

**Uttar Pradesh Public Service Commission**


# **GENERAL STUDIES**

## **Chapterwise Solved Papers**

**Chief Editor**  
A.K. Mahajan

**Computer Graphics by**  
Balkrishna, Charan Singh

**Editorial Office**  
12, Church Lane Prayagraj-211002

 **Mob. : 9415650134**

**Email : yctap12@gmail.com**

**website : [www.yctbooks.com](http://www.yctbooks.com)/[www.yctbook.com](http://www.yctbook.com)**

**© All Rights Reserved with Publisher**

### **Publisher Declaration**

Edited and Published by A.K. Mahajan for YCT Publications Pvt. Ltd. 12, Church Lane, Prayagraj and  
printed by Roop Printing Press, Prayagraj

In order to publish the book, full care has been taken by the Editor and the Publisher,  
yet it is necessary to get your co-operation and suggestions for any errors.

**In the event of any dispute, the Judicial area will be Prayagraj.**

**Rs. : 895/-**

---

# CONTENT

## Indian History & National Movement

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Ancient History of India ----- 11-78</b>                    |   |
| ■ India's Prehistoric Culture-----11                           | ■ East India Company and the Nawab of Bengal----- 152           |
| ■ Indus Valley Civilization and Culture -----15                | ■ Policies of Company towards Indigenous Kingdom ----- 153      |
| ■ Rigvedic and Post Vedic Period-----20                        | ■ Revenue and Judicial Reforms in British Period ----- 155      |
| ■ Political Condition During 6 <sup>th</sup> Century BC        | ■ Economic Impact of British Government on India ----- 157      |
| Emergence of Mahajanapadas Magadh Empire-----26                | ■ Freedom Struggle of 1857-----159                              |
| ■ Religious Movement-----29                                    | ■ Tribal Revolt ----- 164                                       |
| ■ JAINISM..... 29  | ■ Peasant & Citizen Revolt & Formation of Kisan Sabha ---- 167  |
| ■ BUDDHISM..... 32   | ■ Social and Religious Reform Movements ----- 170               |
| ■ Shaivism & Bhagavatism and Other Philosophy ..... 37         | ■ Development of Education and Press in Modern India-- 178      |
| ■ Mauryan Empire-----40  | ■ Establishment of Political Entitie Before 1885 ----- 181      |
| ■ India During Post-Mauryan Period -----45                     | ■ Indian National Congress-Establishment,                       |
| ■ Foreign Invasion During Ancient India -----49                | Function and Important Conferences ----- 182                    |
| ■ Sangam Period-----50   | ■ Moderate Period of Indian National Congress 1885-1905 --- 186 |
| ■ History of South India (Chola, Chalukya, Pallava) -----51    | ■ Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement ----- 188           |
| ■ Gupta Period -----55   | ■ Surat Split of Congres ----- 190                              |
| ■ Post-Gupta Period -----60                                    | ■ Revolutionary/Extremist Movements ----- 191                   |
| ■ Architecture in Ancient & Pre Medieval India-----62          | ■ Muslim League-Structure and Function ----- 198                |
| ■ Ancient Literature and Writer -----68                        | ■ Delhi Darbar and Revoke of Bengal Partition ----- 200         |
| ■ Pre-Medieval Period (750-1200 AD)-----72                     | ■ Lucknow Pact ----- 200  |
| ■ Miscellaneous-----75   | ■ Homerule Movement----- 201                                    |
| <b>Medival History of India-----79-144</b>                     | ■ Start of Gandhian Period-from South Africa to                 |
| ■ Arab Invasion & Conquest of Sindh-----79                     | Rowlatt Satyagraha ----- 203                                    |
| ■ Invasion of Mohammad Gauri & Establishment of                | ■ Communist Movement and Various Parties----- 210               |
| Delhi Sultanate-----80   | ■ Khilafat Movement ----- 211                                   |
| ■ Slave Dynasty-----82   | ■ Non-Cooperation Movement----- 212                             |
| ■ Khilji Dynasty -----84                                       | ■ Revolutionary Activities Abroad ----- 215                     |
| ■ Tughlaq Dynasty -----87                                      | ■ Formation of Swaraj Party ----- 216                           |
| ■ Sayyad and Lodi Dynasty -----90                              | ■ Simon Commission and Nehru Report ----- 218                   |
| ■ Art and Architecture in Sultanate Period-----91              | ■ Congress Lahore Conference and Complete Swaraj 1929 - 220     |
| ■ Literature and Litterateur in Sultanate Period -----93       | ■ Civil Disobedience Movement and Dandi March----- 221          |
| ■ Vijaynagar, Bahmani and other Regional Dynasties -----97     | ■ Gandhi-Irwin Pact, Karachi Session and                        |
| ■ Bhakti and Sufi Movement----- 101                            | Round Table Conference ----- 223                                |
| ■ Babur's Invasion and Establishment of                        | ■ Communal Award and Poona Pact----- 226                        |
| Mughal Empire ----- 107  | ■ Congress Socialist Party ----- 228                            |
| ■ Humayun and Shershah----- 109                                | ■ Provincial Elections and Formation of Cabinet----- 228        |
| ■ Akbar----- 110   | ■ Tripuri Convention of Congress and                            |
| ■ Jahangir and Shahjahan----- 115                              | Formation of Forward Block----- 229                             |
| ■ Aurangzeb ----- 119  | ■ Conflicts Among Princely States ----- 230                     |
| ■ Later Mughal Period ----- 121                                | ■ Second World War & National Movement--August                  |
| ■ Art and Architecture During Mughal Period ----- 123          | Proposal, Demand of Pakistan and Individual Satyagraha-- 230    |
| ■ Literature and Litterateur During Mughal Period ----- 128    | ■ Cripps Mission and Quit India Movement----- 232               |
| ■ Shivaji and Maratha Empire ----- 131                         | ■ Azad Hind Fauj (Indian National Army) ----- 237               |
| ■ Sultanate & Mughal Period Miscellaneous ----- 135            | ■ Wavell Plan and Shimla Conference ----- 239                   |
| ■ Sultanate Period ..... 135                                   | ■ Cabinet Mission Plan, Constituent Assembly and                |
| ■ Mughal Period..... 138                                       | Constitution of Interim Government ----- 239                    |
| <b>Modern History of India &amp; National Movement 145-296</b> | ■ Mountbatten plan, Partition and                               |
| ■ Decline of Mughal Empire and Advent of                       | Independence of India----- 242                                  |
| European Company ----- 145                                     | ■ Constitutional Development of India ----- 244                 |
| ■ Emergence of Autonomous States-Awadh,                        | ■ Important Institutions and their Founders in                  |
| Mysore, Punjab and Bengal ----- 149                            | Modern India ----- 250  |
| ■ Anglo-Maratha Struggle ----- 151                             | ■ Governors, Governor-Generals and Viceroys of India----- 257   |
|  | ■ Various Newspapers/Magazines,                                 |
|  | Books and their Authors/Editors----- 263                        |
|  | ■ Miscellaneous ----- 276                                       |

# Indian Polity & Constitution

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <p><b>Indian Polity &amp; Constitution.....297-391</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Constitutional Development of India .....297</li> <li>■ The Making of the Constitutional Assembly, its Function and Related Committees .....299</li> <li>■ Influence of Other Constitution .....303</li> <li>■ Features of Preamble.....305</li> <li>■ Articles, Schedules &amp; Parts of The Constitution .....308                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Parts of the Constitution.....319</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ The Union and its Territory .....322</li> <li>■ Citizenship.....323</li> <li>■ Fundamental Rights .....324</li> <li>■ Fundamental Duties.....329</li> <li>■ Directive Principles of State Policy .....331</li> <li>■ Parliamentary System .....334</li> <li>■ Centre State and Inter State Relations.....335                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Zonal Council .....336</li> <li>■ Inter-State Council .....336</li> <li>■ States Reorganization Commission- Commissions related to Center-State relationship .....336</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Emergency Provisions .....337</li> <li>■ Parliament Structure and Its Function.....338                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Parliamentary Procedures .....341</li> <li>■ Joint Sitting of the Parliament.....342</li> <li>■ Financial Matters related to Parliament .....343</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ President/Vice-President .....344                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ President of India .....344</li> <li>■ Vice-President of India .....349</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Loksabha/Rajya Sabha.....350                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lok Sabha .....350</li> <li>■ Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha .....352</li> <li>■ Rajya Sabha .....353</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.....355</li> <li>■ Parliamentary Committees.....357</li> <li>■ Various Constitutional Amendments and its Procedure .....359                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ GST Council .....363</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Sequence of Precedence.....364</li> <li>■ Governor of the State/Lieutenant Governor .....364</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ State Legislature.....366                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Legislative Assembly.....366</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Special Provisions for Some States.....367</li> <li>■ Supreme Court-Establishment, Empowerment And Jurisdiction.....369                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Establishment.....369</li> <li>■ Jurisdiction.....370</li> <li>■ Empowerment-Basic Structure of the Constitution....372</li> <li>■ Judicial Review .....372</li> <li>■ Public Interest Litigation (PIL) .....373</li> <li>■ Writs .....373</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ High Court-Establishment, Empowerment and Jurisdiction.....374                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Establishment.....374</li> <li>■ Empowerment .....375</li> <li>■ Jurisdiction.....375</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Subordinate Court and Tribunals .....375                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Lok Adalat-Family Court .....376</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Attorney General of India/Advocate General of State.....376                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Attorney General of India .....376</li> <li>■ Advocate General of State .....377</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Panchayati Raj and Municipalities .....377                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Municipal Corporation.....381</li> <li>■ Panchayat Samiti.....381</li> <li>■ Gram Panchayats .....381</li> <li>■ Acts-Committees related to Panchayati Raj System ..382</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ Election Commission .....383</li> <li>■ Finance Commission .....384</li> <li>■ Comptroller and Auditor General of India.....386</li> <li>■ Union and State Public Service Commission.....387                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Union Public Service Commission .....387</li> <li>■ Joint Public Service Commission.....387</li> <li>■ State Public Service Commission .....387</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ National Commission for Scheduled Castes &amp; Scheduled Tribes .....388</li> <li>■ Miscellaneous .....388</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## GEOGRAPHY

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <p><b>Indian Geography.....392-503</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ <b>General Introduction .....392</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Geographical Situation .....392</li> <li>B. The State and the Union Territories .....394</li> <li>C. Borderline Countries .....396</li> <li>D. Other Facts.....397</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Mountain, Plateau and Plain Area .....398</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The Mountain and Hills.....398</li> <li>B. Plateau Area.....403</li> <li>C. Plain Area .....404</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Drainage System .....405</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Indus Basin .....405</li> <li>B. Brahmaputra Basin .....405</li> <li>C. Ganga Basin.....406</li> <li>D. Godavari Basin.....408</li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E. Krishna Basin.....408</li> <li>F. Other Rivers.....409</li> <li>G. Cities on River Banks.....413</li> <li>■ <b>Coastal Part and the Islands .....415</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Eastern Part .....415</li> <li>B. Western Part .....415</li> <li>C. The Islands .....416</li> <li>D. Other Facts .....417</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Major Valleys, Waterfalls and Lakes .....418</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Valleys.....418</li> <li>B. Waterfalls .....418</li> <li>C. Lakes.....420</li> <li>D. Other Facts.....423</li> </ul> </li> <li>■ <b>Major Passes of India .....424</b></li> <li>■ <b>Monsoon and Rainfall .....426</b></li> </ul> |
|--|---|

|  |         |   |     |
|--|---------|---|-----|
| ■ Forest                               | 429     | F. The Comets and Asteroids                         | 509 |
| ■ Natural Disasters                    | 432     | G. Solar Eclipse and Lunar Eclipse                  | 509 |
| ■ Rock and Soil                        | 433     | H. Time, Date and Tides                             | 509 |
| A. Rock                                | 433     | ■ The Latitude & Longitude Lines                    | 510 |
| B. Black Soil                          | 434     | A. The Latitude Line                                | 510 |
| C. Alluvial Soil                       | 435     | B. The Longitude Line                               | 510 |
| D. Red Soil                            | 435     | C. The Equator Line                                 | 510 |
| E. Laterite Soil                       | 435     | D. Tropic of Cancer                                 | 511 |
| F. Alkali and Acidic Soils             | 436     | E. Tropic of Capricorn                              | 512 |
| G. Mountain Soil and Other Facts       | 436     | F. Standard Time                                    | 512 |
| ■ Irrigation and River Valley Projects | 438     | G. Other Facts                                      | 513 |
| ■ Mineral Resources                    | 447     | ■ The Countries of the World, Capital & Boundaries  | 515 |
| A. Iron Ore                            | 447     | A. The Continents                                   | 515 |
| B. Copper                              | 448     | B. The Countries                                    | 516 |
| C. Bauxite                             | 448     | C. The Capital                                      | 519 |
| D. Coal                                | 448     | D. The Towns and Cities                             | 522 |
| E. Mica                                | 452     | E. Boundaries                                       | 523 |
| F. Lead and Zinc                       | 452     | ■ Major Cities of the World & Geographical Surnames | 524 |
| G. Other Minerals                      | 453     | ■ Geological History & Rock System                  | 525 |
| ■ Energy Resources                     | 459     | A. Origin of the Earth                              | 525 |
| A. Atomic Energy                       | 459     | B. Geological History of the Earth                  | 525 |
| B. Wind Energy                         | 460     | C. Structure of the Earth                           | 526 |
| C. Hydro Electric Energy               | 460     | D. Rock System                                      | 526 |
| D. Thermal Energy                      | 462     | ■ The Mountain & Plateau                            | 527 |
| E. Solar Energy                        | 463     | A. The Mountain                                     | 527 |
| G. Other Facts                         | 466     | B. The Desert/Plateau                               | 529 |
| ■ Industries and Trade                 | 468     | C. The Pass   | 531 |
| A. Iron and Steel Industry             | 468     | ■ The Volcano & Earthquakes                         | 532 |
| B. Agriculture based Industries        | 470     | A. The Volcanoes                                    | 532 |
| C. Other Industries                    | 471     | B. The Earthquake                                   | 533 |
| D. Trade                               | 472     | ■ The Drainage System and The Riverside Cities      | 534 |
| E. Industrial Zones                    | 472     | A. Drainage System                                  | 534 |
| ■ Transportation                       | 475     | B. The Riverside Cities                             | 536 |
| A. Road Transport                      | 475     | ■ The Ocean & Sea                                   | 539 |
| B. Railway Transport                   | 476     | A. The Ocean  | 539 |
| C. Water Transport and Port            | 477     | B. The Sea  | 539 |
| D. Air Transport & other Transport     | 481     | ■ Oceanic Water Currents                            | 541 |
| ■ Human Races                          | 482     | ■ The Strait & Oceanic Trough                       | 543 |
| ■ Agriculture and Animal Husbandry     | 487     | A. The Strait                                       | 543 |
| A. RICE                                | 487     | B. Oceanic Trough                                   | 544 |
| B. Wheat                               | 488     | ■ The Gulf & Island                                 | 545 |
| C. Coffee                              | 488     | A. The Gulfs  | 545 |
| D. Sugarcane                           | 488     | B. The Islands                                      | 545 |
| E. Jute                                | 489     | ■ The Lakes & Waterfalls                            | 548 |
| F. Cotton                              | 489     | A. The Lakes  | 548 |
| G. Soyabean                            | 489     | B. Waterfalls                                       | 550 |
| H. Oilseeds                            | 490     | ■ Landforms and Processes                           | 551 |
| I. Other Crops                         | 491     | ■ Composition of the Atmosphere                     | 552 |
| J. Animal Husbandry                    | 496     | ■ Airpressure, Humidity & Wind Blow                 | 554 |
| ■ Major Research Institutes            | 498     | A. Air Pressure Belt                                | 554 |
| ■ Miscellaneous                        | 501     | B. Humidity   | 554 |
| World Geography                        | 504-588 | C. Wind Blow  | 555 |
| ■ The Universe and Solar System        | 504     | ■ The Cyclone                                       | 557 |
| A. General Introduction                | 504     | ■ The Climate and Grasslands                        | 558 |
| B. Solar System                        | 505     | A. The Climate                                      | 558 |
| C. The Sun                             | 506     | B. The Grasslands                                   | 561 |
| D. Planets & Satellites                | 507     | ■ The Forest and Soil                               | 563 |
| E. The Satellite                       | 508     | A. The Forest                                       | 563 |
|  |         | B. The Soil   | 565 |
|  |         | ■ The CORAL REEF                                    | 566 |

|                               |     |   |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|---|-----|
| ■ The Mineral Resources ----- | 566 | ■ Human Races -----                       | 578 |
| A. Coal -----                 | 566 | ■ Transportation -----                    | 581 |
| B. Iron Resource -----        | 567 | A. Rail Transport -----                   | 581 |
| C. Bauxite, Copper -----      | 568 | B. Water Transport -----                  | 581 |
| D. Other Minerals -----       | 569 | ■ Agricultures and Animal Husbandry ----- | 583 |
| ■ The Energy Resources -----  | 573 | ■ Miscellaneous -----                     | 587 |
| ■ The Industrial Zone -----   | 575 |   |     |

## Enviornment and Ecology

|   |                |   |     |
|---|----------------|---|-----|
| <b>Enviornment and Ecology -----</b>          | <b>589-646</b> | ■ Ozone Layer Depletion.....                | 619 |
| ■ Environment : An Introduction .....         | 589            | ■ Water Conservation.....                   | 621 |
| ■ Ecology .....                               | 594            | ■ Conservation of Forest and Wild Life..... | 623 |
| ■ Biodiversity .....                          | 600            | ■ Sanctuary and Biosphere Reserve .....     | 628 |
| ■ Enviornment Pollution.....                  | 606            | ■ Non Conventional Energy Sources.....      | 638 |
| ■ Green House Effect and Climatic Change..... | 615            | ■ Miscellaneous .....                       | 642 |

## General Science & Technology

|   |                |   |                |
|---|----------------|---|----------------|
| <b>SECTION-1 : PHYSICS -----</b>                      | <b>647-677</b> | ■ Metals and Metallic Compounds -----   | 684            |
| ■ Units/Masurement/Measuring Instruments -----        | 647            | □ Sodium/Potassium.....                 | 684            |
| □ Unit .....  | 647            | □ Aluminium/Magnesium .....             | 685            |
| □ Measurement.....                                    | 649            | □ Zinc .....                            | 686            |
| □ Measuring Instruments.....                          | 650            | □ Calcium.....                          | 686            |
| □ Physical Quantity.....                              | 652            | □ Mercury.....                          | 686            |
| ■ Mechanics, Gravitation & Motion Under Gravity ----- | 652            | □ Silver/Gold.....                      | 686            |
| □ Mechanics .....                                     | 652            | □ Iron.....                             | 687            |
| □ Gravitation and Motion under Gravity.....           | 654            | □ Other Metals .....                    | 687            |
| ■ Properties of Macro Matters -----                   | 655            | ■ Ores and Metallurgy.....              | 687            |
| ■ Sound & Wave Motion -----                           | 657            | ■ Fuels, Explosives and Polymers -----  | 688            |
| ■ Heat and Thermodynamics -----                       | 661            | □ Fuels.....                            | 688            |
| ■ Light-----  | 664            | □ Explosives.....                       | 690            |
| ■ Electricity and Electronics -----                   | 671            | □ Polymers .....                        | 691            |
| □ Electricity.....                                    | 671            | ■ Alloy, Cement & Fertilizer -----      | 693            |
| □ Electronics .....                                   | 673            | □ Alloy .....                           | 693            |
| ■ Magnetism and Electromagnetic Induction -----       | 674            | □ Cement.....                           | 694            |
| □ Magnetism .....                                     | 674            | □ Fertilizer.....                       | 694            |
| □ Electromagnetic Induction .....                     | 674            | ■ Soap, Detergent and Glass-----        | 694            |
| ■ Nuclear Physics -----                               | 674            | □ Soap/Detergent.....                   | 694            |
| ■ Miscellaneous -----                                 | 676            | □ Glass .....                           | 694            |
| <b>SECTION-2 : Chemistry -----</b>                    | <b>678-703</b> | ■ Organic Chemistry-----                | 695            |
| ■ Classification Of Matters -----                     | 678            | ■ Miscellaneous -----                   | 697            |
| ■ Physical and Chemical Changes-----                  | 678            | <b>SECTION-3 : Biology-----</b>         | <b>704-780</b> |
| ■ Atomic Structure Oxidation and Reduction-----       | 678            | ■ Introduction of Biology and Its Major |                |
| □ Atomic Structure.....                               | 678            | Branches -----                          | 704            |
| ■ Chemical Bonding/Chemical Reaction -----            | 679            | ■ Cell & Tissue-----                    | 705            |
| □ Chemical Reaction.....                              | 679            | □ Animal Cell.....                      | 705            |
| ■ Acids, Bases and Salts & pH value/Solution -----    | 679            | □ Animal Tissue.....                    | 706            |
| □ Acids, Bases and Salts & pH value.....              | 679            | □ Plant Cell.....                       | 706            |
| □ Solution.....                                       | 680            | □ Plant Tissue.....                     | 707            |
| ■ Periodic Classification of Elements-----            | 680            | ■ Biomolecules -----                    | 708            |
| ■ Non-metals and Non-metallic Compounds -----         | 680            | □ Nucleic Acid .....                    | 708            |
| □ Hydrogen .....                                      | 680            | □ Protein.....                          | 708            |
| □ Nitrogen .....                                      | 681            | □ Enzyme .....                          | 709            |
| □ Oxygen.....   | 682            | □ Carbohydrate.....                     | 709            |
| □ Carbon.....   | 682            | □ Fat.....                              | 710            |
| □ Phosphorus/Sulphur .....                            | 683            | ■ Chromosomes -----                     | 711            |
| □ Other Non-metals.....                               | 683            | ■ Genetics -----                        | 712            |
| □ Inert Gases .....                                   | 684            | ■ Organic Evolution -----               | 714            |

|   |     |   |     |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| ■ TAXONOMY -----  | 716 | ■ Pteridophyta .....                                | 762 |
| ■ Whittaker's Five Kindom Classification<br>(Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia) ..... | 716 | ■ Gymnosperms .....                                 | 762 |
| ■ Monera .....  | 716 | ■ Angiosperms .....                                 | 762 |
| ■ Protista .....  | 716 | ■ Plant Morphology-----                             | 764 |
| ■ Bio-nomenclature.....   | 716 | ■ Root .....  | 764 |
| ■ Animal Kingdom -----  | 717 | ■ Stem .....  | 764 |
| ■ Coelenterata (Cnidaria) .....   | 717 | ■ Leaf .....  | 765 |
| ■ Aschelminthes (Nematoda) .....  | 717 | ■ Flower .....                                      | 765 |
| ■ Arthropoda .....  | 717 | ■ Fruit .....                                       | 765 |
| ■ Mollusca .....  | 718 | ■ Plant Physiology -----                            | 766 |
| ■ Chordata .....  | 718 | ■ Transport in Plant .....                          | 766 |
| ■ Pisces .....  | 718 | ■ Mineral Nutrition .....                           | 766 |
| ■ Amphibia .....  | 719 | ■ Photosynthesis .....                              | 767 |
| ■ Reptilia .....  | 719 | ■ Plant Hormones .....                              | 768 |
| ■ Aves .....  | 719 | ■ Adaptation in plants .....                        | 769 |
| ■ Mammalia .....  | 720 | ■ Plant Disease .....                               | 769 |
| ■ Human Physiology -----  | 721 | ■ Reproduction in Flowering Plants -----            | 770 |
| ■ Digestive System .....  | 721 | ■ Economical Importance of Flora and Fauna -----    | 770 |
| ■ Blood and Blood Circulatory System .....  | 722 | ■ Biofertilizers -----                              | 772 |
| ■ Nervous System .....  | 727 | ■ Major Biologist/Invention -----                   | 773 |
| ■ Excretory System .....  | 729 | ■ Miscellaneous -----                               | 773 |
| ■ Respiratory System .....  | 730 | ■ Environment & Ecology -----                       | 780 |
| ■ Reproductive System .....   | 731 | <b>SECTION-4 : Science Technology ----- 781-798</b> |     |
| ■ Skelton and Muscle System .....   | 731 | ■ Space Technology -----                            | 781 |
| ■ Endocrine System .....  | 732 | ■ Defence Technology -----                          | 785 |
| ■ Vitamins & Nutrition -----  | 735 | ■ Computer and Information Technology -----         | 788 |
| ■ Vitamins .....  | 735 | ■ Computer An Introduction .....                    | 788 |
| ■ Nutrition .....   | 739 | ■ Development of Computer .....                     | 788 |
| ■ Human Diseases -----  | 742 | ■ Input & Output .....                              | 789 |
| ■ Viral Diseases .....  | 742 | ■ Memory .....                                      | 790 |
| ■ Bacterial Diseases .....  | 745 | ■ Software .....                                    | 791 |
| ■ Fungal Diseases .....   | 746 | ■ Data Communication .....                          | 791 |
| ■ Protozoan Diseases .....  | 746 | ■ Internet .....                                    | 792 |
| ■ Deficiency Diseases .....   | 747 | ■ Abbreviation .....                                | 793 |
| ■ Test & Treatment .....  | 750 | ■ Miscellaneous .....                               | 793 |
| ■ Diseases (Miscellaneous) .....  | 755 | ■ Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology -----      | 795 |
| ■ Plant Kingdom -----   | 761 | ■ Miscellaneous -----                               | 798 |
| ■ Thallophyta .....   | 761 |   |     |

## Indian Economy

|   |                |  |     |
|---|----------------|--|-----|
| <b>Indian Economy .....</b>                   | <b>799-936</b> | ■ VII <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                  | 803 |
| ■ Feature of Indian Economy .....             | 799            | ■ VIII <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                 | 803 |
| ■ Mixed Economy .....                         | 799            | ■ IX <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                   | 803 |
| ■ Under Developed or Developing Economy ..... | 799            | ■ X <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                    | 803 |
| ■ Miscellaneous .....                         | 799            | ■ XI <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                   | 805 |
| ■ Economic Development and Planning .....     | 800            | ■ XII <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                  | 806 |
| ■ Economic Development .....                  | 800            | ■ Planning Commission .....                    | 806 |
| ■ Economic Growth .....                       | 800            | ■ NDC .....                                    | 807 |
| ■ Hindu Growth Rate .....                     | 801            | ■ Niti Ayog .....                              | 808 |
| ■ Inclusive Growth .....                      | 801            | ■ Fundamental Economic Theory .....            | 809 |
| ■ Planning Concept .....                      | 801            | ■ National Income .....                        | 810 |
| ■ Planning Model .....                        | 801            | ■ History .....                                | 810 |
| ■ Concept Five Years Plans .....              | 802            | ■ Estimation .....                             | 810 |
| ■ II <sup>nd</sup> FYP .....                  | 802            | ■ National Income Estimation Institution ..... | 811 |
| ■ III <sup>rd</sup> FYP .....                 | 802            | ■ Base Year .....                              | 811 |
| ■ IV <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                  | 802            | ■ Agriculture Sector .....                     | 811 |
| ■ V <sup>th</sup> FYP .....                   | 803            | ■ Features of Indian Agriculture .....         | 811 |

|   |            |  |            |
|---|------------|--|------------|
| ▣ Agriculture Provisions .....                  | 812        | ▣ Steel & Iron Industries .....                  | 837        |
| ▣ Minimum Support Price (MSP).....              | 814        | ▣ Electricity.....                               | 837        |
| ▣ Agricultural Production.....                  | 815        | ▣ Make In India.....                             | 837        |
| ▣ Rice.....                                     | 815        | ▣ Startup India.....                             | 837        |
| ▣ Wheat.....                                    | 816        | ▣ Miscellaneous .....                            | 838        |
| ▣ Sugarcane .....                               | 816        | ■ <b>Service Sector.....</b>                     | <b>839</b> |
| ▣ Coffee .....                                  | 816        | ■ <b>Indian Financial System.....</b>            | <b>840</b> |
| ▣ Spices.....                                   | 816        | ▣ Money Market : Money, Banking and              |            |
| ▣ Pulses.....                                   | 817        | Monetary Policy (1. Money) -----                 | 840        |
| ▣ Saffron .....                                 | 817        | ▣ Demonetization .....                           | 841        |
| ▣ Tobacco .....                                 | 817        | ▣ RBI & Banking System (RBI) .....               | 841        |
| ▣ Banana .....                                  | 817        | ▣ Bank Rate.....                                 | 843        |
| ▣ Maize/Corn.....                               | 817        | ▣ Repo Rate.....                                 | 844        |
| ▣ Soyabean.....                                 | 817        | ▣ Reverse Repo .....                             | 844        |
| ▣ Peanut.....                                   | 818        | ▣ CRR .....                                      | 844        |
| ▣ Bamboo.....                                   | 818        | ▣ SLR.....                                       | 844        |
| ▣ Fruit .....                                   | 818        | ▣ Basel II.....                                  | 845        |
| ▣ Milk .....                                    | 818        | ▣ Banking System (Banking System Concept) .....  | 845        |
| ▣ Fish.....                                     | 818        | ▣ Commercial Bank II + SBI + RRB .....           | 845        |
| ▣ Miscellaneous .....                           | 818        | ▣ Cooperative Bank II + NABARD .....             | 847        |
| ▣ Varieties of Crops .....                      | 820        | ▣ Payment Banks & Others.....                    | 847        |
| ▣ Mango.....                                    | 820        | ▣ Treasury Bill .....                            | 849        |
| ▣ Wheat.....                                    | 820        | ▣ Monetary Policy (Monetary Policy Concept)..... | 849        |
| ▣ Paddy/Rice.....                               | 820        | ▣ Quantitative Credit Control.....               | 850        |
| ▣ Pigeon Pea .....                              | 820        | ▣ OPO .....                                      | 850        |
| ▣ Pea .....                                     | 820        | ▣ Financial Inclusion .....                      | 850        |
| ▣ Gooseberry .....                              | 820        | ▣ Committee.....                                 | 851        |
| ▣ Mustard.....                                  | 820        | ▣ Price Index (WPI) .....                        | 851        |
| ▣ Miscellaneous .....                           | 820        | ▣ CPI .....                                      | 852        |
| ▣ Agricultural Revolutions and Missions.....    | 821        | ▣ Inflation.....                                 | 852        |
| ▣ Green Revolution.....                         | 821        | ▣ Miscellaneous .....                            | 853        |
| ▣ Blue Revolution .....                         | 822        | ■ <b>Insurance Sector .....</b>                  | <b>856</b> |
| ▣ Yellow Revolution.....                        | 822        | ▣ IRDA.....                                      | 856        |
| ▣ White Revolution/Operation Flood.....         | 822        | ▣ Aam Admi Bima Yojna .....                      | 856        |
| ▣ Revolution Miscellaneous .....                | 822        | ▣ Miscellaneous .....                            | 856        |
| ▣ Mission.....                                  | 823        | ■ <b>Public Finance.....</b>                     | <b>857</b> |
| ▣ Agriculture Research Institutions.....        | 823        | ▣ Budget-----                                    | 857        |
| ▣ Agricultural Committees.....                  | 824        | ▣ Zero-Base Budget .....                         | 858        |
| ▣ NABARD.....                                   | 824        | ▣ Budget Fical Deficit.....                      | 858        |
| ▣ Agricultural Schemes (N.A.D.S.).....          | 824        | ▣ Deficit Miscellaneous .....                    | 858        |
| ▣ Agriculture Insurance Scheme .....            | 824        | ▣ FRBM Act.....                                  | 859        |
| ▣ KCC/Credit.....                               | 826        | ▣ Income Tax .....                               | 859        |
| ▣ National Agriculture Innovation Project ..... | 826        | ▣ GST.....                                       | 860        |
| ▣ Irrigation Scheme.....                        | 826        | ▣ VAT .....                                      | 860        |
| ▣ Agriculture & Crop Development Scheme .....   | 827        | ▣ Service Tax .....                              | 861        |
| ▣ Other Agriculture Schemes .....               | 827        | ▣ Entertainment Tax.....                         | 861        |
| ■ <b>Industrial Sector .....</b>                | <b>828</b> | ▣ Custom Duty .....                              | 861        |
| ▣ Industrial Policy .....                       | 828        | ▣ Sales Tax.....                                 | 861        |
| ▣ Maharatna and Navratna Enterprises .....      | 829        | ▣ Wealth Tax.....                                | 861        |
| ▣ MSMEs.....                                    | 829        | ▣ Toll Tax.....                                  | 861        |
| ▣ IIP .....                                     | 831        | ▣ Tax-GDP Ratio .....                            | 861        |
| ▣ CPSEs/PSUs .....                              | 831        | ▣ Committee on Tax.....                          | 862        |
| ▣ Disinvestment/Mergers and Acquisition .....   | 831        | ▣ Corporation Tax .....                          | 862        |
| ▣ Industrial Finance.....                       | 832        | ▣ Miscellaneous .....                            | 862        |
| ▣ Industrial Committee.....                     | 834        | ▣ Instrument of Fiscal Policy.....               | 863        |
| ▣ Cotton Textile Industries.....                | 835        | ▣ Goal/Objective of Fiscal Policy .....          | 864        |
| ▣ Agricultural Industries .....                 | 835        | ▣ Miscellaneous .....                            | 864        |
| ▣ Fertilizer Industries .....                   | 836        | ▣ Finance Commission.....                        | 864        |
| ▣ Companies Act/Employment/Wages .....          | 836        | ▣ 14 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.....       | 865        |

|   |            |   |            |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| ❑ 13 <sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.....                                      | 865        | ❑ RESIDEX.....  | 894        |
| ❑ Finance Commission.....   | 867        | ❑ PQLI.....   | 894        |
| ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 867        | ❑ EASE-Index.....   | 894        |
| ■ <b>Foreign Sector.....</b>  | <b>868</b> | ❑ GGGI.....   | 894        |
| ❑ International Trade.....  | 868        | ■ <b>Demographics-I.....</b>  | <b>895</b> |
| ❑ Foreign Trade Policy.....   | 869        | ❑ Indian Population.....  | 895        |
| ❑ Economic Libera.....  | 869        | ❑ State/UT.....   | 896        |
| ❑ FDI.....  | 870        | ❑ District.....   | 898        |
| ❑ SEZ.....  | 871        | ❑ Literacy : India.....   | 899        |
| ❑ FTZ/FTA.....  | 872        | ❑ State/UT.....   | 899        |
| ❑ Devaluation.....  | 873        | ❑ District.....   | 901        |
| ❑ Foreign Exchange Rate.....  | 873        | ❑ Population Growth Rate : India.....                               | 901        |
| ❑ BOP.....  | 874        | ❑ State/UT.....   | 902        |
| ❑ EPZ.....  | 875        | ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 903        |
| ❑ FEMA/FERA.....  | 875        | ❑ Sex Ratio : India.....  | 903        |
| ■ <b>Natural Resources &amp; Infrastructure.....</b>                            | <b>876</b> | ❑ State/UT.....   | 904        |
| ❑ Energy Resources.....   | 876        | ■ <b>DEMOGRAPHICS-II.....</b>                                       | <b>905</b> |
| ❑ Transport and Communication.....  | 876        | ❑ District.....   | 906        |
| ❑ Infrastructure.....   | 876        | ❑ Population Density : India.....                                   | 906        |
| ■ <b>Social Sector of The Indian Economy.....</b>                               | <b>877</b> | ❑ State/UT.....   | 907        |
| ❑ Poverty Estimation Committees.....  | 878        | ❑ Birth Rate in India.....  | 907        |
| ❑ Planning Commission/NITI Report on Poverty.....                               | 878        | ❑ State/UT : Birth Rate Fundamental.....                            | 907        |
| ❑ UNDP.....   | 879        | ❑ Death Rate in India.....  | 907        |
| ❑ States' Poverty Estimation.....   | 879        | ❑ State/UT.....   | 907        |
| ❑ Unemployment Concept of Unemployment.....                                     | 879        | ❑ Indian Urbanization.....  | 908        |
| ❑ Disguised Unemployment.....   | 880        | ❑ State/UT.....   | 908        |
| ❑ Educated Unemployment.....  | 880        | ❑ Cities.....   | 911        |
| ❑ Cyclical Unemployment.....  | 881        | ❑ Fundamental.....  | 912        |
| ❑ Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.....  | 881        | ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 913        |
| ❑ MGNREGA/NREGA.....  | 881        | ❑ World Population.....   | 914        |
| ❑ SGSY.....   | 881        | ❑ Population.....   | 914        |
| ❑ Skill Development Programme.....  | 882        | ❑ Population Density : Continent.....                               | 914        |
| ❑ NULM.....   | 882        | ❑ Country.....  | 914        |
| ❑ National Food Security Programme.....   | 882        | ❑ City.....   | 915        |
| ❑ PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme.....   | 884        | ❑ Sex Ratio.....  | 915        |
| ❑ Other Poverty Alleviation and Employment<br>Welfare Programme.....            | 884        | ❑ Birth/Death Rate.....   | 915        |
| ❑ Shram Yogi Mandhan Yojana.....  | 885        | ❑ World Urbanization.....   | 915        |
| ❑ TRYSEM.....   | 885        | ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 916        |
| ❑ SANKALP.....  | 885        | ■ <b>National and International<br/>Financial Organization.....</b> | <b>922</b> |
| ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 885        | ❑ SIDBI.....  | 922        |
| ❑ Health Related Plans (NRHM).....  | 886        | ❑ Credit Rating Institution.....                                    | 922        |
| ❑ Nirmal Gram Puraskar Yojana.....  | 886        | ❑ UTI.....  | 922        |
| ❑ Health Insurance Yojana.....  | 886        | ❑ CAPART.....   | 922        |
| ❑ Other Schemes.....  | 886        | ❑ Indian Tourism Development Corporation.....                       | 922        |
| ❑ Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.....  | 886        | ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 923        |
| ❑ Mid-Day Meal Scheme.....  | 887        | ❑ IMF.....  | 924        |
| ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 887        | ❑ WTO.....  | 924        |
| ❑ Women Welfare Scheme.....   | 887        | ❑ World Bank.....   | 925        |
| ❑ Old-Age Welfare Scheme.....   | 888        | ❑ UNO.....  | 926        |
| ❑ Child Welfare Scheme.....   | 888        | ❑ EU.....   | 926        |
| ❑ Minorities Scheduled Casts and Scheduled Tribes<br>Welfare Related Plans..... | 888        | ❑ SAARC.....  | 926        |
| ❑ Other Plans and Programs.....   | 888        | ❑ APTA.....   | 926        |
| ❑ Important Indexes and Reports (HDI).....                                      | 892        | ❑ G-7, G-8.....   | 927        |
| ❑ MPI.....  | 893        | ❑ G-15, G-20.....   | 927        |
| ❑ WHR.....  | 894        | ❑ Miscellaneous.....  | 927        |
| ❑ HPI.....  | 894        | ■ <b>Miscellaneous.....</b>   | <b>928</b> |



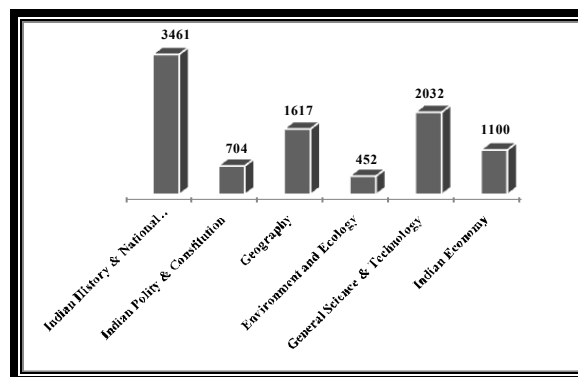
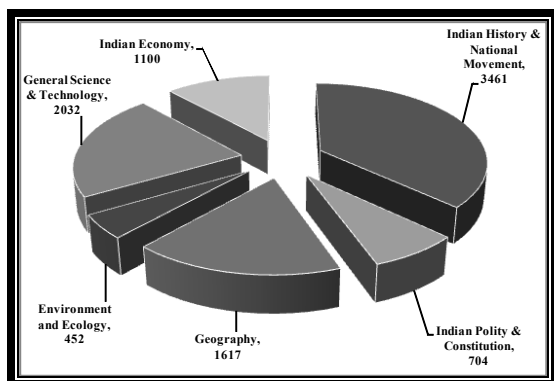
# ANALYSIS OF QUESTION PAPERS

| S.No.     | Exam Name And Year   | Total Exam Papers |
|-----------|--|-------------------|
|           | <b>UP Public Service Commission</b>                                  |                   |
| <b>A.</b> | <b>UP P.C.S. (Pre)</b>   |                   |
|           | Year 1991-1997   | 8 × 120 = 960     |
|           | Year 1998-2023   | 26 × 150 = 4200   |
|           | Year 2004 Spl., 2008 Spl., 2015 (Re-Exam)                            | 3 × 150 = 450     |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>UP P.C.S. (Mains)</b>   |                   |
|           | Year 2002-2017 (2002, 2003 in 1-1 Paper & 2004-2017 in 2-2 Paper)    | 30 × 150 = 4500   |
|           | Year 2004 Spl., 2008 Spl. (Every Year Two Papers)                    | 4 × 150 = 600     |
| <b>C.</b> | <b>UP UDA/LDA/RO/ARO (Pre &amp; Mains) Exam.</b>                     |                   |
|           | U.P. UDA/LDA (Pre) 2001  | 1 × 150 = 150     |
|           | U.P. UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006  | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2010   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2010 Spl.  | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2013   | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2014   | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2016   | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2017   | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2016 (Re. Exam 2020)                               | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Pre) 2021   | 1 × 140 = 140     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2010   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2010 Spl.  | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2013   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2014   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2017   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2016   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. RO/ARO (Mains) 2021   | 1 × 120 = 120     |
| <b>D.</b> | <b>UP Lower Subordinate (Pre &amp; Mains) Exam.</b>                  |                   |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 1998                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2002                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2002 Spl.                               | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2003                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2004                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2004 Spl.                               | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2008                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2009                                    | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2013                                    | 1 × 150 = 150     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Pre) 2015                                    | 1 × 150 = 150     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Mains) 2013                                  | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | U.P. Lower Subordinate (Mains) 2015                                  | 1 × 120 = 120     |
| <b>E.</b> | <b>UP PSC ACF/RFO Exam</b>   |                   |
|           | U.P. PSC ACF Exam 2013   | 3 × 150 = 450     |
|           | U.P. PSC ACF Exam 2015, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021                 | 14 × 150 = 2100   |
| <b>F.</b> | <b>UP PSC AE Exam</b>  |                   |
|           | UP PSC AE Exam 2004, 2007(I), 2007(II), 2008, 2011, 2013, 2019, 2021 | 8 × 25 = 200      |
| <b>G.</b> | <b>UP PSC (J) &amp; APO Exam</b>                                     |                   |
|           | UP PSC (J) 2003, 2006, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2022            | 8 × 150 = 1200    |
|           | UP PSC APO 2002, 2006, 2007, 2007(Spl.), 2011, 2015, 2018, 2022      | 8 × 50 = 400      |
|           | <b>U.P. PSC Food Safety Act Exam. 2013</b>                           | 1 × 75 = 75       |
|           | <b>U.P. PSC Food &amp; Sanitary Inspector Exam, 2013</b>             | 1 × 50 = 50       |
|           | U.P.P.S.C. Health Education Officer Exam., 2006                      | 1 × 150 = 150     |
|           | U.P.P.S.C. Tax Inspector Exam., 2003                                 | 1 × 150 = 150     |
|           | U.P.P.S.C. Tax Inspector Exam., 1997                                 | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | U.P.P.S.C. Block Education Officer (BEO) Exam., 2019                 | 1 × 120 = 120     |
|           | UPPSC BEO Re-Exam, 2006 PART-I (Exam Date : 04.07.2009)              | 1 × 100 = 100     |
|           | UPPSC BEO Re-Exam, 2006 PART-II (Exam Date : 04.07.2009)             | 1 × 100 = 100     |

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| UPPSC SDI Exam 2006 PART-I (Exam Date : 27.07.2008)  | 1 × 100 = 100   |
| UPPSC SDI Exam 2006 PART-II (Exam Date : 27.07.2008)   | 1 × 100 = 100   |
| UPPSC SDI Exam 2003 (Exam Date : 15.11.2005)   | 1 × 75 = 75     |
| UPPSC Unani Health Officer, 2016 (Exam Date : 22.01.2020)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Unani Health Officer, 2018 (Exam Date : 25.07.2021)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GDC Lecturer Exam., 2020 (15-03-2022)  | 1 × 40 = 40     |
| UPPSC GDC Lecturer Exam., 2017 (3-11-2019)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GDC Lecturer Exam., 2013 (27-12-2014)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC A.S.O. Exam., 2014 (11-11-2018)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC ADO Exam., 2014  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Medical Officer Exam., 2021 (31.07.2022), 2022 (08.01.2023)  | 2 × 30 = 60     |
| UPPSC Medical Officer Exam., 2018 (30-09-2018)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC DIET Lecturer Exam., 2014 (15-03-2015)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam., 2021 (19-09-2021)  | 1 × 40 = 40     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam, 2017 (23-09-2018)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC LT Grade Exam., 2018 (29-07-2018)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam. (E.D.), 2015 (25-09-2016)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam, 2015 (15-09-2015)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Polytechnic Lecturer Exam, 2020 (22-03-2022)   | 1 × 25 = 25     |
| UPPSC Polytechnic Lecturer Exam, 2020 (12-12-2021)   | 1 × 25 = 25     |
| UPPSC Ashram Paddhati Exam., 2021 (26-09-2021)   | 1 × 40 = 40     |
| UPPSC Ashram Paddhati Exam., 2015 (04-10-2015)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam., 2012 (14-06-2015)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Ashram Paddhati Exam., 2012 (02-06-2015)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC GIC Lecturer Exam., 2009 (22-05-2015)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Ashram Paddhati Exam., 2009 (12-05-2015)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC State Agriculture Services Exam., 2020 (01-08-2021)  | 1 × 40 = 40     |
| UPPSC Staff Nurse Exam., 2017 (17.12.2017), 2021 (03-10-2021), 2022 (10.04.2022)   | 3 × 30 = 90     |
| UPPSC Vetting Officer Exam., 2020  | 1 × 40 = 40     |
| UPPSC APS Exam., 2007, 2013  | 2 × 100 = 200   |
| UPPSC Animal Husbandry Officer Exam., 2020 (15.05.2022)  | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Asst. Radio Officer Exam., 2018 (28.08.2022)   | 1 × 30 = 30     |
| UPPSC Computer Asst. Exam., 2019 (23.08.2020)  | 1 × 25 = 25     |
| UPPSC Asst. Manager (Non-Technical) Exam., 2016 (22.11.2020)   | 1 × 100 = 100   |
| UPPSC Mines Inspector Exam., 2021 (18.12.2022)   | 1 × 25 = 25     |
| <b>Optional Subject</b>  |                 |
| Uttar Pradesh PCS (History, Political Science, Geography, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany & Zoology) (Pre) Exam. 1990-2011 | 168×120 = 20160 |
| <b>Total Papers = 381</b>  | <b>41440</b>    |

**Note :** After due analysis of the above question papers, **41440 questions** related to **General Studies** have been presented chapter wise. Questions of repetitive and similar nature have been included so that the technique of asking questions can benefit the competitors.

### Trend Analysis of General Studies Questions Through Pie Chart & Bar Graph



# 01.

# INDIA'S PREHISTORIC CULTURE

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

| List-I<br>(Archaeological site) |              | List-II<br>(Present location) |             |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------|-------------|
| A.                              | Nevasa       | 1.                            | Rajasthan   |
| B.                              | Isampur      | 2.                            | Tamil Nadu  |
| C.                              | Didwana      | 3.                            | Maharashtra |
| D.                              | Gudiyam cave | 4.                            | Karnataka   |

Code :

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

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (c) :

| Archaeological sites | Present location |
|----------------------|------------------|
| Nevasa               | – Maharashtra    |
| Isampur              | – Karnataka      |
| Didwana              | – Rajasthan      |
| Gudiyam cave         | – Tamil Nadu     |

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists.

| List-I<br>(God) | List-II<br>(Symbol) |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| A. Shiva        | 1. Chakra           |
| B. Vishnu       | 2. Trident          |
| C. Ganesh       | 3. Veena            |
| 4. Saraswati    | 4. Rope or noose    |

Code:

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

UPPCS Pre 2022

| Ans. (d): God | Symbol        |
|---------------|---------------|
| Shiva         | Trident       |
| Vishnu        | Chakra        |
| Ganesh        | Rope or Noose |
| Saraswati     | Veena         |

3. Arrange the following Mesolithic sites geographically in order from west to east-

1. Paisra                      2. Lekhahia  
3. Birbhanpur              4. Mahadaha

Select the correct answer from the code given below

Codes:

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

UPPSC RO/ARO Mains 2021

Ans. (c) : Geographical order from west to east of the Mesolithic sites is Mahadaha (Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh), Lekhahia (Mirzapur in Uttar Pradesh), Paisra (Bihar) and Birbhanpur (West Bengal).

4. From which rock cave of India most paintings are found?

- (a) Ghaghria                      (b) Bhimbetka  
(c) Lekhahia                      (d) Adamgarh

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008

Ans. (b): From Bhimbetka Rock Cave (Madhya Pradesh) most paintings are found. The paintings found at Bhimbetka Rock Cave are said to be the oldest form of human expression. Most of these are done in red and white on the cave walls. The oldest of the cave paintings in Bhimbetka is believed to be about 12,000 years ago. Out of the 760 rock shelters, 500 are adorned with paintings.

5. Robert Bruce Foote, who discovered the first archaeological equipment in India, was a:

- (a) Geologist                      (b) Archaeologist  
(c) Botanist                      (d) Historian

UP Lower (Pre) 2015, UPPCS (J) 2015

UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2002

Ans. (a) : Robert Bruce Foote was a Primarily a Geologist (also an archaeologist) who discovered India's first paleolithic stone tool, hand-axe in 1863 from a place called Pallavaram near Madras (now Chennai). He is regarded as the Father of South Indian Geology, while archaeologists regard him as the Father of Indian Prehistory.

6. Which among the following sites provides evidence of domestication of animals in the Mesolithic period?

- (a) Odai                      (b) Bori  
(c) Bagor                      (d) Lakhaniya

UPPCS (Pre)-2018

Ans: (c) The earliest evidence of domestication of animals has been found in Adamgarh of Madhya Pradesh and Bagor of Rajasthan. Some sites of earliest cultivation of plants around 7000-6000 BCE is suggested in Jaipur district of Rajasthan from study of deposit of Sambhar lake.

7. Arrange in correct chronological order-

1. Patpara sedimentation  
2. Khetaunhi sedimentation  
3. Bagor sedimentation  
4. Sihawal sedimentation

Codes:

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

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.-I<sup>st</sup> 2017

UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2006

**Ans.(b)** The Middle Son valley, in Madhya Pradesh, preserves extensive alluvial sediments from the Quaternary period which contain a record that is both rich in archaeology and faunal remains. Four Quaternary sedimentation characterize the geological deposits of the Middle Son valley. In chronological order, these are as Sihawal, Patpara, Bagor and Khetaunahi sedimentation.

**8. How the people of Maharashtra were cremating the dead bodies under the floor, in Chalcolithic era?**

- (a) North to South (b) East to West  
(c) South to North (d) West to East

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997**

**Ans. (a)** In Maharashtra the dead bodies were buried under their house floor in North to South direction along with pots and copper objects, whereas in South India the direction of burial was east to west. In Eastern India fractional burial was practiced.

**9. As per excavation evidences cattle breeding started in-**

- (a) Lower pre stone age  
(b) Middle pre stone age  
(c) Upper Palaeolithic age  
(d) Mesolithic age

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.-2006**

**Ans: (d)** As per excavation evidences cattle breeding started in Mesolithic age. On the basis of archaeological discoveries, the beginning of the Mesolithic Age in Indian subcontinent is dated to around 10,000 BC to 8,000 BC.

**10. The cultivation of food grains started in -**

- (a) Neolithic age (b) Mesolithic age  
(c) Palaeolithic age (d) Proto-Historic age

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005**

**Ans: (a)** The Neolithic Age, also known as New Stone Age, was the last and third part of the Stone Age. In India, it spanned from around 8,000 B.C. to 3,000 B.C. The Neolithic Age was mainly characterized by the development of settled agriculture and the use of tools and weapons made of polished stones. The major crops grown during this period were ragi, horse gram, cotton, rice, wheat, and barley. Pottery first appeared in this age.

**11. Large stone monuments have been identified as—**

- (a) Saint caves  
(b) A place for the burial of the dead  
(c) Temple  
(d) None of the above

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup>, 2005**

**Ans. (b):** The large stone monuments have been found from south India which has been identified as the burials of the dead. These tombs were surrounded by large stone pieces. Not only the bones but also the pottery and terracotta items have been obtained from these tombs which indicate their religious beliefs.

**12. Mound of ash is related to which Neolithic site?**

- (a) Budihal (b) Sanganakallu  
(c) Koldihawa (d) Brahmagiri

**UPPCS (Mains) GS 1<sup>st</sup> 2009**

**Ans. (b):** A mound of ash is found from a Neolithic site called Sanganakallu located in Bellary district near Mysore in Karnataka. Scholars speculate that the dung of animals were gathered and was set on fire, making it a mound. Other Neolithic sites which show the evidence of mound of ash are Utnur, Kodekal and Kappagallu.

**13. From where remains of trough residence, of Neolithic age, are found?**

- 1. Burzahom 2. Gufkral**  
**3. Kuchai 4. Mehrgarh**

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

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

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (d):** In Neolithic period the man's life changed due to some major achievements like the beginning of agriculture, the invention of wheel and making of pottery. At Burzahom and Gufkral in Kashmir pit houses have been found dug into the ground with steps leading into them. Therefore these evidence throw light on the remains of trough residence of Neolithic Age.

**14. Dogs were cremated in human burials at**

- (a) Gufkral (b) Burzahom  
(c) Martand (d) Mehrgarh

**UP Lower (Pre) 2008, UPPCS (J) 2015**  
**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2006**

**Ans. (b) :** The example of burial in Burzahom, a Neolithic cultural site in Jammu and Kashmir, shows that the practice of burying humans as well as their domesticated dogs were prevalent. The remains of trough habitats have been found from the excavation of the Burzahom. The archaeological site of Burzahom was discovered in 1935 by De Terra and Paterson.

**15. The most ancient evidence of Systematic farming in India is found from which place?**

- (a) Mehrgarh (b) Kalibangan  
(c) Lothal (d) Kotdiji

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2010, 2007**  
**UP Lower (Pre) 2004, 2008**

**Ans. (a) :** The first clear evidence of agriculture was found from a site called Mehrgarh (Balochistan, Pakistan). In the context of around 7000 BCE evidences of various varieties of agricultural crops of wheat and barley have been found from here. The cultural relics from stone culture to Harappan civilization have been found from Mehrgarh.

**16. From which one of the following archaeological site, the Cultural remains from Stone age culture to Harappan civilization are found?**

- (a) Amri (b) Mehrgarh  
(c) Kotdiji (d) Kalibangan

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

17. Name the site from where the evidence of ancient most permanent settlement of life is found?

- (a) Dholavira
- (b) Quila-e-Gul-Muhammad
- (c) Kalibangan
- (d) Mehrgarh

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2008

**Ans. (d) :** Mehrgarh, near the Bolan pass in Baluchistan province of Pakistan, was the first place in the Indian subcontinent where the early man learnt to grow barley and wheat and domesticate sheep and goats. Burial sites have also been found at Mehrgarh indicating a belief in the life after death. This site is the earliest evidence of human settlement that dates back to 7000 BC. The houses were made of mud and mud-bricks. Bones of animals (goat) and charred grains have also been found along with terracotta figurines decorated with ornaments.

18. In reference to the Mesolithic period, the place from where the evidence of animal husbandry is found?

- (a) Langhanaj
- (b) Birbhanpur
- (c) Adamgarh
- (d) Chopani Mando

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008

**Ans. (c) :** In Mesolithic period the livelihood of people were hunting, fishing and animal husbandry. Adamgarh in Madhya Pradesh and Bagor in Rajasthan provide the oldest proof of animal husbandry. This time was around 5000 BC. The deposits in Sambhar salt lake in Rajasthan give an indication that planting was in practice around 7000-6000 BC.

19. From where, the ancient most evidence of paddy cultivation in Ganga valley is found?

- (a) Lahuradewa
- (b) Senuwar
- (c) Sohgaora
- (d) Kaushambi

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008

**Ans. (a) :** The most ancient evidence of paddy cultivation in Ganga valley has been found from Lahuradewa district of Sant Kabir Nagar. The evidence of rice has been found of 7000 BC to 6000 BC from here.

20. The ancient most evidence of paddy cultivation in Indian sub-Continent is found from:

- (a) Kashmir
- (b) North Bihar
- (c) Mahakoshala
- (d) Vindhya region

UPUDA/LDA Spl. 2006

**Ans. (d) :** Koldihwa (in Belan Valley) and Mahagara (South of Prayagraj) in Vindhya region are the most ancient evidence of paddy cultivation in the world. The excavation at Koldihwa has revealed evidence of three cultural phases, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Iron age. Plentiful evidence of rice has been found from the excavations of Koldihwa and Mahagara in loose form as well as embedded in Potsherds.

21. The grain used by human beings at first was :

- (a) Wheat
- (b) Rice
- (c) Barley
- (d) Millet

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997

**Ans. (c) :** The first grain used by the early humans was barley. Barley was also the first cereal to be domesticated by the early humans. Barley and Wheat were so called the Neolithic founder crops in the development of agriculture.

22. From which of the following site of middle stone age bone made ornaments are found?

- (a) Bagor
- (b) Baghor II
- (c) Birbhanpur
- (d) Mahdaha

UPPCS (Mains) I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2010

UP RO/ARO (M) 2013

**Ans. (d) :** The Vindhya of Uttar Pradesh and the upper and middle Ganges Valley region are extremely rich for Microlith tools. Mahdaha, Sarai Nahar Rai and Damdama are important sites. Tools and ornaments made of horn are found from Mahdaha in greater numbers than Sarai Nahar Rai in Pratapgarh U.P.

23. Three human Skeletons from the same grave is found from :

- (a) Sarai Nahar Rai
- (b) Damdama
- (c) Mahdaha
- (d) Langhanaj

UPPCS (Pre) G. S. 2016

**Ans. (b) :** The Middle Paleolithic place called Damdama is located in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh. As a result of excavation carried here from 1982 to 1987, 41 human burials have been found out of which single burials in 35 graves, two human burials in 5 graves and 3 human skeletons in one grave have been found simultaneously. A grave of 4 human skeletons buried together has been found at Sarai Nahar Rai.

24. From which rock formation of the Vindhya region most of the human skeletons are found?

- (a) Morahna hill
- (b) Ghaghariya
- (c) Baghahi Khor
- (d) Lekhahiya

UPPCS (Pre) G. S. 2016

**Ans. (d) :** Out of the middle Mesolithic sites in the Vindhyan region maximum 17 human skeletons have been found from a rock shelter named Lekhahiya located in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.

25. Dadheri is a later Harappan site of :

- (a) Jammu
- (b) Punjab
- (c) Haryana
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

UPPCS (Mains) Ist Paper G. S. 2014

**Ans. (b) :** Dadheri is a later harappan site which is located in Ludhiana district of Punjab. Dadheri is considered as a late Harappan site as the evidence of Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture has been found here.

26. Who excavated Navdatoli?

- (a) K.D. Vajpai
- (b) V.S. Wakankar
- (c) H.D. Sankalia
- (d) Mortimar Wheeler

UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008

**Ans. (c) :** Navdatoli is situated on the southern bank of river Narmada in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh. This place was excavated under the leadership of H.D. Sankalia between 1957-59 AD.

27. In which state Navdatoli is located?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra  
(c) Chattisgarh (d) Madhya Pradesh

UPPCS (Mains) I<sup>st</sup> G. S. 2009  
UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

28. Garric Pottery (OCP) was named in:

- (a) Hastinapur  
(b) Ahichchhatra  
(c) Noha  
(d) Red Fort

UPPCS (Mains) G. S. 2006

**Ans. (a) :** Distinct pottery was obtained from Hastinapur and Ataranjikheda of Ganga-Yamuna doab called Garric pottery (ochre coloured pottery) and due to which these sites are referred to as Garric pottery culture. This culture is also associated with the Ganga Valley copper hoards.

29. Match the list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

- | List-I            | List-II     |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A. Harappa        | 1. Godavari |
| B. Hastinapur     | 2. Ravi     |
| C. Nagarjunakonda | 3. Ganga    |
| D. Paithan        | 4. Krishna  |

Codes:

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

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.s. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008

**Ans. (b) :**

| List I         |   | List II  |
|----------------|---|----------|
| Harappa        | - | Ravi     |
| Hastinapur     | - | Ganga    |
| Nagarjunakonda | - | Krishna  |
| Paithan        | - | Godavari |

30. The ancient most evidence of the practice of iron metal is found from the excavation of which site of India?

- (a) Taxila  
(b) Ataranjikhhera  
(c) Kaushambi  
(d) Hastinapur

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1998

**Ans. (b) :** Atranjikhhera excavation has yielded some iron tools. Scholars have dated its time to the first millennium BC. This proves that iron tools started being used in Northern India from 1000 BC, it was considered to be the oldest evidence yet. It is known that recent excavations and NCERT sources have acknowledged the use of iron in fifteen hundred BC.

31. From the contents of the Copenhagen Museum a triangular division of the stone, Bronze and Iron Age was done by:

- (a) Thomsen (b) Lubbak  
(c) Taylor (d) Child

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2010

**Ans. (a) :** Danish archaeologist Christian Jurgensen Thomsen divided the contents of the Copenhagen Museum into a triangular division of the Stone, Bronze and Iron Age.

32. Archaeological site Sanghol is located in:

- (a) Haryana (b) Punjab  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

UPPCS Asst. Forest Conservator Exam 2013

**Ans. (b) :** Sanghol is a historical site located in the Fatehgarh Sahib district of Punjab. It was discovered by S.S. Talwar and R.S. Bisht. Important historical evidences from post-Harappan era to post Mauryan era have been found from here. Mixed coins have been received from the Kushanas and semi-tribal people including Hind-Pahlavas, Vima Kadphises. It appears that there was also a mint in Sanghol.

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

**Assertion (A):** The Stone Age people of the Vindhya migrated to the Ganga Valley in terminal Pleistocene period.

**Reason (R):** Due to climatic change, it was dry phase in this period.

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

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

UPPCS RO-ARO (Mains) 2016

**Ans. (a) :** The Stone Age people of the Vindya region migrated to the Ganga Valley in terminal Pleistocene period because there was a phase of dryness in this period of time due to climate change while the Ganga plain was full of grassland and water. Hence Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of the Assertion (A).

1. Which officer was known as 'Bhagadugha' during Vedic administration?
- Chief Officer of Forests
  - Revenue Collector
  - Messenger
  - Chief Officer of the Gambling Department

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

**Ans. (b) :** During vedic period officials responsible for revenue collection were called on Bhagadugha, (Bhag-share).

**Note-** other officers—

Govikartana → Keeper of forest & games

Spasas → Spies & messengers

Palagala → Messenger

Akshavapa → Incharge/Superintendent of Gambling

2. Eastern boundary of the Harappa culture is indicated by which of the following?

- Manda
- Rakhigarhi
- Alamgirpur
- Harappa

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

**Ans. (c) :**

Manda – Jammu & Kashmir

Rakhigarhi – Haryana

Alamgirpur – Uttar Pradesh

Harappa – Pakistan

Harappa culture in order of West to East—Harappa, Manda, Rakhigarhi and Alamgirpur.

3. From which archaeological site of Indus Valley Civilization, the figures or models of boat are found?

- Dhaulabira and Bhagatray
- Harappa and Kotdiji
- Mohenjodaro and Lothal
- Kalibangan and Ropar

UPPSC (Pre) 2022

**Ans. (c):** At the site of Mohenjodaro and Lothal, the figures or models of boat are found. The seal depicts one of the earliest Indian ships represented in Bronze Age art, and though some believe that the vertical structures shown in the middle of the boat depict masts, it seems more likely that the boat simply had a cabin-like structure in the center. The best representation of a Harappan ship also comes from Mohenjo-Daro, but this one is depicted on a terracotta amulet. This boat had a flat bottom with raked stern and prow and there are two steering oars at the stern.

4. Measuring scale of elephant tusk in Harappan context is found from:

- Kalibangan
- Lothal
- Dhaulavira
- Banawali

UP RO/ARO (Mains) 2014

**Ans. (b) :** Lothal situated in Gujarat was excavated by S. Ranganatha Rao from 1955 to 1962. This town of Indus Valley Civilisation is located on the bank of river Bhogavo in Gujarat. The literal meaning of Lothal is 'place of the dead'. Lothal is the only Indus site where an artificial brick dockyard was found and the dockyard must have served as the main seaport for the people of Indus. Lothal is known as Manchester town of Harappan civilisation because of its expansion of cotton trade. Furnaces of copper, Persian Gulf seal (a circular button shaped seal), one or two terracotta models of Egyptian mummies wrapped with muslin cloth, a figurine of a horse related to terracotta model, evidence of chess, circular and square fire altar, two-faced monster marking on rice and millet, three paired mausoleum complete ivory, sign of a cunning fox have found from here. Measuring scale made of elephant tusk has also been found from Lothal which is 13 inch long.

5. The port city of Indus Valley Civilization was:

- Harappa
- Kalibangan
- Lothal
- Mohenjodaro

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2016

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

6. Which place of Indus Valley Civilization is located in India?

- Harappa
- Mohenjodaro
- Lothal
- None of the above

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1995

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

7. To which of the following river the port area of Lothal was connected through a canal?

- Bharavi
- Bhogava
- Chitra
- Chakra

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2012

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

8. Lothal, a Harappan site is situated in

- Gujarat
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sindh

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2008

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

9. Which animal is NOT engraved on the famous seal of 'Pashupati Shiva' found from Mohenjo-Daro?

- Elephant
- Buffalo
- Bull
- Tiger

UPPSC ACF Mains Paper I 2021

UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2005

**Ans. (c):** The seal of Pashupati depicts a seated figure of a Yogi, believed to be proto Shiva, Pashupati in the seal is surrounded by four animals - a Rhino, a buffalo, an elephant and a tiger. There are two deer also shown under the seal.

10. Most of the Harappan Civilization's seals are made of
- (a) Chert (b) Steatite  
(c) Copper (d) Iron

UP PSC ACF/RFO (Mains) 2020 Paper I

**Ans. (b):** Harappan seal is made of 'Steatite'. The square shape of the seal is most common form of Harappan seal although there is great variety in their shape and size. Most of the seals were made of steatite, which is a kind of soft stone.

11. In which State of India is the Harappan Civilization site Mandi situated?
- (a) Gujarat (b) Haryana  
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

UPPCS (Pre.) 2021

**Ans. (d):** A rich hoard of Harappan jewellery was discovered from the village of Mandi in Muzaffarnagar district, of western Uttar Pradesh.

Mandi is located to the east of the Yamuna River, and this area has been considered peripheral to the main distribution area of the Harappan civilisation.

The jewellery recovered from this site is one the largest hoard of ancient jewellery ever found in India.

12. Which one of the following ancient towns is well-known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs?

- (a) Dholavira (b) Kalibangan  
(c) Rakhigarhi (d) Ropar

UPSC (IAS) 2021

**Ans. (a):** Dholavira an ancient town, is well known for its elaborate system of water harvesting and management by building a series of dams and channelizing water into connected reservoirs.

Dholavira is located on Khadir bet Island in the Rann of Kachchh in Gujarat.

Hence, option (a) is the correct answer.

13. Which of the following centres related to Indus Valley are situated in Uttar Pradesh?

- I. Kalibangan II. Lothal  
III. Alamgirpur IV. Hulas

Codes:

- (a) I, II, III, IV (b) I, II  
(c) II, III (d) III, IV

UPPCS (Pre) 2018

**Ans. (d):** Out of the given centers related to Indus valley, Alamgirpur and Hulas are located in Uttar Pradesh, while Lothal is located in Ahmedabad district of Gujarat and Kalibangan in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan.

14. Which site of Indus Valley Civilization is located in Pakistan now?

- (a) Kalibangan (b) Harappa  
(c) Lothal (d) Alamgirpur

UPPCS (Pre) spl. G.S. 2004

**Ans. (b) :** The two large Cities of Indus Valley Civilization Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are located in present day Pakistan's Punjab and Sindh Provinces respectively.

15. The Harappan people had their maritime contact with

- (a) Samarkand (b) Sri Lanka  
(c) Mesopotamia (d) Malaya

TPPSC Group-II Pre-11.11.2016 Paper-I

**Ans. (c):** The Harappa people had their maritime contact with Mesopotamia. The Harappa people were greatly connected through trade.

16. A ploughed Field was discovered at

- (a) Mohenjodaro (b) Kalibangan  
(c) Harappa (d) Lothal

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2005

**Ans. (b) :** Kalibangan was an Indus site located on the left bank of Ghaggar river in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. This site was discovered by Italian Indologist Luigi Pio Tessitori as a pre-Historic site and later Amalananda Ghosh recognised it as Harappan site in 1953 and the site was excavated by B.B. Lal and V.K. Thapar in 1961. The major archeological evidences and remains found from Kalibangan are – the ploughed field, fire altars, circular and rectangular grave, cultivation of dual crops at a time in the same field, fire pits (which are 7 in number), designer (decorated) bricks, covered wells, camel bones and deer (Horn), use of wooden pipe, the most ancient evidence of earthquake, etc.

17. Indus civilization is associated with:

- (a) Pre historic age (b) Proto historic age  
(c) Historic (d) Post historic age

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996

**Ans. (b) :** With the study point of view, history has been divided into three parts on the basis of period, culture and human activities – Pre Historic, Proto Historic and Historic. The period for which there is not any written evidence available and the study about this period is based on the remains found from the excavation is known as Pre Historic period. Historic age refers to the period for which the written as well as archaeological evidences are available and written evidences could be read. Whereas, proto history refers to that period during which the written evidence is available but they have not been read yet. Thus the Indus Valley Civilization belongs to proto historic age because the pictographic script has been found from Indus Valley Civilization but could not be read and its existence is noted in Mesopotamian writings.

18. Which of the followings statement about Indus Valley Civilization is false?

- (a) There was proper drainage system in the towns  
(b) Trade & Commerce was progressive  
(c) Worship of mother Goddess  
(d) People were aware about iron

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1992

**Ans. (d) :** The people in Indus Valley Civilization were not aware about the iron. While the other metals like copper, tin, silver and gold were known to the people. Proper drainage system was there in towns and the trade and commercial activities were in good condition.



19. **Indus Valley Civilization was different from Vedic civilization because :**

- (a) It had the facilities of developed urban life style
- (b) It had pictographic script
- (c) They were unaware of iron & weapons
- (d) All of the above

**UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S. 2004**

**Ans. (d):** There are various points of differences between Indus and Vedic culture. Indus Valley Civilization was an urban civilization. Trade and commerce was developed in Indus civilization. The people of Indus valley were not familiar with iron while on other hand, the Vedic culture was rural based and the main occupation of Aryans were agriculture and animal Husbandry. Aryans were not only aware of iron but they were well versed in use of this metal in agriculture and making weapons etc.

20. **The aspect of which of the following animals is not found on the seals of Harappan civilization?**

- (a) Ox
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Horse
- (d) Sheep

**UPPCS(Mains) spl. G.S. 2004**

**Ans. (c) :** The aspect of horse has not been found on the seals of Indus Valley Civilization while the figurines of the animals like Ox, Elephant, Sheep, Rhino, Buffalo etc have been found. The maximum number of seals are found from Mohenjo-daro.

21. **Two statements are given below:**

**Assertion- (A): The towns of Mohenjodaro and Harappa are extinct now.**

**Reason-(R): They appeared during excavation.**

**Which of the followings is true in the above context?**

- (a) A & R both are true and R is correct explanation of A.
- (b) A & R both are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2009**

**Ans. (b) :** Both the statements 'A' and 'R' are true, as the Mohenjo-daro and Harappa had lost their entity in early 19<sup>th</sup> century BC. The excavation carried out on these two Indus sites provide information about these two places of historical importance.

22. **A Great bath was found from which site of Indus civilization?**

- (a) Mohenjo-daro
- (b) Harappa
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Kalibangan

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1992**

**Ans. (a) :** The remains of 'Great bath' has been found from Mohenjo-daro. It was the earliest Public Water tank in the ancient world. It measures approximately 12 meters north-south and 7 meters wide with a maximum depth of 2.44 meters. There were stairs in north and south end of the tank.

23. **The remains of wells inside the houses is found from which site of matured Indus civilization?**

- (a) Harappa
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Mohenjodaro

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2004**

**Ans. (d) :** The evidence of well inside the houses has been found from Mohenjo-daro. The residential houses in Mohenjo-daro and other Indus towns were well equipped and well furnished with all the necessities of human life. People of Mohenjo-daro had about 700 wells which brought underground water to the surface.

24. **The figurine of a horned deity inscribed on terracotta is found from :**

- (a) Banawali
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Surkotada

**UP Lower (Pre) spl. 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** A terracotta mask of a horned deity has been found in Lothal. Its parity is established with the Iranian god 'AGNI' known as 'Atha' or Arka.

25. **In context to Harappan civilization, the evidence of rock cut architecture has been found from :**

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Dholavira
- (c) Kotdiji
- (d) Amri

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2006**

**Ans. (b) :** Seven hemispherical constructions were found at Dholavira, of which two were elevated in detail, which were constructed over large rock cut chambers. Dholavira site is located in the Kutch district of Gujarat. This site was discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68. The evidence of stadium and a big signboard have also been found from this site. This town was divided into three parts namely the fort, the middle and the lower town. This was the second largest site of Indus valley in India.

26. **Which of the following town of Harappan civilization was divided in to three parts?**

- (a) Kalibangan
- (b) Lothal
- (c) Chanhudaro
- (d) Dholavira

**UP RO/ARO(Mains) 2013**

**UPPCS (Mains) GS Ist 2010**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question

27. **The largest Harappan site in India is:**

- (a) Alamgirpur
- (b) Kalibangan
- (c) Lothal
- (d) Rakhigarhi

**UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S.2004**

**Ans. (d) :** The largest site (in area) of Indus Valley Civilization in India is 'Rakhigarhi'. Other towns recognized as big towns were Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Dholavira and Kalibangan. Rakhigarhi is located in Hisar district of Haryana. Other Harappan sites in Haryana are – Banawali, Mitathal, and Kunal. The excavation of Rakhigarhi was carried out by Dr. Suraj Bhan. The remains of pre Harappan age were also found from Rakhigarhi.

28. Which of the following pair is related to the sites of Harappan civilization and their location is not correctly matched?

- (a) Alamgirpur Uttar Pradesh  
 (b) Banawali Haryana  
 (c) Daimabad Maharashtra  
 (d) Rakhigarhi Rajasthan

UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

29. Excavation work in Chanhudaro was directed by:

- (a) John Marshall (b) E J H Mackay  
 (c) R E M Wheeler (d) Aurel Stein

UP Lower (Pre) 2015

Ans. (b): Archaeologist E.J.H. Mackay had initiated exploration work at Chanhudaro in 1935-36. This Indus site is located at the left bank of Indus river, in a distance of 80 km from Mohenjodaro. Chanhudaro is the only Indus site from where the curved bricks have been found. It is the site from where furnaces of melting the metals and toy making factories have also been found.

30. Who had used the word Indus Civilization at first?

- (a) Sir John Marshall (b) Mortimer Wheeler  
 (c) Ernest Mackay (d) M.S. Vats

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006

Ans. (a): Sir John Marshall was the first scholar who used the term 'Indus Civilization' for the Harappa Civilization. As the maximum expansion of the civilization is in Indus valley region that is why Sir John Marshall named it as Indus Valley Civilization.

31. The first archaeologist who excavated Harappa, but could not recognize its significance, was:

- (a) A. Cunningham (b) Sir John Marshall  
 (c) Mortimer Wheeler (d) George F. Dales

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.2006

Ans. (a) : The first archaeologist who excavated Harappa, but could not recognize its significance, was Sir Alexander Cunningham. He was the founding head of the Archaeological Survey of India and the first person to really put Harappa on the world archaeological map. He first excavated at the site in 1872-1873.

32. Match the list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

| List-I<br>(Sites of Harappan civilization) | List-II<br>(Location of Rivers) |
|--|---------------------------------|
| (a) Harappa                                | 1. Bhogava                      |
| (b) Kalibangan                             | 2. Ghagghar                     |
| (c) Lothal                                 | 3. Ravi                         |
| (d) Ropar                                  | 4. Satluj                       |

Codes:

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

UP UDA/LDA (M) 2010

Ans. (a) : The correct match is-

| List-I<br>(Harappan Sites) | List-II<br>(Rivers) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Harappa                    | - Ravi              |
| Kalibangan                 | - Ghagghar          |
| Lothal                     | - Bhogava           |
| Ropar                      | - Satluj            |

33. Match the List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the List:

| List-I<br>(Harappan site) | List-II<br>(Location) |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Manda                  | 1. Rajasthan          |
| B. Daimabad               | 2. Haryana            |
| C. Kalibangan             | 3. Jammu Kashmir      |
| D. Rakhigarhi             | 4. Maharashtra        |

Codes:-

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2012

Ans. (c): The correct match is:

| List-I<br>(Harappan Sites) | List-II<br>(Location) |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Manda                      | - Jammu Kashmir       |
| Daimabad                   | - Maharashtra         |
| Kalibangan                 | - Rajasthan           |
| Rakhigarhi                 | - Haryana             |

34. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Harappa - Dayaram Sahni  
 (b) Lothal - S. R. Rao  
 (c) Surkotada - J.P. Joshi  
 (d) Dholavira - B.K. Thapar

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2006

Ans. (d): Dholavira, located in Gujarat state, was primarily discovered by J.P. Joshi in 1967-68 while the excavation was conducted by R.S. Bisht in 1990-91.

35. Match list-I with list-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

| List-I           | List-II               |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (A) Harappa      | 1. Burial R-37        |
| (B) Lothal       | 2. Dockyard           |
| (C) Kalibangan   | 3. Figurine of Dancer |
| (D) Mohenjo-daro | 4. Ploughed field     |

**Codes:**

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

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2017**  
**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2003, 2005**

|                  |               |   |                    |
|------------------|---------------|---|--------------------|
| <b>Ans. (d):</b> | <b>List I</b> |   | <b>List II</b>     |
|                  | Harappa       | – | Burial R-37        |
|                  | Lothal        | – | Dockyard           |
|                  | Kalibangan    | – | Ploughed field     |
|                  | Mohenjo-daro  | – | Figurine of Dancer |

**36. Which of the followings is not correctly matched?**

- |                |   |               |
|----------------|---|---------------|
| (a) Alamgirpur | - | Uttar Pradesh |
| (b) Lothal     | - | Gujarat       |
| (c) Kalibangan | - | Haryana       |
| (d) Ropar      | - | Punjab        |

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1996**

**Ans. (c) :** Kalibangan is situated in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan. All other options are correctly matched.

**37. Evidence of bead making factories were found from which of the following archaeological site?**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>1. Chanhudaro</b> | <b>2. Mohenjodaro</b> |
| <b>3. Kot-Diji</b>   | <b>4. Lothal</b>      |

**Select the correct answer from the code given below:**

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

**UPPSC ACF (Pre) 2017**

**Ans. (c) :** In the Indus Valley Civilization, goldsmiths were skilled in the manufacturing of ornaments. Various types of items were made from shell, oyster and ivory. Bead making factories have been found from Chanhudaro and Lothal. The product of these factories were item of exports.

**38. Which of the followings cast light on Indus valley civilization?**

- (a) Rock edicts
- (b) Archaeological excavation
- (c) Script on seals
- (d) Religious epics

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993**

**Ans. (b):** The only source about Harappan civilization is archaeological remains found from the excavation. Though the 400 pictorial signs of Harappan script have been recognized but unfortunately it cannot be deciphered till now.

**39. The main source of knowledge about Harappan civilization is:**

- (a) Rock Inscription
- (b) Inscriptions on terracotta seals
- (c) Archaeological Excavations
- (d) All of the above

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**40. The maximum Indus sites were located in:**

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Indus valley     | (b) Ganga Valley   |
| (c) Saraswati valley | (d) Narmada valley |

**UP UDA/LDA spl. 2006**

**Ans. (a) :** The maximum Indus sites were located in Indus valley. The total area of Indus valley civilization was about 12,99,600 sq. km and stretches in triangular shape in India, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

**41. Findings from the recent excavations at Harappan site Sanauli:**

- (a) Cremation of human body
- (b) Cremation of animal
- (c) Residential houses
- (d) Defence wall

**UP Lower (Pre) 2004**

**Ans. (a) :** 'Sanauli' is a Harappan site located in the western Uttar Pradesh. The major remains found from the excavation recently revealed the three big chariots of copper age (Pre-iron age) about 2000 BC, cremation of human body. A royal burial found from the site in which a chariot, sword and other things were kept inside.

**42. Indus valley civilization grew on the bank of the rivers, they were:**

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| <b>1. Indus</b>  | <b>2. Chenab</b> |
| <b>3. Jhelum</b> | <b>4. Ganga</b>  |

**Select the correct answer from the codes given below:**

- |              |                  |
|--------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 & 2    | (b) 1, 2 & 3     |
| (c) 2, 3 & 4 | (d) All the four |

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2009**

**Ans. (b):** All major sites of Indus Valley Civilization were located in the valley of Indus, Chenab, Jhelum, Ghagghar-Hakra (Sarswati-Drishtwati) Ravi, Sutlej and Dasht rivers. Manda was most northern site located in Chenab valley. Daimabad (Pravara river) was the southern most site located in Maharashtra, Alamgirpur (Hindon river) Meerut (UP) is the eastern and Sutkagendor was the western most site located at 'Dasht' river bank in Pakistan.

**43. The idol worship is believed to have started in:**

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Pre-Aryan period | (b) Post Vedic period |
| (c) Mauryan period   | (d) Kushan period     |

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1992**

**Ans. (a) :** The beginning of idol worship can be traced to the period of Pre-Aryan. The terracotta, stone and metal made idols of Pashupati Shiva and Mother goddess have been found during the excavation from Indus valley sites which indicates that the Indus people were worshipping these idols.

**44. Which site of Harappan civilization is located in Haryana?**

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| (a) Kalibangan | (b) Ropar    |
| (c) Dholavira  | (d) Banawali |

**UPPSC Asst. Forest Conservator exam 2013**

**Ans. (d) :** Banawali was the Harappan site located in Fatehabad district of Haryana. Other Harappan sites which are located in Haryana are Rakhigarhi, Kunal, Mitathal and Bhirrana.

**45. Cotton cultivation for the clothings was started at first in:**

- |                     |                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Egypt           | (b) Mesopotamia |
| (c) Central America | (d) India       |

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2006**

**Ans. (d) :** Cotton cultivation for textiles was first introduced in India. Its remains have been found in the Indus Valley Civilization. The main industry of the Indus Valley Civilization was cotton textile industry.

# RIGVEDIC AND POST VEDIC PERIOD

1. **Mantra famous as Gayatri Mantra is found in which text at first?**  
 (a) Bhagwad Gita (b) Atharva Veda  
 (c) Rig-Veda (d) Manu Smriti

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2013, UPAPO 2015  
 UPPSC BEO Re-exam 2006  
 UPPSC Tax Inspector Exam 1997**

**Ans. (c) :** Savitur is also called Savitri. The popular 'Gayatri Mantra' is given in the third Mandala of the Rig Veda, which is dedicated to the god Savitur (Savitri). Gayatri Mantra has been composed by Maharishi Vishwamitra.

2. **There is similarity in Rig-Veda and Avesta. Avesta is associated with which region?**  
 (a) India (b) Iran  
 (c) Israel (d) Egypt

**UP Lower (Pre) 2004**

**Ans. (b) :** The Avesta is the primary collection of religious texts of Zoroastrianism composed in Avestan language. It is associated with Iran. Zend Avesta is the holy book of Zoroastrianism which contains the teaching of the prophet Zoroaster.

3. **Which is the ancient most veda among the following?**  
 (a) Sam Veda (b) Yajurveda  
 (c) Rig-Veda (d) Atharva Veda

**UP Lower (Pre) 2009-10**

**Ans. (c) :** The Rigveda is the ancient most veda of the four Vedas, namely Rigveda, Yajurveda, Atharva Veda, Samveda. The Rigveda is a large collection of hymns in praise of the gods. Which are chanted in various rituals.

4. **Which is the most ancient Veda:**  
 (a) Atharva Veda (b) Rig-Veda  
 (c) Sam Veda (d) Yajurveda

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1995**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question

5. **Among the following, which one is NOT a 'Vedang'?**  
 (a) Kalpa (b) Nirukta  
 (c) Smriti (d) Siksha

**UPPCS ACF Mains Paper I 2021**

**Ans. (c):** Vedangas were created to understand the Vedas properly. The number of Vedangas is 6 - Siksha, Chhanda, Vyakarana, Nirukta, Jyotisha and Kalpa. Smriti does not come under Vedanga. Smritis are the legal texts of Hinduism. It is written in verse. The oldest smriti is Manusmriti.

6. **In which of the Vedas, Sabha and Samiti are called as the two daughters of Prajapati?**  
 (a) Rig-Veda (b) Sam Veda  
 (c) Yajurveda (d) Atharva Veda

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> paper 2009**

**Ans. (d) :** During the Vedic Period, Sabha was a body of village elders and Samiti was a general assembly in which all the members of community participated. The Atharva Veda identified Sabha and Samiti as two daughters of the high Vedic God Prajapati.

7. **Which of the following is a Samhita of Shukla Yajurveda?**  
 (a) Vajasaneyi (b) Maitrayani  
 (c) Taittiriya (d) Kathak

**UPPCS (Pre) 2018**

**Ans. (a) :** The Samhita of the Shukla Yajurveda is called the Vajasaneyi Samhita. The name Vajasaneyi is derived from Vajasaneya, the Patronymic of Yajnavalkya, and the founder of the Vajasaneyi branch.

8. **The basic script of Rig-Veda was:**  
 (a) Dev Nagari (b) Kharoshthi  
 (c) Pali (d) Brahmi

**UPPCS (Pre) spl G.S.2004**

**Ans. (a):** Rigveda was not documented until late years, because the intricacies and minute details of sound and stresses of the Vedic Language could not be preserved by writing. And when, it was put down to written form, it was written in devanagari script. The oldest manuscript of Rigveda is in Pune collection which is dated to 1464 AD.

9. **Match the list I with list II and choose correct answer from the codes given below the list:**

| List I          |                                  | List II |  |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|---------|--|
| A. Rig-Veda     | 1. Source of music               |         |  |
| B. Yajurveda    | 2. Hymn and sacrificial laws     |         |  |
| C. Sam Veda     | 3. Tantra-mantra and subjugation |         |  |
| D. Atharva Veda | 4. Hymn and prayers              |         |  |

**Codes:**

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

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S 2001**

**Ans. (a) :** The correct match is as follows—  
 Rig-Veda – Hymn and prayers  
 Yajurveda – Hymn and sacrificial laws  
 Sam-Veda – Source of music  
 Atharva Veda – Tantra-mantra and subjugation

10. **Collection of which of the followings is based on Rig-Veda?**  
 (a) Yajurveda (b) Sam Veda  
 (c) Atharva Veda (d) None of the above

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1997**

**Ans. (b) :** The collection of Sam Veda is based on Rig Veda. There are 1549 verses in Sam Veda, Only 75 verses were added later, while the rest have been derived from Rig-Veda. The Samveda is shortest of all four vedas. The origion of Saptswara (sa, re, ga, ma etc.) is mentioned in the Samveda.

**11. The early mention about Ayurveda (the science of life) is found in:**

- (a) Aranyak (b) Sam Veda  
(c) Yajurveda (d) Atharva Veda

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1994**

**Ans. (d) :** The earliest mention of Ayurveda (the science of life) is found in Atharva Veda. It provides the list of medicinal plants, diseases and their remedies. Atharva Veda was named after the name Sage Atharva.

**12. Rig-Vedic religion was:**

- (a) Polytheistic (b) Monotheistic  
(c) Monistic (d) Liberaterian

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2014**

**Ans. (a) :** The religion of early Vedic Aryans was based on nature worship and sacrificial act. Vedic Aryans established the relation of various deities with the natural powers. They believed that all natural happenings are stimulated by the related Deity. Among these deities Indra was assumed as the God of Rain and war. Agni was the second most powerful deities next to Indra who was the mediator between man and God, who performed its duties through sacrificial act. Varun was the God of water, Sun was the God of light, Earth was assumed as the goddess of productivity etc. There was 'Polytheism' in Rigvedic period. No evidence of Idol worship is found in Rig-Vedic society.

**13. The people during Rig-Vedic period believed basically in which of the followings:**

- (a) Idol worship  
(b) Monotheism  
(c) Goddess worship  
(d) Sacrifices and rituals

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1993**

**Ans. (d) :** see the explanation of the above question

**14. The word Gotra occurs for the first time in:**

- (a) Atharva Veda (b) Rig Veda  
(c) Sama Veda (d) Yajurveda

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2005**

**Ans. (b) :** The early mention of the term 'Gotra' is found in Rig-Veda while introduction of Gotra as a tradition can be traced in Atharva Veda. The term Gotra is commonly considered to be equivalent to clan. It broadly refers to people who are descendants in an unbroken male line from a common male ancestor or patrilineage.

**15. The maximum number of the Mantras in Rig Veda belongs to :**

- (a) Agni (b) Varuna  
(c) Vishnu (d) Yama

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2010**

**Ans. (a) :** The most powerful deity during Rigvedic period was Indra, 250 verses of Rig Veda are devoted to Indra. The second most powerful deity was Agni, 200

verse are devoted to this god and third most powerful god was Varun. In the given Question Indra is not in the options, so the correct answer will be 'a' (Agni).

**16. In which Vedic Epic the word 'Varna' is found at first?**

- (a) Rig-Veda (b) Atharva Veda  
(c) Sam Veda (d) Yajurveda

**UP LOWER (Pre) 2014-15**

**Ans. (a) :** The Purusha sukta which mentions about Varna system in Vedic society is mentioned in 10<sup>th</sup> Mandal of Rig-Veda.

**17. The epic which mention about Purusha Medha Yajna is?**

- (a) Krishna Yajurveda  
(b) Shukla Yajurveda  
(c) Shatpath Brahmana  
(d) Panchavish Brahmana

**UPPCS (Pre) spl.G.S. 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** The early information about Purusha Medha Yajna is found in Shatpath Brahmana related to Yajurveda. In Purusha Medha Yajna there was a tradition of symbolic sacrifice of man. The people from Brahmin and Kshatriya community were allowed to participate in this Yajna.

**18. Which of the following is correct order of Vedic literature?**

- (a) Vedic Samhitas, Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanishads  
(b) Vedic Samhitas, Upanishads, Aranyaka, Brahmana  
(c) Vedic Samhitas, Aranyaka, Brahmana, Upanishads  
(d) Vedic Samhitas, Vedanga, Aranyaka, Smritis

**UPPCS (Pre) I<sup>st</sup> Paper G.S., 2014**

**Ans. (a) :** The term Vedic literature means the four Vedas, their Samhita and the allied literature based on or derived from Vedas. The correct order of Vedic literature is –

Vedic Samhita, Brahmana, Aranyaka, Upanishads

**19. Gopath Brahmana is associated with:**

- (a) Yajurveda (b) Sam Veda  
(c) Atharva Veda (d) Rig-Veda

**UP RO/ARO (Pre) 2014**

**Ans. (c):** There are various Brahmana texts related to different Vedas. The Brahmana texts were written in the form of prose. Brahmana texts are related to the process followed in sacrificial acts. There is explanation about sacrificial acts. The Brahmana texts related to various Vedas are as follows–

Rigveda. - Aitareya and Kaushitaki

Yajurveda - Taittiriya and Shatpath

Sam veda - Tandya, Jaiminiya, Panchvish, Shadvisha

Atharvaveda - Gopatha.

**20. The word Yava referred in Rig-Veda is applied for which agro product?**

- (a) Barley (b) Gram  
(c) Rice (d) Wheat

**UPPCS (Mains) spl. G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> paper 2008**

**Ans. (a):** The word 'Yava' referred in Rig-Veda is applied for the barley. The people during Rig-Vedic period were producing various crops like wheat (Godhoom), Rice (Brihi), Yava (Barley), black pea (urad), red lentil (Masoor) etc. The detailed information about various crops is provided by Shatpath Brahmana. Kathak Samhita gives information about a plough pulled by 24 oxes.

21. Which of the following river is called as **Mate-tama, Devi-tama, and Nadi-Tama in Rig-Veda?**  
 (a) Indus (b) Saraswati  
 (c) Vitasta (d) Yamuna

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** The name of 25 rivers has been mentioned in Nadi Sukta of Rig-Veda. Saraswati river is the second most sacred river after Indus during Rig vedic period. The words like Mate-tama, Devi-Tama, Nadi-Tama have been used for the River Saraswati. Names of the rivers during vedic period have been changed now as follows:

| Modern Name | Ancient Name  |
|-------------|---------------|
| Ravi        | – Purushni    |
| Jhelum      | – Vitasta     |
| Chenab      | – Askini      |
| Sutlej      | – Sutudri     |
| Vyas (Beas) | – Vipasha     |
| Ghagghar    | – Saraswati   |
| Hakra       | – Drishadvati |
| Gandak      | – Sadanira    |
| Kabul       | – Kubha       |
| Kurram      | – Krumu       |
| Kunar       | – Suvastu     |

22. The famous battle of 'Ten Kings' as described in the Rigveda was fought on the bank of :  
 (a) Parushni (b) Saraswati  
 (c) Vipasha (d) Asikni

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> paper 2008  
 BPSC (Pre) 1997-98, PCS (J) 2022 (12.02.2023)**

**Ans. (a) :** Dasharagya (10 kings battle) mentioned in Rig-Veda had been fought on the bank of the river Purushni (Ravi). In this battle, army lead by King Sudas emerged victorious against the coalition of 10 kings. The priest (mentor) of king Sudas was Vashistha while the mentor of coalition army was Vishwamitra.

23. Nishka during ancient India stands for :  
 (a) Gold jewelry (b) Cows  
 (c) Copper coins (d) Silver coins

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2005**

**Ans. (a) :** Nishaka (Nishka) was an ornament during ancient India. Nishka was an ornament which was worn around the neck. Later it was used in the term of money (coin).

24. The term Nishka, which meant an ornament in the Vedic period, was used in later times to denote a/an :  
 (a) Weapon (b) Agricultural implement  
 (c) Script (d) Coin

**UPPCS(Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2007**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

25. In which Upanishad Yama Nachiketa conversation on spiritual knowledge is found?

- (a) Brihadaranyak Upanishad  
 (b) Chandogya Upanishad  
 (c) Kathopanishad  
 (d) Ken Upanishad

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999  
 UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2006**

**Ans. (c) :** The famous earliest Yama and Nachiketa conversation is referred in Kathopanishad. The earliest mention about 'om' is also found in Kathopanishad. The early mention of Krishna as Son of Devaki and the pupil of Ghor Angiras, the theory of Monism, Four Arya truth of Buddha and Mahavir's theory of 'live and let others live' is found in Chandogya Upanishad. The India's Motto 'Satyameva Jayate' has been derived from Mundakopanishad.

26. The most mentioned river in early Vedic literature is:

- (a) Indus (b) Sutudri  
 (c) Saraswati (d) Ganga

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999**

**Ans. (a):** The most mentioned river in Rig-Veda is Indus. Saraswati river is second most sacred river after Indus during Rigvedic period.

27. An inscription of 14th century B.C. which describes the Vedic Gods, has been found in –

- (a) Ecbatana (b) Boghaz-Koi  
 (c) Babylon (d) Bisotun

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1st 2016**

**Ans. (b) :** Boghaz Koi inscription of 14<sup>th</sup> century B.C. has been found from 'Boghaz-Koi' (Asia minor, Turkey). The names of four ancient Hindu deities are mentioned in it. These are – Indra, Mitra, Varun and Nashatya.

28. Manu Smriti is basically related to:

- (a) Social system (b) Law  
 (c) Economics (d) Administration of the state

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2007**

**Ans. (b) :** The Manusmriti or laws of Manu is an ancient legal text among the many Dharmasastras of Hinduism. Manusmriti (laws of Manu) is considered by Some Hindus to be the law laid down for Hindus. It was one of the first Sanskrit texts to be translated into English in 1794 by Sir William Jones.

29. Which of the following was considered as valuable asset during Rigvedic period?

- (a) Land (b) Cow  
 (c) Women (d) Water

**UPPCS (Pre) Re-exam. G.S. 2015**

**Ans. (b) :** Cow was a sacred and valuable animal during Rigvedic period. It was the medium of exchange in Vedic society. Brahmanas used to get the charity in the form of cows. The cow was called 'Aghanya' in the Rigvedic period. The maximum battles fought during Vedic period was only because of cows. The term Gaveshana in Rig-Veda stands for cow search and the battle was known as 'Gavishti'. 'Pani' community was said to be involved in cow stealing. Pani were basically the businessmen. They were said to be the enemies of Aryans.

30. Which animal was called Aghanya during Vedic period?

- (a) Ox (b) Ship  
(c) Cow (d) Elephant

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008  
UP UDA/LDA Spl. (Pre) 2010  
UPPCS(Pre)GS Ist 2017

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

31. The national motto of India, 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed below the Emblem of India is taken from :

- (a) Katha Upanishad  
(b) Chandogya Upanishad  
(c) Aitareya Upanishad  
(d) Mundakopanishad

UPPCS (Pre) Spl. G.S. 2004  
MPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1994  
UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1991  
UPPCS Kanoongo exam. 2014

**Ans. (d) :** The word 'Satyameva Jayate' (Truth alone Triumphs) has been derived from Mundakopanishad. It is inscribed on national emblem of India. Mandukya Upanishad is considered to be the smallest upanishad.

32. Which of the following Vedic text talks about Salvation?

- (a) Rig-Veda (b) Later Samhitas  
(c) Brahmana (d) Upanishad

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2003

**Ans. (d) :** The theory of 'Salvation' (Moksha) is mentioned in Upanishads. Upanishads are also known as 'Vedanta' which is related to Philosophy (Darshan). The number of Upanishads is 108 but only 13 Upanishads are known to us. These are – Ken, Katha, Isha, Chandogya, Brihadaranyak, Mundak, Maitrayani, Shewtashwar, Mandukya, Aitareya, Kaushitaki, Prashnopanishad, Taitiriya, etc. The earliest mention about pessimism (Nirashawad) is found in Maitrayani Upanishad and earliest mention about death is found in Kathopanishad.

33. Upanishadas are texts on:

- (a) Religion (b) Yoga  
(c) Law (d) Philosophy

UPPCS (pre) G.S. 2002  
UP Lower (Pre)1998

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

34. In which of the following Upanishad there is earliest mention about pessimism?

- (a) Maitrayani (b) Kaushitaki  
(c) Vrihadaranyak (d) Ken

UP UDA/LDA spl.2006

**Ans. (a) :** Maitrayani Upanishad talks about Trimurti, four ashram and pessimism at first. It is identified as the Upanishad of last stage.

35. Match the list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

| <u>LIST I</u><br>(Vedic Rivers) | <u>LIST II</u><br>(Modern Name) |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A. Kubha                        | 1. Gandak                       |
| B. Parushni                     | 2. Kabul                        |
| C. Sadanira                     | 3. Ravi                         |
| D. Sutudri                      | 4. Sutlej                       |

Code:

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

UPPCS (Pre) GS 2012

**Ans. (b) :** The correct match is as follows–

|          |   |        |
|----------|---|--------|
| Kubha    | – | Kabul  |
| Parushni | – | Ravi   |
| Sadanira | – | Gandak |
| Sutudri  | – | Sutlej |

36. Reference of which of the following rivers in Rig-Veda establish the Aryans relation with Afghanistan?

- (a) Askini (b) Parushni  
(c) Kubha, Krumu (d) Vipasha, Sutudri

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2010

**Ans. (c) :** The reference of the rivers, Kubha, Krumu, Suwastu, Gommal etc in Rig-Veda establish the Aryan's relation with Afghanistan. Kubha (Kabul) and Krumu (Kurram) are the ancient rivers located in Afghanistan. These were the tributaries of Indus river.

37. Where should be the location of Vedic river Kubha?

- (a) Afghanistan (b) Chinese Turkistan  
(c) Kashmir (d) Punjab

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

38. Reference of which of the following rivers in Rig-Veda indicates that Afghanistan was a part of early Vedic territory?

- (a) Askini & Parushni  
(b) Vipasha & Sutudri  
(c) Sindhu & Vitasta  
(d) Kubha & Suvastu

UP UDA/LDA spl. 2006

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

39. Who among the following Vedic deity was believed to be their priest?

- (a) Agni (b) Brihaspati  
(c) Dyosa (d) Indra

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2013

**Ans. (b) :** Brihaspati was recognized as the priest of the Vedic deity. Indra was assumed as the god of rain, storm and battle etc. Indra was most powerful and popular Vedic deity. 250 Suktas (Hymn) of Rig-Veda are devoted to Indra, while Agni was second important deity with 200 hymns devoted to him.

40. Which of the following is described as God of war in Rig Veda?

- (a) Agni (b) Indra  
(c) Rudra (d) Vishnu

UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2011

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

41. The most of Rigvedic sukta are devoted to:

- (a) Agni (b) Indra  
(c) Rudra (d) Vishnu

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2002

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

42. Who among the following was the most popular God of the early Vedic Aryans ?

- (a) Varun (b) Vishnu  
(c) Rudra (d) Indra

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2008

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of the above question.

43. The name of which of the following Vedic deity is not mentioned in Bogazkoi inscription?

- (a) Indra (b) Agni  
(c) Mitra (d) Varun

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006, UPPCS (J) 2015

Ans. (b): Four Vedic deities are mentioned in Bogazkoi edict. These deities are – Indra, Mitra, Varun, Nashatya. The name of Agni is not found in Bogazkoi inscription. This record is found from Asia minor (Present Turkiye). It is an important source to know about Aryans movement from Iran to India.

44. Boghazkoi is important because?

- (a) It was a major trade centre between Central Asia and Tibaet.  
(b) Name of the Vedic deities and Goddess is mentioned on the inscriptions found there.  
(c) The basic script of Vedas composed here  
(d) None of the above

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of the above question.

45. Which of the following inscriptions tells about the Aryan's movement from Iran to India?

- (a) Man Sehra (b) Shahabajarhi  
(c) Boghazkoi (d) Junagarh

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2009

Ans. (c) : See the explanation of the above question.

46. Which of the following were regarded as the hub of Aryan culture during the later Vedic Period ?

- (a) Anga, Magadh (b) Koshal, Videha  
(c) Kuru, Panchal (d) Matsya, Surasena

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2007

Ans. (c) : The Shatapath Brahmana mentions the expansion of Aryans to the Eastern Gangetic plains. In later Vedic Period several tribal groups and kingdoms became prominent. One important development of this period was growth of large kingdom like Kuru and Panchal as the hub of Aryan culture during later Vedic period.

47. Which of the following official during post Vedic era was not included in Ratnin?

- (a) Gramani (b) Mahishi  
(c) Sthapati (d) Suta

UP UDA/LDA spl. 2006

Ans. (c) : Some important officials during post Vedic era were regarded as Ratnin. There were 18 Ratnins which are as follows - Purohita, Senani, Vrajapati, Jivagribha, Dutas/Spasas, Gramani, Kulapati, Madhyamasi, Bhagadugha, Sangrihitri, Mahishi, Suta, Govinkartana, Palagala, Kshatri, Akshavapa, Athapati, Takshan.

48. In Vedic rituals Hota is associated with:

- (a) Rig-Veda (b) Yajurveda  
(c) Sam Veda (d) Atharva Veda

UP RO/ARO (Mains) 2013

Ans. (a) : Hota (Hotri) was the priest associated with Rig-Veda, who used to read the hymns of Rig-Veda during sacrificial act. The priest of Yajurveda was called Adhvaryu, where as the priest of Samveda was called Udgatri and the priest of Atharva veda was known to be Brahma.

49. The term 'Aryan' denotes

- (a) An ethnic group (b) A nomadic people  
(c) A speech group (d) A superior race

UPPCS(Pre) GS 2007

Ans. (d) : Arya is the word of Sanskrit language, which mean 'The great' or 'noble'.

50. Meaning of the word Arya in classical Sanskrit?

- (a) Believer in God  
(b) A hereditary caste  
(c) Person having faith in others religion  
(d) A great person

UP Lower (Pre) 1998

Ans. (d) : Meaning of the word Arya in classical Sanskrit is 'A noble person' with specific qualities and reputed class and community.

51. Which of the followings is the ancient most musical instrument?

- (a) Sitar (b) Tabla  
(c) Sarod (d) Veena (Lute)

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999

Ans. (d) : Veena (lute) is the ancient most musical instrument of India. The mention about Narad as a great lute player and the depiction of Samudragupta with lute on the coins shows that lute is the ancient most musical instrument of India.

52. King Ashwapati during Upanishad period was the ruler of:

- (a) Kashi (b) Kaikaya  
(c) Panchal (d) Videha

UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1999

Ans. (b) : The name of various kings and their states found in Upanishad period.

| The State | King                    |
|-----------|-------------------------|
| Kaikeya – | Ashwapati (Philosopher) |
| Kashi –   | Ajatshatru              |
| Videha –  | Janak                   |
| Kuru –    | Uddalak Aruni           |
| Panchal – | Pravahan Jabali         |



Ashwapati, the king of Kaikeya Kingdom, the land of fine horses. He was also the father of Kaikeyi (Queen of King Dashratha).

**53. Name the tribe which does not belong to the Panchajana of Rigvedic Aryans?**

- (a) Yadu (b) Puru  
(c) Turvasa (d) Kikkat

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2009**

**Ans. (d):** Panchjanya is the common name given to five most ancient vedic tribes of Aryans. These were – Anu, Yadu, Turvasa, Druhyu, Puru. Thus the Kikkat was not among the tribal communities of the aryan.

**54. Sarga, Pratisarga, Vamsa, Manvantars and Vansanucharita are the indicators of:**

- (a) Vedas (b) Puranas  
(c) Upanishads (d) Sutras

**UPPCS (Pre) Re-Exam G.S. 2015**

**Ans. (b):** Amarkosa Purana is one which describes Sarga, Pratisarga, Vamsa, Manvantars and Vansanucharita.

Sarga - Speaks about the creation of the Universe.

Pratisarga - It speaks about secondary creations after dissolution.

Vamsa - It speaks about the great Geneology of Rishis and Devtas.

Manvantara - It speaks about the reigns of Manus.

Vansanucharita - It gives detailed description of dynasties of kings who ruled the world.

**55. The no. of Puranas is:**

- (a) 12 (b) 16  
(c) 18 (d) 20

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2009**

**Ans. (c):** There are traditionally 18 Puranas which were composed perhaps between 350 and 750 CE. These Puranas are – Matsya Purana, Kurma Purana, Varaha purana, Vishnu Purana, Naradiya Purana, Garuda Purana, Bhagwata Purana, Linga Purana, Shiva Purana, Padma Purana, Skand Purana, Agni Purana, Brahmanda Purana, Brahmvaivarta Purana, Markandeya Purana, Bhavishya Purana, Vamana Purana and Brahma Purana.

**56. Who among the following is considered to be the first law-giver of India ?**

- (a) Panini (b) Manu  
(c) Kautilya (d) Kapil

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** Manu is regarded as ancient most law giver of India. His creation Manu Smriti is Known as Manava Dharma Shastra. It was composed in Sanskrit language. Timing of its composition was between 200 BC to 300 AD. It contains the laws related to various social and spiritual life of a human being. Kulluka, Govinda raj and Medhatithi has commented on it. Manu-Smriti composed by Manu gives a description of four social classes (Varnas) and four state of life (Ashrams).

**57. Who among the followings had not participated in Dasharagya battle?**

- (a) Tritsu (b) Paktha  
(c) Visharin (d) Gandhari

**UP UDA/LDA spl. 2006**

**Ans. (d) :** As mentioned in Rig-Veda, Puru, Yadu, Turvasha, Anu, Druhyu, Alinas, Paktha, Bhalanas, Visharin and Shiva were the kings who took part in Dasharagya battle against King Sudas of Bharat dynasty. It was Gandhari who had not participated in Dasharagya battle.

**58. The word Kausheya stands for-**

- (a) Cotton (b) Jute  
(c) Silk (d) Wool

**UPPCS (Mains) spl. G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** The word Kausheya was applied for the 'silk' during Vedic period which is mentioned in Valmiki Ramayana.

**59. In which of the following epics the measurement of Sacrificial altars are given?**

- (a) Shulva Sutra (b) Griha Sutra  
(c) Dharma Sutra (d) Kalpa Sutra

**UPPSC Asst. Forest Conservator Exam 2013**

**Ans. (a) :** The Shulva Sutras are Sanskrit scriptures related to yajna deeds. In it, the geometric knowledge related to the composition of the Yajna altar is given.

**60. The basis of untouchability during Vedic age was:**

- (a) Desecration (b) Occupation  
(c) Poverty (d) None of the above

**UPPSC Asst. Forest Conservator Exam 2013**

**Ans. (b) :** The Rigvedic society was divided into four varnas. These varnas were Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. This division was done on the basis of occupation. The earliest mention about class system was found in Purusha Sukta of Rig-Veda, while as per Hindu mythology the origin of Varna system is said to be from Virat purusha.

**61. Rig-Veda is a:**

- (a) Collection of Verses  
(b) Collection of stories  
(c) Collection of words  
(d) A book of war

**UP RO/ARO (Pre) exam 2016**

**Ans. (a) :** Rig-Veda is a collection of hymns and verses devoted to various Vedic deities.

**62. Consider the following statements in reference to Vedic Deity Indra and select the correct answer from the following codes:**

1. Was the God of thunderstorms
2. Punished sinners
3. Was the guardians of the moral system
4. The God of rain

**Codes:**

- (a) 1 & 2 is true (b) 1 & 3 is true  
(c) 2 & 4 is true (d) 1 & 4 is true

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2017**

**Ans. (d) :** Indra was supposed as the god of rain, storm and battle etc. Indra was most powerful and popular Vedic deity. 250 Suktas (Hymn) of Rig-Veda are devoted to Indra. Varun is considered as the protector of the moral law and punishes the sinners.

**04.**

# POLITICAL CONDITION DURING 6<sup>th</sup> CENTURY BC EMERGENCE OF MAHAJANAPADAS MAGADH EMPIRE

1. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Kamboj - Rajpur
- (b) Asmaka - Potali
- (c) Sursen - Kaushambi
- (d) Kosala - Shravasti

**UPPCS RO-ARO (Mains) 2016**

**Ans. (c):** The following are the correct match of Mahajanapadas and their capital:

| Mahajanapadas | Capitals   | Modern location  |
|---------------|--|--|
| 1. Anga       | Champa   | Munger and Bhagalpur   |
| 2. Magadh     | Rajagirha/<br>Girivraja                            | Gaya and Patna   |
| 3. Kosala     | Shravasti<br>(Northern)<br>Kushwasti<br>(Southern) | Covered modern day districts of Faizabad, Gonda, Bahraich of eastern Uttar Pradesh |
| 4. Kashi      | Varanasi   | Banaras  |
| 5. Vajji      | Vaishali   | Bihar  |
| 6. Malla      | Kushinara  | Deoria, Basti, Gorakhpur and Siddarthnagar (UP)                                    |
| 7. Chedi      | Shuktimati   | Bundelkhand  |
| 8. Kuru       | Indraprastha                                       | Meerat & SE Haryana  |
| 9. Panchala   | Ahichchatra and Kampilya                           | Western Uttar Pradesh  |
| 10. Vatsa     | Kaushambi  | Prayagraj, Mirzapur  |
| 11. Matsya    | Virat Nagar  | Jaipur, Bhartpur, Alwar  |
| 12. Shursena  | Mathura  | Mathura  |
| 13. Ashmaka   | Paithan/Potali                                     | Situated in the southern part of India between the rivers Narmada and Godavari     |
| 14. Avanti    | Mahishmati and Ujjain                              | From Ujjain district to Narmada river (West and Central Malwa)                     |

|              |                |  |
|--------------|----------------|--|
| 15. Gandhara | Taxila         | The region between Kabul and Rawalpindi (West of Pakistan and Eastern region of Afghanistan) |
| 16. Kamboj   | Hatak (Rajpur) | Pooncha region (Kashmir), Rajouri and Hazara districts (Pakistan)                            |

2. Champa was the capital of which Mahajanapada?

- (a) Magadha
- (b) Vajji
- (c) Koshala
- (d) Anga

**UP RO/ARO (Mains) 2014**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

3. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Anga - Champa
- (b) Kosal - Ahichchatra/Ahichatra
- (c) Vatsa - Kaushambi
- (d) Matsya - Viratnagar

**UPPCS RO/ARO Main 2017**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

4. The names of 16 Mahajanapadas are mentioned in nearly in 600 BCE:

- (a) Mahabharat
- (b) Ramayan
- (c) Anguttara Nikaya
- (d) Lalita Vistar

**UPPCS (Mains) spl. G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**UPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** The names of the various Mahajanapadas were found in the literatures of that time. The list produced in various texts are different. Buddhist epic 'Anguttara Nikaya' and Jain epic 'Bhagwati Sutra' provide the list of 16 Mahajanapads. Anguttara Nikaya includes the name of – Anga, Magadha, Kashi, Koshala, Vatsa, Matsya, Kuru, Panchala, Avanti, Asmaka, Gandhara, Kamboja, Shurasena, Chedi, Vajji, Mal, etc. Anga, Magadha, Vajji, Kashi and Koshal are included in both Anguttara Nikaya as well as Bhagwati sutra. Panini (Parini) in his Ashtadhyayi has mentioned the name of 22 Mahajanapads namely–Magadha, Ashmaka, Kamboja, Gandhara, Sursen etc. 10 Mahajanapads were located in Ganga valley.

5. Which Buddhist epics provide information about 16 Mahajanapadas during 6<sup>th</sup> century BC?

- (a) Dirghanikaya  
(b) Tripitak  
(c) Deepavansha  
(d) Anguttara Nikaya

UPPCS (Pre) spl. G.S. 2004

Ans. (d) : See the explanation of above question.

6. Which was not among the early republics?

- (a) Shakya (b) Lichchhavi  
(c) Yaudheya (d) All the above

UPPCS (Pre) G.S.1992

Ans.(c): Yaudheyas were not included in early republican states. Yaudheyas had emerged as a power dynasty/republic in north-west India during Kushan period. While the Shakya and Lichchhavi were the republican states during Buddha period.

7. Match the kings of Buddha period with their respective states and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

**KING (Emperor) Kingdom (States)**

- A. Pradyota 1. Magadha  
B. Udayan 2. Vatsa  
C. Prasenjita 3. Avanti  
D. Ajatashatru 4. Koshala

Codes:

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

UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2004

UPPCS (Pre) GS 2000

Ans. (c) : The correct match is—

| Ruler       | State (empire) |
|-------------|----------------|
| Pradyota    | - Avanti       |
| Udayin      | - Vatsa        |
| Prasenjita  | - Koshala      |
| Ajatashatru | - Magadha      |

8. The remains of which ancient city have been found at the Kumrahar site?

- (a) Vaishali (b) Pataliputra  
(c) Kapilavastu (d) Shravasti

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2011

Ans. (b) : The remains of ancient Pataliputra city have been found from Kumrahar (Bulandibag Patna). The ash remains of wooden palace of Chandragupta Maurya is found here. Elliot has described it as a spectacular palace and compared to the palace of Soosa and Ecbatana and also found assembly hall of 80 pillars here.

9. Which early ruler of Magadha had murdered his father for his coronation and later assassinated by his son for the same?

- (a) Bimbisara  
(b) Ajatashatru  
(c) Udayin  
(d) Nagadashaka

UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2007,2011

Ans. (b) : Magadha emerged as a major power during 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, when Bimbisara established Haryanka dynasty in 544 BC. Ajatashatru, Udaybhadra (Udayin) and Nagadashaka/Darshaka (from 461 BC) were the other rulers of the dynasty. The dynasty was also known for their patricidal acts. Bimbisara was killed by his son Ajatashatru, who was also killed by his son Udayin for the same reason.

10. During which of the followings ruling period the authority of Magadha expanded in Malwa region?

- (a) Bimbisara  
(b) Ajatashatru  
(c) Udaya Bhadra  
(d) Shishunaga

UP Lower (Pre) spl. 2008

Ans. (d) : Shishunaga, the founder of Shishunaga dynasty had conquered Malwa (Avanti) to expand his territory of Magadha Empire up to Malwa, making it the western boundary of Magadha.

11. Which Magadha ruler was known as 'Aparaparashuram'?

- (a) Bindusara  
(b) Ajatashatru  
(c) Kalashoka  
(d) Mahapadmananda

UP UDA/LDA Spl. (Pre) 2010

Ans. (d): Mahapadmananda (Magadha ruler of Nanda dynasty) was also known as Aparaparashuram and Sarvakshatrantak (Re-incarnation of Parshuram). He also owned the titles of Ekarat and Ekachhatra.

12. Depiction of which God is found on Yaudheya coins?

- (a) Vasudeva (b) Shiva  
(c) Indra (d) Kartikeya

UPPCS (Mains) spl. 1<sup>st</sup> G.S.2008

Ans. (d) : Yaudheya coins are found in large numbers from Rohtak which indicates that the mint of Yaudheya rulers was in Rohtak only. The figurine of Kartikeya is found on Yaudheya coins. Yaudheya republic was located in north-west India during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD, in the valley of Yamuna and Sutlej rivers. Panini has recognized Yaudheya as warrior community (Ayudhajivi). Yaudheya coins have been found from Yamuna – Sutlej region, basically in Rohtak district of Haryana.

13. The city plan of ancient Shravasti is in shape:

- (a) Circular (b) Crescentic  
(c) Triangular (d) Rectangular

UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2010

**Ans. (b) :** The city plan of ancient Sravasti is in Crescentic shape. The ancient Shravasti is located in present state of Uttar Pradesh. This city has a great historical background as the capital of Kosala Kingdom during the Buddhist era. This city was also a prominent center of trade and religion.

14. In sixth century B.C. Suktimati was the capital of

- (a) Panchal (b) Kuru  
(c) Chedi (d) Avanti

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2011

**Ans. (c):** Shuktimati or Sotthivatinagara was the capital of Cheti or Chedi (eastern part of Bundelkhand in central India) state. Sathowati is identified as Shuktmati of Mahabharata. In Mahabharata era Shishupala was the ruler of this place who was later killed by Lord Krishna. In Chetiya Jataka one of the ruler of this was mentioned as 'Upachar'.

15. The capital of North Panchal, according to Mahabharata, was located at:

- (a) Hastinapur  
(b) Indraprastha  
(c) Ahichatra  
(d) Mathura

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.2006

**Ans. (c) :** Panchala was an ancient Indian state located in the modern Ruhelkhand region (Bareilly, Badayun and Farrukhabad) of UP. The state was divided into two parts- South Panchala & North Panchala. The capital of north Panchal was Ahichchhatra and the capital of south Panchal was Kampilya. The identity of Indraprastha has been established with modern Delhi and surrounding region. Mathura was the capital of Shurasena state located in modern Mathura region. Champa was the capital of ancient Anga state. The capital of Koshala was Shravasti located in modern Ayodhya(Faizabad) region.

16. What was the name of Ujjain during ancient period?

- (a) Taxila  
(b) Avantika  
(c) Indraprastha  
(d) None of the above

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2009

**Ans. (b) :** The ancient name of Ujjain was Avanti (Avantika). Avantika was located in central Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh.

17. Inscriptional evidences reveal that a canal was excavated on the order of Nanda King, in:

- (a) Anga (b) Tuga  
(c) Kalinga (d) Magadha

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999

**Ans. (c) :** According to Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela, Nanda ruler had ordered for the construction of (digging) a canal in Kalinga. The timing of this canal was about 344 BC. Kharvela had expanded this canal up to his capital. This inscription gives information up to 13 years of Kharvela regime. This is the only evidence about the Kharvela. Hathigumpha Inscription is found from Udayagiri Hills. Kharvela was related to Chedi dynasty.

18. Kalinga ruler Kharvela was associated with which dynasty?

- (a) Chedi  
(b) Kadamba  
(c) Haryanka  
(d) Kalinga

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> paper 2015

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

19. The fable of Udayan-Vasavadutta is associated with:

- (a) Ujjain  
(b) Mathura  
(c) Mahismati  
(d) Kaushambi

UP Lower (Pre) spl.2008

**Ans. (d) :** The fable of Udayan-Vasavadatta is found in 'Swapnavasavadutta' a dramatic act of Mahakavi Bhas. It contains the love story of Udayan 'King of Vatsa' and Vasavadutta (the princess of Ujjain). She was the daughter of Chand Pradyot. Udayan was also a great veena player.

20. Matsya Mahajanapada of 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C was located in:

- (a) Western Uttar Pradesh  
(b) Rajasthan  
(c) Bundelkhand  
(d) Rohilkhand

UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2017

**Ans. (b) :** Matsya Mahajanapada of 6th century B.C was located in Rajasthan. Its capital was Viratnagar. It was located in the Alwar, Bharatpur and Jaipur districts of Rajasthan.

**JAINISM**

1. Which of the following pairs (School of Thought – Proponent) is correctly matched?

- (a) Vaisheshika–Patanjali
- (b) Uttara Mimansa–Kapila
- (c) Mimansa–Kanada
- (d) Nyaya–Gautama

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

Ans. (d) : The correct match is as follows :

| School of Thought | Proponent    |
|-------------------|--------------|
| Vaisheshika       | - Kanada     |
| Uttara Mimansa    | - Badarayana |
| Mimansa           | - Jaimini    |
| Nyaya             | - Gautama    |
| Yoga              | - Patanjali  |
| Sankhya           | - Kapila     |

2. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists.

| List-I<br>(Philosopher) | List-II<br>(Philosophy) |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Ramanuja             | 1. Suddhadvait          |
| B. Madhavacharya        | 2. Dvaitadvait          |
| C. Nimbarka             | 3. Dvaita               |
| 4. Vallabhacharya       | 4. Vishishtadvaita      |

Code :

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

UPPCS Pre 2022

Ans. (d): The correct match is as follows-

| List-I<br>(Philosophy) | List-II<br>(Philosopher) |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ramanuja               | Vishishtadvaita          |
| Madhavacharya          | Dvaita                   |
| Nimbarka               | Dwaitadvait              |
| Vallabhacharya         | Shuddhadvait             |

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists-

| List-I (Place) | List-II (Related Tirthankar) |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A Shrava       | 1 Rishbhanath                |
| B Kakandi      | 2 Padmaprabhu                |
| C Ayodhya      | 3 Suvidhinath                |
| D Pabhosa      | 4 Sambhavnath                |

Codes:

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

UPPCS RO-ARO Mains 2021

| Ans. (c): List I<br>(Place) | List II<br>(Related Tirthankar) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Shravasti                   | Shambhavnath                    |
| Kakandi                     | Suvidhinath                     |
| Ayodhya                     | Rishabhath                      |
| Pabhosa                     | Padmaprabhu                     |

4. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

| (Tirthankar)     | (Nirvan Place)   |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) Rishabhanath | - Ashtapad       |
| (b) Vasupujya    | - Sammedashikhar |
| (c) Neminath     | - Urjayanta      |
| (d) Mahavira     | - Pavapuri       |

UPPCS (pre.) 2021

Ans. (b): Vasupujya was the 12th Trithankar of Jainism. He attained Nirvana in Champapuri, near Bhagalpur in Bihar. Rest all options are correctly matched.

5. On the banks of which river did Mahavira Swami attained enlightenment?

- (a) Swarnasikta
- (b) Palashini
- (c) Ganga
- (d) Rijupalika

UPPSC RO/ARO (Mains) 2017

Ans. (d) : Vardhaman Mahavira was born in 540 BC in the family of Siddhartha, the head of the Jnatri clan of Kundagrama near Vaishali. Mahavir Swami, the 24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankara of Jainism, was considered the true founder of Jainism. After 12 years of rigorous penance, Mahavira attained Kaivalya under the Sal tree on the banks of the Rijupalika river near Jrimbhika village.

6. Consider the following 'Tirthankara' and arrange them in chronological order:

- 1. Abhinandan
  - 2. Vimal Nath
  - 3. Muni Shubratha Nath
  - 4. Padmaprabhu
- Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

UPPCS RO-ARO (Mains) 2016

Ans. (a): The following is a chronological list of 24 Jain Tirthankara:

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Rishabhath (Adinath)   | 2. Ajitnath             |
| 3. Sambhavnath            | 4. Abhinandannath       |
| 5. Sumatinath             | 6. Padmaprabhu          |
| 7. Suparshvanath          | 8. Chandraprabhu        |
| 9. Pushpadant/Suvidhinath | 10. Shitalnath          |
| 11. Shreyanshnath         | 12. Vashupujya          |
| 13. Vimlanath             | 14. Anantnath           |
| 15. Dharmanath            | 16. Shantinath          |
| 17. Kunthunath            | 18. Arnatha             |
| 19. Mallinath             | 20. Muni Shubrathnath   |
| 21. Naminath              | 22. Neminath/Arishtnemi |
| 23. Parshvanath           | 24. Mahavir Swami       |

7. **The founder of Ajivaka sect was:**  
 (a) Anand (b) Rahulobhadra  
 (c) Goshala Maskariputra (d) Upali

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996

**Ans. (c) :** The founder of Ajivaka sect was 'Makkhali Goshala Maskariputra, a friend of Mahavira'. Earlier he was the disciple and follower of Swami Mahavira Jain. Due to a misunderstanding with Mahavira Jain he left the Jain sect and established a new sect named as Ajivaka. Ajivakas believed that nothing is in the hand of human being, everything is predetermined. They were Niyativadin (believed in fate). Ajivakas believed in simple life and the use of meat and liquor was prohibited. They were fully dependent on begging.

8. **Who among the following propounded that, "it is the fate which decides everything, nothing is in the hands of human being."**  
 (a) Jains (b) Buddhist  
 (c) Ajivikas (d) Mimansakas

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2006

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

9. **The early Jain epics were written in which of the followings language?**  
 (a) Ardha-Magadhi (b) Pali  
 (c) Prakrit (d) Sanskrit

UPPCS (mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2006

**Ans. (a) :** The early Jain epics were written in Ardha Magadhi (Prakrit) language. They denied the use of Sanskrit language as it was the language of Brahmins. The maximum Jain epics were composed in 512 AD, during Jain council, organized in Vallabhi (Gujarat).

10. **Jain Acharyas were known as -**  
 (a) Sufi (b) Guru  
 (c) Teerthankar (d) Maharshi

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993

**Ans. (c) :** Acharayas of Jain religion were called Teerthankars. There were 24 Teerthankars in Jain Religion. Swami Mahavir Jain was 24<sup>th</sup> Theerthankar of Jain religion. He was said to be the real founder of Jain Sect.

11. **Kundalpur was the birth place of:**  
 (a) Emperor Ashoka (b) Gautam Buddha  
 (c) Swami Mahavira (d) Chaitanya Mahaprabhu

UPPCS (Pre) spl G.S. 2004

**Ans. (c) :** Kundalpur/ Kundagram or Kundalvan was the birth place of Swami Mahavira Jain. He was born in 540 BC in the Kshatriya family of King Siddhartha and Queen Trishla.

12. **Which of the following places is regarded as the 'Siddha kshetra' due to its connection with Parshvanath?**  
 (a) Champa (b) Pava  
 (c) Sammeda Shikhar (d) Urjayanta

UP Lower (Pre) 2002  
 UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2002

**Ans. (c) :** 'Sammeda Shikhar' a place located in Chhota Nagpur region of Jharkhand is related to the 23<sup>rd</sup> Jain Teerthankar Parshvanath. This was the place where Parshvanath had offered austerity, that is why Sammeda Shikhar is a sacred place and pilgrimage centre for Jains. He attained enlightenment after 84 days of austerity. He belonged to Varanasi. At Sammeda Shikhar 20 out of 24 Tirthankaras attained Moksha through meditation.

13. **Jain Teerthankar Parshvanath was associated with which one of the following places?**

- (a) Varanasi (b) Kaushambi  
 (c) Girivraja (d) Champa

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2016

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

14. **The originator of the Jain religion is**  
 (a) Arva Sudharma (b) Mahavir Swami  
 (c) Parshwanath (d) Rishabh Dev

UPPCS (Mains) G.S.2010

**Ans. (d) :** The founder of Jain religion was Rishabhdev, also known as Adinath. He was also said to be the advent of lord Shiva. The name of Rishabhdev and Neminatha is also found in Rig-Veda and other Vedic epics like Vishnupuran and Bhagvat Puran. The first Teerthankar of Jain, Rishabhdev is recognized as the personation of Narayana.

15. **Which one of the followings was not a Jain Teerthankar?**

- (a) Chandraprabha (b) Nathmuni  
 (c) Nemi (d) Sambhava

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S.2004

**Ans. (b) :** Nathmuni was not among the Jain Teerthankars while Chandraprabha, Neminath, and Sambhava were the Jain Teerthankars. Nathmuni was a Vaishnav saint born in 823 AD.

16. **Yapaniya was a sub-sect of:**

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2010

**Ans. (b) :** Yapaniya Sangh was related to Jain religion. This was a sub-sect of Jain religion. Yapaniya sect was existed in western Karnataka in the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD and survived till the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The only inscription that gives detail about Yapaniyas belongs to Mrigeshverman Kadamb. He constructed a Jain temple in Palasika city and devoted it to Yapaniyas. The last inscription which mentioned about Yapaniyas belonged to Tuluva dynasty during the year 1394 AD. However they also have some opinions of the Shwetambars Yapaniyas were worshipping the nude image of Teerthankars in their temples. They used to remain nude.

17. **Shwetambar Agam was finally edited at the Jain Council of**

- (a) Vaishali (b) Vallabhi  
 (c) Pawa (d) Pataliputra

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> paper 2008

**Ans. (b) :** Jain religion divided into two part in 300 BC during the first Jain council called after 200 years of the death of Swami Mahavira Jain. The council was presided by Sthulbhadra. Those who stayed in Magadh during the famine period in the leadership of Sthulbhadra were called Svetamber and the followers of Bhadrabahu who had gone to Karnataka were called Digamber. The followers of Bhadrabahu had not participated in the first council organized at Pataliputra. The Shwetamber Agams were composed in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Jain council called at Vallabhi in 512 AD. Here both the parts of Jainism got together under the leadership of Devardhi Kshama Shraman to collect Jain literatures.

18. **Who became the first follower of Swami Mahavir Jain?**

- (a) Jamali (b) Yashoda  
 (c) Anojya (d) Trishala

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008

**Ans. (a) :** Jamali, the son in law of Swami Mahavira Jain became his first follower. Jamali was the husband of his daughter Anojya or Anojja (Priyadarshana). It is to remember that the first friction in Jain Sangh was created by Jamali. He was the leader of the first schism of the Jaina Sangha.

**19. The first disciple of Lord Mahavir was:**

- (a) Jamali (b) Yoshud  
(c) Vipin (d) Prabhash

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2005**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanayion of the above question.

**20. Prabhasgiri is a pilgrimage site for whom:**

- (a) Buddhist (b) Jain  
(c) Shaiva (d) Vaishnava

**UPPCS (Pre) Spl G.S. 2008**

**Ans. (b):** Prabhasgiri is a Jain pilgrimage site located in Kaushambi district of Uttar Pradesh at the bank of river Yamuna. The place belonged to the 6<sup>th</sup> Jain Teerthankar Padma Prabhu.

**21. The doctrine of three jewels, proper knowledge, proper realization and proper character belongs to the religion, is:**

- (a) Buddhism (b) Christian  
(c) Jain (d) None of the above

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2004**

**Ans. (c) :** Doctrine of three jewels belongs to Jain religion. The Doctrine of three jewels propounded by Mahavira Jain are—

- 1. Right faith**— Belief in Jain Teerthankaras and their teachings.
- 2. Right knowledge**—Right knowledge frees a person from attachment.
- 3. Right conduct**—The right conduct is based on non violence, Truth, non-stealing, chastity and non possession of unnecessary things.

**22. Basic thought of Jainism is:**

- (a) Karma (b) Nishtha(devotion)  
(c) Non Violence (d) Dispassion

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993**

**Ans. (c) :** The most important and basic thought of Jainism is non violence. Jains emphasized maximum on non violence. Jains opposed and criticized the sacrifice of animal in Vedic Yajnas. Not only this, they were against all types of violence. So they were also against the cultivation of crops.

**23. Which of the following religion does not believe in universal devastation of the world?**

- (a) Buddhism (b) Jainism  
(c) Hindusim (d) Islam

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2014**

**Ans. (b) :** It is Jain religion that does not believe in dooms day (mass destruction of the world). Jainism does not believe in violence, while the concept of mass destruction of the world is based on violence so they denied this theory of mass destruction.

**24. Which religion got the patronage of Rashtrakuta rulers?**

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

**UP UDA/LDA (Pre) G.S. 2010**

**Ans. (b) :** Rashtrakuta rulers provided state patronage to Jainism. Dantidurga was the founder of Rashtrakuta dynasty. They declared Jainism as their state religion, but they did not rejected the Hinduism. Amoghvarsha I, Indra IV, Krishna II and Indra III were the Jain followers. The composer of Aadi Puran was Jinsen in the court of Amoghvarsha I.

**25. Which of the following kings was the patron of Jainism?**

- (a) Ashoka (b) Harsha  
(c) Pulkeshin II (d) Kharvel

**UPPCS {Kanungo} exam. 2014**

**Ans. (d) :** Kharvel was the follower of Jainism. He provided state patronage to Jainism. Harsha and Ashok were the followers of Buddhism. While Pulkeshin II was a Vaishnavite.

**26. Which of the following is not included in 'Ananta Chatustaya' of Janism?**

- (a) Infinite peace  
(b) Infinite knowledge  
(c) Infinite perception  
(d) Infinite power

**UPPCS Asst. Forest Conservator officer 2015**

**Ans. (a) :** According to Jain Texts 46 attributes must be present in a Tirthankara. These attributes comprise infinitudes or Ananta Chatustaya, 34 miraculous happenings (Atisya) and 8 splendours. Four infinitudes of Jainism are—

1. Infinite perception
2. Infinite power
3. Infinite knowledge
4. Infinite Bliss.

**27. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:**

**List-I (Tirthankara) List-II (Cognizance)**

- A. Adinatha 1. Bull**  
**B. Mallinatha 2. Horse**  
**C. Parshvanatha 3. Snake**  
**D. Sambhavnatha 4. Water Jar**

**Code :**

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

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2017**

**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2009**

**Ans. (a) :** The correct match is—

- | <b>List-I</b>        |   | <b>List-II</b>         |
|----------------------|---|------------------------|
| <b>(Teerthankar)</b> |   | <b>(Symbol)</b>        |
| Adinath              | — | Ox (Vrishabh)          |
| Mallinath            | — | Water Pot (Jal-Kalash) |
| Parshvanatha         | — | Snake (Sarp)           |
| Sambhavanatha        | — | Horse (Ashwa)          |

# BUDDHISM

**28. Buddha was born at :**

- (a) Vaishali (b) Lumbini  
(c) Kapilavastu (d) Pataliputra

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S.2002**

**Ans. (b) :** Gautam Buddha was born at Lumbini in a Shakya Family in 563 BC. He was the son of King Suddhodhana and Queen Mahamaya. His mother Mahamaya was princess of Koliya Kingdom.

**29. Gautam Buddha's mother belonged to which dynasty?**

- (a) Shakya dynasty (b) Maya dynasty  
(c) Likshavi dynasty (d) Koliya dynasty

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2008**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**30. Lumbini was the birth place of Gautama Buddha, is confirmed by an inscription of**

- (a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka  
(c) Harsha (d) Dharmapala

**UPPCS (mains) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2007**

**Ans. (a) :** The minor pillar edict of Emperor Ashoka in Rumindei (Lumbini) gives information about the birth place of Shakya Muni Gautama Buddha. In 20<sup>th</sup> year of his coronation, Ashoka visited Lumbini, located in Tarai region of Nepal. Ashoka declared the reduction in the rate of land revenue there and brought it down to 1/8 of the actual production. This edict is also known as economical edict as it talks about revenue system of Mauryan dynasty.

**31. The place where Buddha died is located presently in:**

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Himachal Pradesh  
(c) Bihar (d) Uttar Pradesh

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2015**

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2011**

**Ans. (d):** Gautama Buddha died in 483 BC at Kushinagar in the territory of Malla republic located in Uttar Pradesh. In Pawa he took food (Sukar maddav) at the home of Chunda (Lohar) Blacksmith which caused dysentery. He died in the Shal Van (Shal forest) near Hiranyawati river while in the way to Kushinara. He preached his last teaching to Subhadha. 'Anand' the disciple of Buddha was present there at the time of his Mahaparinirvan (death). He was cremated at Ram Sarovar ghat in Kushinagar. A stupa was constructed in 'Shal Van' (The death place).

**32. Who among the following was the last person initiated into his religion by Gautam Buddha?**

- (a) Anand (b) Sariputra  
(c) Moggalan (d) Subhadra

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2013**

**Ans. (d):** See the explanation of above question.

**33. Buddha attained Mahaparinirvan in the Republic of the:**

- (a) Mallas (b) Lichchavis  
(c) Shakyas (d) Palas

**UPPCS (Mains) G.S. 2005**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**34. Which of the events of Buddha's life is known as Mahabhinishkraman?**

- (a) His death  
(b) His birth  
(c) His departure from home  
(d) His attainment of enlightenment

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2014**

**Ans. (c) :** 'Mahabhinishkraman' is related to event of Buddha's (Siddhartha) departure from home. He saw four different scenes (incidence) – (1) An old man (2) A sick man (3) A dead body (4) A happy ascetic. After this he was worried about the worldly problem and left his home at 29 years of age in the search of truth and became an ascetic.

**35. Buddha had delivered maximum sermon at:**

- (a) Vaishali (b) Shravasti  
(c) Kaushambi (d) Rajgriha

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2011**

**Ans. (b) :** Buddha had stayed at Shravasti in 21 rainy seasons and delivered maximum sermons there.

**36. Who had delivered his first sermon in Sarnath?**

- (a) Mahavir (b) Shankaracharya  
(c) Mahatma Buddha (d) Guru Nanak

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993**

**Ans. (c) :** After the austerity for more than 6 year Siddhartha achieved enlightenment at Falgu (Niranjana) river bank under a Peepal tree (Later known as Bodhi Vriksha) in Bodha Gaya. After enlightenment he made Mallika and Tapassu (Banzare) his followers and moved for Rishipattan (Sarnath) where he preached to 5 Brahmin Saint for the first time. These Brahmin saints were with Buddha in Bodha Gaya earlier. This event is known as Dhammachakka Pavattana (Dharma Chakra Pravartan). This event in Indian art has been shown as 6 deer along with Chakra. Buddha's preachings are related to sanctity of demeanour in the life.

**37. The first sermon delivered by Buddha in Sarnath is known by which of the following term?**

- (a) Mahabhiniskraman  
(b) Dhamma chakra pravartan  
(c) Dharma Gyan Darshan  
(d) Dhamma Chakra Sutta

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1992**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of above question.

**38. To which Buddha's sermons are related?**

- (a) Arguments related to Soul  
(b) Celibacy  
(c) Religious rituals  
(d) Purity and sanctity of demeanour

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1991**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**39. In Indian art which event of Buddha's life is depicted by 'The Deer including the Chakra'?**

- (a) Mahabhinishkraman (b) Sambodhi  
(c) First preach (d) Nirwana

**UPPCS(Mains) G.S.2002**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.



40. In Bodhgaya, Mahatma Buddha made two Banjaras his preceptor by teaching him. Which of the following were two Banjaras?  
 (a) Mallik and Tapassu (b) Mallik and Devdas  
 (c) Tapassu and Shulak (d) Shulak and Devdas  
**UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

41. Dharm Chakra was enacted-  
 (a) In Sanchi (b) In Shravasti  
 (c) In Sarnath (d) In Vaishali  
**UP Lower (Pre) 2015**  
**UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

42. Where Gautam Buddha's first sermon delivered?  
 (a) Sarnath (b) Lumbini  
 (c) Bodhgaya (d) Vaishali  
**UPPCS (Mains) GS I<sup>st</sup> 2004**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

43. The entry of women as a Bhikshuni into Buddhist Sangh was allowed by Gautam Buddha at-  
 (a) Shravasti (b) Vaishali  
 (c) Rajgrih (d) Kushinagar  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 2010**

**Ans. (b):** Primarily the entry of women in Buddhist Sangha was prohibited. Buddha denied even his step mother Prajapati Gautami in Kapilvastu. When Buddha was in Vaishali, his step mother Prajapati Gautami along with several other women came to Vaishali and requested for the entry in Buddhist Sangha. He denied again but on request of his closed disciple Ananda, he permitted the entry of women with certain restrictions and said that now the Buddhist Sangha will get corrupt and cannot survive for more than 500 years. He established women monks sangha in Vaishali at first.

44. Who among the following wanted to head the Sangha during the lifetime of Buddha?  
 (a) Devadatta (b) Mahakassap  
 (c) Upali (d) Anand  
**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999**

**Ans. (a) :** 'Devedatta' the cousin of Buddha wanted to be the head of Sangha in the life time of Gautam Buddha. He was a jealous person and critic of Buddha.

45. Reasons for the expansion of Buddhism included :  
 1. Simplicity of religion  
 2. Special appeal for Dalits  
 3. Missionary spirit of religion  
 4. Use of local language  
 5. Soundness of Vedic spirit by philosophers  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below :  
 (a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 2, 3 & 4  
 (c) 1, 2, 3 & 4 (d) 2, 3, 4 & 5  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 2009**

**Ans. (c) :** Buddhism became popular in many parts of the world basically in South East Asian Nations and China and Sri-Lanka. The reason behind the popularity of Buddhism were the simplicity, special treatment with depressed class, Missionary spirit of Dhamma, use of mass language for propagation etc.

46. According to Buddhist philosophy, consider the following-  
**Statement (A): Soul does not reborn.**  
**Reason: (R) Soul does not exist.**  
 Select your answer from the following code:  
**Code :**

- (a) A and R both are correct and R is the correct explanation of A  
 (b) A and R both are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A  
 (c) A is correct but R is wrong  
 (d) A is wrong but R is correct  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 2006**

**Ans. (d) :** The basic principles and beliefs that can be derived from Buddhism are as follows-

- (i) Believed in incarnation (it is the character who incarnates not the soul).  
 (ii) Denied the immortality of the soul.  
 (iii) Denied the supremacy of Brahmins.  
 (iv) Believed in the theory of 'Karma'.  
 (v) Denied the cognizance and super-naturality of Vedas.  
 (vi) Denied the Presence of god.  
 (vii) Denied the presence of eternal or permanent soul.

47. Which of the following is true about Gautama Buddha?

1. He believed in karma.  
 2. Believed the soul to change into the body  
 3. Believed in attaining Nirvana  
 4. Believed in entity of God  
 Choose the correct answer from the following codes  
 (a) Only 1, 2, 3 are correct (b) 1, 2 are correct  
 (c) Only 1 is correct (d) All four are correct  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 1992**

**Ans. (a):** See the explanation of above question.

48. Lord Buddha had propounded the theory of 'Four Arya Satya'. Arrange these in sequence using the codes given below:  
**A. There is dukha (grief)**  
**B. Dukh Nirodh (prevention of grief)**  
**C. There is path for prevention of grief**  
**D. There are causes behind dukha**  
**Code:**

- (a) ADBC (b) ADCB  
 (c) ACBD (d) ABCD  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 2006**

**Ans. (a) :** Four noble truth of Buddhas can be arranged like this-

- a. The world is full of misery (grief/Dukha)  
 d. The cause of misery is desires/zeal.  
 b. Zeal/Desire can be surmounted (Dukh Nirodh).  
 c. To conquer zeal, one should follow Astangic Marga (eight fold path).

49. 'The world is unstable and transient' is related to which of the following

- (a) Buddha (b) Jain  
 (c) Gita (d) Vedant  
**UPPCS (Pre) GS 1992**

**Ans. (a) :** According to Buddha's philosophy 'The world is unstable and transient'.

**50. What is tripitaka?**

- (a) Three monkeys of Gandhi ji
- (b) Brahma, Vishnu, Mahesh
- (c) Three jewels of Mahavir
- (d) Collection of sermons of Buddha

**UP Lower (Pre) 2003-04**

**Ans. (d) :** Tripitaka or Tripitaka meaning 'Triple Basket' is the traditional term for ancient collection of Buddhist scriptures. The three 'Pitakas' of Buddhist scriptures are as follows—

**Sutta Pitaka**—Ananda; the disciple of Buddha elaborated the original teaching of Buddha which is compiled in a book known as **Sutta Pitaka**.

**Vinay Pitaka**— "Upali" elaborated the rules to be followed by monks inside the sangha.

**Abhidhamma Pitaka**— It was philosophical interpretation of Buddha's teaching.

**51. In which of the following Buddhist texts the rule of Sangha are found?**

- (a) Diggha nikaya
- (b) Vinaya pitaka
- (c) Abhidhamma pitak
- (d) Vibhasha shastra

**UPPCS (Pre) GS 1996**

**Ans. (b):** See the explanation of above question.

**52. Milinda Panho is a -**

- (a) A sanskrit drama
- (b) Jain account
- (c) Pali text
- (d) Persian epic

**UPPCS (Pre) GS 1996**

**Ans.(c):** 'Milinda Panho' is a Buddhist epic in Pali language. It contains the conversation between Greek (Yavan) ruler Menander and a Buddhist monk Nagsena. It is composed in the question-answer format. Nagsena had successfully reconciled the queries of Menander which were related to Buddhist philosophy. Milindpanho also gives an account of Menander's regime and the Indian society during the period. Minander had accepted Buddhism later. The 16 coins of Minander has been found from Bairath (Viratpur) Rajasthan.

**53. Milinda Panho is in dialogue form between king Milind and a Buddhist monk. The monk was:**

- (a) Nagarjuna
- (b) Nagbhatta
- (c) Nagasena
- (d) Kumarilbhatta

**UP Lower (Pre) 2002**

**Ans. (c):** See the explanation of above question.

**54. The first Buddhist council was organized:**

- (a) During the reign of Anirudh
- (b) During the reign of Ajatshatru
- (c) During the reign of Bimbisar
- (d) During the reign of Udaybhadra

**UPPCS (Main) GS 1<sup>st</sup> 2010**

**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2009, 2001, 1998, 1997**

**Ans. (b) :** After the death of Mahatma Buddha (the event of Buddha's death is known as Mahaparinirvana) the four Buddhist councils were organized at different time and place under the patronage of different rulers and was considered by different Buddhist scholars to compose the preaching and teachings of Buddha in the form of epics. These councils are as follows :

**(i) The First-Buddhist Council** was organized just after the death of Buddha in 483 B.C. at Rajgriha (Saptarni Cave) during Haryanka ruler Ajatshatru. The council was presided by Mahakasyapa. Sutta Pitaka and Vinay Pitaka were composed during this council.

**(ii) The Second Buddhist Council** was organized at Vaishali in 383 B.C. during the regime of Kalashok of Shishunag dynasty. This council was presided by 'Sabbakami'. The prime objective of the council was to remove the conflict created on the matter of discipline. Here Buddhist sect was divided in two part as (1) Sthavir and (2) Mahasanghika.

**(iii) The Third Buddhist Council** was organized in Pataliputra in 250 B.C. during Ashoka's regime. The council was chaired by Moggaliputta Tissa. The main objective was to make rules and regulation for the stability of Buddhist religion. Third Pitaka named Abhidhamma Pitaka was composed during this council.

**(iv) The Fourth Buddhist Council** was organized in Kundalvana (Kashmir) in 72 A.D. during the regime of Kushan ruler Kanishka. The council was presided by Vasumitra while Ashwaghosh was the deputy chairman. The main objective of this council was to settle differences among monks on ideological issues. Buddhist sangha was again splitted. As a result Buddhism was divided in two part (1) Hinyana (2) Mahayana.

**55. Saptarni cave is situated-**

- (a) In Sanchi
- (b) In Nalanda
- (c) In Rajgriha
- (d) In Pawapuri

**UP RO/ARO (Pre) 2014**

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**56. Fourth Buddhist council was concluded in patron of:**

- (a) Kanishka
- (b) Vasumitra
- (c) Nagarjuna
- (d) Ashwaghosha

**UP RO/ARO (M) 2013**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**57. Where did the first Buddhist meet take place?**

- (a) Rajgrih
- (b) Kashmir
- (c) Vaishali
- (d) Pataliputra

**UP UDA/LDA (Mains) 2010**

**UPPCS (Pre) GS 2000**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**58. Who had chaired the third Buddhist meet?**

- (a) Ashwaghosh
- (b) Mahakassap
- (c) Moggaliputta tissa
- (d) Vasumitra

**UP Lower (Pre) 2002**

**Ans- (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**59. Where was the Second Buddhist Council held?**

- (a) Rajgrihi
- (b) Vaishali
- (c) Patliputra
- (d) Kashi(Varanasi)

**UP RO/ARO (M)2014**

**Ans-(b)** See the explanation of the above question

**60. According to the Mahavansha who went to the Himalayan region after the third Buddhist meet?**

- (a) Majjhima
- (b) Rakshit
- (c) Dharmrakshit
- (d) Mahadev

**UPPCS(Pre)GS 2006**

**Ans : (a)** According to Sinhali epics Deepvansha and Mahavansha after the third Buddhist council during Ashoka's regime various Buddhist monk were sent to different regions for the propagation of Buddhism. The list provided in Mahavansha is as follows—

| Religious propagators       | Country                                  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| (1) Majjhantika             | – Kashmir & Gandhar                      |
| (2) Maharakshit             | – Greek region                           |
| (3) Majjhima                | – Himalayan region                       |
| (4) Dharmarakshit           | – Aparantaka                             |
| (5) Mahadharmarakshit       | – Maharashtra                            |
| (6) Mahadeva                | – Mahisha mandal<br>(Mysore or Mandhata) |
| (7) Rakshit                 | – Banwasi<br>(Northern Kannad)           |
| (8) Son and Uttar           | – Suwarn bhumi                           |
| (9) Mahendra and Sanghmitra | – Sri Lanka                              |

**61. Which of the following sources mentions the third Buddhist meet in the reign of Ashoka?**

1. Ashoka's inscriptions    2. Deepvansha  
3. Mahavansha                4. Divyavadana

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

UPPCS (Pre) GS 1999

**Ans : (b)** See the explanation of above question.

**62. Who is considered the future Buddha in Mahayana Buddhism?**

- (a) Krakuchanda                (b) Amitabh  
(c) Maitreya                      (d) Kanak muni

UPPCS (Pre) GS 2009

**Ans : (c)** In Mahayana sect of Buddhism Maitreya is assumed as 'Bhavi Buddha' (Future Buddha). Here Maitreya is recognized as a Bodhisattva who will be devoted to the welfare of human beings and committed to make people free from the grief and sorrow. He will be the person of specific spiritual power and elegiac. Only the Mahayanians can reach at this level and get Bodhisattva.

**63. In the context of Indian history which of the following is the future Buddha who will descend to protect the world?**

- (a) Avalokiteshwar                (b) Lokeshwar  
(c) Maitreya                      (d) Padmpani

UPSC IAS(Pre) 2018

**Ans : (c)** See the explanation of above question.

**64. Book Visuddhimagga is related to which sect?**

- (a) Hinyana                        (b) Mahayan  
(c) Vajrayana                      (d) Digambara

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006

**Ans : (a)** Visuddhimagga is a Buddhist epic written by Buddhaghosha. The epic was related to Sthavirwad or Theravada (Hinyana) sect. Buddhaghosha had composed this great epic in Sri Lanka in Pali language. This epic was based on Sinhali epics on Buddhism. The book contains the informations from Tripitaka too. It gives the complete account of meditation and other religious beliefs of Buddhist community composed in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. This epic is recognized as encyclopedia of Buddhism.

**65. The name of the Buddhist philosopher who first proposed the principle of Shunyavad is?**

- (a) Nagarjuna                      (b) Nagsen  
(c) Anand                         (d) Ashwaghosha

UPPCS (Pre) GS 1998

**Ans : (a)** 'Nagarjuna' a Buddhist scholar has propounded the doctrine of Shunyavad (Nihilism) or Madhyamika. He has composed an epic known as 'Madhyamik Karika' which provides the information related to Nihilism, its beliefs, and theory. The doctrine is also known as 'relativism' (Sapekshawad). Doctrine believes that every article in the world have a specific cause behind its origin. Nagarjuna was contemporary to Satvahana king Yagya Sri Shatkarni .

Among other scholars Ashwaghosha was great poet, dramatist, musician, scholar and philosopher. He had composed a book 'Buddhacharit' on the life of lord Buddha. Vasumitra was the maestro of Vaibhashik sect. This sect believes that everything in the world is made of atoms which changes its place regularly. Moggaliputtatissa was a Buddhist scholar who had presided the third Buddhist meet organized during Ashoka's regime in 250 B.C. at Pataliputra. He had composed a book named as 'Kathavastu' which is the part of Abhidhammapitak composed during third council.

**66. Who among the following scholars established the Vajrayana sect of Buddhism in Tibet?**

- (a) Shantrakshit                      (b) Padmsambhava  
(c) Dharmraksh                      (d) Kumarjeev

UPPCS (Pre) 2006

**Ans : (b)** 'Vajrayana' is a Buddhist sub sect that came into existance during the 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Though the effect of occultist (Tantrik) activities can be seen from 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. but who broadly accepted it were known as 'Mahasiddha'. Vajrayanians termed Vajra as a supernatural abstract. Tantrayanians emphashised on use of Maithun (sex), Mans(meat), Madira (Liquor), Mudra (Money), Fish, the five substance (Panch makar) for the attainment of 'Vajra' or Moksha. These Rituals of Vajrayanians were similar to Shakta sect. They were of the view that Buddha should be worshiped through Roop, Sparsha and Gandha and termed it as the best way for 'Ragcharya'. Vajrayan sect later, spread in Tibet, China, and east asian countries. It was PadmaSambhav who propagated Buddhism in Tibet.

**67. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer from the codes given below- Assertion (A): Kushinagar was the capital of Malla Republic**

**Reasoning (R): Mahaparinirvana of Mahatma Buddha took place in Kushinagar**

- (a) A and R both are correct and R is a correct explanation of A  
(b) A and R both are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A  
(c) A is correct but R is wrong  
(d) A is wrong but R is correct

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. GS 2004

UPPCS (Pre) Spl. GS 2004

**Ans : (b)** Both (A) and (R) are correct but R is not the correct explanation of 'A'.

Mahatma Buddha died in 483 B.C. at Kushinagar at 80 years of age. Kushinagar (Pawapuri) was the capital of Malla republic.

68. Match the list I with list II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List-I (Sign)   |  |  |  | List-II (Means)  |  |  |  |
|-----------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|--|--|
| A. Birth        |  |  |  | 1. Bodhi tree    |  |  |  |
| B. First sermon |  |  |  | 2. Dharma Chakra |  |  |  |
| C. Mahabodhi    |  |  |  | 3. Horse         |  |  |  |
| D. Abdication   |  |  |  | 4. Kamal (Lotus) |  |  |  |

Codes:

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

UPPCS (Main) G. S. I<sup>st</sup> 2005

Ans : (d) The correct match is—

| List-I (Symbol)    | – | List-II (Related incident) |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Birth              | – | Lotus and Ox               |
| First sermon       | – | Dharma chakra              |
| Abdication         | – | Horse                      |
| ( Leaving of home) |   |                            |
| Mahabodhi          | – | Bodhi tree (Peepal)        |
| (enlightenment)    |   |                            |
| Mahaparinirvan     | – | Footprint and stupa.       |

69. Jainism and Buddhism both Sect believed that:

- Theory of karma and reincarnation are true
- Salvations is possible only after the death
- Men and women both can get salvation
- Middle path is the best for life

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996

Ans. (a): Both Jain and Buddhism were Nastik sects and were initiated against the supremacy of Brahminism and their sacrificial acts. The similarities and difference in their belief are as under—

**Similarities:**

- Both challenged the supremacy of Brahmins and the sacrificial acts and rituals followed by them.
- Both rejected the supernaturalism of Vedas.
- Both emphasized on non-violence and etiquette.
- Both believed in 'theory of Karma' and incarnation theory.
- Both believed in 'Moksha'.

**Differences:**

- Gautam Buddha emphasized on Madhya Marg (The middle path) for the Moksha while Mahavira emphasized on penance.
- Buddhism denied the presence of soul. It believed that every article in the world are transitory (momentary) while in Jainism it is believed that the souls are infinite and lives in all particles of the worldly articles.
- Buddhists believed that 'Nirvana' can be achieved in the life time of a person while in Jainism it is believed that Nirvana (Moksha) can be attained only after the death.
- Buddha favored the simple clothing for the monks while Mahavira told his followers to remain Naked.
- Buddha was the big critic of class/ caste system while Mahavira did not reject the caste/ class system emphatically.

70. Buddha statue at Sarnath in 'Bhumi sparsh mudra' is related to:

- Kushana period
- Gupta period
- Vardhana period
- Rajputa period

UP UDA/LDA Spl. (Pre) 2010

Ans. (b) : The image of Buddha in 'Bhumisparsh' form is symbolic to the incidence of Maravijaya. It shows the call of Buddha to the earth as a witness of his holiness and sanctity. It is related to Gupta Period which dates back to 5<sup>th</sup> century CE.

71. Who among the following initiated the Idol worship in the country?

- Jains
- Buddhist
- Ajivakas
- Vedic religion

UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008

Ans. (b) : The earliest evidence of the idol of Lord Buddha has been found from Mathura. The idol in Mathura art were made of red sand stone. The credit to initiate idol worship in India goes to Mahayana sect of Buddhism which existed as a separate sect during Kanishka regime in 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. the idol of Buddha in standing posture was made primarily during Kushan period while the 'Bhusparsha' posture was the creation of Gupta period.

72. During which of the following period Buddha statue in standing posture were made?

- Gupta period
- Kushan period
- Maurya period
- Post Gupta period

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1992

Ans. (b) : See the explanation of above question.

73. Consider the following statements and find the difference between Chaitya and Viharas:

- Vihara is the place of worship while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks.
- Chaitya is the place of worship while Vihara is the place of dwelling
- No specific difference in these two
- Vihara and Chaitya both can be used for dwelling purpose

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2003

Ans. (b) : Chaitya and Vihars have the basic importance in Buddhist sect. The place where Buddhist monks reside is known as Buddhist Vihar while the Chaitya is recognized as worshipping place of Buddhist. During ancient period the rulers of various dynasties had constructed Chaitya and Vihars for Buddhist monk. Kanheri, Karle, Nagarjunakonda, Bhaja are the examples of such Chaityas and Vihars.

74. Who was the founder of Vikramashila Vihara?

- Gopal
- DevPal
- Dharmapal
- Mahipal

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2016

Ans. (c) : The founder of Vikramshila Vihara was Pal ruler Dharmapal. He constructed Vikramshila and Somapuri Vihara (Paharpur) according to Taranath, he had established more than 50 religious schools in the 8th-9th century.

75. The stupas site not connected with any incident of Buddha's life is:

- Sarnath
- Sanchi
- Bodhgaya
- Kushinagar

UPPCS (Pre) Spl. G.S. 2008

UPPCS (Main) I<sup>st</sup> G.S. 2011

Ans. (b) : Sanchi stupa is situated in Sanchi hills in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh. Sanchi stupa were constructed by Mauryan ruler Ashoka in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C. Stupa site of sanchi is not connected with any incident of Buddha's life, while other three site were the places where he gets the enlightenment, given first sermon and died.

76. From excavation of which Stupa, the remains of Sariputra is found?

- (a) Rajgriha (b) Kushinagar  
(c) Sanchi (d) Sarnath

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006

**Ans.(c):** The Buddhist stupas are hemispherical structure or commemorative monument in which some sacred or holy relics related with Buddha or other Buddhist monks are kept. In Sanchi stupa the relics related to Sariputra and Maudgalyayan (both disciples of Buddha) are kept.

77. Which of the following sacred place is located on the bank of river Niranjana/Phalgu?

- (a) Bodha Gaya (b) Kushinagar  
(c) Lumbini (d) Rishipattana

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2012

**Ans. (a) :** Bodha Gaya was the place situated at the bank of Niranjana river in Bihar. It was the place where Buddha achieved enlightenment under the Peepal tree (Bodhivriksha).

78. Who among the following is known as the 'Light of Asia'?

- (a) Gautam Buddha (b) Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Mahavir Swami (d) Swami Vivekanad

UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2010

**Ans. (a) :** The founder of Buddhism was Gautam Buddha who is also known as 'light of Asia'. The western writer Edwin Arnold has honoured Buddha as the Light of Asia.

79. Jeevaka, a famous physician during Gautam Buddha period was associated with whose court?

- (a) Bimbisar (b) Chanda Pradyota  
(c) Prasenajita (d) Udayan

UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

**Ans. (a) :** Jeevaka was a great physician (Ayurvedacharya) in the court of Bimbisara during Buddha period. When the ruler of Avanti Chand Pradyota was suffering with Jaundice, Bimbisar had sent Jeevak for the treatment. Jeevak was the son of a courtesan (Prostitute) name 'Salavati'.

80. During which reign Buddha visited Kaushambi?

- (a) Shatanika (b) Udayin  
(c) Bodhi (d) Nikakshu

UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2010

**Ans.(b):** According to the Paramatthaiivotika. Kausambi derives its name from the sage Kosamba. However, Buddhaghosa records that Kaushambi was so named because, in course of founding the city, a large number of Kusamba trees were unrooted. A modest city with a rich past with much significance to Buddhist history. It is said that Lord Buddha frequently visited Kaushambi after attaining enlightenment to deliver sermons. During that time, Kaushambi was the capital city of King Udavin of Vatsa Janpad. It was known as one of the most affluent

cities of that time. It was visited by Chinese travelers like Fa-Hein and Hiuen Tsang (Yuan-Chwang).

81. Upadhyaya Atisha who played a significant role in propagation of Buddhism in Tibet belonged to which monastery?

- (a) Nalanda (b) Vikramashila  
(c) Somapur (d) Vallabhi

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006

**Ans. (b) :** It was Acharya Atisha of Vikramshila University who led the delegation which went to Tibet to propagate Buddhism during the 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D.

82. Who among the following was the last person converted by Buddha?

- (a) Anand (b) Vasumitra  
(c) Goshal (d) Subhadda

UP RO/ARO (Pre) Exam, 2016

**Ans. (d) :** The last person whom Buddha has preached to join Buddhism was Subhadda. He preached him in Kushinagar before his death.

83. The time of the Mahaparinirvana of Buddha was about-

- (a) 370 BC (b) 400 BC  
(c) 483 BC (d) 563 BC

UPPCS Ass. Forest Conservator Exam, 2013

**Ans. (c) :** The time of the Mahaparinirvan of Buddha was about 483 BC.

84. What does Tri-Ratna indicate in Buddhism?

- (a) Satya, Ahimsa, Daya  
(b) Prema, Karuna, Kshama  
(c) Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha  
(d) Vinay Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka, Abhidhamma Pitaka

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. Spl. 2004

UPPCS RO/ARO (Pre) 2017

**Ans. (c) :** Triratnas (Buddha – Dhamma and Sangha) have the basic importance in Buddhism. 'Buddha' was the promoter of Buddhism. Dhamma includes his teaching and Sangha is the Buddhist community which include Buddhist monks and scholars.

85. Bamiyan in Afghanistan was famous for:

- (a) Hindu temples  
(b) The work of elephant tusk  
(c) Melting of gold coins  
(d) Buddha statue

UPPCS (Mains) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008

**Ans. (d) :** Bamiyan (Afghanistan) is known for the great idol of Lord Buddha made in Gandhar art this was the highest idol of Buddha in the world. Taliban extremist had destroyed it as it was the symbol of idol worship according to them.

## SHAIIVISM & BHAGAVATISM AND OTHER PHILOSOPHY

86. In Ardhanarishwar Idols Shiva And Parvati is the symbol of :

- (a) Pair of men and women  
(b) Pair of God and Goddess  
(c) Sum of God and his Shakti  
(d) None of the above

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997

**Ans. (c) :** Ardhanarishwar figurine (idol) of Shiva and Parvati was the symbol of deity and his Shakti.

87. Which of the followings is not included in prasthantrayi?

- (a) Bhagawat (b) Bhagawad Gita  
(c) Brahmasutra (d) Upanishad

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997

**Ans. (a) :** The three literature which are included in Prasthantrayi of Vedanta philosophy are Upanishad, Brahmasutra and Bhagavad Gita. Upanishad (Shruti Prasthan), Bhagvadgeeta (Smriti Prasthan), and Brahma sutra (Nyay prasthan) in the study of Prasthantrayi is compulsory for full knowledge of Vedanta. Shankaracharya Ramanuja, Madhva, Nimbark, and Ballabhacharya were the commentators on Prasthantrayi.

**88. Which of the following deities is shown with plough in the arts?**

- (a) Krishna (b) Balaram  
(c) Kartikeya (d) Maitreya

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2007**

**Ans. (b) :** 'Balaram', the elder brother of Lord Krishna, is shown with plough in the arts. Plough was the weapon of Balaram.

**89. In which chapter (Kand) of Ramayana there is mention about first meeting of Lord Ram and Hanuman?**

- (a) Kishkindha kand (b) Sundar kand  
(c) Bal kand (d) None of the above

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2004**

**Ans. (a) :** 'Ramayana' also known as 'Chaturvinshati Sahastri Samhita' was composed by the Maharshi Valmiki in about 6<sup>th</sup> century B.C. There are seven chapters (Kand) in this epic. In the 4<sup>th</sup> chapter of Ramayan (named as Kishkindha Kand) there is mention about the first meeting of Ram and Hanuman.

**90. Where is the ancient most mention about Devaki's son Krishna is found?**

- (a) Rig-Veda  
(b) Atharva-Veda  
(c) Shatpath Brahmin  
(d) Chhandogya Upanishad

**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2008**

**Ans. (d) :** The ancient most mention about Krishna is found in Chandogya Upanishad. He is said to be the promoter of Bhagawat religion and also known as Vasudeva (being the son of Vasudeva). In Chhandogya upanishad he has been mentioned as the son of Devaki and the disciple of Ghor Angiras. He was equated with God Vishnu during Mahabharat period. Later after some time it was known as Vaishnavism and became popular in the Indian society during Gupta period. Gupta rulers declared it as state religion. Krishna belonged to Vrishni dynasty. It was Abhiras who initiated the worship of Krishna as a god and called Bhagawat.

**91. Who started the worship of Vasudeva Krishna at first?**

- (a) Bhagawatas (b) Vedic Aryans  
(c) Tamilas (d) Abhiras

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**92. The Types of homage (Constancy) in Bhakti sect is:**

- (a) 7 (b) 8  
(c) 9 (d) 10

**UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (c) :** There are 9 types of constancy (Homage) as described in Nardiya Bhakti Sutra. It is called 'Navadhahbakti'/Navaratnamalika.

**93. You have authority over Karma and not on result. It is said in which of the following scriptures?**

- (a) Ashtadhyayi (b) Mahabhashya  
(c) Gita (d) Mahabharat

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1992**

**Ans.(c):** 'Karmanyevadhikaraste Ma Faleshu Kadachan' the verse of Geeta (the part of Bhishma Parv of Mahabharat) says that it is the 'Karma' (The deed) which is in the hand of human being so do your job but do not think about the result as it is in control of supreme power 'The God'. Gita further emphasize on enlightenment 'Karma' and Bhakti (constancy) for the attainment of 'Moksha' (to get rid of birth-death cycle).

**94. Which of the followings give importance to enlightenment, constancy and karma (deeds) as means for the salvation?**

- (a) Advaita Vedanata  
(b) Vishistadvaita Vedanta  
(c) Bhagawad Gita  
(d) Mimansa

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper, 2005**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**95. Which incarnation of Vishnu is depicted as restoring the earth from sea?**

- (a) Tortoise (b) Fish  
(c) Boar (d) Nrisingha

**UP UDA/LDA Spl. (Pre) 2010**

**Ans. (c) :** Boar incarnation of lord Vishnu has been shown as saving the earth from the sea in sculpture art. A small figurine of an women has been shown as hanging in the teeth of boar as taking earth out from the sea. The best figurine of boar incarnation of lord Vishnu has been found in Udaygiri cave temple located in Madhya Pradesh.

**96. The ancient most archival evidence of Bhagawat Sect is found from?**

- (a) Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta  
(b) Besnagar inscription of Heliodorous  
(c) Bhitari pillar inscription of Skandagupta  
(d) Meharauli pillar inscription

**UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** During Guptas regime the popularity of Bhagawat sect reached its climax. Gupta rulers declared Bhagawat (Vaisnav) sect as their state religion. They constructed various temples in Deogarh (Jhansi), Bhitargaon (Kanpur), Tigawa (Jabalpur). In fact the art of temple was found before the Gupta period. Gupta's period is said to be the golden period of ancient India because there was a sign of growth in all the field during this period. The International relation of Gupta rulers with south east Asian region gave way for expansion of Vaishnav religion in these countries. 'Heliodoras' an ambassador of Greek ruler Antialcidas accepted the Bhagawat religion and established a pillar (Garun stambha) on the bank of river Betwa (Vetravati) and declared himself as 'Param Bhagawat'. The name of 'Vasudev' is mentioned on the pillar. The Besnagar (Vidisha) pillar edict is the first archeological evidence of Bhagawat sect. The pillar was devoted to god Vishnu.

97. On the coins of which of the following rulers the image of Sankarshana and Vasudeva is depicted?

- (a) Huvishka (b) Kanishka  
(c) Samudragupta (d) Agathocles

UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2017

**Ans. (d) :** On the coins of Indo-greek ruler 'Agathocles Dikaios' the image of Sankarshana and Vasudeva is inscribed along with their weapons plough & pestle (Musal) and chakra respectively. The figurines of Visakha, Vasudeva, Shiva, Buddha and Uma are found on the coins of Huvishka. Chandragupta II Vikramaditya had circulated the coins named as Dhanurdhari type, Chakradhari type, Paryank type, Simha Nihanta (Lion killer) type, Ashwarudha type etc.

98. Who were the Nayanars?

- (a) Followers of Vaishnavism  
(b) Followers of Shaivism  
(c) Shakta  
(d) Devotees of Sun

UP RO/ARO (Pre) 2014  
UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

**Ans. (b) :** Nayanar saints were the devotees of lord Shiva belonged to south India. It was the group of 63 saints and they influenced the Bhakti Movements.

99. Match the list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

| List-I (Acharya) | List-II (Doctrine) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| A. Lakulisha     | 1. Ajivaka         |
| B. Nagarjuna     | 2. Nihilism        |
| C. Bhadrabahu    | 3. Pashupata       |
| D. Goshal        | 4. Jain            |

Codes :

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

UPPSC RO/ARO (Pre) 2017

**Ans. (b) :** The correct match is—

| List-I (Acharya) | List-II (Doctrine)     |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Lakulisha        | — Pashupata            |
| Nagarjuna        | — Shunyavad (Nihilism) |
| Bhadrabahu       | — Jain                 |
| Goshal           | — Ajivaka              |

100. Quality of one of the following is different from others :

- (a) Sankhya (b) Mimansa  
(c) Vaisheshika (d) Charvak

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1991, 1994

**Ans. (a) :** Sankhya is the earliest most branch of Indian philosophy. Kapil was the propounder of this thought. It believes that the Nature is the creator of the world not the god. After the 4<sup>th</sup> century BC the belief was changed and Nature (prakriti) and Purush both were assumed to be the creator of the worldly things. Earlier the Philosophy was materialistic but later it turned towards spiritualistic. This philosophy believes that enlightenment is the only way to get salvation. They also believed that Vedas were universal truth. The propounders of other thoughts are as follows—

| Propounder | Philosophy |
|------------|------------|
| Kapil      | Sankhya    |
| Patanjali  | Yoga       |

|                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Gautama Muni             | Nyaya         |
| Kanada                   | Vaisheshika   |
| Jaimini                  | Purva Mimansa |
| 6 Different Philosophers | Vedanta       |
| Brihaspati               | Charvaka      |

101. Sankhya philosophy was propounded by :

- (a) Gautam (b) Jaimini  
(c) Kapil (d) Patanjali

UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2010  
UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1998

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

102. Theory of Karma is associated with :

- (a) Nyaya (b) Mimansa  
(c) Vedanta (d) Vaisheshika

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997

**Ans. (b) :** Karma has got the central place in Mimansa philosophy. It believes that salvation can be achieved only through the Karma. It emphasized on importance of karma. To 'get rid of' soul from worldly affairs is emancipation. Propounder of Mimansa theory was Jaimini. He believed in virtuality of Vedas.

103. Propounder of Yoga philosophy is :

- (a) Patanjali (b) Gautam  
(c) Jamini (d) Shukracharya

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2002, 2009  
UP Lower (Pre) Spl, 2002

**Ans. (a) :** The concept of 'Ashtang Yoga' was given by Patanjali which includes- Yam, Niyam, Asan, Pranayam, Pratyahar, Dharna, Dhyan and Samadhi. It is clear that Anusmriti is not the part of Ashtang Yoga. These all steps are interrelated not the separate one. These are practiced at one time.

104. Nyaya philosophy was propagated by :

- (a) Charvaka (b) Gautama  
(c) Kapil (d) Jaimini

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2005  
UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup>, 2005

**Ans. (b) :** The Propounder of Nyaya philosophy was Gautama. The real substance of the word 'Nyaya' is the decision or logic which means that, this thought is intellectual, analytical and logical.

105. Which one of the following is the distinctive features between a Nastika and Astika system in India?

- (a) Belief in the existence of God  
(b) Belief in the doctrine of re-birth  
(c) Belief in the authenticity of the Vedas  
(d) Belief in the existence of heaven and hell

UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup>, 2005

**Ans. (c) :** There are two types of thought in India—(1) Theist (2) Atheist. Theists are those who believe in existence of god while Atheists are against this view. The two thoughts can be differentiated on the basis of their belief in god and Vedas. The word 'Atheist' in Vedas has been used for those who do not believe in authenticity of Vedas. Charvaka, Jain and Buddhist are atheist in Indian philosophy while Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Sankhya, Yoga, Mimansa and Vedanta are theist philosophy. The Nyaya school holds that there are four valid means of knowledge - Pratyakasha-(perception), Anumana-(inference), Upamana (analogy) and Shabda-(hearing).

1. Which of the following Rock Edict of Ashoka speaks of religious synthesis?

- (a) Rock Edict – XI (b) Rock Edict – XII  
(c) Rock Edict – XIII (d) Rock Edict – II

UPPCS Pre 2022

**Ans. (b):** Rock Edict – XII of Ashoka speaks of religious synthesis. It asked people to Respect other sects and not take pride in their own.

2. With reference to Chandragupta-II which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The strongest evidence in the context of Shaka Victory is the silver coins of this King.  
2. The weight of these coins used to be about 33 grains.

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

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

UPPCS Pre 2022

**Ans. (b):** Silver coins of Chandragupta II were intended to replace the silver coinage of the Western Kshatrapas (Shaka) after Chandragupta II defeated them and were modelled on the Kshatrapa coinage. These silver coins were called Rupaka and weighed 32-36 grains.

3. Consider the following pairs:

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

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

UPSC IAS 2022

**Ans. (b) :**

| Site of Ashoka's major rock edicts | Location in the State of |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dhauli                          | — Odisha                 |
| 2. Erragudi                        | — Andhra Pradesh         |
| 3. Jaugada                         | — Odisha                 |
| 4. Kalsi                           | — Uttarakhand            |

4. Consider the following pairs:

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

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

UPSC 2022 (Pre)

**Ans. (b) :**

| Site of Ashoka's major rock edicts | Location in the State of |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Dhauli                          | — Odisha                 |
| 2. Erragudi                        | — Andhra Pradesh         |
| 3. Jaugada                         | — Odisha                 |
| 4. Kalsi                           | — Uttarakhand            |

5. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct?

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

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

UPSC (Pre)-2022, Paper -1

**Ans. (d):** The Arthashastra is an Indian treatise on politics, economics, military strategy, the function of the state, and social organization attributed to Kautilya (also known as Chanakya). He was instrumental in establishing the reign of the great king Chandragupta Maurya (321-297 BCE).

There were variety of protection offered to the slaves, especially to the women slaves. As per the Arthashastra, when a child is begotten on a female slave by her master, both the child and its mother shall at once be recognised as free. A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.

If a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master, the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son. So, statement 2 and statement 3 are correct.

6. Which of the following Rock Edict of Ashoka speaks of religious synthesis?

- (a) Rock Edict – XI (b) Rock Edict – XII  
(c) Rock Edict – XIII (d) Rock Edict – II

UPPSC (Pre) 2022

**Ans. (b):** Rock Edict – XII of Ashoka speaks of religious synthesis. It asked people to respect other sects and not take pride in their own.

7. How many years after his coronation did Emperor Ashoka conquered Kalinga?

- (a) Eight years (b) Twelve years  
(c) Twenty years (d) Thirteen years

UPPSC ACF Mains Paper I 2021

**Ans. (a):** Emperor Ashoka conquered Kalinga eight years after his coronation. Ashoka was an ambitious ruler whose coronation took place in 269 BC, and the war of Kalinga happened in 261 BC. The Kalinga war inspired Ashoka to dedicate his life to non-violence and religion, as a result of which he adopted the Dhamma.



8. Who among the following is NOT one of the nine Nandas as described in Mahabodhivamsa.  
 (a) Govishanka (b) Dasasiddhaka  
 (c) Kaivartha (d) Mahanandin

UPPSC ACF Mains Paper I 2021

**Ans. (d):** The nine Nanda rulers mentioned in the Mahabodhivamsa are Mahapadma Nanda Panduka, Pandugati, Bhootpala, Rashtrapala Gobishanaka, Dashasiddhaka, Kaybarta and Dhana Nanda. Therefore, it is clear that there are no Mahanandins in the Nanda dynasty. Mahapadma Nanda ended the Shishunaga dynasty and ruled the Magadha Empire in 344 BC. In the Puranas he has been called Mahapadma and in the Mahabodhi dynasty, Ugrasen. According to the Puranas, the first king of the Nanda dynasty was Mahapadmananda.

9. According to Arthashastra 'Seetadhyaksh' was associated with  
 (a) Agriculture (b) Trade  
 (c) Women Welfare (d) Army

UP PSC ACF/RFO (Mains) 2020 Paper I

**Ans. (a) :** According to Arthashastra, written by Kautilya, some important Adhyakshas are-

1. Lakshnadhyaksha –related to mints and he had a right to release coins
2. Pautwadhyaksha –related to measurement weights and measures
3. Akradhyaksha– related to mines
4. Seetadhyaksha– He was head of government agriculture department
5. Vivitadhyaksha– Head of Grass and Meadows
6. Sunadhyaksha– Head of Slaughter house
7. Ganikadhyaksha– : Controllers of entertainers
8. Mudradhyaksha– officials related to state emblem, currency and passport.

10. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the lists:

| List-I         | List-II            |
|----------------|--------------------|
| A. Harappa     | 1. N.G. Majumdar   |
| B. Hastinapur  | 2. John Marshall   |
| C. Takshashila | 3. Daya Ram Sahani |
| D. Kaushambi   | 4. B. B. Lal       |

Codes :

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

UPPSC RO/ARO Mains 2017

**Ans. (c) :** The correct match of the lists is as follows-

| List-I      | List II           |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Harappa     | – Daya Ram Sahani |
| Hastinapur  | – B.B. Lal        |
| Takshashila | – John Marshall   |
| Kaushambi   | – N.G. Majumdar   |

11. The inscription of which one of the following kings gives the information that Sakyamuni Buddha was born at Lumbini?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Kanishka  
 (c) Harsha (d) Dharmapala

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2011

UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2010

**Ans. (a) :** When king Devanam Priya Priyadassin had been anointed 20 years, he came himself and worshiped (this spot) because Buddha Shakyamuni was born here. He set up stone pillar and a stone bearing horse and declared to decrease in revenue of the village upto 1/8 of actual production. Mauryan ruler Ashoka was a Buddhist and he provided state patronage to Buddhism. He had made various efforts to propagate Buddhism inside and outside India. The Rummindei pillar edict was in Brahmi script discovered in December 1896. It was 22 feet tall. The Rummindei pillar was situated in Lumbini. This is also known as Lumbini Pillar Inscription.

12. Rummindei pillar edict of Ashoka is associated with :

- (a) Birth place of Buddha  
 (b) Enlightenment of Buddha  
 (c) First sermon of Buddha  
 (d) Death of Buddha

UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

13. From where, the ancient most, inscriptional evidence mentioning the birth place of Shakyamuni Buddha has been obtained?

- (a) Sarnath (b) Shravasti  
 (c) Kaushambi (d) Rummindei

UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2008

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

14. Who deciphered Brahmi script at first?

- (a) A. Cunningham (b) A.H. Dani  
 (c) J. Beuhler (d) James Prinsep

UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2008

**Ans. (d) :** Firstly in 1838, James Prinsep succeeded in deciphering the state orders of Emperor Ashoka in Brahmi script. These inscriptions on the rocks and pillars depicted the reforms and policies of Ashoka. It is notable that the inscriptions of Ashoka was first discovered by T. Panthelot in 1750 and the first inscription which was discovered in Delhi-Meerut Inscription.

15. Ashoka inscriptions were first deciphered by:

- (a) Butler (b) Robert Sewell  
 (c) James Prinsep (d) Codrington

UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2006

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

16. Assertion (A) : Ashoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire.

Reason (R) : Kalinga controlled the land and sea routes to South India.

Codes :

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

UP Lower (Pre) 2002

**Ans. (a) :** Kalinga Victory resulted in a large scale of bloodshed in the history of Magadha and India. This war culminated the policy of conquest and imperial

expansion that Bimbisara started by conquering Anga province. Ashoka attacked Kalinga in the eighth year of his coronation in 261 BC. The 13<sup>th</sup> great inscription of Ashoka describes the Kalinga war and the destruction there. Kalinga was extremely important in Ancient India in terms of political, economic, geographical as well as strategically. For this reason, Ashoka's Kalinga expedition was aimed at seizing the terrestrial and maritime trade route. He conquered and annexed Kalinga to his empire.

**17. Who were called Sarthavaha?**

- (a) Brokers (b) Mercantile convoy  
(c) Money lenders (d) Pilgrimage

**UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2008**

**Ans. (b):** 'Sarthavaha' was the head of traders community engaged in external trade. Basically he was a leader & guide of the traders. The traders were travelling in the group because of safety threats during the journey routes.

**18. Rajukas were:**

- (a) Traders of Chola kingdom  
(b) Officials in Maurya Empire  
(c) Feudals In Gupta Empire  
(d) Army men in Shaka military

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1996**

**Ans. (b) :** Rajukas were the district level officials during Mauryan period. This post was created by Ashoka in the 26<sup>th</sup> year of his coronation. They were in-charge of civil administration & responsible for the propagation of Dhamma among the public. They were directed to go on state visit in every 5 years. Rajukas worked in a judicial capacity as well as being revenue administrator.

**19. Which among the following Mauryan official was in-charge of weight & measurement?**

- (a) Pautavadyaksha (b) Panyadyaksha  
(c) Sitadhyaksha (d) Sundadyaksha

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> Paper 2012**

**Ans. (a) :** In Mauryan empire the central Administration was conducted by Superintendents or Adhyakshas who looked after various departments. The Arthashastra provides a list of 27 Adhyakshas responsible for running various economic departments like agriculture, mining etc. Some of the important officials are mentioned below—

- (1) Pautavadyaksha – In charge of Weight and Measurement.  
(2) Sitadhyaksha – In charge of government agricultural farms.  
(3) Panyadyaksha – In charge of supply, purchase and sale of commodities.  
(4) Suradyaksha – In charge of excise who controlled manufacture and sale of liquor.

**20. The rulers of which dynasty had established diplomatic relations with the far western countries like Syria?**

- (a) Maurya (b) Gupta  
(c) Pallava (d) Chola

**UPPCS (Pre) Opt. History 2009**

**Ans. (a) :** According to Greek sources the Mauryan king Bindusara established diplomatic relation with Greek king Antiochus. Antiochus had sent Deimachus as his ambassador to Bindusara's court.

**21. Who among the followings was associated with revenue collection in Mauryan council of ministers?**

- (a) Samaharta (b) Vyavaharika  
(c) Annapala (d) Pradeshta

**UP Lower (Spl.) 2008  
UPPCS (Pre) History, 1997**

**Ans. (a):** The official responsible for revenue collection during Mauryan period was called 'Samaharta'. The other officials in Mauryan empire are - Vyavaharika - Chief Judge of Dharmasthiya Nayayalaya.

Annapala - Head of Food Grain Department  
Pradeshta - Chief Judge of Kantakashodhan Nayayalaya (Criminal Court).

**22. According to Arthashastra 'Sita land' meant :**

- (a) Non-ploughed unused land  
(b) Land owned by Brahmins  
(c) Land ploughed by tribals  
(d) Forest land

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2013**

**Ans. (c) :** There were two types of lands during Mauryan empire. The first type of land was in direct control of state and the second type of land was in direct control of peasants. The land in direct control of state was called 'SITA LAND'. The official in-charge of these agricultural lands was called 'Sitadhyaksha'. The farming on these lands was done by slaves, workers, tribes & prisoners, etc. The earning from Sitaland was called 'Sita Income' while revenue earned from peasants was called 'BHAG'. The revenue rate was 1/6 of actual production. Sita land was also called Royal Land.

**23. Land revenue, which was main source of income during Mauryan period was collected by which official?**

- (a) Agronomoi (b) Shulkadyaksha  
(c) Sitadhyaksha (d) Akaradyaksha

**Ans. (c) :** Though the highest incharge of revenue collection during Mauryan empire was SAMAHARTA. But in case of land revenue arising from SITA land, was collected by Sitadhyaksha.

**24. In which of the following edicts of Ashoka, the names of South Indian states are mentioned?**

- (a) 3<sup>rd</sup> major rock edict (b) 2<sup>nd</sup> major rock edict  
(c) 9<sup>th</sup> major rock edict (d) 1<sup>st</sup> pillar edict

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 2016, 2005**

**Ans. (b) :** The 2<sup>nd</sup> major rock edict of Ashoka talks about his efforts for the welfare of the people and animals in the conquered region. Also the 2<sup>nd</sup> rock edict mentioned that small area in South were inhabited by the Keralaputras and Satiyaputras while the 13<sup>th</sup> rock edict mentioned that it was inhabited by Cholas and Pandyas. The 13<sup>th</sup> edict also mentioned the Victory over Kalinga.

**25. Turamaya, contemporary to Ashoka was the ruler of :**

- (a) Egypt (b) Korintha  
(c) Macedonia (d) Syria

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2012**

**Ans. (a) :** The 13<sup>th</sup> major rock edict of Ashoka's mentions the Dhamma Victory over Greek Kings Antiochus of Syria (Antiyoko), Ptolemy of Egypt (Turamaye), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedonia (Amtikini), Alexander of Epirus (Alike Sundar).

**26. In which year Chandragupta Maurya defeated Seleucus?**

- (a) 317 BC (b) 315 BC  
(c) 395 BC (d) 300 BC

**UP RO/ARO (M) 2014**

**Ans. (d) :** Chandragupta defeated Seleucus around 305-303 BCE and Seleucus was compelled to yield Herat Arachosia (Kandhar), Gedrosia (Makran Coast) and Parapomisadai (Kabul) to Chandragupta in return of 500 elephants.

**27. Ptolemy Philadelphus, with whom Ashoka had established diplomatic relation was the ruler of:**

- (a) Syrin (b) Egypt  
(c) Macedoonia (d) Syria

**UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006**

**Ans.(b):** Pliny mentions that King Ptolemy-II Philadelphus of Egypt sent Dionysius as his ambassador to India. Ptolemy had established a library in Alexandria which aimed to protect translated Indian epics.

**28. Which of the followings can be compared with 'The Prince' of Machiavelli?**

- (a) Malavikagnimitra By Kalidas  
(b) Arthashastra by Kautilya  
(c) Kamasutra by Vatsyayana  
(d) Tirukkural by Tiruballur

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1994**

**Ans. (b) :** Kautilya (Chanakya), the writer of 'Arthashastra' had argued that a woman can divorce if abdicated by her husband. Chanakya was also known as Vishnugupta in his childhood. He was the mentor and the Prime Minister to Chandragupta Maurya. His creation 'Arthashastra' is a worldly recognized book on polity and is compared with "The Prince" of Machiavelli. Arthashastra talks about the duties and responsibilities towards the state and his subject as well. It explains the theory of kingship and also talks about economic reforms. Kautilya's 'Arthashastra' was a book on principles of administration of Mauryan dynasty at early stage.

**29. Other name of Chanakya was:**

- (a) Bhattaswami (b) Vishnugupta  
(c) Rajshekhar (d) Vishankhadutta

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2006, UPAPO 2002**

**Ans. (b) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**30. Kautilya was the prime minister of :**

- (a) Chandragupta Vikramaditya  
(b) Ashoka  
(c) Chandragupta  
(d) King Janaka

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2002, 2006**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**31. Which of the following is seventh organ of the state as per Saptanga theory?**

- (a) Janapada (b) Durga  
(c) Mitra (d) Kosha

**UPPCS (Pre) Re-Exam. G.S. 2015**

**Ans. (c) :** Saptanga theory of the state was propounded by Kautilya. According to this theory King, Amatya, Janapada, Durga, Kosh, Danda, and Mitra were described as the seven most valuable components of the state.

**32. Which of the following statement is not true about Arthashastra?**

- (a) It describes the duties of the king  
(b) It explains the economic condition of the kingdom during the period  
(c) It established principles of the politics  
(d) It emphasized the need of economic reforms

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1994**

**Ans. (c):** Arthshashtra gives a clear and methodological analysis of economic and political condition of the Mauryan period. Arthshashtra also provide useful and reliable information regarding the social and political condition of the Mauryan as well as of administration. It also describes the duties of an efficient king. It is notable that it does not establishes the principles of the politics.

**33. Kautilya's Arthashastra is a:**

- (a) A play on Chandragupta Maurya  
(b) An Autobiography  
(c) History of Chandragupta Maurya  
(d) A book on principles of administration

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2012**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of the above question.

**34. According to which among the following historians Dhamma propagated by Ashoka in his edicts was state religion?**

- (a) Fleet  
(b) V.A. Smith  
(c) R.C. Majoomdar  
(d) Radha kumud Mukharji

**UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006**

**Ans. (a) :** The various scholars had given different views regarding Ashoka's Dhamma because the basics of Ashoka's Dhamma have no match with the thoughts of any specific religion whether it is Buddha, Jain, Hindu or any other religion. Basically the theme of Ashoka's dhamma was based on sanctity of social behavior and the welfare of all human beings and the animals too. It was 'Fleet' who recognized it as 'state religion'.

**35. The ancient form of modern Devanagari script is :**

- (a) Kharoshthi (b) Brahma  
(c) Devapriya (d) Pali

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1999**

**Ans. (b) :** The ancient form of Devanagari script was 'Brahmi'. Brahmi script was written from left to right.

**36. Who established the monarchy in ancient Indian based on tri-principles of tolerance, liberty and compassion?**

- (a) Ashoka (b) Akbar  
(c) Ranjit (d) Shivaji

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993**

**Ans. (a) :** It was Ashoka who tried his best to establish a welfare state based on the principles of tolerance, liberty and compassion. His ideal was paternally monarch.

**37. Which ruler had built the Sanchi Stupa?**

- (a) Bimbisara (b) Ashoka  
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Pushyamitra

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1991**

**Ans. (b) :** Basically the Sanchi stupa is believed to be constructed by Mauryan emperor Ashoka while it was modified and encircled with stone during regime of Agnimitra Sunga. The 'Sanchi stupa' was recognized as the best stupa constructed by Ashoka. It is situated in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh.

**38. Brahmi script deciphered at first was inscribed on:**

- (a) Stone seats (b) Seals  
(c) Pillars (d) Coins

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** The Brahmi script deciphered for the first time was written on pillar edicts used in the 3rd-6th century.

**39. Bulandibagh was the ancient place in:**

- (a) Kapilavastu (b) Pataliputra  
(c) Shravasti (d) Vaishali

**UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** Bulandibagh & Kumarhar, the two archeological sites located near Patna have been identified as ancient Pataliputra cities of Magadh. The remains of the Chandragupta Maurya palace is found from this place.

**40. The doors of famous education centre of Taxila during Mauryan period were open for which community?**

- (a) Brahmins only  
(b) Brahmins and Kshatriyas only  
(c) Brahmins and Vaishya only  
(d) Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya

**UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006**

**Ans. (d) :** There was a world famous University in Taxila during Mauryan period. The students from all over the world were studying there. The students who belonged to Brahmin, Kshatriya and Vaishya community were allowed to study there.

**41. Penal laws during Mauryan period were :**

- (a) Quite Harsh (b) Quite Soft  
(c) Quite Liberal (d) None of the above

**UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006**

**Ans. (a) :** The punishment during Mauryan empire was very harsh. Imprisonment, flogging, amputation and death penalty etc were given for serious criminal acts. The enemies of Brahmins were immersed to death. Any matter in which no evidence was found, such cases were examined through the fire, water and poison. Physical harm to the artisans was an act to be given with the death penalty. In matters related to civil offence, the financial punishment was given. Capital punishment was given to financial offenders.

**42. Which among the following has mentioned about the meeting of Sendrocottus (Chandragupta Maurya) and Alexander the great?**

- (a) Plini (b) Justin  
(c) Strabo (d) Megasthenes

**UP Lower (Pre) 2008**

**Ans. (b) :** The two Greek writers Justin and Plutarch give information that the Chandragupta had met with Alexander (Sikandar) in his young age.

**43. Kalsi is famous for :**

- (a) Buddhist Chaityas  
(b) Persian coins  
(c) Ashokan edicts  
(d) Temples of Gupta period

**UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008**

**Ans. (c) :** 'Kalshi' the place located in Dehradun district of Uttarakhand, is famous for major rock edict of Ashoka.

**44. The first Indian Empire was established by:**

- (a) Kanishka (b) Harsha  
(c) Chandragupta Maurya (d) Samudragupta

**UP Lower (Pre) 2002**

**Ans. (c) :** Though the founder of first empire in ancient India was Bimbisara (the ruler of Haryank dynasty) but the founder of an empire on all over India was Chandragupta Maurya. The territorial expansion of Mauryan empire was from Bay of Bengal to Arabian Sea.

**45. Which ruler had conquered Malwa, Gujarat and Maharashtra for the first time?**

- (a) Harsha (b) Skandagupta  
(c) Vikramaditya (d) Chandragupta Maurya

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1991**

**Ans. (d) :** Chandragupta Maurya was the first Empire who conquered Malwa, Gujarat and Maharashtra region for the first time.

**46. During whose reign Deimachus came to India?**

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusara  
(c) Ashoka (d) Kanishka

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2000**

**Ans. (b) :** According to Greek historian Strabo, Syrian ruler Antiochus had sent his ambassador Deimachus in the court of Bindusara. Bindusara had asked Deimachus to send dry fruits, sweat wine and philosopher. The Syrian ruler had sent first two things while denied the rest of the things.

**47. What were the head of mines called in Arthashastra?**

- (a) Sansthadhyaksha (b) Akaradhyaksha  
(c) Pautavadhyaksha (d) Shulkadhyaksha

**UPPCS Asst. Forest Conservator Exam 2013**

**Ans. (b) :** According to 'Arthashastra' head of mines during mauryan period was called 'Akaradhyaksha'. Some important officials during Mauryan period were—  
**a. Panyadhyaksha**— Officer in charge of trade, Price fixation and sale of goods produced by state run manufacturing units.

**b. Sansthadhyaksha**— Superintendent of markets.

**c. Rupadarshaka**— Inspector of coins.

**d. Pautavadhyaksha**— In charge of standardized weights and measures.

1. 'Milind Panho' is in the form of a dialogue between King Milind and Buddhist Saint. The concerned saint was—

(a) Nagbhatt (b) Kumaril Bhatt  
(c) Nagasena (d) Nagarjun

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

**Ans. (c) :** Milind Panho or the questions of Milind (Menander) is a buddhist text which purports to record a dialogue between Buddhist Sage Nagasena and Indo-Greek King Menander I of Bactria.

2. With reference to the invaders in ancient India, which one of the following is the correct chronological order?

(a) Greeks-Kushans-Sakas  
(b) Sakas-Greeks-Kushans  
(c) Greeks-Sakas-Kushans  
(d) Sakas-Kushans-Greeks

UPPCS (Pre) 2023

**Ans. (c) :** Greek Invasion is traced back to 327 BC when Alexander invaded North-West India. The Indo-Greek rule lasted from about 180BC till about 55 BC. The Sakas also known as Indo-Scythians, invaded northeast India in first century. After them Kushans came. Their first king was Kadphises I. So, the Order will be Greeks – Sakas – Kushanas.

3. In whose tenure did the Mathura School of Sculpture started?

(a) Shungas (b) Licchavis  
(c) Hunas (d) Kushanas

UPPCS ACF Mains Paper I 2021

**Ans. (d) :** The Mathura school of sculpture style began during the reign of the Kushan ruler Kanishka. Red sandstone has been used in this style. In this sculptures related to Buddhism, Hindu, and Jain religions have been made. The construction of the first Buddha statue is attributed to the Mathura style of art.

4. With reference to the Satavahana Rulers which of the following statement/s /is/are true?

1. The Satavahana Kings were the nurturers of Prakrit languages.  
2. Public aspect of the arts got more encouragement during the Satavahana period.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

**Codes:**

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

UPPCS (Pre.) 2021

**Ans. (b) :** The founder of the Satavahana dynasty was Simuka.

Satavahana rulers patronised Prakrit language more than Sanskrit. Political inscriptions also threw some light on the rare use of Sanskrit literature. They also encouraged public aspect of the art.

5. Which Ruler engraved human figure of Lord Buddha in his gold coin for the first time?

(a) Samudra Gupta (b) Kanishka I  
(c) Agathoclese (d) Huvishka I

UP PSC ACF/RFO (Mains) 2020 Paper I

**Ans. (b) :** Kanishka, the King of Kushan Empire was the first king to have the image of Lord Buddha engraved on his coin. All those coins were minted in gold.

6. Which of the following inscriptions has earliest reference of word 'Bharatvarsh' (Bharadvash)?

(a) Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman I  
(b) Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela  
(c) Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II  
(d) Ayodhya inscription of Dhanaeva

UP PSC ACF/RFO (Mains) 2020 Paper I

**Ans. (b) :** The word "Bharatvarsha" was first time mentioned in hathigumpha inscription of Kharvel, the ruler of Kalinga.

According to Hathigumpha Inscription:

1. He became Yuvraj in the age of 15 and got crown at the age of 24.
2. He repaired Kaling-Canal
3. He attacked over – Musik-Nagar
4. He attacked over 'Bharatvarsha'.

7. Which of the following inscriptions gives the information about two Ashwamedha Yajnas performed by the King Pushyamitra Shunga?

(a) Sarnath inscription  
(b) Besnager inscription  
(c) Ayodhya inscription  
(d) Hathigumpha inscription

UPPCS (Pre) 2018

**Ans. (c) :** After killing the last ruler of Mauryan dynasty 'Brihadratha', Pushyamitra Shunga founded new dynasty of Magadh empire in 185BC. Pushyamitra Shunga was a Brahmin ruler according to Ayodhya inscription of Dhandeva. He performed two 'Ashwamedha' Yajnas. His regime is known for the revival of Brahminism. He re-established class system (Varna Vyavastha) in the society as per Brahmin tradition. He was a great patron of art and culture. 'Patanjali' a noted scholar of the time, was in the court of Pushyamitra Shunga. He was the royal priest of Pushyamitra Shunga. He wrote a comment on 'Ashtadhyayi' by Panini, popularly known as 'Mahabhashya'. Patanjali is also remembered for the creation of 'Yoga' philosophy. He had written a book named 'Patanjali yoga'.

8. Which of the following Kings is credited to have issued gold coins for the first time?

- (a) Kujula Kadphises (b) Vima Kadphises  
(c) Kanishka I (d) Huviska

UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> Paper 2009

**Ans. (b) :** Indo-Greek ruler 'Antiochus' was the first to circulate gold coins in India. He belonged to Demetrias dynasty, established Sialkot as his capital. Indo-Greek rulers are also credited for the circulation of inscripted coins. The timing of circulation of coins, the figurine of Greek god and goddess and the portrait of ruling monarch were inscripted on coins. The most popular ruler of this dynasty was Menander who never issued gold coins. It was Vima Kadphises of Kushan dynasty who restarted the circulation of gold coins. Afterwards the other rulers of Kushan dynasty circulated gold coins in bulk, on regular basis. Kushan rulers are also credited for the circulation of pure gold coins. It is notable that maximum gold coins in India were issued by Gupta dynasty.

9. Who among the followings had circulated the gold coins in India for regular use?

- (a) Vima Kadphises (b) Kuzula Kadphises  
(c) Kanishka (d) Harmavege

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2015

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of the above question.

10. Consider the following statements:

**Assertion (A) :** Kushanas were trading via Persian Bay and Red sea.

**Reason (R) :** Their naval army was organized and advanced.

Which of the followings is correct answer in reference to above statements:

**Codes:**

- (a) A & R both are true and R is correct explanation to A.  
(b) A & R both are true but R is not correct explanation to A  
(c) A is true but R is false  
(d) A is false but R is true

UP Lower (Pre) 1998

**Ans. (c) :** Kushana ruler Vima Kadphises first issued gold coins on a large scale nearly in 100 B.C. Kushans were the migrants of central Asia also known as Yuchi and Tocharians. They came to India and resided in north west region of India and Afganistan and established a big empire extended from Khurasan (central Asia) to Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. Their territorial expansion was from Iran to Afghanistan, total Pakistan and whole of northern India. Kushan rulers had controlled silk route connecting China (central Asia) to western region of Roman empire and established full control over the trade route (Silk route) of Afghanistan to Iran which was a major source of income for the Kushans. They were trading via Persian Bay and Red Sea. They were credited for the circulation of gold coins on regular basis at large scale in India. It is notable that gold coins in India were circulated by Indo-Greek rulers. There are no evidence of naval power of Kushan rulers. Vima Kadphises was the father of Kanishka.

11. Which of the followings had circulated the gold coins in regular during ancient India?

- (a) Satavahana (b) Shaka  
(c) Kushanas (d) Parthians

UP Lower (Pre) 2004

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

12. Which of the following was the ancient most dynasty?

- (a) Chalukya (b) Pallava  
(c) Rashtrakuta (d) Satavahana

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2003

**Ans. (d) :** The chronological order of the given dynasties is-

| Dynasty             | Period  |
|---------------------|---|
| Satavahana          | Late 2 <sup>nd</sup> century BCE to<br>Early 3 <sup>rd</sup> century CE |
| Pallava Dynasty     | 275 CE to 897 CE  |
| Chalukya Dynasty    | 543 CE to 757 EC  |
| Rashtrakuta Dynasty | 753 CE to 982 CE  |

13. The most powerful dynasty of South India in post mauryan period was?

- (a) Satavahana (b) Pallava  
(c) Chola (d) Chalukya

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1993

**Ans. (a) :** Satavahanas were most powerful ruler of South India in Post-Mauryan Period. They ruled from late 2<sup>nd</sup> century BCE to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century CE. Satvahanas were successful in building a strong empire in the Deccan and brought together many local centers. Paithan and Amaravati were the capitals of Satavahana dynasty.

14. Satavahanas capital was located at:

- (a) Amaravati (b) Nandeda (Nandera)  
(c) Naldurga (d) Durg

UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2005

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

15. Which of the followings place was the capital of Satavahanas?

- (a) Paithan (b) Nagarjuna konda  
(c) Shakala or Sialkot (d) Pataliputra

UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008

**Ans. (a) :** Paithan and Amaravati were the capitals of Satavahana Dynasty. Paithan was also called as Pratisthana which was located at the bank of river Godavari in Andhra region.

16. Simuka was the founder of which among the followings dynasty?

- (a) Chera (b) Chola  
(c) Pandya (d) Satavahana

UPPCS (Main) Spl. G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008

**Ans. (d) :** Simuka was an Indian ruler who belonged to the Satavahana dynasty. He was mentioned as the first king in a list of royals in Satavahana inscriptions at Naneghat.

17. What is the date of Sarnath Buddhist image inscription of Kanishka?

- (a) 78 A.D. (b) 81 A.D.  
(c) 98 A.D. (d) 121 A.D.

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2014

**Ans. (b):** The year of Sarnath Buddhist sculpture of Kanishka is 81 AD. The edict gives the account of the facts related to Buddhism during contemporary period. The sculpture edict was brought to Sarnath from Mathura in third year of the coronation of Kanishka. Kanishka had initiated Shaka Samvat in 78AD, the year of his coronation. Purushapura (Peshawar) was his capital while Mathura was the second capital of Kushan Empire.

**18. In which year the coronation of Kushan ruler Kanishka took place?**

- (a) 178 AD (b) 101 AD  
(c) 58 BC (d) 78 AD

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1991**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**19. Shaka Samvat begins from:**

- (a) 78 AD (b) 58 AD  
(c) 120 AD (d) 320 AD

**UP RO/ARO (M) 2013**

**Ans. (a) :** See the explanation of above question.

**20. The king of Kalinga Kharvel was related to which dynasty?**

- (a) Chedi (b) Kasamba  
(c) Kalinga (d) Haryaka

**UPPCS (Pre) spl.G.S.1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**Ans. (a):** King of Kalinga Kharvel was associated with Chedi dynasty. Kalinga was located in modern state of Odisha.

**21. On which coins the image of Buddha is inscribed?**

- (a) Vim Kadphises (b) Kanishka  
(c) Nahpan (d) Buddha Gupta

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2010**

**Ans. (b) :** Showing his devotion and faith for Buddhism Kanishka started coins with image of Buddha. The Buddha's image on the coins were in Gandhar style which was the mixture of Greek and Indian art. The image of Shiva and Nandi was found on the coins of Vim Kadphises which show his devotion to Shaivism.

**22. In north and north-west India, Copper Coins circulated in Bulk by:**

- (a) Indo-Greeks (b) Kushanas  
(c) Shakas (d) Pratihars

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2005**

**Ans. (b) :** The trade and commerce activities during Kushan rule were on its peak. The gold coins were used for international trade. Kushans had circulated copper coins in huge quantity for internal trades. This copper coins called Drachma minted upto 230 AD.

**23. The ancient most example of inscription in poetic style is found in whose edict?**

- (a) Rudradaman of Kathiawad  
(b) Ashoka  
(c) Rajendra I  
(d) None of the above

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1997**

**Ans. (a) :** The edicts of Rudradaman's Junagarh inscription or Girnar inscription was to be the first chaste Sanskrit royal inscription in poetic style. The inscription mention that he defeated Gautamiputra Satkarni twice, but did not destroy him as he was a close relative.

**24. Which among the followings was not associated with Kanishka's court?**

- (a) Ashwa Ghosha (b) Parshva  
(c) Vasumitra (d) Vishakhadatta

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2005**

**Ans. (d)** Kushan ruler Kanishka was a great patron of art and literature. He patronized various scholars of that period. Nagarjuna, Ashvaghosha, Parshva and Vasumitra were among those who got patronage in the court of Kanishka. Charaka was the royal vaidya (doctor) to Kanishka. Vishakhadatta was a writer during Gupta period who wrote a dramatic act 'Mudrarakshasa'. Patanjali patronised by Sunga dynasty king Pushyamitra Sunga.

**25. Consider the following names contemporary to Kanishka and choose your answer from the codes given below:**

**I. Ashvaghosha**

**II. Vasumitra**

**III. Kalidas**

**IV. Kamban**

**Codes**

- (a) I and IV (b) II and III  
(c) I and II (d) All these

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1994**

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

**26. Which one of the followings was not associated with the court of Kanishka?**

- (a) Ashwa Ghosha (b) Charaka  
(c) Nagarjuna (d) Patanjali

**UP Lower (Pre) Spl. 2008**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**27. Who among the followings provided patronage to Charaka?**

- (a) Chandragupta II (b) Menander  
(c) Pushyamitra Shunga (d) Kanishka

**UPPCS (Main) G.S. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008**

**UPPSC AE 2008**

**Ans. (d) :** See the explanation of above question.

**28. Who rejuvenated the Sudarshan lake without forced labour?**

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya (b) Bindusar  
(c) Ashoka (d) Rudradaman I

**UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2014**

**Ans. (d):** Junagarh edict of Rudradaman gives account of his achievements. It was Shaka ruler Rudradaman who overhauled Sudarshan lake located in Junagarh region. For this purpose he did not apply force labour. He issued a huge amount of money from his own treasury.

29. In literary history of India the names of Panini and Patanjali are well known. During which dynasty they emerged?

- (a) Pushyabhuti (b) Kushan  
(c) Shunga (d) Gupta

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2010

**Ans. (c) :** After killing the last ruler of Mauryan dynasty 'Brihadratha', Pushyamitra Shunga founded a new dynasty in 185BC. The founder of Shunga dynasty, Pushyamitra Shunga was a Brahmin ruler who offered two 'Ashwamedha' Yajnas. His regime was known for the revival of Brahminism. He re-established class system (varna vyavastha) in the society as per Brahmin tradition. He was a great patron of art and culture. 'Patanjali' a noted scholar of the time, was in the court of Pushyamitra Shunga. He was the royal priest of Pushyamitra Shunga. He wrote a comment on 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini, popularly known as 'Mahabhashya'. Patanjali was also remembered for the creation of 'Yoga' philosophy. He had written a book 'Patanjali Yoga'.

30. When was Vikrama Samvat Started?

- (a) 78 AD (b) 57 BC  
(c) 72 BC (d) 56 BC

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 1992

**Ans. (b) :** Vikram Samvat was initiated by the ruler of Ujjain named Vikramaditya in 57 BC as a mark of his victory over Shakas. While calculating the Vikram Samvat 57 year is added in Gregorian year. It is notable that Kanishka had initiated Shaka Samvat in 78AD. There is the difference of 135 year between Vikram and Shaka Samvat.

31. The difference of how many years is there between Vikram and Shaka Samvat?

- (a) 57 years (b) 78 years  
(c) 135 years (d) 320 years

UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

**Ans. (c) :** See the explanation of above question.

32. Who among the following had offered four Ashwamedha Yajnas?

- (a) Pushyamitra Shunga (b) Pravarsen I  
(c) Samudragupta (d) Kumargupta I

UPPCS (Mains) G.S. I<sup>st</sup> 2011

**Ans. (b) :** The ruler of Vakataka dynasty 'Pravarsena' is credited for offering four 'Ashwamedha Yajnas'. He was the follower of Brahmin tradition. He owned the title of 'Samrat'.

33. Patanjali, the author of Mahabhasya was contemporary to:

- (a) Chandragupta Maurya  
(b) Ashoka  
(c) Pushyamitra Shunga  
(d) Chandragupta

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2011

**Ans. (c) :** 'Patanjali', noted scholar, was in the court of Pushyamitra Shunga. He was the royal priest of Pushyamitra Shunga. He wrote a comment on 'Ashtadhyayi' of Panini, popularly known as 'Mahabhashya'. Patanjali was also remembered for the

creation of 'Yoga' philosophy. He had written a book 'Yoga Sutras of Patanjali'.

34. The inclination of which of the followings king was towards Jainism?

- (a) Dasharatha (b) Brihadratha  
(c) Kharavela (d) Huvishka

UP UDA/LDA (Pre) 2006

**Ans. (c) :** 'Kharavela', the ruler of Kalinga, was devoted to Jainism. He provided donation to Jain monks and he constructed caves for them. Kharavela was the ruler of Chedi dynasty or Mahameghavahana dynasty. Kharavel was also known as Eira Mahameghavahana and Kalingadhpati etc.

35. For which of the followings ruler the term 'Eka Brahmin' used?

- (a) Pushyamitra Shunga  
(b) Kharavel  
(c) Gautamiputra Shatakarni  
(d) Susharman

UP RO/ARO (Pre) Exam 2016

**Ans. (c) :** The Nashik inscription of Gautami Balashri (Mother of Gautamiputra Shatkarni), Gautamiputra Shatkarni described as the destroyer of Shakas, Pahlavas, and the Yavanas as the uprooter of Kshaharatas and as the restorer of glory of Satvahanas. He is also described as Ekabrahmana (a peerless Brahmana) and Khatiyadapa-Manamada (one who destroyed the high handedness and pride of the Kshatriya).

36. Which of the following pair is not correctly matched?

- | Inscription     | Ruler         |
|-----------------|---------------|
| (a) Nasik       | Gautamiputra  |
| (b) Hathigumpha | Kharavela     |
| (c) Bhitari     | Pulakeshin II |
| (d) Girnar      | Rudradamana I |

UPPCS RO/ARO (Pre) 2017

**Ans. (c) :** The correct match is as follows-

- | Inscriptions | Rulers          |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Nasik        | – Gautamiputra  |
| Hathigumpha  | – Kharavela     |
| Bhitari      | – Skandgupta    |
| Girnar       | – Rudradamana I |

37. The inscription of Hathigumpha is the source of information about which King?

- (a) Kharvela (b) Ashoka  
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Kanishka

UPPCS (Pre)-2018

**Ans. (a) :** The Hathigumpha inscription at Udayagiri caves is the main source of information about Kalinga ruler Kharavela.

- It consists of 17th lines incised in deep cut Brahmi letters of the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC on the overhanging brow of a natural Cavern called Hathigumpha.
- The contents of the Hathigumpha inscriptions are considered as true records of Kharavela's reign as the inscription contained Jain religious Symbols.
- Kharavela begins his inscription with salutation to the Arhats and to all the Sidhas.



1. Followings were the basic causes behind the success of Alexander in India:

1. There was no central power in India at that time
2. His army was excellent
3. He got the help from anti-national rulers
4. He was a great administrator

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2001

**Ans. (b) :** There was political instability in north-west frontier region of India during that period. There were various small states in the region and indulged in internal disputes. There was lack of unity among them which gave chance for foreign invaders to interfere and taking advantage of situation. Alexander got help from anti-national ruler such as Ambi of Taxila. Foreign invaders not only invaded India but also established their hold in the region. Thus, lack of a strong central power, help from dissident Indian rulers and better military management were basic causes behind the success of Alexander (Sikander) in India. Alexander was a great conquer but not as goods administrator.

2. Who among the following did not come to India with Alexander?

- (a) Nearchus
- (b) Onesicritus
- (c) Deimachus
- (d) Aristobulus

UPPCS (Pre) Re-Exam G.S. 2015

**Ans. (c) :** Many great scholars accompanied Alexander during his campaigns such as Nearchus, Onesicritus, Aristobulus while Deimmachus was ambassador to the court of the Mauryan ruler Bindusara.

3. Consider the following statements :

**Assertion (A) :** After two years expedition Alexander left India.

**Reason (R) :** He was defeated by Chandragupta Maurya.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

**Code:**

- (a) A & R both is true and R is correct explanation to A
- (b) A & R both are true but R is not correct explanation to A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

UPPCS (Pre) G.S 1998

**Ans. (c) :** After two years of long operation in Indian region Alexander returned back to his kingdom in 325 BC due to refusal of his army to move ahead. While in the way to his kingdom he died in Babylon in 323 BC. Thus the statement I is true but the second statement is wrong. It is said that Chandragupta had met Alexander once but no evidence of clash is found between the two.

4. The women of which Indian tribe or kingdom had taken up arms against Alexander, after a large number of its soldiers had been killed or wounded in the battle field?

- (a) Abhisara
- (b) Blausai
- (c) Katha
- (d) Massaga

UPPCS (Main) G.S. Ist Paper 2013

**Ans. (d) :** After the death of Army men in the battle with Alexander's army, the women of Ashwak republic raised the weapons to fight against Alexander's Greek army. The capital of Ashwak republic was 'Massaga'.

5. Who among the followings addressed our country as India?

- (a) Greek
- (b) Persian
- (c) Arabians
- (d) Turk

UP UDA/LDA Spl. 2006

**Ans. (a) :** It was the Greeks who called Sindhu river as 'Indus'. They called the people residing in the region as 'Indus people'. Thus the region belonged to Indus people which was called India by the Greeks.

6. Name that brave Indian ruler who was defeated by Alexander on the Jhelum river bank?

- (a) Ambhi
- (b) Puru (Porus)
- (c) Chandragupta Maurya
- (d) Mahapadmananda

UP RO/ARO (M) 2013

**Ans. (b) :** It was 'Porus' the ruler of Paurav kingdom located between Jhelum (vitasta) and Chenab river in north west frontier region of India, who resisted Alexander and restricted his movement further. The battle between the two is famous as the battle of Vitasta or the battle of Hydaspes in 326 BC. It is notable that two Indian rulers Ambhi and Shashi Gupta had rendered their support to Alexander. Though Porus was defeated by Alexander but as a mark of respect for his bravery Alexander had returned his territory adding some other regions with Paurav kingdom.

7. Which among the following Indo-Greek ruler had circulated lead coins?

- (a) Strato II
- (b) Strato I
- (c) Demetrious
- (d) Menander

UPPCS Kanoongo Exam, 2014

**Ans. (a) :** Indo-Greek ruler Strato II who ruled India during 25 BCE to 10 CE had circulated lead coins at first. The coins were Apollo/tripod types.

1. Which one of the following statements about Sangam literature in ancient South India is correct?

- (a) Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.
- (b) The social classification of Varna was known to Sangam poets.
- (c) Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethic.
- (d) Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.

UPSC IAS 2022

**Ans. (b) :** The Tamil society during the Sangam period was broadly divided into several groups. In the beginning of the Sangam Age, The Tamil society was not organized on the basis of the Vedic caste system, namely Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Sudras. However, the earliest of the Sangam literature, Tolkappiyam refers to the four divisions, which were prevalent in the Sangam society namely, Anthanar, Arasar, Vaislyar and Vellalar. It may be said that this classification roughly corresponds to the Vedic Social division.

2. Which one of the following statements about Sangam literature in ancient South India is correct?

- (a) Sangam poems are devoid of any reference to material culture.
- (b) The social classification of Varna was known to Sangam poets.
- (c) Sangam poems have no reference to warrior ethic.
- (d) Sangam literature refers to magical forces as irrational.

UPSC 2022 (Pre)

**Ans. (b) :** The Tamil society during the Sangam period was broadly divided into several groups. In the beginning of the Sangam Age, The Tamil society was not organized on the basis of the Vedic caste system, i.e. Brahmanas, Kshatriyas, Sudras. However, the earliest of the Sangam literature, Tolkappiyam refers to the four divisions prevalent in the Sangam society namely, Anthanar, Arasar, Vaislyar and Vellalar, it may be said that this classification roughly corresponds to the Vedic Social division.

3. Which among the followings Tamil epics is considered as 'Laghu Veda'?

- (a) Nandikalambakam
- (b) Kalingttuparni
- (c) Periyapuranam
- (d) Kural

UP RO/ARO (M) 2013

**Ans. (d) :** 'Thirukkural' (consisting of 1330 short couplets or Kurals), the Tamil epics on ethics regarded as the 'Laghu veda' was the creation of a great Tamil saint, scholar and poet Thiruvalluwar which existed during the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC and, 7 AD. The ethics is also regarded as "the Bible" of Tamil culture. It deals with the everyday virtues of an individual.

4. The author of Shilapaddikaram was:

- (a) Illango
- (b) Parnar
- (c) Karikal
- (d) Vishnuswamina

UPPCS (Mian) G.S. 2002

**Ans. (a) :** 'Shilapaddikaram' is a great literary work in Tamil language. This was created in the 2nd century BC by 'Illango Adigal' a younger brother of Chera ruler Shenuguttuvana. It contains a tragic love story of an

ordinary couple, Kannagi and her husband Kovalan. Kovalan meets Madhavi (a Courtesan) and falls in love with her and leaves Kannagi. Later Kannagi was honoured as the Goddess of chastity in Tamil traditions. Chera ruler Shenuguttuvan had constructed a temple as a mark of honour for Kannagi. There is mention about Kaveri & Vaigai rivers as the holy rivers in Shilapaddikaram.

5. Third Sangam was organized:

- (a) In Arikamedu
- (b) Ernakulam
- (c) Madurai
- (d) Tutikorin

UPPCS (Pre) G.S. 2006

**Ans. (c) :** The word 'Sangam' during ancient Indian period stands for the meetings organized by the Tamil poets for the collection and composition of Tamil poetic literatures. These Sangams (meetings) were organized under the royal patronage of Pandya rulers. The details about these meetings were as follows :-

| SANGAM            | PLACE       | CHAIRMAN    | PATRON        |
|-------------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| I <sup>st</sup>   | Madurai     | Agastya     | Pandya rulers |
| II <sup>nd</sup>  | Kapadapuram | Tolkappiyar | Pandya rulers |
| III <sup>rd</sup> | Madurai     | Nakkirar    | Pandya rulers |

6. Which Empire was not in Sangam period?

- (a) Chola
- (b) Chera
- (c) Pandya
- (d) Pallava

UP UDA/LDA (M) 2010

**Ans. (d) :** Among the given options Chola, Chera Pandya were the southern ruling dynasties during Sangam period while, Pallavas were the ruling dynasty of southern India during 4<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century C.E.

7. Match the list-I with list-II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below the list:

| List-I             | List-II           |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A. Tirukkural      | 1. Love story     |
| B. Tolakappiyam    | 2. Philosophy     |
| C. Shilapaddikaram | 3. Merchant story |
| D. Manimekhalai    | 4. Grammar        |

Codes:

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

UPPCS Kanoongo Exam, 2014

**Ans. (d) :** The correct match is as follows:-

|                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| Tirukkural      | – | Philosophy  |
| Tolakappiyam    | – | Grammar (vyakaran)  |
| Shilapaddikaram | – | Love story  |
| Mani Mekhalai   | – | Merchant story (story of the daughter of Madhavi & Kovalan' Manimekhalai' who became a Buddhist monk) |

8. Which of the following Sangam ports were located at western coast?

- (1) Korakai
- (2) Puhar
- (3) Tondi
- (4) Mushiri

Codes:

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

UPPCS (pre) G.S. 2012

**Ans. (c) :** Sangam ports located at western coast were-Naura (Cannanore), Tondi, Mushiri and Nalsinda. In Sangam period there were more ports on western coast than eastern coast. Some ports of Eastern coast were: (i) Korkai (ii) Kaveripattinam (Puhar).