

(SOLUTION) Online Prelims TEST - 14 (SUBJECT WISE)

17 Correct Answer : A

Answer Justification :

The Mauryas maintained a huge standing army and employed a large number of state officials. **These soldiers and officials were paid in cash.** Hence, **statement 1 is correct.**

As the normal taxes were not considered sufficient to meet all the needs of the state and hence the state undertook and regulated numerous economic activities to generate more and more resources.

The mainstay of economy in this period was agriculture. **The Mauryan state founded new agricultural settlements to bring virgin land under cultivation.** People from overpopulated areas and prisoners of war were brought to these new settlements to work on the fields. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

These villages belonged to king and were looked after by government official called *sitadhyaksha* or **superintendent of agriculture.** Hence, **statement 3 is incorrect.**

18 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

The Battle of Chandawar was fought between Muhammad Ghori and Jaichand of Kannauj of the Gahadavala dynasty. It took place at Chandawar, on the Yamuna River close to Agra. Jaichand was defeated, giving Muhammad control of much of northern India. The battle was fought at Chandawar, on the Yamuna River close to Agra. **Hence, option (d) is correct.**

19 Correct Answer : C

Answer Justification :

Purana Quila, Urdu for Old Fort also formerly called Shergarh & Sher Fort is one of the oldest forts in Delhi, India. The site has been continuously inhabited for 2,500 years and remains dating from the pre-Mauryan period have been found. The present citadel was begun in the time of Humayun and its construction continued under Sher Shah Suri. **Hence, option (c) is correct.**

20 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

All the sites given above belonged to Mauryan period.

The Mauryan period provides the earliest examples of ancient Indian art and architecture. Megasthenes has described the grandeur of the Mauryan palace at Pataliputra. Some remains of this palace have been found at Kumrhar near Patna. **Ashokan pillars at Rampurva, Lauriya Nandangarh and Sarnath** present excellent examples of stone sculptures which developed in this period.

Dhauli is located on the banks of the river Daya, 8 km south of Bhubaneswar in Odisha, India. **It is a hill with vast open space adjoining it, and has major Edicts of Ashoka engraved on a mass of rock,** by the side of the road leading to the summit of the hill.

The **Lomas Rishi Cave**, also called the **Grotto of Lomas Rishi**, is one of the man-made **Barabar Caves in the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills of Jehanabad district in the Indian state of Bihar.** This **rock-cut cave** was carved out as a sanctuary. It was built during the **Ashokan period of the Maurya Empire** in the 3rd century BC, as part of the sacred architecture of the **Ajivikas**, an ancient religious and philosophical group of India that competed with Jainism and became extinct over time.

21 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

None of the above given pairs are correctly matched.

The important non-Harappan chalcolithic cultures lay mainly in western India and Deccan. These include **Banas culture (2600BC–1900 BC) in south-east Rajasthan, with Ahar near Udaipur and Gilund** as its key-sites; **Kayatha culture (2100BC–2000 BC) with Kayatha in Chambal** as its chief site in Madhya Pradesh; **Malwa Culture (1700BC–1400BC) with Navdatoli in Western Madhya Pradesh** as an important site, and **Jorwe culture (1400BC– 700BC) with Inamgaon and Chandoli near Pune in Maharashtra** as its chief centres. The evidence of the chalcolithic cultures also comes from eastern Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Bengal.

22 Correct Answer : D

Answer Justification :

Hathigumpha inscription records the achievements of Kharavela. The inscription is so named because the image of an elephant is carved out of stone next to the boulder carrying the inscription. The inscription tells us that he was a follower of Jainism and had fought many successful battles against his neighbours. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**

Satavahanas kings were the first in Indian history to make tax free land grants to Buddhists and Brahmanas to gain religious merit. This practice became more prominent in succeeding periods. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**