

IAS Prelims Exam: Ancient History

NCERT Questions: The Chalcolithic Cultures of India

Old edition of NCERT Books are still high in demand in terms of UPSC IAS Exam Preparation because it has extensive coverage of the topics given in the UPSC IAS Exam syllabus. The IAS aspirants find it difficult to get an old edition NCERT book from market due to its unavailability in the market.

Here, we have provided Multiple Choice Questions of Ancient Indian History which have been created from the old edition of NCERT book, go and check your level of your Preparation of IAS Prelims Exam.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Chalcolithic cultures in India:

- I. Some of the Chalcolithic cultures were contemporary with the Harappan culture and others were decidedly later than Harappan.
- II. The Chalcolithic cultures are characterised by painted ceramic, usually black-on-red, a specialised blade and flake industry of the silicious materials.
- III. Their economy was based on subsistence agriculture, stock-raising and hunting and fishing.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: Some of these cultures were contemporary with the Harappan culture and others were decidedly later than Harappan.

For Full explanation attempt the quiz given below

2. Which of the following cultures is amongst the Chalcolithic cultures?

- a. Ahar culture
- b. Savalda culture
- c. Jorwe culture
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: Other important Chalcolithic cultures are: Kayatha, Malwa, Prabhas and Rangpur which were known for distinguished features of their artefacts.

For Full explanation attempt the quiz given below

3. Consider the following statements regarding the most distinguishing features of their distinct pottery of Chalcolithic cultures:

- I. The Kayatha culture is characterized by a sturdy red-slipped ware painted with designs in chocolate colour, a red painted buff ware and a combed ware bearing incised patterns.
- II. The Ahar people made a distinctive black-and-red ware decorated with white designs.
- III. The Malwa ware is rather coarse in fabric, but has a thick buff surface over which designs are made either in red or black.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: The Prabhas and Rangpur wares are both derived from the Harappan, but have a glossy surface due to which they are also called Lustrous Red Ware. Jorwe ware too is painted black-on-red but has a matt surface treated with a wash.

For Full explanation attempt the quiz given below

4. In which of the following states the Chalcolithic culture never flourished?

- a. Rajasthan
- b. Madhya Pradesh
- c. Bihar
- d. Gujarat

Answer: c

Explanation: Most of these Chalcolithic cultures flourished in semi-arid regions of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra. The settlements of Kayatha culture are only a few in numbers, mostly located on the Chambal and its tributaries.

5. Which of the following settlements is not belongs to the Malwa Chalcolithic culture?

- a. Navdatoli
- b. Jorwe

- c. Eran
- d. Nagada

Answer: b

Explanation: Navdatoli measures almost 10 hectares and is one of the largest Chalcolithic settlements in the country. It has been seen that some of these sites were fortified and Nagada had even a bastion of mud-bricks.

6. The Rangpur culture sites are located on the bank of which of the following river?

- a. Ghelo
- b. Krishna
- c. Ganga
- d. Yamuna

Answer: a

Explanation: The Rangpur culture sites are located mostly on Ghelo and Kalubhar rivers in Gujarat.

7. Which of the following settlement is not belonged to the Prabhas culture?

- a. Prakash
- b. Nagada
- c. Daimabad
- d. Inamgaon

Answer: b

Explanation: Prakash, Daimabad and Inamgaon are some of the best known settlements of this culture. The largest of these is Daimabad which measured almost 20 hectares.

8. The people of Malwa culture mostly settled on the bank of which of the following river?

- a. Krishna
- b. Godavari
- c. Narmada
- d. Indus

Answer: c

Explanation: The people of Malwa culture settled mostly on the Narmada and its tributaries. Navdatoli, Eran and Nagada are the three best known settlements of Malwa culture.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the structure and types of houses built by the people of Chalcolithic culture:

- I. The Chalcolithic people built rectangular and circular houses of mud wattle-and-daub.
- II. These houses and huts had roofs of straw supported on bamboo and wooden rafters.
- III. Floors were made of rammed clay and huts were used for storage also.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Explanation: The circular houses were mostly in clusters. These houses and huts had roofs of straw supported on bamboo and wooden rafters. Floors were made of rammed clay and huts were used for storage also.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the agricultural practices of the people of Chalcolithic culture:

- I. People raised cattle as well as cultivated both kharif only.
- II. Wheat and barley were grown in the area of Malwa.
- III. Rice is reported to have been found from Inamgaon and Ahar.

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a. Only I
- b. I and II
- c. II and III
- d. All of the above

Answer: c

Explanation: People raised cattle as well as cultivated both kharif and rabi crops in rotation. Wheat and barley were grown in the area of Malwa. These people also cultivated jowar and bajra and so also kulth, ragi, green peas, lentil and green and black grams.