



**Sleepy Classes IAS**  
Awakening Toppers

---

**Pre-Mix**

**(History)**

*Compilation*

**(September to November 2022)**

## Questions for Today

1. Which of the following kingdoms were the contemporary of the Gupta kingdom:

1. Yaudheyas
2. Malavas
3. Gurjaras
4. Kadambas
5. Vakatakas

Select the correct code:

- A. 1, 2 and 5 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 1 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

2. 'Prashasti' on Allahabad Pillar refers to which of the following as the 'Kaviraja'?

- A. Harisena
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Chandragupta II

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Satavahana dynasty:

1. They occupied Central India, Maharashtra and Andhra and Karnataka.
2. The Satavahanas were the first to make land grants to Brahmins.
3. The Gaulmika was the official who was entrusted with administration of the rural areas.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only

D. 1, 2 and 3

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the social, political and economic conditions during the Sangam Age?

1. The roads and highways were well guarded to prevent robbery and smuggling.
2. The army consisted of chariots driven by Ox, elephants, cavalry and infantry.
3. Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

5. Which of the following is/are the Ancient towns of the South India:

1. Ajanta
2. Dharanikota
3. Uraiyur
4. Banavasi
5. Chennai
6. Nagpur

Select the correct options from above:

- A. 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
- B. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2, 4, 5 and 6 only

## Answers & Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topic on YouTube

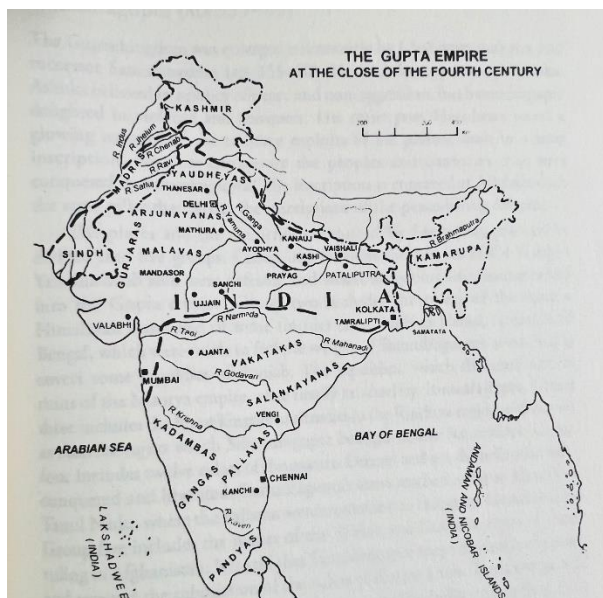
1. Which of the following kingdoms were the contemporary of the Gupta kingdom:

1. Yaudheyas
2. Malavas
3. Gurjaras
4. Kadambas
5. Vakatakas

Select the correct code:

- A. 1, 2 and 5 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 1 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: - D



2. 'Prashasti' on Allahabad Pillar refers to which of the following as the 'Kaviraja'?

- A. Harisena
- B. Samudragupta
- C. Chandragupta I
- D. Chandragupta II

Answer: - B

Explanation

- Samudragupta's achievements are recorded in a long inscription (Prashasti), written in pure Sanskrit by his court poet Harisena. This inscription is engraved on a

pillar at Allahabad (Allahabad Pillar Inscription). It enumerates the regions conquered by Samudragupta and also speaks of his magnanimity to his foes, his polished intellect, his poetic skills and his proficiency in music. Samudragupta is referred to as Lichchhavi-dauhitra (grandson of the Lichchhavis) in his Allahabad Prashasti. The inscription calls him Kaviraja because of his ability to compose verses.

- Samudragupta had imbibed the true spirit of religion and for that reason, he has been described as 'Anukampavan' (full of compassion) in the Allahabad inscription. He has been described 'as the giver of many hundreds of thousands of cows'. Samudragupta was the up-holder of Brahmanical religion. Because of his services to the cause of religion the Allahabad inscription mentions the qualifying title of 'Dharma-prachir bandhu' for him.
- The inscription is engraved on the same pillar that carries the inscriptions of the peace-loving Ashoka.

**3. Consider the following statements regarding the Satavahana dynasty:**

1. They occupied Central India, Maharashtra and Andhra and Karnataka.
2. The Satavahanas were the first to make land grants to Brahmins.
3. The *Gaulmika* was the official who was entrusted with administration of the rural areas.

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

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - D**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** The Satavahanas were successors of the Kanvas in the Post Mauryan Period around 150 BCE. They occupied Central India, Maharashtra and Andhra and Karnataka.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Satavahanas were the first to make land grants to Brahmins.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The *Gaulmika* was the official who was entrusted with administration of the rural areas. He was the head of the army platoon of 9 chariots, 9 elephants, 25 horses and 45 foot soldiers.



**Additional Information**

- The Satavahanas minted a large number of coins in lead, silver and an alloy of copper.
- The Satavahanas were originally believed to be tribals who got acculturated and absorbed into orthodox Brahmanism. Gautmiputra Satkarni declared himself a great Brahman in his inscriptions.
- The Satavahana rule in general had a military character.
- They were **tolerant of other heterodox sects**. Buddhism was very popular among artisan guilds as well as merchants who made generous donations to the Sangha.
- The ruling dynasty showed selective features of matronymics i.e., the name of the prince was based on the name of the mother, e.g. **Gautamiputra** Satkarni, Vasisthiputra Pulayami, etc. Even though **inheritance to the throne was certainly patriarchal**, this matronymic idea is unique to the Satavahanas. However most other features of the family were patriarchal in character.

4. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the social, political and economic conditions during the Sangam Age?

1. The roads and highways were well guarded to prevent robbery and smuggling.
2. The army consisted of chariots driven by Ox, elephants, cavalry and infantry.
3. Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - D**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** During the Sangam period, the roads and highways **were well maintained and guarded night and day to prevent robbery and smuggling.**
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The military administration was efficiently organized during the Sangam Age. Each ruler had a regular army and their respective Kodimaram (tutelary tree). **The army consisted of chariots driven by Ox, elephants, cavalry and infantry.**
- **Statement 3 is correct.** There is a plenty of information in the Sangam literature to trace the position of women during the Sangam age. Women poets like Avvaiyar, Nachchellaiyar, and Kakkaiyapadiniyar flourished in this period and contributed to Tamil literature.
- During the Sangam Age, **Karpu or Chaste life was considered the highest virtue of women.**
- During the Sangam Age, the life of widows was miserable. The practice of Sati was also prevalent in the higher strata of society.

- During the Sangam Age, love marriage was a common practice. Women were allowed to choose their life partners.

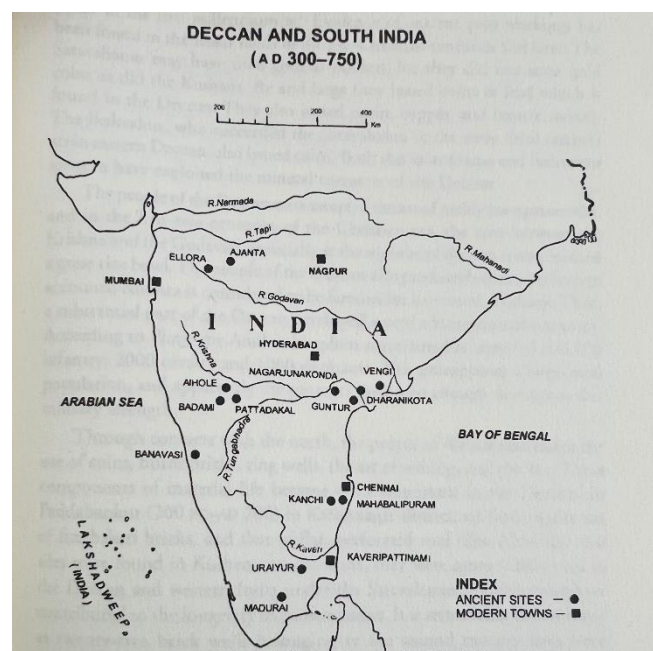
5. Which of the following is/are the Ancient towns of the South India:

1. Ajanta
2. Dharanikota
3. Uraiyur
4. Banavasi
5. Chennai
6. Nagpur

Select the correct options from above:

- A. 1, 3, 5 and 6 only
- B. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2, 4, 5 and 6 only

**Answer: - B**





# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*09<sup>th</sup> September, 2022*



## Questions for Today

**1. Consider the following statements with reference to the system of marriage in ancient India:**

1. Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognized eight forms of marriage.
2. Marriage of daughters outside the kin was considered undesirable.
3. Gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**2. Consider the following statements regarding to the Harsha:**

1. In his empire, law and order was well maintained.
2. He prohibited the use of animal food in his kingdom.
3. Accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang provides the information about the Harsha's reign.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**3. With reference to the Chalukya Kingdom, consider the following statements:**

1. The Chalukyas had both naval power and the standing army.
2. Pulakesin I was the founder of chalukya Kingdom and performed the ashvamedha sacrifice.

3. Chalukya developed the vesara style in the building of structural temples.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. Only one statement is correct.
- B. Only two statements are correct.
- C. All statements are correct.
- D. None of the above.

**4. Consider the following statements pairs:**

Kingdoms	Location
1. Palas	- Bihar
2. Pratiharas	- Bengal
3. Rashtrakutas	- Tamilnadu
4. Kalachur	- Jharkhand

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

**5. With the reference to the Cholas period, consider the following statements:**

1. During the Chola period, the Caste system was widely prevalent.
2. The temples remained centres of economic activity during this period.
3. Silk weaving industry flourished at Kanchi.

**Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

## Answer With Explanation

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the system of marriage in ancient India:

1. Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognized eight forms of marriage.
2. Marriage of daughters outside the kin was considered undesirable.
3. Gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer : C**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Dharmasutras and Dharmashastras recognised recognized **8 forms of marriage**. They are Brahma, Daiva, Arsha, Prajapatya, Asura, Gandharva, Rakshasa, Paishacha. This order of forms of marriage is **hierarchical**.
- All were not considered good. **Of these, the first four were considered as "good" while the remaining were condemned.** It is possible that these were practised by those who did not accept Brahmanical norms.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Marrying women into families outside the kin **was considered desirable. Marriage outside the kin is called exogamy.** It meant that the lives of young girls and

women belonging to families that claimed high status were often carefully regulated to ensure that they were married at the "right" time and to the "right" person.

- **Statement 3 is correct.** Marrying the daughters at the right time and with the right person gave rise to the belief that **kanyadana or the gift of a daughter in marriage was an important religious duty of the father.**

2. Consider the following statements regarding to the Harsha:

1. In his empire, law and order was well maintained.
2. He prohibited the use of animal food in his kingdom.
3. Accounts of the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tsang provides the information about the Harsha's reign.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer : C**

**Explanation**

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** According to Hsuan Tsang accounts, in the Harsha's empire, law and order was not well maintained. Hsuan Tsang, about whose welfare, special care may have been taken by the government, was robbed of his belongings.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Harsha prohibited the use of animal food in his kingdom and punished those who kill any living being. He erected thousands of stupas and established travellers' rests all over his kingdom. He also erected monasteries at the sacred places of Buddhists.



- **Statement 3 is correct:** The early history of Harshas reign is reconstructed from a study by Banabhatta, who was his court poet and who wrote a book called Harshacharita. This can be supplemented by the account of the Chinese pilgrim Hsuan Tang, who visited India in the seventh century and stayed in the country for about fifteen years. Harshas inscriptions speak of various types of taxes and officials.

### Additional Information

- Once in five years he convened a gathering of representatives of all religions and honoured them with gifts and costly presents. He brought the Buddhist monks together frequently to discuss and examine Buddhist doctrine.

### 3. With reference to the Chalukya Kingdom, consider the following statements:

1. The Chalukyas had both naval power and the standing army.
2. Pulakesin I was the founder of chalukya Kingdom and performed the ashvamedha sacrifice.
3. Chalukya developed the vesara style in the building of structural temples.

### Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only one statement is correct.
- B. Only two statements are correct.
- C. All statements are correct.
- D. None of the above.

**Answer : C**

### Explanation

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The administration of Chalukya was highly centralized unlike that of the Pallavas and the Cholas administration. Village autonomy was

absent under the Chalukyas. The Chalukyas had mighty maritime power. Pulakesin II had 100 ships in his navy. They also had a small standing army.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Badami Chalukyas follow Brahmanical Hinduism but they give respect to other religions also. Importance was given to Vedic rites and rituals. The founder of the Chalukya dynasty was Pulakesin I and he performed the ashvamedha sacrifice. During this period a large number of temples in honour of Vishnu, Siva and other gods were also built.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Chalukyas were great patrons of art. They developed the vesara style in the building of structural temples. However, the vesara style reached its culmination only under the Rashtrakutas and the Hoysalas.
- The structural temples of the Chalukyas exist at Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal.
- Cave temple architecture also flourished under the Chalukya.

### 4. Consider the following statements pairs:

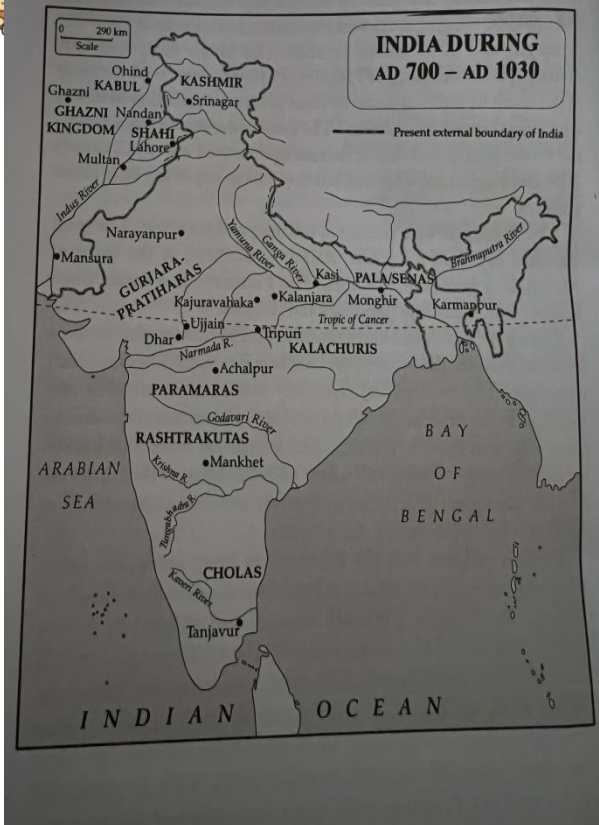
Kingdoms	Location
1. Palas	- Bihar
2. Pratiharas	- Bengal
3. Rashtrakutas	- Tamilnadu
4. Kalachur	- Jharkhand

### Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 4 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only

**Answer : A**

### Explanation



5. With the reference to the Cholas period, consider the following statements:

1. During the Chola period, the Caste system was widely prevalent.
2. The temples remained centres of economic activity during this period.
3. Silk weaving industry flourished at Kanchi.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : D

Explanation

- After the downfall of the Sangam period, the Cholas became feudatories in Uraiyur. They became chief in the ninth century AD and established an empire, which comprises the major portion of South India. Their capital was Tanjore. They also extended their sway in Sri Lanka and the Malay Peninsula. Therefore, they are called the Imperial Cholas.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Caste system was a widely accepted norm during the Chola period and Brahmins and Kshatriyas enjoyed special privileges. The inscriptions and other sources of the later period of the Chola rule mention about two major divisions among the castes i.e. Valangai and Idangai castes. However, there was cooperation and harmony among various castes and subcastes in social and religious life.
- The position of women did not improve during this period. The practice of 'sati' was also prevalent among the royal families and devadasi system or dancing girls attached to temples emerged. Both the religious sect Saivism and Vaishnavism continued to flourish during the Chola period. A large number of temples were built with the patronage of Chola kings and queens.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The temples remained centres of economic activity during this period. The mathas had great influence during this period.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Both agriculture and industry flourished. Reclamation of forest lands and the construction and maintenance of irrigation tanks led to agricultural prosperity. The weaving industry, particularly the silk-weaving at Kanchi flourished.





# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*16<sup>th</sup> September, 2022*

## Questions for Today

1. Which of the following languages arose out of 'Apabhramsha' language?

1. Nepali
2. Bengali
3. Urdu
4. Oriya
5. Sindhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 3, 4 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

2. In the context of Chola inscriptions the term "Shalabhoga" refers to:

- A. Land belong to non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- B. Land gifted to Brahmanas
- C. Land for the maintenance of a school devadana.
- D. Land gifted to temples.

3. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?

- A. Kakinada
- B. Motupalli
- C. Machilipatnam
- D. Nelluru

4. Which of the following kingdoms did Hieun Tsang travelled to in India :

1. Pallavas.
2. Chalukyas.
3. Kamarupa

Which of the options given above is/are correct?

- A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. 1 and 2 only

5. Which of the following provides information about the three Southern kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya's of the Sangam age?

1. Nanaghat inscription
2. Ashokan inscription
3. Hathigumpha inscription
4. Megasthene Indica
5. Sangam literature

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 1, 4 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

## Answers With Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Which of the following languages arose out of 'Apabhramsha' language?

1. Nepali
2. Bengali
3. Urdu
4. Oriya
5. Sindhi

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 3, 4 and 5 only
- D. 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

**Answer : D**

**Explanation**

## Indo-Aryan

- Indo-Aryan language belongs to the Indo-European family. Indo-Aryan is spoken by a large number of people in Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and Nepal.
- Nearly 500 Indo-Aryan languages are spoken in north and central India. The Old Indo-Aryan covers Vedic Sanskrit. The middle Indo-Aryan covers Prakrit, Pali, and Apabhramsha from about 500 BC to AD 1000. Both Prakrit and classical Sanskrit continued to develop in early medieval times, and many words appeared in Apabhramsha from AD 600.
- The modern Indo-Aryan regional languages such as **Hindi, Bengali, Assamese, Oriya, Marathi, Gujarati, Punjabi, Sindhi, and Kashmiri developed in medieval times out of Apabhramsha as** is also the case with **Nepali.**

## 2. In the context of chola inscriptions the term "Shalabhoga" refers to:

- A. Land belong to non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
- B. Land gifted to Brahmanas
- C. Land for the maintenance of a school devadana.
- D. Land gifted to temples.

**Answer : C**

### Explanation

- Chola inscriptions mention several categories of land:
  - Vellanvagai was belong to non-Brahmana peasant proprietors
  - Brahmadeya was land gifted to Brahmanas

- Shalabhoga land for the maintenance of a school devadana,
- Tirunamattukkani land gifted to temples
- Pallichchhandam land donated to Jaina institutions

## 3. Which one of the following was a very important seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom?

- A. Kakinada
- B. Motupalli
- C. Machilipatnam
- D. Nelluru

**Answer : B**

### Explantion

- **Motupalli port thrived as an international seaport in the Kakatiya kingdom.** It is located in Krishna district of Andhra Pradesh. A 15th Century inscription, issued by the Vijayanagara Emperor Deva Raya – II was unearthed in Motupalli in 2021.
- Marco Polo- the famous Venetian traveler visited Kakatiya kingdom through this port and wrote about the prosperity and power in Andra Desha in his travelogue.
- The Machilipatnam port served as the principal seaport of the Golconda Kingdom.

## 4. Which of the following kingdoms did Hieun Tsang travelled to in India :

- 1. Pallavas.
- 2. Chalukyas.
- 3. Kamarupa

**Which of the options given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only



D. 1 and 2 only

**Answer : A**

**Explanation**

- **Option 1 is correct.** It was during the reign of Narsimhavarman (Pallavas) that the Chinese traveller Huian Tsang visited Kanchipuram the pallava capital.
- **Option 2 is correct.** The Chinese traveller Huian Tsang visited Pulakeshin II's court. He was impressed by the Chalukyan administration.
- **Option 3 is correct.** Xuanzang travelled east to the ancient city of Pragjyotishpura in the kingdom of Kamarupa at the invitation of Assamese king Kumar Bhaskar Varman (now Guwahati). He visited Sylhet (a modern city in Bangladesh) before going to Kamarupa and gave a detailed account of the culture and people of Sylhet.

**Additional Information**

- The **Chinese traveller, Huian Tsang, visited India during Harshas reign (Pushyabhuti dynasty).** He has given a vivid description of the social, economic and religious conditions under the rule of Harsha and spoke highly of the king.

**5. Which of the following provides information about the three Southern kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya's of the Sangam age?**

1. Nanaghat inscription
2. Ashokan inscription
3. Hathigumpha inscription
4. Megasthene Indica
5. Sangam literature

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

A. 1, 2, 3 and 5 only

B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only

C. 1, 4 and 5 only

D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Answer : B**

**Explanation**

- **Option 1 is incorrect.** Nanaghat inscription, written in Brahmi script have been dated between the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 1<sup>st</sup> century BCE, and attributed to the Satavahana dynasty era. It records the governance and prowess of third Satavahana king, Satkarni I. Information about the kingdoms of Chera, Chola and Pandya's of the Sangam age were not mentioned in these.
- **Option 2 is correct.** The Ashokan inscriptions mention the Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers on the south of the Mauryan Empire.
- **Option 3 is correct.** The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela of Kalinga also mentions about Tamil kingdoms (Chera, Chola and Pandya rulers).
- **Option 4 is correct.** The Greek authors like Megasthenes, Strabo, Pliny and Ptolemy mentioning about commercial trade contacts between the West and South India.

**Additional Information**

- Sangam poems mention the 'muvendar'
- This is a Tamil word meaning three chiefs, used for the heads of three ruling families, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas, who became powerful in south India around 2300 years ago.

**The Pandya Dynasty:**

- The Pandya is the earliest mention of the Tamil ruling chieftains.
- They first appeared in Greek writings in the fourth century B.C.E. and were

said to have sent ambassadors to Roman emperors.

- They governed the most southern part of the Indian subcontinent and initially practised Jainism, but later became Hindus, specifically Shaivas.

### **The Chola Dynasty:**

- Chola rulers held the eastern coast of southern India and Sri Lanka, becoming prominent in the 10th through 13th centuries C.E.
- They were based in the Cauvery valley, in the cities of Tanjore (Thanjavur) and Uraiyur
- They first appeared in non-Tamil records in the third century B.C.E, in stela inscriptions from the Mauryan King Ashoka the Great, who held territory to the north of Tamilakam.
- Chola rulers used the symbol of a tiger as their royal emblem

### **The Chera Dynasty:**

- The Cher chieftains governed the southwestern coast of Tamilakam, reaching their height in the ninth century C.E.
- The first rulers were mentioned in Sangam literature in the first century C.E.
- The city of Karur served as their capital.
- The Chera was known for their jewel and spice trade, and their royal emblem was the bow.
- The modern district of Kerala draws its name from the Chera Dynasty.



# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2022*

## Questions for Today

**1. With reference to the Jainism, consider the following statements:**

1. Kaivalya means the state of enlightenment in Jainism.
2. According to Jainism, the entire world is animated.
3. Jain monasteries were known as Basadis in Karnataka.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**2. With reference to the Vaisheshika School, consider the following statements:**

1. The Vaisheshika school believes in the physicality of the Universe.
2. According to the Vaisheshika school, Universe is atomic in nature and atoms are eternal.
3. Vaisheshika school was responsible for the beginning of physics in the Indian subcontinent.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**3. Consider the following statements with reference to the Mahayana Buddhism:**

1. Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs.
2. They used Sanskrit Language to interact with the masses.

3. They believed in the Bodhisattva concept of the salvation of all conscious individuals.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**4. Who all of the following were allowed to join the Sanghas of Buddhism:**

1. Slaves
2. Soldiers
3. Debtors
4. Women
5. Brahmins
6. Lower caste people

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 6 only
- B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- C. 4, 5 and 6 only
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

**5. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by**

- A. Universal Law
- B. Universal Truth
- C. Universal Faith
- D. Universal Soul

## Answers With Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

**1. With reference to the Jainism, consider the following statements:**

1. Kaivalya means the state of enlightenment in Jainism.

2. According to Jainism, the entire world is animated.
3. Jain monasteries were known as Basadis in Karnataka.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - D**

**Explanation**

- The word 'Jain' is derived from the word jina or jaina which means the 'Conqueror' or one who wins over their aspiration. They believe that their religion is made up of the people who have managed to control and conquer their desires and aspirations. Jainism is not founded by a single person, instead believes that the truth comes to the world in difficult and different times and space by a teacher or master who shows the way or a Tirthankara.
- The Jains claim their religion to be eternal, and consider Rishabhanatha the founder in the present time-cycle, who lived for 8,400,000 purva years. Before Mahavira, there were 23 Tirthankaras or great-learned men in Jain religion. It is commonly misconceptions that Mahavira was the founder of Jainism, rather he was the last and the 24th tirthankara.

**Statement 1 is correct**

- Initially, Mahavira led the life of a householder, but in his quest for truth he abandoned the world at the age of 30 and became an ascetic. He wandered for twelve years from place to place, not staying for over a day in a village and more than five days in a town. During the course of his long journey of twelve years it is said he

never changed his clothes, and abandoned them altogether at the age of 42 when he attained omniscience (kaivalya).

- Through kaivalya he conquered misery and happiness. Because of this conquest he is known as Mahavira or the great hero or jina, that is, the conqueror, and his followers are known as Jainas. He propagated his religion for thirty years, and his mission took him to Koshala, Magadha, Mithila, Champa, and elsewhere. He passed away at the age of 72 in 468 BC at a place called Pavapuri near modern Rajgir.

**Statement 2 is correct**

- The most important idea in Jainism is that the entire world is animated: even stones, rocks and water have life. Non-injury to living beings, especially to humans, animals, plants and insects, is central to Jaina philosophy. In fact the principle of ahimsa, emphasised within Jainism, has left its mark on Indian thinking as a whole. According to Jaina teachings, the cycle of birth and rebirth is shaped through karma. Asceticism and penance are required to free oneself from the cycle of karma. This can be achieved only by renouncing the world; therefore, monastic existence is a necessary condition of salvation.

**Statement 3 is correct**

- In subsequent centuries, especially after the fifth century, numerous Jaina monastic establishments, called basadis sprang up in Karnataka and were granted land by the king for their support.
- Major Jain pilgrimages in India include Famous Dilwara Temple in Mount Abu (Rajasthan), the Palitana Temples(Gujarat), Girnar (Gujarat),

Shikharji (Jharkhand) and  
Shravanabelagola (Karnataka).

**2. With reference to the Vaisheshika School, consider the following statements:**

1. The Vaisheshika school believes in the physicality of the Universe.
2. According to the Vaisheshika school, Universe is atomic in nature and atoms are eternal.
3. Vaisheshika school was responsible for the beginning of physics in the Indian subcontinent.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - D**

**Statement 1 is correct**

- The Vaisheshika school believes in the physicality of the Universe and is considered to be a realistic and objective philosophy that governs the Universe. Kanada who wrote the basic text governing the Vaisheshika philosophy is often considered the founder of this school. They argue that everything in the Universe was created by the five main elements: fire, air, water, earth and ether (sky). These material elements are also called Dravya. They also argue that reality has many categories, for example, action, attribute, genus, inherence, substance and distinct quality.

**Statement 2 is correct**

- As this school has a very scientific approach, they also developed the

atomic theory, i.e. all material objects are made of atoms. They explain the phenomenon of this universe by arguing that the atoms and molecules combine to make matter, which is the basis for everything that can be physically touched or seen. Thus, according to this philosophy, universe is atomic in nature and atoms are eternal.

**Statement 3 is correct**

- This school was also responsible for the beginning of physics in the Indian subcontinent.
- They are considered to be the propounders of the mechanical process of formation of this Universe. On the subject of god, even though they argue for scientific thinking, they believe in god and consider him the guiding principle.
- They also believe that the laws of karma guide this Universe, i.e. everything is based on the actions of human beings. We are rewarded or punished according to our actions. God decides the merits and the demerits of our actions and man is sent to heaven or hell accordingly. They also believed in salvation, but it was parallel to the creation and destruction of the Universe, which was a cyclic process and was decided by the wishes of God.

**Additional Information**

- This school believes in dualism of matter and soul. Atoms are different from soul. A person can attain salvation by realizing this atomic nature and dualism of universe
- Prashastapada wrote a commentary on Vaisheshika philosophy with the title Padarthi Dharma Sangraha.

**3. Consider the following statements with reference to the Mahayana Buddhism:**



1. Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs.
2. They used Sanskrit Language to interact with the masses.
3. They believed in the Bodhisattva concept of the salvation of all conscious individuals.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 2 only  
B. 3 only  
C. **2 and 3 only**  
D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - C**

**Explanation**

- During the 4th Buddhist council organised during King Kanishka's reign, there was a split in Buddhism and 2 sects were born: Hinayana Buddhism Mahayana Buddhism.
- Mahayana Buddhism means the greater or upper vehicle. The school is more liberal and believes in the heavenliness of Buddha and Bodhisattvas incarnates Buddha Nature. The definitive goal under Mahayana is "spiritual upliftment".

**Statement 1 is incorrect**

- Earlier, the Buddha's presence was shown in sculpture by using certain signs. For instance. his attainment of enlightenment was shown by sculptures of the peepal tree.
- However, with the emergence of the Mahayana Buddhism, statues of the Buddha were made.
- The Mahayana followers believe in idol or image worship of Buddha. Many of these idols were made in Mathura, while others were made in Taxila.

**Statement 2 is correct**

- The Mahayana scholars predominantly used Sanskrit as a language.

**Statement 3 is correct**

- The concept of Bodhisattva is the result of Mahayana Buddhism. It believes in Bodhisattva concept of salvation of all conscious individual. The ultimate goal under Mahayana is "spiritual upliftment". Bodhisattvas were supposed to be persons who had attained enlightenment. Once they attained enlightenment, they could live in complete isolation and meditate in peace.
- However, instead of doing that, they remained in the world to teach and help other people.

**Additional Information**

**Other facts about Mahayana Buddhism**

- Presently, majority of the Buddhist followers in the world belong to Mahayana sect. Countries following it at present includes Nepal, Bangladesh, Japan, Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Mongolia, China, Bhutan, Tibet, Korea, etc.

**4. Who all of the following were allowed to join the Sanghas of Buddhism:**

1. Slaves
2. Soldiers
3. Debtors
4. Women
5. Brahmins
6. Lower caste people

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 6 only  
B. 2, 3, 4 and 5 only  
C. **4, 5 and 6 only**  
D. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

**Answer: - C**

**Explanation**

**The three pillars of Buddha's teachings are**

Buddha – Founder/Teacher

Dhamma – Teachings

Sangha – Order of Buddhist Monks and Nuns (Upasakas)

- Gautama Buddha organized the sangha or the religious order, whose doors were open to all irrespective of caste, creed, and sex. However, slaves, soldiers, and debtors could not be admitted. The monks were required to observe the rules and regulations of the sangha faithfully. Once they were enrolled as members of the Buddhist church, they had to take the vow of continence, poverty, and faith.
- All were regarded as equal within the sangha. The internal functioning of the sangha was based on the traditions of ganas and sanghas, where consensus was arrived at through discussions. If that failed, decisions were taken by a vote on the subject.

**Additional Information**

- Buddhist monks lived simply, possessing only the essential requisites for survival, such as a bowl to receive food once a day from the laity. As they lived on alms, they were known as bhikkhus.

**5. The Jain philosophy holds that the world is created and maintained by**

- A. Universal Law
- B. Universal Truth
- C. Universal Faith
- D. Universal Soul

**Answer: - A**

**Explanation**

- According to the Jain doctrine, the universe and its constituents (soul,

matter, space, time, and motion) have always existed. All the constituents and actions are governed by universal natural laws.



# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022*

## Questions for Today

**1. Consider the following statements with reference to the teachings of Buddha is/are correct?**

1. Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god.
2. According to Buddha, tanha could be removed by following the middle path.
3. Buddha believed the ultimate goal was attainment of Nibbana.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**2. With reference to various philosophical traditions in India, consider the following statements:**

1. Advaita philosophy proposes that there is a oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality.
2. According to the doctrine of Advaita, the world is an illusion.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**3. Consider the following pairs of Philosophical systems and their founders:**

Philosophical System	Founder
1. Nyaya	Gotama
2. Purva Mimamsa	Jamini
3. Samkhya	Kannad

**Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**, consider the following statements:**

1. He was a contemporary of the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni.
2. He is referred to as 'the second Buddha' by Tibetan traditions.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2

**4. With reference to Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna**

D. Neither 1 nor 2

5. With reference to the religious history of India, the “Nigantha Nataputta” is related to

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Sufism
- D. Charvaka

### Answers With Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Consider the following statements with reference to the teachings of Buddha is/are correct?

- 1. Buddhism does not recognise the existence of god.
- 2. According to Buddha, tanha could be removed by following the middle path.
- 3. Buddha believed the ultimate goal was attainment of Nibbana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer : D**

**Explanation**

- The Buddha taught in the language of the ordinary people, Prakrit, so that everybody could understand his message.

**Statement 1 and 3 are correct**

**Main Teachings**

- 1. 4 Noble Truths (Ariya Sachchani) - Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Ashtangika Marg
- 2. He believed the ultimate goal was attainment of Nirvana/ Nibbana - an experience, not a place like heaven, and could be achieved within this life itself.
- 3. He believed in Karma and transmigration and rebirths.
- 4. He did not recognise the existence of god and soul.

**Statement 2 is correct**

- The Buddha taught that life is full of suffering and unhappiness. This is caused because we have cravings and desires (which often cannot be fulfilled).
- Sometimes, even if we get what we want, we are not satisfied, and want even more (or want other things). The Buddha described this as **thirst or tanha**. He taught that this constant craving could be removed by following moderation in everything. **Buddha preached moderation which is known as Madhyamika Marg (the Middle Path).**

### Additional Information

- Buddha believed that nothing in this world was permanent and that everything was in constant state of change/ flux - Anichcha. So, **he by extension refused to endorse concepts such as an eternal soul - Atman** - which most popular philosophies of the day called unchanging, permanent essence that never dies.
- By contrast Jainism and Hinduism believed in the concept of eternal soul (Atman).
- He believed that the results of our actions (called karm, whether good or bad, affect us both in this life and the next.

### 2. With reference to various philosophical traditions in India, consider the following statements:

1. Advaita philosophy proposes that there is a oneness of the individual soul and the Supreme God which is the Ultimate Reality.
2. According to the doctrine of Advaita, the world is an illusion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer : C

### Explanation

#### Statement 1 is correct

- Shankara was an advocate of **Advaita philosophy** or the doctrine of the **oneness of the individual soul** and the Supreme **God** which is the Ultimate Reality.
- He taught that Brahman, the only or Ultimate Reality, was formless and without any attributes.

#### Statement 2 is correct

- **Advaita** considers the **world around** us to be an **illusion or maya**, and preaches renunciation of the world and adoption of the **path of knowledge** to understand the true nature of Brahman and attain salvation.

### 3. Consider the following pairs of Philosophical systems and their founders:

Philosophical System	Founder
1. Nyaya	Gotama
2. Purva Mimamsa	Jamini
3. Samkhya	Kannad

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Answer : A

### Explanation



- Many Hindu intellectual traditions were classified during the medieval period of Brahmanic-Sanskritic scholasticism into a **standard list of six orthodox (Astika) schools** (Darshanas), the “Six Philosophies” (Sad-Darshana), all of which accept the testimony of the Vedas.

	Samkhya	Yoga	Nyaya	Vaisheshika	Purva Mimamsa	Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta
Founder	Kapila	Patanjali	Gouthama	Kanada	Jaimini	Vyasa
Core Philosophy	postulates that everything in reality stems from purusha (self, soul or mind) and prakriti (matter, creative agency, energy).	Yogic techniques control body, mind & sense organs, thus considered as a means of achieving freedom or mukti.	Nyaya Philosophy states that nothing is acceptable unless it is in accordance with reason and experience. Nyaya is considered as a technique of logical thinking.	Vaisheshika School is known for its insights in naturalism. It is a form of atomism in natural philosophy. believes in complete authority of Vedas.	emphasis on the power of yajnas and mantras.	monistic school of philosophy that believes world is unreal and the only reality is Brahman

### Additional Information

- There was a proliferation in the systems of popular philosophies at the end of the Later Vedic period. They were classified into 2 main categories:
- Orthodox: Believed in the existence of God and accepted the authority of the Vedas. Had new ideas regarding concepts such as moksha, liberation, karma etc. Samkhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Purva and Uttara Mimansa were its various schools.
- Heterodox: Didn't believe in the existence of God, didn't accept the validity of the Vedas. Buddhism, Jainism, Charvaka etc. were its various schools.

### 4. With reference to Buddhist scholar Nagarjuna , consider the following statements:

- He was a contemporary of the Satavahana King Gautamiputra Satakarni.
- He is referred to as 'the second Buddha' by Tibetan traditions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. **Both 1 and 2**
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer : C**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is correct.** Nagarjuna was a contemporary of the Satavahana King **Gautamiputra Satakarni** (130-150 A.D.) and spent the latter part of his career in the monastery built by him at Bhramaragiri (Sripurvata). The Manjuasrimulakalpa and Tibetan sources contend that Nagarjuna had the Amaravati stupa renovated, enclosed and ornamented with the assistance of this King.

**Statement 2 is correct.** Nagarjuna is often referred to as “**the second Buddha**”, who once again set in the motion the wheel of Dharma, by Tibetan and East Asian Mahayana (Great Vehicle) traditions of Buddhism. Nagarjuna offered sharp criticisms of Brahminical and Buddhist substantialist philosophy, theory of knowledge, and approaches to practice.

**Additional Information:**

- His philosophy of the “**middle way**” (**madhyamaka**) based around the central notion of “emptiness” (śūnyatā). Emptiness (sunyata) is a concept which does not mean “non-existence” or “nihility” (abhava), but rather the lack of autonomous existence (nihsvabhava).
- In Nāgārjuna’s discussion of causation we usually find him investigating a set of alternative ways in which cause and effect could be related. Each of these is subsequently found to be unsatisfactory. As a result, Nāgārjuna does not conclude that causation is impossible, but that our understanding of the causal relation must be based on some faulty premise. This premiss is the presupposition that **cause and effect exist with their own svabhāva**. What this means is that they are qualitatively distinct, independent objects.

**5. With reference to the religious history of India, the “Nigantha Nataputta” is related to**

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism**
- C. Sufism
- D. Charvaka

**Answer : B**

**Explanation**

- Nigantha Nataputta is the name by which the Jaina teacher, Mahavira, was known to his contemporaries. He was also called Vardhamana. Nāta (or Naya) was the name of his clan.
- A Buddhist text, Samannaphala Sutta, while making a reference to Ajatashatru of Magadha meeting Gautama Buddha, mentions that before his meeting, the former had a philosophical discourse with Nigantha Nataputta (Mahavira).



**Sleepy Classes IAS**  
Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

### 7<sup>th</sup> October 2022

## Questions

**1. Consider the following ancient texts:**

1. Lalitavistara
2. Abhidhamma Pitaka
3. Uttaradhyayana Sutta
4. Udana

**Which of the options given above is/are Buddhist text?**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 4 only

**2. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative setup of the Guptas:**

1. Vishayapati was the entrusted with judicial powers at province level.
2. Datakas were the key ministers which formed council of ministers to the King.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**3. Consider the following Numismatic features of the Mauryan Empire:**

1. There were mostly Punch-marked coins made of silver

2. They bore name of kings on one side and symbols on other side
3. Tree-in-railing symbol represents the Buddha's enlightenment

**Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**4. Which of the following are the sources of our knowledge about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the 5th century BC?**

1. Sutta Pitaka
2. Ashtadhyayi of Panini
3. Bhagavati Sutra
4. Northern Black Polished Ware

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**5. Consider the following pairs:**

Vedic God	:	Relation with nature
1. Soma	:	God of Plant
2. Aditi	:	Goddess of Dawn
3. Maruta	:	God of Wind
4. Aryani	:	Goddess of Forests

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 4 Only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 Only
- C. 1 Only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Consider the following ancient texts:

1. Lalitavistara
2. Abhidhamma Pitaka
3. Uttaradhyayana Sutta
4. Udana

Which of the options given above is/are Buddhist text?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 4 only

**Answer: - D**

**Explanation**

**Option 1 is correct.**

- **Lalitavistara** - In Sanskrit Lalit is a Lotus. Lalitavistara is a Sanskrit text that deals with the biography of Buddha.

**Option 2 is correct.**

- Abhidhammapitaka deals with the philosophy and doctrine of Buddhism appearing in the suttas. However, it does not contain the systematic philosophical treatises.

**Option 3 is incorrect.**

- Uttaradhyayana Sutta is a prakrit text on Jainism. It contains teachings of Mahavira.

**Option 4 is correct.**

- Udana is a Pali text included there in the Sutta Pitaka's Khuddaka Nikaya. It contains the story of "Blind men and Elephant".

### Additional information: Buddhist literature

- Tripitaka- The three pitakas are Sutta Pitaka, Vinaya Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka.
- Jatakas
- Milinda Panha - It contains the dialogue of Indo-Greek king Meander and Buddhist monk Nagasena. It has been written in second to first century BC and initially written in Sanskrit.
- Dipavamsa
- Mahavamsa
- Mahavastu
- Buddha Charita - Buddhacharita: it is an epic poem composed in Sanskrit by Ashvaghosha in the early 2nd century AD. It is about the life of the Buddha.
- Mahāvibhāsa Śāstra
- Lalitavistara
- Divyavadana
- Udanavarga
- Udana
- Bodhi Vamsa
- Therigatha is a Buddhist text and is a part of the Sutta Pitaka. It is a collection of verses composed by bhikkhunis. It provides an insight into women's social and spiritual experiences
- The **Sutta Pitaka** consists of the main teaching or Dhamma of Buddha. It is divided into five Nikayas or collections:
  - Digha Nikaya
  - Majjhima Nikaya
  - Samyutta Nikaya
  - Anguttara Nikaya
  - Khuddaka Nikaya

**2. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative setup of the Guptas:**

1. Vishayapati was the entrusted with judicial powers at province level.
2. Datakas were the key ministers which formed council of ministers to the King.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: - D**



### Explanation

- The Allahabad prashasti refers to an assembly or council, presumably of ministers: known as the sabha. The ministers were known by various designations like mantrin, amatya, sachiva and were most probably hereditary. The top layer of the administrative structure also included amatyas and sachivas, who were executive officers in charge of various departments.

### Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Though the supreme judicial powers were vested in the King, he was assisted by the Mahanandanayaka (Chief Justice). In the provinces this work was entrusted to the Uparikas and in districts to the Vishayapatis. In villages, the headman and the village elders used to decide the petty cases.

### Statement 2 is incorrect:

- There existed an espionage system as in the earlier period. The system of espionage included spies known as dutakas.

### 3. Consider the following Numismatic features of the Mauryan Empire:

- There were mostly Punch-marked coins made of silver
- They bore name of kings on one side and symbols on other side
- Tree-in-railing symbol represents the Buddha's enlightenment.

### Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 2 only
- 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - C**

### Explanation

**Statement 1 is correct:** It appears that punch-marked coins of silver and copper and silver bar coins were prevalent, throughout the Mauryan period, largely in north-west India.

The basin of the River Ganga and the northern areas of the Deccan plateau.

- The early coins are of silver generally, but there are also coins of copper.
- The Mauryan coinage consisted almost exclusively of silver **karshapanas** of roughly 3.4 gm, a series that continued the Magadha karshapana series. There was also the **Satamana**, which was worth 100 manas.
- Almost all Mauryan coins have five punches, as did the Magadhan coins before them ... a sun, a "6-arm symbol" and three others.
- Coins are of various shapes and sizes with punched symbols like the elephant, the mountain, the tree- in-railing, etc. The 'general' method of producing them involved cutting the metal and then punching it.

### Statement 3 is correct:

- These symbols may have been symbol of cultural significance, symbols of royalty (e.g symbol of the sun) and of religious significance. For examples: the tree-in-railing symbol represents the Buddha's enlightenment, and the symbols consisting of a number of arches represent a stupa.

### Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The coins of this period do not bear the names of the kings.

### 4. Which of the following are the sources of our knowledge about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the 5th century BC?

- Sutta Pitaka
- Ashtadhyayi of Panini
- Bhagavati Sutra
- Northern Black Polished Ware

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: - D**

**Explanation**

- There are various sources of our knowledge about the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas of the 5th century BC.

**Option 1 is correct:**

- Sutta Pitaka belongs to the Pali canon of the Buddhist religion. The first four books of the Sutta Pitaka (the Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, and Anguttara Nikayas) and the entire Vinaya Pitaka were composed between the 5th and 3rd centuries BCE.
- The Buddhist literature Anguttara Nikaya gives a list of sixteen great kingdoms called 'Sixteen Mahajanapadas'. They were Anga, Magadha, Kasi, Kosala, Vajji, Malla, Chedi, Vatsa, Kuru, Panchala, Matsya, Surasena, Asmaka, Avanti, Gandhara and Kambhoja.

**Option 2 is correct:**

- Panini was a grammarian who lived in the 5th or 4th century BCE.
- His Ashtadhyayi is the oldest surviving Sanskrit grammar. Panini mapped out the grammatical rules of Sanskrit as it existed in his time and his book marked the transition from Vedic Sanskrit to classical Sanskrit.
- Panini referred incidentally to many aspects of his time—to places, people, customs, institutions, coins, weights and measures, and peoples' beliefs and practices.

- This is why historians use the Ashtadhyayi as a source of information on the 5th/4th century BCE.

**Option 3 is correct:**

- Jaina texts can be used as historical source material for this period. They include the canonical texts and other works such as the Bhagavati Sutra and the Parishishtaparvan

**Option 4 is correct:**

- Northern Black Polished Ware developed around 700 BC. It was at its peak from 500-300 BC. Mahajanpada Age rose from 600-300 BC. This type of pottery is distinctive as it is a very fine grey coloured ware which has a lustrous black surface.

**5. Consider the following pairs:**

**Vedic God : Relation with nature**

- 1. Soma : God of Plant
- 2. Aditi : Goddess of Dawn
- 3. Maruta: God of Wind
- 4. Aryani : Goddess of Forests

**Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- A. 1 and 4 Only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 Only
- C. 1 Only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: -A**

**List of Rig Vedic Gods & Goddesses**

Name of God	Associated with natural forces
Vayu	Wind God
Dyaus	Father of Heaven
Aditi	Mother of Surya; Goddess of Eternity
Surya	Surya with its sunrays was known as <u>destroyer of darkness or andhkaar.</u>
Maruts	Storm Spirits
Gandharvas	Divine Musicians
Ashavins	Healers of diseases and experts in surgical art

<b>Ribhus</b>	<b>Gnomes; three semi divine deities of Rig-Veda.</b>
<b>Apsaras</b>	Mistresses of Gods
<b>Rudra</b>	An archer God, whose anger brought disease; destroyer
<b>Usha</b>	Goddess of Dawn
<b>Prithvi</b>	Earth Goddess
<b>Aryani</b>	Forest Goddess
<b>Saraswati</b>	The River Deity
<b>Soma</b>	God associated with plants and drink.
<b>Indra/ Jitendra/Ratheshtha/somapa</b>	God of strength

- Although, the early Vedic religion was naturalistic and the evidence of sacrifices for Praja (Children), Pasu (cattle) and Dhana (wealth) and not for spiritual upliftment or against misery.



# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*13<sup>th</sup> October, 2022*

## Questions for Today

### 1. With reference to the achievements in Science and Technology during ancient period:

1. Brahmagupta wrote the book Brahmasputa Siddhanta, in which he gave the first clear description of the Quadratic Formula.
2. Aryabhata wrote the book Aryabhatia in which he formulated the area of triangle and discovered algebra.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

### 2. Consider the following statements regarding to pre historic paintings:

1. The white, dark red and green colours were used to depict large animals.
2. In comparison to the Upper Palaeolithic Period, the size of the paintings became bigger during Mesolithic period.
3. Paintings from the Chalcolithic period have depictions of musical instruments like the harp.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

### 3. Consider the following statements with reference to Chahar Bagh:

1. It is a garden placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.

2. It was introduced for the first time in India by the Delhi sultanate.
3. Shalimar Garden in Kashmir is an example of Chahar Bagh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

### 4. Which of the following features was/were unique to the architecture of Bijapur school?

1. Use of iron clamps to give strength of the buildings
2. Introduction of Bulbous dome
3. Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka is an example of Bijapur school of architecture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

### 5. Which of the following statements are correct in the context of Vijayanagar paintings?

1. Lepakshi Temple murals are an example of Vijayanagar paintings.
2. Nayaka painting were an extension of the Vijayanagara style.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**position of the planets, movement of the Sun and the Moon and the calculation of the eclipses**

## Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

**1. With reference to the achievements in Science and Technology during ancient period:**

1. Brahmagupta wrote the book *Brahmasputa Siddhanta*, in which he gave the first clear description of the Quadratic Formula.
2. Aryabhata wrote the book *Aryabhatia* in which he formulated the area of triangle and discovered algebra.

**Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?**

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. **Both 1 and 2**
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: - C**

**Explanation**

**Statement 2 is correct**

- Aryabhata in around 499 AD wrote *Aryabhatiya* in which the concepts of mathematics as well as astronomy were explicitly mentioned.
- Aryabhata in his book stated that the Earth is round and rotates on its own axis. He formulated the area of a triangle and discovered algebra.
- The value of Pi given by Aryabhata is much more accurate than that given by then Greeks.
- The Jyotisa part of *Aryabhatiya* also deals with astronomical definitions, method of determining the **true**

**Statement 1 is correct**

- Brahmagupta (7th century in his book *Brahmasputa Siddhanta* mentioned Zero as a number.
- In his book, he also introduced negative numbers and described them as debts and positive numbers as fortunes.
- It also contained first clear description of Quadratic formula.

**Additional information**

- 'Zero' or Shunya is derived from the concept of a void.
- The concept of void existed in Hindu Philosophy hence the derivation of a symbol for it. The concept of Shunya, influenced South-East Asian culture through the Buddhist concept of Nirvana (attaining salvation) by merging into the void of eternity.

**2. Consider the following statements regarding to pre historic paintings:**

1. The white, dark red and green colors were used to depict large animals.
2. In comparison to the Upper Paleolithic Period, the size of the paintings became bigger during Mesolithic period.
3. Paintings from the Chalcolithic period have depictions of musical instruments like the harp.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. **1 and 3 only**
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - A**

**Explanation**



- The prehistoric paintings were generally executed on rocks and these rock engravings were called Petroglyphs. The first set of prehistoric paintings were discovered in Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh

### Upper Paleolithic Period (40,000-10,000 BC)

- Statement 1 is correct: The walls of the rock shelter caves were made of quartzite hence using minerals for pigments. One of the most common minerals was ochre or geru mixed with lime and water. To widen their palette, different minerals were used to make colours like red, white, yellow and green which widened their palette.
- The white, dark red and green were used to depict large animals like bison, elephants, rhino, tigers, etc. For the human figurines, red was used for hunters and the green mostly for dancers.

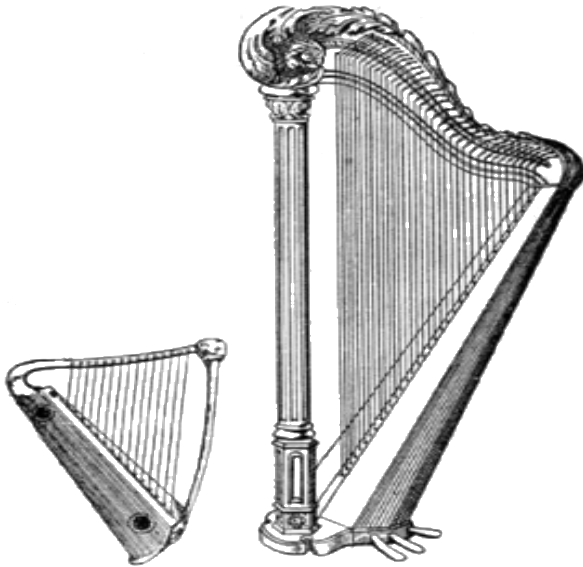
### Mesolithic Period (10,000-4000 BC)

- Statement 2 is incorrect: This period mainly saw the use of red colour. In comparison to the Upper Paleolithic Period, the size of the paintings became smaller during this period.
- One of the most common scenes depicted in these paintings is of group hunting and several other paintings depict grazing activity and riding scenes. The hunting scenes predominated in the period. The paintings depicts - People hunting in groups, Hunting armed with barbed spears, pointed sticks, arrows and bows.

- Primitive men use traps and snares to catch animals. The Mesolithic artists loved to paint animals.

### Chalcolithic Period

- Statement 3 is correct: The Chalcolithic period saw an increase in the number of paintings using green and yellow colour. Most of the paintings seen depict battle scenes.
- There are many paintings of men riding horses and elephants. Some of them even carry a bow and arrow which might indicate preparedness for skirmishes. Paintings and samples of writing in the Ashokan and Gupta Brahmi scripts ascertain that these cave sites were inhabited in the late historical periods.
- The other set of paintings from this period are at Narsingharh in Madhya Pradesh.
- They have paintings to show skins of spotted deer left for drying that provides credence to the theory that the art of tanning skins was perfected by man for providing shelter and clothing.
- Other paintings from this period also have depictions of musical instruments like the harp.
- Some of the paintings have complex geometrical shapes like the spiral, rhomboid and circle.
- Jogimara Caves in the Ramgarh hills in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh houses some of the paintings from the later period. These are dated to be painted around 1000 BC.



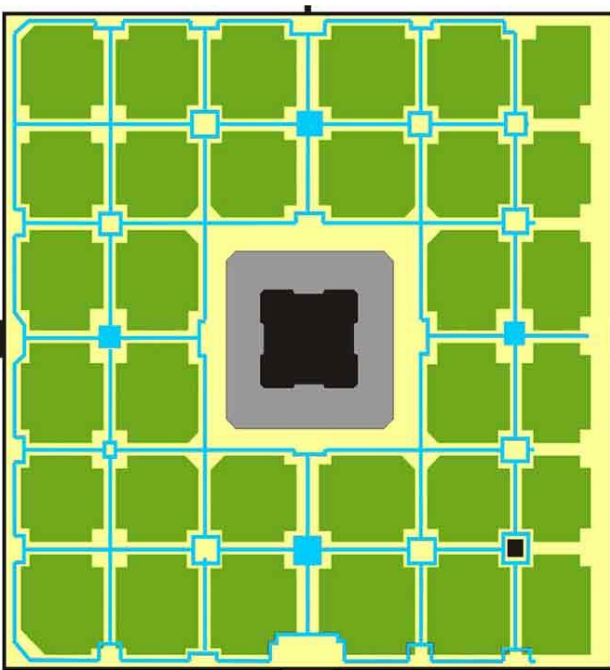
Harps, p. 984.

3. Consider the following statements with reference to Chahar Bagh:

1. It is a garden placed within rectangular walled enclosures and divided into four quarters by artificial channels.
2. It was introduced for the first time in India by the Delhi sultanate.
3. Shalimar Garden in Kashmir is an example of Chahar Bagh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only



- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: - C**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is correct**

- Char Bagh is a four-quadrant garden with the four rivers representing Quranic paradise.
- In Char Bagh, the monument is built in the middle of the garden. Char Bagh are four garden styles placed within rectangular walled enclosures. It is divided into four quarters by artificial channels and symmetrical division into 4 equal quarters.

**Statement 2 is incorrect**

- Mughals introduced the Persian Chahar Bagh to India. Humayun's garden is an example of the Char Bagh.

**Statement 3 is correct**

- Mughal Chahar Bagh were constructed by Jahangir, Akbar and Shah Jahan.
- Eg. Shalimar garden, Kashmir; Bagh in Humayun tomb, Delhi; Bagh at Lal Mahal Bari.

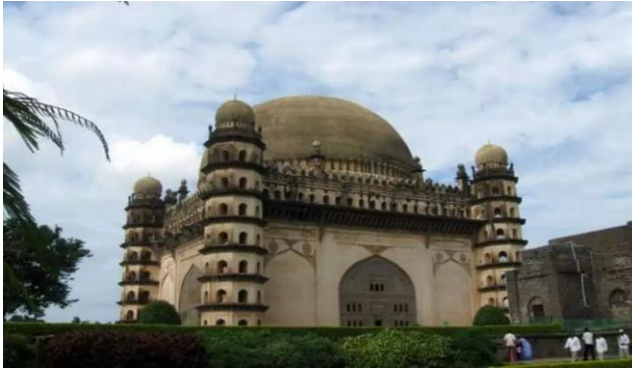
4. Which of the following features was/were unique to the architecture of Bijapur school?

1. Use of iron clamps to give strength of the buildings
2. Introduction of Bulbous dome
3. Gol Gumbaz in Karnataka is an example of Bijapur school of architecture.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only

- C. 1 only  
D. 1, 2 and 3



**Answer: - D**

### Explanation

- Bijapur style or the Deccan style of architecture developed under the patronage of Adil Shah.
- He constructed a number of mosques, tombs and palaces which were unique in the use of 3-arched facade and bulbous dome, and were almost spherical with a narrow neck.
- He also introduced the use of cornices. A special feature of the Bijapur School was the treatment of its ceilings, which were without any apparent support.
- Iron clamps and a strong plaster of mortar were used to give strength to the buildings. The walls were decorated by rich carvings.

**5. Which of the following statements are correct in the context of Vijayanagar paintings?**

1. Lepakshi Temple murals are an example of Vijayanagar paintings.
2. Nayaka painting were an extension of the Vijayanagara style.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- A. 1 only  
B. 2 only

- C. Both 1 and 2  
D. Neither 1 nor 2



**Answer: - C**

### Explanation

- The Vijayanagar painters evolved a pictorial language wherein the faces are shown in profile and figures and objects two-dimensionally.
- Lines become still but fluid, compositions appear in rectilinear compartments.
- [Profile here means outline of your face as it is seen when someone is looking at you from the side.]

**Statement 1 is correct**

- Lepakshi Temple Paintings are located in the Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. These mural paintings were executed on Veerabhadra temple walls at Lepakshi in 16th century.
- Made during the Vijayanagara period, they follow a religious theme based on Ramayana, Mahabharata and incarnations of Vishnu.

**Statement 2 is correct**

- Nayaka paintings were an extension of the Vijayanagara style with minor regional modifications and incorporations.

- The figures, mostly in profile, are set against a flat background. Male figures are shown slim-waisted but with less heavy abdomen as compared to those in Vijayanagara.
-



# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*21<sup>st</sup> October, 2022*

## Questions for Today

1. Consider the following pairs:

Buddhism mudras	Description
Varada mudra	Gesture of charity
Abhay mudra	Gesture of reassurance
Uttarabodhi mudra	Gesture of teaching

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to -

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Vaishnavism
- D. Shaivism

3. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- Sarvastivadin was the sect under Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

4. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- A. Avalokiteshvara
- B. Lokeshvara
- C. Maitreya
- D. Padmapani

5. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Buddhist Council	Features
1. First Buddhist Council	Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
2. Second Buddhist Council	Presided by Sabakami
3. Third Buddhist Council	Held at Patliputra
4. Fourth Buddhist Council	compilation of 'Vibhasha sastras'

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Consider the following pairs:

Buddhism mudras	Description
Varada mudra	Gesture of charity



<b>Abhay mudra</b>	Gesture of reassurance
<b>Uttarabodhi mudra</b>	Gesture of teaching

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

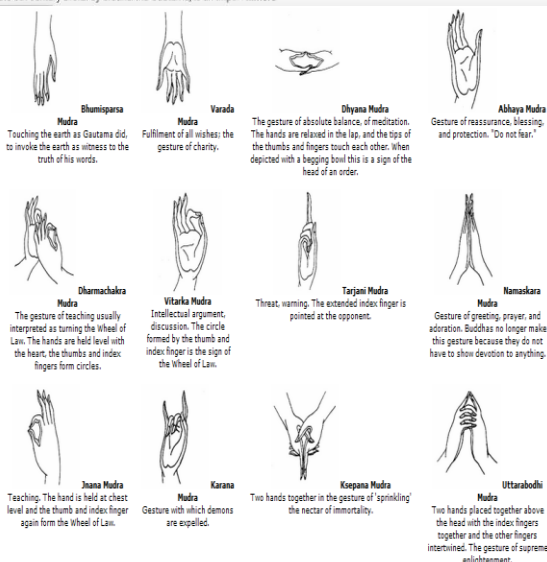
- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Mudras in Buddhism**

Mudras are a non-verbal mode of communication and self-expression, consisting of hand gestures and finger postures.

They are symbolic sign-based finger patterns taking the place, but retaining the efficacy of the spoken word, and are used to evoke in the mind ideas symbolizing divine powers or the deities themselves.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir | 32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an importi...more



2. With reference to the religious history of India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

ous practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

- A. Buddhism
- B. Jainism
- C. Vaishnavism

D. Shaivism

Answer : B

**Shvetamabars sub Sects**

- Murtipujakas** - They worship the idols and offer flowers, fruits etc. and adorn them with rich clothes and jewelled ornaments. They stay in temples or in the pecially reserved buildings known as upasrayas.
- Sthanakvasi** - They do not believe in idol worship and thus do not have temples at all instead they have 'Sthankas' that is prayer halls, where they carry on their religious fasts, festivals, practices etc. They do not have belief in the places of pilgrimage. The word Dhundhiya is associated with them which means the searchers.

#UPSC #IAS #CivilServices  
Jainism for UPSC and other competitive exams | Comprehensive Coverage | Culture Series by Kawal Sir  
26,938 views Premiered Mar 14, 2022 To download the PDF click 1.6K Dislike Share Download

Explanation

- Sthanakvasi is a modern **subject** of the **Shvetambara sect** of Jainism.
- The group is also sometimes called the **Dhundhia**. The **Sthanakvasi** prefers performing religious duties at a secular place such as a monks' meetinghouse (**sthanak**) rather than at a temple. They differ from the Shvetambara sect in its rejection of image worship and temple ritual. The subject was founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Lava of Surat.

3. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- Sarvastivadin was the sect under Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Buddhist Councils**

Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - <i>Sthaviravadins</i> and <i>Mahasangikas</i> . These 2 groups will eventually evolve into <i>Theravada</i> and <i>Mahayana Buddhism</i> .

The group which remained stuck to the original spirit and teaching of Buddha & themselves the **Elders (Thera in Pali)**.

The other group, the **greater community (Mahasangikas in Sanskrit)** interpreted Buddha's teaching more liberally way that they felt was truer to his intentions.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir |  
32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an import...more

**Answer : B**

**Explanation**

- Statement 1 is *incorrect*.
- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the early sects of Buddhism. The Sautrāntikas held the Buddhist sutras are central to their views, over and above the ideas presented in the Abhidharma literature.
- Statement 2 is *correct*.
  - The Sarvāstivādin was one of the early Buddhist schools established around the reign of Asoka. It was particularly known as an Abhidharma tradition, with a unique set of seven Abhidharma works. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form. It believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present.

4. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- A. Avalokiteshvara
- B. Lokeshvara
- C. Maitreya
- D. Padmapani

**Buddhist Councils**

Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - <i>Sthaviravadins</i> and <i>Mahasangikas</i> . These 2 groups will eventually evolve into <i>Theravada</i> and <i>Mahayana Buddhism</i> .

The group which remained stuck to the original spirit and teaching of Buddha & themselves the **Elders (Thera in Pali)**.

The other group, the **greater community (Mahasangikas in Sanskrit)** interpreted Buddha's teaching more liberally way that they felt was truer to his intentions.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir |  
32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an import...more

**Answer : C**

**Explanation**

- Maitreya (Sanskrit) or Metteyya (Pali) is regarded as a future Buddha of this world in Buddhist eschatology. In some Buddhist literature, such as the Amitabha Sutra and the Lotus Sutra, he is referred to as Ajita.

5. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Buddhist Council	Features
1. First Buddhist Council	Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
2. Second Buddhist Council	Presided by Sabakami
3. Third Buddhist Council	Held at Patliputra

#### 4. Fourth Buddhist Council of 'Vibhasha sastras'

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Buddhist Councils**

Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - <i>Sthaviravadins</i> and <i>Mahasangikas</i> . These 2 groups will eventually evolve into <i>Theravada</i> and <i>Mahayana</i> Buddhism.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir | 32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an impor...more

**Answer : D**

**Explanation**

- **First Buddhist Council:** - It was held soon after the **Mahaparinirvan** of the Buddha, around **483 BC** under the patronage of King **Ajatshatru**. It was presided by **Mahakasyapa**, a monk. The council was held in the Sattapani cave at **Rajgriha**. The council was held with the purpose of preserving Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples. During this council, all the teachings of the Buddha were divided into two Pitakas, namely: **Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka**.
- **Second Buddhist Council:** - It was held at **Vaishali in Bihar** under the

patronage of **King Kalasoka** while it was presided by **Sabakami**. It was called to discuss monastic practices, in particular whether monks could be allowed to handle money.

- **Third Buddhist Council:** - It was held in **250 BC** at **Pataliputra** under the patronage of King **Ashoka**. It was presided by **Moggliputta Tissa**. In this Council the philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of the Buddha were collected into the third Pitaka called **Abbidhamma Pitaka**.
- **Pair 4 is correctly matched. Fourth Buddhist Council:** - It was held in **72 AD** at **Kundalvana, Kashmir**. It was presided by **Vasumitra**. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King **Kanishka** of Kushan Empire. Buddhism was divided into two sects namely **Mahayan and Hinayan**. A thorough discussion took place on some difficult passages of the scriptures and these discussions were compiled in the form of commentaries known as '**Vibhasha sastras**'.



# Sleepy Classes

## Awakening Toppers

---

# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*28<sup>th</sup> October, 2022*

## Questions for Today

### Question No. 1

Many of the Greeks, Shakas and Kushanas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Buddhism was in the ascendent at that time.
- B. They had renounced the policy of war and violence.
- C. Caste ridden Hinduism did not attract them.
- D. Buddhism provided easier access to Indian Society.

### Question No. 2

Which of the following was the corporation of Merchants in Ancient India ?

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Chaturvedimangalam
- B. Parishad
- C. Ashtadikgaja
- D. Manigrama

### Question No. 3

The silver coin issued by the Guptas were called (UPSC PYQ) -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Rupaka
- B. Karshapana
- C. Dinara
- D. Pana

### Question No. 4

In the Mahayan Buddhism, the Boddhisatva Avalokiteshvara was also known as -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Vajrapani
- B. Manjusri
- C. Padmapani
- D. Maitreya

### Question No. 5

What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India -

1. Gold Coins
2. Punch Marked Silver Coins
3. Iron Plough



#### 4. Urban Culture

Select the correct Answer -

- A. 3-4-1-2
- B. 3-4-2-1
- C. 4-3-1-2
- D. 4-3-2-1

### Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

#### Question No. 1

Many of the Greeks, Shakas and Kushanas embraced Buddhism rather than Hinduism because -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Buddhism was in the ascendent at that time.
- B. They had renounced the policy of war and violence.
- C. **Caste ridden Hinduism did not attract them.**
- D. Buddhism provided easier access to Indian Society.

Answer : C

Explanation

- The Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas entered the subcontinent during the 2nd-4th century CE when Brahmanical religion was at its peak.
- The groups of conquerors from the north west were considered Mlechchas, or outsiders.
  - Classical religion did not ever welcome admission of new people.
  - Gradually some of the foreigners got incorporated into the lower varnas, however were never considered as Kshatriya, the warrior class.
- On the other hand, Buddhism was rather open to embrace people. During that period Buddhism was gaining popularity among the common masses due to its moderate nature which was in contrast to the strict varna system.
- Thus many of the Shaka, Kushana, Greek kings adopted Buddhism instead of Brahmanism

**Note: The term/concept of Hinduism did not exist in early India. It was Brahmanical or Classical tradition.**

#### Question No. 2

Which of the following was the corporation of Merchants in Ancient India ?

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Chaturvedimangalam
- B. Parishad
- C. Ashtadikgaja
- D. **Manigrama**



Answer : D

Explanation

- **Chaturvedimangalam** refers to a place peopled by scholars who were conversant with the four Vedas.
- **Manigramam** was a large influential guild of south Indian merchants during the period of Western Chalukyan rulers in 10th to 12th century CE.
- **Ashtadiggajas** is the collective title given to the eight Telugu scholars and poets in the court of Emperor Krishnadevaraya who ruled the Vijayanagara Empire from 1509 until his death in 1529. During his reign, Telugu literature and culture reached its zenith.
- **Parishad** - A sovereign General Assembly during the Vedic Age.

### **Question No. 3**

The silver coin issued by the Guptas were called (UPSC PYQ) -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. **Rupaka**
- B. Karshapana
- C. Dinara
- D. Pana

Answer : A

Explanation

- **Rupaka** - a silver coin of Gupta period. 16 Rupaka was equal to 1 gold coin.
- The Gupta monarchs were famous for their gold coins. They also issued silver coins. However, coins made of copper, bronze or any other alloy metals are scarce. The abundance of gold coins from the Gupta era has led some scholars to regard this phenomenon as the 'rain of gold'.
- The Gupta gold coin is known as **dinaras**.
- The gold coins of the Gupta rulers are the extraordinary examples of artistic excellence. The coins depicted the ruling monarch on the obverse and carried legends with the figure of a goddess on the reverse.
- The 'Asvamedha' or horse-sacrifice coins were issued by both Samudragupta and Kumaragupta I.
- Sanskrit was the language of the inscription.
- The Gupta inscriptions use the terms, **dinara and suvarna for gold coins**, apparently to distinguish the lighter and heavier types respectively.
- Some silver coins of Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta I and Skandagupta were discovered at Muhammadpur near Jessore in 1852 and one coin of Skandagupta has been reported from Chandraketugarh. They were issued on the weight standard of 32 grains and referred to as rupaka in the inscriptions.
- **Karshapana** , refers to ancient Indian coins current during the 6th century BCE onwards, which were unstamped and stamped (āhata) metallic pieces whose validity depended on

the integrity of the person authenticating them. It is commonly supposed by scholars that they were first issued by merchants and bankers rather than the state.

- They contributed to the development of trade since they obviated the need for weighing of metal during exchange. Kārṣāpaṇas were basically silver pieces stamped with one to five or six rūpas ('symbols') originally only on the obverse side of the coins initially issued by the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas, and generally carried minute mark or marks to testify their legitimacy.
- Silver punch-marked coins **ceased to be minted** sometime in the **second century BCE** but exerted a wide influence for next five centuries.
- **Pana** - During the **Mauryan Period**, Pana was the name of the **silver coin**.
  - No evidence of usage of gold coins is found during the Mauryan Period.
  - Rupyarupa and Pana were the silver coins whereas Tamarupa were the copper coins used in the Mauryan period.

#### Question No. 4

In the Mahayan Buddhism, the Boddhisatva Avalokiteshvara was also known as -

Select the correct Answer -

- A. Vajrapani
- B. Manjusri
- C. **Padmapani**
- D. Maitreya

**Answer : C**

#### **Explanation**

**Boddhisatva** - A person who is able to **reach nirvana** but delays doing so through compassion for suffering beings.

#### **Padmapani Boddhisatva**

- Avalokitesvara is a **bodhisattva who embodies the compassion of all Buddhas**. He is one of the more widely revered Bodhisattvas in mainstream **Mahayana Buddhism**.
- In Sanskrit, **Avalokiteshvara is also referred to as Padampani ("Holder of the Lotus")**

#### **Maitreya Boddhisatva**

- **Maitreya**, in **Buddhist** tradition, the future **Buddha**, presently a **bodhisattva** residing in the heaven, who will descend to earth to preach anew the dharma ("law") when the teachings of Gautama **Buddha** have completely decayed.
- The name **Maitreya** is derived from the Sanskrit maitrī ("friendliness").

#### **Vajrapani Boddhisatva**

- Vajrapāṇi ("Vajra in [his] hand") is one of the earliest- appearing bodhisattvas in Mahayana Buddhism. He is the protector and guide of Gautama Buddha and rose to symbolize the Buddha's power.

- Vajrapāṇi is extensively represented in Buddhist iconography as one of the earliest three protective deities or bodhisattvas surrounding the Buddha. Each of them symbolizes one of the Buddha's virtues:
  - Manjushri manifests all the Buddhas' wisdom,
  - Avalokiteśvara manifests all the Buddhas' immense compassion,
  - Vajrapāṇi protects Buddha and manifests all the Buddhas' power.

### Question No. 5

What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India -

1. Gold Coins
2. Punch Marked Silver Coins
3. Iron Plough
4. Urban Culture

Select the correct Answer -

- A. 3-4-1-2
- B. 3-4-2-1
- C. 4-3-1-2
- D. 4-3-2-1

**Answer : D**

### **Explanation**

- In India, IVC appeared as the first signs of Urbanisation between 2500 and 2000 BCE.
- According to researchers, it is hard fact that the earlier known specimen of Iron Ploughshare comes from Ganwara in District Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh and dates from around 700 BC.
- The first documented coinage is deemed to start with 'Punch Marked' coins issued between the 7th-6th century BC and 1st century AD.
- Gold coins for the first time were introduced by Indo Greek Rulers - Kushanas who ruled a large part of North Western India around 200 BCE, they introduced coins made of Pure Gold and marks the distinction of the finest Pure Gold in Ancient India.



# Pre-Mix

## (History)

*21<sup>st</sup> October, 2022*

## Questions for Today

1. Consider the following pairs:

Buddhism mudras	Description
Varada mudra	Gesture of charity
Abhay mudra	Gesture of reassurance
Uttarabodhi mudra	Gesture of teaching

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

2. With reference to the religious practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to -

- E. Buddhism
- F. Jainism
- G. Vaishnavism
- H. Shaivism

3. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

- 3. Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- 4. Sarvastivadin was the sect under Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- E. 1 only
- F. 2 only
- G. Both 1 and 2
- H. Neither 1 nor 2

4. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- E. Avalokiteshvara
- F. Lokeshvara
- G. Maitreya
- H. Padmapani

5. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Buddhist Council	Features
1. First Buddhist Council	Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
2. Second Buddhist Council	Presided by Sabakami
3. Third Buddhist Council	Held at Patliputra
4. Fourth Buddhist Council	compilation of 'Vibhasha sastras'

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- E. 1 and 3 only
- F. 1, 3 and 4 only
- G. 1, 2 and 3 only
- H. 1, 2, 3 and 4

## Answers with Explanations

Click [here](#) to watch the following topics on YouTube

1. Consider the following pairs:

Buddhism mudras	Description
Varada mudra	Gesture of charity

<b>Abhay mudra</b>	Gesture of reassurance
<b>Uttarabodhi mudra</b>	Gesture of teaching

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

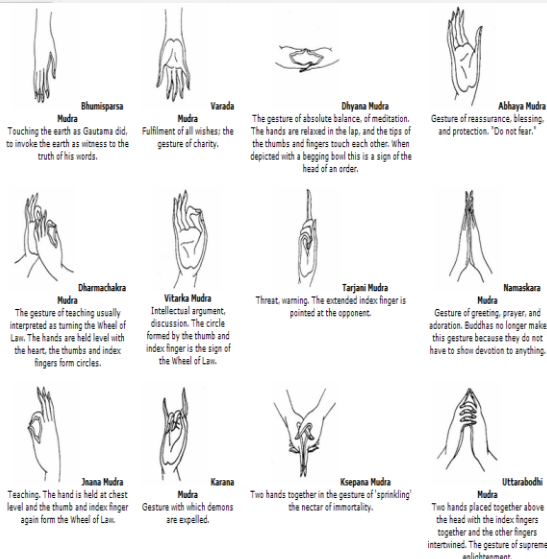
- E. 1 and 2 only
- F. 2 and 3 only
- G. 1 and 3 only
- H. 1, 2 and 3

**Mudras in Buddhism**

Mudras are a non-verbal mode of communication and self-expression, consisting of hand gestures and finger postures.

They are symbolic sign-based finger patterns taking the place, but retaining the efficacy of the spoken word, and are used to evoke in the mind ideas symbolizing divine powers or the deities themselves.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir | 32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an importi...more



2. With reference to the religious history of India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

ous practices in India, the "Sthanakvasi" sect belongs to

- E. Buddhism
- F. Jainism
- G. Vaishnavism

H. Shaivism

Answer : B

**Shvetamabars sub Sects**

- Murtipujakas** - They worship the idols and offer flowers, fruits etc. and adorn them with rich clothes and jewelled ornaments. They stay in temples or in the pecially reserved buildings known as upasrayas.
- Sthanakvasi** - They do not believe in idol worship and thus do not have temples at all instead they have 'Sthankas' that is prayer halls, where they carry on their religious fasts, festivals, practices etc. They do not have belief in the places of pilgrimage. The word Dhundiya is associated with them which means the searchers.

#UPSC #IAS #CivilServices  
Jainism for UPSC and other competitive exams | Comprehensive Coverage | Culture Series by Kawal Sir  
26,938 views Premiered Mar 14, 2022 To download the PDF click 1.6K Dislike Share Download

Explanation

- Sthanakvasi is a modern **subject** of the **Shvetambara sect** of Jainism.
- The group is also sometimes called the Dhundhia. The **Sthanakvasi** prefers performing religious duties at a secular place such as a monks' meetinghouse (sthanak) rather than at a temple. They differ from the Shvetambara sect in its rejection of image worship and temple ritual. The subject was founded in the 17<sup>th</sup> century by Lava of Surat.

3. With reference to the religious history of India, consider the following statements:

- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the sects of Jainism.
- Sarvastivadin was the sect under Buddhism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- E. 1 only
- F. 2 only
- G. Both 1 and 2



H. Neither 1 nor 2

**Buddhist Councils**

Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas. These 2 groups will eventually evolve into Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir | 32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022

**Answer : B**

**Explanation**

- Statement 1 is *incorrect*.
- Sautrantika and Sammitiya were the early sects of Buddhism. The Sautrāntikas held the Buddhist sutras are central to their views, over and above the ideas presented in the Abhidharma literature.
- Statement 2 is *correct*.
  - The Sarvāstivādin was one of the early Buddhist schools established around the reign of Asoka. It was particularly known as an Abhidharma tradition, with a unique set of seven Abhidharma works. Sarvastivadin held that the constituents of phenomena were not wholly momentary, but existed forever in a latent form. It believes that all things exist, and exist continuously, in the past and the future as well as in the present.

4. With reference to Indian history, who among the following is a future Buddha, yet to come to save the world?

- E. Avalokiteshvara
- F. Lokeshvara
- G. Maitreya
- H. Padmapani

**Buddhist Councils**

Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - Sthaviravadins and Mahasangikas. These 2 groups will eventually evolve into Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha life Story By Kawal Sir | 32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022

**Answer : C**

**Explanation**

- Maitreya (Sanskrit) or Metteyya (Pali) is regarded as a future Buddha of this world in Buddhist eschatology. In some Buddhist literature, such as the Amitabha Sutra and the Lotus Sutra, he is referred to as Ajita.

5. With reference to history of India, consider the following pairs:

Buddhist Council	Features
1. First Buddhist Council	Compilation of Vinaya Pitaka
2. Second Buddhist Council	Presided by Sabakami
3. Third Buddhist Council	Held at Patliputra



#### 4. Fourth Buddhist Council of 'Vibhasha sastras'

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- E. 1 and 3 only
- F. 1, 3 and 4 only
- G. 1, 2 and 3 only
- H. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Buddhist Councils					
Buddhist Council	Time	Place	Ruler	President	Important Term
Second	383 BCE	Vaishali	Kalashoka	Sabbakami	To settle the debate on certain practices among Buddhist Monks, led to the division of Buddhism into sects - <i>Sthaviravadins</i> and <i>Mahasangikas</i> . These 2 groups will eventually evolve into <i>Theravada</i> and <i>Mahayana</i> Buddhism.

Complete Buddhism for UPSC - Know everything about Buddhism | Buddha Life Story By Kawal Sir |

32,745 views Premiered May 21, 2022 Buddhism, founded in the late 6th century B.C.E. by Siddhartha Gautama, is an impor...more

**Answer : D**

**Explanation**

- **First Buddhist Council:** - It was held soon after the **Mahaparinirvan** of the Buddha, around **483 BC** under the patronage of King **Ajatshatru**. It was presided by **Mahakasyapa**, a monk. The council was held in the Sattapani cave at **Rajgriha**. The council was held with the purpose of preserving Buddha's teachings (Sutta) and rules for disciples. During this council, all the teachings of the Buddha were divided into two Pitakas, namely: **Vinaya Pitaka and Sutta Pitaka**.
- **Second Buddhist Council:** - It was held at **Vaishali in Bihar** under the

patronage of **King Kalasoka** while it was presided by **Sabakami**. It was called to discuss monastic practices, in particular whether monks could be allowed to handle money.

- **Third Buddhist Council:** - It was held in **250 BC** at **Pataliputra** under the patronage of King **Ashoka**. It was presided by **Moggaliputta Tissa**. In this Council the philosophical interpretations of the doctrines of the Buddha were collected into the third Pitaka called **Abbidhamma Pitaka**.
- **Pair 4 is correctly matched. Fourth Buddhist Council:** - It was held in **72 AD** at **Kundalvana, Kashmir**. It was presided by **Vasumitra**. The council was held under the patronage of Kushan King **Kanishka** of Kushan Empire. Buddhism was divided into two sects namely **Mahayan and Hinayan**. A thorough discussion took place on some difficult passages of the scriptures and these discussions were compiled in the form of commentaries known as '**Vibhasha sastras**'.