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Student Info

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Name

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Hall Ticket

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- Which one of the following sites is correctly matched with its cultural period?
 - Burzahom – Chalcolithic culture
 - Chirand – Neolithic culture
 - Adichanallur – Neolithic culture
 - Kumrahar – Megalithic culture
- With reference to the Stone Age cultures in the Indian subcontinent, consider the following statements:
 - During the Palaeolithic period, subsistence was based on hunting and gathering.
 - Archaeological evidence from Belan Valley and Burzahom indicates that early human groups had developed forms of dwelling structures.
 - The appearance of polished stone tools and settled agricultural life occurred simultaneously during the Mesolithic phase across the Indian subcontinent.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2 and 3
- Consider the following statements regarding prehistoric cultures in India:
 - The Neolithic culture of Kashmir was contemporary with the Mature Harappan Civilization.
 - The Jorwe culture was the most extensive Chalcolithic culture of Maharashtra and shows proto-urban features at sites like Inamgaon.
 - The Jhukar culture represents the post-urban phase of the Harappan Civilization and shows foreign cultural influences.
 - The emergence of the first village communities in India is attributed to the Chalcolithic period.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 3 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
- With reference to the early Vedic civilisation, consider the following statements:
 - The dominance of Rigveda hymns addressing natural forces reflects a religious worldview centred on yajnas rather than devotion to personal deities or image worship.
 - The concepts of rita and dharma together indicate that early Vedic society viewed moral behaviour as inseparable from the cosmic order governing nature and the universe.
 - The frequent mention of the Sindhu in early Vedic literature suggests that the geographical focus of the early Vedic people lay in the north-western region of the subcontinent.
 - The use of advanced military equipment and the domestication of the horse clearly distinguish the Rigvedic Aryans from the Indus Valley people who possessed iron technology but lacked organised warfare.Which of the statements given above are correct?
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
 - 1 and 4 only
 - 2 and 3 only
 - 1, 2, 3 and 4
- With reference to the Harappan (Indus Valley) civilisation and its external contacts, consider the following statements:
 - Burnt bricks were extensively used in Harappan cities whereas their use was limited in contemporary Egyptian and Mesopotamian settlements.

2. Archaeological evidence suggests trade links between the Harappans and Mesopotamia.
3. Regions such as Meluha and Dilmun are associated with the Indus region and the Persian Gulf, respectively.
4. Lapis lazuli used by the Harappans was sourced from Gujarat.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 b) 1, 3 and 4 only
 c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
6. Consider the following pairs of Harappan sites, their present-day locations, and a distinctive archaeological or cultural feature:

Harappan Site	Present-day State / Region	Associated Feature
Dholavira	Rajasthan	Elaborate system of water reservoirs
Kalibangan	Gujarat	Evidence of ploughed agricultural field
Hulas	Uttar Pradesh	Late Harappan phase with evidence of rice cultivation
Manda	Jammu region	Northernmost Harappan site with use of timber in construction

How many pairs given above are correctly matched ?

- a) Only one pair
 b) Only two pairs
 c) Only three pairs
 d) All four pairs
7. In the context of the history of India, consider the following pairs: Match List I with List II:

List - I	List - II
A. Pallichchandam	1. Corporate body of merchants and traders in towns
B. Agrahara	2. Land grant made to Buddhist monasteries or Jain institutions
C. Nagaram	3. Tax-exempt Brahmin settlement
D. Matha	4. Hindu monastic institution serving religious and educational functions

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- a) A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4
 b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
 d) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

8. Arrange the following foreign invasions of ancient India in the correct chronological order, from earliest to latest:

1. Greek invasion
 2. Persian (Achaemenid) invasion
 3. Kushana invasion
 4. Saka invasion
 5. Huna invasion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 2 → 1 → 4 → 3 → 5
 b) 1 → 2 → 4 → 3 → 5
 c) 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 → 5
 d) 2 → 4 → 1 → 3 → 5

9. What is the correct chronological order in which the following appeared in India?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given.

- a) 3, 4, 1 and 2
 b) 3, 4, 2 and 1
 c) 4, 3, 1 and 2
 d) 4, 3, 2 and 1

10. Pankodakasannirodhe' was the penalty in Mauryan administration, charged for:

- a) Filthy drinking water
 b) Slushing the road
 c) Throwing garbage
 d) Stenching temples

11. With reference to the Buddhist Councils, consider the following statements:

1. The First Buddhist Council was held immediately after the death of the Buddha and aimed at preserving the doctrinal purity of the Sangha.

2. The Second Buddhist Council marked the first major doctrinal schism within Buddhism.

3. The compilation of the Abhidhamma Pitaka is associated with efforts to purify the Sangha from internal dissensions.

4. The adoption of Sanskrit as a medium of Buddhist philosophical discourse was institutionalised during a council held under Kushana patronage.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. With reference to the Major Rock Edicts of Ashoka, consider the following statements:

1. The rejection of ritual animal sacrifice and restriction on slaughter in the royal kitchen were first formally articulated through a public inscription.

2. The replacement of Bheri Ghosha with Dhamma Ghosha symbolised a shift from military conquest to moral governance.

3. The appointment of a special cadre of officials to propagate dhamma was directly linked with the idea of religious tolerance across sects.

4. The articulation of remorse after the Kalinga war and the extension of dhamma beyond the Mauryan empire appear together in the same edict.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1, 3 and 4 only

c) 2, 3 and 4 only

d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

13. With reference to the rulers of Magadha and their contributions, consider the following statements:

1. Bimbisara strengthened Magadha through matrimonial alliances and the establishment of a standing army.

2. Ajatashatru shifted the capital of Magadha from Rajagriha to Pataliputra due to its strategic riverine location.

3. Mahapadma Nanda earned the title Ekkrat because he unified most of northern India by eliminating rival Kshatriya dynasties.

4. Sisunaga dynasty marked the beginning of Magadha's imperial expansion beyond the middle Gangetic plains.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1, 2 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 3 and 4 only

14. With reference to the Jhukar culture, consider the following statements:

1. Jhukar culture belongs to the post-urban (Late Harappan) phase of the Indus Civilisation.

2. It is mainly identified in the Sindh region.

3. Archaeological remains of the Jhukar culture show external cultural influences.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. With reference to the South Indian kingdoms of the Sangam Age, consider the following pairs:

Sangam Kingdom	Capital City	Important Port	Famous King
Cholas	Uraiyur	Puhar (Kaveripattinam)	Karikala
Pandyas	Vanji	Korkai	Nedunchezhiyan
Cheras	Kudanthai	Musiri	Senguttuvan

How many of the above rows are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

16. With reference to the post-Sangam Tamilepics, consider the following statements:

- Silappadikaram and Manimekalai together reflect a transition from heroic Sangam poetry to ethical-religious literature centred on individual morality.
- Manimekalai rejects ritual sacrifice and kingship-based justice while advocating Buddhist monastic ideals and social compassion.
- Kundalakesi and Jivaka Chintamani both portray female protagonists who ultimately renounce worldly life to attain liberation.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

17. With reference to Mahendravarman I and his reign, consider the following statements:

- He was defeated by Pulakeshin II near Kanchi, leading to the loss of northern Pallava territories.
- The Mandagappattu inscription records the construction of a temple without the use of brick, timber, metal or mortar.
- His titles such as Chitrakarapuli and Vichitrachitta reflect his achievements in painting and architecture.
- He remained a follower of Jainism throughout his life.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

18. Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The naval expedition against Srivijaya transformed the Bay of Bengal into a “Chola lake”.

Statement II: This expedition was carried out by Rajendra I to remove obstacles to Indian traders and expand maritime trade with China.

Which of the following is correct?

- Both statements are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- Both statements are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

19. With reference to the Great Chola rulers and the nature of their empire, consider the following statements:

1. Chola monarchy reached its greatest territorial and naval expansion under Rajendra Chola I.

2. Rajendra Chola II's reign was marked by major territorial losses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- 20.** With reference to the Gupta Empire and its sources, consider the following statements:
1. Allahabad Prashasti portrays the Gupta state as a network of unequal political relationships rather than a uniformly administered territorial empire.
 2. The increasing prevalence of Vishti (forced labour) during the Gupta period indicates the growing importance of non-monetary forms of taxation alongside land grants.
 3. Mehrauli Iron Pillar inscription suggests that Chandragupta II's military campaigns were confined largely to western India after the defeat of the Saka rulers.
 4. Annexation of Saurashtra under Chandragupta II significantly enhanced Gupta control over long-distance maritime trade routes.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- 21.** With reference to the Shahbazgarhi inscriptions, consider the following statements:
- a) They were issued by Chandragupta Maurya and written in Brahmi script.
 - b) They are Ashokan edicts written in Kharosthi script, reflecting ethical principles of Dhamma.
 - c) They belong to the Kushana period and were inscribed in Greek language.
 - d) They were composed during the Gupta period and reflect Vaishnavite beliefs.

- 22.** Consider the following statements:
- Assertion (A): The Satavahana rulers frequently used metonymics in their royal titles despite the dynasty following a patrilineal system of succession.
- Reason (R): Satavahana inscriptions and records identify kings through their mothers' names, but political power and kingship passed through the male lineage.
- Choose the correct answer:

- 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

- 23.** Which one of the following rulers did NOT belong to the Vakataka dynasty?
- a) Pravarasena I
 - b) Rudrasena I
 - c) Sarvasena
 - d) Gautamiputra Satakarni
- 24.** Match List I (Inscription) with List II (Correct Description):

List I	List II
A. Dashpur (Mandastor) Inscription	1. Records famine relief and grain distribution during the Mauryan period
B. Supia Inscription	2. Mentions silk-weavers' guild migration and temple donations
C. Eran Inscription	3. Associated with the reign of Skandagupta
D. Sohgaora Copper Plate Inscription	4. Epigraphic evidence of Gupta rule in Madhya Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- a) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
 - b) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4
 - c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
 - d) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- 25.** Which one of the following was NOT among the Nine Gems (Navaratnas) in the court of Chandragupta II?
- a) Kalidasa
 - b) Amarasimha
 - c) Kshapanaka
 - d) Aryabhata
- 26.** Which of the following regions were important centres of textile manufacture during the Gupta period?
1. Gujarat
 2. Bengal
 3. Deccan

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 4 only
- d) 1, 3 and 4 only

27. According to Arthashastra attributed to Kautilya, which one of the following statements regarding the role and duties of a king is in correct?

- a) After conquest, a king should stabilise newly acquired territories by protecting dharma and preserving existing social institutions such as varna and ashrama.
- b) The Arthashastra prescribes a strictly regulated daily and nightly schedule for the king, covering administration, revenue, military affairs, intelligence, and religious observances.
- c) Regular incognito visits by the king to towns and villages formed an essential part of the daily timetable to directly assess public opinion.
- d) Supervision of the armed forces and continuous consultation on military strategy were considered integral to the king's routine responsibilities.

28. Who among the following foreign travellers to India is known as the "Prince of Pilgrims"?

- a) Fa-Hien
- b) Megasthenes
- c) Hiuen Tsang
- d) I-Tsing

29. With reference to the administration of Harshavardhana, which one of the following officials was responsible for maintaining records?

- a) Avanti
- b) Simhananda
- c) Banu
- d) Sarvagata

30. With reference to foreign incursions and contacts with India during the medieval period, consider the following statements:

1. Chengiz Khan reached the Indus region during the reign of Iltutmish while pursuing a fugitive Central Asian prince.
2. A Mongol force advanced up to Delhi and laid siege to the city during the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji.

3. Muhammad bin Tughluq permanently lost parts of north-western India to Mongol invasions.

4. Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala during the reign of Deva Raya II.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

31. With reference to ancient centres of learning in India, consider the following statements:

1. Odantapuri was established under Pala patronage and later influenced the monastic system of Tibet.
2. Vikramshila was founded to strengthen Vajrayana Buddhism and emerged as a rival to Nalanda.
3. Valabhi was primarily associated with Mahayana Buddhism and Tantric studies.
4. Takshashila was known for teaching statecraft, medicine, and military science long before the Gupta period.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

32. With reference to medieval Indian rulers, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) Alauddin Khilji first set up a separate Ariz's department.
- b) Balban introduced the branding system of horses of his military.
- c) Muhammad Bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his uncle to the military.
- d) Firuz Tughlaq set up a separate department of slaves

33. Which one of the following Muslim rulers was hailed as the "Jagadguru" by his Muslim subject because of his belief in secularism?

- a) Hussain Shah
- b) Zain – ul – Abidin
- c) Ibrahim Adil Shah
- d) Mahmud II

34. With reference to the administrative, economic and welfare measures of Firoz Shah Tughlaq, which one of the following statements is in correct?
- He established institutions such as the Diwan-i-Khairat and Diwan-i-Bundagan, reflecting a state-led approach to charity and management of slaves.
 - He promoted irrigation and agriculture by constructing canals, levying water tax, and encouraging large-scale plantation of fruit gardens.
 - He abolished the jizya tax on non-Muslims and replaced it with land revenue concessions to reduce the tax burden on peasants.
 - He extended the principle of heredity to the army, nobility, and iqta system, making administrative offices largely hereditary
35. Which one of the following foreign travellers visited the Vijayanagara Empire during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya and left a detailed account of its administration, military strength, and urban life?
- Abdur Razzaq
 - Domingo Paes
 - Nicolo de Conti
 - Fernao Nuniz
36. The terms polaj, parauti, chachar and banjar in Mughal administration were used to classify land on the basis of:
- Ownership rights over agricultural land
 - Type of crops grown in different regions
 - Frequency and continuity of cultivation
 - Nature of irrigation facilities available
37. Consider the following statements:
Assertion (A): The rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire derived their political authority by presenting themselves as agents or servants of a deity.
Reason (R): The founders of Vijayanagara believed that all land south of the river Krishna belonged to Virupaksha and the king ruled on behalf of this deity. Select the correct answer using the code below:
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
38. Which one of the following rulers authored Amuktamalyada, Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam?
- Krishnadevaraya
 - Deva Raya II
 - Achyuta Raya
 - Harihara I
39. With reference to the social classification in South India during the Sangam Age (from 2nd century BCE onwards), which one of the following pairs is incorrectly matched ?
- Arasar – Ruling and warrior elite
 - Uzhavar – Ordinary agricultural ploughmen
 - Pulaiyans – Landless agricultural labourers and slaves
 - Enadi – Military captains and commanders
40. Arrange the following events/monuments in correct chronological order, starting from the earliest:
- Construction of Qutub Minar
 - Construction of Tughlaqabad Fort
 - Death of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
 - Establishment of Fatehpur Sikri
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 – 2 – 3 – 4
 - 1 – 3 – 2 – 4
 - 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
 - 1 – 2 – 4 – 3
41. The temple famous for its musical pillars that emit different notes and the iconic stone chariot is associated with which historical setting?
- Hoysala period at Belur
 - Vijayanagara period at Hampi
 - Kakatiya period at Warangal
 - Chola period at Srirangam
42. Which one of the following administrative measures was specifically introduced by Firoz Shah Tughlaq?
- Introduction of branding of horses (dagh system)
 - Establishment of Diwan-i-Bandagan
 - Creation of Diwan-i-Mustakhraj
 - Establishment of Diwan-i-Arz

- 43.** Which of the statements given above is incorrect with reference to the Delhi Sultanate
- Muhammad bin Tughlaq was succeeded by his cousin Firoz Shah Tughlaq, who later created a separate administrative department for slaves.
 - Qutb-ud-din Aibak died due to injuries sustained during a military campaign in Bundelkhand.
 - Nasir-ud-din Mahmud Shah is regarded as the last ruler of the Tughlaq dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate.
 - Zia-ud-Din Barani held that the Delhi Sultanate could not be considered a truly Islamic state because the Sultans supplemented Islamic law with state-made regulations.
- 44.** Which one of the following ports was the busiest maritime centre under the Pandyan kingdom?
- Nagapattinam
 - Kayalpattinam
 - Muziris
 - Kaveripattinam
- 45.** With reference to the Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas, consider the following statements:
- Mihir Bhoja adopted the title Adivaraha and emerged as the most powerful ruler of the Gurjara-Pratihara dynasty after early reverses.
 - The works Karpuramanjari and Kavya Mimansa were authored by Pratihara ruler Mahendrapala.
 - Rashtrakuta rulers extended patronage to Jainism, and Jain monks occupied influential positions in the royal court.
 - The monolithic Kailashnatha temple at Ellora was constructed during the reign of Amoghavarsha I.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 3 only
 - 1, 3 and 4 only
 - 2 and 4 only
 - 1, 2 and 3 only
- 46.** With reference to the administrative and revenue system of the Imperial Cholas, consider the following statements:
- Land revenue was assessed based on soil fertility, classification of land and status of the landholder.
 - Taxes under the Cholas were collected exclusively in cash.
 - The Uttaramerur inscriptions describe a representative system based on universal adult suffrage for the selection of village committee members.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- 1 and 3 only
 - 1 and 2 only
 - 1 only
 - 2 only
- 47.** Which one of the following statements is correct about the coinage of Muhammad Ghori?
- He introduced purely Islamic coinage immediately after defeating Prithviraj Chauhan.
 - His coins depicted Quranic verses along with Arabic calligraphy only.
 - He issued coins bearing the image of Goddess Lakshmi along with his own name.
 - He abolished all earlier Indian coin symbols to establish religious uniformity.
- 48.** With reference to the Bhakti and Sufi traditions in medieval India, consider the following statements:
- Ramanujacharya and Vallabhacharya both regarded devotion as central, but differed fundamentally in their understanding of the nature of Brahman.
 - Kabir's teachings were shaped by Bhakti traditions and Sufism.
 - Siddhas of the Tamil region accepted idol worship as an essential element of Shaiva devotion.

4. Sama was particularly associated with the Chishti order of Sufis in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- b) 1 and 4 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

49. Hiran Minar was constructed by Akbar to commemorate which one of the following?

- a) Victory over Gujarat
- b) Birth of Prince Salim (Jahangir)
- c) Akbar's adoption of Din-i-Ilahi
- d) Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri

50. Consider the following statements:

Assertion (A): Under the Mughal Mansabdari system, not all mansabdars were military officers.

Reason (R): The mansab of a civil officer was determined by the importance of his administrative position and the revenue responsibility attached to it, while military command was handled by officials such as the Mir Bakhshi and Faujdar.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 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