

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

17<sup>th</sup> to 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2023

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



## *The Mauryan & Post Mauryan Kingdoms*

**Q.1) Which of the following is/are the achievements of the king Ashoka?**

1. He unified the country on political lines.
2. He adopted and preached tolerance & respect.
3. He promoted cultural contacts among different regions.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Ashoka was not only a great missionary ruler in the history of ancient India, but of the world too. He has great and path-breaking innovative achievements to his credit, such as:

- Political unification of the country: He not only added Kalinga to Mauryan dynasty but also bound the whole country together by one dhamma, one language, and practically one script of Brahmi (which is used in most of his inscriptions).
- Spread of tolerance and respect: He adopted and preached tolerance in not only the religious sphere (did not try to force his Buddhist faith on his subjects and made gifts to nonBuddhist sects as well, such as, donating Barbara caves to Ajivika ascetics), but in the case of scripts (other than Brahmi, he respected other scripts like Kharosthi, Aramaic, and Greek), and languages (Greek, Prakrit, and Sanskrit) too.
- Promotion of cultural contacts: He not only brought innovative administrative changes, but also promoted cultural contacts between Indian states and between India and the outer world too. It would not be an exaggeration if Ashoka is considered the first global cultural ambassador of India.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding “Mauryan Administration”:**

1. The Mauryas had a vast and de-centralized bureaucratic rule with king as the fountainhead of all powers.
2. Ashoka’s empire was probably divided into provinces with a viceroy in each province.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Maurya period was marked by innovative administrative changes and an elaborate administration.

- It is generally believed that the Mauryas had a vast and highly centralised bureaucratic rule with king as the fountainhead of all powers;

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- Though it is claimed that Mauryan kings (especially Ashoka) claimed paternal despotism rather than divine rule.
- Ashoka's empire was probably divided into provinces with a viceroy in each province.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) "Pativedakas and Pulisani" are associated with which of the following?**

- Special reporters
- Female bodyguards
- Agricultural labors
- Domestic slaves

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** There is also mention of Pativedakas and Pulisani who functioned as special reporters of the king and kept him informed of public opinion.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

- Samahartri : Chief collector of revenue
- Samnidhatri : Treasurer
- Dauvarika : Records-cum-audit office

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Among all the executive officials, Samahartri (chief collector of revenue) was the most important and his responsibility involved maintaining accounts and collection of taxes from all types of sources.

Most of the superintendents mentioned above functioned on his orders. There was also the office of Samnidhatri (treasurer) who was also in charge of the royal stores, akshapatala (records-cum-audit office), and dauvarika (chief of the palace attendants).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following is/are province/s of Ashokan Empire?**

- Taxila
- Tosali
- Suvarnagiri

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Apart from Magadha with its capital at Pataliputra, the Mauryan Empire was divided into four other provinces, with capitals at Taxila (north-western India), Suvarnagiri

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(southern India), Tosali (eastern India), and Ujjain (western India). During Ashoka's reign, a fifth province of Kalinga was added.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) The city administration of Pataliputra was conducted by six committees, which of the following is/are committee/s?**

1. Industry
2. Tax collection
3. Agriculture

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The municipal administration of Pataliputra, the capital city of Mauryas, was of a unique character.

- The city administration of Pataliputra, according to Megasthenes and corroborated by Arthashastra, was conducted by six committees of five members each.
- Each committee was assigned different subjects such as industry, foreigners, birth and death registration, trade and market regulations, and tax collection to look after.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) The term "Maula" was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Hereditary warriors
- b) Mercenaries
- c) Security of frontier forts
- d) Slave soldiers

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** In Arthashastra, there is mention of periodic levies of troops such as Maula (hereditary warriors), Bhartiakas (mercenaries), and forest tribe soldiers, and allies (furnished by friends).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Mauryan Administration":**

1. Soldiers and officials were paid in cash.
2. Taxes were levied in both cash and kind.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Mauryas maintained a huge standing army and employed a large number of state officials.

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- Since these soldiers and officials were paid in cash, the state taxes were not considered sufficient to meet all the needs of the state.
- Hence it had to undertake and regulate numerous economic activities to generate more and more resources. Taxes were levied in both cash and kind.
- The mainstay of economy in this period was agriculture (animal husbandry and trade were other main occupations), and the land revenue was the main source of income.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Mauryan Administration:**

1. The notion of private property of Kshetra had emerged and got established during this time.
2. The bali was the main item of revenue and was levied at the rate of one-sixth of the produce.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The mainstay of economy in this period was agriculture (animal husbandry and trade were other main occupations), and the land revenue was the main source of income.

- Principal crops were various varieties of rice, barley, millet, wheat, sugarcane, and most of the pulses, peas, and oilseeds.
- The notion of private property of Kshetra (land which could be sold under certain regulations) had emerged and got established during this time.
- The bali (land tax or tax on the area of land) was the main item of revenue and was levied at the rate of one-sixth of the produce.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) “Mrugavani National Park” often seen in news is related to which of the following?**

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Telanagana
- d) Karnataka

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Mrugavani National Park is a national park located in Hyderabad, Telangana State, India.

- It is situated at Chilkur in Moinabad mandal, 20 km from MGBS and covers an area of 3.6 square kilometres or 1211 acres.
- It is home to a 600 different types of plant life. The Park is home to around 350 spotted deer.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Post Mauryan Kingdoms and the Early Kingdoms in Southern India*

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**Q.1) With reference to the mauryan administration, which of the following was/were the tax/taxes?**

1. Kara
2. Pindakara
3. Hiranya

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Peasants had to pay many other taxes like Pindakara (assessed on groups of villages), Hiranya (paid only in cash), Kara (levied on fruits and flower gardens), etc., but the exact nature of all of them is still not very clear.

Land tax was collected by a class of officials called Agranomoi (by Megasthenes).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) The term “udaka-bhaga” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Water tax
- b) Taxes on trade
- c) Slavery trade
- d) Agricultural tax

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The importance of irrigation was fully realised and peasants had to pay more tax on irrigated land known as udaka-bhaga (water rate, and generally levied at one-fifth to one-third of the produce).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) With reference to mauryan administration, the term “Sitadhyaksha” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Superintendent of agriculture
- b) Treasurer
- c) Village tax official
- d) Village head

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** People from overpopulated areas, slaves, and prisoners of war were brought to these new settlements to work on the fields.



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These villages belonged to the king and were looked after by government officials called Sitadhyaksha (Superintendent of agriculture).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following was/were the textile manufacturing centre/s of Mauryan Empire?**

1. Mathura
2. Ujjain
3. Gandhara

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Trade and urban economy received great impetus under the Mauryas and influenced almost all parts of the empire.

The main centres of textile manufacturing were Varanasi, Mathura, Bengal, Gandhara, and Ujjain.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

- |                  |   |                   |
|------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. Sutradhyaksha | : | textile workshops |
| 2. Rathadhyaksha | : | chariot workshops |
| 3. Akaradhyaksha | : | Mining workshops  |

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The state also functioned as entrepreneur and state-run textile workshops were placed under Sutradhyaksha, and chariot workshops under a Rathadhyaksha.

Mining and metallurgy was another important economic activity and the mine officer was called Akaradhyaksha.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) The “Tamralipti”, famous ancient sea port is located at?**

- a) West Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Broach
- d) Kochi

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Pataliputra was also connected through various trade routes with all parts of the subcontinent.

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- The main centre of trade in the northwest was Taxila, which was further connected with central Asian markets.
- Tamralipti (Tamluk in West Bengal) in the east and Broach in the west were important seaports.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

1. Karamakara : Wage labor
2. Visthi : Forced labor
3. Dasas : Bonded labor

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Artisans living in towns had to pay taxes either in cash or kind or work free for the king (visthi, i.e., forced labour).

Arthashastra mentions wage labour (karamakara), bonded labour and slave labour (dasas and ahitakas, i.e., those pledged to creditors when contracting a debt).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) The term “puga” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Guilds
- b) Slave labors
- c) Spies
- d) Agriculture credit

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Traders and artisans were organized in corporate associations called shrenis or guilds or puga to protect their rights. The guilds were headed by Jesthaka.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) “Chandoli National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) Bihar

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Chandoli National Park is a national park established in Sangli district on May 2004. Earlier it was a Wildlife Sanctuary declared in 1985.

Chandoli Park is notable as the southern portion of the Sahyadri Tiger Reserve, with Koyna Wildlife Sanctuary forming the northern part of the reserve.

**Source: FORUMIAS**



**Q.10) “Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Assam
- b) Gujarat
- c) Tripura
- d) Odisha

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Deepor Beel Wildlife Sanctuary, in the Kamrup district of the lower Brahmaputra valley, is a perennial freshwater lake just outside Guwahati, Assam. It is the state's only Ramsar site.

- The Ramsar Convention on wetlands conservation is an international treaty signed in 1971 named after Ramsar in Iran.
- The Deepor Beel is also the only central storm-water storage basin for Guwahati and is well-known locally as a tourist spot.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Post Mauryan Kingdoms and the Early Kingdoms in Southern India*

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**Q.1) With reference to mauryan administration, which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

1. Panyadhyaksha : Officer in charge of trade
2. Rupadarshaka : Superintendent of markets
3. Pautavadhyaksha : Inspector of coins

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Certain important officials of mauryan administration were:

- Panyadhyaksha (Officer in charge of trade, price fixation, and sale of goods produced by state-run manufacturing units)
- Sansthadyaksha (Superintendent of markets)
- Rupadarshaka (Inspector of coins)
- Pautavadhyaksha (In charge of standardised weights and measures)

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

1. The Mauryas were responsible for introduction of iron on a large scale in different parts of the sub-continent.
2. Loha – adyaksha was responsible for large scale production of iron.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Mauryas were responsible for introduction of iron on a large scale in different parts of the sub-continent.

They maintained a monopoly over the production of iron, which was in great demand by the army, industry, and agriculture. It was done through the official called Loha-adyaksha.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Which of the following Ashokan pillar/s is/are made out of stone sculptures?**

1. Sarnath
2. Lauriya Nandangarh
3. Rampurva

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Ashoka's greatest innovation was the substitution of stone for wood and brick. Ashokan pillars at Rampurva, Lauriya Nandangarh, and Sarnath present excellent examples of stone sculptures that developed in this period.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4.) Which of the following kingdoms was/were formed arose on the ruins of the Maurya Empire?**

1. Shungas
2. Kanvas
3. Rashtrakutas

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The anti-sacrifice attitude of Buddhism and deriding of the superfluous rituals performed by them by Ashoka must have brought loss to the income and livelihood options of Brahmanas who used to live on the varied gifts made to them.

They wanted a ruler who would uphold their existing interests and privileges. It is rather interesting to note that some of the new kingdoms that arose on the ruins of the Maurya Empire were ruled by Brahmanas such as the Shungas and the Kanvas in Central India and the Satavahanas in the Deccan.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) "Patanjali", the notable grammarian who wrote the Mahabhasya was a contemporary of?**

- a) Pushyamitra Sunga
- b) Brihadratha
- c) Agnimitra
- d) Bhagabhadra

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Patanjali, the notable grammarian who wrote the Mahabhasya was a contemporary of Pushyamitra Sunga.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Around 200 BCE, we witness invasions by various groups of people based in Central Asia and western China, which of the following group/s was/were invaded Indian Subcontinent?**

1. Shakas
2. Pahlavas
3. Kushanas

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Around 200 BCE, we witness invasions by various groups of people based in Central Asia and western China.

These were Indo-Greeks, the Scythians or the Shakas, the Parthians or the Pahlavas and the Kushanas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Who among the following was converted the Indo-Greek ruler Menander to Buddhism?**

- a) Kalidasa
- b) Panini
- c) Patanjali
- d) Nagasena

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Menander was converted to Buddhism by Nagasena has been identified with the King Milinda mentioned in the famous Buddhist text Milindapanho (Question of Milinda), which contains philosophical questions that Milinda asked Nagasena (the Buddhist author of the text). The text claims that impressed by the answers, the king accepted Buddhism as his religion.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding Indo – Greek rule:**

1. The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers to issue gold coins in India.
2. The Indo-Greek coins were miniatures of aesthetic excellence, of precise economic value.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Indo-Greeks were the first rulers in India to issue coins (gold, silver, copper, and nickel) which can be definitely attributed to any dynasty and were also the first to issue gold coins in India (which increased in number under the Kushanas).

- Interestingly, the coins of the Shakas, Parthians and the Kshatrapas followed the basic features of Indo-Greek coinage, including the bilingual and bi-script legends.

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- Indo-Greek coins were miniatures of aesthetic excellence, of precise economic value and also providing useful information on emerging religious sects and cults (specially Shaiva and Bhagvata sects) that were prominent in that area.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) Which of the following kingdom was also called as “Yueh-Chis”?**

- a) Kushans
- b) Pahalvas
- c) Shakas
- d) Pratiharas

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Kushanas were also referred as Yueh-Chis (Moon tribe) or Tocharians, who were one of the five clans (Kuei-shang) into which the Yue-chi tribe was divided.

They were nomadic tribal people who were originally from the steppes of north Central Asia.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) “Mathikettan Shola National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Kerala
- b) Karnataka
- c) Andhra Pradesh
- d) Goa

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Mathikettan Shola National Park is a 12.82 km<sup>2</sup> national park in Poopara village of Udumbanchola taluk in Idukki district of Kerala state, South India. It notified area national park in 21 November 2003.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Post Mauryan Kingdoms and the Early Kingdoms in Southern India*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Kanishka”:**

1. He was adopted the title of devanampiya.
2. He held the fourth Buddhist council under the presidency of Nagarjuna.

**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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Kanishka was the son of Kadphises II and is perhaps the most famous Kushana king, under whose reign the Kushana Empire reached its zenith.

- Adopted the title of ‘Devputra’, and has been shown wearing a ‘peaked helmet’ on some coins.
- Held the fourth Buddhist council at Kundalavana (near Srinagar in Jammu and Kashmir) under the presidency of Vasumitra.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

1. Ashvagosha : Saundarananda
2. Charaka : Mahavibhasa
3. Vasumitra : Sasruta

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Ashvagosha: A Buddhist scholar who wrote the hagiographic Buddhacharita (the sacred biography of the Buddha) and composed the Saundarananda (a Sanskrit kavya).

- Charaka: He is known as the father of Ayurveda who wrote a book on medicine called Charaksamhita and also wrote the Sasruta.
- Vasumitra: An eminent philosopher who authored the encyclopaedia of Buddhist philosophy called Mahavibhasa.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.3) Who among the following repairs the Sudharshan Lake from Chandragupta Maurya's reign?**

- a) Rudradaman I
- b) Chashtana
- c) Vishvasena
- d) Nahapana

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Rudradaman I (c.130 CE–152 CE): The most famous of all the Shaka kshtarapa rulers, who ruled in the middle of second century CE.

- His empire was spread over almost whole of western India which included Sindh, Gujarat, Konkan, Narmada Valley, Malwa and Kathiawar except the Nashik and Pune areas.
- He is famous in history because of the repairs he undertook to improve the Sudarshan Lake from Chandragupta Maurya's reign, located in the semi-arid zone of Kathiawar, and this task is described in the famous Junagarh or Girnar Inscription (dated in the Shaka year 72, i.e., 150– 151 CE).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Who among the following introduced the 'Satrap' system of government?**

- a) Kushans
- b) Indo – Greeks
- c) Mauryans
- d) Satavahanas

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Central Asian conquerors introduced new styles in administration. For instance, the Indo-Greeks introduced the practice of military governorship wherein they appointed military governors called strategos while the Kushanas introduced the 'Satrap' system of government, under which the empire was divided into numerous satrapis and each satrapi was placed under the rule of a satrap.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) Who among the following is/are patronized the Amravati school of art?**

- 1. Kushans
- 2. Satavahanas
- 3. Ikshavaku

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Amravati school of art flourished in Andhra Pradesh between the lower valleys of the rivers Krishna and Godavari.

The main patrons of this art form were the Satavahanas, but it carried on even later, patronised by their successor Ikshavaku rulers.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.6) Which of the following is/are the characteristic feature/s of the Amravati school of art?**

1. The Narrative art.
2. Use of white marble stone.
3. Prominent use of human figures.

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The Amravati school of art flourished in Andhra Pradesh between the lower valleys of the rivers Krishna and Godavari.

- This school of art is said to have flourished between 150 BCE and 350 CE. Sculptures of this school are mainly found on the railings, plinths, and other parts of stupas.
- The thematic representations include the stories from the life of the Buddha.
- An important characteristic of the Amravati school is the 'narrative art'. The medallions were carved in such a manner that they depict an incident in a natural way.
- For example, one medallion depicts a whole story of 'taming of an elephant by the Buddha'.
- Another important feature of Amravati art is the use of white marble-like stone to carve out the figures.
- There is a prominence of human figures in comparison to figures drawn from nature.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Which of the following sea port/s was/were the bone of contention between the Satavahana and Shaka Kshatrapas of Western India?**

1. Bhriugukachcha
2. Suparaka
3. Tamralipti

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The earliest Satavahana inscriptions belong to the 1st century BCE, when they defeated the Kanvas and established their rule over parts of central India.

- It is also pertinent to note that the early Satavahana kings appeared not in Andhra but in north Maharashtra (the fertile basin of the upper Godavari valley), where their earliest coins and inscriptions have been found. Gradually, they extended their power over Karnataka and Andhra.
- Their greatest competitors were the Shaka Kshatrapas of Western India, who had established themselves in the upper Deccan and western India.

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- Control of the prominent seaports such as Bhrigukachcha (Broach), Kalyan, and Suparaka (Sopara) must have been a bone of contention between the two.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.8) Who among the following was the founder of Satavahana Dynasty?**

- Gautamiputra Satkarni
- Vashishthiputra Pulumayi
- Simuka
- Yajna Sri Satakarni

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Simuka: Founder of the Satavahana Dynasty and was immediately active after Ashoka's death.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) "Mount Manipur National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?**

- Manipur
- Andaman & Nicobar Islands
- Lakshadweep Islands
- Tripura

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Mount Harriet National Park, officially renamed as Mount Manipur National Park, is a national park located in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands union territory of India. The park, established in 1969, covers about 4.62 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.10) "Singalila National Park" is recently seen in news is located at?**

- West Bengal
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Nagaland
- Assam

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Singalila National Park is a National park of India located on the Singalila Ridge at an elevation of more than 2300 metres above sea level, in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal. It is well known for the trekking route to Sandakphu that runs through it.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Post Mauryan Period & the Gupta Empire and their Successors*

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**Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding the “Satavahanas”:**

1. The Satavahanas assumed the title of Dakshinapathapati.
2. The Satavahanas are known in history for starting the practice of giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Satavahanas claimed Brahmana descent and performed Vedic rituals and worshipped gods like Krishna, Vasudeva, as evident in the Naneghat cave inscription of Naganika (1st century BCE), which mentions the great sacrifices performed by Satkarni I.

- Another striking feature of the kings pertaining to this dynasty was that they used matronyms such as Gautamiputra and Vashishthiputra, although they were not matrilineal or matriarchal in any sense.
- The Satavahanas assumed the title of Dakshinapathapati (Lord of the Dakshinapatha).
- The Satavahanas are also known in history for starting the practice of giving royal grants of land to Brahmanas and Buddhist monks, including those associated with tax exemptions.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.2) “In Nasik inscription, he is described as the destroyer of the Shakas, Pahlavas, and the Yavanas, as the uprooter of the Kshaharatas and as the restorer of the glory of the Satvahanas” – describes who among the following?**

- a) Gautamiputra Satkarni
- b) Pulumayi II
- c) Vashishthiputra Pulumayi
- d) Yajna Sri Satakarni

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Gautamiputra Satkarni achievements are described and eulogised after his death, during his son Pulumayi II's reign, in a Nashik Inscription of his mother Gautami Balashri (written in Prakrit).

In this inscription, he is described as the destroyer of the Shakas, Pahlavas, and the Yavanas, as the up-rooter of the Kshaharatas and as the restorer of the glory of the Satvahanas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.3) Who among the following authored the Gatha Sattasai, which is a collection of 700 erotic poems in the Maharashtri Prakrit dialect?**

- a) Chanda Satakarni
- b) Vasisthiputra Vijaya Satkarni
- c) Yajnashri Satakarni
- d) Hala

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The successors of Yajnashri Satakarni included Gautamiputra Vijaya Satakarni, Chanda Satakarni, Vasisthiputra Vijaya Satkarni, Pulumavi, and Hala (probably the 17th king in the line, also a great poet who authored the Gatha Sattasai, which is a collection of 700 erotic poems in the Maharashtri Prakrit dialect).

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.4) Which of the following pair/s is/are correctly matched?**

- 1. Vakatakas : Deccan
- 2. Kadambas : Mysore
- 3. Abhiras : Maharashtra

**Choose the correct answer from below given codes:**

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** In the mid 3rd century CE, the Satavahana dynasty came to an end and various forces came into power in their stead: the Vakatakas in the Deccan, the Kadambas in Mysore, the Abhiras in Maharashtra, and the Ikshvakus in Andhra emerged as the main rulers.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.5) The terms “kataka and skandhavaras” is associated with which of the following?**

- a) Military camps
- b) Merchant guilds
- c) Agricultural labors
- d) Bonded labors

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The military character of the Satavahanas is also evident with the use of terms like kataka and skandhavaras in their inscriptions, which denote military camps and settlements attached to a particular king and also served as administrative centres.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Mauryan Administration”:**

1. The Satavahana king was represented as the upholder of dharma.
2. The military and feudal traits are found in the administration of the Satavahanas.

**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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Satavahana king was represented as the upholder of dharma and he generally strove for the royal and divine ideal set forth in the dharmashastras.

- The Satavahanas retained some of the administrative units of Ashokan times. The kingdom was divided into subdivisions called aharas or rashtras, meaning districts.
- There were also officers called amatyas/mahamatras who were perhaps ministers or advisors of the king.
- But, unlike Mauryan times, certain military and feudal traits are found in the administration of the Satavahanas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Satavahanas”:**

1. The official language of the Satavahanas was Sanskrit.
2. The Karle Chaitya in the western Deccan belongs to Satavahana era.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** During the Satavahana phase, many chaityas (sacred shrines) and viharas (monasteries) were cut out of the solid rock in the north-western Deccan or Maharashtra with great precision and skill.

- The Karle Chaitya in the western Deccan belongs to this era.
- The Nashik inscriptions of Nahapana and Gautamiputra Satakarni, which are on the walls of the three viharas, is another important architectural site belonging to this period.
- The official language of the Satavahanas was Prakrit, though the script was Brahmi.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**



**Q.8) “Agattiyam”, which was the first known book on Tamil grammar, was written by?**

- a) Agathiyar
- b) Tolkappiyar
- c) Tiruvalluvar
- d) Kannagi

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Apart from these poems, the first two books of the Tolkappiyam (a book on Tamil grammar and poetics written by Tolkappiyar) are also a part of the corpus of Sangam Literature.

- There is also mention of the Agattiyam, which was the first known book on Tamil grammar.
- It was supposedly written by the sage Agathiyar, and is believed to be lost beyond redemption.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.9) The term “Vendar” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Merchant guilds
- b) Crowned kings
- c) Village head
- d) Slave labors

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The southern end of the Indian peninsula situated south of the Krishna River was divided amongst three early kingdoms and a large number of chieftains wherein the chieftainship was hereditary.

The important vendar (crowned kings) who dominated the Tamilakam region during the Sangam Age were the Pandyas in the valleys of the Tamrapani (Sri Lanka) and Vaigai, the Cholas in the lower Krishna valley, and the Cheras on the Kerala coast.

**Source: Tamil Nadu NCERT**

**Q.10) “The Dudhwa National Park” is recently seen in news is located at?**

- a) Uttar Pradesh
- b) Bihar
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) West Bengal

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Dudhwa National Park is a national park in the Terai belt of marshy grasslands in northern Uttar Pradesh, India.

It stretches over an area of 490.3 km<sup>2</sup>, with a buffer zone of 190 km<sup>2</sup>. It is part of the Dudhwa Tiger Reserve in the Kheri and Lakhimpur districts.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

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## *Gupta Empire*

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**Q.1) The word Dinara used for the gold coins in the Gupta inscription is derived from which of the following Language?**

- a) Sanskrit
- b) Greek
- c) Chinese
- d) Latin

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The word Dinara used for the gold coins in the Gupta inscription is derived from Latin. The main purpose behind the choice of Gupta coin designs seems to have been one of political propaganda.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.2) Who among the following was given the title of "SAKARI"?**

- a) Sri Gupta
- b) Ghatotkacha
- c) Chandragupta II
- d) Samudragupta

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Gupta inscriptions mention that Chandragupta II succeeded his father, Samudragupta. He inherited the military genius of his father and extended the Gupta empire by conquest of his own. He annexed the territories of Sakas of Malwa, Gujarat and Saurashtra. For this he was given the title of "Sakari" or Conqueror of Sakas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.3) Which of the following Gupta ruler defeated the Hunas?**

- a) Samudragupta
- b) Chandragupta II
- c) Kumargupta
- d) Skandgupta

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Skandgupta was the Gupta ruler who defeated the Hunas. Soon after his accession, Skandagupta had to face the Hun as who had already proved themselves to be terror to both Europe and Asia. About the middle of die fifth cent my AD, one branch of the Hun as known as White Hun as occupied die Oxus valley and threatened both Persia and India. They conquered Gandhara and threatened the very existence of the Gupta Empire. Skandgupta inflicted such a terrible defeat upon the Hun as that they dared not disturb the empire for nearly half a century.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.4) Considering the following pairs:**

<b>Book</b>	<b>Author</b>
1. Surya Siddhanta	Aryabhatta
2. Ritusamhara	Kalidasa
3. Brihat Samhita	Brahmagupta

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

- 1 and 2 Only
- 2 and 3 Only
- 1 and 3 Only
- 1, 2 and 3 Only

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

- The Gupta period witnessed a brilliant activity in the sphere of mathematics, astronomy, astrology and medicine. Aryabhatta was a great mathematician and astronomer. He wrote the book Aryabhatiya and Surya Siddhanta. It deals with mathematics and astronomy. It explains scientifically the occurrence of solar and lunar eclipses. Aryabhatta was the first to declare that the earth was spherical in shape and that it rotates on its own axis.
- The court of Chandragupta II was adorned by the celebrated Navratnas. Kalidasa remain the foremost among them. His master-piece was the Sanskrit drama Shakuntala. It is considered one among the 'hundred best books of the world'. He wrote two other plays - the Malavikagnimitra and Vikramorvasiya. His two well-known epics are Raghuvamsa and Kumarasambhava. Ritusamhara and Meghaduta are his two lyrics.
- Varahamihira composed Pancha Siddhantika, the five astronomical systems. He was also a great authority on astrology. His work Brihadsamhita is a great work in Sanskrit literature. It deals with a variety of subjects like astronomy, astrology, geography, architecture, weather, animals, marriage and omens. His Brihadjataka is considered to be a standard work on astrology.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.5) The Satasahasri-Samhita is the nickname of which of the following texts?**

- Rigveda
- Mahabharata
- Ramayana
- Ashtadhyayi

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

The Mahabharata is a major Sanskrit epic written by Vyasa and is considered one of the two major epics, the other being Ramayana.

It is also called Jaisamhita and Satasahasri Samhita and has one lakh verses.

It narrates the struggle between the two main noble families of Pandavas and Kauravas.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.6) Mudrarakshasam, which provide details about the rise of the Guptas has been authored by who among the following?**

- Kamandaka
- Amarsimha
- Vishakadutta
- Kalidasa

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Mudrarakshasa ('The Signet of the Minister') is Vishakhadatta's Sanskrit-language drama about the ascension of King Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. The play is creative writing, although it is not wholly fictitious. It has been dated from the late fourth century to the eighth century CE.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements with respect to taxation during Gupta period:**

- Halivakara is a plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough.
- Klipta and Upakilpta is related to sale and purchase of cows.

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

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

Tax	Nature
Bhaga	King's customary share of the produce normally amounting to one-sixth of the produce paid by cultivators
Bhoga	Periodic supply of fruits, firewood, flowers, etc., which the village had to provide to the king
Kara	A periodic tax levied on the villagers (not a part of the annual land tax)
Bali	A voluntary offering by the people to the king, but later became compulsory. It was an oppressive tax.
Udianga	Either a sort of police tax for the maintenance of police stations or a water tax. Hence, it was also an extra tax.
Uparikara	Also an extra tax. Scholars give different explanations about what it was collected for.
Hiranya	Literally, it means tax payable on gold coins, but in practice, it was probably the king's share of certain crops paid in kind.
Vata-Bhuta	Different kinds of cess for maintenance of rites for the winds ( <i>vata</i> ) and the spirits ( <i>bhuta</i> )
Halivakara	A plough tax paid by every cultivator owning a plough
Sulka	A royal share of merchandise brought into a town or harbour by merchants. Hence it can be equated with the customs and tolls.
Klipta and Upakilpta	related to sale and purchase of lands.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.8) "Khila" is a term that was used for which of the following type of land during Gupta period?**

- a) Cultivable Land
- b) Habitable Land
- c) Pastoral Land
- d) Waste Land

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

Kshetra	Cultivable land
Khila	Waste land
Aprahata	Jungle or waste land
Vasti	Habitable land
Gapata Saraha	Pastoral land

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.9) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Post</b>
1. Dandanayakas	High ranking Judicial Officer
2. Mahashvapati	Commander of the cavalry
3. Sandhivigrahika	Minister for peace and war

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

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

<b>Officer</b>	<b>Function</b>
Mahabaladhikrita	Commander-in-Chief
Mahadandanayak	Chief Justice
Mahapratihar	Maintenance of Royal Palace
Mahasandhivigrahak	Post-war conciliation
Dandapashika	Police department head
Bhandagaradhikreta	Head of Royal treasury
Mahapaksha-patalik	Head of account department
Vinayasthitisansathapak	Head of education department
Sarvadhyaaksha	Inspector for all central department
Mahashvapati	Controller of cavalry
Mahamahipilapati	Controller & executor of elephantry
Vinayapura	Official to present different guests at the King's court
Yuktapurusha	Office to keep account of war booty



**PRELIMS MARATHON COMPILATION FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, [THIRD WEEK] 2023**

Khadyatpakika	Inspector of Royal Kitchen
Ranabhandagarika	Officer in charge of Army Stores
Mahanarpati	Head of infantry

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**

**Q.10) Who among the following travelled India during Gupta period?**

- a) Fahien
- b) Hiuen Tsang
- c) Ptolemy
- d) I-Tsing

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

Fa-Hien who is also known as Faxian was a Chinese Buddhist devotee who was the wanderer who travelled to India during the term of Chandragupta-II.

It is known that he visited several other Asian countries, not only India, in order to explore Buddhism and Buddhist texts. After completion of his journey, he went back to China on a merchant ship that he boarded from the port of Tamralipti.

While going back to China, he left a detailed account of the reign of Chandragupta II. Fa-hein doesn't give a detailed account of the rule of Chandragupta even after spending six years in his empire. This is because he was so much dedicated towards Buddhism, their books and miracles of Lord Buddha that he had no time left for others.

He had described in detail about Patliputra.

**Source: Tamil Nadu Board**



## *Revision*

**Q.1) Which one of the following pairs denoting various forms of 'Bhakti' is not correctly matched?**

- a) Saguna : Belief in Gods with attributes  
b) Nirguna : Belief in Gods without  
c) Alvares : Believed in devotion of Shakti  
d) Nayanars : Believed in devotion of Shiva

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- The Bhakti movement was an important historical religious movement in medieval Hinduism that sought to bring religious reforms to all strata of society by adopting the method of devotion to achieve salvation.
- Saguna represented those poet-saints who composed verses extolling a god with attributes or form.
- Nirguna represented those poet-saints who extolled god without and beyond all attributes or form. They are also known as Monotheistic Bhakti saints.
- Nayanars were devoted to Lord Shiva and his avatars.
- Alvares were devoted to Lord Vishnu and his avatars.

**Source: UPSC CDS**

**Q.2) Who among the following composed 'Prayag Prashasti' of Samudragupta?**

- a) Harishena  
b) Chand Bardai  
c) Vishakadutta  
d) Kalidasa

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: Allahabad Prashasti:**

- It is also known as Prayag Prashasti.
- It is a pillar inscription of Samudragupta found at Allahabad and written in Sanskrit.
- It was composed by Harisena.
- It is one of the important epigraphic sources to know about the political history of the Guptas.
- There are thirty-three lines in total.
- Line 22 of the inscription especially describes the conquests of Samudragupta over the frontier states.
- Lines 13-15 of the inscription refer to the conquests of Samudragupta in his first Aryavarta war in which he defeated three important rulers namely, Achyuta, Nagasena, and Ganapatinaga of the Naga Dynasty.
- Lines 19-20 described his South India Campaign.
- Line 23 refers to Samudragupta violently exterminating a number of kings of Aryavarta.

**Source: UPSC NDA**

**Q.3) Which one of the following is not one of the 'Tripitikas'?**

- a) Abhidhamma
- b) Acharanga
- c) Vinaya
- d) Sutta

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Tripitakas:**

- The Vinaya Pitaka consists of rules of conduct and discipline applicable to the monastic life of the monks and nuns.
- 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
- The Abhidhamma Pitaka is a philosophical analysis and systematization of the teaching and the scholarly activity of the monks.
- Other important Buddhist texts include Divyavadana, Dipavamsa, Mahavamsa, Milind Panha etc.

**Source: Tamil Board**

**Q.4) Mahavira preached that to attain moksha, one has to follow triratnas. Which one of the following is not one of the triratna?**

- a) Non-Violence
- b) Right Faith
- c) Right Knowledge
- d) Right conduct

**ANS: A**

**Explanation: The Three Jewels of Jainism:**

- The aim of Jain life is to achieve liberation of the soul.
- This is done by following the Jain ethical code, or to put it simply, living rightly by following the three jewels of Jain ethics.
- There are three parts to this: right faith, right knowledge and right conduct. The first two are very closely connected.

**Source: Tamil Board**

**Q.5) Consider the following pairs:**

<b>Jain text</b>	<b>Author</b>
1. Mahapurana	Jinasena
2. Kalpasutra	Bhadrabahu
3. Ratna Malika	Amoghavarsha

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

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

- Jain scholars have made an important contribution in literature field. The Jain texts were written in Prakrit, but at some places these texts were also written in the local languages. They were finally compiled in sixth century AD at Valabhi in Gujarat.
- The Angas, the twelve books containing the teachings of Mahavira, are a great source of knowledge. The Mahapurana composed by Jinasena, Kalpasutra compiled by Bhadrabahu and Ratna Malika by the Rashtrakuta ruler, Amoghavarsha are outstanding literary works.

**Source: ICSE Total History**

**Q.6) Who among the following abandoned the policy of 'bherigoshha' and 'digvijay' and embraced the policy of 'dhammagoshha'?**

- a) Kanishka
- b) Harshavardhan
- c) Ashoka
- d) Chandragupta Maurya

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

- Ashoka abandoned the policy of physical possession in favor of cultural conquest, that policy has been named Bherighosa and Dhammaghosa.
- He replaced the policy of Bherighosha with Dhammaghoshha.
- Bherighosha, the literal meaning is "the sound of war drums.
- Dhammaghoshha means "the sound of peace signifying conquest through dhamma" instead of through war.
- Major Rock Edict XIII speaks about this change of policy in the Ashokan realm.
- Ashoka inscribed in the fourth great rock edict that due to his dhammaniti, religious discipline has increased. What was earlier Bherighosh has now turned into Dhammaghosh.

**Source: ICSE Total History**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements about Chola kingdom:**

1. Their symbol was bow and arrow.
2. The capital of the Sangam Cholas was Uraiyur.

**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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

- The Cholas were one of the three main Tamil kingdoms of South India that were a part of the pre and post-Sangam period (600 BCE – 300 CE).
- Tiruchirapalli (Uraiyur) and Kaveripattinam were their early capitals. According to the Tamil Etymology the large availability of the rich food in the empire gave the name Chola. The Sangam Literature have mentioned numerous Chola kings who had surnames like Valavan, Senni, Kill and Cholan. The Chola flag symbol was the Jumping Tiger.

**Source: ICSE Total History**

**Q.8) The second Buddhist council held during the reign of which one of the following?**

- a) Kanishka
- b) Ashoka
- c) Kalashoka
- d) Ajatshatru

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Second Buddhist Council was held at Vaisali (or Vaishali), an ancient city in what is now the state of Bihar in northern India, bordering Nepal under the patronage of King Kalasoka while it was presided by Sabakami. This Council probably was held about a century after the first one, or about 383 BCE.

**Source: ICSE Total History**

**Q.9) In the olden days, Punjab was known by which of the following name?**

- a) Garta
- b) Dvigatta
- c) Trigarta
- d) Ravi

**ANS: C.**

**Explanation: Trigarta:**

- In the olden days, Punjab was known as Trigarta.
- It was a kingdom as mentioned in the ancient scripture Mahabharata.
- Mahabharata talks about two different Trigarta kingdoms—one towards the west near the Sivi Kingdom and the second north to the Kuru Kingdom.
- Trigarta is the territory surrounding Satluj, Beas, and Ravi rivers.
- It is believed that the Trigarta kings were allies of the antagonist Duryodhana.
- They had attacked the Virata kingdom when the Pandavas were living there in anonymity.

**Source: ForumIAS**

**Q.10) Which of the following Vedic God is known as 'Vritrahanta'?**

- a) Varun
- b) Indra
- c) Rudra
- d) Brahma

**ANS:B**

**Explanation: The Vedic God Indra is known as 'Vritrahanta'.**

- The Rig Vedic Aryans worshipped the natural forces like earth, fire, wind, rain and thunder.
- They personified these natural forces into many gods and worshipped them.
- Indra was the most important God of the Aryans and was lord of war.
- 250 hymns have been devoted to only Indra in Rigveda which is highest for any of the Gods.
- Indra is mentioned as son of Dyaus.
- He is considered as the rain God (responsible for causing rain).
- He is also called as Purandhara (breaker of forts), Maghavan (bounteous), and Vritrahanta (Slayer of Vritra, chaos).
- He killed a demon Vritra so he is known as Vritrahanta.

**Source: NCERT**