

9. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Gupta's administration

- The various inscriptions mention the following titles as usual for Guptas: Paraniadvaita, Pararnabhattacharaka, Maharajadhiraja, Prithvipala, Paramesvara, Samrat, Ekadhiraja and Chakravartin.
- The king was assisted in his administration by a chief minister called **mantri or sachiva**.
- **Pratiharas and Mahapratihar's were important officers** in the royal court, though they did not participate in the administration.
- Among the important military officers are mentioned Senapati, Mahasenapati, Baladhyaksha; Mahabaladhyaksha, Baladhikrita and Mahabaladhikrita who perhaps represented different grades.
- There were two other high military officers – **the Bhatasvapati**, commander of the infantry and cavalry and the Katuka, commander of the elephant corps.
- Another important official mentioned in the **Basarh seals was Ranabhandagaradhikarana**, chief of the treasury of the war office.
- One higher officer, mentioned for the first time in the Gupta records, was **Sandhivigrahika or Mahasandhivigrahika, a sort of foreign minister**.
- One of the inscriptions mentions **Sarvadhyaakshas, superintendents of all**, but it is not clear whether they were central or provincial officers.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The samanta system was the unique aspect of the of Gupta administration. **The Samantas were the civil servants** simultaneously discharging civil, military and judicial functions on behalf of the king.
- **Statement 2 is correct: Guptas were the first to grant land to the civil servants.** They were given the lands called Bhuktis in lieu of salaries.
- **Statement 3 is correct: The Gupta land grant system was responsible for the beginning of Indian Feudalism.**
- The samantas who got lands from the Gupta king in course of time emerged as the Indian feudal class.

10. Correct option: (b)

Explanation:

Vedas

- Religious literature - 4 Vedas, 108 Brahmanas, Aranyakas, 108 Upanishads, 6 Vedangas.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Rigveda: It is first text in the world literature and first text in Indo-European language. Its **main theme is the prayer addressed to different Gods**.
- **Statements 4 is incorrect: Rigveda is the most important Veda's as Gayatri mantra is a part of it (not Samaveda).**
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Sama Veda: It is full of ragas or tunes. it is first text to deal with Indian music - Sangeethashastra. The **priest who recites Samaveda is known as Udgata**.
- Yajur Veda: It deals with rituals and ceremonies. This text is composed in prose.
- The priest who recites yajurveda is known as Adhvaryu.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Atharva Veda: It was composed entirely by Non-Aryans. Its themes include witchcraft, sorcery and invoking evil spirits. **No Brahmins ever recites Atharva Veda**.

11. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

Vedas

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Yajur Veda - It is the Veda of sacrificial formulas consisting of prose mantras.
- Yajur Veda refers to acts of worship such as oblations made into Agni (fire); each mantra that is recited is also accompanied by an action within the sacrifice. There are two major renditions of this Veda known as the Krishna (black) and Shukla (white).
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Rigveda includes more than a thousand hymn, **called sukta or well-said**.
- The hymns are in the praise of various gods and goddesses. The three gods are especially important are Agni, the god of fire; Indra, a warrior god; and Soma, a plant from which a special drink was prepared.