

**HISTORY**

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

**Instructions to Candidate**

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, FOUR are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Name Iswar Kumar Kandoo

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date 22.08.20171. Invigilator Signature Piyush

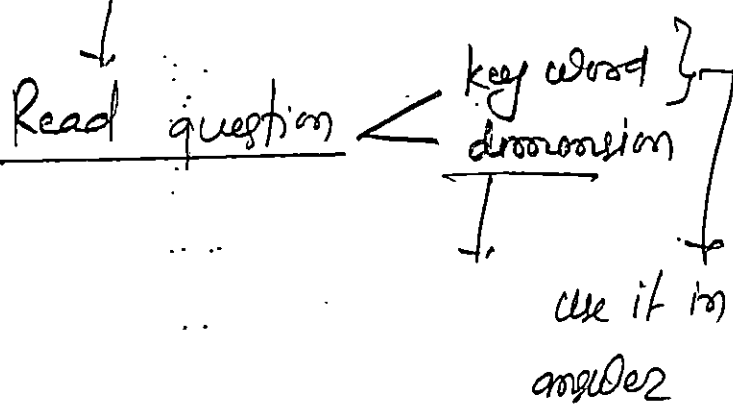
2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Iswar  
22.8.17

REMARKS

→ Mapping is poss. Work on it.

→ Write answer to the point



→ Some answer

↓  
incomplete → Before writing

↓  
Mind map is necessary.

**SECTION- A**

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Palaeolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A megalithic site
4. An Ancient capital
5. A Palaeolithic site
6. A historical site
7. A Harappan site
8. An ancient capital
9. A political and cultural centre
10. Megalithic site
11. A Mesolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A political and cultural centre
15. An ancient capital
16. A port site
17. Rock-cave art centre
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

**Remarks**

1. ~~Bairat~~ <sup>Koldihwa</sup> ~~↳~~ Also known as 'Viratnagar' or 'Virat'  
 ↳ Situated in Rajasthan,  
 ↳ Pandavas went their during Agyatava.  
 ↳ Also ancient temples were found here with circular boundary.

2. ~~Sarai Nahar Rai~~ <sup>Koldihwa</sup> / Belan Valley

- ↳ ~~is~~ situated in U.P. near Allahabad  
 ↳ one of the earliest evidences of food production in gangetic valley i.e. earliest rice.  
 ↳ wheat, barley, rice along with potteries have been found.  
 ↳ Animal bones were also found here.

3. Adichanallur  $\rightarrow$

- ↳ situated in Tamilnadu.  
 ↳ big stones near burial sites are found.  
 ↳ Iron artefacts related to agricultural activities are found.  
 ↳ food grains such as wheat, rice, barley etc found.  
 ↳ Burial with urn & without urn are found with grave goods.

4. Mathura

- ↳ Situated in Uttarpradesh.  
 ↳ According to Mahabharata, birthplace of Lord Krishna.

Remarks

- ↳ was the second capital of Kushanag.
- ↳ Mathura school of art flourished under Kushanag.
- ↳ Important point of Uttarapathy trade route.

5) Hunsgi →

↳ situated in Karnataka.

①

↳ Paleolithic tools such as stone axe, hand axe, chopping tools & cleavers are found here.

↳ Along with these Bones of hunting animals were also found here.

6) Aihole →

↳ situated in Karnataka.

↳ known as city of temples i.e. made by Chalukyans.

↳ famous temples: Durga temple, Lad Khan temple etc.

↳ Ravikirti inscription regarding Pulakeshin-II victory over Harsha.

↳ Place of both Nagara style & Draavidian style of temple architecture.

7) Banawali →

↳ situated in Rajasthan.

↳ Harappan elements like seals, beads,

Remarks

terracotta, beads & stone artefacts are found here

↳ A granary & firealtars are found here with grains of rice, wheat etc.

↳ Town planning is relatively haphazard compared to other harappan sites.

8) Peshawar / Purushpur ⇒

↳ Situated in Pakistan

↳ Capital of Kanishka i.e. Kushana rulers

↳ Major point of Uttarpatha trade route, it is connected to Tamralipta port.

↳ One of the ancient university i.e. Taxila is situated nearby.

9). Kashi / Sarnath ⇒  
↳ one of the ancient city of the world situated in Uttar Pradesh.

↳ one of the 16 Mahajanapadas during 600-300 BC

↳ place of highest cultural importance for Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism.

↳ Parasvanath born here, Sarnath & Dhamak stupas situated nearby.

Remarks

↳ Sarnath school of art developed nearby.

10.

11. Sasral Mahas Pat +

↳ Situated near Allahabad (8 Km), Uttar Pradesh.

↳ Animal bones were found here related to hunting activity.

↳ Various microliths of size (1-5 cm) are found here in the form of arrowheads, choppers etc.

↳ Besides microliths, bigger stones were also found.

12. Daimabad +

(1/2)

↳ Situated in Maharashtra, also a best

harappan site.

↳ ~~Chalcolithic~~ Bronze tools such as hoes, arrowheads etc are found here.

↳ Cocoy ware pottery along with black & chocolate colour found here.

Remarks

↳ burial city along with grave goods found here.

13. Bodhgaya

↳ Situated in Bihar, world heritage site

↳ Place where Gautam Buddha got ~~for~~ enlightenment ~~after 6 years~~

↳ Mahabodhi temple here is world famous & tourist from all over the world visit here.

↳ Bodhi <sup>branch</sup> tree located here, <sup>sent to</sup> ~~from~~ Anuradha puram in ancient times.

↳ Buddhist stupas & pillars here

14. Agra

↳ famous city in Uttar Pradesh

↳ Got importance in Medieval era when it was made capital of Sikandar Lodi & Shahjahan

↳ Agra fort constructed by Akbar is world heritage site while Taj Mahal constructed by Shahjahan is one of the 7 wonders of the world

↳ important trade route during the ancient times.

Remarks



15. Badami I ↳ Capital of western Chalukyas

(1/2) ↳ situated in Karnataka, it was also known as Vatapi

↳ famous cultural centre as rock cut caves & paintings are famous here

↳ Harishimhadevar Varman - I of Pallava dynasty sacked this city in 7th century & assumed title of Vatapikonda.

16. Tamralipta ↳ situated in West Bengal

↳ famous ancient port in Maurya & post

1/2 Maurya era,

↳ connected to Taxila via Uttarapattana.

↳ Silk, spices, cottons etc were exported to South East Asia & Roman Empire

↳ various roman potteries found here

17. Ellora ↳ famous caves situated in Maharashtra, world heritage site.

↳ constructed during 600-900 A.D. by various rulers i.e. Rashtrakutas etc.

Remarks

- ↳ Caves related to Buddhism, Jainism & Hinduism
- ↳ famous Kailash temple built by Krishna I
- ↳ famous caves! Ravan ki Khat, Indrasabha, Vishwakarma temple etc.

18. Amravati →

- ↳ situated in Andhra Pradesh, capital of modern andhra
- ↳ Ancient capital of Satrahmag
- ↳ famous centre of Hinduism & Buddhism
- ↳ Amravati school of art famous for Buddhist sculptures (marble made)

19. Tanjor / Thanjavur

- ↳ situated in Tamil Nadu
- ↳ capital of later Cholas, educational centre as well
- ↳ famous cultural centre as world famous temple like Brihadishwara, Ammavateshwara are situated here
- ↳ constructed by Raj Raja Chola & Rajendra Chola

20. Ujjain →

- ↳ situated in M.P. on the bank of river Shipra
- ↳ one of the 4 Mahakumbh place
- ↳ capital (1st capital) of Avanti Mahajanapada
- ↳ famous trade centre connected to Shrivasthi

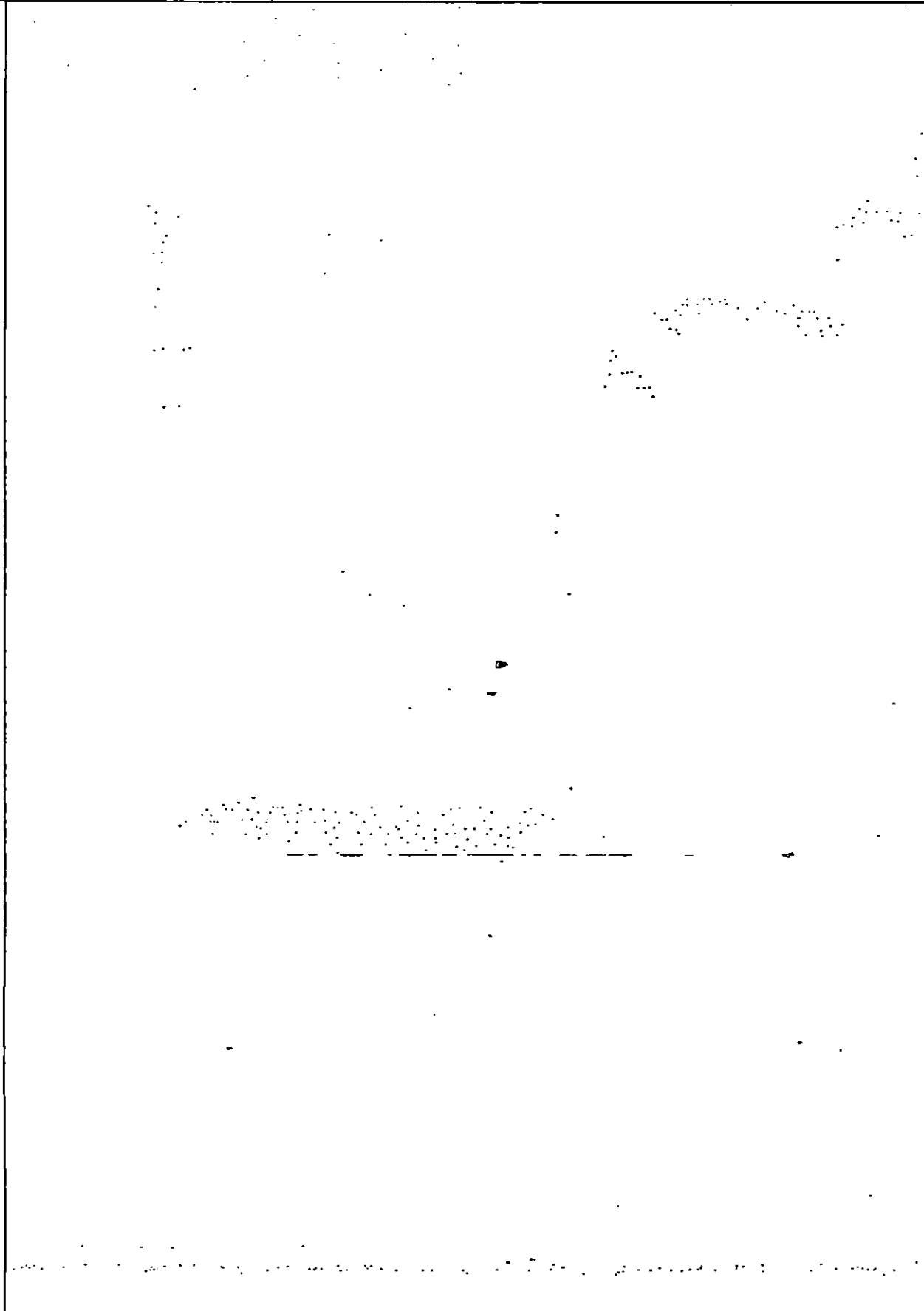
Remarks & Palitnan :

- ↳ famous temples! Mahakaleshwar etc situated here.

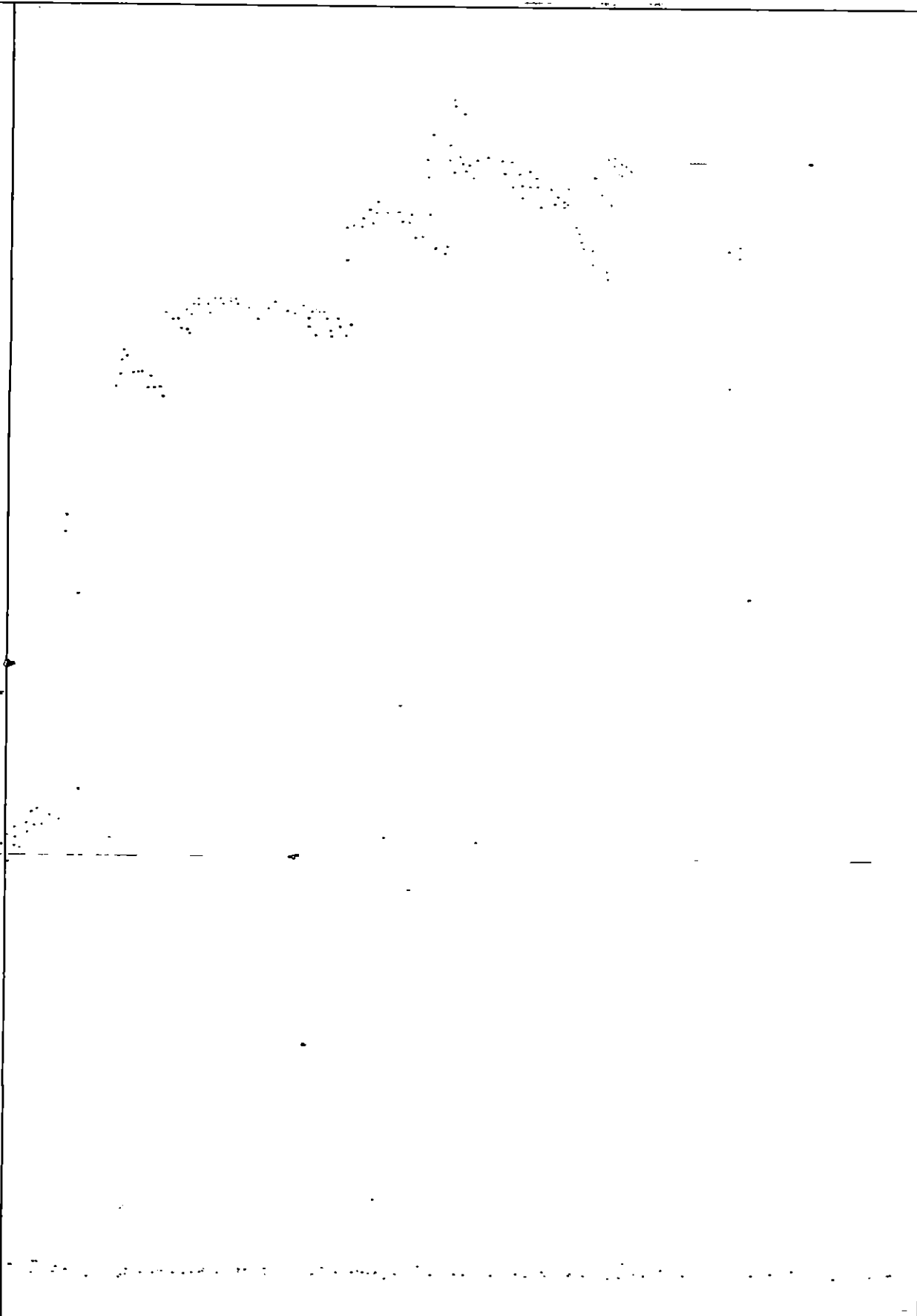
2. (a) History is a gradual progress of defining the identity of society. Elaborate it with special reference to Indian history writing. (20 Marks)
- (b) There are numerous problems and issues while using Vedic literature as a source of history writing in India. (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the possibilities in the neolithic-chalcolithic cultures of the existence of chiefdoms in the Indian subcontinent. (10 Marks)

~~Q.2(a)~~

Remarks



*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



*Remarks*

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*Remarks*



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*Remarks*

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*Remarks*

3. (a) Write a short note on the Social organisation and Settlement Pattern of Megalithic culture in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the social structure in the Harappan period. After the disintegration of the state, why did post Harappan societies revert back to tribal forms? (20 Marks)
- (c) With the transformations in Vedic society, rituals were also changing its significances. Explain. (15 Marks)

Q: 3(a) Megalithic culture were established in peninsular & south India during (2000 BC).

Various megalithic sites like Waller, Brahmagiri, Piklilhal, Adichanallur etc are excavated in south India, some sites were found in north India as well, Write the name of Site

The social organization of megalithic culture can be explained with the help of archaeological sources found near megalithic sites.

Presence of multiple graves on a burial site gave the indication of community living on the basis of kinship. Various iron artefacts related

Remarks

draw a Map of India — show Megalithic Sites / area.

Settlement

Size and number of

Settlements

Site of

Settlements

with

phase

Remarks

to war tools are found near hero stone sites which depict the struggle between the community for the possession of the resources. Various difference in the grave goods showed some kind of elder & young difference.

The settlement patterns can be depicted by the presence of iron agricultural artefacts such as hoe, sickles etc in Adichanallur which shows prominence of agricultural activity. It can also be supported by presence of food grains such as wheat, barley etc. The presence of animal burial along with human indicate the animal domestication as well as agricultural settlement.

Thus these examples represents megalithic culture / as earliest sign of habitation in the south India.

Remarks

Q. 3(b) Harappan civilization is one of the largest civilization of the world which flourished between (2600-1900 BC) in its matured form.

The social structure of the harappan period can be expressed in the light of various sources found here such as archaeological excavations, seals, beads, terra cottas, public buildings etc.

Social structure

Harappan Society was a peace loving society as no sign of any offensive or defensive weapon such as sword & shield found at any sites.

On the sites like Harappa, Mohen Jodaro, elaborate town planning have been found which divided town into two parts which depicts social division among

Remarks

harappans as ~~not~~ wealthy & influential people.

used to live in higher town i.e. citadels.

Difference in the burial goods among the graves also indicate that some kind of social hierarchy was maintained by Harappans.

Similarly the size of houses were different even in the lower town, as well which indicate the rich-poor division among the harappan society.

Absence of trade & commerce activities depicts social prominence of secondary workers.

Harappan civilization started declining in 1900 BC & which marked the beginning of post harappan period. In this period, the harappan societies revert back to tribal form as there is deurbanization & large scale migration towards villages.

Remarks

The reason behind this revert back are as follows:

Decline in Economic Activity ↘

Decline in harappan trade & commerce forced the harappans to move toward villages. Villages were still aloof of social differentiation & they still used to live in community.

Thus harappans too absorbed that practice.

No ~~adminis~~ surplus ↘

It leads to lesser emphasis on glorious expenditure like house size & burial goods etc.

Thus, decline of harappan civilization not only marked economic decline but also changed the social living pattern of harappan people.

2nd part of the answer (why did post Harappan

Remarks

Societies revert back to tribal forms.)

is not appropriate - need more facts and explanation

discuss about Rigvedic Society - and explain how society changed  
 This part relating to ~~consequence~~ led to the change in rituals also

Q.3CC) Vedic period can be divided into early  
vedic & later vedic period. In both of these  
 period, rituals had elaborated significance  
 however in the changed manner.

Early vedic period →

During early vedic  
 period rituals were performed to appease the  
deities either for material welfare or like sons  
cow etc. or for natural causes like rain etc.

In Rigveda, gods like Indra, Varuna etc were  
 given importance for these factors.

Animal fire rituals were used  
 to perform for the same purpose. It was  
 done by Brahmins for the householders.

However, it was moderate in nature & the  
householders themselves can perform the  
rituals.

Remarks



It was also a form of social exchange between the Brahmins, householders & royals →

Later Vedic Period →

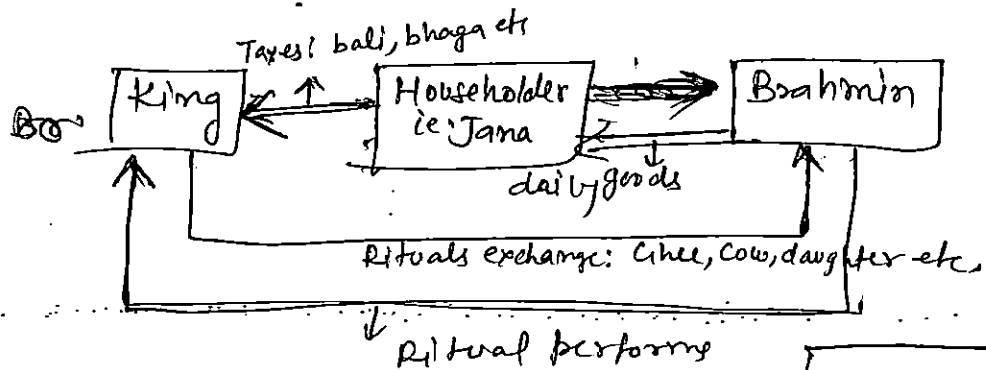
In this period, the rituals got complexed as in the Yajurveda, various more rituals were emerged, also the emergence of

fourfold Varna system gave emergency to brahmanical dominance over the ritual activities

Now the householders were not supposed to perform rituals

Unlike Rigvedic period, now various gods are there i.e. Prayapati, Rudra etc which were worshipped for multiple seasons.

However, social exchange was still there but in the larger form:



Remarks

What do you want to show through diagram - write the name below

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*Remarks*

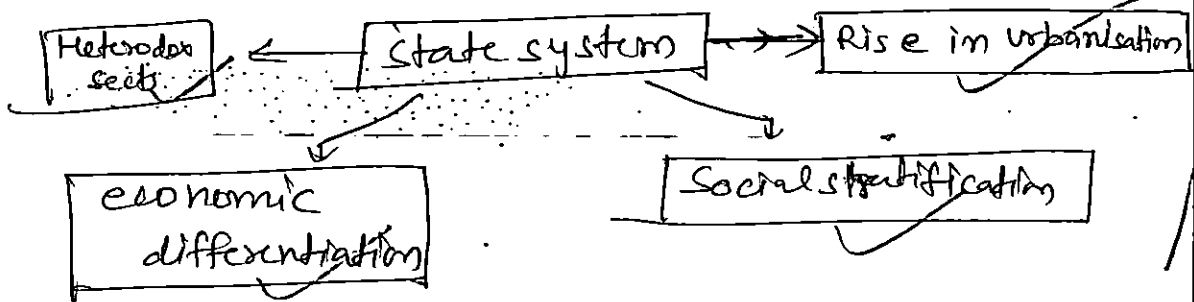
## SECTION-B

4. (a) "The social stratification was the most important prerequisite for the establishment of state system, which could be seen in the age of Buddha" Critically evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (b) What were the different trends of the thinking which emerged in the wake of the socio-religious ferment during Mahajanpada period? (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that extension of agriculture settlement supported the second urbanization in India? (10 Marks)

4(a) State system was established in the north

⑧ India during the period of Mahajanapadas (600-300 BC) while in South India, it came into existence during 6th century A.D.

These were ~~two~~ main reasons behind the establishment of state system.



~~best of~~ Economic ~~and~~ differentiation

came in form of flourished secondary activity, agricultural surplus, art & commerce activity while social stratification came

Remarks

in the form of sedentary living, food production, idea of visha & Jana, community living, varna mobility, ~~etc~~ increase population etc

These factors played very important role in Mahajanapada period or age of Buddha in following way.

→ Varna mobility ensured higher status to communities like trades & artisans & these activities were appreciated by the

society, which earlier used to see them in low manner - it also give greater control

→ ~~it~~ ~~to~~ Kshatriyas who reduced the supremacy of Brahmins.

→ ~~the~~ Idea of sedentary living was though present since neolithic period but it got momentum in the age of Buddha.

Remarks

due to iron use, which generated community interest & they considered kehatiyas etc as the leader & provide them legitimacy,  
 → Emergence of heterodox sects like Buddhism & Jainism too provided higher social integration, the dominance of brahmanical rituals got reduced with Hines & the aspirations of higher status generated among vaishyas & shudras which resulted into their support to state system.  
 → Increased population too played an important role in the rise of state, ~~It~~ led to increased demand of resources & increased interdependence of society which required formal regulation in the form of state.  
 Thus, ~~this~~ This socio economically stratified society got its required direction towards development via 'state system'.

flow of

the

You have written well but

over

You have

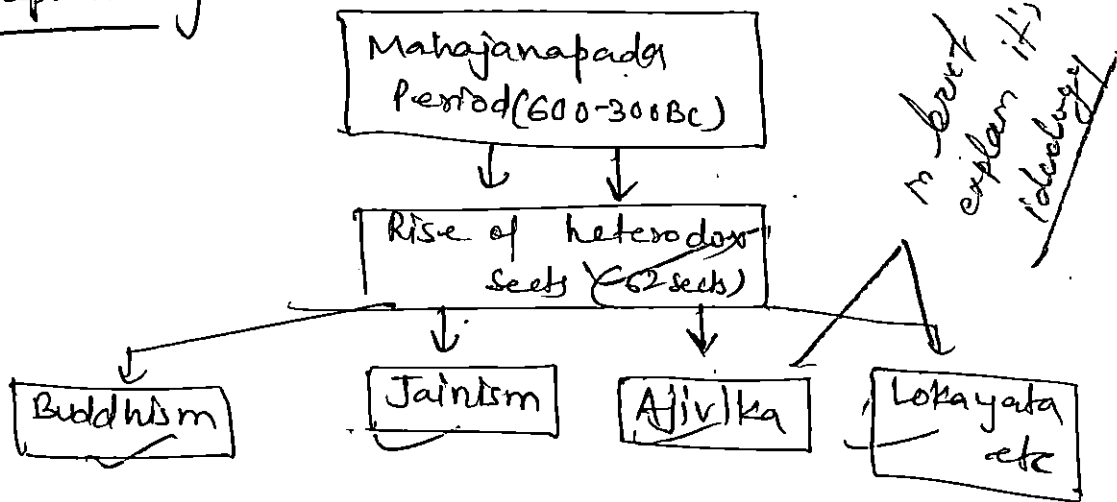
written

Remarks

The key word of the question is most important justify it and also write other factors  
 To the point

Q: 4(b) Period of Mahajanapadas (600-300 BC)

(10) is known for the period of heterodox sects as various new sects <sup>ie. 62</sup> emerged during this time which challenged the existing Brahmanical supremacy.



These different sects were emerged on the fertile ground of socio-religious changes!

These socio-religious changes were as follows:

Brahmanical Supremacy →

Brahmanical supremacy over rituals & social practices made other varnas like Kshatriya, Varishya

Remarks

disenchanted & they tried to establish new sects. ex: Buddha & Mahatma were Kshatriya.

### Economic Reasons →

As per the contemporary sources, this period saw the rise of production due to iron use, To increase the production, there were need to protect the cattle from ritual sacrifices.

Complexity → Complexity of Brahmanical rituals gave rise to comparatively simple heterodox sects.

These grounds ~~based~~ modulated the thinking of newly emerged sects in following way:

Non violence → Major sects like Buddhism & Jainism emphasised over non violence in the form of 5 vows, so that sacrificial practices could be stop.

Remarks

### Egalitarianism →

To challenge Varna complexity they thought of a egalitarian society consist of no difference. However, some of these sects believe in caste system but in moderate level only.

### Support to Trades →

These sects provided support to lower varnas like vaishyas etc. to enable them economic empowerment.

### Simple Ritualists →

These heterodox sects believed in simplicity of rituals & rather emphasized on individual efforts to achieve Nirvana.

— These thinking patterns of newly emerged sects were radical for the existing Brahmanical society which forces them to reform their customs & reinvigorate

Remarks  
on Sects

Members were  
Trades

Work about  
other  
Sects  
also

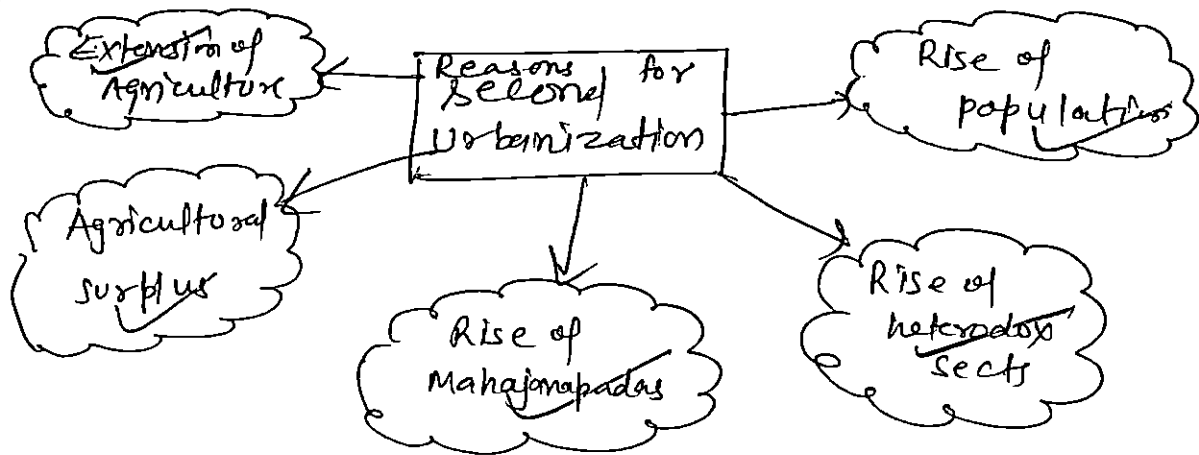
Work about  
of the  
aspect  
Trade

new  
of thinking  
of Sects



Q: 4(c)(ii) Second urbanization commenced after the later vedic period i.e. period of Mahajanapadas (600-300 B.C.)

There are various reasons behind the commencement of second urbanization such as:



Among these reasons extension of agriculture was the most important reason because:

→ Advent of iron in 2000 BC brought iron age revolution. It was easy to clear the field with iron tools, it extended the agricultural area, which created agricultural surplus.

Remarks

→ Increased in population necessitated the agricultural settlement which created agricultural

surplus & people migrated to urban areas.

→ Agricultural extension gave rise to political class

or Mahajanapada which gave rise to urbanisation.

However, other reasons like

heterodox sects, etc were also behind

the rise of urbanization, though agricultural extension played major role.

Improvement in technology

Paddy cultivation  
pattern.

Remarks

5. (a) Chaityas and viharas played major role for the integration and consolidation of Buddhism during Mauryan period. Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the nature of the Kushana state. (15 Marks)
- (c) What role is played by archeological sources in the reconstruction of the past in south India in early historical age? (15 Marks)

Q.5 (a) Chaityas are the assembly halls of the Buddhist monks where they worship the Buddhist objects, symbols, statues etc. while Viharas are the dwelling places where the Buddhist monks used to live during the settling time period i.e. four months of rainy seasons.

These Chaityas & Viharas played very important role for the integration & consolidation of Buddhism during Mauryan period.

In Mauryan period rulers like Ashoka & Bindusara constructed various Chaityas & Viharas like in Baobabar caves in Bihar. These Chaityas & Viharas

① Symbolic importance — for Society  
② On trade route — so trading

Remarks

Economic importance & donations  
→ Participated in Economic activity

acted like the assembly of buddhist followers where they used to discuss the buddhist principles.

They became the centre of buddhism as the buddhist monks & nuns used to stay here & preach the buddhist ideology to novice monks as well as laity followers.

Buddhist practices like Palmokkha etc were practiced here where in which buddhist monks & nuns used to admit the sins they did.

Verobandh

Chaityas & Viharas also attracted Mauryan rulers like Ashoka towards buddhism. ~~made~~ ~~the~~ These chaityas & Viharas established great influence on their rulers & they accepted buddhism. example Ashoka.

- Acceptance of buddhism & its patronage by ruling class was one of

Remarks

The rise of Chaity and Vihara in decline of Buddhism —

the most important contribution of Chaityas & Viharas as it led to the propagation of Buddhism not only in India but in south east asia, Srilanka, china & central asia as well.

These chaitya & viharas also emerged as the centre of buddhist culture during mauryan period as various Buddha's objects like clothes etc used to preserve here. This cultural importance gave further impetus to construction of chaityas like Kashyapa, Kanheri etc.

Thus chaityas & viharas played a role of guide in the propagation & integration of buddhism.

✓ Answer is not fulfill the demand of question

Remarks

✓ Write to the point

Q. 5(b) Kushanas ruled over India during  
 1st BC to later period. There are various  
Kushana rulers who helped establishing a  
 extensive territories,  
 ex: Kanishka,

The nature of Kushana  
state are:

Royal Absolutism →

~~They were des.~~ It was a  
despotic state where the king has the primacy  
 over all the matters.

Divine Monarchy →

Kushana state was ~~of~~ of  
divine monarchy & rulers used to connect  
 themselves with gods. Ex: Kanishka's coins  
 consist of gods like Vishnu, Lakshmi, etc

Titles →

Pompous titles like Shahriyashah

Remarks

✓ if it not nature of state

✓ if you write than establish link  
 with nature of state.

was adopted by rulers like Kanishka,  
Religious Patronage → i.e. Secular state  
 They gave patronage to  
 various religious sects like Shaktism, Buddhism,  
 ex: Kanishka Mahayan Buddhism

Welfare states

Welfare activities like planting  
trees, dugging wells, resthouse etc done by  
 Kushanas rulers which is depicted in Mathura  
inscriptions

Cosmopolitan →

It was cosmopolitan in nature as  
Kushans used to absorb elements of Greeks, Persians  
 etc.

ex: Kanishka's coins shows Mithra (Greek god)

High level of monetization →

Pure gold coins & highest no. of  
copper coins were used by Kushanas rulers  
 which depict the high level prosperity of  
Kushana state

✓ ex: example  
 of pillars  
 established by Kushan rulers

Remarks

Thus Kushang state was cosmopolitan,  
extensive, welfare oriented & secular in nature.

Q.15(c)

5

South Indian History of South India  
 started relatively late as compared to  
North India,

For the reconstruction of past  
 in South India, archaeological sources  
 played very important role,

Excavation at sites like Adichanallur,  
Brathingiri, humsiri gave the detail  
 of megalithic culture which dated back  
South Indian history to 1000 BC. Earlier  
 it was of Sangam period,

Various archaeological objects  
 like hero stones, food grains, animal bones  
 etc depict the socio economic nature  
 of early history of South India.

Remarks

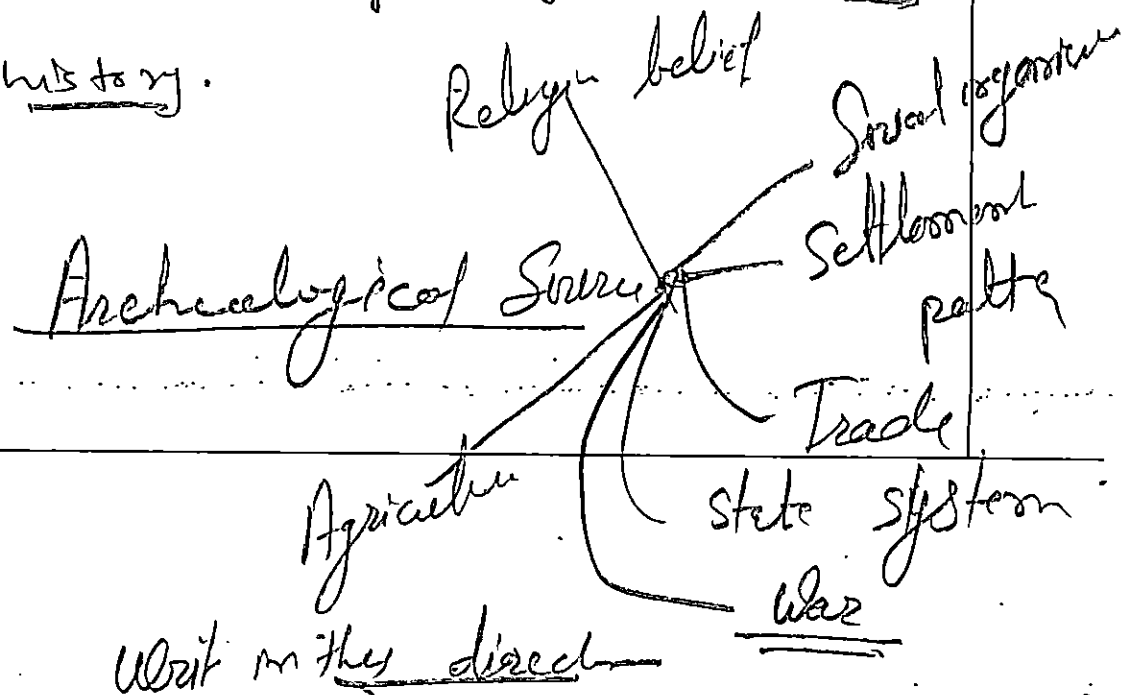


ex: Hero stones can be linked with the tradition of war & with Pusam pottery

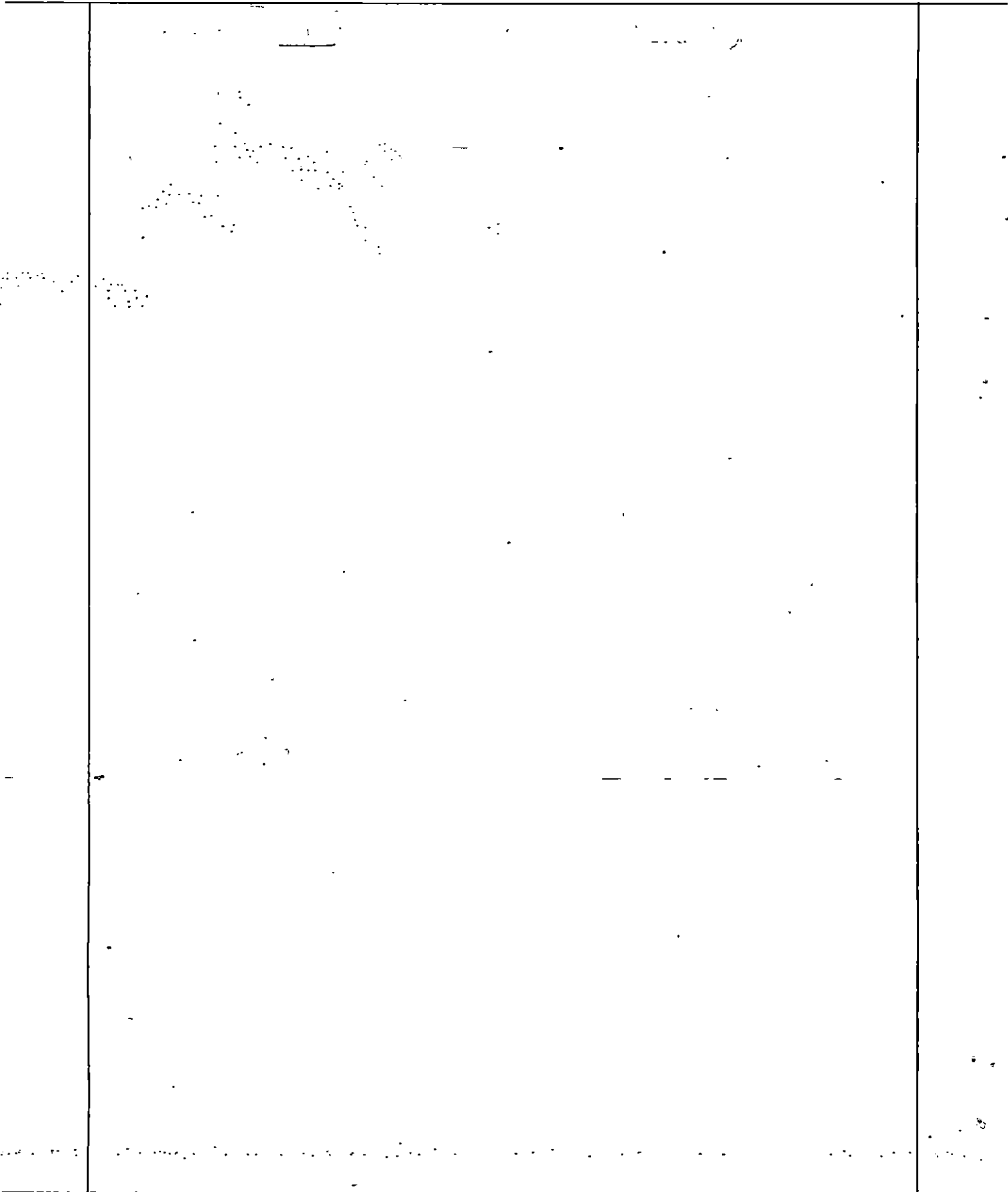
Also various excavations at Ura, Watgal etc provided evidence of neolithic culture in South India,

Sangam period related excavations at Madurai also depict its significance.  
Excavation of port city like Muziris, Kaveripattanam, Arikamedu presence the trade factor of South India.

Thus archaeological sources provided very valuable source of construction of early South Indian history.



Remarks



*Remarks*

6. (a) Discuss the nature of Roman trade in India. What was its long term impact? (15 Marks)
- (b) "Rise of the feudatories was one of the major factors for the disintegration of the Gupta Empire." Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the changing social pattern in post Mauryan and Gupta period with special reference to verna and jati. (20 Marks)

Q. 6 (a.)

5/12

Indo-roman trade has started during Mauryans period which got momentum during Post mauryan period (→ 200BC) onwards).

The nature of Indo-roman trade can be explained in the following manner:

Degree of Monetisation →

~~It was~~ barter in nature. Indians used to export silk, textiles, cottons, spices etc to Romans & import gold, silver, coins along with roman goods. Indian silk was having high importance & was reflected by high amount of gold coins.

Intermediary →

Indian merchants acted as a intermediary between China & Romans.

Remarks

44 you can make mapping of this  
trade relation — **GS SCORE**

Chinese silk was imported by merchants of India  
& exported to Romans on high margin.

Role of rulers →

Role of rulers was highly important  
as in Rome, western Roman Empire established  
around 27 BC while in India, Kushana rulers  
favoured Indo-Roman trade.

Degree of trade →

Indo-Roman trade was in favour  
of Indian traders. Roman scholars like Pliny  
in 'Natural history' mentioned that 'Rome  
was drained of its gold due to Indian imports'.

It was also mentioned in work like 'Periplus  
of the Erythraean sea'.

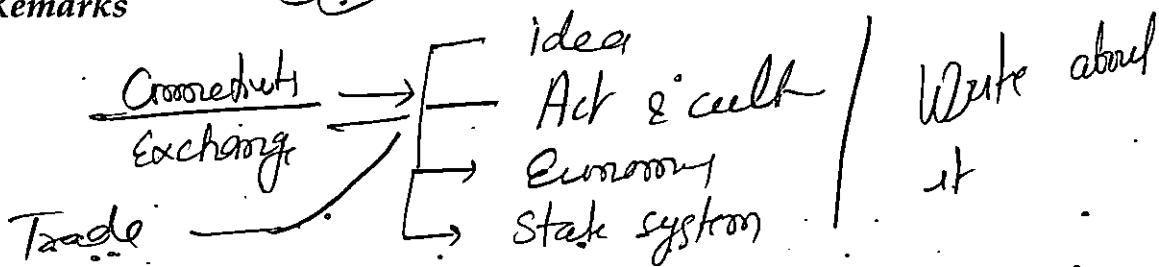
Its impact were as follows

→ Indian trade flourished during post-Mauryan  
& Gupta period.

→ High level of monetization happened in India.

→ Better diplomatic relations between rulers.

Remarks



When Roman trade-declared them  
its respect. —

**GS SCORE**

↳ Various welfare measures were taken by rulers like Kanishka & Gupta rulers due to economic prosperity.

↳ Due to drain of wealth, Romans started some alternative ventury in later period.

... Thus Indo-Roman trade ~~benefitted~~ ~~both~~ was largely in favour of India & it benefitted both the countries in long term.

Q16 (b).

5/12

Gupta <sup>era</sup> ~~empire~~ (320 A.D. - 565 A.D.) is known

as one of the golden age of Indian history.

This extensive empire flourished more than 200 years before its disintegration.

Various theories of various

scholars <sup>came</sup> ~~put~~ forward regarding the disintegration of Gupta empire which are as follows:

↳ Lack of ~~weak~~ strong rulers in later period.

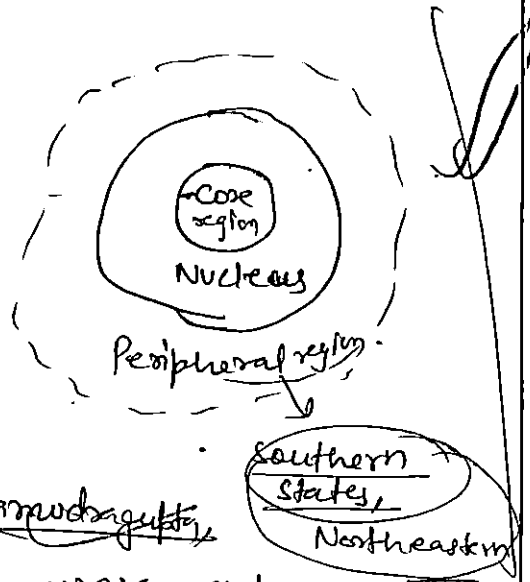
Remarks

Weak the factors which led to the emergence of feudalism

- ↳ Due to foreigners' invasions like Huna's invasion,
- ↳ Decrease in Indo-Roman & other international trades,
- ↳ Difficulty to manage vast empire,
- ↳ Disintegration in peripheral areas,

Among these reasons, the disintegration of peripheral states is one of the major reason as it gives rise to feudalism in India.

These peripheral states feudalistic states are mostly southern states who were won & subjugated by Gupta rulers. ~~Until~~ there were strong Gupta rulers like Chandragupta, Samudragupta, Kumargupta etc., these states were entirely in Gupta empire.



Remarks

↳ Weak about the power of feudalism ← Geo judicial militar

But after weak rulers, these peripheral states declared their independence.

Due to rise of these feudatory states, various other changes like deurbanization occurred which affected the trade & commerce activity adversely resulting into the practices like land grants etc. which gave rise to feudal lords i.e. Samantas etc. even within the nucleus areas. These activities weaken the Gupta empire & it got disintegrated in later part of 6th century A.D.

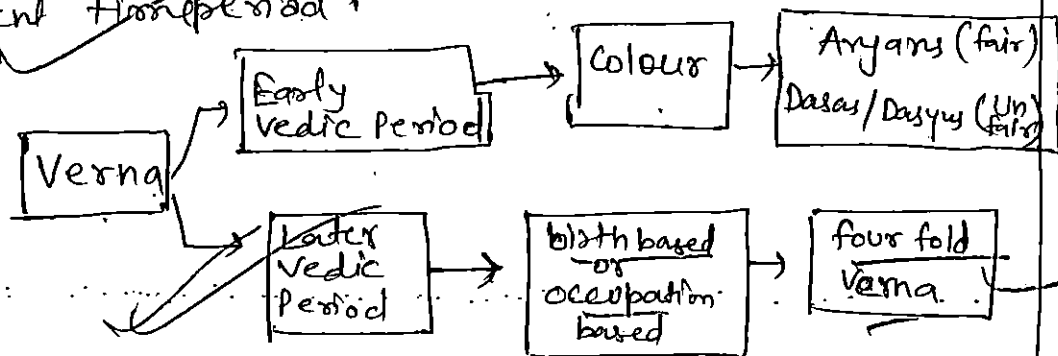
Q1 (600) to

(7)

Varna means literally colours.

However in the context of Indian history

Varna ~~comes~~ depicts various meanings in different time period.



Remarks

Similarly Jati was the term interpolated in later times in Verna system, Jati represents more specific system within the Verna system. These can be various Jatis in a particular Verna.

During the Post mauryan & Gupta period this social pattern changed considerably in following way!

~~Points~~ Inclusion of foreigners →

In Post mauryan & Gupta era various foreigners such as Kushanas, Shakas, Hunas etc invaded in India & started settling here, so need to change existing Verna system arises, which forces to codification of Hindu laws like Dharmashashtra by Manu. Through this Inclusion of foreigners were facilitated in Verna system.

Remarks



### Five fold system

In Post Mauryan & Gupta period five fold system established. While the earlier four i.e. Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, Shudra remained same. A fifth category i.e. untouchables included, though they were out of Varna.

### Social Mobility

Due to changing times, where Non-Kshatriyas like Kushanas & Guptas became king, the concept of restricted social mobility was evolved by priestly class to maintain its supremacy. To appear the rich & influential section of society, Jati system was introduced & new Jatis like Kayastha etc. emerged during  Gupta period.

Remarks

Marriage &

marriage institutions & types like Anuloma & Pratiloma marriage were restricted to ruling classes mainly & it was restricted to common men to preserve the Varna purity.

~~These~~ Post mauryan & Gupta period was the period of social revolution which forces various above mentioned changes in Varna system.

Write about - land grants - which

led to → New jati

eg → Kayasth

→ Trade and Commerce

→ Non-agri cultu work

led to → New jati

Remarks

HISTORY  
Test - 1: MAP - 1

**INDIA**

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,  
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

