

# **Youth Competition Times**

**(TGT/PGT/GIC/LT Grade/GDC/Ashram Paddhati/  
DIET/BPSC TRE/NVS/KVS/DSSSB/ EMRS/UKPSC/  
UKSSSC/RPSC/HPSC/HPPSC/CGPSC/MPPSC/  
JSSC/Odisha/Tamilnadu/West Bengal/Andhra  
Pradesh/Kerala/Tripura/Punjab/NTA UGC  
NET/JRF/SET)**

# **HISTORY**


## **Chapterwise & Sub-topicwise Solved Papers**

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# INDEX

## Ancient History

■ Major Features of Indian Prehistoric Cultures .....	9-29
■ Salient Features of the Indus Valley Civilization .....	30-56
□ Town Planning- Harappa and Mohenjo-daro .....	38
□ Stone Sculptures, Terracotta Figurines, and Seals (Religious Aspects) .....	49
□ Religion and Economy .....	55
■ Political Conditions, Society, Economy and Religions of the Early Vedic Period & Changes in the Later Vedic Period.....	57-86
■ Jainism, Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Mahajanapadas .....	87-131
■ Mauryan Period and Post-Mauryan Period.....	132-196
■ Gupta Period and Post-Gupta Period : Political, Social and Economic History .....	197-232
□ Chandragupta-I .....	204
□ Samudragupta .....	206
□ Chandragupta-II.....	210
□ Kumaragupta-I .....	215
□ Skandagupta.....	216
□ Huna Invasions and Their Impact.....	219
□ Decline of the Gupta Empire, Society and Culture. ....	221
■ Chola Period.....	233-247
□ Achievements of Rajaraja-I .....	236
□ Achievements of Rajendra Chola-I .....	238
□ Autonomous Local Self-Government System .....	240
□ Chola Art and Culture.....	242
■ Foreign Invasions.....	248-256
□ Arab Invasions and Their Impact .....	248
□ Ghaznavids Invasion and Their Impact .....	252
□ Muhammad Ghor's Invasions and Their Impact.....	254
■ Miscellaneous : Ancient History .....	257-329

## Medieval History

■ Delhi Sultanate (Political, Administrative, Economic & Cultural History) .....	330-397
■ Mughal Dynasty (Political and Administrative History) .....	398-468
■ Bahmani Empire, Vijayanagara Empire, Rise and Decline of the Marathas, Shivaji. ....	469-499
■ Medieval Culture Religious Policy, Sufism, Bhakti Movement, Art, Architecture & Literature.....	500-571
■ Medieval Society & Economy - Agriculture, Industry, Trade.....	572-595
■ Miscellaneous : Medieval History .....	596-628

## Modern History

■ Expansion of the East India Company.....	629-664
■ Agriculture, Industries, and Trade in Modern India .....	665-686
■ Expansion of Modern Education and constitutional Developments .....	687-716
■ The Revolt of 1857 - Causes, Nature and Consequences.....	717-732
■ Indian Renaissance in the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century and Socio-Religious Movements .....	733-772
■ National Movement - Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements	773-835
■ Contribution of Mahatma Gandhi, Tilak, Gokhale and Subhash Chandra Bose in National Movement .....	836-855
■ Attainment of Independence - From the Cripps Mission to the Mountbatten Plan .....	856-866
■ India after Independence (up to 1950) .....	867-877
■ Governors/Governor General/Viceroy.....	878-888
■ Peasant and Tribal Movement/Uprisings .....	889-895
■ Revolutionary Movement and Rebellions .....	896-903
■ Miscellaneous : Modern India .....	904-967
■ Research.....	968-986
■. World History .....	987-1056

# Syllabus

## TGT Trained Graduate Teacher

- **Prehistoric cultures** – Early Stone Age, Mesolithic Age, Neolithic Age, their salient features; Ancient Age – Indus Valley Civilization – salient features; Vedic Period, Early Vedic Period, Late Vedic Period, Political, Social, Religious, and Economic Life; Religious Movements; Jainism, Buddhism, Bhagavata Dharma, and Shaivism; Mauryan Period – Political History, Society, and Culture; Gupta Dynasty – Political History and Society and Culture; Chola Dynasty – Administration; Arrival and Impact of Islam in India; Invasions and Influences; Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate – Qutbuddin Aibak's Contribution; Evaluation of Iltutmish; Balban's Biography and Achievements; Alauddin Khilji's Achievements; Tughlaq Dynasty – Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq; Timur's Invasion; Bahmani Empire – Sayyid and Lodi Dynasties; Mughal Dynasty – Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb; Chhatrapati Shivaji's Biography and Achievements; Modern India (1858-1950 AD) Causes, nature and results of the first freedom struggle in 1857 AD, Indian renaissance and social religious movements in the nineteenth century, Mahatma Gandhi's contribution in the national movement, attainment of independence and India after partition (till 1950 AD).

## PGT Post Graduate Teacher

- **Prehistoric cultures**—Late Stone Age, Mesolithic Age, and Neolithic Age—and their key features. Indus Valley Civilization—city planning, religious life, and social life. Vedic Period—Pre-Vedic and Post-Vedic Periods—social conditions, religious conditions, economic conditions, and political conditions. Religious movements—Jainism, Buddhism, Bhagavata Dharma, Shaivism, and Shankaracharya's contribution to the reorganization of Hinduism.
- **Mauryan Empire**—political history, evaluation of Ashoka, society, and culture. Gupta Dynasty—political history, art, religion, philosophy, and society, economic and social changes in the post-Gupta period. Chola Dynasty—political history, Chola administration, and the political and social situation of North India (800 to 1200 AD).
- **Turva invasions**—Mahmud Ghaznavi, Muhammad Ghori, and the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate—an evaluation of the achievements of Qutbuddin Aibak, Iltutmish's place among the Sultanate rulers, and Razia Sultan's importance in medieval Indian history. Balban's initial difficulties—Balban's revenue theory, the Khilji revolution and its significance, Alauddin Khilji's empire expansion, market price control policy, land revenue reforms, and the Southern policy. The Tughlaq dynasty—Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq—biography and achievements, Muhammad bin Tughlaq, various schemes, a critical evaluation of Muhammad bin Tughlaq, Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Timur's invasion and its impact, the Bahmani dynasty, Vijayanagar, the Sayyid and Lodi dynasties.
- **The Mughal dynasty**—Babur, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangzeb's political, social, economic, and cultural conditions. The decline of the Mughal Empire—the rise of the Marathas—Chhatrapati Shivaji's biography and achievements. • Modern Indian History – Arrival of the East India Company in India – Political and economic impact of British rule in India, causes, nature and consequences of the revolt of 1857, Renaissance and socio-economic movements in the nineteenth century, Swami Dayanand Saraswati, Raja Rammohan Roy, Aurobindo Ghosh, Annie Besant and Rabindranath Tagore, contribution of Mahatma Gandhi in the national movement and freedom struggle, attainment of independence, partition of the country and India thereafter – till 2000.

## **Analysis Chart of Previous Years Question Papers**

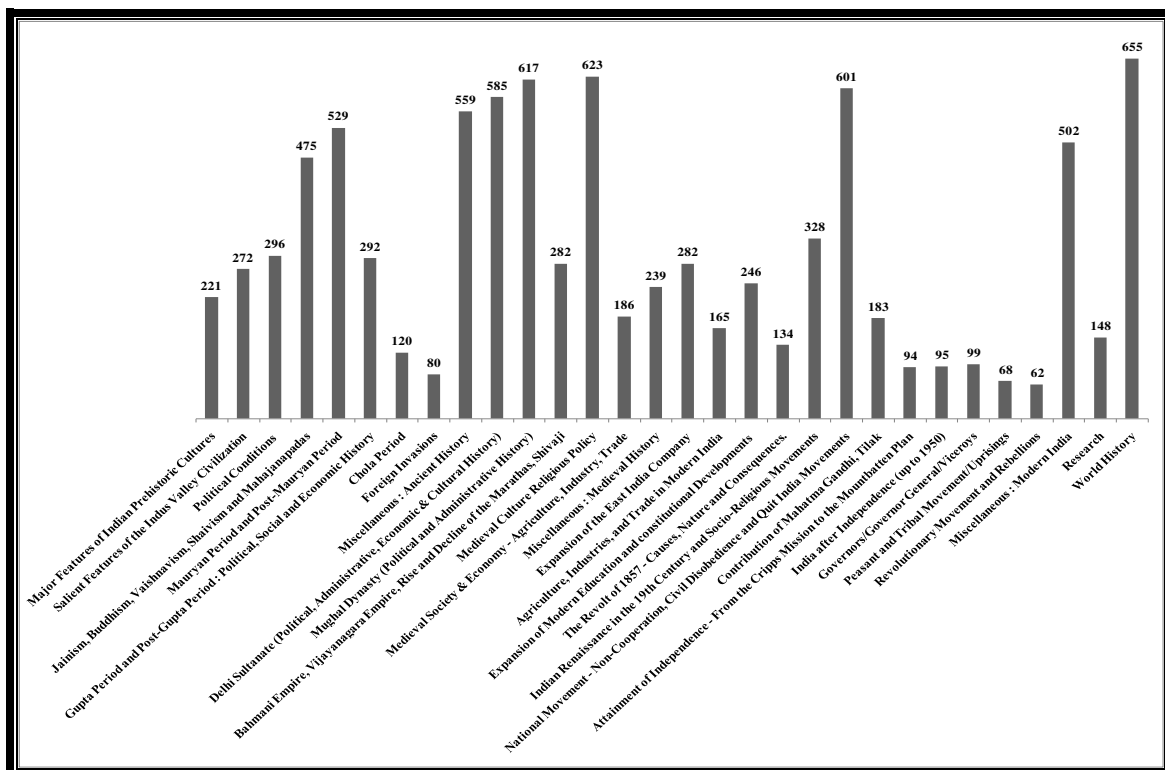
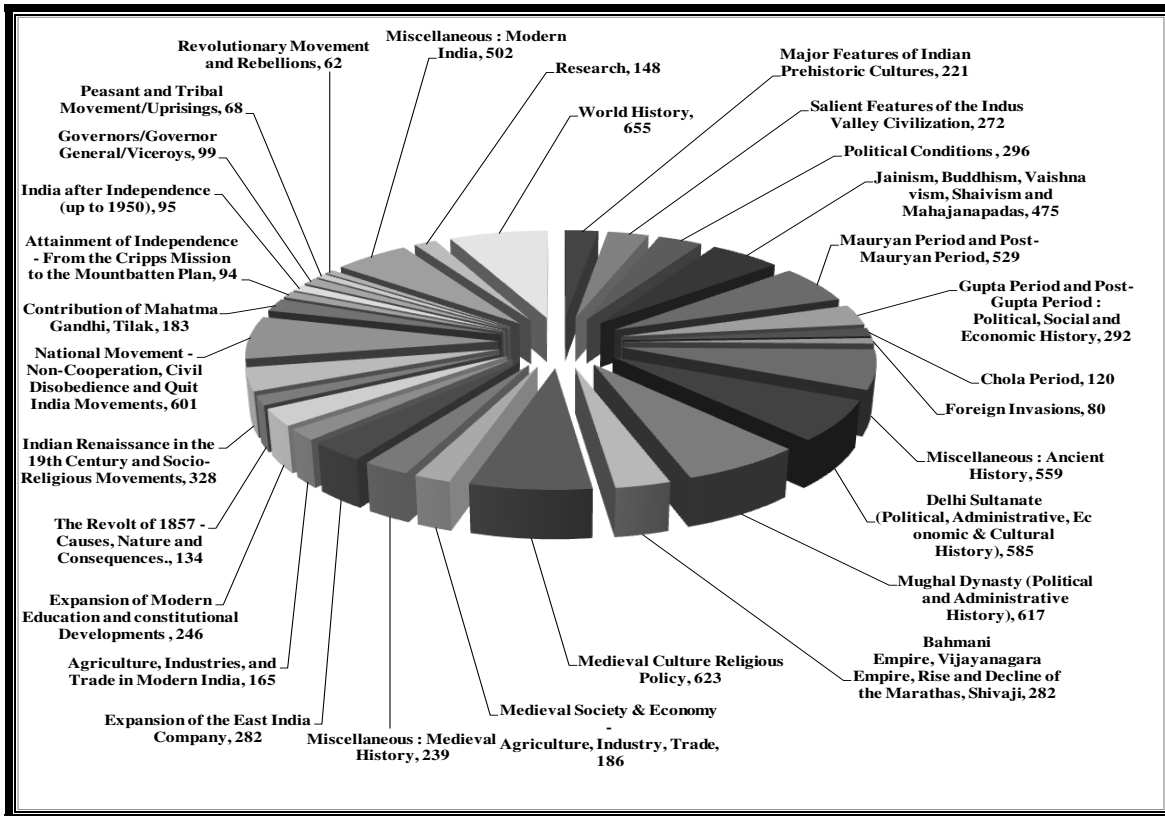
Sl.	Exam Name	Exam Year/Date	No. of Questions
<b>A.</b>	<b>PGT (Post Graduate Teacher)</b>		
	PGT, 2000	2000	100
	PGT, 2002	2002	85
	PGT, 2003	2003	85
	PGT, 2004	2004	125
	PGT, 2005	2005	125
	PGT, 2009	2009	125
	PGT, 2010	2010	125
	PGT, 2011	2011	125
	PGT, 2013	2013	125
	PGT, 2016	2019	125
	PGT, 2021	17.08.2021	125
<b>B.</b>	<b>TGT (Trained Graduate Teacher)</b>		
	(TGT, 2001	2001	43
	(TGT, 2003	2003	43
	(TGT, 2004	2004	63
	TGT, 2004	2004	63
	TGT, 2005	2005	63
	TGT, 2009	2009	63
	TGT, 2010	2010	63
	TGT, 2011	2011	63
	TGT, 2013	2013	63
	TGT, 2016	2019	63
	TGT, 2021	07.08.2021	63
<b>C.</b>	<b>UPPSC (Lt Grade/GIC/DIET/Ashram Paddhati/GDC/Assistant Professor) Exam</b>		
	GIC, 2009	22 May, 2015	120
	Asharm Paddhati, 2009	12 May, 2015	120
	GIC, 2012	14 June, 2015	120
	Asharm Paddhati, 2012	21 June 2015	120
	GIC, 2015	15 Sep, 2016	120
	Asharm Paddhati, 2015	14 Oct, 2015	120
	GDC, 2012	24 Mar, 2013	120
	GDC, 2013	27 Dec. 2014	120
	GDC, 2017	3 Nov. 2019	120
	GDC, 2021	15 Mar. 2022	80
	LT, 2018	29 July 2018	60
	GIC Edu. Dept. Exam, 2018	23 Sep. 2018	150

	GIC Edu. Dept. Exam, 2015	25 Sep. 2016	150
	GIC, 2021	19 Sep. 2021	80
	DIET, 2014	15 Mar, 2015	150
	GDC, 2015	15.09.2016	150
<b>D.</b>	<b>UP Higher Exam</b>		
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2014	7 Dec. 2014	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2016	15 Dec. 2018	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2018 (Ancient History)	2018	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2018 (Medieval History)	2018	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2021 (Ancient History)	2021	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2021 (Medieval History)	2021	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2025 (Ancient History)	2025	70
	Assistant Professor Exam, 2025 (Medieval History)	2025	70
<b>E.</b>	<b>KVS/NVS/DSSSB/EMRS/BPSC Exam</b>		
	KVS PGT, 2014	2014	100
	NVS PGT, 2014	2014	100
	NVS PGT, 2016	2016	100
	NVS PGT, 2019	2019	60
	DSSSB PGT, 2015	2015	100
	DSSSB PGT, 2015	26 June. 2015	125
	DSSSB PGT, 2016	2016	60
	KVS PGT, 2016	2016	100
	KVS PGT, 2017	2017	100
	KVS TGT, 2016 and 2017	2016, 2017	300
	KVS, 2018	2018	80
	KVS PGT, 2021 (I & II)	2021	400
	KVS TGT/PGT 2023	2022-2023	400
	NVS TGT/PGT 2022	2022	320
	BPSC TRE (1.0, 2.0 & 3.0) 2023 & 2024	2023 & 2024	480
	EMRS TGT/PGT 2023	2023	120
<b>F.</b>	<b>RPSC PGT/Assistant Professor Exam</b>		
	RPSC PGT, 2014	4 July, 2016	150
	RPSC PGT, First Paper, 2014	4 July, 2016	150
	RPSC, Lecturer 2018	2018	150
	RPSC, Assistant Professor Exam, 2020 (I & II)	2020	300
	RPSC PGT 2022 , 2023	2022 , 2023	300
	RPSC Assistant Professor 2023 (I & II)	2023	300
<b>G.</b>	<b>CGPSC Assistant Professor Exam</b>		
	CGPSC, 2009	29 Nov, 2009	150
	CGPSC, 2014	28 Sep. 2016	100
	CGPSC, 2016	28 May 2017	100

<b>H.</b>	<b>UKPSC GIC/ Assistant Professor/Lecturer Exam</b>		
	UKPSC GDC Exam, 2017	11 Feb. 2018	100
	UKPSC GIC (Screening) Exam, 2018	2018	100
	UKPSC Lecturer (Mains) Exam, 2020	2020	200
<b>I.</b>	<b>MPPSC PGT/ Assistant Professor Exam</b>		
	MPPSC Asst. Professor, 2014	2014	200
	MPPSC Asst. Professor, 2017	2017	200
	MPPSC Asst. Professor, 2018	2018	200
	MPPSC Assistant Professor 2024, 2025	2024 ,2025	300
	MPESB PGT 2024	2024	100
<b>J.</b>	<b>HPPSC PGT/ Assistant Professor Exam</b>		
	HPPSC PGT Exam., 2020	2020	100
	HPPSC PGT Exam., 2016	2016	100
	HP PSC PGT 2024, 2025	2024, 2025	200
	HP PSC Assistant Professor 2022	2022	100
<b>K.</b>	<b>Haryana PGT/ Assistant Professor Exam</b>		
	Haryana Assistant Professor Exam, 2017	2017	150
	Haryana Assistant Professor Exam, 2019	21 May 2019	100
	Haryana PGT Exam., 2020, 2022 , 2023	2020-2023	180
	Haryana PSC PGT 2024	2023	100
<b>L.</b>	<b>Jharkhand PGT/TGT Exam</b>		
	Jharkhand PGT Exam., 2017	2017	150
	Jharkhand TGT Exam., 2018	2018	150
	JSSC PGT 2023	2023	450
<b>M.</b>	<b>NTA UGC NET/JRF Exam</b>		
	NTA UGC NET/JRF 2011-2025 (45 Question Paper)	June 2011- June 2025	4000
<b>M.</b>	<b>APPSC GDC Exam</b>		
	APPSC GDC 2020	2020	100
<b>M.</b>	<b>Odisha PGT Exam</b>		
	Odisha PGT 2023	2023	100
<b>M.</b>	<b>Tripura PGT Exam</b>		
	Tripura PGT 2018	2018	100
<b>N.</b>	<b>UPPSC Exam (Optional Paper)</b>		
	UPPSC (Pre) Exam, 1994 – 2010 (14 Question Papers)	2000 - 2011	1680
	Total= 173		<b>19038</b>

**Note:** After careful analysis of the above question papers, a total of 19,038 **History** questions have been presented chapter-wise, avoiding similarities and trends as much as possible. The exam year and exam name of repetitive questions have been indicated in their respective locations.

# Trend Analysis of Previous Year Papers through Pie Chart and Bar Graph





# 01.

## Important Characteristics of Indian Prehistoric Cultures

1. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the code given below the lists.

List-I (Site)		List-II (Culture)	
A.	Mahadeo Pipariya	i.	Mesolithic Culture
B.	Tilwara	ii.	Chalcolithic culture
C.	Marakdola	iii.	Palaeolithic culture
D.	Mahidpur	iv.	Neolithic culture

Code

- |         |    |    |     |
|---------|----|----|-----|
| A       | B  | C  | D   |
| (a) iii | ii | iv | i   |
| (b) ii  | iv | i  | iii |
| (c) iii | i  | iv | ii  |
| (d) ii  | i  | iv | iii |

UP Higher 2025

Ans. (c) : The matched list is as follows:

Site	Culture
Mahadev Pipariya	Palaeolithic culture
Tilwara	Mesolithic culture
Markadola	Neolithic culture
Mahirpur	Chalcolithic culture

2. Gufral provides evidence of underground dwellings during the neolithic period. It is located in?

- (a) Balochistan (b) Sindh  
(c) Afghanistan (d) Kashmir  
(e) Not attempted

Haryana PSC Assistant Prof. 03/06/2025

Ans. (d) : Gufral, excavated by A.K. Sharma, is a Neolithic-Chalcolithic site in Pulwama district of Kashmir. It shows pit dwellings, handmade pottery, and domestication of animals.

3. The Neolithic site T. Narasipur is located in which of the following states?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Madhya Pradesh  
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

NTA UGC NET/JRF June 2025

Ans. (c): The Neolithic site T. Narasipur is located in Mysore district of Karnataka. Excavations have revealed various types of stone tools and pottery used by Neolithic people. The site is also known for early evidence of agriculture and animal husbandry

4. In which of the following sites Upper Palaeolithic tools have been found?

- (a) Ganeshwar (b) Tilwara  
(c) Budha Pushkar (d) Bagore  
(e) Question not attempted

RPSC PGT 2024

Ans. (c) : Budha Pushkar is an important site in Rajasthan where middle and upper Palaeolithic tools have been found include blades and burins typical of the upper Palaeolithic period.

5. Which among these sites is not related to copper culture?

- (a) Bairath (b) Ahar  
(c) Ganeshwar (d) Balathal  
(e) Question not attempted

RPSC PGT 2024

Ans. (a) : Ahar, Ganeshwar, and Balathal are classic Copper Hoard or Chalcolithic sites. Bairath is mainly a Buddhist and Mauryan–Ashokan site, not associated with copper culture.

6. The word "Acheulian tools" is mainly used for which time period tools?

- (a) Lower Palaeolithic period  
(b) Middle Palaeolithic period  
(c) Upper Palaeolithic period  
(d) Mesolithic period  
(e) Question not attempted

RPSC PGT 2024

Ans. (a) : Acheulian (often spelled Ashulian) tools belong to the Lower Palaeolithic period. These include hand-axes, cleavers, and chopping tools made by early humans like Homo erectus. They are found in sites such as Attirampakkam and belong to the earliest long-lasting tool traditions in human evolution.

7. Which one of the following chalcolithic sites is not in Maharashtra?

- (a) Navdatoli (b) Daimabad  
(c) Sonegaon (d) Nevasa  
(e) Question not attempted

RPSC PGT 2024

Ans. (a) : Navdatoli is a major Chalcolithic site located in Madhya Pradesh on the Narmada River near Maheshwar. Daimabad, Nevasa, and Sonegaon are Chalcolithic sites of Maharashtra linked with the Deccan Chalcolithic tradition. Hence Navdatoli stands out as being outside Maharashtra.

8. The prehistoric age in India is divided into three phases based on which technology?

- (a) Settlement pattern (b) Tool technology  
(c) Food technology (d) Agriculture

Odisha PGT 2023

Ans. (b) : India's prehistoric period-Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic is classified according to Stone-Tool Technology. Each phase shows advancement in tool-making from crude hand-axes to polished implements, reflecting human progress in hunting, food production, and adaptation.

9. Point out which is not a Chalcolithic culture.

- (a) Ahar (b) Malwa  
(c) Kayatha (d) Burzahom

Odisha PGT 2023

**Ans.(d) : Burzahom** (in Kashmir) is a **Neolithic** site known for pit dwellings and domesticated animals, not Chalcolithic. **Ahar, Malwa, and Kayatha** are well-known Chalcolithic cultures marked by copper tools and painted pottery in western and central India.

- 10. Which age marked the domestication of large number of animals and plants?**  
 (a) Palaeolithic (b) Mesolithic  
 (c) Neolithic (d) Chalcolithic

*Odisha PGT 2023*

**Ans.(c): The Neolithic Age (C. 7000–1000 BCE)** marks the **Agricultural Revolution**, when humans began **domesticating plants and animals**. Farming, animal husbandry, and permanent villages developed, leading to a settled lifestyle and the rise of early civilizations.

- 11. Which of the following statements is not true about Kalibangan?**  
 (a) It was excavated between 1960-61 and 1969-70  
 (b) It was an unplanned city  
 (c) The site is located in Rajasthan  
 (d) It is famous for discovery of agricultural fields, pottery, and black bangles

*Odisha PGT 2023*

**Ans.(b): Kalibangan**, located in **Hanumangarh (Rajasthan)**, was a **planned city** of the Indus Valley Civilization. Excavated by **B. B. Lal and B. K. Thapar**, it revealed fire-altars, mud-brick houses, and ploughed fields-the earliest evidence of agriculture in India.

- 12. Chirand, a Neolithic site, is found in which state of India?**  
 (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Bihar  
 (c) Chhattisgarh (d) Uttarakhand

*APPSC GDC 2020*

**Ans.(b):Chirand**, located on the banks of the Ganga River in **Saran district of Bihar**, is a **Neolithic and Chalcolithic site**. Excavations reveal evidence of agriculture, pottery, bone tools, and domesticated animals, showing early settled life in eastern India.

- 13. The technique of making clay pottery originated during—**  
 (a) Mesolithic Age (b) Neolithic Age  
 (c) Chalcolithic Age (d) Iron Age

*Tripura PGT 2018*

**Ans. (b) : Pottery making** began during the **Neolithic Age** (New Stone Age, c. 7000 BCE) when humans settled in agricultural communities. They used clay to make pots for **storing grain and water**, marking the beginning of early craftsmanship.

- 14. Tools like axes, cleavers, and choppers were known to the inhabitants of —**  
 (a) Lower Palaeolithic Age  
 (b) Middle Palaeolithic Age  
 (c) Upper Palaeolithic Age  
 (d) None of the above

*Tripura PGT 2018*

**Ans.(a):** In the Lower Palaeolithic period (c. 500,000–100,000 BCE), early humans made large core tools like hand axes, cleavers, and choppers using stone flakes. These were the earliest implements of prehistoric man, discovered at sites like Son Valley and Attirampakkam.

**15. Match the LIST-I with LIST-II**

LIST-I (Site)		LIST-II (Archeological Evidence)	
A.	Bagor	I.	Buddhist remains
B.	Bairat	II.	Mature Harappan
C.	Ahar	III.	Chalcolithic
D.	Kalibangan	IV.	Mesolithic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I  
 (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I  
 (c) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III  
 (d) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II

*NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec. 2024*

**Ans. (d) : The correctly matched list is as follows:**

Sites	Archaeological Evidence
A. Bagor	Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age)
B. Bairat	Buddhist remains
C. Ahar	Chalcolithic (Copper-Stone Age)
D. Kalibangan	Mature Harappan remains

- 16. Which among the following sites are associated with ancient Deccan?**

- A. Peddabankur  
 B. Kotalingala  
 C. Jhushi  
 D. Polakonda  
 E. Kadambapur

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C, D only (b) A, C, D, E only  
 (c) A, B, D, E only (d) B, C, D only

*NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec. 2024*

**Ans. (c) : Peddabankur, Kota Lingala, Polakonda, and Kadambapur** were related to the Deccan region, while Jhushi was located in Prayagraj (Uttar Pradesh). The ancient name of this place was Pratishthanpur, and it is situated on the banks of the Ganges river in Allahabad (Prayagraj). Peddabankur is located 10 km east of Dhuli-Katta in the south and was an early historical site with a mint of the Satavahanas. Kota Lingala is located at the confluence of the Padavagu and Godavari rivers and has evidence of urban life from the post-Maurya period. Polakonda and Kadambapur are in Andhra Pradesh, where stone age evidence has been found.

- 17. Which of the following does NOT refer to form and style of megalithic burials?**

- (a) Dolmen (b) Altar  
 (c) Pits (d) Pothole

*NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec. 2024*

**Ans. (b) : In Hinduism**, the tradition of Yajna (sacrificial rituals) has been followed since the Vedic period. According to tradition, Yajnas are performed to fulfill desires or avert undesirable events. Yajna altars are constructed for performing these rituals. The method of constructing a Yajna altar is first mentioned in the *Shulva Sutras*. The Mahapashan Tum, Garh Tum, and Prakar Chidra are types of burial rituals from the Mahapashan period.

- 18. Which of the following is an early Neolithic site?**

- (a) Kholvi (b) Masaulipatnam  
 (c) Mehargarh (d) Kalibangan

*NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec. 2024*

**Ans. (c) :** Mehrgarh is an archaeological site located near the Bolan Pass in the Balochistan province of Pakistan. It is one of the oldest Neolithic sites. The earliest evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent has been found in Mehrgarh, Lahuradewa, and Koldihwa. The Kholvi caves, located in Kholvi (Kolvi) village in Rajasthan's Jhalawar district, have Buddhist-related carvings. Buddhist stupas and chaityas have also been found there. These caves were constructed between the 6th and 8th centuries. Masulipatnam, a port city, became a major center of trade in the 17th century. Kalibangan, located in Rajasthan's Hanumangarh district, is a major site of the Indus Valley Civilization. It was discovered by Amalananda Ghosh in 1952

**19. Studies on Didwana lake were conducted by**

- (a) R.D. Banerji (b) Gurdeep Singh  
(c) Vasant Shinde (d) N. G. Majumdar

**NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2022 (II)**

**Ans. (b) :** A 1971 polynological study of three lakes in Rajasthan (Didwana, Sambhar, and Lunkaransar) by Gurdeep Singh suggests a humid Climate during the mature phase. Based on petroglyphs, Didwana's history is estimated to be approximately 2000 years old. Rainfall here declined sharply around 2000 BCE. Excavations indicates that it was the site of a lower Paleolithic culture, with remains dating back to the earliest recorded activities of Humankind. Due to its fame for its salt, Didwana lake became a major trading center of the Medieval Mughal Empire, from where Salt was produced and exported throughout India.

**20. The neolithic sites of Kiari and Giak are located in**

- (a) Nagaland (b) Tripura  
(c) Almora (d) Ladakh

**NTAUGC NET/JRF Dec 2022(I)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Neolithic sites of Kyari and Giyak are located in the union Territory of Ladakh. Neolithic sites of Giyak in Ladakh have been dated to 4,000 years ago, but the nearby site of Kyari is no more than 1, 000 years old.

**21. Daojali Hading, a Neolithic site is located in which area?**

- (a) North Cachar Hills (b) Mishami Hills  
(c) Abor Hills (d) Mijo Hills

**NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2021/June 2022(II)**

**Ans. (a) :** The Neolithic site of Daojali Hading is located in the North Cachav Hills in northeastern India in 1867. John Lubbock discovered Neolithic tools in the Brahmaputra River valley of Assam. In addition to Daojali Hading, The Saruturu and Markadola sites have also been found stone tools such as mortars and pestles were found at Daojali Hading. Jadeite stone (imported from China), wooden tools, and pottery have also been recovered. Shifting cultivation was prevalent here since the Neolithic period Extensive excavations were conducted in 1961-63 under the leadership of M.C. Goswami and T.C. Sharma.

**22. Consider the following statements about the Ahar culture pottery :**

(1) It is coarse, wheel-made Black and Red ware.

(2) It does not have any painted designs.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) Only (1) is correct  
(b) Only (2) is correct  
(c) Both (1) and (2) are correct  
(d) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct

**HPPSC Assistant Prof. 2022**

**Ans. (a) :** The vessels of the Ahar culture were black and red made of coarse chalk. These were called black and red pottery. The Ahar people used raddish-brown and black pottery, which featured linear and white drop designs. Three periods of the Ahar culture have been discovered and people from all three periods used black and red pottery.

**23. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (R) and other labelled as Reason (R). Assertion (A) : Social inequality had begun in the chalcolithic period.**

**Reason (R) : It is demonstrated in the cultural practices of the people. In the context of the above two statements, which of the following is correct?**

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)  
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).  
(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.  
(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

**KVS PGT 2023**

**Ans. (b) :** Social inequality started in Chalcolithic period. This reflected in the cultural practices of the people. Residential settlement and burials at Inamgaon indicate that social inequality had begun in the Chalcolithic period. Residential hierarchy and a two-tiered corporation system are evidential here. Excavations at Inamgaon have identified 134 houses, both rectangular and circular, with pit-houses forms.

**24. Arrange the following Chalcolithic sites in the chronological order :**

- (i) Gilund (ii) Kayatha  
(iii) Ahar (iv) Ganeshwar

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

- (a) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv) (b) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)  
(c) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)

**NVS PGT 2023(II)**

**Ans. (c) :** The correct match is

Place	Related culture
Ganeshwar	Ganeshwar-Jodhpuraculture
Ahar	— Ahar Culture
Kaytha	— Kayatha Culture
Gilund	— Local center of Ahar culture.

**25. Read the following statements about Chalcolithic culture and choose the correct answer –**

**A. Chlcolithic people lived mainly in rural communities.**

**B. Daimabad is the site of Kayatha Culture.**

- (a) Only A is correct  
(b) Only B is correct  
(c) Both A and B are correct  
(d) Both A and B are incorrect

**RPSC PGT 2022**

**Ans. (a) :** In the Chalcolithic culture, people primarily in rural pastoral and agricultural communities, chacolithic means the system of using stone and copper was the first metal introduced by humans (around 5000

BCE). Technologically, the chalcolithic phase preceded the Bronze Age culture of Harappa, while chalcolithic cultures emerged later in most parts of the country. Chalcolithic inhabitants are identified by the distinctive types of pottery of they used. Ochre ware (O.P.C) was the characteristic pottery of this culture, and Black and Red ware (Krishna-Lohit) is The earliest and most common pottery of this culture. These were wheel-made.

**Note-** Daimabad is the site of the chalcolithic Jorwe culture of Western Maharashtra and not of the Kayatha culture.

- 26. In which valley did the Sawal culture flourish?**  
 (a) Rangpur (b) Chirand  
 (c) Daimabad (d) Tapti

**Ans. (d) :** The Sawal culture flourished in the Tapti valley between 2300 and 2000 BCE. The Sawal culture is named after the settlement of Sawal (Dhulia district, Maharashtra). The Sawal Chalcolithic culture was the earliest agriculture culture of the western Deccan (beginning around 3000 BCE). It was characterized by chalky pottery. Kaothe (20 hectares) is considered a short-term settlement of the sawal culture. Houses were oval or circular in shape with sloping roofs. In addition to bone tools. Attractive beads of bone, shell, opal, carnelian and terracotta have been found.

- 27. Match List I with List II**

List-I		List-II	
A.	Paisra	I.	Madhya Pradesh
B.	Bhimbetka	II.	Haryana
C.	Anangpur	III.	Bihar
D.	Hunsgi	IV.	Karnataka

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

- (a) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV  
 (b) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV  
 (c) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II  
 (d) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III

**NTAUGC NET/JRF Dec 2022(I)**

**Ans. (a) :** List-I to List-II is correctly matched-

List-I		List-II	
(Archaeological site)		(state)	
1.	Paisra		Bihar
2.	Bhimbetka		Madhya Pradesh
3.	Anangpur		Haryana
4.	Hunsgi		Karnataka

- 28. The rock paintings in India were first discovered by?**

- (a) A. C. L. Carlleyle (b) F. R. Allchin  
 (c) M. C. Burkitt (d) L.A. Cammiade

**NTA UGC NET/JRF June2023(I)**

**Ans. (a) :** A.C.L. Carlyle was the first to discover Paleolithic rock paintings in India. Originally From England. Carlyle returned to India and worked as a tutor to Raja Vijayanagaram. After joining the Archaeological survey of India, he conducted his first survey of Agra. Carlyle is credited with discovery of Mesolithic tools in India. He recovered microlith tools from the site of Sohaghat (Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh) in 1867-68.

- 29. Which of the following is NOT a dating technique of archaeological remains?**

- (a) Sonar Sensing technique  
 (b) Thermo luminescence method  
 (c) Accelerated Mass Spectrometry

- (d) Electron Spin Resonance method

**NTA UGC NET/JRF June2023(I)**

**Ans. (a) :** Archaeology is the study of the past through material remains. It is said that the father of Indian archaeology was the British numismatist Alexander Cunningham. The thermo luminescence method in the dating of archaeological remains was based on the study of fired pottery toys etc. The instant mass spectrometry method, electron spin translation (resonance) method is useful for measuring the age of bones, shells etc. scientific techniques used in archaeology like infrared stimulated luminescence method, uranium series method, Potassium argon method etc are used. Whereas sonar sensing techniques is not included in the dating of archaeological remains.

- 30. Isampur located in the Gulbarga district of Karnataka in the north-western part of the Hunsgi valley is a \_\_\_\_\_ site.**

- (a) Mesolithic (b) Neolithic  
 (c) Palaeolithic (d) Chalcolithic

**JSSC PGT 18/08/2023**

**Ans. (c) :** Isampur is a village in Gulbarga district, Karnataka, located in the Kamtahalka River valley. North west of the Hunsgi valley, it is a 7,200-square-mile Paleolithic site. Evidence of Acheulian tools has been found at this site. Isampur was a significant-Paleolithic tool-making centre. Tools made from quartzite, basalt, and chert are abundant here.

- 31. The earliest part of pre-historic period is known as the**

- (a) Palaeolithic period  
 (b) Mesolithic period  
 (c) Neolithic period  
 (d) More than one of the above  
 (e) None of the above

**BPSC TRE-1.0 2023**

**Ans. (a)** The earliest part of pre-historic period is known as the Paleolithic Age. Archaeological evidence of early human existence is found in the area. It is called the stone Age because of the abundance of stone tools. The stone Age is generally divided into three major sub-periods: the Paleolithic, the Mesolithic, and the Neolithic. Robert Bruce Foote first discovered a Paleolithic tool a hand axe in May 1863 at Pallavaram, near Madras.

- 32. The Archaeological site of Uttarbaini which yielded early paleolithic artefacts is located in**

- (a) Jammu (b) Uttarakhand  
 (c) Himanchal Pradesh (d) Assam

**NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2022 (II)**

**Ans. (a) :** Early Paleolithic craft tools were recovered from the Uttarvaini archaeological site. This site is currently located in the union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Early Paleolithic craft artifacts found here are estimated to be 1.6 million years old. (Currently revised to 2.8 million years old). This site is the oldest known archaeological site in India today.

- 33. The Hathnora specimen belongs to**

- (a) Homo Habilis (b) Homo Sapiens  
 (c) Neanderthals (d) Homo Erectus

**NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2022 (II)**

**Ans. (d) :** The Hathnora specimen belongs to Homo erectus. In 1982, Arun Sonkia discovered a hominid skull in a village called Hathnora on the banks of the Narmada River near Hoshangabad (Madhya

Pradesh). This skull belonged to a 30 year-old women. It was previously classified as Homo erectus. Then as a "primitive" version of Homo sapiens (i.e. pre-Homo sapiens), and then as Homo hindlebegensis. The complete skull found here is 500000 years old. It is the first fossil of early humans not only in India but in south Asia. In 1997. A.R. Sankhyan announced a significant discovery from Hathnora, including a hominid shoulder bone, along with middle and Paleolithic tools and animals fossils. Homo erectus is believed to have lived on Earth between 1.8 million and 200,000 years ago. The research study, conducted by American Scholars Renneth A. R. Kennedy and John is known as The fossil Hominids from the Narmada valley. India : Homo erectus or Homo sapiens.

34. According to A.K. Ghosh which of the following is not a chrono-cultural element of the palaeolithic culture complex in India?
- (a) Pebble-core (b) Flake  
(c) Flake-blade (d) Borer-burin

NTAUGC NET/JRF Dec 2022(I)

**Ans. (d) :** According to A.K. Ghosh. The Borer – Burin (Pikh-Takshani) Paleolithic culture group in India is not a chrono-cultural element of the complex. In 1966 A.K. Ghosh generally divided Paleolithic culture in India into three basic elements.

- (1) Chopper-Wives Elements  
(2) Flake Elements  
(3) Flake Blade Elements

35. In Bhimbetka rock paintings which of the subject matter is not depicted
- (a) Hunting of birds  
(b) Hunting of animals  
(c) Perching birds that live on grain  
(d) Hunting of birds and animal both

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2021/June 2022(I)

**Ans. (c) :** Bhimbetka is located in the Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh and its excavation work was done by V.S. Wakankar in 1958. Bhimbetka is famous for its rock painting. Two levels of paintings are found here. The first level depicts hunting's dance, deer, birds, antelope, boar, bear wild buffalo, horses, elephants, and armed horsemen. The second level depicts humans as intimate friendly with animal. Hunters, farmers, cowherds, etc. are depicted here, whereas no pictorial evidence of birds development on food grains has been found.

36. At which site in Rajasthan a necklace of stones and bones beads was discovered around the neck of a skeleton?
- (a) Bagor (b) Ahar  
(c) Tilwara (d) Dhaneri

RPSC PGT 2022

**Ans. (a) :** Bagor is located in the Bhilwara district of Rajasthan V.N. Mishra conducted its excavation. four human skeletons were found here. A necklace of 36 Beads was found around the neck of one human skeleton. A coin of a medieval Muslim ruler was found stuck on the neck of another skeleton found here. The skeleton of a 17-19 year old women and a 40-42 year old women were found here. Most of the necklaces (beads) in Bagor are made of stone while some are made of bone. Bagor is India's largest middle stone age site. The oldest evidence of animal husbandry is found here.

37. Match the following List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below

List-I		List-II	
(A)	Langhnaj	(i)	Gujarat
(B)	Teri Group	(ii)	Tamil Nadu
(C)	Sarai Nahar Rai	(iii)	Madhya Pradesh
(D)	Adamgarh	(iv)	Uttar Pradesh

Code:

A	B	C	D
(a) i	iv	iii	ii
(b) i	ii	iv	iii
(c) ii	i	iv	iv
(d) iii	ii	i	iv

RPSC PGT 2022

**Ans. (b) :** The correct matching is as follows-

List-I (Medievalsite)	List-II (Place)
(A) Longhnaj	(i) Gujarat
(B) Teri group	(ii) Tamil Nadu
(C) Sarai Nahar Rai	(iii) Uttar Pradesh
(D) Adamgarh	(iv) Madhya Pradesh

**Note-** Microliths, among the tools of Mesolithic period, were discovered in India in 1867 by A.C.L. Carlyle.

38. Rock paintings in India were first discovered by-
- (a) V.S. Wakankar (b) Yashodhar mathpal  
(c) Erwin Neumayer (d) A.C.L. Carlyle

RPSC PGT 2022

**Ans. (d) :** Rock paintings in India were first discovered in 1867-68 at Sohagighat/Shoarighat (Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh) in the Kaimur Hills by A.C.L. Carlyle along with his Colleague J. Cockburn. Remains of ancient rock paintings have been found on the walls of caves located in many districts of present day Madhya Pradesh Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Bihar. The most numerous and beautiful rock paintings in India have been found in the Vindhyanal ranges of Madhya Pradesh and the Kaimur Hills in Uttar Pradesh.

39. In principal-cultural mounds:

- (a) Several important archaeological cultures are found successively.  
(b) There is evidence of many archaeological cultures, but only one culture is dominant.  
(c) Only one significant culture is found.  
(d) The presence of a major religious monument is mandatory.

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2020/June 2021 Shift-II

**Ans.: (b):** Under the mounds, remains of ancient settlements and cultures are found. These cultures may be of several types – mono-culture, dominant-culture, and multi-cultural.

- In mono-culture mounds, only one culture is visible throughout. For example, some mounds exclusively represent the Painted Grey Ware (PGW) culture, while others represent Satavahana or Kushana cultures.
- In dominant culture mounds, one culture is predominant, while other earlier or later cultures are of lesser significance.
- In multi-cultural mounds, several cultures are found successively, sometimes even coexisting.
- Excavation of such mounds, like those mentioned in the Ramayana and Mahabharata, helps study the material aspects of culture. Excavation methods include vertical (stratigraphic) and horizontal digging.

40. At which of the following Neolithic sites were tools made of bone found?

- (A) Gufkral (B) Sarutaru  
(C) Chirand (D) DaojaliHading

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)  
(b) Only (A) and (C)  
(c) Only (B), (C), and (D)  
(d) Only (A), (C), and (D)

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2020/June 2021 Shift-II

**Ans.:** (b): History is divided into Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Historic periods. Neolithic cultures fall within the Prehistoric period.

- At *Gufkral* (excavated by A.K. Sharma in 1981): bones of sheep, goats, and tools like bone needles were found. Stone tools included polished axes, chisels, and hoes. It is located in Kashmir.
- At *Chirand* (in Bihar's Saran district): tools included polished stone axes, grinders, hammers, and bone/antler tools like chisels, drills, arrows, hoes, needles, and bangles.
- Sarutaru* (25 km southeast of Guwahati): yielded axes and pottery with rope impressions, but no mention of bone tools.
- DaojaliHading* (Assam): yielded large wooden axes and various stone tools but no bone tools.

41. Consider the following statements:

Statement (I): Spades and sickles, small weapons, and iron equipment for horses have been found at megalithic sites.

Statement (II): Maski and Nagarjunakonda are megalithic sites.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Both statements are true  
(b) Both statements are false  
(c) Statement (I) is true, but statement (II) is false  
(d) Statement (I) is false, but statement (II) is true

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2020/June 2021 Shift-I

**Ans.:** (a) After the Neolithic period, a culture arose in South India known as the Megalithic culture, characterized by large stone structures used mainly as burial markers (megaliths).

- These people practiced agriculture and reared animals like cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats, and horses.
- Excavations have uncovered various iron tools such as swords, daggers, tridents, flat axes, spades, chisels, sickles, knives, spears, and even small weapons and horse equipment.
- Notable megalithic sites include Maski, Brahmagiri, Hallur in Karnataka; and Nagarjunakonda, Kadambapur in Andhra Pradesh.

42. Which of the following Chalcolithic sites is located in Rajasthan?

- (a) Songaon (b) Eran  
(c) Chandoli (d) Ganeshwar

NTA UGC NET/JRF Dec 2020/June 2021 Shift-I

**Ans.:** (d): The period when copper and stone tools were used together is known as the Chalcolithic period, which spread across Pre-Harappan, Harappan, and Post-Harappan times.

- Ganeshwar* is located in Sikar district, Rajasthan, near the source of the Kantali river. Flourished around 2800 BCE and is considered the mother of Chalcolithic cultures. Excavated by R.C. Agrawal and Vijay Kumar in 1977.

- Other sites:
- Songaon*, *Inamgaon*, and *Chandoli* (near Pune) belong to the Jorwe culture in Maharashtra.
- Eran* belongs to the Malwa/Kayatha culture in Madhya Pradesh, studied by B.S. Wakankar.

43. In the Middle Paleolithic age, stone tools were made from:

- (a) Core (b) Flake  
(c) Blade (d) Copper

UP PGT 2021  
G.I.C. Lect. Exam 2009

**Ans.:** (b): During the Middle Paleolithic, stones like jasper, chert, and flint replaced quartzite. The industry mainly produced flake tools.

- Tools included borers, scrapers, and points.
- Due to the abundance of flakes, this age is also called the "Flake culture." Flakes were created by striking a stone to remove sharp-edged pieces.

44. Which of the following sites is related to the Neolithic period?

- (a) Paisra (b) Baghor  
(c) Senuar (d) Sarai Nahar Rai

UP PGT 2021

**Ans.:** (c): Important Neolithic sites:

- Northwest India (Baluchistan):** Mehrgarh, Kili Gul Muhammad, Rana Ghundai, Jalilpur, Sarai Khola.
- Kashmir:** Burzahom, Gufkral.
- Northern India:** Koldihwa (U.P.), Mahagara (U.P.), Chirand (Bihar), Senuar (Bihar).
- Eastern India:** Pandu Rajar Dhibi (W.B.), Sarutaru (Assam), Marakdola (Assam).
- Peninsular India:** Brahmagiri, Hallur, Kodakal, Kupgal, Maski, Sanganakallu, Nagarjunakonda, Piklihal, Uttanur, Paiyyampalli (Tamil Nadu).
- Hence, *Senuar* in Bihar is a Neolithic site.

45. From which period did the making of rock paintings start at Bhimbetka?

- (a) Mesolithic (b) Middle Paleolithic  
(c) Chalcolithic (d) Neolithic

UP PGT 2021

**Ans.:** (a): The Mesolithic period began around 9000 BCE. Information about the Mesolithic period in India was first discovered in 1867 when C.L. Carlleyle found microlithic tools from the Vindhya region. Important Mesolithic sites are found in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, and Madhya Pradesh. In Madhya Pradesh, two Mesolithic rock shelters named *Jambudweep* and *Dorothy Deep* were found near Panchmarhi. Rock paintings and petroglyphs from Bhimbetka in Madhya Pradesh are representative of the Mesolithic age.

46. Which of the following ancient sites is not located in Maharashtra?

- (a) Nevasa (b) Inamgaon  
(c) Daimabad (d) Maheshwar

UP PGT 2021

**Ans.:** (d) *Maheshwar* is located in Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh, on the banks of the Narmada River. It is a historic city and famous tourist spot, also known as *Mahishmati*. In ancient times, it was the capital of the Holkar dynasty and is mentioned in Hindu epics like the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharata*.

47. Who discovered the first Neolithic tool in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) G.R. Sharma (b) Mortimer Wheeler  
(c) Robert Bruce Foote (d) Le Mesurier

UP PGT 2021

**Ans. (d) :** The term Neolithic was first used by John Lubbock in 1865 in his book *Prehistoric Times*. Globally, the Neolithic age began around 9000 BCE, but in India, it started around 7000 BCE. In 1860, Le Mesurier found the first Neolithic stone tool from the Tons river valley in Uttar Pradesh.

48. On 30 May 1863, Robert Bruce Foote discovered tools from which Paleolithic tradition near Madras (now Chennai)?

- (a) Blade-burin tradition  
(b) Blade flake-scraper tradition  
(c) Hand axe-cleaver tradition  
(d) Microlithic tradition

UPPSC GIC 2021

**Ans. (c) :** On 30 May 1863, Robert Bruce Foote discovered hand axes and cleavers belonging to the *Hand axe-cleaver* tradition at Pallavaram near Madras. In January 1864, more tools were found from Pallavaram. The hand axe culture is also known as the *Madras culture* or *Madras industry*.

49. In which year did Robert Bruce Foote find the first prehistoric (Paleolithic) tool in India?

- (a) 1860 (b) 1863  
(c) 1873 (d) 1878

PGT History, 2005

UPPCS (Pre) Indian History, 2003

**Ans. (b) :** Robert Bruce Foote discovered the first Paleolithic tool in 1863.

50. In 1863, where did Robert Bruce Foote find the hand axe?

- (a) Madurai (b) Attirampakkam  
(c) Pallavaram (d) Sanganakallu

PGT History, 2009, 2013

(UGC Net.- III Paper Dec. 2013)

**Ans. (c) :** Robert Bruce Foote found the hand axe in 1863 at *Pallavaram*, near Madras (Chennai).

51. The study of animal bones from the Mesolithic site *Damdama* was done by:

- (a) K.N. Prasad and P. Yadagiri  
(b) D.R. Shah and A.K. Sharma  
(c) Shantanu Vaidya and Pankaj Goyal  
(d) P.K. Thomas and P.P. Joglekar

UPPSC GIC 2021

**Ans. (d) :** The Mesolithic site *Damdama* is located in Pratapgarh district, Uttar Pradesh, in the Middle Ganga Valley. Excavations were conducted between 1982 and 1987 under the leadership of Prof. G.R. Sharma. Many stone tools and bones/antlers were found. The study of animal bones from this site was done by *P.K. Thomas and P.P. Joglekar*.

52. Which early agricultural site is located by a lake?

- (a) Chirand (b) Lahuradewa  
(c) Mehrgarh (d) Mahadaha

UPPSC GIC 2021

**Ans. (b) :** *Lahuradewa* is located in Sant Kabir Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh, near a lake. It has provided the earliest evidence of agriculture in the Indian subcontinent, including the oldest evidence of rice cultivation.

Significantly, Mehrgarh (7000 BCE) also provides early evidence of agriculture, but Lahuradewa offers evidence dating as far back as 9000–7000 BCE.

53. Which of the following are two excavated Acheulean sites?

- (1) ChirkiNevasa (2) Chirand  
(3) Baghor (4) Hunsgi  
(a) (1) and (2) (b) (1) and (3)  
(c) (1) and (4) (d) (2) and (3)

UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021  
(UGC Net.- III Paper Dec. 2014)

**Ans. (c) :** *Chirki-Nevasa* and *Hunsgi* are excavated Acheulean sites. Acheulean tools include hand axes, cleavers, scrapers, etc., mostly found in South India and the Deccan. The site of Chirki-Nevasa in Maharashtra has provided the earliest date of the Lower Paleolithic period. Remains of tool-making workshops have been found on the banks of Hunsgi in Karnataka.

54. Arrange the following sites in chronological order:

- (i) Ahar (ii) Birbhanpur  
(iii) Shravasti (iv) Gufkral

Code:

- (a) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii) (b) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)  
(c) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021  
UPPCS (Pre) Indian History, 2009

**Ans. (a) :** The cultural sequence of these sites is: *Birbhanpur*, *Gufkral*, *Ahar*, and *Shravasti*.

- Birbhanpur: A Mesolithic site in West Bengal excavated by B.B. Lal in 1954.
- Gufkral: A Neolithic site in Kashmir excavated by A.K. Sharma in 1981.
- Ahar: A Chalcolithic site in the Banas river valley, Rajasthan, excavated first in 1953 by A.K. Vyas.
- Shravasti: A major city during the Mahajanapada period and Buddhist times; capital of the Kosala Mahajanapada.

55. In which of the following cultures were the lower legs of the deceased cut off before burial?

- (a) Jorwe culture (b) Neolithic culture  
(c) Kayatha culture (d) Painted Grey Ware culture

UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021

**Ans. (a) :** In the *Jorwe* Chalcolithic culture, the lower legs of the deceased were cut before burial. This culture was mainly spread across western Maharashtra. Important sites include Daimabad, Jorwe, Nevasa, Inamgaon, Chandoli, Bahal, and Prakash. Although primarily rural, some settlements like Daimabad and Inamgaon developed urban features. Circular hut evidence was found at Inamgaon.

56. Which of the following human types is considered the most intelligent?

- (a) *Homo habilis* (b) *Homo erectus*  
(c) *Homo ergaster* (d) *Homo neanderthalensis*

UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021

**Ans. (d) :** *Homo neanderthalensis* is generally considered the most intelligent among the given options and belongs to the Middle Paleolithic age. They were the first to widely use fire and to perform burial rites. They also started wearing clothes made from leather. *Homo erectus* is associated with the Lower Paleolithic period.

57. The archaeological cave site *Muchchatta Chintamani Gavi* is associated with which period?
- Lower Paleolithic culture
  - Middle Paleolithic culture
  - Upper Paleolithic culture
  - Mesolithic culture

**UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021**

**Ans. (c):** Muchchatta Chintamani Gavi is Located in Andhra Pradesh, this Upper Paleolithic site. Other Upper Paleolithic sites in Andhra Pradesh include Renigunta, Betamchela, Bemula, and Kurnool. The Vilasurgam cave in Kurnool. Kurnool caves also provide evidence of human presence and use of fire.

58. Arrange the following Paleolithic sites in chronological order:

- Jwalapuram-9
  - Attirampakkam
  - Isampur
  - Jalalpur and Dina
- (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
  - (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
  - (iv), (i), (iii), (ii)
  - (i), (iv), (ii), (iii)

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**Ans. (b) :** Chronological order: Attirampakkam → Isampur → Jalalpur and Dina → Jwalapuram-9.

- Attirampakkam: Tamil Nadu's richest Paleolithic site, first excavated by King in 1864.
- Isampur: In Karnataka, an important Paleolithic tool-making center.
- Jalalpur and Dina: Sites in the Soan (Sohan) valley, Pakistan.
- Jwalapuram-9: Located in Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh.

59. Which of the following Neolithic sites are dated to the 6th millennium BCE?

- Koldihwa
  - Mahagara
  - Tokwa
  - Panchoh
- (i) and (ii)
  - (i) and (iii)
  - (ii) and (iii)
  - (iii) and (iv)

**UP Higher Asst. Prof. (Anc. History) 2021**

**Ans. (b) :** Koldihwa and Tokwa, located in the Belan valley, date to around 6000 BCE. At Koldihwa, evidence of rice cultivation and charred rice grains have been found. People here were familiar with both wild and domesticated rice species. Tokwa, located at the confluence of Belan and Adwa rivers in Mirzapur, also provided agricultural evidence from around 6000 BCE.

60. Which human types are associated with the Lower Paleolithic culture?

- Homo habilis
- Homo erectus
- Homo neanderthalensis
- Grimaldi

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**Ans. (a & b) :** Homo habilis and Homo erectus are linked to the Lower Paleolithic period. Homo neanderthalensis is associated with the Middle Paleolithic, while Homo sapiens are associated with the Upper Paleolithic. Homo erectus was the first true biped and is credited with discovering fire. Homo neanderthalensis was the first to perform burial rites. The first modern and wise human is Homo sapiens. The commission accepted both (a) and (b) as correct in the revised answer key.

61. Which technique was not used in making Mesolithic tools?

- Pressure technique
- Percussion technique
- Fluting technique
- Grinding technique

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**Ans. (d) :** Mesolithic tools were made using fluting, percussion, and pressure techniques, but not grinding technique. Tools were small compared to the Paleolithic period, hence called microliths, usually made from quartzite, chert, chalcedony, jasper, agate, etc.

62. In which year did the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) become a permanent department?

- 1900
- 1902
- 1904
- 1906

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**Ans. (d) :** ASI was founded in 1861 during the time of Viceroy Lord Canning. It became a permanent department in 1906. In 1871, General Cunningham was appointed as its first Director-General; he is also known as the 'Father of Indian Archaeology'. Dayaram Sahni was the first Indian to become Director-General in 1931.

63. Who was appointed Director-General of ASI after John Marshall?

- H. Hargreaves
- Dayaram Sahni
- J.F. Blakiston
- Mortimer Wheeler

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**Ans. (a) :** After John Marshall (1902–1928), H. Hargreaves became Director-General (1928–1931). The ASI was established in 1861 and became permanent in 1906. Dayaram Sahni was appointed Director-General in 1931, becoming the first Indian in that post.

64. Which material is suitable for potassium-argon dating?

- Burnt clay
- Basalt
- Burnt bones
- Pottery

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**Ans. (b) :** Basalt is suitable for potassium-argon dating, used for dating very ancient objects. The method measures radioactive potassium-40 and its decay product argon-40. Developed around 1950 by W. Gentner, it can date objects from about 30,000 to 300 million years old.

65. Mortimer Wheeler compared which excavation method to a train timetable where the train itself is unknown?

- Vertical (stratigraphic) excavation
- Horizontal excavation
- Parallel excavation
- Quadrant excavation

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**Ans. (a) :** Mortimer Wheeler compared vertical (stratigraphic) excavation to a timetable where the train itself is unknown. Excavation methods are usually vertical or horizontal. Vertical excavation uncovers the chronological sequence of cultures and is usually limited to a part of the site. Horizontal excavation covers the entire mound or large parts to reveal a fuller picture of a specific cultural period.

66. Which of the following civilizations was first known by the name of Black and Red Ware Culture?

- Bairath
- Ganeshwar
- Ahar
- Noh

**RPSC Asst. Prof. 2020 (II)**

**Ans. (c) :** In the region of Ahar civilization, primitive stone-age humans initially lived. In ancient inscriptions, the old name of Ahar is mentioned as *Tamravati*. These people used red, brown, and black pottery, which was