majority of important dynasties and regions taking him closer to his aim of becoming a 'Chakravartin'.

Option 2 is incorrect. The ruler of Dakshinapatha. There were twelve rulers of Dakshinapatha. All of them were defeated by Samudragupta. These defeated rulers surrendered to Samudragupta. But Samudragupta showed leniency. He allowed them to rule again.

Option 3 is correct. The inner circle of neighbouring states. The rulers of these states including Assam, Coastal Bengal, Nepal and a number of gana sanghas in the northwest brought tribute to Samudragupta. They also followed his orders and attended his court.

Q43. (C) The earliest inscriptions recording royal land grants were issued during Satavahana rule. But the practice truly grew in scope from the fourth century CE. By the 5th-6th centuries, ruling dynasties across the subcontinent, as well as their subordinates and feudatories were all engaged in making such grants.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The recipients of land grants were often authorised to enjoy the land, to get it enjoyed, to cultivate it or get it cultivated. The donated land could thus be assigned to tenants on certain terms. This also implied the donee's right to evict the tenants from their land. The practice of subinfeudation therefore reduced the permanent tenants to the position of tenants-at-will and thus undermined the position of peasants.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Agrahara lands were given to a Brahmana, who was usually exempted from paying land revenue and other dues to the king. They were given right to collect dues from the local people. Lands which were given to secular parties such as writers and merchants, for the purpose of repair and worship of temples were called the Devagrahara grants.

Statement 3 is correct. According to some historians, land grants were adopted as a strategy to increase the extension of cultivation in new areas. Others also suggest that as kings were losing control over Samantas (landlords or military chiefs), so they tried to win allies by making land grants

Q44. (D) Statement 1 is incorrect.

We also have archaeological evidence for crafts. These include extremely fine pottery, known as the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW).

N.B.P. wares are found all over India from Afghanistan to Western coastal Gujarat. In South India, its potsherd was found at Nagarjunikonda, Amaravati, and Dharanikota and in southern west in Orissa Shisupalgarh and in east Tamluk, Chandraketugarh in Bengal.

Statement 2 is incorrect: NBPW is a hard, wheel made, metallic looking ware with a shiny black surface. Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW). Widely used in Gangetic plains in 7th to 5th century BC, it is marked by lustrous dark grey to black material used for a wide variety of utensils ranging from cooking pots to dishes and bowls.

Q45. (C) Monsoon winds were a more convincing reason for trade with South East Asia in the Bay of Bengal. The use of monsoon wind in the Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal for maritime trade was a boon to the sailing ships to reach overseas countries. Indians set their journey to Southeast Asian countries during the northeast monsoon (trade wind) and return during the Southwest monsoon. The flow of wind and current was favourable for setting sail for both onward and return journey.

Q46. (B) Statement 1 is correct: In the northern part of the country, the village headman was known as the grama bhojaka. Usually, men from the same family held the position for generations. In other words, the post was hereditary.

Statement 2 is correct: He was a powerful figure in the village. The king often used him to collect taxes from the village. He also functioned as a judge, and sometimes as a policeman.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The grama bhojaka was often the largest landowner. Generally, he had slaves and hired workers to cultivate the land.

Apart from the gramabhojaka, there were other independent farmers, known as grihapatis, most of whom were smaller landowners. And then there were men and women such as the dasa karmakara, who did not own land, and had to earn a living working on the fields of others.

Q47. (C) A number of roman artifacts has been found in Southern India, belonging to Sangam age. Arretine Ware was one of them.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Arretine ware is the name for fine Roman pottery that originated in Arrentium, an ancient Roman town in modern-day Tuscany. It is often called Arezzo

ware for the modern name of the town. This type of pottery was coated in red slip and originated in the first century BCE.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Arretine ware pottery has been discovered at Arikamedu, not from Indus valley sites. Arikamedu is an archaeological site in Southern India close to Puducherry on the banks of the Ariyankuppam river. Between 2200 and 1900 years ago, Arikamedu was a coastal settlement in Puducherry where ships unloaded goods from distant lands. A massive brick structure, which may have been a warehouse, was found at the site. Often the decoration on Arretine vessels was meant to look like silver vessels. For achieving this look instead of being mold-made, some Arretine ware was created on a wheel and decorated by hand.

Statement 3 is correct: Arretine vessels were most often made from ceramic. Moulds could be used for numerous castings until they eventually wore down or broke.

Q48. (C) Statement 1 is correct. Sushruta who is known to be the first surgeon, who conducted surgeries well before 1st century AD.

Statement 2 is incorrect. There is no documented proof of transplant of internal organs.

Statement 3 is correct. Aryabhata (476-550 AD) gave a rule for calculating sine values of an angle.

Statement 4 is correct. Brahmagupta (598-668 AD) derived the area of a cyclic quadrilateral.

Q49. (B) Statement 1 is incorrect. Yuan Chwang was a Chinese Buddhist monk and traveller who travelled across India for 17 years. Yuan Chwang has mentioned in his journal that he was robbed and the thugs had decided to sacrifice him, but he was saved by a hurricane.

Statement 2 is correct. The punishment for social offences according to the traveller's account were to cut off the nose or an ear or a hand. Minor offences were dealt with fines. And to determine guilt or innocence ordeals by fire water and poison were the instruments which were used.

Statement 3 is correct. The tradesman had to pay duties at ferries and barrier stations.

Q50. (B) Statement 1 is incorrect. Kamarupa was coterminous with the Brahmaputra basin running from east to west, shot into prominence in the seventh century. The Kamarupa kings adopted the title varman. This title, which means armour and

symbolizes a warrior, was given to the kshatriyas by Manu. The kshatriyas strengthened their position through land grants to the brahmanas. Thus, it was not Buddhism but Brahmanism that was dominant and was patronized by the kings.

Statement 2 is correct. Though Brahmanism dominated the Kamarupa but Buddhism also acquired a foothold. In this context, Chinese traveller Hsuan Tsang (Hieun Tsang) visited this state.

Q51. (A) Mahayana Buddhism, now developed had two distinct features.

1) Earlier, the Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs. For instance, his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree.

2) Now, statues of the Buddha were made. Many of these were made in Mathura, while others were made in Taxila.

3) The second change was a belief in Bodhisattvas. These were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. Once they attained enlightenment, they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace. However, instead of doing that, they remained in the world to teach and help other people.

Statement 1 is correct. In contrast to the dominant thinking in non-Mahayana Buddhism, which limits the designation of bodhisattva to the Buddha before his awakening (bodhi), or enlightenment.

Mahayana teaches that anyone can aspire to achieve awakening and thereby become a bodhisattva. For Mahayana Buddhism, awakening consists in understanding the true nature of reality.

Statement 2 is correct. While non-Mahayana doctrine emphasizes the absence of the self in persons, Mahayana thought extends this idea to all things.

Statement 3 is incorrect. In the Mahayana tradition, the emphasis is less on nirvana and more on knowledge or wisdom, the mastery of which constitutes awakening.

Q52. (B) The Southern India was ruled by three dynasties namely the Chera, Chola and Pandyas during the Sangam Age.

Statement 1 and 3 are incorrect and Statement 2 and 4 are correct.

There are differing views among scholars, with regard to the political organization of the three kingdoms. The earlier and dominant view is that the Sangam Age society was a

well-organised state society. The other view which is put forward in recent decades is that the polities of the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas were pre-state chiefdoms. The arguments for the latter view are:

- 1) No social stratification is noticed.
- 2) Proper territorial association is absent.
- 3) Destructive warfare did not allow the development of agriculture and surplus production for the emergence of the state.
- 4) No evidence of taxation as in the governments of North India.

Q53. (A) Takshashila was an ancient Indian city, which is now in north-western Pakistan. It is an important archaeological site and the UNESCO declared it to be a World Heritage Site in 1980. Its fame rested on the University, where Chanakya is said to have composed his Arthashastra. Archaeologist Alexander Cunningham discovered its ruins in the mid-19th century.

Takshashila became famous as a place of learning due to its teachers' expertise. Among its noted pupils were the legendary Indian grammarian, Panini. He was an expert in language and grammar and authored one of the greatest works on grammar called Ashtadhyayi. Jivaka, one of the most renowned physicians in ancient India, and Chanakya (also known as Kautilya), a skilled exponent of statecraft, both studied here. Students came to Takshashila from Kashi, Kosala, Magadha and also from other countries in spite of the long and arduous journey they had to undertake.

Q54. (B) The adoption of titles was one of the measures adopted by the Vendars (chiefs) of Sangam Age to display their power. Titles such as Kadungo, Imayavaramban and Vanavaramban and Peru Vazhuthi distinguished themselves from the ordinary people.

From the chiefs of the Iron Age (c. 1100- 300 BCE) emerged the Vendar of the early historic period. While certain chiefs attained higher status (vendar) through the larger and effective control of pastoral and agricultural regions, others in the marginal regions remained as chieftains (velir).

The Vendar subjugated the chieftains and fought with the other two Vendars. For this they mobilized their own warriors, besides seeking the support of some Velir chiefs.

Q55. (C) There were several types of settlement in Early Medieval South India, beginning with the rule of the Pallava dynasty between the 5th and 9th centuries AD. Some examples were Brahmadeya, Agrahara, Devadana, Ur, Nattam, etc. All had different purposes in the economy and administration.

Statement 1 is correct: In medieval South India, including under the Pallava rule, there began the practice of making land grants by the Kings to the Brahmans. Such villages which were gifted to a single or a group of Brahmana families were known as Brahmdeya villages. There is epigraphic evidence (inscriptions) stating that many groups (castes/jatis) of people lived there, who tilled the land, and offered everyday services (like blacksmith, etc).

The defining feature of these settlements was all the revenue, rent as well as the labour present in these villages was controlled by these Brahmin families (like landlords) to whom it had been gifted by the king.

Statement 2 is correct: Devadana was a type of land grant made by the king to a Temple. These too were exempt from taxation, and all rents, earnings and labour present on these lands was used by the board of priests running the temple for its expenses and upkeep.

Q56. (B) Statement 1 is incorrect: There was a greater (not lesser) royal control over agricultural activities under the Cholas than before. Although traditional units like Nadu continued to exist to organise agricultural activities. But introduction of new revenue units like Valanadu and the clubbing of major Brahmadeyas into separate revenue units led to significant interference and coercion by the King over the authority of local bodies.

Statement 2 is correct: This period witnessed a great degree of agrarian expansion. The fertile Kaveri delta was well populated now and a lot of its rich soil was being cultivated. Drier areas were serviced by tanks and wells to ensure they produced crops too. Virgin forested lands were reclaimed by clearing forests and creating new settlements led by Brahmins.

Statement 3 is correct: Vattivayakal was a system of channels and sluices running in a criss cross manner. It is used to deliver harvested rain water, or water from community irrigation tanks directly to the various fields in the village area. It was delivered according to a fixed ration system.

Q57. (B) The tenor of Mughal painting changed rapidly under the period of Shah Jahan. He liked to create artificial elements in paintings and ordered the artists to increase the use of gold and silver in the paintings. Under his reign, Islamic precepts began to exercise some control over the affairs of the state as was evident from a change in the practice of paying salute to the emperor. Akbar had introduced in his court the practice of sijda or prostration, but Shah Jahan abolished it and substituted it with chahar taslim. In the north-west, he undertook the campaign to seize Balkh from the Uzbeks which failed miserably and Qandahar was lost to the Safavids.

Q58. (D) Statement (iv)- The Battle of Khanwa(1527) was fought between Rana Sangha and Babur in Khanwa, near Fatehpur-Sikri, in 1527. Although, the Rajputs had surrounded Babur, but Babur's technically superior army won the battle.

Statement (ii)- The Battle of Chanderi(1528) was fought between Rajput ruler of Malwa Medini Rai and Babur in 1528. Though Babur faced little difficulty in overcoming Medini Rai, the battle was won by Babur and fort of chanderi was captured.

Statement (i)- The Battle of Ghaghra(1529) was fought between Muhammad Lodi and Babur in 1529 near Ghaghara River, Bihar. Despite the ruler of Bengal, Nusrat Shah, who helped Muhammad Lodi., the battle was won by Babur.

Statement (iii)- The Battle of Chausa(1539) was fought between the Mughal emperor Humayun and Afghan, Sher Shah Suri in June 1539 at Chausa, southwest of Buxar in modern-day Bihar. Sher Shah was victorious and crowned himself Farid al-Din Sher Shah.

Q59. (C) Statement 2. 600-630 CE: Pallavas became a major power during the reign of Mahendravarman – I

Statement 4. 750-770 CE: Foundation of Pala Dynasty by Gopala in Bihar and Bengal region

Statement 1. 836-885 CE: Rise of Pratiharas under King Mihir Bhoja

Statement 3. 907-955 CE: Establishment of Chola power by Parantaka-I

Q60. (C) Statement 1 is incorrect. The main features of the zabti system as it finally came into operation under Akbar were:

i) measurement of land was essential;

ii) fixed cash revenue rates known as dastur ul amal or dastur for each crop was applicable.

iii) all the collection was made in cash only.

Statement 2 is correct. Akbar introduced his karori experiment and appointed karoris all over North India. On the basis of the information provided by the karoris regarding the actual produce, local prices, productivity, etc.

In 1580, Akbar instituted a new system *ain i dahsala*, where the average produce of different crops as well as the average prices prevailing over the last ten years were calculated.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Qanungos were local revenue official of the *pragana*, and generally belonged to one of the accountant castes. Under previous Mughal rulers, they were paid 1% of the total revenue as remuneration, but Akbar started paying them salary.

Q61. (D) The word *mansab* means a place or position and therefore it means a rank in the *mansab* system under the Mughals. During Babur's time, the term *mansabdar* was not used; instead, another term *wajhdar* was employed.

Akbar gave *mansabs* to both military and civil officers on the basis of their merit or service to the state.

Statement 1 is correct. *Mansabdars* received their salaries as revenue assignments called *jagirs*. The *jagirs* which were assigned to *zamindars* (chieftains) in their homelands, were called *watan jagirs* which were hereditary and non-transferable.

Statement 2 is correct. The *mansab* was a grading system used by the Mughals to fix (1) rank, (2) salary and (3) military responsibilities. Rank and salary were determined by a numerical value called *zat*. The higher the *zat*, the more prestigious was the noble's position in court and the larger his salary.

Statement 3 is correct. The *mansabdars* whose rank was one thousand or below were called *Amir*, while those above 1,000 were called *Amir-al Kabir* (Great Amir).

Q62. (A) Statement 1 is correct. Akbar was the first to initiate and use metal cylinder rockets known as *bans* particularly against War elephants, during the Battle of Sanbal. Later, in the year 1657, the Mughal Army used rockets during the Siege of Bidar.

Statement 2 is correct. Emperor Akbar is reported to have invented an oxen-drawn cart used for travelling or for carrying loads; transporting commercial goods and could grind corns also

Statement 3 is incorrect. One chemical discovery was made in the early years of Jahangir's reign. It was the rosescent ('itr Jahangir'). The attar of roses was a popular perfume, the discovery of which is attributed to the mother of Noorjehan.

Statement 4 is incorrect. The chemical discovery under reign of jahangir was the use of saltpetre for cooling water. Abul Fazl comments that saltpetre, which in gunpowder produces the explosive heats, is used as a means for cooling water. He also gives the details of how to do so.

Q63. (C) Statement 1 is correct. Muziris also known as Muciripattanam or Muciri was one of India's most important trading ports. It was used to export black pepper, ivory, pearls, other spices and also products from other parts of India, including semi-precious stones, silks and the aromatic root nard to Rome.

Statement 2 is correct. The stratification in peasantry class under Mughal empire was due to inequalities in wealth and social status. Richer peasants were referred to as Khudkast or self-cultivated in Northern India.

Q64. (B) Mahattara refers to "representatives of towns or villages" and was a title used in the administration during the rule of the Silahara dynasty (765-1215 AD) Paṭṭakila also refers to village headman.

Q65. (A) Statement 1 is incorrect. Akbar divided the Empire into subas which were the provincial units of empire. Each suba was divided into a number of sarkars and these were further divided into parganas and mahals which worked as local administration of the empire.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Fauzdar are the executive head of the sarkar. But his area of influence seems more complex. He was not only appointed at the sarkar level, but sometimes within a sarkar a number of faujdars existed. Their duty was mainly to take care of rebellions, and law and order problems.

Statement 3 is correct. The bakhshi was appointed by the imperial court at the recommendation of the mir bakhshi. He performed exactly the same military functions as were performed by his counterpart Mir Bakshi at the Centre.

Q66. (A) Statement 1 is correct. In the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate, the in-charge of revenue collection was known as 'Amil'.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Iqta system was not an ancient indigenous Indian institution. In India, it was started during the rule of Delhi sultanates itself. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Mir Bakshi was Head of the military department. The office of 'Mir Bakshi' came into existence during the reign of Mughals.

Q67. (B) From the writings of Abul Fazl and other contemporary authors, it is clear that personal ownership of land was very old in India. The right of ownership in land depended mainly on heredity. But new rights of ownership in land were being created all the time. Zamindari was one such part of owning of land.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The zamindars held extensive personal lands termed milkiyat, meaning property. Milkiyat lands were cultivated for the private use of zamindars, often with the help of hired or servile labour. The zamindars could sell, bequeath or mortgage these lands at will. zamindari. For collecting the land revenue, the zamindars received a share of the land revenue which could go up to 25 per cent in some areas. However, zamindar was not the 'owner' of all the lands comprising his zamindari. There were some lands with the peasants themselves which was based mostly on first come and first serve.

Statement 2 is correct: Control over military resources was one of the sources of power of Zamindars. Most zamindars had fortresses (qilachas) as well as an armed contingent comprising units of cavalry, artillery and infantry. According to the Ain, the combined military strength of the zamindars in Mughal India was 384,558 cavalry, 4,277,057 infantry, 1,863 elephants, 4,260 cannons, and 4,500 boats. The dispossession of weaker people by a powerful military chieftain was quite often a way of expanding a zamindari.

Q68. (C) The Gurjara-Pratiharas were among the various dynasties that arose in north India after the break up of the Gupta empire. The Pratiharas who first had their capital at Bhinmal gained prominence under Nagabhata I.

Statement 1 is correct. Bhoja was the best known Gurjara-Pratihara king. He was grandson of Nagabhata II. He ascended the throne in or before 836 CE, and had a long

reign of over 46 years. He is sometimes called Mihir Bhoja to distinguish him from Bhoja Paramara of Ujjain.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Gurjara-Pratiharas came to prominence in the second quarter of the 8th century, when they offered successful resistance to the Arabs during the time of Nagabhata I. He offered stout resistance to the Arab rulers of Sind who were trying to encroach on Rajasthan, Gujarat, the Punjab, etc. The Arabs made a big thrust towards Gujarat but were decisively defeated by the Chalukyan ruler of Gujarat in 738. Although small Arab incursions continued, the Arabs ceased to be a threat thereafter.

Statement 3 is correct. A 9th century Arab account of India, attributed to the merchant Sulaiman, in which he refers to the great military power and riches of a king named Juzr, usually identified with Bhoja.

Statement 4 is incorrect. Bhoja was a devotee of Vishnu, and adopted the title of 'Adivaraha' which has been found inscribed in some of his coins.

Q69. (D) By the middle of the 10th century India witnessed the decay of three of the most powerful states i.e. Pala Empire, the Gurjara Pratihara Empire and the Rashtrakuta Empire.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The area extending from Benaras to south Bihar had rich resources and well-developed traditions. The Palas and the Pratiharas clashed with each other for the control of this area

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Gurjara Pratihara Empire extended from the foothills of the Himalayas to Ujjain in the south and from Gujarat in the west to Mongyr in the east not Bengal. Bhoja, the real founder of the Gurjara Pratihara Empire, tried to extend his sway in the east, but he was defeated and checkmated by the Pala ruler, Devapala. Bengal was ruled by Pala at that time.

Q70. (B) Sufism is the mystical arm of Islam and is better known as tasawwuf. It stresses on self-realisation, tolerance, righteousness and universal love for all. The Sufi saints were also called Fakirs (poor man) or Dervishes (standing by the door for alms). The Sufis tried to purify their inner self by rigid introspection and mental struggle so as to remove even the smallest sign of selfishness and attain ikhlas, (absolute purity of intention and act).

Statement 1 is correct. They emphasized on spiritual merger of devotee with God. The Sufis tried to purify their inner self by rigid introspection and mental struggle so as to remove even the smallest sign of selfishness.

Statement 2 is incorrect. They rejected elaborate rituals but didn't promote strict asceticism like the Bhakti saints. Their religious outlook borrowed not only from Islam but also from Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Zoroastrianism, etc. Most of the Sufis in India conceived and preached divine unity in terms of idealistic monoism and many Hindus found Sufi ideas very similar to those of Vedantic philosophy.

Statement 3 is correct. They believed in the equality of all human beings and universal brotherhood of man. The early Sufis were not only ascetics but also lived a life of voluntary poverty shunning all types of worldly pleasures.

Statement 4 is correct. They preached in vernacular languages. Sufi saints used local languages to express their opinions. It helped to spread their message in a better way with people of different regions. This process also led to development of many regional languages in India.

Q71. (C) The Bhakti movement which stressed mystical union of the individual with God. The Bhakti movement originated in the Southern parts of India, especially Tamil Nadu between 6th and 10th century AD; it slowly percolated to the Northern belt by the end of 15th century.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Guru Ghasi Das (1756-1836 AD) believed in equality and strongly criticised the caste system. He established "Satnami Community" in Chhattisgarh. However, he was against idol worship, i.e., he belonged to the Nirguna school. The sect believes god as satnam (he whose name is truth).

Statement 2 is correct. Samarth Ramdas (1608-1681 AD Maharashtra) was the devotee of Lord Rama and Hanumana and is famous for his Advaita Vedanta text "Dasbodh". He was the founder of Samarth sect.

Shivaji had great respect for saint Ramdas.

Statement 3 is correct. Ramananda (1300-1380 AD Uttar Pradesh) was a Vaishnava saint and considered to be the founder of Ramanandi sampradaya which is the largest ascetic community in India. He was a devotee of Lord Rama. He made an attempt towards a synthesis between Advaita Vedanta and Vaishnava bhakti. Kabir and Ravidas

were among his disciples. He was the first to use Hindi for the propagation of his teachings.

Q72. (D) The Bhakti movement was an important historical religious movement in medieval Hinduism that sought to bring religious reforms to all strata of society by adopting the method of devotion to achieve salvation.

Statement 1 is correct. Chaitanya Mahaprabhu (1486-1534 AD). He was a Bengali Hindu saint and the chief proponent of the Achintya Bheda Abheda and Gaudiya Vaishnavism tradition. Being a prominent Saguna saint, he also expounded the vaishnava school of bhakti yoga and was an ardent devotee of Lord Krishna. He popularized Kirtans (religious songs) as a form to worship Krishna. He wrote a text "Siksastakam" which is a gaudiya Vaishnava prayer in eight verses.

Statement 2 is correct. Vallabhacharya - He was the founder of Krishna-centered Pushti Marg sect of Vaishnavism in North India (mainly Braj region). He propounded the philosophy of Shuddha advaita (Pure Nondualism). As per him, moksha (salvation) could be attained through Sneha (deep rooted love for God).

Nathdwara in Rajasthan is a significant pilgrim place of Pushti Marg.

Statement 3 is correct. Narsinh Mehta - He was a saint-poet and belonged to vaishnava sect. He has a great contribution to Gujarati literature and his famous bhajan "Vaishnava jana to". Narsinh Mehta is also referred as Adikavi. Narsi Mehta was a Vaishnava devotee and sang the praises of Lord Krishna. Narsi did not care for caste rules and observances. He held his Kirtans (narrating religious episodes by singing) even in the houses of lower castes.

Q73. (A) Ramanuja, born in Tamil Nadu in the eleventh century, was deeply influenced by the Alvars. According to him the best means of attaining salvation was through intense devotion to Vishnu.

Statement 1 is correct. Ramanuja propounded the doctrine of Vishishtadvaita or qualified oneness in that the soul even when united with the Supreme God remained distinct. Ramanuja tried to assimilate bhakti to the tradition of the Vedas. He argued that in order to attain salvation, grace of God was more important than knowledge about Him. Ramanuja emphasized that the path of prapatti or total reliance on, or surrender to God was open to all, including the Shudras and the Dalits.

Statement 2 is correct. Chaitanya popularised musical gathering or kirtan as a special form of mystic experience in which the outside world disappeared by dwelling on God's name. According to Chaitanya, worship consisted of love and devotion and song and dance which produced a state of ecstasy in which the presence of God, whom he called Hari, could be realised. Such a worship could be carried out by all, irrespective of caste or creed.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Chaitanya welcomed into his fold everyone, irrespective of caste or creed. He did not reject the scriptures or idol-worship, though he cannot be classified as a traditionalist. He became a god intoxicated devotee who incessantly uttered the name of Krishna. Chaitanya is said to have travelled all over India, including Vrindavan, where he revived the Krishna cult. But most of his time was spent at Gaya. He exerted an extraordinary influence, particularly in the eastern parts of India, and attracted a wide following, including some Muslims and people from the low castes.

Q74. (C) The reign of Sri Krishna deva Raya (r. 1509-1529 C.E.) stands out as the high point in the history of the Vijayanagar Empire. Emperor Krishnadevaraya's also earned the titles Kannada Rajya Rama Ramana. He consolidated and expanded the empire through astute use of his massive military, successfully campaigning against the kingdoms to his north.

Option a is correct: Krishna deva Raya is credited with building some fine temples and adding impressive gopurams to many important south Indian temples. He also founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram after his mother. Some of the most detailed descriptions of Vijayanagara come from his time or just after.

Option b is correct: Krishna deva Raya's rule was characterised by expansion and consolidation. Krishnadevaraya won his greatest victory against the Bahmani Sultans. He invaded Raichur Doab and defeated the sultans of Bahmani Kingdoms and consolidated his position as the strongest king in the south.

Option c is incorrect: Eight poets known as Astadiggajalu (eight elephants in the eight cardinal points) formed part of his court (known as Bhuvanavijayamu). Among those eight poets Allasani Peddana stood as the greatest, given the title of Andhra Kavita Pitamaha (the father of Telugu poetry). Manucharitramu stands as his most popular prabhanda work. Krishna deva Raya was given the title of Andhra Bhoja.

Option d is correct: Krishna deva Raya established friendly relations with the Portuguese, who set up the Portuguese Dominion of India in Goa in 1510. The emperor obtained guns and Arabian horses from the Portuguese merchants. He also utilized Portuguese expertise in improving water supply to Vijayanagara City.

Q75. (D) Women in general occupied a high position in Vijayanagara society and instances of the active part they took in the political, social and literary life of the country are not rare, besides being trained in wrestling, handling swords and shields, music and other fine arts, some of them at any rate received a fair amount of literary education. Nuniz writes: "he (the king of Vijaynagar) has also women who wrestle, and others who are astrologers and soothsayers; and he has woman who write all the accounts of expenses that are incurred inside the gates and others whose duty it is to write all the affairs of the kingdom and compare their books with those of the writers outside; he has women also for music, who play instruments and sing. Even the wives of the king are well versed in music...it is said that he has judges, as well as bailiffs and watchmen who every night guard the palace, and these are women."

Q76. (A) Military chiefs in Vijayanagara Empire usually controlled forts and had armed supporters. These chiefs often moved from one area to another, and in many cases were accompanied by peasants looking for fertile land on which to settle. These chiefs were known as nayakas and they usually spoke Telugu or Kannada. Many nayakas submitted to the authority of the kings of Vijayanagara but they often rebelled and had to be subdued by military action.

Statement 1 is correct: The Amara-nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Raya. Kings occasionally asserted their control over them by transferring them from one place to another. However, during the course of the seventeenth century, many of these nayakas established independent kingdoms.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Amara-nayaka system was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagara Empire. It is likely that many features of this system were derived from the Iqta system of the Delhi Sultanate. Under Iqta System, the land of the empire was divided into several large and small tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqtas to his soldiers, officers and nobles.

Q77. (B) The social structure of the South Indian macro-region (Vijaynagar empire) is a unique variant of the Indian society. The uniqueness of the social structure was . three-fold :

- 1) secular functions of the South Indian Brahmins
- 2) dual division of lower social groups
- 3) territorial segmentation of the society.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In Vijayanagara Empire, women occupied a high position in the society. They took part in the literary, political and social life of the society. They were educated and worked at various posts in the government departments. They were trained in fine arts like music, dance and painting. Social evils concerning women were prevalent. These were child marriages, polygamy, dowry system and practice of 'sati'.

Statement 2 is correct: The ruler of Vijayanagar empire gave a lot of honour and respect to the Brahmanas. Naturally therefore, the Brahmins exercised a great influence in political and religious fields. According to Nuniz the Brahmanas were honest men, very good at accounts but little fit for hard work.

Statement 3 is correct: Slavery was quite common and Nicolo de Conti says that those who failed to repay debts became the property of the creditor.

Q78. (D) Virupaksha Temple is located in Hampi in the Ballari district of Karnataka, India. It is part of the Group of Monuments at Hampi, designated as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The temple is dedicated to Lord Virupaksha, a form of Shiva.

The Virupaksha temple was built over centuries. While inscriptions suggest that the earliest shrine dated to the ninth-tenth centuries, it was substantially enlarged with the establishment of the Vijayanagara Empire. The hall in front of the main shrine was built by Krishna Deva Raya to mark his accession. This was decorated with delicately carved pillars. He is also credited with the construction of the eastern gopuram. These additions meant that the central shrine came to occupy a relatively small part of the complex.

The halls in the temple were used for a variety of purposes. Some were spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, drama, etc. Others were used to celebrate the marriages of deities, and yet others were meant for the deities to swing in. Special images, distinct from those kept in the small central shrine, were used on these occasions. A water channel system connected to the nearby river is built into the floor of the kitchen complex.

Q79. (C) Statement 1 is correct. The administrative system of the Marathas was very much influenced by the administrative system of the Mughals and the Deccani states.

Most of the administrative reforms were inspired from Malik Amber reforms in Ahmednagar. The king was at the helm of the affairs. The administration was divided into eight departments headed by ministers who were called Ashta pradhan.

Statement 2 is correct. Ashta Pradhan was a council of eight ministers that administered the Maratha empire. The council was formed in 1674 by founding Emperor Chhatrapati Shivaji. Under Shivaji these offices were neither hereditary nor permanent. They held the office at the pleasure of the king. Many of the officers like Peshwa, Majumdar, Waqai Navis, Dabir and Surnavis had existed under the Deccani rulers also. All the members of the asthapradhan except Pandit Rao and Nyaydhish were asked to lead military campaigns.

Q80. (C) Shivaji adopted sound system of administration which was greatly inspired from the Deccan style of administration. Most of the administrative reforms were inspired from Malik Amber reforms in Ahmednagar.

Option c is correct. The Mirasdars were residents of the village who had permanent proprietary right in their land, and could not be ejected or dispossessed so long as they paid their rent. The property of Mirasdars was hereditary and saleable. Even when ejected for non-payment of land tax; the Mirasdars did not lose the right of recovering their ancestral farm land for a long period.

Option a is incorrect. The village land was divided among the Mirasdars and Uparis. The Uparis were tenants-at-will, and generally strangers holding Government land under the management of Mamlatdars.

Option b is incorrect. Sar-i-Naubat (Senapati) was the Incharge of army.

Option d is incorrect. Qiladars were the officers of Forts.

Q81. (A) Jahanara Begum was a Mughal princess and later the Padshah Begum of the Mughal Empire from 1631 to 1658 and again from 1668 until her death. She was the second and the eldest surviving child of Emperor Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal.

She wrote a biography of Moinuddin Chishti, the founder of the Chishti Order in India, titled *Mu'nis al-Arwāḥ*, as well as a biography of Mullah Shah, titled *Risālah-i Ṣāḥibīyah*, in which she also described her initiation by him.

Her biography of Moinuddin Chishti is highly regarded for its judgment and literary quality. In it, she regarded him as having initiated her spiritually four centuries after his

death, described her pilgrimage to Ajmer, and spoke of herself as a faqīrah to signify her vocation as a Sufi woman.

Q82. (D) The Vakatakas were a regional power in the areas around Narmada, Vidarbha and Berar (modern Maharashtra) contemporaneous with the Guptas of Ancient India. They ruled between the 3rd and 6th centuries CE.

Statement a is incorrect: The Vakatakas succeeded the Satavahana (not Sunga) dynasty in the Vidarbha (Maharashtra) & Berar (not Eastern Indian) region. The Puranas also mention them having established their rule in parts of the Vindhya (Madhya Pradesh).

Statement b is incorrect: The Vakatakas continued the Satavahana and Gupta practice of awarding land grants with certain rights (like abolition of taxation, control over labour, resources, etc) - Pariharas. These land grants were made mostly to the Brahmins so that they may increase the area under agriculture and legitimise the new dynasty's rule by incorporating the newer outside elements into the society under the kings.

Statement c is incorrect: Although, the Vakatakas themselves were Brahmins and supported orthodox Brahmanical religion, and built Temples like those at Nachana Kuthara and Tigua, they were liberal and tolerant and benevolent towards other religions too. They continued to patronise Buddhism. Many Buddhist Viharas and Ajanta caves were built under the patronage of Vakataka kings (like Harisena), and Vakataka ministers and governors.

Statement d is correct: The Vakatakas were contemporaneous with the Guptas and were known for their matrimonial alliances with the Guptas. The most famous of these matrimonial alliances was that between Rudrasena II of Vakataka dynasty with Prabhavati Gupta (daughter of Chandragupta II) of the Gupta dynasty.

Q83. (B) Option a is incorrect. The Elephanta Caves located near Mumbai are dominated by the Shaivite faith. It is contemporary with Ellora, and its sculptures show slenderness in the body, with stark light and dark effects.

Elephanta caves are known locally as Gharapuri Caves, these were constructed about mid-5th to 6th centuries AD.

Option b is correct. The Bagh Caves, consisting of Buddhist mural paintings, are located 97 km from Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh. These rock-cut cave monuments are not natural but carved over a period of time during the ancient India mostly during the Satavahana period. Bagh caves consists of 5 caves. Most significant of the five caves is

Cave No. 4, commonly known as the Rang Mahal, meaning the Palace of Colours, where paintings on the wall and ceilings are still visible. This includes paintings of Bodhisattva Padmapani and Mushroom paintings.

Option c is incorrect. Ellora caves are a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain. These set of caves were developed during the period between 5th and 11th centuries AD (newer as compared to Ajanta Caves) by various guilds from Vidarbha, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Hence, the caves reflect a natural diversity in terms of theme and architectural styles.

Option d is incorrect. The rock-cut cave tradition in Odisha is represented by Udaigiri-Khandagiri caves in the vicinity of Bhubaneswar. These caves are scattered and have inscriptions of Kharavela Jain kings.

According to the inscriptions, the caves were meant for Jain monks. There are numerous single-cell excavations. Some have been carved in huge independent boulders and given the shape of animals. The big caves include a cave with a pillared veranda with cells at the back. The upper part of the cells is decorated with a series of chaitya arches and narratives that still continue in the folklores of the region.

Q84. (A) Statement 1 is correct. The art of bronze-casting was practised on a wide scale by the Harappans. Their bronze statues were made using the 'lost wax' technique in which the wax figures were first covered with a coating of clay and allowed to dry. Then the wax was heated and the molten wax was drained out through a tiny hole made in the clay cover. The hollow mould thus created was filled with molten metal which took the original shape of the object. Once the metal cooled, the clay cover was completely removed.

Statement 2 is correct. Both human as well as animal figures were prepared as bronze sculptures. The best example of the human figures in bronze being the statue of a girl popularly titled 'Dancing Girl'. Amongst animal figures in bronze the buffalo with its uplifted head, back and sweeping horns and the goat are of artistic merit. The copper dog and bird of Lothal and the bronze figure of a bull from Kalibangan were also of good quality.

Statement 3 is incorrect. One of the best-known artefacts from the Indus Valley is this approximately fourinch-high copper figure of a dancing girl. Dancing girl was found in Mohenjodaro (not Chanhudaro). This exquisite casting depicts a girl whose long hair is

tied in a bun. Bangles cover her left arm, a bracelet and an amulet or bangle adorns her right arm, and a cowry shell necklace is seen around her neck. Her right hand is on her hip and her left hand is clasped in a traditional Indian dance gesture. She has large eyes and flat nose. This figure is full of expression and bodily vigour and conveys a lot of information.

Q85. (C) The Edicts of Ashoka are a collection of more than thirty inscriptions on the pillars, as well as boulders and cave walls, attributed to Emperor Ashoka of the Mauryan Empire who reigned from 268 BCE to 232 BCE.

Statement 1 is correct. Edicts shows Ashoka's devotion towards the Buddhist philosophy along with his efforts to spread and develop the Buddhist dharma throughout his kingdom. The edicts mainly focus on social and moral precepts rather than specific religious practices or the philosophical dimension of Buddhism.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The identification of Devanampiyadasi with Ashoka was confirmed by an inscription at Maski minor rock edict (not by inscription of Kalsi). An inscription was discovered by C. Beadon who was a British gold-mining engineer in 1915. This inscription found at Maski, a village in Raichur district of Karnataka, confirmed the identification of Devanampiyadasi with Ashoka. The inscriptions of Ashoka showed, Ashoka's conversion to Buddhism, the description of his efforts to spread Buddhism, his moral and religious precepts and his social and animal welfare programmes. The inscriptions found in the Eastern part of India were written in Magadhi Prakrit using the Brahmi script.

Statement 3 is correct. Rummindei Pillar Edicts (Lumbini) inscriptions are written in Brahmi script. These edicts come under the Minor Pillar Inscriptions. The inscriptions mention Ashoka's visit to Lumbini (Rummindei), Rupandehi district, Nepal, the birthplace of Lord Buddha. Ashoka exempted Lumbini from paying tax, and fixed its contribution of grain at one eighth.

Q86. (A) The stupa is an important form of Buddhist architecture, though it predates Buddhism. It is generally considered to be a sepulchral monument—a place of burial or a receptacle for religious objects. At its simplest, a stupa is a dirt burial mound faced with stone.

Statement 1 is correct. Stupas were burial mounds prevalent in India from the Vedic period. It is a conventional representation of a funeral cumulus in which relics and ashes of the dead were kept. During the period of Ashoka, the art of stupas reached its climax.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The core of the stupa was made of unburnt brick while the outer surface was made by using burnt bricks, which were then covered with a thick layer of plaster. The medhi and the toran were decorated by wooden sculptures. Devotees walk around the pradakshina patha or open ambulatory passageway as a token of worship.

Statement 3 is correct. The dome mosques in Islamic Countries are derived from the Indian Style of Stupa. The hemispherical construction of the stupas also seems to have influenced Byzantine architecture perhaps through Pre-Islamic, Sassanian Persia. The famous Sophia mosque at Istanbul overlooking the Bosphorous Straits has domes which closely resemble the Buddhist Stupa.

Q87. (D) Islamic architecture comprises the architectural styles of buildings associated with Islam. It encompasses both secular and religious styles from the early history of Islam to the present day.

Statement 1 is correct. The construction of both Mughal and Sultanate period is marked by the use of red sandstone. Khilji dynasty ruled from 1290 AD to 1320 AD and established the Seljuk style of architecture. The constructions of this period were marked by the use of red sandstone. Also, the prominence of Arcuade style begun from this period. Mortar began to be used prominently in all the constructions as a cementing agent. Akbar took a keen interest in the development of art and architecture. The principal feature of the constructions during Mughal especially during Akbar's reign was the use of red sandstone.

Statement 2 is correct. The Islamic rulers introduced the use of minars around the mosques and the mausoleums. A form of stambha or tower was the minar, a common feature in the sub-continent. Two most striking minars of medieval times are the Qutub Minar in Delhi and the Chand Minar at Daulatabad Fort. The everyday use of the minar was for the azaan or call to prayer. It's phenomenal height, however, symbolized the might and power of the ruler. The Qutub Minar also came to be associated with the much-revered saint of Delhi, Khwaja Qutbuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki. On the other hand, use of minars was also a widely used feature during Mughals. Hiran Minar was built in

memory of Akbar's favorite elephant, named Hiran. It also served as lighthouse for travellers. It is uniquely designed and its exterior wall contains tusk like spikes.

Statement 3 is correct. Construction of tombs and monumental structure over graves of rulers was a popular feature of both Mughal and sultanate period. Some well-known examples of such tombs are those of Ghyasuddin Tughlaq, Humayun, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khanan in Delhi, Akbar and Itmaduddaula in Agra.

Q88. (A) Paitkar is the traditional scroll painting of a small village Amadubi, Jharkhand. The word Paitkar is derived from the local word Patekar, or the Pata artists of the region. It is known for its narrative tradition and performance. Its use for story-telling is a socio-religious custom prevalent in the region.

Statement 1 is correct: Paitkar paintings are a creative expression of the state's folk art of Jharkhand. The word Paitkar is derived from the local word Patekar, or the Pata artists of the region. Such paintings are popularly known as the scroll paintings of the east. It is famous for its narrative tradition and performance.

Statement 2 is correct: Paitkar painters usually make use of primary colours only, for example red, yellow and blue with palm leaves used as a base. Most of the painted space in Paitkar paintings is occupied by human characters with elongated eyes, a prime characteristic of the Indian painting style.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Themes of the Paitkar paintings are not secular but mostly based on Hindu epics like Mahabharata and Ramayana. The scroll paintings of this traditional paintings style tell the stories of the miracles performed by various gods and goddesses like Shiva and Durga.

Q89. (B)

Q90. (D) The Vijayanagar school of painting is renowned for its frescoes of Hindu gods and goddesses and scenes from Hindu mythology on temple walls and ceilings. The Vijayanagar school of painting gradually evolved into many styles of painting in South India, including the Mysore and Tanjore schools of painting.

Statement a is correct: In Vijaynagara dynasty, paintings were mainly made on the ceilings of the mandapas and in the corridors of the temple. The most common features which were found in these paintings included human faces which usually appear in the profile, figures were painted with a slight slant with both feet pointing in the same direction.

Statement b is correct: Vijayanagara paintings were based on the themes of Ramayana and Mahabhartha. For example, In Hampi, the Virupaksha temple has paintings on the ceiling of its mandapa narrating events from dynastic history and episodes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. Some of the Vijayanagar paintings depicted the scenes related to Draupadi's wedding and Kiratarjunya (Arjun's penance).

Few other pictures show Virupanna and Viranna with their sons and guards. They were shown wearing long white robes with a printed cloth round their waist.

Statement c is correct. The paintings found on the walls of the Shiva temple or the Virabhadra temple in Lepakshi, near Hindupur, in present Andhra Pradesh are celebrated as the most extensive and bestpreserved examples of pictorial art in Southern India under Vijayanagara.

Statement d is incorrect. The Vijayanagar paintings are characterized by use of delicate lines, intricate brush strokes, graceful delineation of figures, and the discreet use of bright vegetable colors and lustrous gold leaf. Mysore paintings are known for their elegance, muted colors, and attention to detail.

Q91. (B) Statements 1 and 2 both are incorrect. Ajanta caves date from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 or 650 CE. Most of the monuments at Mahabalipuram are attributed to 7th century. The caves at Ajanta are dedicated to Buddhist religion. While, the temples at Mahabalipuram belong to Hindu religion.

Statement 3 is correct. The Caves in Ajanta are approximately 30 rock-cut Buddhist cave monuments dating from the 2nd century BCE to about 480 CE. Mahabalipuram group of monuments there consists of rock-cut cave temples, monolithic temples, bas-relief sculptures, and structural temples as well as the excavated remains of temples.

Q92. (C) Kalamezhuthu is a unique form of art found in Kerala. It is a pictorial representation of deities on the floor (kalam) using coloured powders during ceremonies. When it is associated with the singing of certain specific songs and dance movements related to the puja, it becomes a ritualistic performance known as 'kalamezhuthum paattum' or 'kalamezhuthupaattu'.

It is essentially a ritualistic art practiced in temples and sacred groves of Kerala where the representation of deities like Kali and Lord Ayyappa, are made on the floor. Kalamezhuthu is practiced using natural pigments and powders, usually in five colours. The drawing is done with bare hands without the use of tools.

The figures drawn usually have an expression of anger or other emotions.

Q93. (C) The pre-historic paintings were generally executed on rocks and these rock engravings were called Petroglyphs.

Statement 1 is correct. Upper Palaeolithic Period (40000-10000BC) saw the development of rock shelter caves painting in which minerals were used for pigments, like red, white, yellow and green colours. One of the most common minerals was ochre or geru mixed with lime and water. The white, dark red and green were used to depict large animals like bison, elephant, rhino, tigers etc. and for the human figurines, green was mostly used for dancers and red was used for hunters.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Mesolithic period (10000-4000BC) saw the development of painting. The size of the paintings became smaller (not bigger) during this period in comparison to the Upper Palaeolithic period.

This period mainly saw the use of red colour in paintings. Further, one of the most common scenes depicted in these paintings is of group hunting and several other paintings depict grazing activity and riding scene.

Statement 3 is correct. Chalcolithic period witnessed the making of paintings in which themes were mainly battle scenes. For example, there are many paintings in which men carried bow and arrow which might indicate preparedness for skirmishes. It also included men riding horses and elephants. This period also saw the increase in the number of paintings using the green and yellow colour.

Q94. (B) Under the patronage of Adil Shah, Bijapur style or the Deccan style of architecture developed (1490-1656 AD). Example includes Gol Gumbaj (the mausoleum of Adil Shah) in Bijapur or Vijayapura.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Artificial reservoirs known as 'baulis' were constructed under the Malwa School of Architecture (and not under the Bijapur School). These reservoirs were constructed in the premises for storage of water.

Statement 2 is correct. Adil Shah introduced the use of cornices. He constructed a number of mosques, tombs and palaces which were unique in the use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome, and were almost spherical with a narrow neck.

Q95. (D) Statement 1 is correct. The Gupta age (319 AD–550 AD) marked a period of great Hindu revival. The Gupta coins were mainly made of gold, although they issued silver and copper coins too.

Silver coins were issued only after Chandragupta II overthrew the Western Satraps. The inscriptions on the coins were all in Sanskrit (Brahmi script) for the first time in the history of coins. Gupta rulers issued coins depicting the emperors not only in martial activities like hunting lions/tigers, posing with weapons, etc., but also in leisurely activities like playing a Veena, with reverse side of the coin having images of Goddess Lakshmi, Durga, Ganga, Garuda and Kartikeya.

Statement 2 is correct. The reign of Indo-Greeks was from 180 BC to around 10 AD. Indo-Greeks introduced the fashion of showing the bust or head of the ruler on the coins. The coins of the Greek kings in India were bilingual, i.e., written in Greek on the front side and in Pali language (in Kharosthi script) on the back. The initial series used images of Greek deities but later coins had images of Indian deities as well. These coins carried detailed information about the issuing monarch, the year of issue and sometimes an image of the reigning king. Coins were mainly made of silver, copper, nickel and lead.

Statement 3 is correct. Kushan kings introduced the Greek custom of engraving portrait heads on the coins. Kushan coins were adorned with helmeted bust of the king on one side, and the king's favourite deity on the reverse. The coins issued by Kanishka employed only Greek characters.

Q96. (C) Statement 1 is correct. According to an inscription dated to 1323 CE (Vikram Samvat 1383), the temple was built by the Kachchhapaghata king Devapala (r. c. 1055 – 1075). It is said that the temple was the venue of providing education in astrology and mathematics based on the transit of the Sun.

Statement 2 is incorrect. This circular temple is one among the very few such temples in India. It is not the only circular temple built in India.

Statement 3 is incorrect. It is, also known as Ekattarso Mahadeva Temple because of the presence of multitude of shivalingas inside its cells. So, it promotes Shaivite cult in the region not Vaishnavite culture.

Statement 4 is correct. Many of these curious visitors have compared this temple with the Indian parliament building (Sansad Bhawan) as both are circular in style. So, many

have drawn conclusions that this temple was the inspiration behind the Parliament building.

Q97. (D) The earliest examples of miniature painting in India exist in the form of illustrations to the religious texts on Buddhism executed under the Pala period (750 A.D. to the middle of the 12th century) of the eastern India.

Statement 1 is correct. Pala School represents one of the earliest examples of miniature painting in India. The Buddhist monasteries (mahaviharas) of Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramsila and Somarupa were great centers of Buddhist learning and art.

Statement 2 is correct. The paintings are in the form of manuscripts on palm-leaf relating to the Buddhist themes. The images of Buddhist deities at these centres which also had workshops for the casting of bronze images. Students and pilgrims from all over South-East Asia gathered there for education and religious instruction. The extant illustrated manuscripts of Pala Empire mostly belong to the Vajrayana School of Buddhism.

Statement 3 is correct. The surviving examples of the Pala illustrated manuscripts mostly belong to the Vajrayana School of Buddhism.

The Buddhist monasteries (mahaviharas) of Nalanda, Odantapuri, Vikramsila and Somarupa were great centres of Buddhist learning and art. Students and pilgrims from all over South-East Asia gathered there for education and religious instruction.

They took back to their countries examples of Pala Buddhist art, in the form of bronzes and manuscripts which helped to carry the Pala style to Nepal, Tibet, Burma, Sri Lanka and Java etc.

Q98. (A) Avadana is the name given to a type of Buddhist literature correlating past lives' virtuous deeds to subsequent lives' events. Avadāna designates both the class of such stories scattered within the Vinaya Piṭaka ("Basket of Discipline") and separate collections based upon them.

Statement a is correct. Ajanta is one of the most famous cave sites in India which hosts paintings of Buddhas' life. It is located in Aurangabad District of Maharashtra State. Ajanta has twenty-nine caves. The themes of the paintings in Ajanta caves are the events from the life of the Buddha, the Jatakas and the Avadanas. Here, Avadāna is a legendary material centring on the Buddha's explanations of events by a person's worthy deeds in a previous life.

Statement b is incorrect. Sittanvasal caves are not related to Buddha's life. These caves located in Tamil Nadu are Jain complex dating back to the 2nd century. It is believed that it was the settlement of Jain monks who came from the eastern parts of India to preach lessons of Jainism and spread positives of an ascetic life. It is a rock-cut monastery and houses several murals made out of vegetable and mineral dyes in numerous colours. These paintings are masterpieces of the period in which they were made.

Statement c is incorrect. Badami Caves temple complex is one of the oldest cave complex in India which hosts Hindu and Jain cave temples located in Badami, a town in the Bagalkot district in northern Karnataka. It is not related to Buddha's life. It has one of the earliest surviving paintings which has been photographed, digitally restored and formally unveiled to a global audience in recent days. The Badami Cave Temples has also been designated as a UNESCO-designated World Heritage Site.

Statement d is incorrect. In prehistoric period, the granite rocks of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh provided suitable canvases to the Neolithic man for his paintings. Such paintings have been found in Kupgallu, Piklihal and Tekkalkota. Three types of paintings have been reported from here—paintings in white, paintings in red ochre over a white background and paintings in red ochre. It is nowhere related to Avadhāna.

Q99. (B) Statement 1 is incorrect: A step well tank called Suraj Kund is a part of the Sun Temple at Modhera in Gujarat. It was built by Raja Bhimdev I of Solanki dynasty in 1026.

Statement 2 is correct: Chandela rulers developed a distinct style of temple making known as Khajuraho school or Chandel school. One of the important features of this style of temple making was both the interior and exterior walls were lavishly decorated with carvings.

Statement 3 is correct: Early temples in Bengal had shikharas like temples in Odisha. However later temples had a characteristic feature of a sloping or curving roof, like the downturned side of a wagon or Bengali Hut. This feature came to be known as the "Bangla Roof" and was later used in Mughal architecture as well.

Q100. (D) Statement 1 is correct: Dilwara temples, Mount Abu in Rajasthan has five marvellous temples built of marble with intricate carvings. The ministers of the Solanki rulers of Gujarat had constructed all these temples during 11th and 13th centuries A.D. They are built with white marble stones. Each has a walled courtyard. In the centre of

the courtyard is the shrine with the image of the deity, Rishabhdev. Around the large courtyard, there are numerous small shrines, each housing a beautiful image of the tirthankaras with a series of elegantly carved pillars from the entrance to the courtyard.

Statement 2 is correct: The Gomateswara statute in Shravanabelagola (Karnataka) is of Lord Bahubali, the son of the first Jain Tirthankar. It was built in around 983 A.D. by a minister in Ganga dynasty empire, out of a single block of granite. It has several 'Basadis' or Jain temples. Lord Bahubali was the son of lord Rishabhanatha who was the first of the 24 Jain Tirthankaras.

Statement 3 is correct: Udayagiri and Khandagiri Caves in Odisha date back to the 2nd-1st century BC and are dedicated to Jainism and carved out during the reign of Kharavela. Famous caves here include Hathi Gumpha, Rani Gumpha and Ganesh Gumpha. They are rich with carvings of Jain tirthankaras and deities.

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