

NDA-CDS 2 2024

GK



LIVE ●

ANCIENT HISTORY

CLASS 2

RUBY MA'AM



21 June 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 21 JUNE 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 21 JUNE 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM --- MOCK PERSONAL INTERVIEW --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - POLITY - CLASS 1 --- DIVYANSHU SIR

4:00PM --- MATHS - STATISTICS - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - WORD SUBSTITUTION - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 9 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

6:30PM --- MATHS - DIFFERENTIATION - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - ANCIENT HISTORY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- GS - CHEMISTRY - CLASS 9 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

4:00PM --- MATHS - STATISTICS - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR



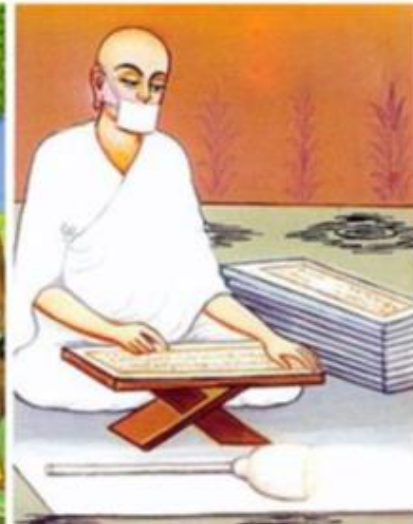
WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- JAINISM
- BUDDHISM
- PRE-MAURYAN ERA
- MAURYAN ERA



Shramana Movements:

The **Shramana Movement** Was A **Non-Vedic Movement Parallel To Vedic Hinduism In Ancient India**. The Shramana Tradition Gave Rise To Jainism, Buddhism, And Yoga, And Was Responsible For The Related Concepts Of **Samsara (The Cycle Of Birth And Death) And Moksha (Liberation From Cycle)**.



Jainism:

In Jainism, A **Tirthankara** Is A **Savior** And **Spiritual Teacher** Of The **Dharma**.

The Word Tirthankara Signifies **The Founder Of A Tirtha**, Which Is **A Fordable Passage Across The Sea Of Interminable Births And Deaths, The Samsara**.

Tirthankar - Symbol	Tirthankar - Symbol
1. Bhagwan Rishabhdevji - Bull	13. Bhagwan Vimalnathji - Boar
2. Bhagwan Ajitnathji - Elephant	14. Bhagwan Anantnathji - Falcon
3. Bhagwan Sambhavnathji - Horse	15. Bhagwan Dharmnathji - Vajra
4. Bhagwan Abhinandanji - Monkey	16. Bhagwan Shantinathji - Deer
5. Bhagwan Sumatinathji - Kraunch-bird	17. Bhagwan Kunthunathji - Goat
6. Bhagwan Padmaprabhuji - Lotus	18. Bhagwan Arhanathji - Nandavart
7. Bhagwan Suparshvanathji - Swastika	19. Bhagwan Mallinathji - Urn
8. Bhagwan Chandraprabhji - The Moon	20. Bhagwan Munisuvrat Swamiji - Turtle
9. Bhagwan Suvidhinathji - Crocodile	21. Bhagwan Neminathji - Blue Lotus
10. Bhagwan Sheetalnathjii - Shrivatsa	22. Bhagwan Arishtanemiji - Conch Shell
11. Bhagwan Shreyansnathji - Rhinoceros	23. Bhagwan Prashvanathji - Snake
12. Bhagwan Vasupujyaii - Buffalo	24. Bhagwan Mahaveer Swamiji - Lion



Teachings Of Jainism:

Jainism Taught 5 Doctrines:

- **Ahimsa (Non-violence)**
- **Satya (Truth)**
- **Asteya (Non-stealing)**
- **Brahmacharya (Chastity)**
- **Aparigraha (Non-possession)**

• **The Three Jewels Or Triratna Of Jainism:** Jainism Principally Aims At The Attainment Of Freedom From Worldly Bonds. No Ritual Is Necessary For Such Liberation. It Can Be Obtained Through:

- **Right Knowledge**
- **Right Faith**
- **Right Action**



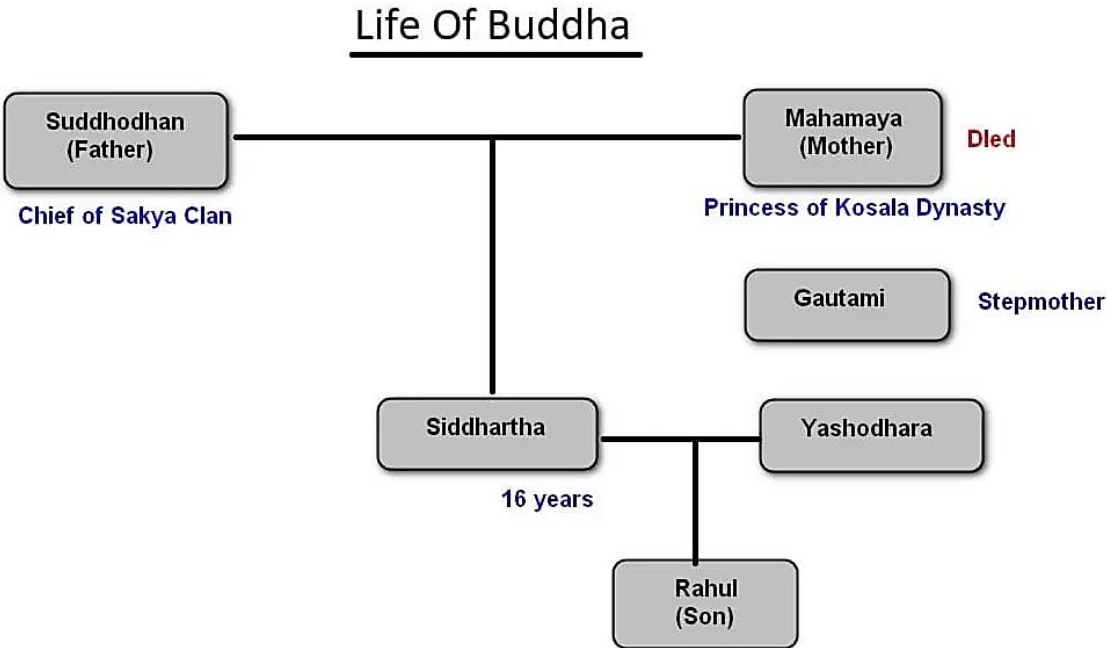
Decline Of Jainism:

- Lack Of Royal Patronage
- Lack Of Efforts
- Severity Of Jainism
- Factionalism In Jainism
- Spread Of Buddhism

Jain Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Result
1 st	300 BC	Patliputra	Sthulabhadra	Compilation of 12 Angas
2 nd	512 AD	Vallabhi	Devardhi Kshmasramana	Final compilation of 12 Angas and 12 Upangas

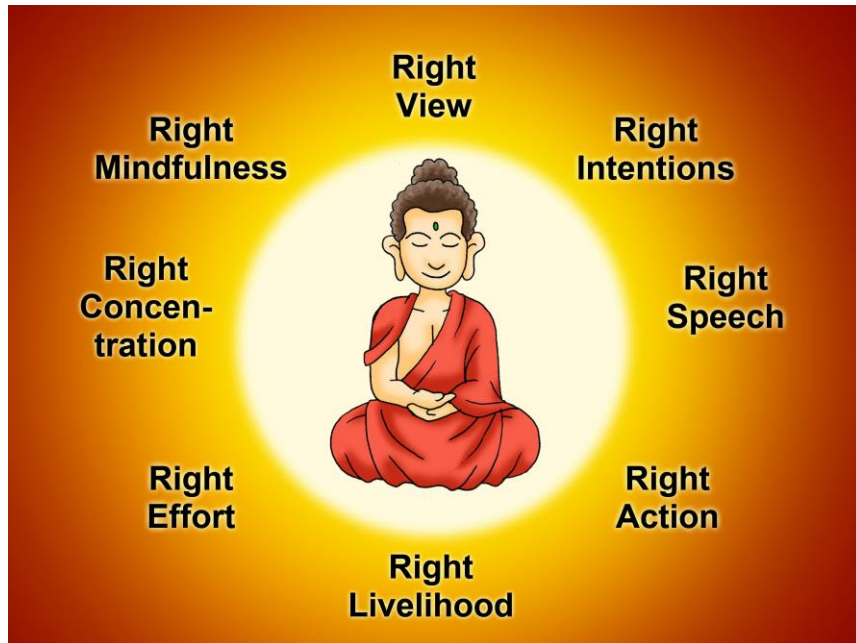
Gautama Buddha:

Siddhartha, A Contemporary Of Mahavira Was Born In 567 BC In Shakya Clan In Lumbini In Nepal Near Kapilavastu, His Mother Was A Princess From The Koshalan Dynasty.



The Doctrine Of Buddhism:

If Nirvana Is To Be Attained, He Gave Eightfold Path (Ashtanga Marga):



Buddhist Council	Year	Venue	Chairman	Royal Parton
1 st	483 BC	Rajgriha	Mahakassapa	Ajatshatru (Haryanaka Dynasty)
2 nd	383 BC	Vaishali	Sabakami	Kalasoka (Shishunaga Dynasty)
3 rd	250 BC	Patliputra	Mogliputta Tissa	Ashoka (Maurya Dynasty)
4 th	72 AD	Kashmir	Vashumitra	Kanishka (Kushan Dynasty)

Decline Of Buddhism:

- It Succumbs To The Rituals And Ceremonies**
- Became A Victim Of The Evils Of Brahmanism**
- Buddhist Monks Were Cut Off From The Mainstream Of People's Lives**
- Gave Up Pali, The Language Of The People, And Took To Sanskrit**
- Practiced Idol Worship On A Large Scale And Received Numerous Offerings**
- Enormous Wealth Of The Monasteries**
- Lack Of Royal Patronage & Ruthless Persecution**

The Rise Of Magadha Mahajanapada:

Magadha Faced Competition From **Avanti, Kosala, And Vatsa** For Supremacy, However, Over The Years (600-400 BC), **Magadha Gained Sovereignty And Became The Most Powerful Mahajanapada.**



Brihadratha Dynasty: (1700 BCE - 682 BCE)

Pradyota Dynasty: (682 BCE - 544 BCE)

Haryanaka Dynasty: (544 BC - 412 BC)

Shishunaga Dynasty: (412 BC - 344 BC)

Nanda Dynasty: (344 BC - 321 BC)

Macedonian Alexander's Invasion (326 BC):

Alexander, The King Of Macedonia (Greek) Conquered Kabul In 328 BC. In 326 BC Ambhi, The Ruler Of Taxila, Readily Submitted To Alexander.

Alexander Defeated Porus In The Battle Of Hydaspes On The Banks Of The River Vitasta (Jhelum).



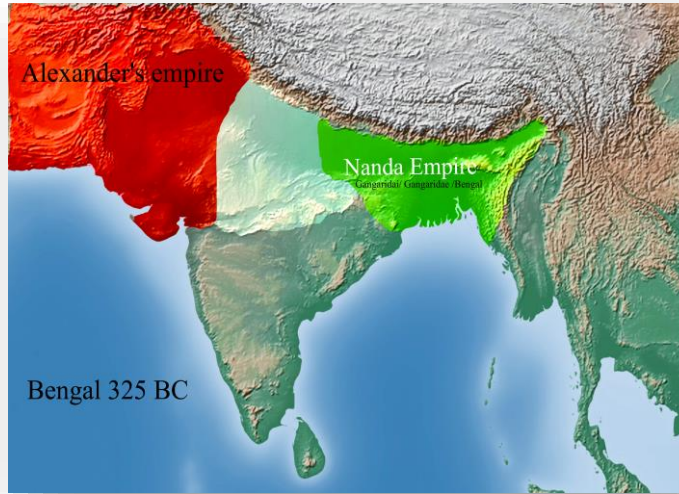
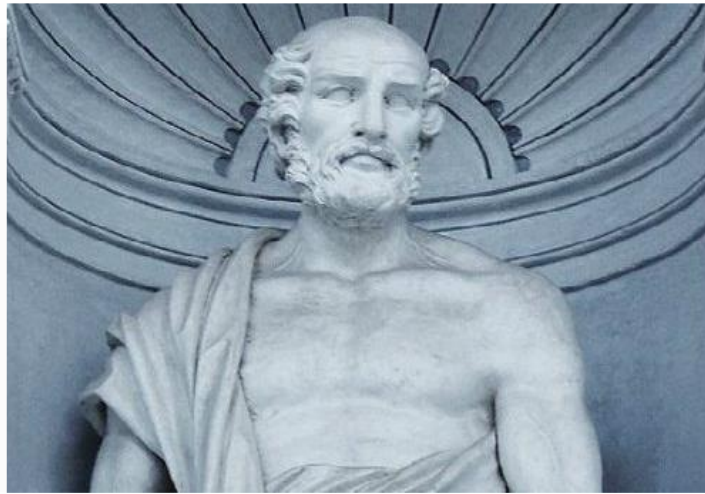
Macedonian Alexander's Invasion (326 BC):

After **The Battle Of Sakala**, Alexander Reached Beas To Conquer The East, But His **Fatigued Army Refused To Cross The River**. It **Forced Him To Retreat**. He Placed North-western India Under The **Greek Governor Seleucus Nicator**.



Mauryan Empire (322 - 185 BC):

Chandragupta, With Kautilya, Defeated Dhana Nanda In 321 BC. Sources Of Mauryan History: Visakha Dattas 'Mudra Rakshasa', Puranas, Junagarh Rock Inscription Of Rudradaman (AD 150), Kautilya's Arthashastra, Rediscovered By R Shamasastry In 1905, Megasthenese's Indica & Buddhist Literature.



Mauryan Empire (322 - 185 BC):

Approximate Dates of Mauryan Dynasty		
Emperor	Reign start	Reign end
Chandragupta Maurya	322 B.C.E.	298 B.C.E.
Bindusara	297 B.C.E.	272 B.C.E.
Asoka The Great	273 B.C.E.	232 B.C.E.
Dasaratha	232 B.C.E.	224 B.C.E.
Samprati	224 B.C.E.	215 B.C.E.
Salisuka	215 B.C.E.	202 B.C.E.
Devavarman	202 B.C.E.	195 B.C.E.
Satadhanvan	195 B.C.E.	187 B.C.E.
Brihadratha	187 B.C.E.	185 B.C.E.

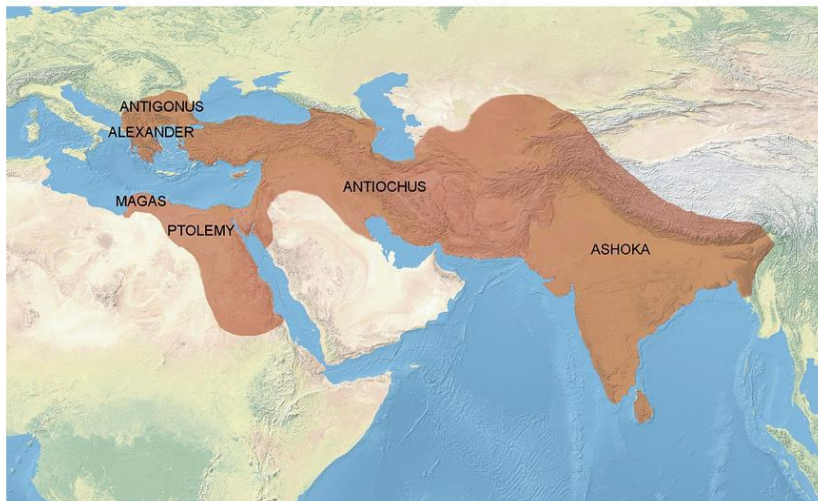
Ashoka (273 BC- 232 BC):

Ashoka Had Been The **Viceroy Of Taxila And Ujjain Earlier**. He Is Called As **‘Devanampiya’** (Beloved Of The Gods), And **‘Piyadassi’** (Pleasing Appearance) are Given In The **Sri Lankan Buddhist Chronicles Dipavamsa And Mahavamsa**.

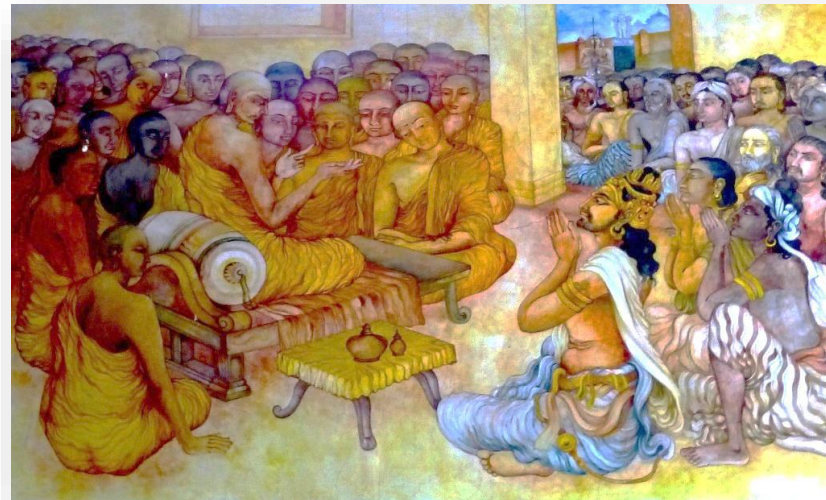


Ashoka (273 BC- 232 BC):

Fought The **Kalinga War In 261 BC. Abandoned The Policy Of Physical Occupation. Converted To Buddhism And During His Reign, Buddhism Went Outside India. His Children Mahendra (Son) And Sanghamitra (Daughter) Were Sent To Sri Lanka (Ceylon) To Propagate Buddhism.**

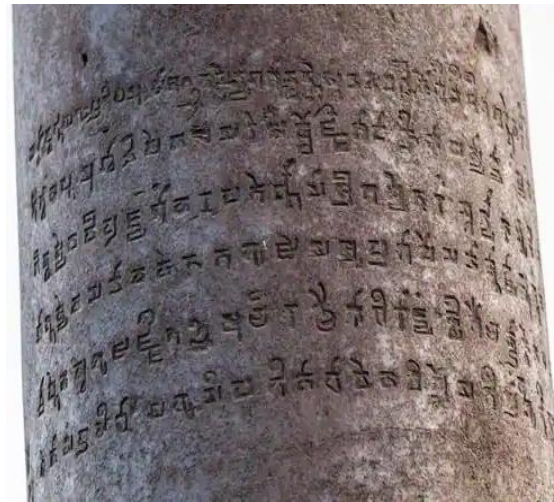
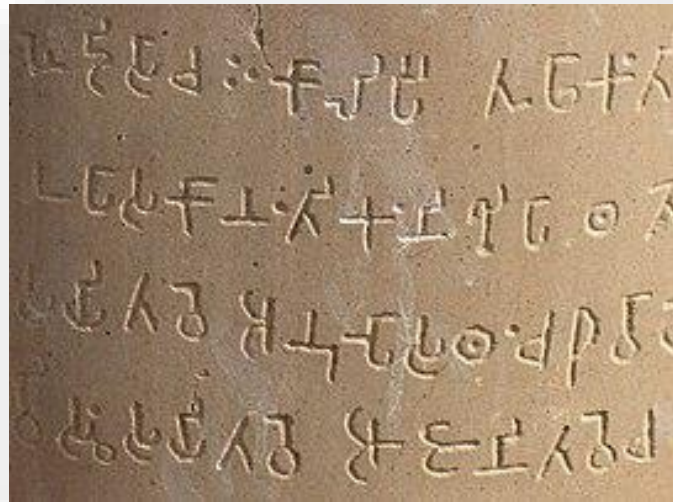


Territories "Conquered By The Dhamma" - Major Rock Edict No.13 Of Ashoka (260 - 218 BCE)



Ashoka (273 BC- 232 BC):

The Inscriptions Were Composed In The Prakrit Language (In Magadhi, The Dialect Of Prakrit In Magadha) And Written In **Brahmi Script** Throughout The Greater Part Of The Empire. **James Prinsep**, A British Antiquary And Colonial Administrator Were The First Person To **Decipher Ashoka's Edicts**.



Features Of Mauryan Era:

- **It Is Not As Rigid On The Varna System.**
- **Reduction Of The Gap Between The Vaishyas And The Shudras.**
- **Women Were Permitted To Have A Divorce Or Remarry. Women Occupied A High Position And Freedom In The Mauryan Society.**
- **There Was No Slavery In India; But According To Indian Sources, Slavery Was A Recognized Institution During The Mauryan Reign.**

Features Of Mauryan Era:

- The State-controlled Almost **All Economic Activities**.
- **Tax Collected** From Peasants Ranged From **1/4 To 1/6 Of The Produce**.
- The **Punch Marked Coins (Mostly Of Silver)** Were The Common Units Of Transactions.
- The Industries Were Organized In Various **Guilds**. **Jesthaka** Was The Chief Of A Guild. **Gave Craftsmen Great Support And Protection**.

Mauryan Central Administration:

- ✓ It Was **Highly Centralized**.
- ✓ The **Emperor Was The Supreme Power And Source Of All Authority**.
- ✓ He Was Assisted By A Council Of Ministers. It Was Called '**Mantriparishad**'.
The Ministers Were Called '**Mantris**.'
- ✓ The Council Was Headed By '**Mantriparishad Adhyakshya**'.
- ✓ **Tirthas**: Highest Category Of Officials. There Were **18 Tirthas**.

Mauryan Central Administration:

- ✓ **Adhyakshya:** Ranked Next Only To Tirthas. There Were **20 Adhyakshyas**.
They Had **Economic And Military Functions**.
- ✓ **Mahamattas:** Higher Ranking Officials.
- ✓ **Amatyas:** High-ranking Officials Almost Like Present Day Secretaries. They Had **Administrative And Judicial Roles**.

Reasons For Decline Of The Mauryan Empire:

- ✓ Highly Centralised Administration**
- ✓ Weak Monarchs After Ashoka**
- ✓ Partition Of Empire & Independence Of The Provinces**
- ✓ Internal Revolt**
- ✓ Ashoka's Policies Of Non-Violence And Pacifism**
- ✓ Foreign Invasion**

SUMMARY

- JAINISM
- BUDDHISM
- PRE-MAURYAN ERA
- MAURYAN ERA



Q. Among Several Bodhisattvas, _____ Is The Buddha Of The Future, Who Will Be Born To Teach Enlightenment In The Next Age.

A. Avalokitesvara

B. Vajrapani

C. Manjushri

D. Maitreya

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Q. Kalinga War Took Place In Which Year?

- A. 261 BC
- B. 263 BC
- C. 232 BC
- D. 240 BC



Q. Kalinga War Took Place In Which Year?

A. 261 BC

B. 263 BC

C. 232 BC

D. 240 BC



In The **8th Year Of His Coronation**. The King Was Moved By The Massacre Bherighosha Was Replaced By Dhammaghosha. The **XIII Rock Edict** Of Ashoka Elaborates On The Kalinga War.

Q. Which of the following is/are NOT historical biography/biographies ?

1. Dipavamsa
2. Harshacharita
3. Vikramankadevacharita
4. Prithvirajavijaya

Select the correct answer from the code given below :

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

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ANSWER: A

The **Dipavamsa** is the oldest historical record of Sri Lanka. The chronicle is believed to be compiled around the 3rd to 4th century CE. Together with the **Mahavamsa**, it is the source of many accounts of ancient history of Sri Lanka and India.

Q. _____ Movement Was A Non-Vedic Movement Parallel To Vedic Hinduism In Ancient India.

- A. Shramana
- B. Jainism
- C. Buddhism
- D. Yoga

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Q. List A (Buddhist Council)**List B (Royal Patronage)****1. Rajgriha****(A) Kalasoka****A. 1-(a), 2-(b), 3-(c), 4-(d)****2. Vaishali****(B) Kanishka****B. 4-(b), 3-(a), 2-(c), 1-(d)****3. Pataliputra****(C) Ashoka****C. 1-(d), 2-(c), 3-(b), 4-(a)****4. Kashmir****(D) Ajatashatru****D. 4-(b), 3-(c), 2-(a), 1-(d)**

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Q. Statement I: King Ashoka Abolished Capital Punishment And Disbanded His Army.

Statement II: After The Kalinga War, Ashoka Became Remorseful And Became A Buddhist.

- A. Both The Statements Are Individually True, And Statement II Is The Correct Explanation Of Statement I
- B. Both The Statements Are Individually True, But Statement II Is Not The Correct Explanation Of Statement I
- C. Statement I Is True, But Statement II Is False
- D. Statement I Is False, But Statement II Is True

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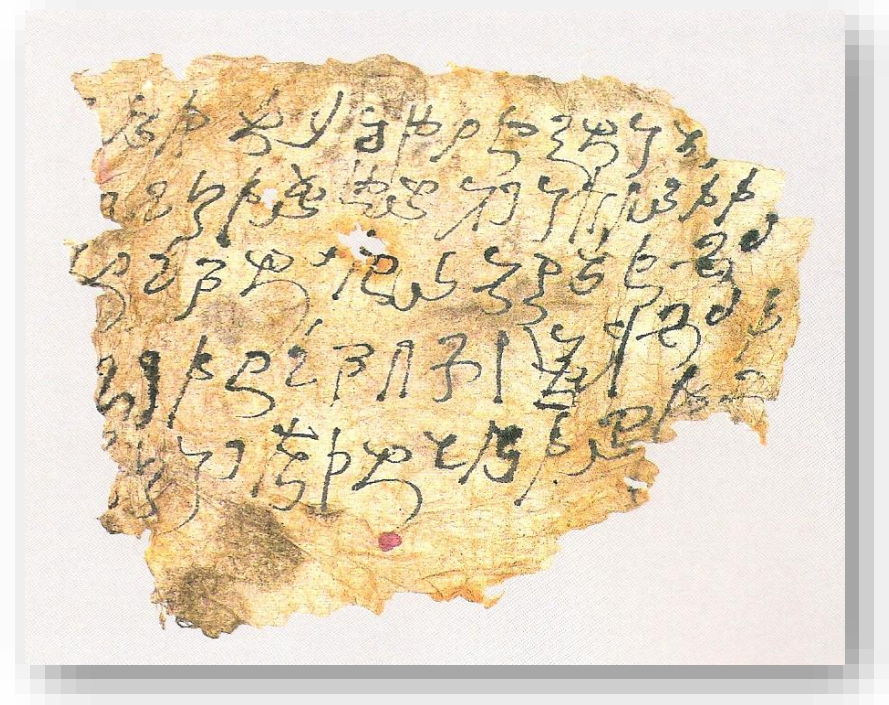
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Q. Who deciphered the *Brahmi* and *Kharoshthi* scripts?

- (a) Piyadassi
- (b) Colin Mackenzie
- (c) Alexander Cunningham
- (d) James Prinsep



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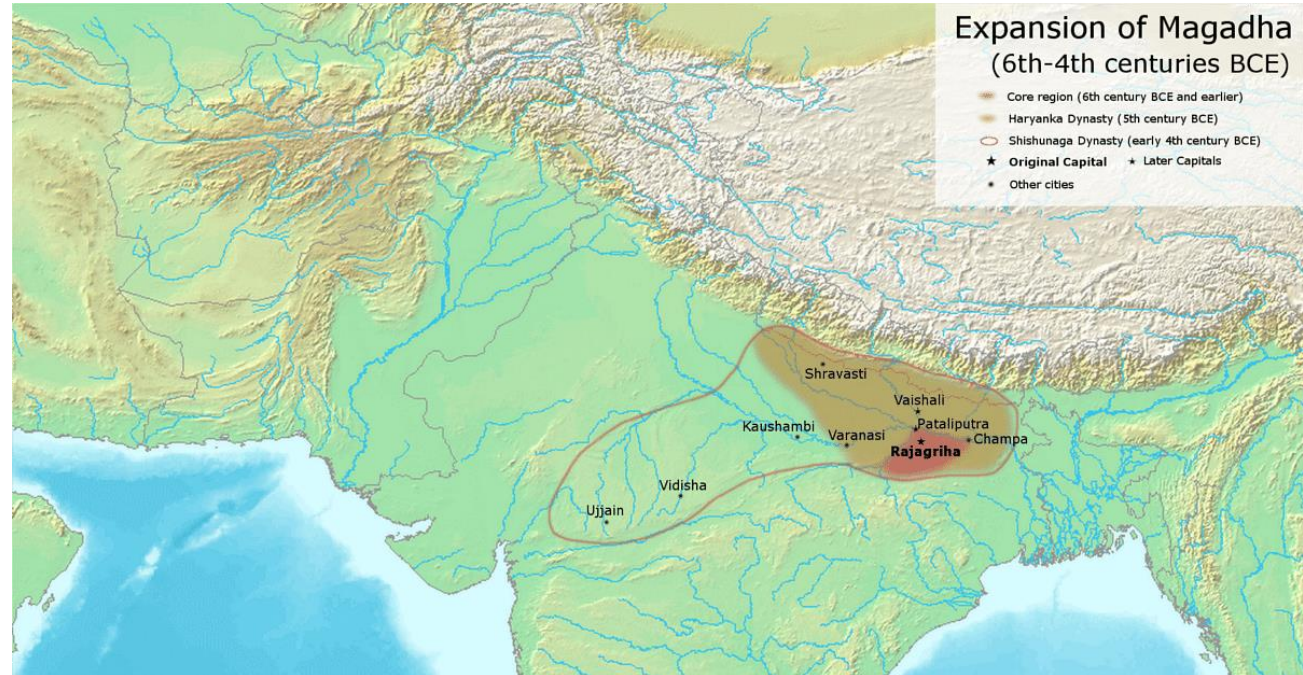


ANSWER: D

James Prinsep Was An English Scholar, Orientalist, And Antiquary. He Was The Founding Editor Of The Journal Of The Asiatic Society Of Bengal And Deciphering The Kharosthi And Brahmi Scripts Of Ancient India.

Q. Magadha Came Into Prominence Under The Leadership Of

- A. Ajatashatru
- B. Bindusara
- C. Ashoka
- D. Bimbisara



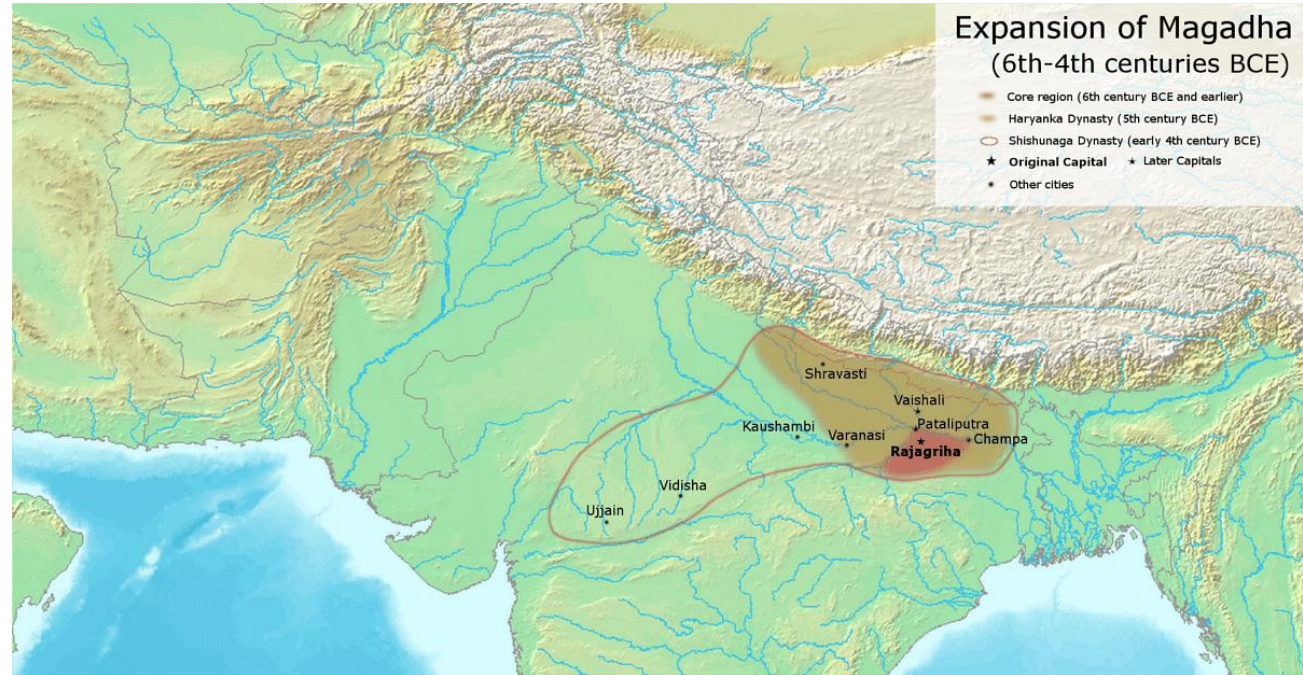
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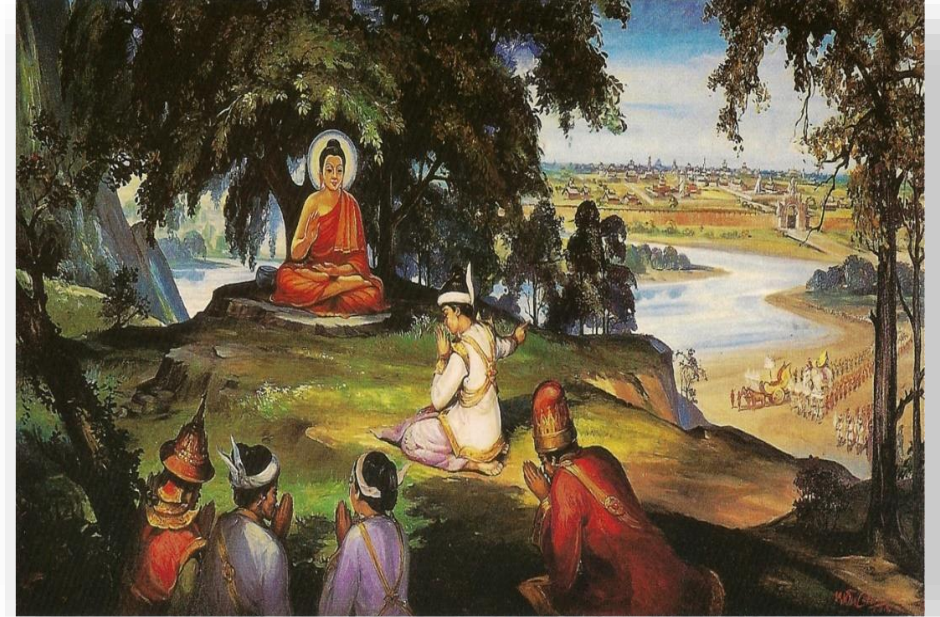
C. Ashoka

D. Bimbisara



The Rise Of Magadha:

- Magadha came into prominence under the leadership of Bimbisara (558BC - 491 BC) of the Haryana dynasty and a contemporary of the Buddha.
- He began the policy of conquest and aggression which ended with the Kalinga war of Ashoka.



Q. _____ Was Also Known As “Shakya Muni”.

A. Mahavira

B. Gautama Buddha

C. Valmiki

D. Kalidasa

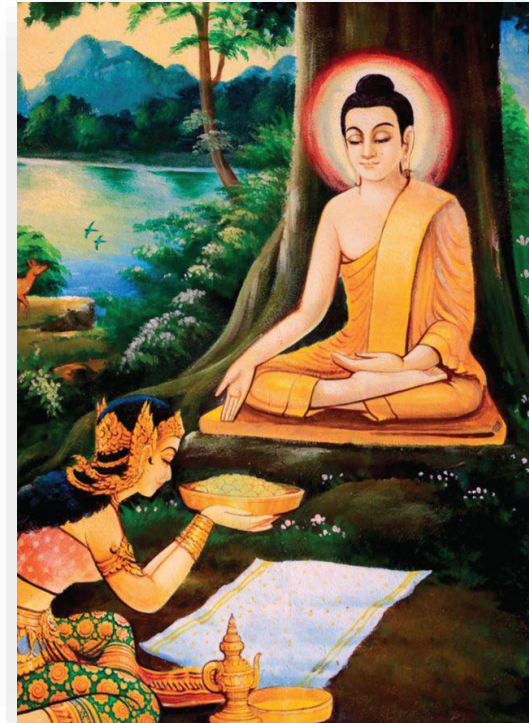
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Q. Ancient Greek Traveler Who Visited India During The Reign Of Chandra Gupta Maurya Was

A. Hiuen Tsang

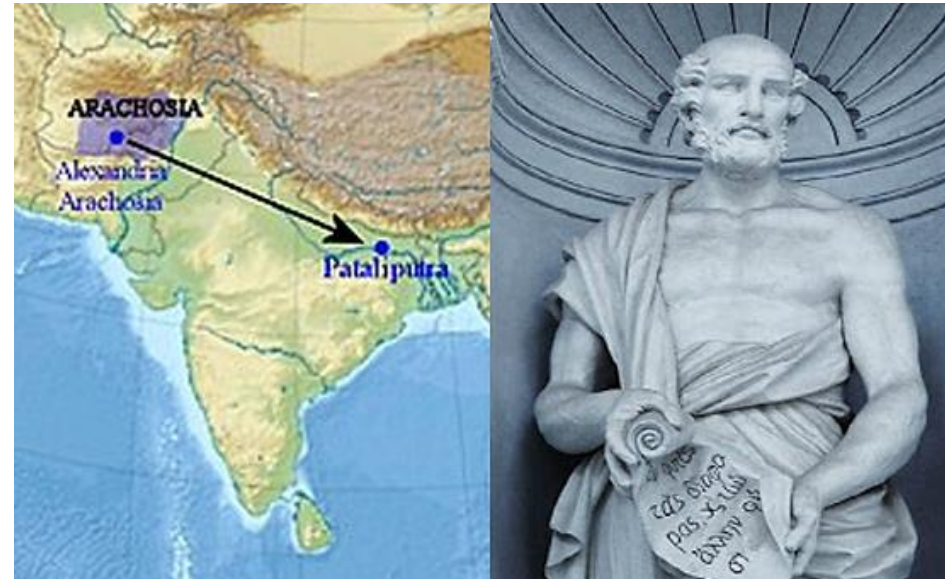
B. Ibn Battuta

C. Marco Polo

D. Megasthenese

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- B. Ibn Battuta
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Q. The Last Mauryan Ruler To Be Killed By Pushyamitra Shunga Was:

- A. Devavarman
- B. Bindusara
- C. Brihadratha
- D. Dasharatha

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D. Dasharatha

Chandragupta Maurya • 322 BC-297 BC

Bindusara • 297BC-273 BC

Ashoka • 268 BC-232 BC

Dasharatha • 232 BC-224BC

Samprati • 224 BC-215 BC

Shalishuka • 215 BC-202 BC

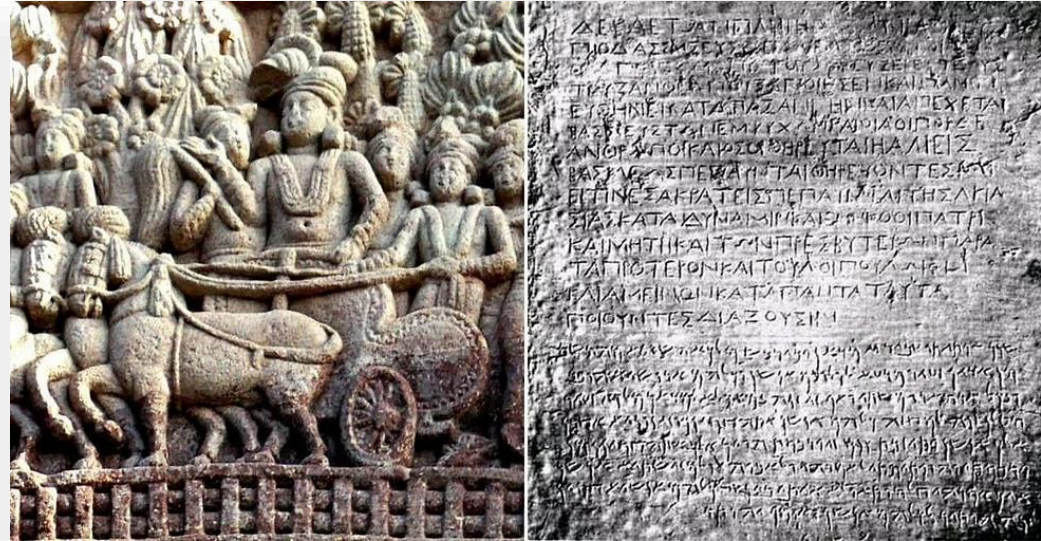
Devavarman • 202 BC-195 BC

Shatadhanvan • 195 BC-187 BC

In **185 BC** By His Commander In Chief **Pushyamitra Shunga** Set the Up A Kingdom In The North & Established His Own **Sunga Dynasty**.

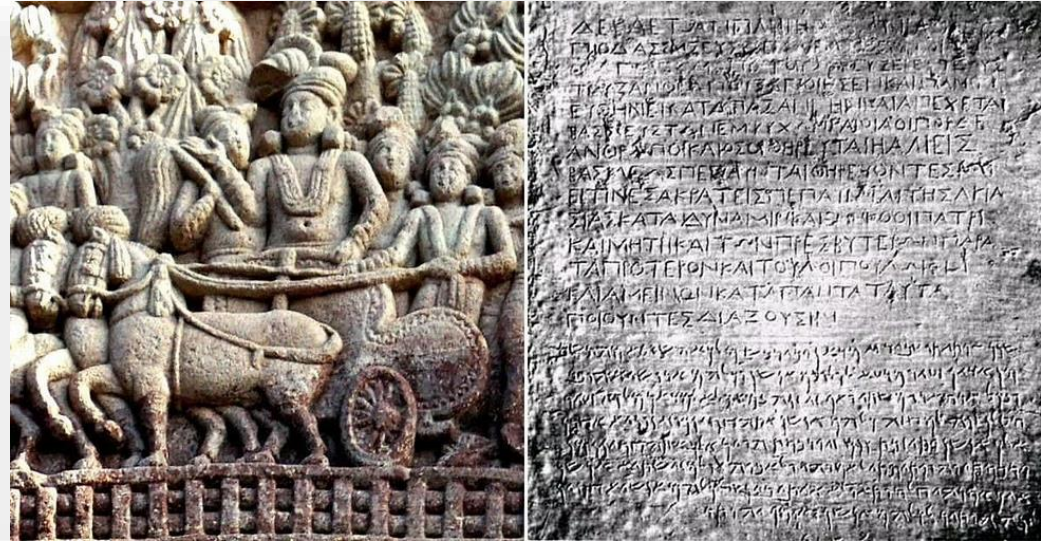
Q. Which Of The Following Was Not A Title / Other Name Of Ashoka

- A. Devanampiya
- B. Piyadassi
- C. Dharmasoka
- D. Devaputra



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Q. People Of _____ Kingdom Were Called “Tamraparnis” As Mentioned In Ashokan Inscriptions.

- A. Pandya
- B. Satyaputras
- C. Ceylon
- D. Keralaputra

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Q. Arthashastra Was Rediscovered By _____ In 1905

A. R D Banerjee

B. John Marshall

C. R Shamasastri

D. Daya Ram Sahani

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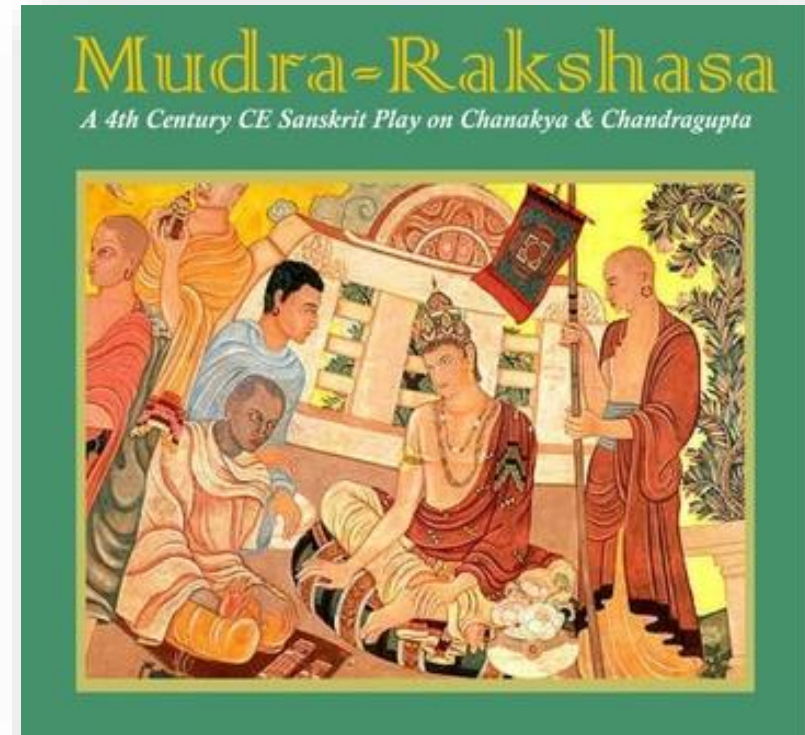
D. Daya Ram Sahani



After It Disappeared In The **12th Century**. The Arthashastra, Consisting Of **15 Books (Adhikaranas)**, Summarizes The Political Thoughts Of Kautilya.

Q. Mudra Rakshasa Has Been Written By_____.

- A. Kautilya
- B. Visakha Dattas
- C. Rudradaman
- D. Chandragupta Maurya



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A. Kautilya

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C. Rudradaman

D. Chandragupta Maurya

The **Mudrarakshasa ('The Signet Of The Minister')** Is A Sanskrit-language Play By Vishakhadatta That Narrates The **Ascent Of The King Chandragupta Maurya** To Power In India. The Play Is An Example Of Creative Writing, But Not Entirely Fictional. It Is Dated Variously From The **Late 4th Century To The 8th Century CE.**

Q. As Per Jain Traditions _____ Was The First Tirthankara

- A. Parsvanatha
- B. Mahavira
- C. Rishabnatha
- D. Neminatha

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- | | |
|---|---|
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| 5. Bhagwan Sumatinathji - Kraunch-bird | 17. Bhagwan Kunthunathji - Goat |
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Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About Jain Councils:

1. The 1st Jain Council Was Held At Vallabhi Under The Chairmanship Of Sthulabhadra

2. The 2nd Jain Council Was Held At Pataliputra Under The Chairmanship Of Kshamasramana

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 Only

C. 2 Only

D. None

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C. 2 Only

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Q. After The _____, Alexander Reached Beas To Conquer The East, But His Fatigued Army Refused To Cross The River.

- A. Battle Of Taxila
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- C. Battle Of Sakala
- D. Battle Of Hydaspes

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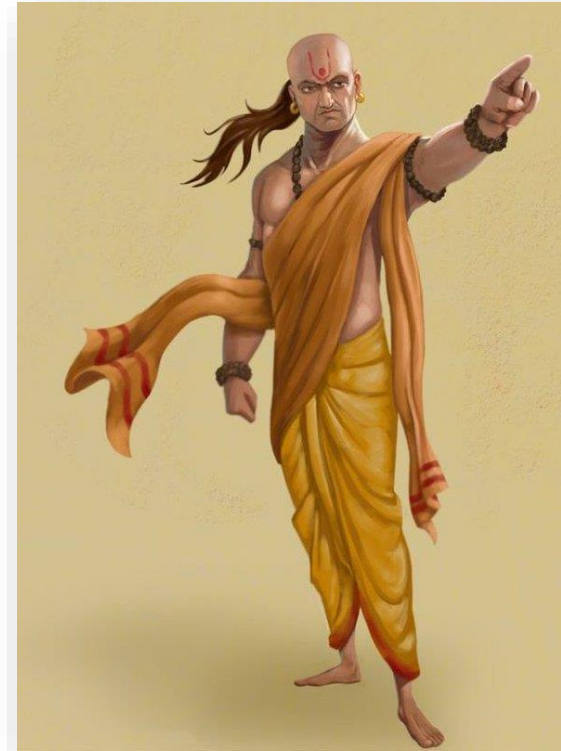
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Q. Consider the following statements :

1. The *Arthashastra* is the first Indian text to define a State.
2. The main concerns of the *Arthashastra* are theoretical issues like the origins of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 only.
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ANSWER: A

The **Arthashastra** Is An Ancient Indian Treatise On Statecraft, Economic Policy, And Military Strategy, Written By **Kautilya**. It Is Essentially A Book Of State And Administrative System And Deals With The Art Of Government And Politics.

Q. Odd One Out About Buddhist Literature In Pali:

1. Sutta Pitaka: Buddha's Sayings

2. Vinay Pitaka: Monastic Code

3. Abhidhamma Pitaka: Religious Discourses Of Buddha

A. 1 & 2 Only

B. 1 & 3 Only

C. 2 & 3 Only

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Q. _____ Was Also Known As “Shakya Muni”.

A. Mahavira

B. Gautama Buddha

C. Valmiki

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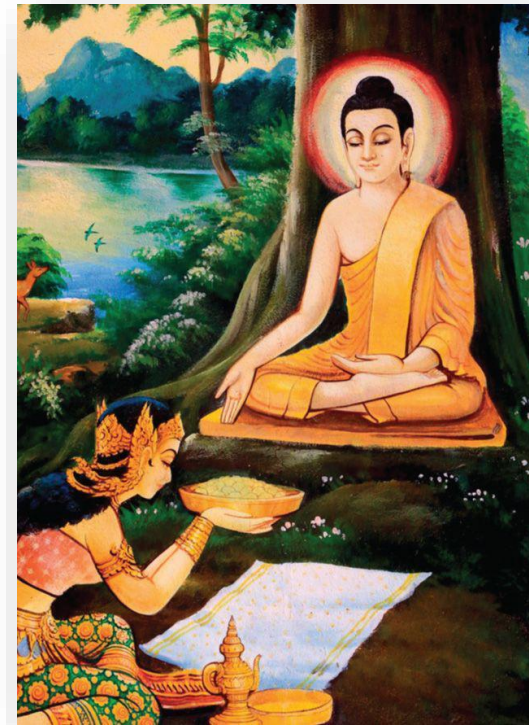
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Q. Ancient Greek Traveler Who Visited India During The Reign Of Chandra Gupta Maurya Was

A. Hiuen Tsang

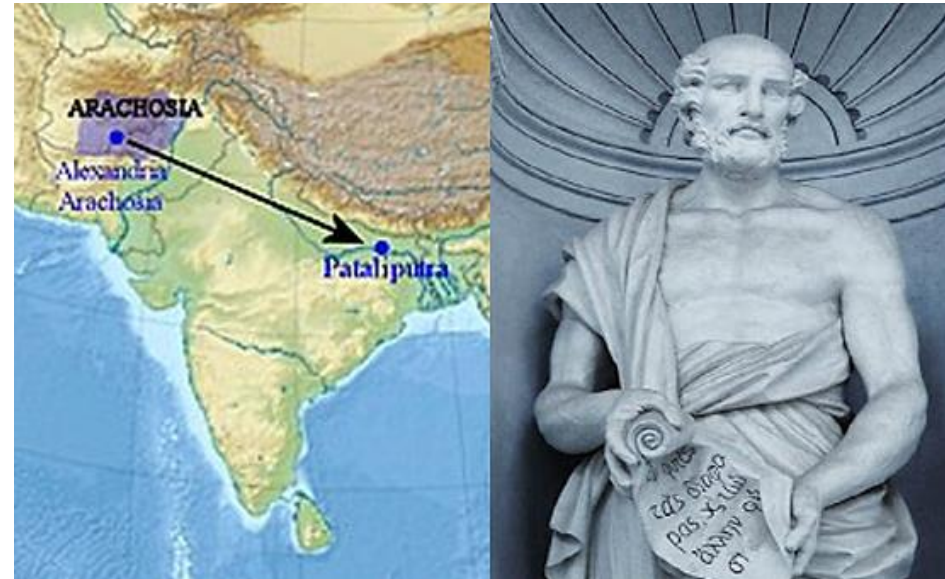
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Chandragupta Maurya • 322 BC-297 BC

Bindusara • 297BC-273 BC

Ashoka • 268 BC-232 BC

Dasharatha • 232 BC-224BC

Samprati • 224 BC-215 BC

Shalishuka • 215 BC-202 BC

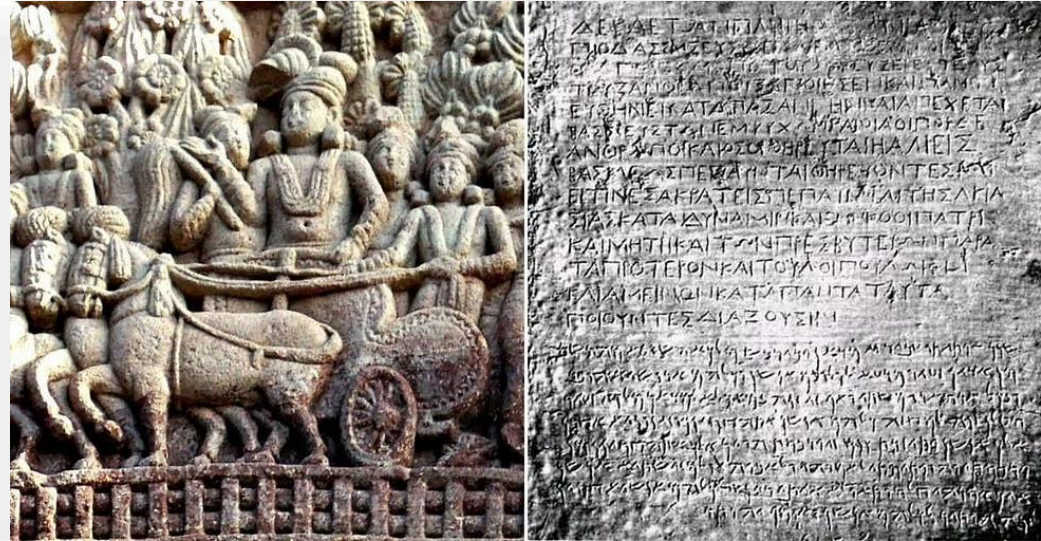
Devavarman • 202 BC-195 BC

Shatadhanvan • 195 BC-187 BC

In **185 BC** By His Commander In Chief **Pushyamitra Shunga** Set the Up A Kingdom In The North & Established His Own **Sunga Dynasty**.

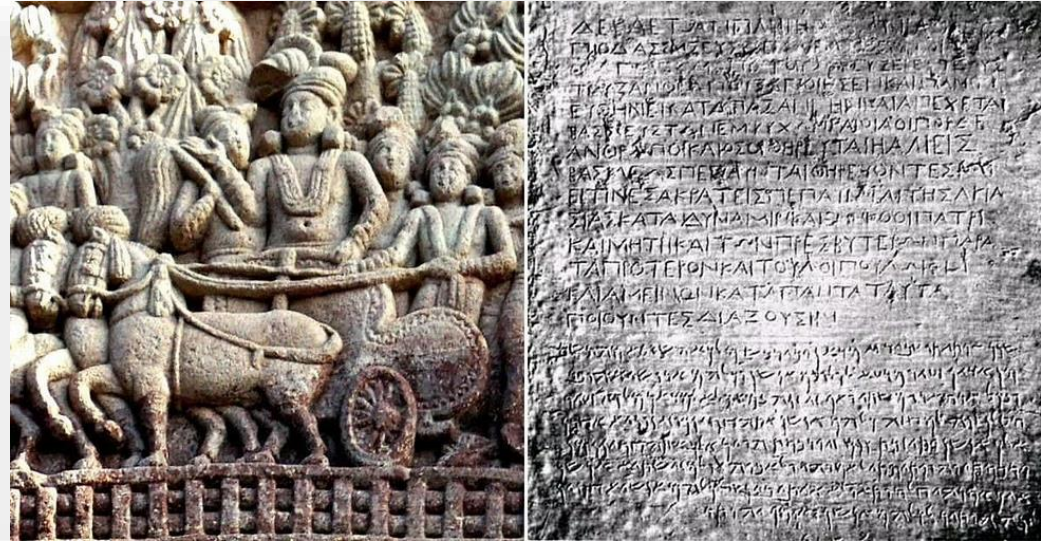
Q. Which Of The Following Was Not A Title / Other Name Of Ashoka

- A. Devanampiya
- B. Piyadassi
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Q. People Of _____ Kingdom Were Called “Tamraparnis” As Mentioned In Ashokan Inscriptions.

- A. Pandya
- B. Satyaputras
- C. Ceylon
- D. Keralaputra

Q. Arthashastra Was Rediscovered By _____ In 1905

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B. John Marshall

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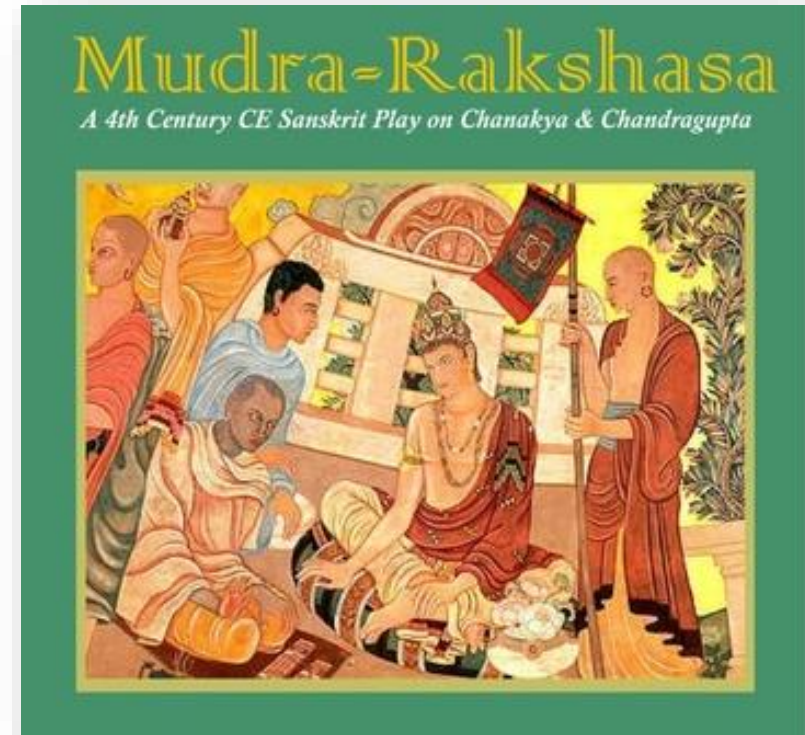
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After It Disappeared In The **12th Century**. The Arthashastra, Consisting Of **15 Books (Adhikaranas)**, Summarizes The Political Thoughts Of Kautilya.

Q. Mudra Rakshasa Has Been Written By_____.

- A. Kautilya
- B. Visakha Dattas
- C. Rudradaman
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The **Mudrarakshasa ('The Signet Of The Minister')** Is A Sanskrit-language Play By Vishakhadatta That Narrates The **Ascent Of The King Chandragupta Maurya** To Power In India. The Play Is An Example Of Creative Writing, But Not Entirely Fictional. It Is Dated Variously From The **Late 4th Century To The 8th Century CE.**

Q. As Per Jain Traditions _____ Was The First Tirthankara

- A. Parsvanatha
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|---|---|
| 1. Bhagwan Rishabhdevji - Bull | 13. Bhagwan Vimalnathji - Boar |
| 2. Bhagwan Ajitnathji - Elephant | 14. Bhagwan Anantnathji - Falcon |
| 3. Bhagwan Sambhavnathji - Horse | 15. Bhagwan Dharmnathji - Vajra |
| 4. Bhagwan Abhinandanji - Monkey | 16. Bhagwan Shantinathji - Deer |
| 5. Bhagwan Sumatinathji - Kraunch-bird | 17. Bhagwan Kunthunathji - Goat |
| 6. Bhagwan Padmaprabhuji - Lotus | 18. Bhagwan Arhanathji - Nandavart |
| 7. Bhagwan Suparshvanathji - Swastika | 19. Bhagwan Mallinathji - Urn |
| 8. Bhagwan Chandraprabhji - The Moon | 20. Bhagwan Munisuvrat Swamiji - Turtle |
| 9. Bhagwan Suvidhinathji - Crocodile | 21. Bhagwan Neminathji - Blue Lotus |
| 10. Bhagwan Sheetalnathji - Shrivatsa | 22. Bhagwan Arishtanemiji - Conch Shell |
| 11. Bhagwan Shreyansnathji - Rhinoceros | 23. Bhagwan Prashvanathji - Snake |
| 12. Bhagwan Vasupujyaii - Buffalo | 24. Bhagwan Mahaveer Swamiji - Lion |

Q. Choose The Incorrect Statements About Jain Councils:

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