

→ Ans is less analytical
→ handwriting should be better
→ Underline imp

HISTORY

Just 3 Arguments

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

→ Point form

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 Shishir Gemawat

Mobile No. _____

Date 27/10/16

Signature Shishir

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

~~REMARKS~~

GS SCORE

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Roll No. _____

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-Answer" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below serially. (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

18

→ provide info in point
journal that you can
save for time

Remarks

Ans. 2 → Takkalkotta

It is a neolithic site presently in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Here we find celts, tools of polished stone while continuity from earlier periods like microliths & hand axes exists.

3 → Brahmagiri

Presently found in Karnataka state. Over here remains from Paleolithic Age are found however, neolithic period is the characteristic age. Big stone boulders marking burial sites are also prevalent over here.

5. → Hiron Valley

Located in the state of Gujarat, marks the characteristic features of paleolithic Age including hand axes, choppers, cleavers, etc. The waters of river Hiron proved conducive for the growth of settlement.

Remarks

7) Dholavira

Marks one of the prominent Harappan sites located in Gujarat. Was used for trade with Mesopotamia. A big sign-board with Harappan script is found here. System of water reservoir and drainage is excellent over here

2

8) Madurai

A prominent city since ancient times. Sangam literature was compiled here under the patronage of Pandya kings. Acted as the capital of the Pandya kingdom, also features in epics Silappadikaram and Manimekalai

2

12) Inamganj

One of the big sites [720ha] discovered of Jarve culture. Artefacts of stone and copper are found. Copper was probably brought from there. Characteristic burial features like pottery, jewellery, E-orientation

2

are found here

15) Ayodhya

Capital of the Kosala Kingdom, chiefly present in the epic Ramayana. Excavations reveal NBPW site. Religious and spiritual centre of Hinduism present on banks of river Sarayu

16) Tamralipta

Presently located in West Bengal state, acted as the chief port for trade with South East Asia and South India since Pre-Mauryan times. Presence of such trade centres helped in growth of Mauryan Empire

17) Elephanta Caves

Named thus by the Portuguese when they first arrived on the island. Present near Mumbai reflects excellence of cave architecture in India during

Remarks

Gupta and post Gupta times. Rock cut sculpture of Mahadeva with 3 faces is a characteristic feature

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks



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Remarks



2. (a) Colonial scholars described the Indian past as 'oriental despotism', arguing that it was a static society that registered no historical change, and therefore it had no use for recording the past and used only cyclic time. Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) Critically analyse the Panini's work on Sanskrit grammar. (10 Marks)
- (c) At first glance, coins may appear to carry little historical information, but they provide clues to several historical processes. Explain. (20 Marks)

Ans 2c) Numismatics, or the study of ^{ma} coins serves as an important source for reconstruction of history. Since coins appear to carry less information with respect to quantity as compared with inscriptions and textual references, it may seem at first glance that they are of little use however,

1) The quality of evidence provided by coins is strong and is not subject to alterations and adulteration as prevalent in textual sources

2) Coins may be dated to a relatively accurate date using methods like Thermoluminescence, etc.

3) The estimation of the economy of the time can be made using the quality and content of the coin.

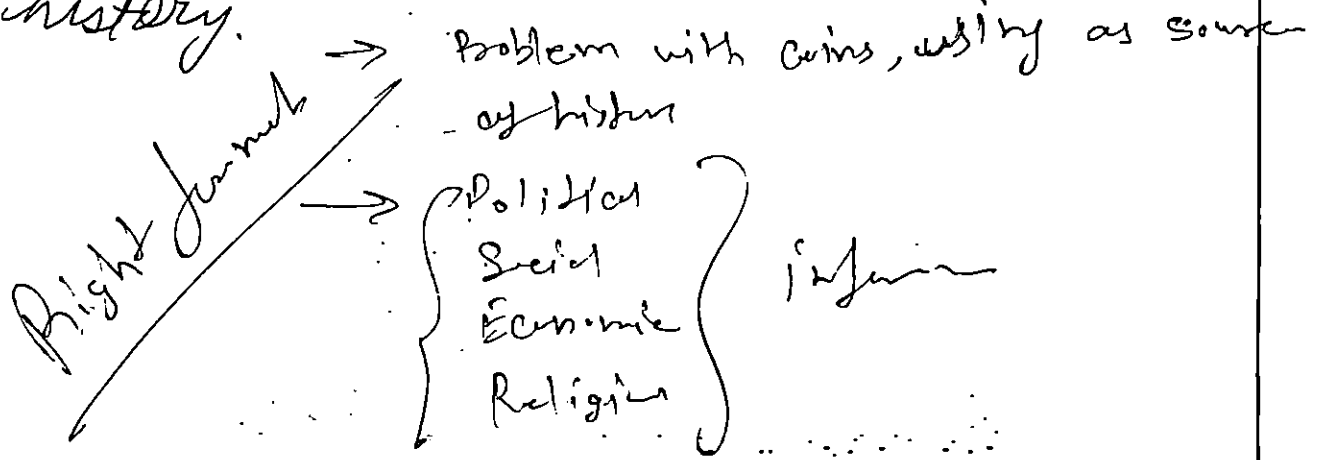
eg → Kushanas had high quality gold coins
Guptas in later period started debasing their currency

Remarks

- 4) The relative abundance of coins of a particular age reflects high monetisation, trade and urbanisation during that age
- 5) Coins play an important role in reconstruction of political history
 Eg → Samudragupta, predecessor of Chandragupta II of Gupta dynasty is known only through his coins
- 6) Counter struck coins tell us about battles that may have been fought and subsequent victor
 Eg → Gautamiputra Shatkarani counter struck Shaka ruler Nahapana's coins
- 7) Coins serve as an excellent source of prevalent social & religious beliefs
 Eg → Gupta kings had their emblem as Garuda which showed their belief in Vaishnavism
- 8) Coins reflect the art of the time. Several coins contain portraits of the issuer whose quality is remarkable.

Remarks

Thus, coins may be said to be indispensable to historians for reconstruction of social, political, cultural, economic history.



Ans 2a) Colonial scholars are credited with restarting the study of Indian historiography in modern times. During the late 18th and early 19th century, most colonial scholars belonged to an ideology which has been termed 'Orientalist'. Its characteristics are:

1. Orientalists beat about the point that Indians knew no form of popular participation. They ~~were~~ ^{are} a sub-servient class and have always been under a despotic rule which has often been

Remarks

absolute and totalitarian.

2. Orientalists argued that Indians have had a stagnant culture which never saw any evolution and have always been inward looking.
3. Orientalists criticised ancient historiography especially Puranas calling its timescales of thousands of years being repeated in cycles [yuga] unworthy.

However, if we delve deeper into the matter the following can be brought to light:

- 1) Orientalists gave too much importance to religious textual sources often ignoring archaeological sources; thus they had a heretical view.
- 2) Orientalists stressed too much upon political history and kept social, economic, cultural history in the background.

Remarks

3) They played down important facts like existence of Republican culture in several principalitys.

eg → Kichari, Malla, Vajji, etc.

4) They didn't attach much importance to secular textual sources such as Arthashastra, etc and relied too heavily on Puranas, Smritis, etc.

5) Their division of India history into Hindu, Muslim and British phases was too unscientific and reflected their understanding and ideology.

Most historians now conclude that orientalists were biased against Indians, wanted to legitimize British rule by claiming that India knew only despotic rule, wanted to rid Indians of confidence and pride by terming Indian culture stagnant and as T.B. Macaulay put it
 "To create a class which was Indian in colour but British in taste".

Thus, orientalist view may be regarded as based upon colonial interests to dominate and subjugate Indians in every sphere

Ans 2) Panini, a product of Takshashila University is a highly acclaimed figure. It was Panini who codified the laws of writing Sanskrit for the first time. His work on the same, Ashtadhyayi is much critically acclaimed

Even though Sanskrit was spoken earlier also, there was no uniform standard law to write it down. By acting as the Father of Sanskrit Grammar, Panini helped in consolidation

Remarks

of Vedas, Smritis, Puranas as well as secular literature. Ashtadhyayi itself serves as a valuable source for secular historiography.

Panini has been a revered figure throughout till present times and many writers and scholars have written commentaries on his work and carried his work forward.

Patanjali's Mahabhashya, Amara Simha's Amara Kosha [lexicon of Sanskrit grammar] built upon Panini's work of developing Sanskrit.

Refer A.L. Basham

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Remarks

3. (a) Through the Paleolithic painting draw a sketch of the life-ways of Paleolithic hunters and gatherers. (15 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that the evolution of IVC could be better interpreted with the term 'Early phase of IVC' rather than 'Pre phase of IVC'? (15 Marks)
- (c) Upanishads marked a great shift in the philosophical thoughts in the Later Vedic Period. Analyse. (20 Marks)

Ans (c) Upanishads literally mean to sit near the guru or the teacher. Upanishads represent the end part of the Vedas and are thus called the Vedanta.

The Vedas are typically consisting of 4 parts:-

- 1) The hymns / Shrutis / Smarta component where gods like Indra, Agni, Varun [Early Vedic Period], Brahma, etc. [Later Vedic Period] were eulogised
- 2) Brahmanas → comprised of dealings of rituals, their performance etc.
- 3) Aranyaka → These represent little further development with an element of asceticism.

Remarks

4.) Upanishad/ Vedanta

This phase marks a great leap in philosophical thoughts towards spiritualism. Some of the features are:

- a) While Brahmanas and Aranyakas focused upon rituals, Upanishads went beyond materialistic rituals and delved deeper into questions of epistemology, liberation, Karma, Moksha, etc.
- b) While Upanishads didn't discard rituals, they stressed that rituals are meant to be metaphors to be taken in an allegorical sense.
- c) Upanishad philosophy was also influenced by prevailing socio-economic factors. Prevalence of importance of cattle, etc and competition from Jainism, Buddhism caused a relook in the philosophy of rituals.

Remarks

d) The Brihadaranyaka Upanishad mentions about illusion surrounding the atman [soul/consciousness] and prevents us from realizing God [Brahman/Paramatma]

e) Upanishad philosophy marked a shift from materialism to spiritualism and from ritualistic life to a simpler one.

Thus, it can be seen how Upanishads played a major transformative role in the development of Vedic philosophy. This work was carried further and popularized by Shankaracharya [Advaita], Ramanuj [Vishisht Advaita], Madhvaracharya [Dvait] and others and it still holds significance

→ There should be a comparative study of the two periods

→ Discuss the ideas of Sati, Brahm-
Saktism (Mukshu) etc

Remarks

Ans 36) Most historians agree that the origin of Harappan civilization was gradual, involving indigenous factors rather than a sudden event. Several researches point to the fact

Since Neolithic period, the area around Sindh and Baluchistan had been inhabited by indigenous people. Sites like Mehergarh [~6000 BC] bear a testimony to it. Gradually these sites grew and resulted in out migration due to various factors like population overload, climatic changes like rainfall pattern or change in river course. Thus, geographical location proximity of Neolithic and early Harappan sites like Mehergarh, Kot Diji, Amri, etc point to gradual evolution

Researches prove that at some of the sites both Neolithic stage and early Harappan stage existed

Remarks

Having some culture

A prime example is Kalibangan. This site flourished from late Neolithic to Mature Harappan Age.

Many of the early Harappan sites fed off trade in commodities like copper from Rajasthan, Tin from Afghanistan, etc. Trade was quite important for them and may also have been a cause for migration for better facilitation.

As climatic conditions changed and agriculture grew in prominence, people ~~then~~ shifted base to plain areas near rivers.

Artefacts, burials, etc various facets of culture reveal a slow evolution to develop into mature Harappan sites like Harappa, Mohenjo Daro and many cultural elements are shared between mature and early phase of IV C.

^{to} In the light of these facts, owing the gradual nature of evolution

Remarks

Ans format could be much better

with elements of continuity, 'early Phase of IVC' is best suited rather than discontinuity, sudden-event perception giving 'Pre Phase of IVC'.

Ans 3a) Paleolithic Man has left us with remains of his fine aesthetic sense to carve out a picture of his life.

Bhimbetka offers a no. of samples of paintings belong to Paleolithic Age. Here, figures were generally represented by lines which provided the framework ~~of the figures~~.

Generally, scenes depicted were that of men hunting in groups, paintings of various animals which Paleolithic Man observed like deer, etc. Paintings of various tools like hand axes

Remarks

etc. which were used.

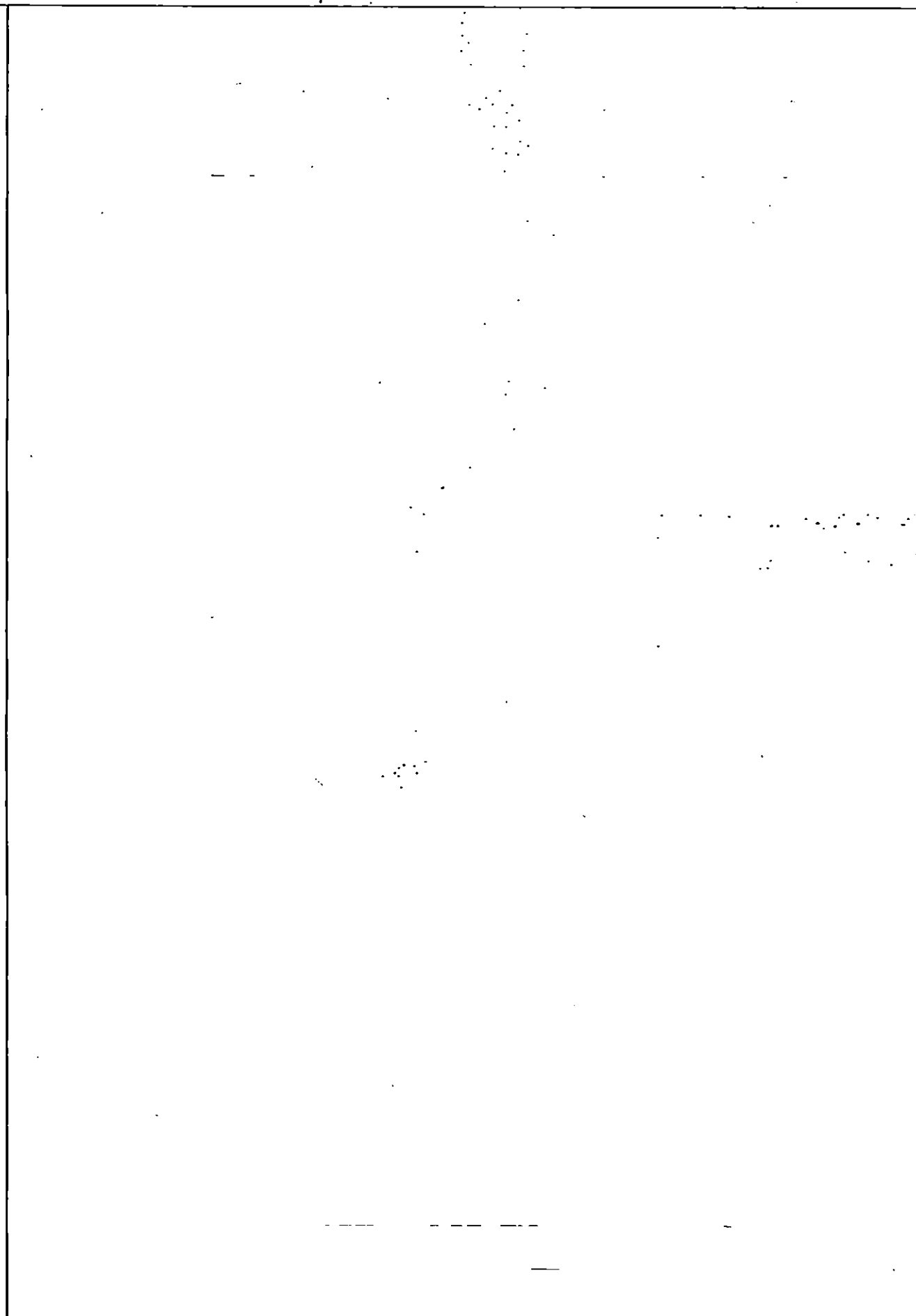
Scenes depicting community dancing, community celebration, etc. reflect strong kinship ties and family culture. ~~However~~ Some animals may have been worshipped. Colors used in Bhimbetka come from minerals from rocks, plants, animal remains and comprised of Black, Red and green. This reflects the aesthetic sense of Paleolithic Man and his want of artistic expression.

This form of artistic expression is also seen in the paintings done on an ostrich shell in Patne

Activities akin to collecting honey from bee hives, community hunting, stone tools, etc shed light not only on livelihood of the hunter-gatherers but also on their sports, beliefs, inter-relationship ties, etc.

See the M.J. Hint

Remarks



Remarks

SECTION-B

4. (a) How far do you agree that the prime concern of Buddhism was society than the religion in Post Vedic era. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Mauryan state controls the people, produce, and resources of its domain with all-encompassing and robotic precision." Critically analyse. (20 Marks)
- (c) Explain the administration of justice in Ancient India and how it was apparent in the Ancient Indian Literary sources. (15 Marks)

Ans(c) The judicio-legal system in ancient India evolved gradually with elements of continuity and change.

1. In the early Vedic time, sabha used to act as the judicial body. Its importance is evident in the Vedic texts which refer sabha and Samiti to be twin daughters of Prajapati.
2. As tendency of centralization grew, so did judicial powers. They come to be vested in the hands of king.
3. During the Mauryan rule, Arthashastra mentions Rajukas & yuktas along with Nayakas as officials administering justice at local levels while

Remarks

- king was the ultimate court of appeal
4. In the post Mauryan period, many Smriti writers tried to codify laws such as Moum Smriti, etc.
 5. The Gupta period witnessed ^{further} centralisation. Harishena, issuer of Mahabodhi Prashasti of Samudragupta was a Mahadendrayak [official in charge of Judiciary]. However, again the ultimate court of appeal was the emperor.
 6. Fa Hien, who visited India during the reign of Chandragupta II mentions that punishments were humane and crime prevalence was not much. A like for like treatment was generally meted out. Capital punishment was avoided.

Discuss about the legal

System

Remarks

Codification of law-governance based

Ans 4a) Buddhism, to begin with was essentially a code of conduct rather than a religion. certain elements of starting phase of Buddhism corroborate the fact :-

- 1) Buddha believed in offering pragmatic solutions to the society and did not absolve himself much into complex philosophical issues like god, soul, etc.
- 2) Buddha's 4 Noble Truths and 8 fold path are more of code of conduct to rid of sufferings rather than religious doctrines

Remarks

- 3) The prevalence of rituals was rampant in Brahmanical society. In wake of growing importance of cattle wealth, Buddhism offered a viable solution to the society.
- 4) Buddhism vehemently attacked the rigid Varna system. For Buddha, anybody, irrespective of birth could achieve Enlightenment. This was a challenge to the hegemony of Brahmins and many traders, etc who belonged to the Vaishya community sought greater social prestige by endorsing Buddhist way of life.
- 5) There were no sacred complexities to follow Buddhism. Monks and laymen just had to follow some

Remarks

prescribed vows like Non violence, etc which were very broad and generic

Due to these factors, it may be argued that Buddhism was more targetted towards society than a religious doctrine

- ↳ are only confined to religion
- Write about its contribution in that time society

Ans 9(b). The bureaucratic set up of the Mauvyans, using which they sought to augment their revenues, control law and order, improve agriculture, etc., has been much appreciated

1. Megasthenes' India mentions departments for registration of deaths, births, etc. which enabled recording of important

Remarks

data

2. Arthashastra gives details about the elaborate bureaucratic mechanism of the Mauryans at all levels - local, provincial and central. This mechanism enabled efficient mobilisation of resources and people.
3. Arthashastra mentions various kinds of Taxes like Bali, Bhog, Kar, Mronya, water tax, etc. An elaborate mechanism of Taxation ensured optimising revenue.
4. State enjoyed monopoly over some of the areas like mining, warfare, etc. and applied taxes on guilds, etc.
5. Arthashastra suggests use of Prisoners of war for agricultural expansion to further the yield.

Remarks

6. Mauryans also tried to govern people's behaviour and outlook, Ashoka's policy of Dharma and his appointment of Dhammaratnas for spreading the word can be studied in the same light.

Thus, Mauryan Empire, with its strong centralized features provided an excellent mechanism to control revenue, people, etc. However, owing to large territory and poor communication routes and channels during that time, their policy could not last long and despite of strong bureaucracy, many rebellions grew in the provinces. However, for a brief period, these measures were indeed a success.

Remarks

You have to give counter arguments against centralisation of Mauryan

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Remarks

5. (a) On the Basis of Sangam literature analyse the society in early historical South India. (20 Marks)
- (b) On the basis of contemporary sources find out the elements of change and continuity in military organisations and its technique in Ancient India. (10 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the change in the economy during the period from 4th century AD to 7th century AD. (20 Marks)

Ans (c) According to Dr. K S Sharma, Indian economy witnessed a massive downturn starting from Late Gupta period. According to him :-

- 1) The Age from the end of 5th century showed decline in economy as compared to 4th century AD as evident by debasement of currency
- 2) Trade with Rome declined, with Rome no longer extravagantly demanding for luxury and silk imports from India while in the 4th cent. AD, Balance of Trade was in favour of India
- 3) With the decline of Kushana Empire, India lost its access to silk route and gold and silver mines of Central Asia

Remarks

→ very limited info

→ Its a debate

→ See the Mod. Hint

(57)

4.) The land grants increased from 5th century and this led to rise in feudalism where the donees become quite independent of the king and led to loss in revenue

5.) Increase in importance of agriculture is visible in the 7th century AD when the political centre shifted to Kanauj in the fertile Ghat region

6.) Dr R S Sharma also claims that this period was one of deurbanisation of India and led to loss of prestige of artisans and guilds.

The migration of guild theory is supported by the Mandsaur inscription.

Thus, it may be said that the period from 4th cent AD to 7th cent AD witnessed major economic upheavals.

Remarks

which shaped the history of subsequent centuries.

- Ans a) Sangam Literature, compiled at Madurai about 2000 years ago presents an important picture of the prevailing socio-economic conditions
1. The term 'Sangam' implies confluence in Sanskrit. This has often been referred to as starting of Brahmanization of South India
 2. Sangam Literature generally covers two themes - War and love. It reflects the ~~to~~ taste of society. Often Uraiyals [Memorials for the dead warriors] were constructed. The society treasured bravery.

Remarks

An example may be cited of the Chera King who committed suicide after he received wounds on the back.

3. Sangam literature often mentions about trade, Rome, Roman ships, etc. This implies that merchants and traders held a respectable position in society and that monetisation probably existed.

4. Sangam literature often eulogises kings giving them a semi-divine status. This reflects the feeling of popular monarchy in the society.

5. Epics Shilpaddikaram and Manimekalai are also included in the broader term 'Sangam literature'. These epics shed light on thriving urban centres.

Remarks

Jainism, Buddhism, cult of Konnaki, etc.

Thus, Sangan literature provides us an indispensable source of socio-economic history of South India

→ again very limited info

→ Consult Upinder Singh

→ or Mud Hint

Ans 5) Military Organisation is seen as one of the pillar stones of a centralized state. Military organization, thus has evolved over centuries in ancient India with elements of continuity and change.

1.) Starting with the Vedic Age and corroborating with Vedic sources, there was no standing army. Gramika used to be the head of a cluster or a section.

2. As the tendency of centralisation

Remarks

grew, there emerged a standing army with Senapati as Commander and King, the lord

3. During the Mauryan times, much emphasis on the need of an efficient army has been laid down by Arthashastra. Megasthenes's India gives an account of various departments of military, that of cavalry, infantry, elephants, navy, etc.

4. In order to increase the strength of the army, even the Prisoners of War began to be included in the military in the Mauryan Period

5. With the advent of Indo Greeks, Shakas, Parthians, Kushanas, etc., use of cavalry in the military grew. Better technology of saddle, etc began to

Remarks

be incorporated. Cavalry started dominating Archery. Use of slow moving but strong elephants was undermined a bit by the fast moving, all-terrain cavalry.

6. This model continued till the collapse of Gupta Empire which again decentralized military organization as feudalism grew

See the H.A. Hill
or

see A.L. Bash —

Remarks

6. (a) In architecture there is no real trace of relationship between the brick houses of Harappa and the temples of Historical age, whether the earliest sculptures of historical times, on the other hand shows a great likeness to that of Harappa. Elucidate. (15 Marks)
- (b) Over the time it became difficult for the individual to upgrade in the social order but social mobilization was always evident in Indian society. Critically Examine. (20 Marks)
- (c) Earlier the post Mauryan period has been perceived by historians as a phase of Brahminical revivalism but now historians don't approve it. Critically Evaluate (15 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks