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CHAPTER 1

ANCIENT HISTORY OF INDIA (10000 BC TO 1206 AD)

Unit 1.1: Stone Age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic age), Chalcolithic Age

Previous Year Exam Questions

[2022]

1. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Manda	I. Haryana
B. Sanghol	II. Jammu
C. Mittal	III. Punjab
D. Hulas	IV. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

[2022]

2. Match List I with List II:

List I	List II
A. Ahar	I. Madhya Pradesh
B. Eran	II. Rajasthan
C. Jorwe	III. Bengal
D. Mahishdal	IV. Maharashtra

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

[2023: 4 Mark]

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

Assertion (A): Homo habilis means a handy or skillful man.

Reason (R): This was known so as he had hands.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(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.

[2023: 4 Mark]

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

Assertion (A): The Upper Paleolithic Age came to an end with the end of ice age.

Reason (R): It was due to global warming.

In the light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

(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.

[2023: 4 Mark]

5. Which of the following was a 'complex' hunting Society?

(1) Mesolithic Age (2) Paleolithic Age

(3) Neolithic Age (4) Chalcolithic Age

[2023: 4 Mark]

6. The transition from neolithic age to bronze age civilization first took place in:

(1) Mesopotamia (2) Egypt

(3) Greece (4) Rome

[2024: 4 Mark]

7. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Tools type)	LIST II (Associated Culture)
A. Acheulian Handaxe	I. Neolithic
B. Levallois scrapper	II. Lower Palaeolithic
C. Celt	III. Middle Palaeolithic
D. Microliths	IV. Mesolithic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

[2024: 4 Mark]

8. Match List I with List II

LIST I (Terms)	LIST II (Associated with)
A. Dendrochronology	I. Remains of dead organism
B. Palaeontology	II. Tree ring dating
C. Ethnography	III. Study of ancient writing
D. Palaeography	IV. Study of living culture and communities

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

[2024: 4 Mark]

9. Abbevillian tools industry is associated with_____

(1) Upper Palaeolithic (2) Middle Palaeolithic
(3) Lower Palaeolothic (4) Mesolithic

Answer Key								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(2)	(3)

Practice Questions

1. Which one of the following pairs is not correct?

(1) Lower Palaeolithic : Hunting, Gathering.
(2) Upper Palaeolithic : Hunting, Gathering.
(3) Mesolithic : Hunting, Gathering.
(4) Neolithic : Food Production

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

List I (Archaeological)	List II (Identification)
A. Bagore	I. Chalcolithic site of Madhya Pradesh
B. Brahmagiri	II. Megalithic site of Karnataka
C. Maheshwara	III. Mesolithic site of Rajasthan
D. Tekkalakota	IV. Neolithic site of Karnataka

Codes:

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

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

List I	List II
A. Mesolithic site	I. Langhnaj
B. Microlith	II. Bagor (Rajasthan)
C. Beginning of Settled Agriculture	III. Birbhanpur
D. Chalcedony	IV. Chopni Mando

Codes:

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

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

Assertion (A): Neolithic age was followed by the age of be metals.

Reason (R): For some time the use of stone implements continued side by side.

Read the above statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

Codes:

(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 correct explanation of A
(3) A is true, but R is false
(4) A is false, but R is true

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

List I	List II
A. Palaeolithic	I. Ground stone tools
B. Mesolithic	II. Rock painting
C. Neolithic	III. Flaked stone tools
D.Upper Palaeolithic	IV. Microlithic tools

Codes:

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

6. Where were the first Paleolithic tools found in India?

(1) Hallur (2) Kurnool
(3) Pallavaram (4) Tekkalkota

7. In which area the neolithic man lived in underground pits?

(1) Karnataka (2) Assam
(3) Kashmir (4) Madhya Pradesh

8. The hominid fossils of Hathnora is
(1) Homo erectus (2) Homo habilis
(3) Homo sapiens (4) None of these

9. The burial practice was started by
(1) Homo sapiens
(2) Homo erectus
(3) Homo neanderthalensis
(4) Homo habilis

10. Which of the following is not a neolithic site?
(1) Brahmagiri (2) Sanganakallu
(3) Arikamedu (4) Piklihal

Answer Key									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(3)	(3)

EXPLANATIONS

Previous Year Exam Questions

1. Correct Answer is (1): Manda is a village and archaeological site located in the Jammu district of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, India. Excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1976-77 under the direction of J.P. Joshi, Manda contains the ruins of an ancient settlement from the Indus Valley Civilization.

Sanghol, a historical village in the Fatehgarh Sahib District of Punjab, India, dates back to the Harappan Civilization. Known as Uchha Pind Sanghol, it lies about 40 km from Chandigarh on the way to Ludhiana. The site holds significant archaeological importance, having yielded coins and seals linked to the central Asian rulers Toramana and Mihirakula. In 1968, a Buddhist stupa was excavated, and in 1985, 117 carved stone slabs, including 69 pillars, 35 crossbars, figures, and figurines, were discovered. These artifacts are considered Kushan sculptures from the Mathura school, dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. They are now housed in the Sanghol Museum.

Mitathal is an archaeological site in the Bhiwani tehsil of the Bhiwani district in Haryana, associated with the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC).

Hulas, located in the Saharanpur district of Uttar Pradesh, India, is a late Indus Valley Civilization archaeological site. It is part of the Chalcolithic Culture Phase in the Doab region, which includes settlements primarily along the higher banks of the tributaries of the Yamuna, such as the Hindon, Krishni, Kathanala, and Maskara rivers. Excavations at Hulas and other nearby sites, like Alamgirpur and Bargaon, reveal small settlements, with the largest measuring about 200x200 meters. The occupation of Hulas dates from around 2000 BCE to 1000 BCE, reflecting the later stages of the Harappan Civilization.

2. Correct Answer is (3): Mahisdal, located on the left bank of the Kopai River in Birbhum district, West Bengal, is a significant Black-and-Red Ware (BRW) archaeological site. Situated in the lateritic zone of West Bengal, this site, excavated by the Archaeological Survey of India in 1963-64, offers insights into Chalcolithic cultural traditions and early agrarian communities. Similarly, the Jorwe culture, named after the site of Jorwe in Maharashtra, represents a Chalcolithic archaeological tradition spanning from c. 1400–1000 BCE in its early phase and c. 1000–700 BCE in its late phase. Predominantly found in Maharashtra and extending into the Malwa region of Madhya Pradesh, the culture is characterized by its distinctive pottery, planned settlements, and advancements in agriculture and social organization. Another remarkable site, Eran in the Sagar district of Madhya Pradesh, was an ancient mint and administrative center during the Gupta Empire, known as Airikina Vishaya. It features Gupta-era temples and inscriptions, including a colossal Varaha sculpture, which is invaluable for reconstructing Gupta chronology and highlighting their artistic and administrative accomplishments. The Ahar-Banas culture, also known as the Banas culture, flourished along the Ahar, Banas, and Berach Rivers in southeastern Rajasthan from c. 3000–1500 BCE, contemporaneous with the Indus Valley Civilization. This culture exploited the copper ores of the Aravalli Range for tool-making and sustained itself through agriculture, cultivating crops like wheat and barley. Together, these sites and cultures showcase the diversity of India's prehistoric and early historic periods, reflecting advancements in settlement patterns, technology, and cultural practices.

3. Correct Answer is (2): The assertion that "Homo habilis means a handy or skillful man" is correct. The name "Homo habilis" was given due to the species'

skill in making tools, reflecting their dexterity and ability. However, the reason that "Homo habilis was known so as he had hands" is also true, as they did indeed have hands. Yet, the explanation for the name does not solely rely on the presence of hands. The term "habilis" is more specifically associated with their capability in crafting and using tools, not just the anatomical feature of having hands. Therefore, while both statements are true, the reason does not correctly explain the assertion.

4. **Correct Answer is (3):**
Assertion (A) is true. The Upper Paleolithic Age did indeed come to an end with the conclusion of the Ice Age, which marks a shift to warmer climatic conditions and the start of the Holocene period.
Reason (R) is false. While the end of the Ice Age was associated with warmer conditions, the specific cause of the Ice Age's end was not simply "global warming" as we understand it today. The end of the Ice Age was due to a combination of factors, including changes in Earth's orbit, axial tilt, and other long-term climatic changes, rather than the concept of modern global warming.

5. **Correct Answer is (2): Paleolithic Age**, as this period represents the emergence of complex hunting societies. The Paleolithic Age, or Old Stone Age, was the longest phase of human history, marked by the development of intricate survival strategies and adaptability to diverse environments. Although primarily reliant on hunting and gathering, societies during this time displayed significant complexity through their use of specialized stone tools, cooperative group hunting techniques, and the establishment of social structures for resource sharing. Additionally, evidence of early symbolic thought, such as cave art at sites like Lascaux and Altamira, highlights their evolving cognitive abilities and cultural practices. While the Mesolithic Age introduced microlithic tools and semi-sedentary lifestyles, these were continuations of advancements initiated in the Paleolithic period. Therefore, the Paleolithic Age laid the foundation for complex hunting societies by mastering tools, fire, and organizational skills essential for survival and adaptation.

6. **Correct Answer is (1):** The transition from the **Neolithic Age** to the **Bronze Age** first took place in **Mesopotamia**, which is considered the cradle of civilization. This region, situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, witnessed the early development of metallurgy, urban settlements, and complex societies.
Bronze Age in Mesopotamia: The people of Mesopotamia were among the first to smelt copper and tin to create bronze around **3300 BCE**, marking the start of the Bronze Age. This advancement revolutionized tools, weapons, and art, leading to significant societal progress.
Agriculture and Urbanization: Mesopotamia also saw the development of irrigation systems, surplus food production, and the rise of city-states like Uruk, which further fueled the transition to a complex civilization.
Cultural and Technological Innovation: The invention of writing (cuneiform) and early codified laws (Code of Hammurabi) also highlight Mesopotamia's role as the pioneer of Bronze Age civilization.
This transition set the foundation for later civilizations in Egypt, Greece, and Rome.

7. **Correct Answer is (3):**
Acheulian Handaxe: This tool is associated with the **Lower Palaeolithic** period, where early humans created large handaxes for cutting and processing food.
Levallois Scraper: This tool is associated with the **Middle Palaeolithic** period, known for the development of prepared core technology.
Celt: A celt is a type of polished stone tool, commonly found in the **Neolithic** period, used for cutting and shaping materials.
Microliths: These small, sharp tools are characteristic of the **Mesolithic** period, often used for hunting and fishing.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):** Dendrochronology is associated with tree ring dating, a method used to determine the age of trees by analyzing the patterns of growth rings in their trunks. Palaeontology is the study of the remains of dead organisms, which involves examining fossils to understand ancient life forms and their evolution. Ethnography is linked with the study of living culture and communities, a research method used by anthropologists to observe and analyze the customs, behaviors, and interactions of people in their natural environments.

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

- (CUET PG) -

– PAPER –

HISTORY

MOCK TEST

MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. 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)

2. 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)

3. 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.

4. Which among the following sites provide evidence of domestication of animals in the Mesolithic period?

(I) Adamgarh (II) Bagor
(III) Loteshwar (IV) Ratanpur

Codes:

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

5. Which of the following sites has yielded a short inscription written in Harappan script with huge alphabets?

(1) Banawal (2) Dholavira
(3) Kalibangan (4) Mohenjodaro

6. Which of the following Harappan sites are located in Balochistan?

(I) Dabarkot
(II) Sotkakhoh
(III) Sutkagendor
(IV) Shortughai

Select the correct answer from the Codes given below

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

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

List I	List II
A. Rig Veda	I. Vajsaneye
B. Yajur Veda	II. Shakala
C. Sama Veda	III. Shaunaka
D. Atharva Veda	IV. Kauthuma

Codes

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

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

List I (Vedic Rivers)	List II (Present Counterparts)
A. Vipas	I. Jhelum
B. Parusni	II. Ravi
C. Vitasta	III. Beas
D. Sutudri	IV. Sutlej

Codes

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

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

72. Which country withdrew from World War I after the Bolshevik Revolution?
(1) Germany (2) Russia
(3) Austria-Hungary (4) Ottoman Empire

73. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
(a) Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
(b) Signing of the Treaty of Versailles
(c) Germany's invasion of Belgium
(d) Battle of the Somme
(1) 1, 3, 4, 2 (2) 3, 1, 2, 4
(3) 4, 3, 1, 2 (4) 1, 4, 3, 2

74. Which of the following was a direct consequence of the Gandhian Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-1922)?
(1) The adoption of the **Government of India Act, 1935**
(2) The establishment of the **Indian National Army**
(3) The **Chauri Chaura incident**, leading to the suspension of the movement
(4) The formation of the **Indian National Congress** in 1885

75. Which event directly led to the formation of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885?
(1) The **Indian Rebellion of 1857**
(2) The **Foundation of the Theosophical Society**
(3) The need for a platform to voice Indian concerns under British rule
(4) The establishment of the **All India Muslim League**

76. What was the main objective of the Russian Revolution of 1917 led by the Bolsheviks?
(1) To restore the monarchy
(2) To establish a **democratic republic**
(2) To overthrow the **Provisional Government** and establish a **communist state**
(4) To gain independence from **Imperial Japan**

Answer key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(2)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
(3)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
(1)	(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
31	**32**	**33**	**34**	**35**	**36**	**37**	**38**	**39**	**40**
(2)	(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)
41	**42**	**43**	**44**	**45**	**46**	**47**	**48**	**49**	**50**
(3)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(3)	(1)
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
(3)	(2)	(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**				
(3)	(2)	(1)	(3)	(3)	(3)				

EXPLANATION

1. Correct Answer is (2):
Madhava-nidana is related to **Deals with pathology**: The *Madhava-nidana* is an ancient text on Ayurveda that discusses various diseases and their treatment, focusing on pathology.
Nighantu is described as **The oldest medico-botanical dictionary**: The *Nighantu* refers to a collection of medicinal plants and herbs, serving as a medico-botanical dictionary.
Ganitaskandha is associated with **Mathematics**: The *Ganitaskandha* is a Sanskrit text that discusses mathematics, including arithmetic and geometry.
Rasaratnakara relates to**) Preparation of quick silver and other metals**: The *Rasaratnakara* is a treatise on alchemy and the preparation of various metals, including mercury (quick silver).

2. Correct Answer is (1): Radiocarbon matches with **Dating method**: Radiocarbon dating is a scientific method used to determine the age of organic materials by measuring the decay of carbon-14 isotopes.
Trench matches with **Layers**: In archaeology, a trench is an excavation method that exposes different layers of soil, allowing archaeologists to study the stratigraphy of the site.
Stratigraphy matches with **Depth**: Stratigraphy involves analyzing the layers (or strata) of soil to understand the historical sequence of events at a site, often relating to the depth of these layers.

Potsherds matches with **Mound**: Potsherds, or broken pieces of pottery, are often found in archaeological mounds, which are raised areas where ancient human activity has occurred.

3. **Correct Answer is (3):** Metrology refers to the science of measurement, and in the context of numismatics, it involves the measurement and arrangement of coins by their weight, size, and other physical properties. This discipline helps in understanding the economic practices of ancient civilizations, the standardization of currency, and the minting processes used over time.

4. **Correct Answer is (3):** The sites of **Adamgarh in MP**, **Bagor in Rajasthan**, and **Loteshwar. In Gujarat** provide evidence of the **domestication of animals** during the **Mesolithic period**. These sites show early examples of human interaction with animals, including the domestication of species such as cattle and sheep. **Ratanpur** in Chhattisgarh does not have such evidence from the Mesolithic period.

5. **Correct Answer is (2): Dholavira**, located in Gujarat, is a significant Indus Valley Civilization site that has yielded a short inscription written in the **Harappan script with huge alphabets**. This inscription was found on a large signboard near the northern gate of the city.
The other sites, **Banawali, Kalibangan**, and **Mohenjodaro**, though important Harappan sites, have not yielded inscriptions with huge alphabets like the one found at Dholavira.

6. **Correct Answer is (3):**
Dabarkot: Located in Balochistan, Dabarkot is one of the important Harappan sites situated in Pakistan. It was part of the broader Indus Valley Civilization and contributed to trade and cultural exchange in the region.
Sotkakhoh: This site is also in Balochistan, specifically near the Makran coast. It was a key trading outpost of the Harappan Civilization, facilitating maritime trade routes along the Arabian Sea.
Sutkagendor: Located in the southwestern part of Balochistan, Sutkagendor is another coastal Harappan site. It served as an important port for trade between the Indus Valley and regions like Mesopotamia and the Persian Gulf.
Shortughai: This site is *not* in Balochistan. It is located in northern Afghanistan near the Oxus River. Shortughai was a Harappan outpost that played a significant role in trade between Central Asia and the Indus Valley.

7. **Correct Answer is (2):** The correct match of list I and list II is as follows:
The Rigveda's oldest Shakha is the Shakala Shakha. The Rigveda, one of the oldest texts in the world, consists of 1,017 hymns and is supplemented by eleven additional hymns known as the Valakhilyas. It is organized into ten Mandalas or books and contains twenty-one Shakhas. The Shakala Shakha is associated with the Ataseya Brahmana.
The Yajurveda Samhita has two primary recensions: Krishna Yajurveda and Shukla Yajurveda. The Samhita of the Shukla Yajurveda is known as the Vajasaneyi Samhita, and this branch was founded by Yajnavalkya. The Yajurveda is primarily concerned with sacrificial prayers.
The Samaveda has three main recensions: Kauthuma, Ranayaniya, and Jaminiya. The Kauthuma recension is found in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, and Bihar. The Samaveda focuses on chants and hymns used in rituals.
The Atharvaveda is divided into two parts: the Paippalada and the Shaunaka. The Shaunaka recension refers to both the teacher and the Shakha of the Atharvaveda. This Veda includes charms and spells for addressing diseases and evils.
Hence, option (2) is the correct answer.

8. **Correct Answer is (1):** The correct match of list I and list II are as follows:
Vipas (Beas): The Beas River rises in the Himalayas and flows for 470 km to join the Sutlej River in Punjab. Its drainage basin covers an area of 20,303 square kilometers. In the Vedas, this river is also known as Arjikerja, and to the Ancient Greeks, it was known as Hyphasis.
Parusni (Ravi): The Ravi River is a transboundary river that flows through northwestern India and eastern Pakistan. It is one of the six rivers of the Indus system in Punjab. During Vedic times, it was called Parushani or Iravati, and to the Ancient Greeks, it was known as Hydraotes.
Vitasta (Jhelum): The Jhelum River flows through the Indian and Pakistan-controlled portions of Kashmir and into Punjab in Pakistan. Its Sanskrit name, Vitasta, is mentioned in the Rigveda, and it was called Hydaspes by the Ancient Greeks.
Sutudri (Sutlej): The Sutlej River is the largest of the five rivers of Punjab and flows through both India and Pakistan. It is the easternmost tributary of the Indus River. The Sutlej Valley played a significant role in the

ancient civilization of Tibet, then called the Garuda Valley.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

9. Correct Answer is (1): The correct match of list I and list II is as follows:

Digha Nikaya: Contains the **Mahaparinibbana Sutta**, one of its 34 suttas. This significant text details the last days and final liberation of Buddha, including his final teachings and instructions.

Khuddaka Nikaya: Includes the **Dhammapada**, a revered text featuring 423 short verses that provide ethical guidance and teachings on the Dhamma, focusing on moral and spiritual wisdom.

Vinaya Pitaka: Contains the **Khandhaka**, which is the second book of the Vinaya Pitaka. It addresses the rules of conduct, etiquette for the Sangha, and procedures for handling offenses within the monastic community.

Abhidhamma Pitaka: Related to the **Kathavastu**, which is part of the Abhidhamma Pitaka. This text provides a detailed scholastic analysis and summary of the Buddha's teachings as found in the Suttas.

Hence, option (1) is the correct answer.

10. Correct Answer is (2): The Mahavagga mentions that King Bimbisara had five hundred wives and describes his vast kingdom with thousands of prosperous villages. The Mahavagga includes several sutta-like texts, covering the period immediately following the Buddha's Awakening, his first sermons to the group of five monks, and stories of how some of his great disciples joined the Sangha and attained Awakening. It also contains rules for ordination, reciting the Patimokkha during uposatha days, and various procedures for monks during formal gatherings of the community.

11. Correct Answer is (3):

The correct match of the administrator and his respective department in the Gupta System of Administration is as follows:

Bhandagaradhikrita (Treasury): The *Bhandagaradhikrita* was responsible for managing the royal treasury (*Bhandara*). This position involved overseeing the kingdom's financial resources, including the collection and storage of wealth.

Dasaparadhika (Justice): The *Dasaparadhika* was in charge of justice or legal matters, particularly relating to crimes and punishments. This official handled judicial duties and ensured that laws were enforced.

Mahakshapatalika (Archives): The *Mahakshapatalika* was responsible for maintaining records and archives. This role involved overseeing the documentation and preservation of important historical records and administrative documents.

Shaulkika (Revenue): The *Shaulkika* was associated with the collection of revenue. This administrator managed the taxation and financial income generated for the state through various sources, such as taxes on goods and trade.

Hence, option (3) is the correct answer.

12. Correct Answer is (2): Turamaya, mentioned in Ashoka's inscriptions, refers to the ruler of Egypt. Ashoka's Major Rock Edict XIII records his Dhamma victories and diplomatic relations with several foreign kings, including Antiochus of Syria (Amtiyoko), Magas of Cyrene (Maka), Antigonus of Macedon (Amtikini), and Alexander of Epirus (Alikasudaro). The edict also mentions Indian rulers such as the Pandyas and Cholas.

13. Correct Answer is (2): Demetrius, the Indo-Greek king, was the first to issue coins in India. He is also credited with starting Indo-Greek rule in India after invading northwest India around 180 BCE. His coins bore Greek legends and often depicted Greek deities.

14. Correct Answer is (2): Menander I (Milinda), who ruled in the 2nd century BCE, embraced Buddhism. He is celebrated in the Buddhist text Milinda Panha (Questions of Milinda), where he discusses Buddhist philosophy with the monk Nagasena.

15. Correct Answer is (1): The Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman (c. 150 CE), a Western Kshatrapa ruler, is one of the earliest Sanskrit inscriptions. It describes his conquests and achievements and mentions the repair of the Sudarshana Lake.

16. Correct Answer is (2): Kanishka, the great Kushana ruler, is credited with starting the Saka Era in 78 CE. He is also known for promoting Buddhism and convening the Fourth Buddhist Council in Kashmir.

17. Correct Answer is (1): The Gandhara art style flourished under the Kushanas, combining Greco-Roman and Indian elements. It is famous for its sculptures of the Buddha, which show Greek influence in drapery and realism.