

Bihar Public Service Commission, Patna
Assistant Curator/Research & Publication Officer/ Assistant Director Written (Objective)
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PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY : Paper - I

आयोग द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये उत्तर पूर्णतः औपबधिक (Provisional) हैं। उपर्युक्त निर्धारित तिथि तक आपत्तिकर्ताओं से प्राप्त आपत्ति की गहन समीक्षा विषय विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा की जायेगी और गहन समीक्षोपरान्त सभी प्रश्नों का अन्तिम आदर्श उत्तर तैयार किया जायेगा। विषय विशेषज्ञों की समिति द्वारा तैयार किये गये उक्त अन्तिम आदर्श उत्तर का आयोग द्वारा अनुमोदनोपरान्त उसके आधार पर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) का मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।

Series-A		Series-B		Series-C		Series-D		Remarks
Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	
1	D	10	A	28	B	38	C	Harshavardhan of Vardhana dynasty in ancient India was the patron of Hiuen Tsang.
2	C	11	D	29	A	39	B	The Pallavas: Devagiri is not correctly matched because they ruled in South India during ancient period. They had their capital at Kanchipuram
3	C	12	D	30	A	40	B	Seleucus I Nicator was a General of Alexander, a Macedonian Greek King.
4	B	13	C	31	D	41	A	The Words 'Satyameva Jayate' is a part of a mantra from the Hindu Scripture, Mundaka Upanishada
5	B	14	C	32	D	42	A	Anangpal was the founder of the city of Delhi in 1052 A.D. He established the Tomar dynasty of Delhi in the early 8 th Century and built his Capital at the Anangpur Village in Haryana.
6	C	15	D	33	A	43	B	The vedic term "Vrihi" stands for rice.
7	B	16	C	34	D	44	A	Samudragupta of the Gupta dynasty was called 'Kaviraja' for his love for poetry.
8	D	17	A	35	B	45	C	According to Ashoka the people who behaved well would attain Swarga.
9	B	18	C	36	D	1	A	Kapil Muni is most well known as the founder of the Sankhya school of Hindu philosophy.
10	C	19	D	37	A	2	B	Dhamek Stupa is the most noticeable structure in Sarnath near Varanasi.
11	C	20	D	38	A	3	B	Agriculture was the bone of economy in ancient India.

Series-A		Series-B		Series-C		Series-D		Remarks
Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	
12	B	21	C	39	D	4	A	Kalinga (Orissa) was situated between Mahanadi and Godavari rivers.
13	B	22	C	40	D	5	A	The South Indian literature Tevaram, is known as the "Dravida Veda".
14	D	23	A	41	B	6	C	Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola (Karnataka) was built by the Ganga dynasty minister and Commander, Chamundaraya.
15	B	24	C	42	D	7	A	Mahabharata is an epic which has been regarded as "the finest and immortal creations" in Sanskrit.
16	C	25	D	43	A	8	B	Nasik inscription described the achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni of the Satavahava dynasty in Deccan region of India.
17	D	26	A	44	B	9	C	The head of the village was called Gramani during the Rigvedic period in ancient India.
18	A	27	B	45	C	10	D	Alexander Cunningham (British army officer and archaeologist) is known as the father of the Archaeological Survey of India
19	C	28	D	1	A	11	B	Aristotle, Greek philosopher, was the tutor of Alexander.
20	D	29	A	2	B	12	C	According to Ashoka's inscriptions, Ashoka had a great regard for humanity and beasts.
21	B	30	C	3	D	13	A	According to John Bury (British) "History is a science, no less and no more".
22	D	31	A	4	B	14	C	The rock-cut temples of Mahabalipuram and the temple of Kanchipuram are the achievements of the Pallava rulers.
23	C	32	D	5	A	15	B	Buddha, Dhamma and Sangha are the "three jewels" of Buddhism.
24	A	33	B	6	C	16	D	Mahali was a Lichchhavi Chief.
25	A	34	B	7	C	17	D	The Chinese came to India in search of great wealth of knowledge and literature in ancient times.
26	A	35	B	8	C	18	D	Brahmaputra is the present name of the ancient Lauhitya river.
27	C	36	D	9	A	19	B	Kanchi in South India gained reputation as the centre of advanced learning.
28	B	37	C	10	D	20	A	Pliny the Elder described India as "the sole mother of precious stones".
29	A	38	B	11	C	21	D	The Pala ruler, Gopal, was given kingship by the public.
30	C	39	D	12	A	22	B	Eulogy of a king is a prashasti.

Series-A		Series-B		Series-C		Series-D		Remarks
Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	Question No.	Answer	
31	B	40	C	13	D	23	A	Banskhera inscription (U.P.) bears the signature of the ruler, Harshavardhana who issued it.
32	D	41	A	14	B	24	C	A.S. Sundaram is not a nationalist historiographer of early medieval South Indian history.
33	A	42	B	15	C	25	D	Santhara is a religious ritual related to Jainism.
34	C	43	D	16	A	26	B	Maitreya is a future Buddha.
35	B	44	C	17	D	27	A	During Mauryan period, the murder of a woman was regarded as equal to the murder of a Brahman.
36	B	45	C	18	D	28	A	The inscription of Ashoka with the inscription "Raya Asoka" (King Asoka) has been found in Karnataka.
37	B	1	C	19	D	29	A	"Sthanakavasi" sect is related with Jainism.
38	A	2	B	20	C	30	D	Rudradaman a Saka ruler, made Ujjain a centre of Indian Astronomy.
39	C	3	D	21	A	31	B	K.P. Jayaswal was the author of the book "Hindu Polity".
40	Deleted	4	Deleted	22	Deleted	32	Deleted	Option (A) Ajanta Caves and Option (B) Lepakshi temples are known for mural paintings. Because it will create confusion so the question should be deleted.
41	A	5	B	23	C	33	D	B.B. Lal was the author of the book "The Sarasvati flows on the continuity of Indian culture".
42	A	6	B	24	C	34	D	B.B. Lal was the first archaeologist who showed proof that Ayodhya was no mythology.
43	D	7	A	25	B	35	C	Patanjali was the author of the book "Yog Sutra".
44	C	8	D	26	A	36	B	The emergence of a new politico-economic structure during 800-1200 A.D. is known as Feudalism.
45	D	9	A	27	B	37	C	The chronological order of human ancestors is as follows: dryopithecus, Ramapithecus, Australopithecus and Australopithecus afarensis.