NATIONAL TESTING AGENCY(NTA)

UGC

NET/SET/JRF

HISTORY

(PAPER-II)

IfAS | IFAS Publications

Copyright 2026, IFAS Publications

All rights reserved. No part of this publication or the information contained herein may be reproduced, adapted, abridged, translated, stored in a retrieval system, computer system, photographic or other systems or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, optical, digital, by photocopying, recording or otherwise, without written prior permission from the publisher. Any breach will attract legal action and prosecution without further notice.

Disclaimer: While every effort has been made to avoid errors and omissions, this publication is being sold and marketed on the understanding and presumption that neither the editors (or authors) nor the publishers nor the printers would be liable in any manner whatsoever, to any person either for an error or for an omission in this publication, or for any action to be taken on the basis of this work. Any inadvertent discrepancy noted may be brought to the attention of the publisher, for rectifying it in future editions, if published.

This book contains information obtained from authentic and highly regarded sources. Reasonable efforts have been made to publish reliable data and information, but the editors and publisher cannot assume responsibility for the validity of all materials or the consequences of their use. The editors and publisher have attempted to trace and acknowledge the copyright holders of all material reproduced in this publication and apologize to copyright holders if permission and acknowledgement to publish in this form have not been obtained. If any copyright material has not been acknowledged please write and let us know so that we may rectify it.

Trademark Notice: Publications or corporate names may be trademarks, and are used only for identification and explanation in bonafide intent without intent to infringe.

Designed and Published by:
IFAS Publications

Address:
Shivranjan Complex,
Someshwar Wadi, Near
Rajwada Hotel, Baner Road,
Pune 411 008.

Contact No.: +91 960 489 7388

Website: https://ifasonline.com

Price: ₹ 895.00

ISBN: 978-81-973822-0-8

P R E F A C E

It gives me immense pleasure to present this comprehensive book on **UGC NET History,** meticulously designed to assist aspirants in their preparation for the UGC NET History exam. This book is a culmination of 13 years of previous years' question papers (PYQs) along with detailed solutions, offering an invaluable resource for students who aspire to excel in this prestigious examination. What sets this book apart is the topic-wise sorting of questions, ensuring a focused and streamlined approach to learning.

The UGC NET History exam is a gateway to a career in academia, research, and public service. To succeed, one needs not only a deep understanding of history but also the ability to apply that knowledge critically. Keeping this in mind, the book is structured to provide both knowledge and analytical skills. Each chapter has been thoughtfully organized according to the syllabus, and all questions have been sorted topic-wise, which allows students to practice and assess their progress efficiently.

Key Features:

- **13 Years of Previous Years' Questions (PYQs):** Covering the last 13 years, this collection allows students to understand the recurring themes and important topics.
- **Detailed Solutions:** Every question is accompanied by an in-depth explanation, ensuring that students not only get the correct answers but also grasp the reasoning behind them.
- **Topic-Wise Sorting:** The PYQs are categorized according to key topics within the UGC NET History syllabus, making it easier for students to focus on specific areas of improvement.

The book also serves as a self-assessment tool, allowing students to test their preparation, time management skills, and ability to handle exam pressure. Moreover, the explanations are tailored to the needs of students, keeping in mind the difficulty level of the actual exam.

I sincerely hope that this book proves to be an indispensable companion for UGC NET History aspirants. I encourage students to use it as a guide to build a solid foundation, develop critical thinking, and ultimately achieve success in their exams.

Wishing you all the best on your academic journey!

UGC NET HISTORY EXAM PATTERN

Paper	Subject	Number of Questions	Maximum Marks	Marking Scheme
Paper 1	Teaching Aptitude, Research Aptitude, Reading Comprehension, Communication, Reasoning (including Maths), Logical Reasoning, Data Interpretation, Information & Communication Technology (ICT), People & Environment, and Higher Education System	50	100	+2 marks for the correct answer. No negative marking is applicable
Paper 2	History	100	200	+2 marks for the correct answer. No negative marking is applicable

CUT - OFF

Year	Category	UNRESERVED	OBC (NCL)	EWS	SC	ST	PWD
2025 JUNE	JRF	180	172	174	164	160	158
	Assistant Professor	160	150	150	140	138	132
	Phd Only	142	132	130	126	124	108
2025 JAN	JRF	206	196	198	188	182	-
	Assistant Professor	184	172	172	162	154	-
	Phd Only	162	150	148	144	136	-
2024 AUG	Assistant Professor	97.66	93.43	92.87	87.76	83.15	79.34
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.79	99.34	99.51	98.29	97.12	98.66
2023 DEC	Assistant Professor	182	170	168	158	152	152
	JRF & Assistant Professor	204	194	198	184	178	180
2023 JUNE	Assistant Professor	98.52	95.08	95.89	89.75	86.83	86.83
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.78	99.27	99.56	97.84	97.28	98.52
2022 DEC	Assistant Professor	97.78	93.31	94.22	87.43	84.11	82.06
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.72	99.28	99.44	97.7	96.67	97.44
2022 JUNE	Assistant Professor	98.21	93.96	95.08	87.61	85.94	85.94
	JRF & Assistant Professor	99.51	98.66	98.88	96.39	95.91	97.87

(**Note**: 2024 JUNE cut off is in percentile)

S Y L L A B U S

Unit: I

Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic.

Pastoralism and Food production: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange.

Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade, First urbanization in India.

Vedic and later Vedic periods; Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology, Megaliths of South India.

Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects**:** Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

Unit: II

From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauyan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script.

Dissolution of Empire and Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo**:** Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka**:** Ksatrapas, Sangam literature, polity and society in South India as reflected in Sangam literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post**:** Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools.

Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine.

Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion.

Salankayanas and Visnukundins in Andhradesa.

Unit: III

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms:

Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas.

Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Ceras, Colas and Pandyas,

Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha.

Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat.

Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara**:** Pratiharas, Kalachuri**:**Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras.

Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of Kingship.

Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system;

Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in Southeast Asia.

Growth of Brahmanical religions: Vaishnavism and Shaivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement**:** Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya.

Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability.

Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages.

Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model

Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Unit: IV

Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources**:** Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftar Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis / Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts**:** Persian and Arabic.

Political Developments: The Delhi Sultanate**:** the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, theSayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. **Foundation of the Mughal Empire:** Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire.

Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis: Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar**:** Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis.
Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Mughal**:** Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.

Unit: V

Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State**:** Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession.
Administrative Reforms: Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms; Mughal Administration**:** Central, Provincial and Local: Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems.
Administrative System in the Deccan: The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration**:** Asta Pradhan.
Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals.
Inter: State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals.
Agrarian and Economic Systems: Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure.
Industries: Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro**:** Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology.
Trade and Commerce: State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication.
Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.

Unit: VI

Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure.
The Sufis: Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization.
Bhakti Movement: Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism.
The Saints of the Medieval Period: North and South**:** their impact on Socio Political and Religious Life**:** Women Saints of Medieval India.
The Sikh Movement: Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.
Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes**:** Rajput Society.
Rural society: Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non**:** Cultivating Classes, Artisans.
Position of Women: Zanana System: Devadasi System.
Education in medieval times: Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education.
Painting and Music: Fine Arts**:** Major Schools of Painting**:** Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music.

Art and Architecture, Indo**:** Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles. Indo**:** Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples

Unit: VII

Sources of Modern Indian History: Archieval Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins.

Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16 th to 18th Centuries**:** Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.

Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India.

British Relations with Principal Indian States: Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab.

Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact.

Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company.

Administrative Structures and Constitutional Developments: Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown.

Local Self: Government.

Constitutional Changes, 1909: 1935.

Unit: VIII

Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade.

Agricultural Developments in Colonial India: Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System.

Decline of Industries: Changing Socio**:** Economic Conditions of Artisans; De**:**urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy.

British Industrial Policy; Major Modern Industries; Nature of Factory Legislation; Labour and Trade Union Movements.

Monetary Policy, Banking, Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road Transport, Communications**:** Post & Telegraph.

Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems.

Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy.

Tribal and Peasant Movements.

Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity**:** the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities.

The New Education: Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine**:** Towards Modernism.

Indian Renaissance: Socio**:** Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility.

Women's Question: Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organizations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity & Constitutional Position.

The Printing Press: Journalistic Activity and the Public opinion.

Modernisation of Indian Languages and Literary Forms: Reorientation in Painting, Music and Performing Arts.

Unit: IX

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism.

Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885**:**1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries.

Swadeshi and Swaraj.

Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement.

Left Wing Politics.

Depressed Class Movement.

Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Independence and Partition.

India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh.

B.R. Ambedkar: The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features.

The Structure of Bureaucracy.

New Education Policy.

Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues.

Linguistic Reorganization of States; Centre**:** State Relations.

Foreign Policy Initiatives: Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics**:** Emergency; Liberalization, Privatisation & Globalization of Indian Economy.

Unit: X

Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography:

- Scope and Importance of History
- Objectivity and Bias in History
- Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation
- History and its Auxiliary Sciences
- History a Science, Arts or a Social Science
- Causation and Imagination in History
- Significance of Regional History

- Recent Trends of Indian History
- Research Methodology
- Hypothesis in History
- Area of Proposed Research
- Sources: Data Collection, Primary / Secondary, Original and Transit Sources
- Trends in Historical Research
- Recent Indian Historiography
- Selection of Topic in History
- Notes Taking, References, Footnotes and Bibliography
- Thesis and Assignment Writing
- Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing
- Beginnings of Historical Writings: Greek, Roman and Church Historiography: Renaissance and its Impact on History Writing
- Negative and Positive Schools of Historical Writing
- Berlin Revolution in History Writing: Von Ranke
- Marxist Philosophy of History: Scientific Materialism
- Cyclical Theory of History: Oswald Spengler
- Challenge and Response Theory: Arnold Joseph Toynbee
- Post: Modernism in History

INDEX

UGC NET - HISTORY

UNIT - 1

1.1	Negotiating the Sources	1
1.2	Pastoralism & Food Production.	29
1.3	Indus & Harappa Civilization	40
1.4	Vedic & Later Vedic Periods	51
1.5	Expansion of State System	68

UNIT - 2

2.1	From State to Empire	85
2.2	Dissolution of Empire & Emergence of Regional Powers	101
2.3	Gupta Vakataka Age.	113
2.4	Harsha & His Times	125

UNIT - 3

3.1	Emergence of Regional Kingdoms.	129
3.2	Characteristics of Early Medieval India	148
3.3	Economic Structure & Resources	149
3.4	Trade & Urbanization	158
3.5	Growth of Brahminical Religions	160
3.6	Society	171
3.7	Education and Educational Institutions	172
3.8	Debates of state formation in early medieval India	172
3.9	Arab Contracts	173

UNIT - 4

4.1	Source of Medieval Indian History	177
4.2	Political Developments	199
4.3	Foundation of the Mughal Empire	210
4.4	The Vijaynagara & the Bahmanis	218
4.5	Marathas	224

UNIT - 5

5.1	Administration & Economy	235
5.2	Administrative System in the Deccan	254
5.3	Frontier Policies & Inter-State Relations.	256
5.4	Agrarian & Economic Systems	259
5.5	Industrial & Technological Development	270
5.6	Trade, Commerce & Economic Policies	273

UNIT - 6

6.1	Society Culture	281
6.2	Social Classification	304
6.3	Major Schools of Painting & Music	313
6.4	Art & Architecture	322

UNIT - 7

7.1	Sources of Modern Indian History	338
7.2	Rise of British Power	358
7.3	Revolt of 1857	370
7.4	Administrative Structures & Constitutional Developments	375

UNIT - 8

8.1	Economic Transformations and Agricultural Developments in Colonial India	389
8.2	Economic Transformations and Industrial Evolution in Colonial India	393
8.3	Modernization of Infrastructure and Urban Growth_ Banking, Transport, and City Planning	399
8.4	Crisis and Resistance - Famines, Epidemics, and Movements	400
8.5	From Tradition to Modernism - Religion, Education and Technology	410

8.6 *Indian Renaissance and Social Reforms..* **422**
8.7 *Journalism, Language, and Modern Arts* **438**

UNIT - 9

9.1 *Evolution of Indian Nationalism & Political Movements* **450**
9.2 *Post-Independence Challenges Partition and Integration*..... **488**
9.3 *Indian Constitution, Educational Reforms and New Policies* **490**
9.4 *Foreign Policy and International Relations* **..... 494**

UNIT - 10

10.1 *Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography* **503**

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS ASKED IN UGC NET - HISTORY (DECEMBER 2014 TO JANUARY 2026)

UNIT-1		2014	2015		2016	2017		2018		2019		2020	2021	2022	2023		2024	2025		2026
		DEC	JUN	DEC	JUL	JAN	NOV	JUL	DEC	JUN	DEC	OCT	NOV	OCT	JUN	DEC	AUG	JAN	JUNE	JAN
1	Negotiating the Sources	6	5	6	8	6	1	3	5	6	2	4	4	13	7	9	7	5	10	7
2	Pastoralism and Food production	2	3	3	4	4	1	2	1	4	5	2	3	1	3	8	1	3	1	1
3	Indus & Harappa Civilization	3	5	3	2	3	3	1	1	3	3	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	1	2
4	Vedic & Later Vedic Periods	5	4	7	-	5	4	4	5	3	3	8	10	4	2	2	9	2	4	5
5	Expansion of State System	4	3	3	2	4	2	4	3	3	2	5	4	6	3	3	3	3	4	-

UNIT - 1

Unit 1.1 : Negotiating the Sources:

***TOPIC COVER*:** *Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic.*

Previous Year Exam Questions

(DEC 2014)

1. The Padirruppettu is a collection of poems in praise of

(1) Chera kings (2) Pandya kings
(3) Chola kings (4) Tondaiman kings

(DEC 2014)

2. Varahamihira, the fifth century astronomer, belonged to which part of the country?

(1) Western Malwa (2) Northern Gujara!
(3) Southern Rajasthan (4) South Magadha

(DEC 2014)

3. The original work of Megasthenes is lost and we learn about his observations from the quotations given by some later Greek writers, such as

(I) Arrian (II) Diodoras
(III) Justin (IV) Plutarch
(V) Strabo

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) I and III (2) I, II and IV
(3) III, IV and V (4) All of these

(DEC 2014)

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Texts)		List II (Subjects)
A.	Brihajjataka	I. Architecture
B.	Dasarupaka	II. Astrology
C.	Lilavati	III. Dramaturgy
D.	Manasara	IV. Mathematics

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

(DEC 2014)

5. Arrange the following Dharmasastra writers in a chronological order beginning with the earliest.

(I) Chandesvara (II) Hemadri
(III) Lakshmidhara (IV) Mitramisra

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

(1) I, IV, III, II (2) II, I, IV, III
(3) III, II, I, IV (4) IV, III, II, I

(DEC 2014)

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

(Authors)	(Texts)
(1) Sharangadeva	: Samgita ratnakara
(2) Damodara	: Samgita darpana
(3) Anonymous	: Ghunyat-ul-Munya
(4) Banarasidas	: Hitopadesha

(JUNE 2015)

7. The earliest epigraphical evidence of Indo-European language have been found at

(1) Bactri (2) Iraq
(3) Iran (4) Syria

(JUNE 2015)

8. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

(1) Panchasiddhantika: Varahamihira
(2) Brahma Sutra: Aryabhata
(3) Astangsangrah: Vagbhata
(4) Nighantu: Dhanvantari

(JUNE 2015)

9. Match List I with List II and select the answer from the codes given below.

List I (Greek and Latin Authors)	List II (Books)
A. Arrian	I. Historica
B. Herodotus	II. Indica
C. Pliny	III. Naturalis Historia
D. Strabo	IV. Geographica

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

(JUNE 2015)

10. Which of the following Tamil anthologies is devoted to the praise of Chera kings?

(1) Aingurunuru (2) Kuruntokai
(3) Padirruppattu (4) Narrinai

(JUNE 2015)

11. Which of the following works does not refer to the story of Ramagupta?

(1) Harshacharita (2) Mudrarakshasa
(3) Natyadarpana (4) Majma-al-Tawarikh

(DEC-2015)

12. Which of the following states of South India was mentioned in Megasthenes's Indica?

(1) Chera (2) Pandya
(3) Satiyaputta (4) Chola

(DEC-2015)

13. Who among the following authors is known for his satires exposing the evils of the contemporary society?

(1) Bhasa (2) Bhavabhuti
(3) Kshemendra (4) Sriharsha

(DEC-2015)

14. Arrange the following foreign authors in the correct chronological order.

(A) Ktesias (B) Megasthenes
(C) Pliny (D) Ptolemy

Codes:

(1) A, D, C, B (2) A,B,C,D
(3) C,A,D,B (4) B, D, A, C

(DEC-2015)

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Texts)	List II (Authors)
A. Kural	I. Ilango Adigal
B. Thirumurai	II. Thiruvalluvar
C. Silappatikaram	III. Sattanar
D. Manimekalai	IV. Nambi Andar Nambi

Codes:

(1) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
(3) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (4) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

(DEC-2015)

16. Dramatist Bhavabhuti is given the credit of writing which of the following works?

(A)Mahaviracharita (B) Malatimadhava
(C) Ramacharita (D) Uttararamacharita

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(1) Only B (2) B and C
(3) A, B and D (4) A, B and C

(DEC-2015)

17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below

List I (Authors)	List II (Sources)
A. Vanchaspati	I. Nirnayasindhu
B. Raghunandana	II. Viramitrodaya
C. Kamalakara Bhatta	III. Vivadachintamani
D. Mirta Mishra	IV. Smrititattava

Codes:

(1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(JULY-2016)

18. Which of the following works was the first to suggest payment of cash to officers as salary?

(1) Kamandaka Nitisara (2) Arthasastra
(3) Manu Smriti (4) Nitivakyamrita

(JULY-2016)

19. Which of the following works relates to Tamil grammar?

(1) Akananuru (2) Kural
(3) Tolkappiyam (4) Padirruppattu

(JULY-2016)

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Author)	List II (Title of the book)
A. Bilhana	I. Mitakshara
B. Bana	II. Harshacharita
C. Somesvara III	III. Abhilashitartha Chintamani
D. Vijnaesvara	IV. Vikramankadevacharita

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (2) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

(JULY-2016)

21. Arrange the following classical authors in the chronological order.

(I) Arrian (II) Pliny
(III) Ptolemy (IV)Strabo

Codes:

(1) I, II, III, IV (2) I, IV, II, III
(3) II, III, IV, I (4) I, IV, III, II

(JULY-2016)

22. Arrange the following authors of inscriptions in the chronological order

(I) Harisena (II) Ravikirti
(III) Vatsabhatti (IV) Virasena

Codes:

(1) IV, I, II, III (2) I, IV, III, II
(3) I, II, III, IV (4) I, III, IV, II

(JULY-2016)

23. Consider the following statements.

Assertion (A) The 12 th century unique work Kumarapalacharita by Hemachandra is a long poem which tells the story of Chalukya Kings of Gujarat.

Reason (R) It illustrates the rules of Sanskrit and Prakrit Grammar also.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

(JULY-2016)

24. 'As the wind destroys the trees and locusts the Shali crop, so did the Yavanas destroy the usages of Kashmira .... the Kingdom of Kashmir was polluted by the evil practices of the Mlecchas'

The above statement about Kashmir was made by which of the following chroniclers of Kashmir?

(1) Kalhana (2) Jonaraja
(3) Srivara (4) Bhattavatara

(JULY-2016)

25. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A) Bengal Sultan Ruknuddin Barbak Shah I was a great patron of Bengali literature.

Reason (R) Barbak Shah I conferred the title of Gunaraj Khan to Maladhar Basu in acknowledgement of his great achievements in the field of Bengali literature.

In the context of the above statements, which of the following is correct?

(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

(JAN 2017)

26. Which of the following statements are made in the Periplus of the Erythraean sea?

Select your answer from the codes given below:

I. Colchi, Camara and Poduca were South Indian ports.
II. Ivory was produced in Dosarene.
III. Large ships called Colandia sailed to the Ganges and Chryse.
IV. Masalia lay to the south of Muziris.

Codes:

(1) I, II and III (2) III and IV
(3) II, III and IV (4) I, II and IV

(JAN 2017)

27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Authors)	List II (Title of the Books)
A. Dandin	I. Pratima Nataka
B. Bhasa	II. Chaturvarga Chintamani
C. Hemadri	III. Dasakumara Charita
D. Bhavabhuti	IV. Uttararama Charita

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(JAN 2017)

28. Who gave the following arguments for understanding his work Madanu'sh-Shifa-I Sikandarshahi ?

'First, that the Greek medicine did not suit the climate of India and secondly, that the medicinal plants mentioned in that system were either unidentifiable or unobtainable in India.'

(1) Ali Muhammad Khan (2) Milhana
(3) Mir Masum (4) Miyan Bhuwah

(JAN 2017)

29. Which one of the following works was commissioned by Aurangzeb to compile authoritative passages from the standard works of Hanafi fiqh for the guidance of the qazis?

(1) Siyasat Nama (2) Nasihat-ul-Muluk
(3) Ahkam i Alamgiri (4) Fatawa-al-Alamgiri

(JAN 2017)

30. Match List I with List II and select your answer from the codes given below

List I (Authors)	List II (Works)
A. Ballalasena	I. Rasagangadhara
B. Jagannath Pandita	II. Rajavalipataka
C. Krishnadeva	III. Bhojaprabandha
D. Shuka	IV. Parasiprakasha

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
(3) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-II (4) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(JAN 2017)

31. The 'Indica' of Megasthenes is lost, but it survives in fragments in the writings of which GreecoRoman authors?

I. Ktesias II. Pliny the Elder
III. Diodorus Siculus IV.Strabo

Codes:

(1) I and II (2) I, II and III
(3) II, III and IV (4) I and IV

(NOV 2017)

32. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Text	Subject
1.Aparajitaprichha	Architecture
2.Astang-hridaya	Medicine
3.Lilavati	Drama
4.Vaijayanti	Dictionary

(DEC-2018)

33. Which of the following works gives a glimpse of an ancient Indian court?

(1) Malavikagnimitra (2) Mrichchhakatika
(3) Mudrarakshasa (4) Ratnavali

(DEC-2018)

34. Match List I with List II and choose the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Writer)	List II (Patron King)
A. Hemachandra	I. Ananta
B. Jayadeva	II. Kumarapala
C. Kshemendra	III. Lakshamanasena
D. Rajasekhara	IV. Mahendrapala

Codes:

(1) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV (2) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II
(3) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

(DEC-2018)

35. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Works		Author
(1) Naramamala	:	Kshemendra
(2) Ratnavali	:	Harsha
(3) Pratimanataka	:	Bhasa
(4) Malatimadhava	:	Bharavi

(DEC-2018)

36. Who among the following poets called himself Kalikala-Valmiki?

(1) Bhavabhuti (2) Kalidasa
(3) Rajasekhara (4) Sandhyaranandi

(DEC-2018)

37. Paramartha stayed in China over twenty years and translated 70 Buddhist texts into Chinese there. He was from____

(1) Kanchi (2) Nalanda
(3) Varanasi (4) Ujjain

(JULY-2018)

38. Which of the following I wrongly matched?

Author	Title of the book
(1) SK Maity	The Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period
(2) RK Mookerji	History of Indian Shipping
(3) RC Majumdar	Hindu Colonies in the Far East
(4) TV Mahalingam	The Pandyan Kingdom

(JULY-2018)

39. Arrange the following in the chronological order in which they were written.

(I) Mitakshara
(II) Manasollasa
(III) Vikramarjunavijaya
(IV) Chaturvargachintamani

Codes:

(1) I, II, IV and III (2) II, I, III and IV
(3)III,I,II and IV (4) IV,III,I and II

(JULY-2018)

40. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer from the codes given below.

List I (Jain texts)	List II (Writers)
A. Kuvalayamala	I. Dhanapala
B.Samaraichchhakaha	II. Haribhadra
C. Tilakamanjari	III. Somadeva
D. Yasastilaka-Champu	IV. Udyotanasuri

Codes:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (2) A-II, B-IV, C-III,D-I
(3) A-III, B-I,C-IV,D-II (4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(DEC-2019)

41. Match List I (Text) with List II (Subject Matter).

List I	List II
A. Bhuvanakosa	I. Architecture
B. Brihajjataka	II. Astrology
C. Dasarupaka	III. Dramaturgy
D. Manasara	IV. Geography

Select the correct option:

(1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (2) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
(3) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III (4) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

(DEC-2019)

42. Megasthenes original record about India is lost. Some of his memories are preserved in the accounts of which of the following?

(I) Arrian (II) Diodorus
(III) Heliodoras (IV) Herodorus

Choose the correct option:

(1) I, II and IV (2) II, III and IV
(3) I and IV (4) I and II

(JUNE 2019)

43. Match List I with List II.

List I (Authors)	List II (Articles).
A. Irfan Habib	I. Perhaps the Earliest Ploughed Field So Far Excavated Anywhere in the World
B. B.B. Lal	II. Imagining River Sarasvati-A Defence of Common Sense
C. R.H. Meadow	III. Regional Interaction in Indus Valley Urbanisation
D. Marcia A.Fentress	IV. The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals in Greater Indus Valley

Choose the correct option from those given below:

(1) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV (2) A-IV, B-I, C-II D-III
(3) A-II, B-I, C-III D-IV (4) A-II B-I, C-IV D-III

(JUNE 2019)

44. The radiocarbon dating is applied in which of the following?

(1) Epigraphy (2) Archaeology
(3) Manuscripts (4) Archival materials

(JUNE 2019)

45. Match List I with List II.

List (Texts)	List II (Authors)
A. Kavyadarsa	I. Abhinavagupta
B. Ashtadhyayi	II. Patanjali
C. Mahabhasya	III. Panini
D. Tantraloka	IV. Dandin

Choose the correct option from those given below:

(1) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I (2) A-IV, B-III, C-II D-I
(3) A-III, B-II, C-I D-IV (4) A-III B-I, C-II, D-IV

(JUNE 2019)

46. About Rajasekhara, which of the following statements is correct?

(1) He was the most powerful ruler (985-1014 CE) of the Chola dynasty.
(2) He was a court poet (c. 9th-10th century CE) of the Pratihara rulers Mahendrapala and Mahipala.

(3) He was the first known ruler of the Satavahanas (c. 230 BCE) mentioned in the Puranas.
(4) He is known to have composed Siripanarruppatal, one of the ten idylls of the Sangram anthology.

(JUNE 2019)

47. Which of the following is wrongly matched?
(1) RS Sharma : Urban Decay in India
(2) Joanna Williams: The Art of Gupta India : Empire and Provinces
(3) AL Basham : The Wonder that was India
(4) Romila Thapar: Myth and Reality, Studies in the Formation of Indian Culture

(JUNE 2019)

48. Read the following statements and select the answer from the options given below:
"Sociologists have reported how castes could also change their status along with their occupations under form of Sanskritisation."
Who propounded the theory of Sanskritisation?
(1) Karl Marx (2) M.N. Srinivas
(3) Romila Thapar (4) Max Weber

(OCT 2020)

49. What is the meaning of Burunjis?
(1) The name of a hill tribe in Nepal
(2) The name of a recently discovered Neolithic site in Kashmir
(3) Genealogical records from Assam
(4) Mother goddesses worshipped in Orissa

(OCT 2020)

50. Which of the following are the famous commentators on the Manusmriti?
(I) Apararka (II) Kulluka
(III) Medhatithi (IV) Vijnanesvara
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) I and II (2) III and IV
(3) II and III (4) I and III

(OCT 2020)

51. Which of the following statements about Alberuni and his account of India are correct?
I. He was exiled and ordered to spend ten years in India.
II. According to him, people of untouchable castes could live only outside the villages and towns of the four castes.
III. He supported the views of Brahamagupta about the true nature of eclipses.
IV. According to him, the Hindus think that there is no country like theirs and no religion like theirs.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) II, III and IV (2) I,II and IV
(3) III and IV (4) II and IV

(OCT 2020)

52. Arrange the following in a chronological order, starting from the earliest.
(I) The Peripuls of the Erythraean Sea
(II) Si-yu-ki
(III) Manimekalai
(IV) Suttanipata
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) IV, I, III, II (2) III, IV, II, I
(3) I, III, II, IV (4) II, IV, III, I

(NOV-2021)

53. Which of the following texts were authored by the Kashmiri poet Kshemendra?
(I) Kuttanimata (II) Kalavilasa
(III) Prabodhachandrodaya (IV) Samayamatrika
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) I and II (2) II and IV
(3) I, II and III (4) II, III and IV

(NOV-2021)

54. Match List I with List II.

List I (Authors)	List II (Dharmasastras)
A. Bhatta Lakshmidhara	I. Chaturvarga chintamani
B. Devannabhattta	II. Smrityarthasara
C. Hemadri	III. Krityakalpataru
D. Sridhara	IV. Smriti- Chandrika

Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(3) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III (4) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

(NOV-2021)

55. Which of the following texts allow divorce?
(I) Narada Smriti
(II) Manava Dharmashastra
(III) Arthashastra
(IV) Yajnavalkya Smriti
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) Only IV (2) I and III
(3) I and IV (4) Only III

(NOV-2021)

56. Which of the following pairs indicate female teachers according to ancient grammarians?
(1) Acharya and Acharyani
(2) Acharyani and Upadhyayani
(3) Upadhyaya and Upadhyayani
(4) Acharya and Upadhyaya

(OCT 2022)

57. Paumacariyam is the Jaina version of which of the following story?
(1) Mahabharata (2) Buddhacaritam
(3) Dasarathajatakam (4) Ramayana

(OCT 2022)

58. Which among the following is the work of Nathamuni?
(1) Siddhitrayam (2) Nyayatattva
(3) Shribhashya (4) Tattva Ratnakara
(OCT 2022)

59. 'Upavasa' terminology used in Arthasastra of Kautilya, refers to
(1) wealthy peasant (2) landlord
(3) tenant (4) moneylender
(OCT 2022)

60. Which of the texts form a cluster of Prasthanatrayi in Hindu literary tradition?
(I) Brahmana texts (II) Ramayana
(III) Brahmasutras (IV) Upanishad
(V) Kalpasutra
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) I, II and III (2) II, III and IV
(3) III and IV (4) I, II and V
(OCT 2022)

61. 'Manimegalai' , a Buddhist work, was inspired by the logical system of which philosopher?
(1) Ashwaghosha (2) Dinnaga
(3) Nagasena (4) Gautam
(OCT 2022)

62. Which book of Indian logic introduces the New Nyaya (Navya Nyaya) system in Indian Philosophy?
(1) Khandana Khanda Khadya
(2) Nyaya Siddhanjana
(3) Tattva Chintamani
(4) Padartha Chintamani
(OCT 2022)

63. Who wrote 'Mushika Vamsha'?
(1) Sandhyakar Nandi (2) Athula
(3) Bilhana (4) Kalhana
(OCT 2022)

64. Which of the following writers provides biographical details of the Chandela dynasty?
(1) Bana (2) Bilhana
(3) Kalhana (4) None of the above
(OCT 2022)

65. 'Samaya Matrika' of Kshemendra describes the adventures of in various spheres of the society.
(1) a woman (2) a prince
(3) a traveller (4) a warrior
(OCT 2022)

66. The Sanskrit text describing the history of the sacred places of ancient India are called
(1) Upanishad (2) Agama
(3) Kayya (4) Sthalapurana
(OCT 2022)

67. Who among the following wrote the first Malayalam version of Bhagavat Gita?
(1) Madava Panikkar (2) Sankara Panikkar
(3) Rama Panikkar (4) Cherusseri
(OCT 2022)

68. Which of the following is/are correct?
I. Kalhana's Rajtarangini details the history of the Kings of Western India.
II. Rajendra-I was one of the most celebrated Kings of the Chola kingdom.
III. Alvars were the Shaiva saints of South India.
IV. Nathamuni was a great teacher of Vaishnava tradition.
V. Vyasa composed the Bhagavad Gita before he wrote the Mahabharata.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below.
(1) I, II and III (2) I, II and IV
(3) I, III and IV (4) II and IV
(OCT 2022)

69. Metrology is the study of
(1) chronology of coins.
(2) study of weather.
(3) the measurement and arrangement of coins by weight.
(4) Study of metal.
(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

70. Gauda-Vaho, a poetical work in Prakrit, is written by whom?
(1) Vakpati (2) Hemchandra
(3) Pampa (4) Vagbhata
(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

71. The Smritisamgraha by an anonymous author is a work on which of the following subjects?
(1) Religion and Philosophy
(2) Espionage system
(3) Law and Legal Institutions
(4) Military and warfare
(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

72. Which of the following is NOT a dating technique of archaeological remains?
(1) Sonar Sensing technique
(2) Thermo luminescence method
(3) Accelerated Mass Spectrometry
(4) Electron Spin Resonance method
(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

73. "The imperial civilization may well have absorbed numerous contributions from various conquered people....to understand and adopt a new culture". Who wrote the above passage?
(1) Francis Fukuyama (2) A.K. Coomaraswamy
(3) Joseph S. Nye (4) Yuval Noah Harari.
(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

74. Which of the following statements are correct?
A. Krisiparashara and Krishisukti are the texts on agriculture.

B. The brhadhala or big plough is mentioned in a tenth century inscription from Jodhpur.
C. The Paryayamuktavali is a text dealing with agriculture techniques of tilling the land.
D. The construction of Vapi became popular in Rajasthan and Gujarat in the Early Medieval India.
E. The detailed instructions regarding agriculture appear in the Agni Purana, and the Vishnudharmottara Purana.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, C, D and E only (2) B, C and D only
(3) A, B and D only (4) A, D and E only

(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

75. Which of the following statements are correct?

A. Nathmani is the author of the Nyayatarra which gives an elaborate exposition of the philosophy of the Vishishtadvaita school.
B. Praptti is the essential doctrine of this school means absolute surrender to god.
C. The sect founded by Nathmani was known as the Aghora.
D. Nathmani was one of the successors of Rammuja.
E. Nathmani was inspired by the songs of Sathakopa.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) B, C and D only (2) A, B and D only
(3) A, B and E only (4) C, D and E only

(JUNE 2023: Shift-I)

76. Match the following:

LIST I Authors		LIST II Books	
A	Yuval N. Harari	I	People of the Earth
B	V. Gardon Childe	II	Homo Deus
C	AL Basham	III	Piecing Together the Past
D	Brian M Fagan	IV	A Cultural History of India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I. B-IV, C-III, D-II (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
(3) A-III. B-II, C-I, D-IV (4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

77. Leelavati Ganita was authorised by:

(1) Krishnadeva Raya (2) Bhaskaracharya
(3) Ashok (4) Panini

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

78. Which is incorrect about 'Milind-Panho'?

(1) The work is a conversation between the Greek King Milinda and Buddhist monk Nagasena.
(2) The original text is lost and the present work is merely a Pali translation of the original.
(3) A commentary on Milind Panho was written by Dhammapala in fith century A.D.
(4) Some of the dialogues of the Milind Panho stand comparison with the dialogues of Plato.

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

79. Jayadeva Mahakavi flourished in the court of:

(1) Pallavas
(2) Sena rulers of Bengal
(3) Rajaraja Chola
(4) Somavamsis of Orissa

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

80. Nama-i-Khirad-Afja is a Persian translation of which famous book?

(1) Atharva Veda (2) Ramayana
(3) Sinhasan Battisi (4) Mahabharata

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

81. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I Exploration		List - II Excavation	
(A)	Radiocarbon	(I)	Mound
(B)	Trench	(II)	Dating method
(C)	Stratigraphy	(III)	Layers
(D)	Potsherds	(IV)	Depth

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)
(2) (A)-(III), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(IV)
(3) (A)-(I), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)
(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

82. Match List - I with List - II.

	List - I		List - II
(A)	Madhava-nidana	(I)	Mathematics
(B)	Nighantu	(II)	The oldest medico-botanical dictionary
(C)	Ganitaskandha	(III)	Preparation of quick silver and other metals
(D)	Rasaratnakara	(IV)	Deals with pathology

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(I), (D)-(II)
(2) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(I), (D)-(III)
(3) (A)-(II), (B)-(IV), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)
(4) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

83. Srimad Ramayana is a continuous text on morality to be followed by all human beings. Because, it teaches about -

(A) Respect to parents
(B) Relation between brothers
(C) Accepting the qualities of even an enemy
(D) Maintaining relations even with tribal people
(E) Drinking is an un-sin

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (D), (E) (2) (B), (E), (A), (C)
(3) (E), (B), (A), (D) (4) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

84. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Bharat was born of Shakuntala and Dushyanta because,

Reason (R): He was reared by the Shakuntala.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
(4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

(DEC 2023: Shift-I)

85. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Kalhana's Rajatarangini is a historical record rulers of Kashmir.

Reason (R): But Samudragupta is not referred. Therefore Kalhana's work is incomplete.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(1) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
(2) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
(3) (A) is correct but (R) is not correct
(4) (A) is not correct but (R) is correct

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

86. Arrange the following saints in chronological order (earliest to recent):

(A) Ramanuj (B) Andal
(C) Ramananda (D) Kumbhandas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), (C), (D) (2) (C), (A), (B), (D)
(3) (B), (A), (C), (D) (4) (B), (C), (D), (A)

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

87. Chronologically arrange the following in ascending order (earliest to recent).

(A) Āryabhaṭa (B) Suśruta
(C) Varahamihira (D) Hieun Tsang

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B), (A), (C), (D) (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)
(3) (A), (B), (C), (D) (4) (A), (B), (D), (C)

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

88. Match List - I with List - II.

List – I (Names)	**List – II (Compositions)**
(A) Somadeva	(I) Brhat - Kathamanjari
(B) Kshemendra	(II) Kathasaritasagara
(C) Kalidasa	(III) Kuttanimatam
(D) Damodara Gupta	(IV) Ritusamhara

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(2) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)
(3) (A)-(IV), (B)-(III), (C)-(II), (D)-(I)
(4) (A)-(IV), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(I)

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

89. Texts associated with some earliest references of Rādhā as the devoted beloved of Krishnga include:

(A) Ashtängahridayasangraha
(B) Gitagovinda
(C) Harshacharita
(D) Brahmavaivartta Purana

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (C) Only (2) (B) and (D) Only
(3) (B) and (C) Only (4) (B), (C) and (D) Only

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

90. According to Kityayana, Vidyadhana (property acquired through learning) comprised :

(A) Property acquired by a scholar from his pupils.
(B) Property acquired by Sale of books.
(C) Property acquired as a reward for success in solving a difficult question or disputation.
(D) Property acquired as a sacrificial fees.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B) and (C) Only (2) (B), (C) and (D) Only
(3) (A), (B), (C), (D) (4) (A), (C) and (D) Only

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

91. Varāhamihira's 'Bṛhat Samhitā' talks about:

(A) method of measuring the amount of rainfall
(B) astronomical observations
(C) construction of houses and temples
(D) grafting of plants, and ways to increase fruit yield

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B), (C) and (D) only (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
(3) (A), (B) and (C) only (4) (A), (B), (C), (D)

(AUG-2024, Shift I)

92. The book 'Nyāya-tattva' which gives an elaborate exposition of the philosophy of the Vishishtādvaita school, was authored by:

(1) Nāthamuni (2) Lagadhamuni
(3) Bharatamuni (4) Rāmānujacharya

(JAN 2025)

93. Which of the following Puranas provides the list of 30 Satavahana rulers with a total chronological order of 460 years?

(1) Matsya Purana (2) Vayu Purana
(3) Skanda Purana (4) Vishnu Purana

(JAN 2025)

94. The authors of *Tattvartharajavarttika* _____.
(1) *Madhava*
(2) *Vidyananda Akalanka*
(3) *Haribhadra*
(4) *Mahabodhi Viradhara*

(JAN 2025)

95. Pick the two correct matches from the options given below:
A. Muhta Nainsi ri Khyat - Rajasthan
B. Amir Khusrau - Nuh Sipihr
C. Rajtarangini - Malwa
D. Malik Muhammad Jayasi - Chandayan
E. Mulla Daud - Padmavat
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) D, E Only (2) A, B Only
(3) C, D Only (4) B, E Only

(JAN 2025)

96. Who wrote the text Karpuramanjari?
(1) Hemachandra (2) Krishna Mishra
(3) Vagabhata (4) Rajashekhara

(JAN 2025)

97. Arrange the following kings in chronological sequence:
A. Lokopakara
B. Udiyadityalankara
C. Mallinatha Purana
D. Trishashtilakshana Mahāpurāna
E. Madana Vijaya
Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C, D, E (2) D, A, C, B, E
(3) D, B, C, A, E (4) A, C, B, D, E

(JUNE 2025)

98. According to the *Arthashastra*, the Kupyadhyaksha was in charge of which of the following?
(1) Irrigation works
(2) Wells and canal system
(3) Forest products
(4) Embankments

(JUNE 2025)

99. "The friendship of a good person is like the beauty of a noble book. It never loses its freshness; rather, with each passing day it gives greater joy, just as deep study brings us increasing delight from a book."
Who is the author of this saying?
(1) Kautilya in *Arthashastra*
(2) Vishnu Sharma in *Panchatantra*
(3) Vyasa Vaishampayana in *Mahabharata*
(4) Thiruvalluvar in *Thirukkural*

(JUNE 2025)

100. Match List - I with List - II:

List – I	List - II
A. Bhagvadgita	I. Buddhism
B. Harscharita	II. Jainism
C. Milindapanho	III. Mahabharata
D.Paumachariyam	IV. Banabhatta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A-I, B-III, C-IV, D-II (2) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I
(3) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II (4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

(JUNE 2025)

101. Ramanujacharya's commentary on the Vedantasutras, which propounded the philosophy of Visistadvaita, is called:
(1) Vedantasara (2) Sribhasya
(3) Brahmasutrabhasya (4) Anuvyakhya

(JUNE 2025)

102. The Harishchandrakavyam of Raghavanka was written in which language?
(1) Prakrit (2) Pali
(3) Bengali (4) Kannada

(JUNE 2025)

103. Who was the author of the Mahabhasya?
(1) Gautama (2) Vajapyayana
(3) Patanjali (4) Katyayana

(JUNE 2025)

104. Who was the author of the Sanskrit drama, Svapnavasavadatta?
(1) Kalidasa (2) Bhavabhuti
(3) Bhasa (4) Bharavi

(JUNE 2025)

105. The Yadavabhyudaya (or the Life of Lord Krishna) was composed by:
(1) Vedantadesika (2) Ramanujacarya
(3) Appayya Diksita (4) Vidya Madhava

(JUNE 2025)

106. Which of the following are correct?
A. Medhatithi wrote on law.
B. Sarangdhara wrote on grammar.
C. Bhoja wrote on astronomy and politics.
D. Bhattotpala wrote on astrology.
E. Sridhara wrote on Mathematics.
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) A, B, C, D Only (2) A, B, D, E Only
(3) A, C, D, E Only (4) B, C, D, E Only

(JUNE 2025)

107. Which of the following are not included in the seven books (Sattapakaranas) of the Abhidhamma Pitaka?
(1) Dhammasangani (2) Kathavatthu
(3) Puggalapannatti (4) Mahaniddesa

(JAN 2026)

108. Who wrote 'History of the Peloponnesian War' ?

(1) Herodotus (2) Tacitus
(3) Thucydides (4) Polybius

(JAN 2026)

109. Which book of Rigveda refers to Battle of Ten Kings?

(1) Book 6 (2) Book 7
(3) Book 8 (4) Book 10

(JAN 2026)

110. The Urban Phase of the Indus Valley Civilization belongs to:

(1) 4000-3000 BCE (2) 3000-2000 BCE
(3) 2600-1900 BCE (4) 1900-1300 BCE

(JAN 2026)

111. Which of the following are correct with regard to Rigveda during ancient period?

A. 'Sapta Sindhavah', the seven rivers has been mentioned
B. Nadi Sutra, the Hymn to rivers is mentioned in Mandala X (60)
C. Nadi Sutra, the Hymn to rivers is mentioned in Mandala X (75)
D. Samudra is mentioned and it presumably means the Arabian sea
E. Tributaries names includes Askini and Parushni

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A, B, C and D only (2) A, C, D and E only
(3) B, C, D and E only (4) A, B, D and E only

(JAN 2026)

112. The sequence and details of the performance of the Samskaras are mentioned in :

(1) Grihya Sutras (2) Sulva Sutras
(3) Puranas (4) Jatakas

(JAN 2026)

113. Match List - I with List – II.

List - I	List - II
A. Megasthenes	I. Geography
B. Diodorus	II. Naturalis Historia
C. Strabo	III. Indica
D. Pliny the Elder	IV. Bibliotheca Historica

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I (2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II (4) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(JAN 2026)

114. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
A. Ashtadhyayi of Panini	I. C. 100 CE
B. Charaka and Sushruta Samhita	II. C. 500 BCE
C. Early Buddhist texts, including Tripitaka	III. C. $500 - 100$ BCE
D. Compilation of Puranas	IV. C. 200 CE onwards

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV (2) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV
(3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I (4) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(1)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(2)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(4)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(3)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(4)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(2)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(3)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(2)	(3)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(1)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
(3)	(3)	(4)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
(1)	(2)	(4)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
(4)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)
101	**102**	**103**	**104**	**105**	**106**	**107**	**108**	**109**	**110**
(2)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(2)	(3)
111	**112**	**113**	**114**						
(2)	(1)	(4)	(2)						

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (1): The Patirruppattu is a classical Tamil poetic anthology, part of the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai) in Sangam literature. It is a collection of panegyric poems focused on the Chera kings, also known as the Cheramal. The work primarily features puram poems, which highlight themes of war and public life.

2. Correct Answer is (1): Varahamihira, the renowned fifth-century Indian astronomer and astrologer, belonged to Western Malwa. He was a scholar in the court of the Gupta Empire under King Vikramaditya I. His notable works include the Panchasiddhantika, a compilation of the five astronomical treatises, and the Brihat Samhita, which covers a range of topics from astrology to architecture.

3. **Correct Answer is (4):** Megasthenes (c. 350–290 BCE) was a Greek historian, diplomat, and ethnographer who provided one of the earliest Western descriptions of India in his now-lost work Indica. Although Indica itself is not extant, its content has been partially reconstructed through quotations and references in later Greek authors. Notably, Arrian (2nd century CE) is among the few who speaks favorably of Megasthenes, while other writers like Diodorus, Justin, Plutarch, and Strabo also quoted his observations. Megasthenes' accounts remain a crucial source for understanding ancient India's interactions with the Hellenistic world.

4. **Correct Answer is (2):**
Brihat Jataka: This renowned text on Vedic astrology, authored by Varāhamihira, is considered one of India's foremost astrological works.
Dasharupakam: Written by Dhananjaya in the 10th century, this treatise outlines the structure and rules for theatre and drama presentations, serving as a key work on dramaturgy.
Līlāvatī: Composed by the Indian mathematician Bhāskara II around 1150 AD, this treatise is a significant work on mathematics.
Mānasāra: Also known as Manasa or Manasara Shilpa Shastra, this ancient Sanskrit text covers Indian architecture and design.
Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

5. **Correct Answer is (3):** The correct chronological order of the Dharmasastra writers beginning from the earliest is as follows
Viramitrodaya of Mitramisra: Written by Mitramisra, who lived around 1610–1640 CE, the Viramitrodaya is a comprehensive digest of Dharmashastras (codes of religion and ritual), offering detailed guidance on various aspects of Hindu law and social conduct.
Bhatta Lakshmidhara: A Hindu law-giver from the 12th century CE, Bhatta Lakshmidhara is renowned for his work Krityakalpataru (The Wish-Yielding Palm Tree of Domestic Rites and Duties). This text serves as a significant source on domestic rituals and duties within Hindu dharmashastra.
Hemādri Paṇḍita: Also known as Hemāḍapanta, Hemādri was a polymath and served as a prime minister from 1259 to 1274 CE during the reigns of King Mahādev (1259–1271) and King Ramachandra (1271–1309) of the Seuna (Yadava) dynasty. He is well-known for his work Chaturvarga Chintāmaṇi, which encompasses a vast array of knowledge on the four aims of Hindu life.
Caṇḍeśvara Thakkura: Active during the 14th century, Caṇḍeśvara Thakkura was a Maithili-language political theorist and warrior. He held the positions of minister for peace and war, as well as chief judge in the court of Harisimhadeva, the last king of the Karnat dynasty of Mithila.He wrote *Rājanītiratnākara*, a treatise on organising the state.
Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

6. **Correct Answer is (4):** Banarasidas (1586–1643) was a prominent Shrimal Jain businessman and poet of Mughal India. He is renowned for his poetic autobiography, Ardhakathānaka ("The Half Story"), written in Braj Bhasa, a dialect of early Hindi associated with the Mathura region. This work holds the distinction of being the first autobiography composed in an Indian language.
On the other hand, the Hitopadesha is a well-known Sanskrit text comprising fables featuring both animal and human characters. It offers maxims, worldly wisdom, and advice on political matters, presented in a simple and elegant style. While the text as we have it today dates from the 12th century, it is believed to have been composed by Narayana between 800 and 950 CE. Initially, 19th-century Indologists attributed the Hitopadesha to Vishnu Sharma, a character who frequently appears in its fables.

7. **Correct Answer is (2):** The earliest epigraphical evidence of Indo-European language has been found in Iraq. Epigraphy, the study of inscriptions engraved on materials like stone, metal, and wood, offers significant insights into ancient languages and civilizations.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):** The Brahma Sutra, is traditionally attributed to Badarayana (also known as Vyasa), not Aryabhata. Aryabhata was an ancient Indian mathematician and astronomer known for his work "Aryabhatiya,"

9. **Correct Answer is (3):** The correct match of List I and List II is as follows
Arrian - **Indica:** Arrian, a Greek historian from the 2nd century CE, authored *Indica*. This work provides a detailed account of Alexander the Great's expedition to India and the broader regions of his conquests.
Herodotus - **Historica:** Herodotus, an ancient Greek historian from the 5th century BCE, is known for his work *Historica* (often referred to as *Histories*). This seminal work is considered one of the earliest examples of historical writing and provides an account of historical events and cultures of his time.
Pliny - **Naturalis Historia:** Pliny the Elder, a Roman author and naturalist, wrote *Naturalis Historia* (Natural History). This comprehensive work covers a wide range of subjects including astronomy,

geography, and the natural world, and is one of the largest single works to have survived from the Roman Empire.

Strabo - **Geographica:** Strabo, a Greek geographer and historian, authored *Geographica* (Geography). This extensive work offers a descriptive overview of the world known to Strabo, including detailed accounts of various peoples, places, and regions.

Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer is (3): The Padirruppattu is a classical Tamil anthology and one of the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai) in Sangam literature. This panegyric collection focuses on the Chera kings, also known as Cheramal, highlighting their achievements through poems categorized under puram (war and public life). The work's invocatory poem is dedicated to Mayon, or Perumal (Vishnu).

Narrinai is another classical Tamil anthology, traditionally considered the first among the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai) in Sangam literature. It contains both akam (love) and puram (war, public life) poems. This collection features 400 poems, mostly ranging from 9 to 12 lines, with some varying between 8 and 13 lines.

Kuruntokai is the second anthology in the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai). It belongs to the akam (love) category, with each poem consisting of 4 to 8 lines, although a few poems have 9 lines. Originally compiled with 400 poems, the surviving manuscripts contain 402 poems.

Aingurunuru (meaning "Five Hundred Short Poems") is the third anthology in the Eight Anthologies (Ettuthokai). This classical Tamil work features a collection of short poems, contributing to the rich tradition of Sangam literature.

11. Correct Answer is (2): Mudrarakshasa is a Sanskrit play by Vishakhadatta that depicts the rise of Chandragupta Maurya (c. 324–c. 297 BCE) to power in India. Although the play includes elements of creative writing, it is not entirely fictional. It is dated to various periods, ranging from the late 4th century to the 8th century CE, and does not focus on the story of Ramagupta.

12. Correct Answer is (2): In **Megasthenes's Indica**, the **Pandya** kingdom of South India is mentioned. Megasthenes, a Greek ambassador to the court of Chandragupta Maurya, provided valuable information about Indian geography, politics, and kingdoms in his work *Indica*. The Pandya kingdom, located in present-day Tamil Nadu, was one of the prominent southern dynasties mentioned in his writings.

13. Correct Answer is (3): Kshemendra, a renowned 11th-century Kashmiri poet, was known for his satirical works exposing the social evils of his time. One of his famous satires is **"Samaya Mātrikā" (The Courtesan's Keeper)**, where he humorously critiques the corrupt and decadent practices of contemporary society. His other notable works include **"Narma Mala"** and **"Desopadesha,"** which further highlight his keen observation and satirical wit.

14. Correct Answer is (2): The correct chronological order of the foreign authors is as follows

Ktesias (5th century BCE) was a Greek physician and historian who served in the court of the Persian king **Artaxerxes II**. He wrote about India in his works, providing some of the earliest accounts of the region from a Western perspective.

Megasthenes (ca. 350–290 BC) was a Greek ethnographer and explorer during the Hellenistic period, best known for his work **Indica**, which provides an account of ancient India. He was born in **Asia Minor** (modern-day Turkey) and served as an ambassador of **Seleucus I** of the **Seleucid dynasty**, likely at the court of **Chandragupta Maurya** in **Pataliputra** (modern-day Patna). While the exact date of his embassy is uncertain, scholars generally place it before **298 BC**, the year of Chandragupta's death. **Arrian** notes that Megasthenes lived in **Arachosia** with the satrap **Sibyrtius** before visiting India.

Gaius Plinius Secundus, better known as **Pliny the Elder** (AD 23/24–79), was a Roman author, naturalist, and philosopher. He served as a naval and army commander in the Roman Empire and was a friend of Emperor **Vespasian**. Pliny's most notable work is the encyclopedic **Naturalis Historia** (Natural History), which became a foundational text in the study of natural sciences.

Claudius Ptolemy (c. 100 – c. 170 AD) was an Alexandrian scholar who made significant contributions in multiple fields, including **mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography**, and **music theory**. His geocentric model of the universe and his work **Geographia** left a lasting impact on medieval and Renaissance science.

15. Correct Answer is (2): The correct match of List I and II is as follows

Kural – **Thiruvalluvar**:The **Tirukkural** (often referred to simply as **Kural**) is one of the most revered works of Tamil literature. It was written by **Thiruvalluvar**, a philosopher and poet. The work consists of 1,330 couplets (kurals), offering insights into ethics, politics, love, and social responsibilities. It is divided into three sections: **Aram (Virtue), Porul (Wealth),**

and Inbam (Love), and is still widely read and respected today.

Thirumurai – **Nambi Andar Nambi**:The **Thirumurai** is a sacred compilation of Tamil hymns written in praise of Lord Shiva by various Shaivite saints, known as **Nayanars**. **Nambi Andar Nambi** was instrumental in collecting and compiling these hymns in the 11th century CE, under the patronage of the Chola king **Rajaraja Chola I**. The Thirumurai contains twelve volumes of hymns and forms the basis of Tamil Shaivism.

Silappatikaram – **Ilango Adigal**:The **Silappatikaram** (The Tale of an Anklet) is one of the great Tamil epics. It was written by **Ilango Adigal**, believed to be a Jain monk and the younger brother of a Chera king. The story revolves around **Kannagi**, a devoted wife, and her quest for justice after her husband, Kovalan, is wrongfully executed. The Silappatikaram is renowned for its portrayal of the cultural life of the Tamil people during that era, including festivals, city life, and justice systems.

Manimekalai – **Sattanar**:**Manimekalai** is another important epic of Tamil literature, written by **Sattanar**. It is a sequel to the **Silappatikaram** and focuses on **Manimekalai**, the daughter of Kovalan and Madhavi. Manimekalai becomes a Buddhist nun, and the epic explores themes of **Buddhism**, renunciation, and compassion. It is also notable for its discussions of Buddhist philosophy and the social context of the time.

Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

16. Correct Answer is (3):

Mahaviracharita: This play is based on the early life of Lord Rama, depicting his heroic deeds (hence the title, meaning "The Deeds of the Great Hero"). It showcases Rama's journey from his youth to his eventual victory over Ravana.

Malatimadhava: This play is a love story involving the characters Malati and Madhava. It's a romance drama that also explores themes of duty and sacrifice. The story is set in a complex socio-political and cultural backdrop.

Uttararamacharita: This play deals with the later part of Lord Rama's life, specifically his life after his return to Ayodhya and the tragic separation from Sita. It continues the Ramayana's story from where Valmiki's epic leaves off, focusing on Rama's emotional struggles and inner conflict.

The Ramacharitam, written by Bengali poet Sandhyakar Nandi during the Pala Empire (c. 1084–1155 CE), is a Sanskrit epic that uniquely combines the stories of the Ramayana and Pala King Ramapala. It is renowned for its account of the Varendra Rebellion, a key event in medieval Bengal's history that contributed to the decline of the Pala Empire. The work blends mythological and historical narratives, making it both a literary and historical treasure.

17. Correct Answer is (4): The correct match of List I and List II is as follows.

Vachaspati Misra was the author of **Vivadachintamani**, a succinct commentary on Hindu law as practiced in Mithila. **Raghunandana** authored the **Smrititattva**, a collection of 28 digests on civil law and rituals, collectively known as the **Astavimsati-tattva**. English scholars compared his work to the Comyns Digest and referred to him as the "Comyns of India." **Kamalakara Bhatta**, who lived in Varanasi and was the uncle of Gagabhatta, wrote the **Nirnayasindhu**, a Sanskrit work that includes descriptions of ritualistic worship of Durga. **Mitra Mishra** was the author of **Viramitrodaya**, a comprehensive Hindu law digest covering nearly every aspect of Dharmasastra and Vyavahara. This work was completed under the patronage of **Virasimha**, the king of Orchha, between 1605 and 1627.Hence, option (4) is the correct answer.

18. Correct Answer is (2): **Arthasastra**, written by **Kautilya (Chanakya)**, is an ancient Indian treatise written in Sanskrit on statecraft, politics, and military strategy. It was one of the earliest works to suggest the **payment of cash as salary** to officers and administrators. This idea was revolutionary for its time and laid the foundation for structured administration and governance in ancient India.

19. Correct Answer is (3): Tolkappiyam is an ancient work on **Tamil grammar** and is considered the oldest extant long work of Tamil literature. It is the foundational text for Tamil grammar and linguistics, covering a wide range of topics such as **phonology, morphology, syntax, rhetoric, prosody**, and **poetics**. The Tolkappiyam is divided into three parts, each containing nine sections.In addition to grammar, the **Tolkappiyam** also addresses rules for **poetry and literary forms**, showcasing the richness of Tamil literary traditions.

20. Correct Answer is (2): The correct match of the Author and the respective title of their book is as follows

Bilhana wrote the **Vikramankadevacharita**, which is a eulogy of King Vikramaditya VI of the Western Chalukya dynasty.

Bana is the author of **Harshacharita**, the biography of King Harsha.

Somesvara III authored the **Abhilashitartha Chintamani** (also known as Manasollasa), an encyclopedic work covering a wide range of topics like polity,governance, ethics ,economics, astronomy,astrology, painting,music,poetry.
Vijnanesvara is known for writing the **Mitakshara**, a legal commentary on the Yajnavalkya Smriti, which became an important text for Hindu law.
Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

21. Correct Answer is (2): The correct chronological order of the Grace-Roman classical authors is as follows
Arrian: Arrian (Lucius Flavius Arrianus) lived in the **2nd century CE**, around **86–160 CE**. He is known for his historical work *Anabasis of Alexander*, which details the campaigns of Alexander the Great.
Strabo: Strabo was a Greek geographer and historian who lived from **64 BCE to 24 CE**. His most famous work is *Geographica*, which provides detailed descriptions of various regions of the ancient world.
Gaius Plinius Secundus, better known as **Pliny the Elder** (AD 23/24–79), was a Roman author, naturalist, and philosopher. He served as a naval and army commander in the Roman Empire and was a friend of Emperor **Vespasian**. Pliny's most notable work is the encyclopedic **Naturalis Historia** (Natural History), which became a foundational text in the study of natural sciences.
Claudius Ptolemy (c. 100 – c. 170 AD) was an Alexandrian scholar who made significant contributions in multiple fields, including **mathematics, astronomy, astrology, geography**, and **music theory**. His geocentric model of the universe and his work **Geographia** left a lasting impact on medieval and Renaissance science.
Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

22. Correct Answer is (2): The correct chronological order of the authors of the inscriptions is as follows:
Harisena (4th century CE): He was a notable Sanskrit poet and panegyrist in the court of the Gupta Emperor **Samudragupta**. His most famous work is a **Prasasti** (eulogy) inscribed on a pillar in Allahabad, written around **345 CE**, praising the bravery and achievements of Samudragupta.
Virasena (c. 380-415 CE): He served as the chief minister to **Chandragupta II**, another Gupta emperor. He authored an inscription in the **Udaygiri caves**, which details the excavation of a cave temple dedicated to **Shiva**.
Vatsabhatti (5th century CE): A Sanskrit poet associated with the silk weavers' guild, he contributed to the literary tradition of his time, with his work reflecting the styles and themes prevalent in **Kavya** poetry.
Ravikirti (7th century CE): He was a minister and poet in the court of **Pulakesin II** of the **Badami Chalukyas** (610-642 CE). His work includes the **Aihole inscription**, which is renowned for its exquisite Sanskrit poetry.
Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

23. Correct Answer is (1): The *Kumarapalacharita*, written by **Hemachandra** in the 12th century, is a historically significant epic poem. It recounts the story of the **Chalukya kings of Gujarat**, with a particular emphasis on **King Kumarapala**, Hemachandra's chief patron. Hemachandra, a devoted Jain, wrote this work to promote the values of Jainism, while also documenting the achievements of Kumarapala.
The unique aspect of this epic is that it not only tells a historical narrative but also integrates **rules of Sanskrit and Prakrit grammar**. Hemachandra skillfully embedded grammatical concepts within the story, using examples to explain these rules. This is particularly evident in the eighth part of the poem, where Prince Kumarapala's excellence and exploits are highlighted, along with illustrations of **Prakrit grammar**.
Additionally, the text contains the *Dvayashraya Mahakavya*, which offers illustrations of various grammatical terms in both **Sanskrit and Prakrit languages**. Thus, the reason (R) correctly explains the assertion (A), making **option 1** the right choice.

24. Correct Answer is (2): The statement regarding the destruction caused by the **Yavanas** (foreign invaders) and the **Mlecchas** (non-Hindus or foreigners) in Kashmir was made by **Jonaraja**, a historian and chronicler of Kashmir. Jonaraja continued the work started by **Kalhana** in his *Rajatarangini* and provided a detailed account of the political and social upheavals in Kashmir during the period of foreign invasions.
Jonaraja's chronicle, known as the **Dvitīyā Rājataraṅginī** (Second Rajatarangini), continues Kalhana's historical narrative and extends it to cover the history of Kashmir up to the reign of **Zain-ul-Abidin** in the 14th century. His work is an important source for understanding the history and rulers of Kashmir during this tumultuous period.
After Jonaraja's death in 1459, **Shrivara Pandita** continued the historical chronicle with the **Tritiya Rajatarangini** (Third Rajatarangini), also known as the **Jaina-Rajatarangini**. Shrivara's work documents the history of Kashmir from **1459 to 1486 CE**, covering the reigns of rulers like **Hassan Shah** and

Muhammad Shah. Shrivara maintained the continuity of historical documentation in Kashmir by continuing Jonaraja's work.

25. Correct Answer is (1):

Assertion (A): **Ruknuddin Barbak Shah I** (reigned 1459–1474), the son and successor of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah, was a great patron of Bengali literature. During his reign, he encouraged the development of the Bengali language and its cultural expressions.

Reason (R): Barbak Shah I conferred the title of **Gunaraj Khan** to **Maladhar Basu**, a 15th-century Bengali poet, in recognition of his achievements in the field of Bengali literature. Maladhar Basu wrote *Sri Krishna Vijay*, which is the earliest Bengali narrative poem and a translation of the 10th and 11th cantos of the *Bhagavata Purana*. This recognition by Barbak Shah I shows his support for Bengali literary works.

Since **Ruknuddin Barbak Shah I**'s patronage of Bengali literature is demonstrated by his honoring of Maladhar Basu with the title of **Gunaraj Khan**, **both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A**.

26. Correct Answer is (1): The *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea* mentions that Colchi, Camara, and Poduca were South Indian ports, ivory was produced in Dosarene, and large ships called Colandia sailed to the Ganges and Chryse. However, the statement that Masalia lay to the south of Muziris is incorrect.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

27. Correct Answer is (3):

The correct match of List I and List II is as follows

Dandin – *Dasakumara Charita*: Dandin was a renowned Sanskrit prose writer and poet, best known for his work *Dasakumara Charita*. This is a collection of ten adventure-filled stories about princes and their journeys, often with themes of love, valor, and intelligence.

Bhasa – *Pratima Nataka*: Bhasa was an ancient playwright, and one of his well-known works is *Pratima Nataka*. It is a Sanskrit drama based on episodes from the Ramayana, focusing on the life of Rama, particularly scenes involving his exile and return.

Hemadri – *Chaturvarga Chintamani*: Hemadri was a medieval scholar and minister in the Yadava dynasty. His work *Chaturvarga Chintamani* is a comprehensive treatise on dharma, covering various aspects of religious and social duties, including rituals and legal norms.

Bhavabhuti – *Uttararama Charita*: Bhavabhuti was a classical Sanskrit dramatist, and *Uttararama Charita* is one of his most famous works. This play deals with the later life of Lord Rama after his return to Ayodhya, focusing on his struggles with personal and royal duties.

Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

28. Correct Answer is (4): In Madanu'sh-Shifa-I Sikandarshahi, Miyan Bhuwah emphasized that Greek medicine was unsuitable for India's climate and that many of its medicinal plants were either unidentifiable or unobtainable in the Indian context. This work, also known as Ṭibb-i Sikandarī, was compiled in 918 AH (1512 CE) and dedicated to Sultan Sikandar Lodī. It serves as a comprehensive manual covering various medical topics and references important Sanskrit sources like the works of Caraka, Suśruta, and others, demonstrating an effort to integrate local medical knowledge with established traditions. The text enjoyed significant circulation among Indo-Muslim physicians and was later translated into Urdu.

29. Correct Answer is (4): Fatawa-al-Alamgiri, also known as Al-Fatawa al-Hindiyya or Al-Fatawa al-'Alamgiriyya, is a significant 17th-century compilation of Islamic jurisprudence commissioned by Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. It was designed to compile authoritative passages from standard works of Hanafi fiqh to guide the qazis (Islamic judges) in their legal rulings.

This comprehensive legal text covers various aspects of governance, including statecraft, ethics, military strategy, economic policy, and justice and punishment. Its aim was to establish a uniform application of Islamic law throughout the Mughal Empire, reflecting Aurangzeb's commitment to ensuring adherence to Islamic principles in both governance and daily life. The Fatawa-al-Alamgiri served as a principal regulatory body of law during Aurangzeb's reign, significantly influencing the legal landscape of the empire.

30. Correct Answer is (4): The correct match of List I and List II is as follows:

Ballalasena - He is associated with **Bhojaprabandha**, a notable work of Sanskrit folk literature featuring engaging tales from the royal court of Maharaja Dhareshwar Bhoj. This text reflects the literary culture of the period and is attributed to Ballalasena.

Jagannath Pandita - Known for writing **Rasagangadhara**, an authoritative text on literary theory from the 17th century. This work significantly

contributed to the understanding of aesthetics and poetic forms.

Krishnadasa - He authored **Parasiprakasha**, a bilingual dictionary compiled in the late 16th century, which provides Persian and Arabic terms used in Indian astronomy and astrology, highlighting the cross-cultural exchanges of the time.

Shuka - He wrote **Rajavalipataka** which was a continuation of rajavalipataka started by prajna bhatta a historical account of Kashmir, detailing events from the reign of Zayn al-Abidin up to the Mughal annexation in 1586. This text serves as an important source for understanding Kashmir's history during that era.

Hence, option (4) is the correct answer.

31. Correct Answer is (3): The *Indica* of **Megasthenes** is lost, but fragments of it survive in the works of several Greco-Roman authors. These include:

Pliny the Elder: He refers to Megasthenes' accounts in his *Natural History*.

Diodorus Siculus: He provides information from Megasthenes in his *Bibliotheca historica*.

Strabo: He cites Megasthenes in his *Geographica*.

Thus, **Pliny the Elder**, **Diodorus Siculus**, and **Strabo** are the correct sources where fragments of Megasthenes' *Indica* survive.

Hence, option 3 is the correct answer.

32. Correct Answer is (3): Lilavati is not a drama. It is a famous work on mathematics written by Bhaskaracharya (Bhaskara II) in 1150.

33. Correct Answer is (2): *Mrichchhakatika*, a play written by Sudraka, provides a glimpse of an ancient Indian court. Set in the ancient city of Ujjayini during the reign of King Palaka, the play follows the love story of a young Brahmin named Carudatta and a wealthy courtesan named Vasantasena.

Other notable works include:

Malavikagnimitram, authored by Kalidasa, tells the love story of Agnimitra, the Shunga Emperor.

Mudrarakshasa, written by Vishakhadatta, narrates the rise of Chandragupta Maurya.

Ratnavali, a Sanskrit drama by King Harsha, focuses on the story of the beautiful princess Ratnavali and the great king Udayana.

34. Correct Answer is (1):

Hemachandra - **Kumarapala**: Hemachandra was a noted scholar and poet who flourished under the patronage of Kumarapala of the Chaulukya dynasty.

Jayadeva - **Lakshamanasena**: Jayadeva is best known for his work *Gita Govinda*, which was patronized by Lakshamanasena.

Kshemendra - **Ananta**: Kshemendra was a poet and scholar associated with King Ananta of the Kashmir region.

Rajasekhara - **Mahendrapala**: Rajasekhara was a poet who received patronage from Mahendrapala, a ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

35. Correct Answer is (4): The pair of **Malatimadhava** and **Bharavi** is not correctly matched. **Malatimadhava**, a play based on the romance of Malati and Madhava, is actually attributed to **Bhavabhuti**, not Bharavi, who is known for his work *Kiratarjuniya*.

36. Correct Answer is (4): Sandhyakaranandi referred to himself as **Kalikala-Valmiki**. He was a notable poet during the Pala Period and is best known for his epic poem *Ramacharitam*, which is based on the ancient Indian epic *Ramayana*.

37. Correct Answer is (4): Paramārtha (499-569 CE) was an Indian monk from **Ujjain**. He spent over twenty years in China, where he translated approximately 70 Buddhist texts into Chinese. Some of his influential translations include Vasubandhu's *Abhidharmakośa*, Asaṅga's *Mahāyānasaṃgraha*, and Dignāga's *Ālambanaparīkṣā* and *Hastavālaprakaraṇa*. His contributions significantly impacted the dissemination of Buddhist thought in China.

38. Correct Answer is (4): K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, a prominent Indian historian (1892–1975), is well-known for his work on South Indian history. His notable book, *The Pāṇḍyan Kingdom from the Earliest Times to the Sixteenth Century* (1929), provides a detailed account of the Pandyan Kingdom's history.

39. Correct Answer is (3):

Vikramarjunavijaya (also known as *Pampa Bharata*) - This work was written by the Kannada poet Adikavi Pampa around 940 CE. It is an epic poem that narrates the story of Arjuna from the Mahabharata, set within the framework of the reign of the Western Chalukya ruler, Arikesari.

Mitakshara - This is a legal treatise written by Vijnaneshwara in the 11th century CE. It is a commentary on the *Yajnavalkya Smriti* and is one of the most important texts on Hindu law, particularly on the law of inheritance.

Manasollasa - This encyclopedic text was composed by the Western Chalukya king Someshvara III in the early 12th century CE (around 1129 CE). It covers a wide range of topics, including governance, politics,