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| Book No  16. | Q.No  16. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which one of the following ancient Indian records is the earliest royal order to preserve food-grains to be utilised during the crisis in the country? (IAS 1998) |
| Choices   1. Sohagaura Copper-Plate 2. Rummindei pillar-Edict of Ashoka 3. Prayaga-Prasasti 4. Mehrauli Pillar inscription of Chandra | | | |

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| Book No  17. | Q.No  17. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following is considered to be the controversial part of the treaty of 303BC between Chandragupta and Seleucus? |
| Choices   1. Seleucus surrendered his large territories to Chandragupta 2. Chandragupta made a gift of 500 elephants to Seleucus 3. Seleucus gave his daughter in marriage to Chandragupta 4. A Greek envoy (Megasthenese) was a credited to the Mauryan court at Pataliputra | | | |

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| Book No  18. | Q.No  18. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The name Dharmasoka was found in the (CDS 2003) |
| Choices   1. Maski Edict 2. Junagarh Inscription 3. Saranath Inscription 4. Allahabad Pillar Inscription | | | |

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| Book No  19. | Q.No  19. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The first major event of the reign of Ashoka was the Kalinga War and conquest of Kalinga. Which of the following was the actual cause of Kalinga War? |
| Choices   1. Kalinga was a thorn in the body-politic of the empire 2. “Ashoka wished to control both the land and sea routes to South India” 3. Kalinga posed a threat to the Mauryan possessions in Andra and Bengal 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  20. | Q.No  20. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Ashoka’s Dhamma  1. Non injury, restraint in behaviour and equal treatment to all, constitutes the doctrinal aspects of dhamma.  2. Fear of sin does not constitute the doctrinal aspects.  3. Doing less sins and more good are the two essential constituents of Dhamma.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 2 and 3 3. 1 and 2 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  21. | Q.No  21. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Match the following (CDS 2003)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Ruler) | List II  (Title) | | A. Ashoka  B. Kanishka  C. Kharavela  D. Kumaragupta | 1. Vikramaditya  2.Kalinga Chakravarti  3. Mahendraditya  4. Devaputra  5. Priyadarshi | |
| Choices  A B C D   1. 1 2 3 5 2. 5 4 2 1 3. 2 1 4 3 4. 5 4 2 3 | | | |

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| Book No  22. | Q.No  22. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Ashoka himself considered his policy of Dhamma as |
| Choices   1. the essence of original Buddhism as preached by the Buddha 2. a way of life which was both practical and convenient as well as highly moral 3. the ideal of virtuous life based on moral teaching of various thinkers 4. the essence of all religions or the common religion of mankind | | | |

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| Book No  23. | Q.No  23. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  In social matters Ashoka’s most revolutionary concept was |
| Choices   1. proper behaviour to slaves, servants, elders, etc 2. his opposition to wasteful social rituals and ceremonies at marriages, births, journeys etc 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  24. | Q.No  24. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which Rock Edict of Ashoka provides a description of the horrors of Kalinga War? (CDS 2007) |
| Choices   1. 13thRock Edict 2. Kalinga Edict at Dhauli 3. The Edict at Jaugada 4. 10th Rock Edict | | | |

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| Book No  25. | Q.No  25. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Inspite of his gradual conversion to Buddhism and the concept of Dhamma Vijaya,Ashoka was not a total pacifist. Which of the following does not confirm this view? |
| Choices   1. He felt sorry for the suffering caused by Kalinga war, but did not give up the conquered territory 2. After the conquest of Kalinga, Ashoka consolidated his Southern conquests 3. In dealing with the trouble some forest tribes he clearly recognised the possibility of the use of force 4. He did not abolish the capital punishment and granted only a brief reprieve to the condemned prisoners | | | |

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| Book No  26. | Q.No  26. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following administrative measures was not taken up by Ashoka? |
| Choices   1. The practice of royal tours visit of officers once in 5 years 2. Issuing of code of conduct to his officials 3. To save people from miscarriage of justice 4. Release of the convicts on the mercy petition moved by his ministers | | | |

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| Book No  27. | Q.No  27. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following was the single most important social malady of Ashoka’s period, to eliminate which he expounded the policy of Dhamma? |
| Choices   1. Growing materialism 2. Rigidity of the caste system 3. Social tension and sectarian conflicts 4. Wasteful ritualism of Brahmanical practice | | | |

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| Book No  28. | Q.No  28. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mauryan relations with Sri Lanka is not correct? |
| Choices   1. The coming of Mahendra and Sangha Mitra to Sri Lanka was the first official contact between the two countries 2. The King of Sri Lanka, Tissa, adopted the title of Devanapiya and appears to have modelled himself on Ashoka 3. There were frequent exchanges of gifts and envoys 4. Tissa, the Sinhalese King, accepted Buddhism and appears to have made it the state religion | | | |

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| Book No  29. | Q.No  29. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Who of the following dedicated the caves in Nagarjuni hills to the Ajivikas? |
| Choices   1. Kunala 2. Dasharatha 3. Samprati 4. Indrapalit | | | |

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| Book No  30. | Q.No  30. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Major Rock Edict of Ashoka) | List II  (Content) | | A. Rock Edict XIII  B.Rock Edict I  C. Rock Edict V  D. Rock Edict VIII  E. Rock Edict X  F. Rock Edict VII and XII | 1. Prohibition of animal sacrifices and festive gatherings  2. Appointment of Dhamma Mahamatras and their duties  3. System of Dhamma-Yatras  4. Conquest through dhamma instead of war (Bherighosa to Dhammaghosa)  5. Kalinga war, mentions 5 contemporary Greek Kings  6. Need and appeal for tolerance among all religious sects | |  |  | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E F   1. 5 3 2 4 1 6 2. 3 1 2 6 4 5 3. 5 1 2 3 4 6 4. 5 1 4 3 2 6 | | | |

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| Book No  31. | Q.No  31. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is/are correctly matched?  Name of the Official Duty  1. Sannidhata : Chief treasury officer  2. Samaharta : Collector general of revenue  3. Yukta : Subordinate revenue officer at the district level  4. Gopa : Responsible to accounts  5. Sitaadhyaksha : Supervised agriculture  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 5 2. 2, 3 and 5 3. 1, 3, 4 and 5 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  32. | Q.No  32. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  On the death of Ashoka, the empire was probably divided into the Western and Eastern halves. The successor in Western and Eastern half respectively were |
| Choices   1. Kunala and Dasaratha 2. Dasaratha and Kunala 3. Samprati and Shalishuka 4. Shalishuka and Samprati | | | |

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| Book No  33. | Q.No  33. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Match the following   |  |  | | --- | --- | | List I  (Province) | List II  (Capital) | | A. Uttar patha (Northern)  B. Avantirashtra (Western)  C. Prachi (Eastern and Central)  D. Kalinga (Eastern)  E. Dakshinapatha (Southern) | 1. Taxila  2. Ujjain  3. Patliputra  4. Toshali  5. Suvarnagiri | |
| Choices  Codes  A B C D E   1. 2 1 3 4 5 2. 1 2 3 4 5 3. 4 3 1 5 2 4. 4 1 2 5 3 | | | |

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| Book No  34. | Q.No  34. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following supposed causes of decline and disintegration of the Mauryan empire is most likely? |
| Choices   1. Succession of weak kings and partition of empire after Ashoka 2. Military inactivity on account of Ashoka’s pacifist policies 3. Brahmanical revolt against the pro buddhist policy of Ashoka 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  35. | Q.No  35. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Who among the following scholars were contemporary of Kanishka?  1. Ashvaghosa  2. Nagarjuna  3. Vasumitra  4. Chanakya  Select the correct answer using the code given below (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. 1 and 2 2. 3 and 4 3. 2 and 4 4. 1, 2 and 3 | | | |

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| Book No  36. | Q.No  36. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following statements about the Mauryan Kings is not correct? |
| Choices   1. They had extensive powers encompassing administrative, judicial and legislative functions 2. They laid claim to divinity 3. Appointments to the most important offices were made by the ruler himself 4. The kings often laid down codes of regulation for the guidance of their officers and the people | | | |

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| Book No  37. | Q.No  37. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following Mauryan Province had a foreign governor (Greek-Yavana)? |
| Choices   1. Southern Province 2. Eastern Province 3. Western Province 4. Saurashtra Province | | | |

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| Book No  38. | Q.No  38. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The destruction of the Mauryan Empire was followed by a series of invasions, and the first to invade India were the (CDS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Bactrian-Greeks 2. Parthians 3. Kushanas 4. Shakas | | | |

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| Book No  39. | Q.No  39. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is correctly matched? |
| Choices  Officer Duty   1. Ithijhakha Mahamattas : Super intendence of women 2. Amatyas : Mauryan civil servants 3. Pativedakas : Special reporters who had direct access to the king 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  40. | Q.No  40. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which of the following statements about Antamahamatta is not correct? |
| Choices   1. These officers worked among the frontier and less civilised tribes 2. They were responsible for acquanting the border people with the principle of Dhamma 3. In times of emergency they worked as wardens of frontiers 4. It is quite likely that their duties included the collection of toll duties | | | |

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| Book No  41. | Q.No  41. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  According to the Junagarh Rock inscription of Rudraman, during the reign of one of the following rulers, a dam was built on the Sudarshan lake to facilitate water supply to the neighbouring country side in Saurashtra. The ruler was |
| Choices   1. Chandragupta Maurya 2. Bindusara 3. Ashoka 4. Dasharatha | | | |

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| Book No  42. | Q.No  42. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Kautilya classified the spies into |
| Choices   1. Sansthah-Stationary spies 2. Sancharah-Wandering spies 3. Both ‘a’ and ‘b’ 4. Gudha purusha-Secret agents | | | |

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| Book No  43. | Q.No  43. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Megasthenese states that Indian society was divided into seven classes, namely, philosophers, farmers, herdsmen, artisans, soldiers, overseers and councilors. This division was based on what consideration? |
| Choices   1. Social 2. Economic 3. Political 4. Religious | | | |

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| Book No  44. | Q.No  44. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  Which of the following gives the correct order of the first three Varnas according to their importance during the Mauryan period? |
| Choices   1. Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas 2. Vaisyas, Brahmins, Kshatriyas 3. Kshatriyas, Brahmins, Vaisyas 4. Kshatriyas, Vaisyas, Brahmins | | | |

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| Book No  45. | Q.No  45. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  According to the indigenous sources, including Ashokan Epigraphs, slavery existed in India during Mauryan period, but Maegasthenese said, “all Indians are free and not one of them is a slave”. On what grounds did he infer so? |
| Choices   1. Their status were not much different from hired labourers 2. They could own property and also earn for themselves 3. In some cases they could also buy back their freedom 4. Both ‘b’ and ‘c’ | | | |