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| Book No  71. | Q.No  69. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?  1. Avoidance of extremities of penance and enjoyment.  2. Indifference to the authority of the vedas.  3. Denial of efficacy of rituals.  4. Non-injury to animal life.  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices  (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4  (b) 2, 3 and 4  (c) 1, 3 and 4  (d) 1 and 2 | | | |

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| Book No  72. | Q.No  70. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  With reference to ancient Jainism, which one of the following statements is correct? (IAS 2004) |
| Choices   1. Jainism was spread in South India under the leadership of Sthulabahu 2. The Jainas who remained under the leadership of Bhadrabahu were called Shvetambaras after the Council held at Pataliputra 3. Jainism enjoyed the patronage of the Kalinga king Kharavela in the first century BC 4. In the initial stage of Jainism, the Jainas worshipped images unlike Buddhists | | | |

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| Book No  73. | Q.No  71. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Consider the following statements regarding Jainism  1. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by universal law.  2. Anekantvada is a core theory and philosophy of Jainism.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. Both 1 and 2 4. Neither 1 nor 2 | | | |

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| Book No  74. | Q.No  72. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Samyak Shradha/Viswas (Right faith), Samyak Jnan (Right Knowledge) and Samyak Karma/Acharana (Right action/conduct) are the triatnas of Janism.  2. Ahimsa, Satya, Asteya, Aparigraha and Brahmacharya are the Panch Mahavaratas of Jainism.  3. In the 1st Jain Council (300 BC) at Pataliputra under the Chairmanship of Sthulabhadra, 12 Angas were compiled.  4. In the 2nd Jain Council (AD 512) at Vallabhi under the Chairmanship of Devardhi Kshmasramana, 12 Angas and 12 Upangas were finally compiled.  Which of the statements given above are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. 3 and 4 3. 1, 3 and 4 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  75. | Q.No  73. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  With which religion is Kaivalya associated? |
| Choices   1. Buddhism 2. Jainism 3. Hiduism 4. Sikhism | | | |

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| Book No  76. | Q.No  74. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Buddha did not recognise  1. idol worship  2. existence of soul after death  3. sacrifice  Select the correct answer using the codes given below |
| Choices   1. 1 and 3 2. Only 1 3. 2 and 3 4. None of the above | | | |

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| Book No  77. | Q.No  75. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Relics of Buddha are preserved in a |
| Choices   1. Vihara 2. Chaitya 3. Stupa 4. Monastery | | | |
| Book No  78. | Q.No  76. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The famous Indo-Greek king who embraced Buddhism was |
| Choices   1. Strato I 2. Menander 3. Demetrius 4. Alexander | | | |

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| Book No  79. | Q.No  77. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The meaning of ‘Buddha’ is |
| Choices   1. anything beyond God 2. soul after death 3. the enlighted one 4. the ultimate path for Moksha | | | |

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| Book No  80. | Q.No  78. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Rigveda is divided into 10 books. Which among the following book(s) is /are the oldest? |
| Choices   1. First 2. Second – Eight 3. Third – Ninth 4. Second – Seventh | | | |

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| Book No  81. | Q.No  79. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The Gayatri Mantra contained in the Rigveda is dedicated to which deity? |
| Choices   1. Agni 2. Marut 3. Surya 4. Savitri | | | |

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| Book No  82. | Q.No  80. | Actual Answer  A. | Question  The learned lady who is said to have debated the famous law giver Yajna valkya was |
| Choices   1. Gargi 2. Maitreyi 3. Kamala 4. Kalindi | | | |

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| Book No  83. | Q.No  81. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one among the following principles was not propagated by the Theosophical Society? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Belief at Karma and Rebirth 2. Belief in Universal Brotherhood and Humanity 3. Belief in Vedantic Philosophy 4. Belief in the Eradication of Untouchability | | | |

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| Book No  84. | Q.No  82. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following statements According to Hindu Law, marriage is defined as  1. a contract 2. a sacrament  3. mutual understanding 4. indissoluble  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? (CDS 2012) |
| Choices   1. Only 1 2. Only 2 3. 1 and 3 4. 2 and 4 | | | |

3.

Mauryan and Post Mauryan Period

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| Book No  1. | Q.No  1. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Staemement I Lomash Rishi and Sudama caves in the Barabar hills, modelled on wooden architectural proto types, are examples of the earliest cave architecture in India.  Statemt II Barabar hills caves were dedicated by Chandragupta Maurya to Ajivika monks. (SBI PO 2012) |
| Choices   1. Both the statements are true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I 2. Both the Statements are true, but statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I 3. Staement I is true, but Statement II is false 4. Statement I is false, but Statement II is true | | | |

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| Book No  2. | Q.No  2. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The highly polished monolithic Ashokan pillars were carved out of single pieces of a buff-coloured sandstone, usually mined from the quarries of (NDA 2012) |
| Choices   1. Chunar near Mirzapur 2. Lauriya in Nandangarh 3. Sarnath near Varanasi 4. Udayagiri near Bhubaneshwar | | | |

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| Book No  3. | Q.No  3. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The ‘Arthasastra’ is a treatise on which one of the following? |
| Choices   1. Economics 2. Enivironment 3. Political Philosophy 4. Religion in Administration | | | |

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| Book No  4. | Q.No  4. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Chandragupta Maurya  1. Chandragupta Maurya abdicated the throne in his old age and followed the Jain Saint Bhadrabahu to the South.  2. Justin has stated that Chandragupta Maurya as a young man had met Alexander face to face in Punjab.  3. The Greek sources mention Chandragupta Maurya as Sandrocottus and Androcottus.  4. The Buddhist sources regard him as a Kshatriya of the Maurya clan.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 2 and 4 2. 1, 3 and 4 3. 1,2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  5. | Q.No  5. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Which one among the following statements about Ashokan Edicts is correct? (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. The Pillar Edicts were located in all parts of the empire 2. The Edicts give details of his personal concerns but are silent on events of the empire. 3. The subject of inscribed matter on Rock Edicts differs completely with that of the Pillar Edicts 4. The Greek or Aramaic Edicts are versions or translations of the texts used in other Edicts | | | |

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| Book No  6. | Q.No  6. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which one of the following is not correctly matched? (CDS 2006) |
| Choices  Ruler Dynasty   1. Bimbisara : Magadha 2. Bindusara : Maurya 3. Agnimitra : Sunga 4. Shashanka : Kanva | | | |

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| Book No  7. | Q.No  7. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements  1. Mudra Rakshasa, Parisishta Parvan (Jain) and Mahavamsa (Buddhist) describes Chandragupt Maurya’s war with Nanda King Dhanananda.  2. Junagarh Rock Edict of Rudradaman mentions about Chandragupta Maurya’s conquest of Western India (Saurashtra).  3. Chandragupta Maurya conquered Karnataka, Maharashtra and Andhra region of South but not Kalinga.  4. Jain text Parishisthaparvan describes that Chandragupta embraced Jainism towards the end of his life.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 2, 3 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 3 4. All of these | | | |

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| Book No  8. | 8. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  Consider the following passage and identify the tree tribal principalities referred to therein using the codes given below  In the early history of the far South in India, three tribal principalities are mentioned in Ashokan inscriptions of the 3rd century BC and in Kharavela inscription of the 1st century BC. (CDS 2011) |
| Choices   1. Vakatakas, Cholas and Satvahanas 2. Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras 3. Ikshvakus, Vakatakas and Pandyas 4. Pallavas, Cholas and Pandyas | | | |

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| Book No  9. | Q.No  9. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the given rulers of ancient India? (NDA 2007) |
| Choices   1. Ashoka-Kanishka-Milinda 2. Milinda-Ashoka-Kanishka 3. Ashoka-Milinda-Kanishka 4. Milinda-Kanishka-Ashoka | | | |

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| Book No  10. | Q.No  10. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Consider the following statements about Ashoka’s edicts and inscriptions  1. Kharosthi script was used in the two Northern Major Rock Edicts at Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi.  2. Meerut and Topara pillar inscriptions were shifted to Delhi.  3. In the Queen’s Edict Ashoka ordered that “Who soever monk or nun breaks up the Sangha, after being clothed in white garments, shall take up abode in a place other than a monastery.”  4. Ashoka’s son Tivara and his second wife Karuwaki is mentioned in his Edicts.  Which of the statements given above is/are correct? |
| Choices   1. 1, 3 and 4 2. 2 and 4 3. 1, 2 and 4 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  11. | Q.No  11. | Actual Answer  ---- | Question  The notion of saptanga that was introduced in Arthashastra includes (NDA 2010) |
| Choices   1. kings, territory, administration and treasury 2. music, dance, ragas and wrestling 3. ministers, civil servants, subalterns and those involved in Espionage 4. aristocrats, acharyas, traders and monks | | | |

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| Book No  12. | Q.No  12. | Actual Answer  C. | Question  The Ashtadhyayi of Panini, the Mahabhashya of Patanjali and the Kashika Vritti of Jayaditya deal with (CDS 2001) |
| Choices   1. Principles of Law 2. Principles of Phonetics 3. Principles of Grammar 4. Principles of Linguistics | | | |

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| Book No  13. | Q.No  13. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  Which of the following is/are correctly matched? |
| Choices   1. Divyavadan : non-Indian Buddhist texts built around the personality of Ashoka 2. Dionysius : Envoy of Egyptian King Ptolemy Philadelphos in the Mauryan court 3. Deimachos : replaced Megasthenese as the ambasador of Syrian King (Antiochus I soter, son of Seleucus Nikator) in the court of Bindusara 4. All of the above | | | |

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| Book No  14. | Q.No  14. | Actual Answer  D. | Question  The ancient Indian play Mudrarakshasa of Vishakhadutt has its subject on (IAS 2002) |
| Choices   1. a conflict between Gods and Demons of ancient Hindu lore 2. a romantic story of an Aryan Prince and a tribal woman 3. the story of the power struggle between two Aryan tribes 4. the court intrigues at the time of Chandragupta Maurya | | | |

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| Book No  15. | Q.No  15. | Actual Answer  B. | Question  The head of a district (Ahara), the principal coordinator of the revenue and the officer in charge of general and military functions in his jurisdiction during Mauryan Empire was known as (CDS 2009) |
| Choices   1. Krori 2. Rajuka 3. Foujdar 4. Chirastadar | | | |