

Study Circle Career Development Institute

100 Important Points : SSP



(4) History : Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India

(1) General Studies Paper I

- 1) **History of India and Indian National Movement (15)**
- 2) **Maharashtra, India and World Geography (15)**
- 3) **Maharashtra and India - Indian Polity and Governance (15)**
- 4) **Economic and Social development (15)**
- 5) **Environmental Ecology, Bio-diversity & Climate Change (10)**
- 6) **General Science (15)**
- 7) **Current Events of State, National and International Importance (15)**

(1) History of India and Indian National Movement (15)

- 1) **History of Ancient India (4)**
- 2) **History of Mediavel India (3)**
- 3) **History of Modern India (4)**
- 4) **Indian National Movement (4)**
- * *Architecture, Literature, SocioCultural, Political and economical history*

- 1) **Indus Valley & Prehistory**
- 2) **Vedic Culture, Buddhism & Jainism**
- 3) **Maurya Empire & after, Guptas, Vardhans & after**

- 4) **Satavahanas, Vakataks, Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Shilahars & Yadavas, South India**

- 5) **Delhi sultanate & Mughal Empire**
- 6) **Bhakti & Sufi Movement**
- 7) **Bahmanis & Vijayanagar, Maratha Empire**
- 8) **Anglo - British Wars & British Rule**
- 9) **Constitutional Acts, commissions, pacts**
- 10) **Sociorelegious reforms, organisations**
- 11) **Education, Press & Leaders**
- 12) **Rise of nationalism, Congress &**
- 13) **Militant Nationalism, Farmer & Labour movements**
- 14) **Freedom movements - Swadeshi, Noncoopeartion, Civil Disobedience, Quit India**
- 15) **Muslim League & others, Independence & Samyukt Maharashtra**

State Service Preliminary Examination 2024

Preparation & Guidance : Topics & Subtopics of the Syllabus

100 Important Points : Hist 04

- 1) The Badami rock inscription of Pulakesin I is dated in the Saka year 465. If the same were to be dated in Vikrama Samvat, the year would be

1) 601 2) 300 3) 330 4) 407

- 2) Consider the map given below :
The shaded area in the map shows the kingdom of the



1) Satavahanas 2) Chalukyas of Vatapi 3) Rashtrakutas 4) Marathas

- 3) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the Lists.

List I

- a) Gupta
b) Chandella
c) Chalukya
d) Pallava

List II

- 1) Badami
2) Panamalai
3) Khajuraho
4) Deogarh

Answer Option :

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
1)	4	3	1	2
2)	4	2	3	1
3)	2	3	4	1
4)	3	4	1	2

- 4) Rashtrakutas rule in Karnataka introduced feudalism in the society because:
- 1) big landlords and zamindars developed
2) village revenue officials were appointed
3) village councils were abolished and the Governors were recognised as the sole local authorities
4) None of the above

- 5) Consider the following statements :
- The Ikshvaku rulers of Southern India were antagonistic towards Buddhism.
 - The Pala rulers of Eastern India were patrons of Buddhism.
- Answer Option :**
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
- 6) Who was the famous Deccan Hindu King whose fleet crossed the Bay of Bengal with an army and conquered a number of states in Sumatra, Java and Malaysia?
- Rajaraja I
 - Rajendra Chola
 - Pulakesin
 - Mahipala II
- 7) Which one of the following was the name of salt tax in ancient India under the administration of "Cholas" ?
- Bhaga
 - Uppayam
 - Valiayam
 - Hinanya
- 8) Consider the following statements :
- The Cholas defeated Pandya and Chera rulers and established their domination over peninsular India in the early medieval times.
 - The Cholas sent an expedition against Sailendra empire of South East Asia and conquered some of the areas.
- Answer Option :**
- Only (a)
 - Only (b)
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
- 9) The major difference between Cholas and other rulers of the time was:
- Cholas encouragement of trade and commerce
 - Cholas patronage to scholars and priests
 - Cholas encouragement to local Self-government in villages
 - The strong navy which cholas maintained
- 10) With reference to the Indian history of art and culture, consider the following pairs :
- | <i>Famous work of sculpture</i> | <i>Site</i> |
|--|--------------|
| a) A grand image of Buddha's Mahaparinirvana with numerous celestial musicians above and the sorrowful figures of his followers below. | Ajanta |
| b) A huge image of Varaha Avatar (boar incarnation) of Vishnu, as he rescues Goddess Earth from the deep and chaotic waters, sculpted on rock. | Mount Abu |
| c) "Arjuna's Penance"/ "Descent of Ganga" sculpted on the surface of huge boulders. | Mamallapuram |
- Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?
- (a) and (b) only
 - (c) only
 - (a) and (c) only
 - (a), (b) and (c)
- 11) "Bijanti" government is compared to the Chola's for
- Rural democracy
 - Administrative system
 - Land revenue collection system
 - Display of wealth

- 12) One consistent feature found in the history of southern India was the growth of small regional kingdoms rather than large empires because of
- 1) the absence of minerals like iron
 - 2) too many divisions in the social structure
 - 3) the absence of vast areas of fertile land
 - 4) the scarcity of manpower

- 13) Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?

- 1) Vikramsila Monastery : Uttar Pradesh
- 2) Hemkund Gurudwara : Himachal Pradesh
- 3) Udayagiri Caves : Maharashtra
- 4) Amaravati Buddhist Stupa : Andhra Pradesh

- 14) The earliest rock-cut caves in western India are those at:

- 1) Nasik, Ellora and Ajanta
- 2) Junnar, Kalyan and Pitalkhora
- 3) Ajanta, Bhaja and Kondane
- 4) Bhaja, Pitalkhora and Kondane

- 15) Match the following :

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| a) Amravati | 1) Hoysalas |
| b) Aihole | 2) Cholas |
| c) Tanjavur | 3) Satvahanas |
| d) Halebid | 4) Chalukyas |
| | 5) Pandyas |

Answer Option :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| 2) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 3) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| 4) | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 |

- 16) Hoyasala monuments are found in

- 1) Hampi and Hospet
- 2) Halebid and Belur
- 3) Mysore and Bangalore
- 4) Shringeri and Dharwar

- 17) With reference to the art and archaeological history of India, which one among the following was made earliest?

- 1) Lingaraja Temple at Bhubneshwar
- 2) Rock-cut Elephant at Dhauri
- 3) Rock-cut Monuments at Mahabalipuram
- 4) Varaha Image at Udayagiri

- 18) Which of the following pairs are correctly matched ?

- 1) Lothal : Ancient dockyard
- 2) Sarnath : First Sermon of Buddha
- 3) Rajgir : Lion capital of Ashoka
- 4) Nalanda : Great seat of Buddhist learning

Answer Option :

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

- 19) The sculpture with the three faces of Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh known as "Trimurti" appears in

- 1) Ajanta caves
- 2) Ellora caves
- 3) Kalva caves
- 4) Elephanta caves

20) Match the following :

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) Chaitya | 1) Amravati |
| b) Stupa | 2) Besnagar |
| c) Pillar | 3) Karle |
| d) Brick Temples | 4) Bhitragaon |

Answer Option :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 2) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| 3) | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| 4) | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

21) With reference to the history of Indian rock-cut architecture, consider the following statements:

- The caves at Badami are the oldest surviving rock-cut caves in India.
- The Barabar rock-cut caves were originally made for Ajivikas by Emperor Chandragupta Maurya.
- At Ellora, caves were made for different faiths.

Answer Option :

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

22) Consider the following historical places:

- a) Ajanta Caves b) Lepakshi Temple c) Sanchi Stupa

Which of the above places is/are also known for mural paintings?

- 1) (a) only 2) (a) and (b) only 3) (a), (b) and (c) 4) None

23) Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called chaityas while the others viharas. What is the difference between the two ?

- Chaitya is a place of worship while vihara is the dwelling place of the monks.
- Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the ave while vihara is the hall axial to it.
- There is no material difference between the two
- Vihara is a place of worship while chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks.

24) Match the following :

List I

- Sanchi capital
- Kumrahar
- Rampurav
- Girnar

List II

- Ruins of Mauryan
- Stupa
- Rock edicts
- Lion capital
- Bull capital

Answer Option :

- | | (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 2) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| 3) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| 4) | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

- 25) Which of the following is not a feature of the Gandhara school of art?
1) it originated from Hinayanism 2) it was patronised by Sakas and Kushans
3) it has both Greek and Indian influences 4) it portrayed human figures exactly
- 26) In the Gandhara sculptures the preaching mudra associated with the Buddha's First Sermon at Sarnath is :
1) abhaya 2) dhyana 3) dharmachakra 4) bhumisparsha
- 27) Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched ?
1) Harappan Civilization - Painted Grey Ware 2) The Kushans - Gandhara School of Art
3) The Mughals - Ajantha Paintings 4) The Marathas - Pahari School of Painting
- 28) Which one of the following sculptures invariably used green schist as the medium?
1) Maurya sculptures 2) Mathura sculptures 3) Bharhut sculptures 4) Gandhara sculptures
- 29) Sculptures of the Mathura School of Art, which flourished in the early centuries of the Christian Era, are made of :
1) granite 2) slate stone 3) red stone 4) marble
- 30) Which one of the following statements is *not* correct ?
1) The statue of Gomateshwara at Shravanabelagola represents the last Tirthankara of Jains
2) India's largest Buddhist monastery is in Arunachal Pradesh
3) The Khajuraho temples were built under Chandela Kings
4) The Hoysalesvara temple is dedicated to Siva
- 31) What is/are common to the two historical places known as Ajanta and Mahabalipuram?
a) Both were built in the same period.
b) Both belong to the same religious denomination.
c) Both have rock-cut monuments.
- Answer Option :**
1) (a) and (b) only 2) (c) only
3) (a) and (c) only 4) None of the statements given above is correct
- 32) Which of the following 'dynasties' are famous for their 'Rock cut Hindu temples'?
1) Satavahanas 2) Pallavas 3) Cholas 4) Shungas
- 33) When did the Nagara style of architecture developed properly?
1) Harshavardhana's period 2) Gupta age
3) Kushana age 4) Satavahanas age
- 34) The initial design and construction of which massive temple took place during the reign of Suryavarman II ?
1) Sri Mariamman Temple 2) Angkor Vat
3) Batu Caves Temple 4) Kamakhya Temple

35) Which of the following gives the correct pair?

I) Ellora Caves -- Sakas

II) Mahabalipuram -- Rashtrakutas

III) Meenakshi Temple --Pallavas

IV) Khajuraho -- Chandela

Answer Option :

1) All are correct

2) Only I and II are correct

3) I, II and IV are correct

4) Only IV is correct

36) Put in ascending chronological order of construction -

I) Puri Jagannath Temple

II) Meenakshi Temple

III) Mamallapuram Ratbas

IV) Qutab Mihar

Answer Option :

1) I, II, III, IV

2) I, III, II, IV

3) II, III, I, IV

4) III, I, IV, II

37) Gupta architecture is represented by many brick temples and the temple of Bhitargaon is most notable for its well preserved and moulded bricks of excellent design, the temple has :

1) a tall Gopura

2) a Pyramidal root

3) a Apsidal plan

4) double basement

38) With reference to the cultural history of India, the term 'Panchayatan' refers to

1) an assembly of village elders

2) a religious sect

3) a style of temple construction.

4) an administrative functionary

39) The Nagara, the Dravida and the Vesara are

1) the three main racial groups of the Indian subcontinent

2) the three main linguistic divisions into which the languages of Indian can be classified

3) the three main styles of Indian temple architecture

4) the three main musical gharanas prevalent in India

40) Mark the wrong statement ?

1) Pallava period is a golden era of architecture.

2) The capital of the Pallavas was Kanchipuram.

3) Mamallapuram temples contain rock cut architecture.

4) Mamallapuram temples exhibit painting skills of contemporary artists

41) Kalamkari painting refers to

1) a hand-painted cotton textile in South India

2) a handmade drawing on bamboo handicrafts in North-East India

3) a block-painted woollen cloth in Western Himalayan region of India

4) a hand-painted decorative silk cloth in North-Western India

42) Consider the following statements regarding the Chakiarkoothu form of dance :

a) It is performed by Chakiar caste.

b) It cannot be traditionally witnessed by the higher caste Hindus.

c) Mizhavu is the accompanying instrument.

d) Its theatre form is called koothambalam.

Answer Option :

1) (a), (c) and (d)

2) (a), (b)and (c)

3) (b), (c) and (d)

4)(a),(b) and (d)

- 43) Which one of the following is considered to be the world's greatest iconographical creations made by the sthapatis of south India, particularly during the Chola period?
1) Mahishasuramardini 2) Nataraja 3) Rama 4) Somaskanda

- 44) With reference to Dhrupad, one of the major traditions of India that has been kept alive for centuries, which of the following statements are correct?
a) Dhrupad originated and developed in the Rajput kingdoms during the Mughal period.
b) Dhrupad is primarily a devotional and spiritual music,
c) Dhrupad Alap uses Sanskrit syllables from Mantras.

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) and (b) only 2) (b) and (c) only
3) (a),(b) and (c) 4) None of the above is correct

- 45) How do you distinguish between Kuchipudi and Bharatanatyam dances?
a) Dancers occasionally speaking dialogues is found in Kuchipudi dance but not in Bharatanatyam.
b) Dancing on the brass plate by keeping the feet on its edges is a feature of Bharatanatyam but Kuchipudi dance does not have such a form of movements.

Answer Option :

- 1) (a) only 2) (b) only 3) Both (a) and (b) 4) Neither (a) nor (b)

- 46) With reference to the famous Sattriya dance, consider following statements :
a) Sattriya is a combination of music, dance and drama.
b) It is a centuries-old living tradition of Vaishnavites of Assam.
c) It is based on classical Ragas and Talas of devotional songs composed by Tulsidas, Kabir and Mirabai.

Answer Option :

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

- 47) Consider the following pairs :

- | | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| a) Garba | : | Gujarat |
| b) Mohiniattam | : | Odisha |
| c) Yakshagana | : | Karnataka |

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

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

- 48) A community of people called Manganiyars is well-known for their
1) martial arts in North-East India.
2) musical tradition in North-West India.
3) classical vocal music in South India.
4) Pietra dura tradition in Central India.

- 49) With reference to Manipuri Sankirtana, consider the following statements :
a) It is a song and dance performance.
b) Cymbals are the only musical instruments used in the performance.
c) It is performed to narrate the life and deeds of Lord Krishna.

Answer Option :

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

- 50) In the context of cultural history of India, a pose in dance and dramatics called 'Tribhanga' has been a favorite of Indian artists from ancient times till today. Which one of the following statements best describes this pose?
- 1) One leg is bent and the body is slightly but oppositely curved at waist and neck.
 - 2) Facial expressions, hand gestures and make-up are combined to symbolize certain epic or historic characters.
 - 3) Movement of body, face and hands are used to express oneself or to tell a story.
 - 4) A little smile, slightly curved waist and certain hand gestures are emphasized express the feelings of love or eroticism.

