

# Vedic Civilization, Society and Politics

## VEDIC CIVILIZATION

- Vedic literature is the most significant source of information about the Vedic civilization.
- The Vedic literature consists of three successive classes of literary creations, namely:
  - Vedas
  - Brahmanas
  - Aranyakas and Upanishads

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### Vedas

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- Veda means “knowledge”. The Vedas formed the earliest segment of Vedic literature.
- The Vedic literature had been evolved in the course of many centuries and was handed down from generation to generation by the word of mouth.
- The Vedas are the collection of hymns, prayers, charms, litanies, and sacrificial formulae.
- Vedas are four in number, namely:
  - Rig Veda – It is the oldest Veda. It is a collection of hymns.
  - Samveda – it is a collection of songs, which are mostly taken from Rig Veda.
  - Yajurveda – It is a collection of sacrificial formulae.
  - Atharvanaveda – it is a collection of spells and charms.

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### Brahmanas

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- The Brahmanas are prose texts. It describes about the meaning of Vedic hymns, their applications, and stories of their origins in details. Besides, it also explains the details about rituals and philosophies.

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### Aranyakas & Upanishads

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- Aranyakas and Upanishads exemplify philosophical meditations of the hermits and ascetics on soul, god, world, etc. These are partly included in the Brahmanas or attached, and partly exist as separate works.
- They, the Brahmanas, the Aranyakas, and the Upanishads are attached to one or the other of the four Vedas.
- Compositions of the hymns are credited to Hindu Rishis (monks) of divine origin.
- The Vedas are called ‘apaurusheya’ (not created by man) and ‘nitya’ (existing in all eternity) while the Rishis are known as inspired seers who received the mantras from the Supreme deity.

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### Age of Rig Veda

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- The origin of the earth goes back to about 4,600 million years and the origin of humans themselves goes back to about 4.2 million years (ago).
- Max Muller gives arbitrarily the date of composition of Rig Veda to be around 1,200 to 1,000 B.C.
- D. Whitney negated and criticized Muller for using totally arbitrary, unscientific, and un-academic method in assigning the dates.

- On the analogy of the language of Avesta, some scholars opined that the date of Rig Veda may be 1,000 B.C.
- Some of the Vedic gods namely Indra, Varuna, Mitra, and the two Nasatyas were mentioned in Boghaz-Koi (Asia Minor) inscription of 1,400 B.C., which proves that Rig Veda must have come into existence much before the date described by some of the foreigner scholars.
- The Boghaz-Koi inscription records a treaty between the Hittite and the Mitanni Kings and the gods (mentioned in the above point) were cited as witnesses to this treaty. Even today, exactly in the same way, the oath is taken in the courts and on an assumption of a public office (in the name of god).
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak, on astronomical grounds, dated Rig Veda to 6,000 B.C.
- Harmon Jacobi held that Vedic civilization flourished between 4,500 B.C. and 2,500 B.C. and the Samhitas were composed in the latter half of the period.
- Famous Sanskritist, Winternitz felt that the Rig Veda was probably composed in the third millennium B.C.
- K. Mukerjee suggested that “on a modest computation, we should come to 2,500 B.C. as the time of Rig Veda”.
- C. Pande also favors a date of 3,000 B.C. or even earlier.

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### Rig Vedic Geography

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- Rig Vedic people called themselves ‘Aryans’. They had detailed knowledge of the geographical area in which they lived. Name and location and pattern of geographical features such as rivers and mountains mentioned in Rig-Veda suggest location of the regions of the geographical area of their habitat.
- The Nadi-sukta hymn of the Rig Veda mentions 21 rivers, which include the Ganga in the east and the Kubha (Kabul) in the west.
- The pattern of rivers is given in a definite order from the east to west i.e. from the Ganga in the east to the Kubul in the west. The rivers like Yamuna, Saraswati, Sutlej, Ravi, Jhelum, and Indus are situated between Ganga and Kabul.
- The mountain namely the Himalayas and the Mujavant (as mentioned in the Veda) are located in the north.
- The Ocean i.e. ‘Samudra’ is mentioned in connection with rivers Sindhu and the river Saraswati had been falling into the ocean. Ocean has been also mentioned in the context of foreign trade.
- The geography of Rig Vedic period covers present-day western Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan, Gujarat, the whole of Pakistan, and the south of Afghanistan.
- The battle of ten kings, mentioned in the Rig Veda, gives names of ten kings who participated in a war against Sudas who was Bharata king of Tritsus family. It illustrates that the territory known to Vedic people was divided into a number of states-republics and monarchical (kingdoms).
- The battle was fought on the bank of Parushani (Ravi) river and Sudas emerged as victorious.
- ‘Bharatvarsha’ was the name used for the whole country. It was given by the most important people of the Rig Veda. They were ‘Bharatas’ who were settled in the region between the rivers Saraswati and Yamuna.
- The Rig Veda also gives the location of other people, such as Purus in the region of Kurukshetra; the Tritsus east of Ravi; the Alinas, the Pakhtas, the Bhalanas and the Sibis west of Indus (up to Kabul river) and so on.

### VEDIC SOCIETY

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#### Society

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- Occupation of individuals was the basis of classification of a society in the Rig Vedic period.
- It was divided into four varnas, namely
  - Brahmanas (teacher and priests);

- Kshatriya (rulers and administrators);
  - Vaisya (farmers, merchants, and bankers); and
  - Sudra (artisan and laborers).
- There was complete freedom and mobility for the adoption of a profession.
  - Trades and occupations did not assume a hereditary character in the society (till now).

### **Salient Features of Vedic Society**

- The family was the smallest unit of a society. It was primarily monogamous and Patriarchal.
- Child marriage was not in fashion.
- There was freedom of choice in marriage.
- A widow could marry the younger brother of her deceased husband.
- The wife was a partner of the husband in all religious and social ceremonies.
- The father's property was inherited by son.
- The daughter could inherit it only if she was the only child of her parents.
- Right to property was known in moveable things like cattle, horse, gold, and ornament and so also in immoveable property like land and house.

### **Education**

- The teacher was given great respect.
- The school was in the home of the teacher where he taught the particular sacred texts.
- The texts were in the first instance learnt by pupils repeating the words taught by their teacher.
- A great importance was attached to enunciation and pronunciation.
- Oral learning was the method of training.
- Students were given intense training and learning to memorize and preserve the huge mass of Vedic literature.

### **Food & Drinks**

- The important part of the diet was milk and its products like curd, butter, and ghee. Grains were cooked with milk (kshira-pakamodanam).
- Chappati (bread) of wheat and barley was eaten mixed with ghee.
- People used to eat the meat of birds, wild animals (like boar, antelopes, and buffalo), and fish.
- The meat of animals such as sheep, goat, and buffalo etc., which were sacrificed on ceremonial occasions, was also eaten.
- The cow was mentioned as aghnya i.e. not to be killed. The Vedas prescribe a penalty of death or expulsion from the kingdom to those who kill or injure cows.
- Sura and Soma i.e. alcoholic drinks were also consumed, though their consumption had been condemned.

### **Economic Life**

- Agriculture, cattle rearing, and trade and commerce were the main economic activity of the Rig Vedic people.
- People had domestic animals like cows, sheep, goats, asses, dogs, buffalos etc.

- Oxen were used for ploughing and drawing carts and horses for drawing the chariots.
- The plough was drawn by the oxen at times in a team of six, eight, or even twelve.
- The grains were harvested with sickles.
- Manure was used for high yield; irrigation was also practiced.
- Excess of rains and drought is mentioned as damaging the crops.
- The grains are collectively called 'Yava' and 'Dhanya.'
- Some other occupations were pottery-making, weaving, carpentry, metal working, leather-working, etc.
- Initially, copper was the only metal that was used and the general term 'ayas' had been used for this. In a later period, terms like 'lohit ayas' and 'syam ayas' were used for copper and iron respectively.
- The trade and traders (vanik) were also known in the Rig Vedic era.
- The practices of exchange of goods (Barter Economy) were in trend. It has been found that ten cows were quoted as the price for an image of Indra.
- The use of money can be traced in the mention of a gift of 100 nishkas.
- Money-lending was also popular. It is mentioned that an eighth or a sixteenth part of one being paid either as an interest or part of the principle.
- The sea is mentioned in the context of trade and ocean wealth, like pearls, and shells.

## VEDIC POLITICS

- Politics of Vedic India was well structured and organized.

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### Political Structure

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- The political structure of Rig Vedic India can be studied in the following ascending order:
  - The Family (Kula), the smallest unit.
  - The Village (Grama)
  - The Clan (Vis)
  - The People (Jana)
  - The Country (Rashtra)
- Kula (family) included all the people living under the same roof (griha).
- A collection of several families constitutes the grama (village) and its headman was called gramini.
- The collection of several grama (village) was called as the Vis and its head was called Vispati.
- Several Vis constituted a Jana as it is mentioned as Panchajanah, Yadva-janaha, and Bharata-janaha.
- The aggregation of all Jana constitutes Rashtra (country).

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### Administration

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- The hereditary kings were the popular form of Government.
- The provision of a democratically elected king by the assembly of people Jana was also known.
- The Rashtra was small states ruled by a raja (king).

- The bigger kingdoms were ruled by 'samrat' that reflects that they enjoyed a position of greater authority and dignity.
- The Raja administered justice with the assistance of Purohita and other officials.
- The Raja was offered bali, which was voluntary gift or tribute for his services. The bali was offered by his own people and also from defeated people.
- The crimes were strongly dealt with by the administration. Major crimes were theft, burglary, robbery, and cattle lifting.
- The important royal officials were:
  - Purohita (chief priest and minister)
  - Senani (army chief)
  - Gramini (head of a village)
  - Dutas (envoys)
  - Spies (spy)
- Sabha and Samiti were two important assemblies mentioned in the Rig Veda. These assemblies were forms the essential feature of the government.
- The Samiti was mainly dealt with the policy decisions and political business, included common people.
- The Sabha was a selected body of the Elders or Nobles and less political in character.

### Vedic Religion & Philosophy

- Some gods had also been worshipped during the Rig Vedic period, which were the personified powers of nature.

#### Categories of Gods

- The Vedic Gods were classified into three categories as:
  - Terrestrial (Prithivsthana) e.g. Prithivi, Agni, Soma, Brihaspati, and Rivers.
  - Aerial or intermediate (Antarikshasthana), Indra, Apam-napat, Rudra, Vayu-Vata, Prujanya, and Apah (water).
  - Celestial (Dyusthana) e.g. Dyaus, Varuna, Mitra, Surya, Savitri, Pushan, Vishnu, the Adityas, Ushas, and the Asvins.



- Indra and Varuna (the supreme cosmic and moral ruler) stand out in that order, pre-eminent above the rest.
- Agni and Soma were also popular deities. Agni was valued as the messenger between the earth and the heaven. Agni is the only God who is regarded as present among all the categories of Gods.

- Gods are described as born yet they are immortal. In appearance, they are humans, though sometimes they are conceived as animals, e.g. Dyaus as a bull and Sun as a swift horse.
- In the sacrifice to the God, ordinary food of men such as milk, grain, flesh, etc. were offered and it becomes the food of Gods.
- The gods normally used to be kind; but some of them also had unkind traits, like Rudra and Maruta.
- Splendor, strength, knowledge, possession, and truth are common attributes of all the deities.
- Gayatri Mantra is recited daily by the pious Hindus even today.
- The multiplicity of gods is due to the different designations that have been given to God.
- The ultimate unity of the universe is asserted as the creation of one God to whom different designations applied.
- The creation is deemed as the outcome of the sacrifice made by the Viratpurusha or of evolution from nonbeing manifested in the form of water.
- It is mentioned that Hiranyagarbha arose from the great waters, pervading the universe, and thus created the waves out of eternally pre-existing matter.
- The hymn devoted to Visvakarman tells us that the waters contained the floating world egg from which Visvakarman arises; the first born in the universe, the creator, and maker of the world. It is now confirmed by science that life first developed in water.

## Objective Questions

1. **Which among the following historians authored the European Theory about the homeland of Aryans?**

- (A) B.G. Tilak
- (B) Max Muller
- (C) W. Jones
- (D) D. Saraswati

**Correct Answer:** (C) W. Jones

2. **Who is of the opinion that Germany was Aryan's homeland?**

- (A) Giles
- (B) Penka
- (C) Shroader
- (D) Mach

**Correct Answer:** (B) Penka

3. **According to Nehring, which among the following was the homeland of the Aryan's?**

- (A) France
- (B) Germany
- (C) Baltic Sea Coast
- (D) Steppes

**Correct Answer:** (D) Steppes

4. **Who advocated the theory that Central Asia was the original home of Aryan people?**

- (A) G. Childe
- (B) E. Meyer

(C) Max-Mullar

(D) B.G. Tilak

**Correct Answer:** (C) Max-Mullar

5. **Who argued that Mesopotamia was the original home of Aryans?**

- (A) G. Childe
- (B) A.C. Das
- (C) Penka
- (D) W. Jones

**Correct Answer:** (A) G. Childe

6. **Tibetan Theory of Aryan homeland is advocated by-**

- (A) D. Saraswati and Pargiter
- (B) Dayanand Saraswati and Nehring
- (C) B.G. Tilak and Pargiter
- (D) B.G. Tilak and Shroader

**Correct Answer:** (A) D. Saraswati and Pargiter

7. **Bal Gangadhar Tilak advocated the-**

- (A) European Theory of Aryan homeland
- (B) Arctic Theory of homeland
- (C) Indian homeland Theory
- (D) Central Asian Theory

**Correct Answer:** (B) Arctic Theory of homeland

8. **Who believed that India was the original home of Aryans-**

- (A) AC Das, Tilak, and W Jones

- (B) AC. Das, G. N. Jha & Kala  
 (C) Dayanand Saraswati and Kala  
 (D) G.N. Jha. Kala and D. Saraswati  
**Correct Answer:** (B) AC. Das, G. N. Jha & Kala

9. **The word 'Veda' has been derived from the word 'Vid'. What is the meaning of this word?**  
 (A) God  
 (B) Knowledge  
 (C) Wisdom  
 (D) Religious  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Knowledge
10. **What is the total number of Upanishads present in India?**  
 (A) 108  
 (B) 124  
 (C) 148  
 (D) 169  
**Correct Answer:** (A) 108
11. **What is the time bracket for the Rigvedic period?**  
 (A) 2000 B.C.-1500 B.C.  
 (B) 2500 B.C.-2000 B.C.  
 (C) 1500 B.C. – 1000 B.C.  
 (D) 1000 B.C.-600 B.C.  
**Correct Answer:** (C) 1500 B.C. – 1000 B.C.
12. **Which among the following Veda contains the 'Purusha Sukta' part?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Samaveda  
 (C) Yajurveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Rigveda
13. **Name the tax which was collected from the common people by the Kings of the Vedic period.**  
 (A) Varman  
 (B) Bali  
 (C) Kara  
 (D) Vidatha  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Bali
14. **What was the Government-form during the Rigvedic period?**  
 (A) Republic  
 (B) Democracy  
 (C) Monarchy  
 (D) None of the above  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Monarchy
15. **Which of these following practices was not known to the Rigvedic people?**  
 (A) Polygamy  
 (B) Purdah system  
 (C) Polyandry

- (D) Child Marriage  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Child Marriage

16. **How many references of river Ganga are there in Rigveda?**  
 (A) One  
 (B) Three  
 (C) Five  
 (D) Seven  
**Correct Answer:** (A) One
17. **Who was the Great Lawmaker during the Rigvedic Period?**  
 (A) Chanakya  
 (B) Banabhatta  
 (C) Kaipal  
 (D) Manu  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Manu
18. **How many references of river Yamuna are there in Rigveda?**  
 (A) One  
 (B) Three  
 (C) Five  
 (D) Seven  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Three
19. **The heartland of Rigvedic culture was-**  
 (A) Afghanistan  
 (B) Ganga-Yamuna Doab  
 (C) Rajasthan  
 (D) Sapta Saindhav  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Sapta Saindhav
20. **The 'Sapta Saindhav region consists of-**  
 (A) Swat Valley  
 (B) The region of Indus and its Tributaries  
 (C) Rajasthan  
 (D) Doab of North Indira  
**Correct Answer:** (B) The region of Indus and its Tributaries
21. **Which region was inhabited by Rigvedic Aryans?**  
 (A) Swat Valley  
 (B) Gujarat  
 (C) Awadh  
 (D) Vindhya region  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Swat Valley
22. **The 'Gayatri Mantra' contains in which one of the following Vedas?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Samaveda  
 (C) Yajurveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Rigveda

23. **Which among the following is the main cause behind the famous Rigvedic tribal war "Battle of Ten Kings" or 'Dashradnya Yuddha'?**  
 (A) Foreign Invasions  
 (B) Cattle and Land disputes  
 (C) Intrigues of the leaders  
 (D) Showing supremacy  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Cattle and Land disputes
24. **Which river of Afghanistan has been referred to in the Rigveda?**  
 (A) Gomati and Suvastu only  
 (B) Gomati and Kubha only  
 (C) Gomati, Suvastu & Khubha  
 (D) Gomati, Suvastu, Kubha and Knionu  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Gomati, Suvastu, Kubha and Knionu
25. **Which of the following river is not mentioned in Rigveda?**  
 (A) Sindhu  
 (B) Ganga  
 (C) Yamuna  
 (D) Narmada  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Narmada
26. **Which of the following river is mentioned in the Rigveda?**  
 (A) Saryu  
 (B) Godavari  
 (C) Drishadvati  
 (D) Chambal  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Drishadvati
27. **Who was the founder of the 'Yoga Society'?**  
 (A) Gautam  
 (B) Patanjali  
 (C) Jamini  
 (D) Shankaracharya  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Patanjali
28. **Anas (317) is the term used in Rigveda for?**  
 (A) Camel-Cart  
 (B) Buffalo-Cart  
 (C) Ox-Cart  
 (D) Metal  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Ox-Cart
29. **'Pathikrit (Quintana) is the Rigvedic term for-**  
 (A) Fire God  
 (B) Forest God  
 (C) Air God  
 (D) Water God  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Fire God
30. **Bhishaj' (195) is the Rigvedic term for-**  
 (A) Potter  
 (B) Beggar  
 (C) Goldsmith  
 (D) Medico-man  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Medico-man
31. **Ayas (3148) is the Rigvedic term for**  
 (A) Gold  
 (B) Silver  
 (C) Iron  
 (D) Copper/bronze  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Copper/bronze
32. **How many Mantras does Rigveda contain?**  
 (A) 1020 Mantras  
 (B) 1021 Mantras  
 (C) 1028 Mantras  
 (D) 1029 Mantras  
**Correct Answer:** (C) 1028 Mantras
33. **Rigveda has been organized into how many Mandal?**  
 (A) 7 Mandal  
 (B) 8 Mandal  
 (C) 9 Mandal  
 (D) 10 Mandal  
**Correct Answer:** (D) 10 Mandal
34. **'Nishka' was an ornament in Vedic Period but later it became-**  
 (A) Weapon  
 (B) Script  
 (C) Agricultural equipment  
 (D) Coin  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Coin
35. **How many time Rigveda contains the word 'Jan'?**  
 (A) 250 times  
 (B) 275 times  
 (C) 285 times  
 (D) 295 times  
**Correct Answer:** (B) 275 times
36. **What was the family structure of the Rigvedic Aryans?**  
 (A) Matrilineal  
 (B) Patriarchal  
 (C) Matriarchal  
 (D) Patrilineal  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Patriarchal
37. **Which animal is declared 'Aghanya' in Rigveda?**  
 (A) Horse  
 (B) Goat  
 (C) Cow  
 (D) Sheep  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Cow



38. **How many times word Janpad is mentioned in Rigveda?**  
 (A) 1  
 (B) 2  
 (C) 3.  
 (D) None  
**Correct Answer:** (D) None
39. **In Rigveda 'Shudra' word is mentioned –**  
 (A) Once  
 (B) Twice  
 (C) Thrice  
 (D) Four-Time  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Once
40. **How many time the word 'Vaishya' has been mentioned in the Rigveda?**  
 (A) Once  
 (B) Twice  
 (C) Thrice  
 (D) Never  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Once
41. **The Rigvedic culture was mainly based on-**  
 (A) Agricultural  
 (B) Industrial  
 (C) Pastoral  
 (D) Commercial  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Pastoral
42. **The Rigvedic Aryans had no knowledge of**  
 (A) Gold  
 (B) Silver  
 (C) Copper  
 (D) Iron  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Iron
43. **Which of the following is mentioned in Rigveda?**  
 (A) Iron  
 (B) Cotton  
 (C) Yava  
 (D) None of these  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Yava
44. **Which of the following statement is incorrect?**  
 (A) Niyoga was an accepted practice in the Rigvedic age  
 (B) Women could attend "Vidath' meetings  
 (C) Sati Pratha was prevalent in the Rigvedic period  
 (D) Indra was the most prominent God of Rigvedic period  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Sati Pratha was prevalent in the Rigvedic period
45. **Which among the following Vedic Text contains the 'Code of Conduct' of the Vedic Society?**  
 (A) Puranas  
 (B) Vedas  
 (C) Smriti  
 (D) Upanishads  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Smriti
46. **Which of the following God is mentioned in Rigveda?**  
 (A) Brahma  
 (B) Shiva  
 (C) Ram  
 (D) Marut  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Marut
47. **Which of the Goddess is not mentioned in Rigveda?**  
 (A) Ila  
 (B) Aditi  
 (C) Durga  
 (D) Usha  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Durga
48. **Who is the non-Aryan God included in Aryan God family?**  
 (A) Pushan  
 (B) Marut  
 (C) Tvashtri  
 (D) Rudra  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Tvashtri
49. **Which of the following statement is correct?**  
 (A) Rigvedic religion was dominated by Goddess  
 (B) Rigvedic Aryas worshipped in the temple  
 (C) Yagya was not practiced in the Rigvedic period  
 (D) Gayatri mantra was addressed to Savita  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Gayatri mantra was addressed to Savita
50. **The three most popular gods of the Rigvedic period were-**  
 (A) Indra, Varun, Rudra  
 (B) Indra, Agni, Soma  
 (C) Indra, Agni, Varun  
 (D) Indra, Soma, Vayu  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Indra, Agni, Varun
51. **The cultures that belonged to Rigvedic period were –**  
 (A) Painted ware culture  
 (B) Painted Gray Ware culture  
 (C) Painted ware and Painted Gray ware cultures  
 (D) None of these  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Painted ware and Painted Gray ware cultures
52. **Which of the following statements about Rigvedic culture is not correct?**  
 (A) It was a patriarchal society  
 (B) There was no caste division  
 (C) Big cities existed on the banks of Sindhu

- (D) The river Ganga is mentioned  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Big cities existed on the banks of Sindhu
53. **Who was the priest of 'Bharat Jan' during 'Das Ragya Yuddha'?**  
 (A) Agastya  
 (B) Bhardwaj  
 (C) Vashistha  
 (D) Viswamitra  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Vashistha
54. **Which among the following was the Basic Unit of Vedic Society?**  
 (A) Jana  
 (B) Vidath  
 (C) Parivar  
 (D) Sangh  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Parivar
55. **Name the term used to denote the wooden plough by Rigvedic Aryans?**  
 (A) Ayas  
 (B) Langal  
 (C) Kulal  
 (D) Yava  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Langal
56. **What is the term that denoted a 'a group of families' in the Vedic Society?**  
 (A) Vish  
 (B) Jana  
 (C) Grama  
 (D) Gotra  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Grama
57. **What was the name of the leader of the Grama?**  
 (A) Rajan  
 (B) Gramani  
 (C) Vishwapati  
 (D) Bharata  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Gramani
58. **What was the basic unit of a Political organization?**  
 (A) Vish  
 (B) Kula  
 (C) Gotra  
 (D) Gramani  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Kula
59. **When did the existence of the iron come into the Vedic Society?**  
 (A) 800 B.C  
 (B) 1000 B.C  
 (C) 1600 B.C  
 (D) 2000 B.C  
**Correct Answer:** (B) 1000 B.C
60. **Name the Veda which is divided into two parts, namely, 'Shukla (White) and Krishna (Black).**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Samaveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Yajurveda
61. **'Upanishads' are the books on which one of the following?**  
 (A) Philosophy  
 (B) Law  
 (C) Religion  
 (D) Yoga  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Religion
62. **What is the similarity between the Rigvedic and The Harappan Society?**  
 (A) Female deities  
 (B) Urban Centres  
 (C) Iron implements  
 (D) Houses  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Houses
63. **Which of the following was headed by the 'Vishwapatis'?**  
 (A) Group of villages  
 (B) Group of states  
 (C) Group of countries  
 (D) Group of farmers  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Group of villages
64. **What is the name of the head of the 'Kingdom' in Vedic Society?**  
 (A) Raja  
 (B) Purus  
 (C) Bharata  
 (D) Rajan  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Rajan
65. **'The Ninth Mandala' in Rigveda Samhita, is devoted to-**  
 (A) Urvashi and The Heaven  
 (B) Gods related to plants and drugs  
 (C) 'Soma' and the God who is named after the drink  
 (D) Narada  
**Correct Answer:** (C) 'Soma' and the God who is named after the drink
66. **Which one of the following Veda is a musical Veda?**  
 (A) Sama Veda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Atharvaveda  
 (D) Rig Veda  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Sama Veda

67. **Who among the following was worshipped during Early Vedic Civilization?**  
 (A) Varuna  
 (B) Indra  
 (C) Surya  
 (D) All the above  
**Correct Answer:** (D) All the above
68. **Which of the following Vedas does not belong to the 'Trio' group?**  
 (A) Sama Veda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Atharvaveda  
 (D) Rig Veda  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Atharvaveda
69. **Which among the following was worshipped by the Indus people?**  
 (A) Stones  
 (B) Trees  
 (C) Animals  
 (D) All the above  
**Correct Answer:** (D) All the above
70. **On the bank \_\_\_\_\_ river, the Dasaraja war took place?**  
 (A) Beas  
 (B) Satluj  
 (C) Parusni (Ravi)  
 (D) Sind  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Parusni (Ravi)
71. **The treasurer of the Vedic Period was known as?**  
 (A) Sangrahita  
 (B) Nagarika  
 (C) Adhyaksha  
 (D) Kurava  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Sangrahita
72. **The tax collector of the Vedic Period was known as?**  
 (A) Bhandagara  
 (B) Bhagadugha  
 (C) Amatya  
 (D) Aditya  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Bhagadugha
73. **Upanishads are also known as-**  
 (A) Asramas  
 (B) Brahmanas  
 (C) Vedanta  
 (D) Aranyakas  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Vedanta
74. **Which of the following Veda tells us about the development of Aryan Civilizations when they had settled Ganga-Yamuna doab region-**  
 (A) Sama Veda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Atharvaveda  
 (D) All of the above  
**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the above
75. **Who was the God of Sudras in the Later Vedic Period?**  
 (A) Indra  
 (B) Rudra  
 (C) Varuna  
 (D) Pushan  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Varuna
76. **The later Vedic Age means the age of the compilation of which of the following?**  
 (a) Samhitas  
 (b) Brahmanas  
 (c) Aranyakas  
 (d) All the above  
**Correct Answer:** (d) All the above
77. **In which Veda, there is a mention of magic and charms?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Samveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Atharvaveda
78. **Which Veda contains Shukla and Krishna versions?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Samveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Yajurveda
79. **Which among the following is a lyrical Veda?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Samveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Samveda
80. **Which Veda is divided into two parts- prose and poetry?**  
 (A) Rigveda  
 (B) Yajurveda  
 (C) Samveda  
 (D) Atharvaveda  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Yajurveda
81. **Which three Vedas together is known as Trayi?**  
 (A) Rig, Yajur, and Atharva  
 (B) Yajur, Sam, and Atharva  
 (C) Rig, Sam, and Atharva  
 (D) Rig, Yajur, and Sam  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Rig, Yajur, and Sam

82. **In which of the following region, the Vedic Aryans first settled?**  
 (A) Central India  
 (B) Gangetic Doab  
 (C) Saptasindhu  
 (D) Kashmir and Punjab  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Saptasindhu
83. **In which Brahmana/Upanishad, The Mrityu (death) theme appears first?**  
 (a) Aitareya Brahmana  
 (b) Satapatha Brahmana  
 (c) Chandogya Upanishad  
 (d) Prasna Upanishad  
**Correct Answer:** (b) Satapatha Brahmana
84. **Who were the two highest ranked God in the Vedic civilization?**  
 (A) Agni and Savitri  
 (B) Vishnu and Mitra  
 (C) Indra and Varuna  
 (D) Surya and Pushan  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Indra and Varuna
85. **How many gods were worshipped by the Aryans in the Rig Vedic or Early Vedic period?**  
 (A) 3 only  
 (B) 12  
 (C) 24  
 (D) 33  
**Correct Answer:** (D) 33
86. **Which of the following work is Aranyaka?**  
 (A) Yoga Vashishtha  
 (B) Gheranda  
 (C) Shakhayan  
 (D) Nighantu  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Shakhayan
87. **What was the meaning of 'Duhita'?**  
 (A) Brother  
 (B) Mother  
 (C) Sister  
 (D) Father  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Sister
88. **What was the meaning of 'Niyog'?**  
 (A) Have a child from a person other than husband  
 (B) From sister's husband  
 (C) From brother in law  
 (D) From a priest  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Have a child from a person other than husband
89. **Which of the following were used by the later Vedic people as media of exchange in trade and commerce though they did not represent coins as such?**  
 (A) Nishka  
 (B) Krishnala  
 (C) Satamana  
 (D) Gana  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Nishka
90. **Which of the following is also known as 'Upa Veda'?**  
 (A) Shiksha  
 (B) Jyotisha  
 (C) Gandharva  
 (D) Shilpa  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Gandharva
91. **In which part of the Veda/Upanishads, there is the mention of the division of the Vedic society into four classes?**  
 (a) Yajurveda  
 (b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda  
 (c) Upanishads  
 (d) Shatapatha Brahmana  
**Correct Answer:** (b) Purusa-sukta of Rigveda
92. **What is the name of the Vedic God who was known as 'a breaker of the forts' and a 'war god'?**  
 (a) Indra  
 (b) Yama  
 (c) Marut  
 (d) Varuna  
**Correct Answer:** (a) Indra
93. **What is the name of the God known as Prajapati?**  
 (A) Indra  
 (B) Shiva  
 (C) Vishnu  
 (D) Brahma  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Brahma
94. **Along with the Later Vedic developments, name the Vedic religion that developed.**  
 (A) Hinduism  
 (b) Brahmanism  
 (c) Bhagavatism  
 (d) Vedic Dharma  
**Correct Answer:** (b) Brahmanism
95. **In which Veda/Upanishad, 'The Story of Videh Madhav' has been narrated?**  
 (A) Atharvaveda  
 (B) Satpath Brahman  
 (C) Aitereya Brahman  
 (D) Chandogya Upanishad  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Satpath Brahman
96. **"Ratnahveenshi' Samskar is part of which of the following yagya?**  
 (A) Asvamedha Yogya  
 (B) Purushmedha Yagya

- (C) Rajsuya Yagya  
 (D) Vajpeya Yagya  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Rajsuya Yagya

97. **Which yagya was performed at the time of King's coronation?**

- (A) Rajsuya  
 (B) Asvamedha  
 (C) Vajpeya  
 (D) None of the three

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rajsuya

98. **Which of the following Vedas contains Purush Sukta which mentions the four varnas for the first time?**

- (A) In Rigveda  
 (B) In Samveda  
 (C) In Yajurveda  
 (D) In Atharvaveda

**Correct Answer:** (A) In Rigveda

99. **Name the two popular Assemblies of the Vedic period.**

- (A) Sabha and Mahasabha  
 (B) Mahasabha and Ganasabha  
 (C) Sabha and Samiti  
 (D) Ur and Kula

**Correct Answer:** (C) Sabha and Samiti

100. **Which of the following statement is not correct?**

- (A) Later Vedic Aryans knew about sea-voyage  
 (B) Later Vedic Aryans had penetrated in Bihar  
 (C) Later Vedic Aryans had reached up to Vindhayas  
 (D) 'Sapta Saindhav' was center of later Vedic culture

**Correct Answer:** (D) 'Sapta Saindhav' was center of later Vedic culture

101. **Of which 'Brahman' work have one complete section describing the agricultural operations?**

- (A) Jaiminiya  
 (B) Aitereya  
 (C) Satpath  
 (D) Panchvimsh

**Correct Answer:** (C) Satpath

102. **In which of the following text mentions a ritual which is related to river water being taken to different channels?**

- (A) Satpath Brahma  
 (B) Atharvaveda  
 (C) Kath Upanishad  
 (D) Yajur Veda

**Correct Answer:** (B) Atharvaveda

103. **Where was the first reference to money lending was found?**

- (A) Rig Veda  
 (B) Mandookya Upanishad  
 (C) Satpath Brahman  
 (D) Arthashastra

**Correct Answer:** (C) Satpath Brahman

104. **Name the wood that was used to make plough.**

- (A) Khadir  
 (B) Udumbar  
 (C) Khadir and Udumbar  
 (D) None of the two

**Correct Answer:** (C) Khadir and Udumbar

105. **The legend of Vishwakarma Bhagwan' speaks about which of the following?**

- (A) Eastward march of Aryans  
 (B) Founding of cities  
 (C) Land being given in Dakshina  
 (D) War with non-Aryans

**Correct Answer:** (C) Land being given in Dakshina

106. **Who was referred to as 'Grahpati' in the Later Vedic Literature?**

- (A) Head of household  
 (B) Head of Panchayat  
 (C) A state officer  
 (D) None of the three

**Correct Answer:** (A) Head of household

107. **Which among the following were the two major cities of the Later Vedic age?**

- (A) Hastinapur and Ayodhya  
 (B) Kosala and Ayodhya  
 (C) Kosala and Kosambi  
 (D) Hastinapur and Kosambi

**Correct Answer:** (D) Hastinapur and Kosambi

108. **Which was the most prominent 'Jan' of the Later Vedic Age?**

- (A) Kuru  
 (B) Bharat  
 (C) Yadu  
 (D) Puru

**Correct Answer:** (A) Kuru

109. **What was the name of the bellows in Later Vedic Age?**

- (A) Dhmatra  
 (B) Karmar  
 (C) Kulal  
 (D) Bhastra

**Correct Answer:** (D) Bhastra

110. **Who were known as the 'Dhmatra' of later Vedic age?**

- (A) Potter  
 (B) Bellows  
 (C) Smith

(D) Smelters

**Correct Answer:** (D) Smelters

111. **What is not correct about later Vedic age?**

(A) They had knowledge of iron

**(B) They did not know about glass manufacturing**

(C) Agriculture was the main occupation

(D) Kingship was becoming hereditary

**Correct Answer: (B) They did not know about glass manufacturing**

112. **What was sacrificed in Vratya Stoma Yagya?**

(A) Horse

(B) Goat

(C) Ox

(D) Human-being

**Correct Answer:** (D) Human-being

113. **A woman who could not give birth to a child was known as \_\_\_\_\_ in the Later Vedic Period.**

(A) Vanjha

(B) Nipooti

(C) Virivranti

(D) Shattantu

**Correct Answer:** (C) Virivranti

114. **What was the age bracket for Vanprastha Ashram?**

(A) Up to 25 yrs

(B) 25-50 yrs

(C) 50-75 yrs

(D) 75-100 yrs

**Correct Answer:** (C) 50-75 yrs

115. **In which Ashram a person completely broke relations with society and lived the life of an ascetic?**

(A) Brahmacharya

(B) Grihastha

(C) Vanaprastha

(D) Sanyas

**Correct Answer:** (D) Sanyas

116. **What of the following is correct about Grihastha Ashram?**

(A) A person devoted himself to learning

(B) A person rendered voluntary social service

(C) A person enjoyed family life

(D) A person served in the army

**Correct Answer:** (C) A person enjoyed family life

117. **What is not correct about Brahmacharya Ashram?**

(A) It was the first stage of a person's life

(B) It lasted up to the age of twenty-five

(C) The person lived a life of celibacy

(D) He stayed at home and was tutored by Acharyas

**Correct Answer:** (D) He stayed at home and was tutored by Acharyas

118. **What was the name of the person who assisted the king in dice-game in Later Vedic Period?**

(A) Akshavaap

(B) Kshata

(C) Kulala

(D) None of the three

**Correct Answer:** (A) Akshavaap

119. **What was the name of the Chief Queen of a King in Later Vedic Period?**

(A) Maharani

(B) Mahishi

(C) Vāvāta

(D) Viri Vranti

**Correct Answer:** (B) Mahishi

120. **Which of the following assembly did not exist in later Vedic age?**

(A) Sabha

(B) Samiti

(C) Vidath

(D) None of the three

**Correct Answer:** (C) Vidath

121. **'Sabha' and 'Samiti' are described as two daughters of Prajapati in which of the following?**

(A) Satpath Brahman

(B) Samveda

(C) Atharvaveda

(D) Aitreya Brahman

**Correct Answer:** (C) Atharvaveda

122. **Which Samhita refers to Sabha as 'Gramya Vadin' court?**

(A) Kathak Samhita

(B) Atharva Samhita

(C) Maitrayani Samhita

(D) Taittiriya Samhita

**Correct Answer:** (C) Maitrayani Samhita

123. **Women participation in 'Samiti' is mentioned in which of the following texts?**

(A) Samveda

(B) Atharvaveda

(C) Gopath Brahman

(D) Satpath Brahman

**Correct Answer:** (B) Atharvaveda

124. **King's attendance in Samiti' is referred to in which of the following texts?**

(A) Ken Upanishad

(B) Kath Upanishad

(C) Chhandogya Upanishad

(D) Mandookya Upanishad

**Correct Answer:** (C) Chhandogya Upanishad



125. **Name the text where King Som is invoked to help Samiti members in reaching consensus.**  
 (A) Kath Upanishad  
 (B) Atharva Veda  
 (C) Ken Upanishad  
 (D) Samveda  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Atharva Veda
126. **'Ye Sangrama Samitayah'- Which of the following Vedas contain these lines?**  
 (A) Rig Veda  
 (B) Yajur Veda  
 (C) Sam Vedav  
 (D) Atharva Veda  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Atharva Veda
127. **Where the contract theory of the origin of kingship is found?**  
 (A) Satpath and Aitreya Brahman  
 (B) Satpath and Gopath Brahman  
 (C) Gopath and Taittiriya Brahman  
 (D) Aitreya and Taittiriya Brahman  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Aitreya and Taittiriya Brahman
128. **In which Brahman Som is mentioned as 'Rajadhiraj' whose Court was attended by numerous nobles?**  
 (A) Gopath Brahman  
 (B) Satpath Brahman  
 (C) Aitreya Brahman  
 (D) Taittiriya Brahman  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Satpath Brahman
129. **Which of the following varnas was the most numerous one comprising the common people in the Vedic period?**  
 (A) Sudras  
 (B) Vaishyas  
 (C) Kshatriyas  
 (D) Brahmins  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Vaishyas
130. **The belief in the passage of the human soul from life to life is contained in which part of the Vedic literature?**  
 (A) Samhitas  
 (B) Brahmanas  
 (C) Aranyakas  
 (D) Upanishads  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Upanishads
131. **Which one of the following is the oldest known group of the Aryans?**  
 (A) Hittites  
 (B) Mitanis  
 (C) Kassites  
 (D) Greeks  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Hittites
132. **Which one of the following deals with the doctrine of the transmigration of the soul in a systematic manner for the first time?**  
 (A) Aitareya Upanishad  
 (B) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad  
 (C) Chandogya Upanishad  
 (D) Kena Upanishad  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
133. **What difficulty is being faced by historians to comment on the Aryan expansion in India?**  
 (A) The paucity of archaeological remains  
 (B) Lack of literary evidence  
 (C) Lack of numismatic evidence to corroborate  
 (D) Inaccessibility of the places of their habitation  
**Correct Answer:**
134. **How many times the word 'Gan' appears in Atharva Veda?**  
 (A) 8 times  
 (B) 9 times  
 (C) 10 times  
 (D) 11 times  
**Correct Answer:** (B) 9 times
135. **In which text 'Marut' is mentioned as 'Gan'?**  
 (A) Chhandogya Upanishad  
 (B) Jaiminiya Brahman  
 (C) Satpath Brahman  
 (D) Gopath Brahman  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Satpath Brahman
136. **The word 'Parivrakti' was used to refer to which of the following in The Later Vedic Period?**  
 (A) Beloved queen  
 (B) Chief queen  
 (C) Discarded queen  
 (D) Youngest queen  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Discarded queen
137. **'Havi' for God 'Agni' was offered during 'Ratanah Veeshi' Samskar at the residence of-**  
 (A) Purohit  
 (B) Bhagdugh  
 (C) Soot  
 (D) Senani  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Senani
138. **In Ratanahveenshi Samskar, who was offered the Havi at Mahishi's residence?**  
 (A) Indra  
 (B) Pooshan  
 (C) Aditi  
 (D) Varun  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Aditi

139. **Which of the following samskars were part of coronation ceremony?**  
 (A) Goharan (Driving the cows away)  
 (B) Game of dice  
 (C) Chariot race  
 (D) All of the three  
**Correct Answer:** (D) All of the three
140. **Chariot race Samskar was the part of which of the following yagya?**  
 (A) Asvamegha  
 (B) Rajsuya  
 (C) Vajpeya  
 (D) None of these  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Vajpeya
141. **How many contestants participated in Chariot race Samskar?**  
 (A) Sixteen  
 (B) Seventeen  
 (C) Eighteen  
 (D) Twenty  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Seventeen
142. **After the conclusion of which yagya king was addressed in following words? "You are for agriculture, you are for peaceful residence, you are for wealth, you are for spendthriftness."**  
 (A) Rajsuya  
 (B) Purushmegh  
 (C) Asvamedha  
 (D) Vajpeya  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Vajpeya
143. **Which Upanishad says "Penance (619) is Brahma"?**  
 (A) Taittiriya  
 (B) Satpath  
 (C) Aitreya  
 (D) Jaiminiya  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Taittiriya
144. **Which text refers to 'Penance (99)' as a source of knowledge?**  
 (A) Maitrayani Samhita  
 (B) Kath Upanishad  
 (C) Atharva Veda  
 (D) Gopath Brahman  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Maitrayani Samhita
145. **For how long "Asvamedha' Yagya was performed?**  
 (A) Two days  
 (B) Three days  
 (C) Four days  
 (D) Five days  
**Correct Answer:** (B) Three days
146. **How many bulls were sacrificed in Asvamedha Yagya?**  
 (A) 400 Bulls  
 (B) 500 Bulls  
 (C) 600 Bulls  
 (D) 700 Bulls  
**Correct Answer:** (C) 600 Bulls
147. **In which yagya, 21 sterile cows were sacrificed?**  
 (A) Asvamedha  
 (B) Rajsuya  
 (C) Purushmedha  
 (D) Vratya Stoma  
**Correct Answer:** (A) Asvamedha
148. **Which of the following statement is not correct?**  
 (A) The system of education was oral  
 (B) The female education was in vogue  
 (C) Education was open to all Varna  
 (D) Education was obtained in Brahmacharya Ashram  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Education was open to all Varna
149. **Who was called "Rashtragopa" in later Vedic age?**  
 (A) King  
 (B) Indra  
 (C) Army-Chief  
 (D) Purohit  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Purohit
150. **With which sacrifice (Yagya) was Agnihotra equated in Later Vedic Age?**  
 (A) Rajsuya  
 (B) Vajpeya  
 (C) Ashvamedha  
 (D) None of these  
**Correct Answer:** (C) Ashvamedha
151. **Which of the following statement about Upanishad is not correct?**  
 (A) They are mostly the work of Kshatriyas  
 (B) They deal with philosophical speculation  
 (C) They lay down the rituals related to sacrifice  
 (D) The name of Yagyavalkya is not mentioned in any Upanishad  
**Correct Answer:** (D) The name of Yagyavalkya is not mentioned in any Upanishad
152. **The prominent kings mentioned in Later Vedic literature are?**  
 (A) Bahik and Pratipya  
 (B) Pratipya and Parikshit  
 (C) Parikshit and Janamejaya  
 (D) Bahik, Pratipya, Parikshit, and Janamejaya  
**Correct Answer:** (D) Bahik, Pratipya, Parikshit, and Janamejaya



153. **'Krishna Ayas' of Later Vedic Literature means:**

- (A) People of Black Skin
- (B) Lord Krishna
- (C) Black Wood
- (D) Iron

**Correct Answer:** (D) Iron

154. **"Ayas" of Later Vedic Literature means:**

- (A) Copper
- (B) Silver
- (C) Black Wood
- (D) Iron

**Correct Answer:** (A) Copper

155. **In Which Upanishad, 'grain is Brahma' (31E) has been mentioned?**

- (A) Taittiriya Upanishad
- (B) Aitreya Upanishad
- (C) Kaushitiki Upanishad
- (D) Chhandogya Upanishad

**Correct Answer:** (A) Taittiriya Upanishad

156. **The word 'Vanijya' has been mentioned in which Brahman?**

- (A) Taittiriya Brahman
- (B) Satpath Brahman
- (C) Gopath Brahman
- (D) Aitreya Brahman

**Correct Answer:** (A) Taittiriya Brahman

157. **What did 'Palagali' referred to in the Later Vedic Age?**

- (A) The first wife
- (B) The divorced wife
- (C) Wife belonging to same Varna
- (D) A Shudra wife

**Correct Answer:** (B) The divorced wife

158. **Who was known as 'Trapu' in the Later Vedic Age?**

- (A) Tin
- (B) Iron
- (C) Copper
- (D) Coin

**Correct Answer:** (A) Tin

159. **Who was known as 'Govikartan' in the Later Vedic Age?**

- (A) Superintendent of the royal family
- (B) Tax Supervisor
- (C) Agriculture Supervisor
- (D) An officer accompanying king on a hunting

**Correct Answer:** (D) An officer accompanying king on a hunting

160. **In later Vedic age, the word 'Sailoosh' was used for**

- (A) Actress

- (B) Actor
- (C) Barber
- (D) Hunter

**Correct Answer:** (B) Actor

161. **Which of the following statements is correct?**

- (A) Rajsuya yagya was performed when crown-prince was born
- (B) A horse and six hundred bulls were sacrificed in Vajpeya yagya
- (C) A consecrated horse was set free to roam for a year in Asvamedha yagya
- (D) Vajpeya yagya lasted for seven days

**Correct Answer:** (C) A consecrated horse was set free to roam for a year in Asvamedha yagya

162. **About the Upanishads which statement is not correct?**

- (A) Most of the Upanishads are supposed to be work of Kshatriyas
- (B) Upanishads thoughts centers around the idea of migration of the soul
- (C) The universe is looked upon as the creation of the World Soul
- (D) Upanishads defended animal sacrifice in Yagya

**Correct Answer:** (D) Upanishads defended animal sacrifice in Yagya

163. **Which of the following is not a feature of later Vedic society?**

- (A) Use of Iron
- (B) Use of Black and red ware
- (C) Use of ochre-colored pottery
- (D) Use of Devnagri script

**Correct Answer:** (D) Use of Devnagri script

164. **Which work declares that daughter is the cause of all sorrows?**

- (A) Satpath
- (B) Aitreya
- (C) Taittiriya
- (D) Maitrayani

**Correct Answer:** (B) Aitreya

165. **Where do we find the Yagvalkya-Gargi dialogue?**

- (A) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad
- (B) Atharva Veda
- (C) Chhandogya Upanishad
- (D) Gopath Brahman

**Correct Answer:** (A) Brihadaranyaka Upanishad

166. **In which text a woman is looked upon as one of three main evils?**

- (A) Atharva Veda
- (B) Satpath Brahman
- (C) Taittiriya Samhita

(D) Maitrayani Samhita

**Correct Answer:** (D) Maitrayani Samhita

167. **Which Veda declares 'Ekam Sat Viprah Bahudha Badanti'?**

(A) Rig Veda

(B) Sam Veda

(C) Yajur Veda

(D) Atharva Veda

**Correct Answer:** (A) Rig Veda

168. **Who was the God of Shudras in the Later Vedic Period?**

(A) Indra

(B) Rudra

(C) Varuna

(D) Pushan

**Correct Answer:** (D) Pushan

169. **The 'Tax Collector' of the Later Vedic Period was known as?**

(A) Bhandagara

(B) Bhagadugha

(C) Amatya

(D) Aditya

**Correct Answer:** (B) Bhagadugha

170. **The 'Treasurer' of the Later Vedic Period was known as?**

(A) Sangrahita

(B) Nagarika

(C) Adhyaksha

(D) Kuravan

**Correct Answer:** (A) Sangrahita

171. **Name the 16 kingdoms established by the Aryans.**

(A) Shodasa Mahajanapada

(B) Janapadas

(C) Samrajyas

(D) Maha Rajya

**Correct Answer:** (A) Shodasa Mahajanapada

172. **Upanishads are also known as-**

(A) Asramas

(B) Brahmanas

(C) Vedanta

(D) Aryankas

**Correct Answer:** (C) Vedanta

173. **Name the most famous God during the Later Vedic Period.**

(A) Prajapati

(B) Indra

(C) Agni

(D) Varuna

**Correct Answer:** (A) Prajapati

174. **Where do we get the first reference to 'Upanayana'?**

(A) Satpath Brahmana

(B) Vayupurana

(C) Vishnupurana

(D) Matsyapurana

**Correct Answer:** (A) Satpath Brahmana

175. **Which of the following was the oldest tribal assembly?**

(A) Samiti

(B) Vidata

(C) Sabha

(D) Gana

**Correct Answer:** (B) Vidata

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