

412

83
250

GS SCORE

TEST - 01

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are FIVE questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt all the FIVE questions.
- 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.

1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Chandrajyoti Singh

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature [Signature]

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

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 serialim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Harappan Site
2. A Chalcolithic Site
3. An ancient Capital
4. A Neolithic Site
5. A site of Ashokan Inscription
6. A Rock cut cave site
7. A Port city
8. An ancient temple site
9. A Paleolithic site
10. An Ancient Education center
11. A Harappan site
12. A PGW site
13. A Buddhist site
14. A Jaina site
15. A Prehistoric cave painting site
16. An ancient capital site
17. A cultural center
18. A Megalithic Site
19. A Medieval Temple city
20. A Mesolithic site

Remarks

(1) Banawali - ~~in~~ ~~near~~

- (i) Terracotta model of plough has been found at this site.
- (ii) Here, the settlement is divided into lower town, middle town & citadel.
- (iii) It is one of the few sites discovered after independence in the wake of loss of important IVC sites to Pakistan.

(2) Daimabad:-

- (i) Tools of copper have been found in abundances such as axes, ring stones.
- (ii) Wattle and daub huts found.
- (iii) A degree of centralisation of authority as one house is bigger than the rest & probably belonged to the chief.

(3) Hastinapur:-

- (i) In the Mahabharata, Hastinapur was the capital of the Kuru dynasty.
- (ii) It was discovered by B B Lal in modern times.
- (iii) From here, PGW i.e. painted grey ware has been found.

Remarks

12

(4) Mehrgarh

- (i) It has been occupied since c. 7000 BCE
- (ii) Evidence of barley cultivation besides evidence of cotton
- (iii) Granary has been found here; possibly for storage of grains

(5) Brahmagiri

- (i) Ashokan rock edict has been discovered from here
- (ii) It was also occupied by Megalithic culture people

(6) Chopani/Mando

- (i) It yields evidence of hand axes and cleavers
- (ii) Bones of elephants have been found w/ scrape marks on them

(7) Vikramshila

- (i) Established by Pala rulers of Bengal
- (ii) Buddhist doctrines were taught here

(8) Mandya

- (i) It is the northernmost site of the Harappan culture, located near Jamnagar

Remarks

(12) Ahi Chattr

- (i) Yields weapons of iron such as arrowheads and spears.

(13) Lumbini

(i) It is the birth place of Buddha.

- (ii) It was visited by Ashoka who declared it tax free in his pillar edict.

(17) Madurai

(12) It is the site

- (i) It is mentioned in Tamil epics - Silapaddikaram and Manimekalai

- (ii) It is known for its temples such as Brihadeswara temple.

(18) Pikul

← caskets have been found
evidence of urn burial.
Ashmounds have been found.

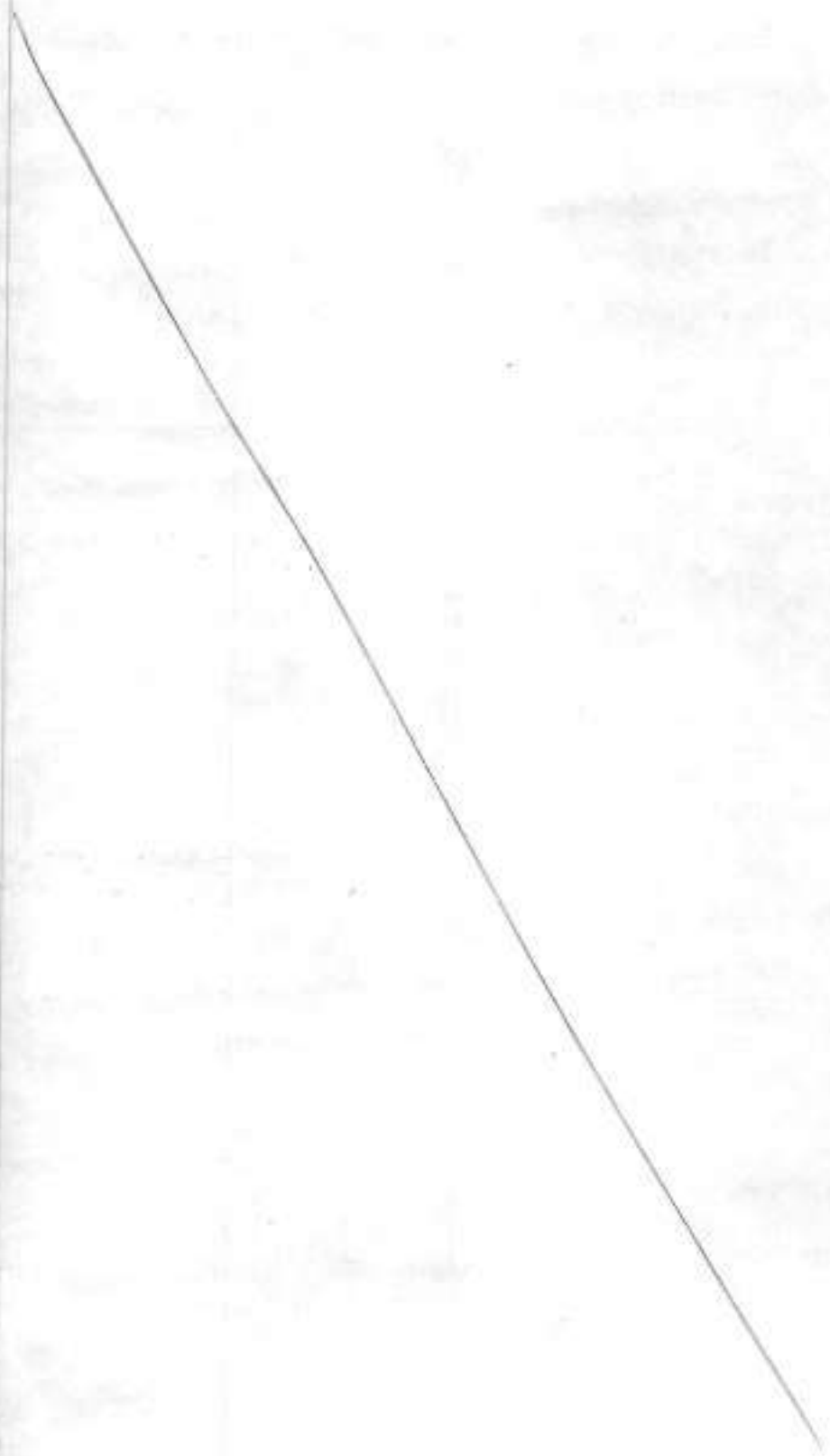
(19) Sompatt

- (i) It was raided by several invaders beginning w/ Mohd bin Qasim, 711 AD.

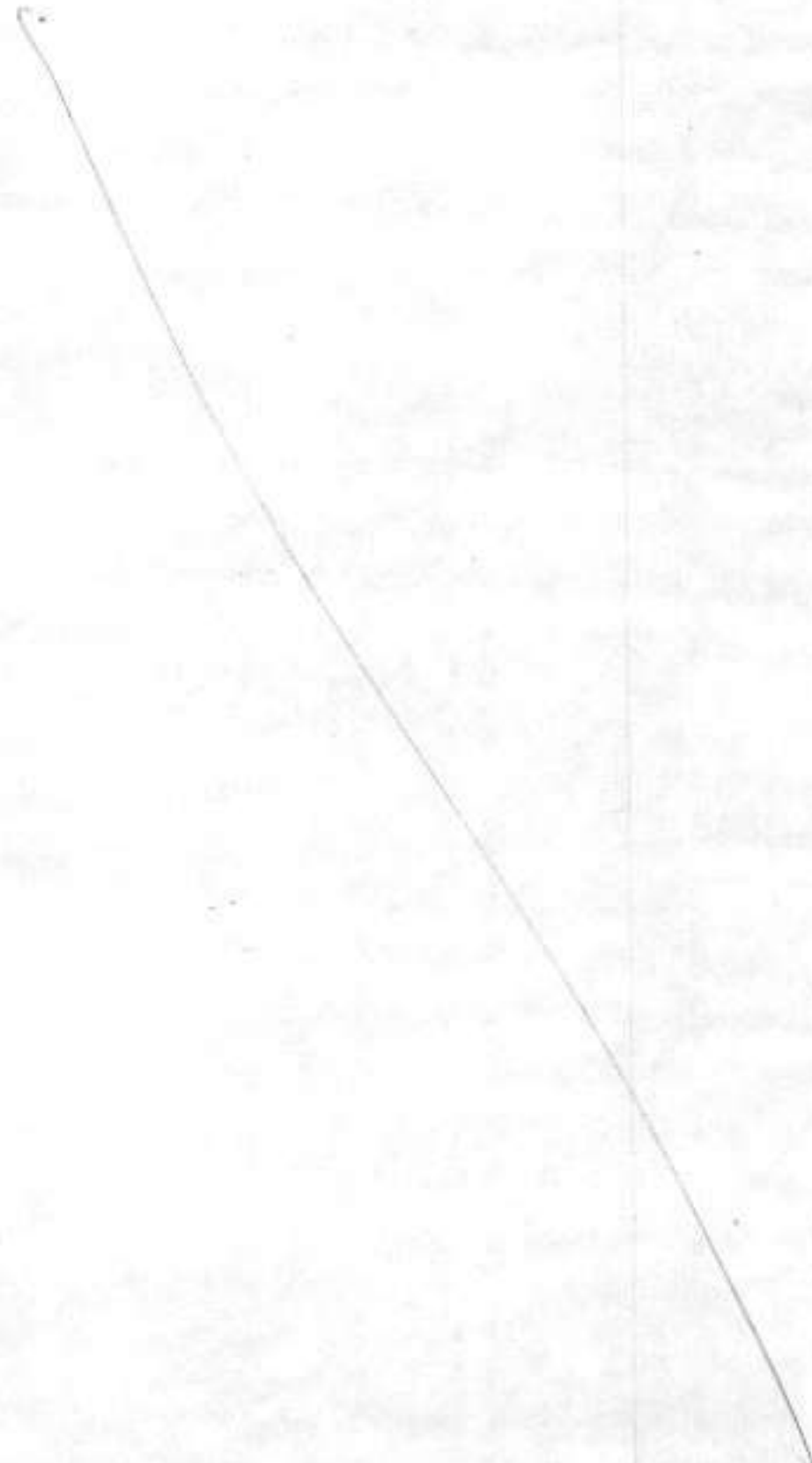
- (ii) It was also raided by Mohd. Mahmud of Ghazni.

Remarks

GS SCORE

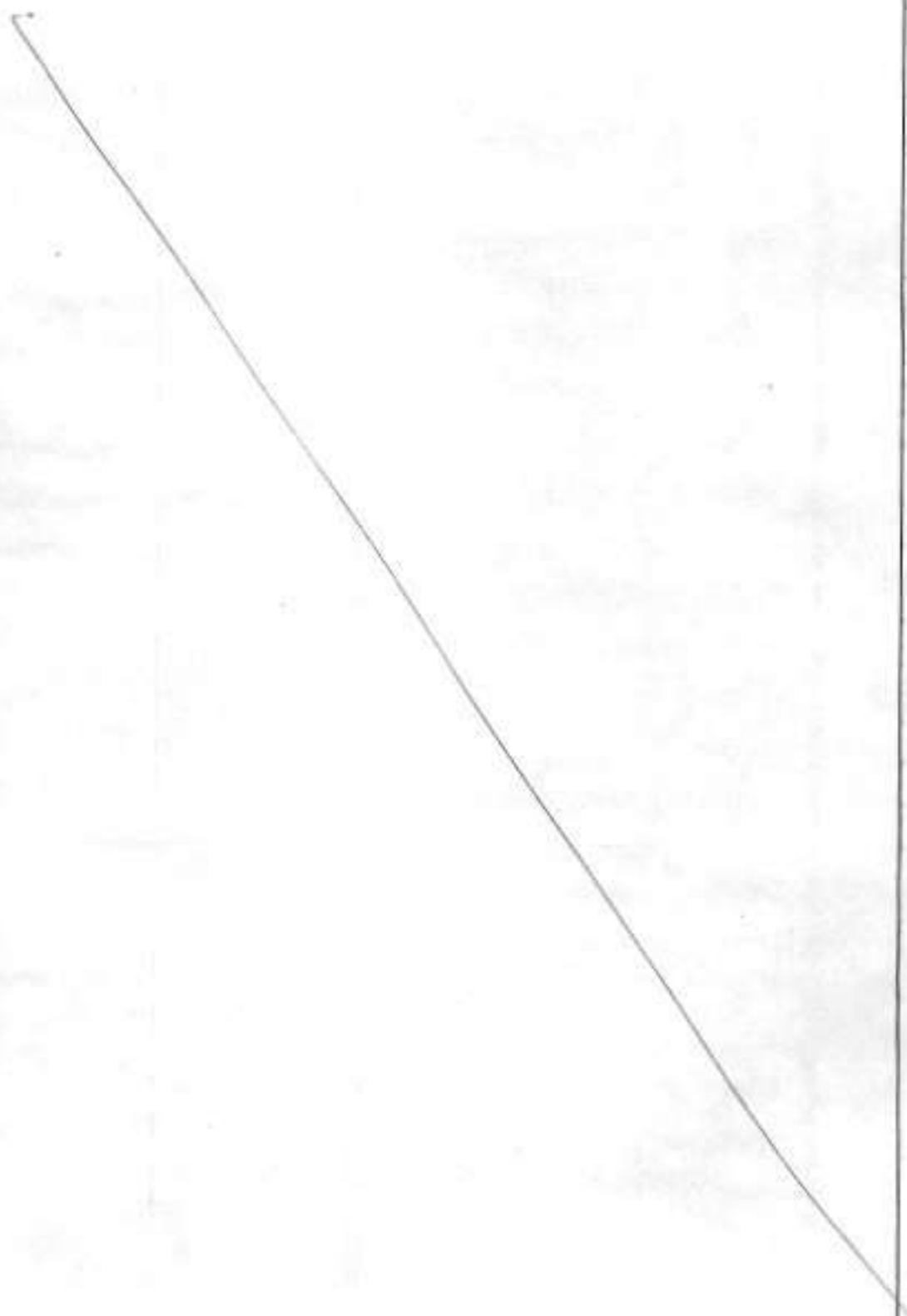


Remarks

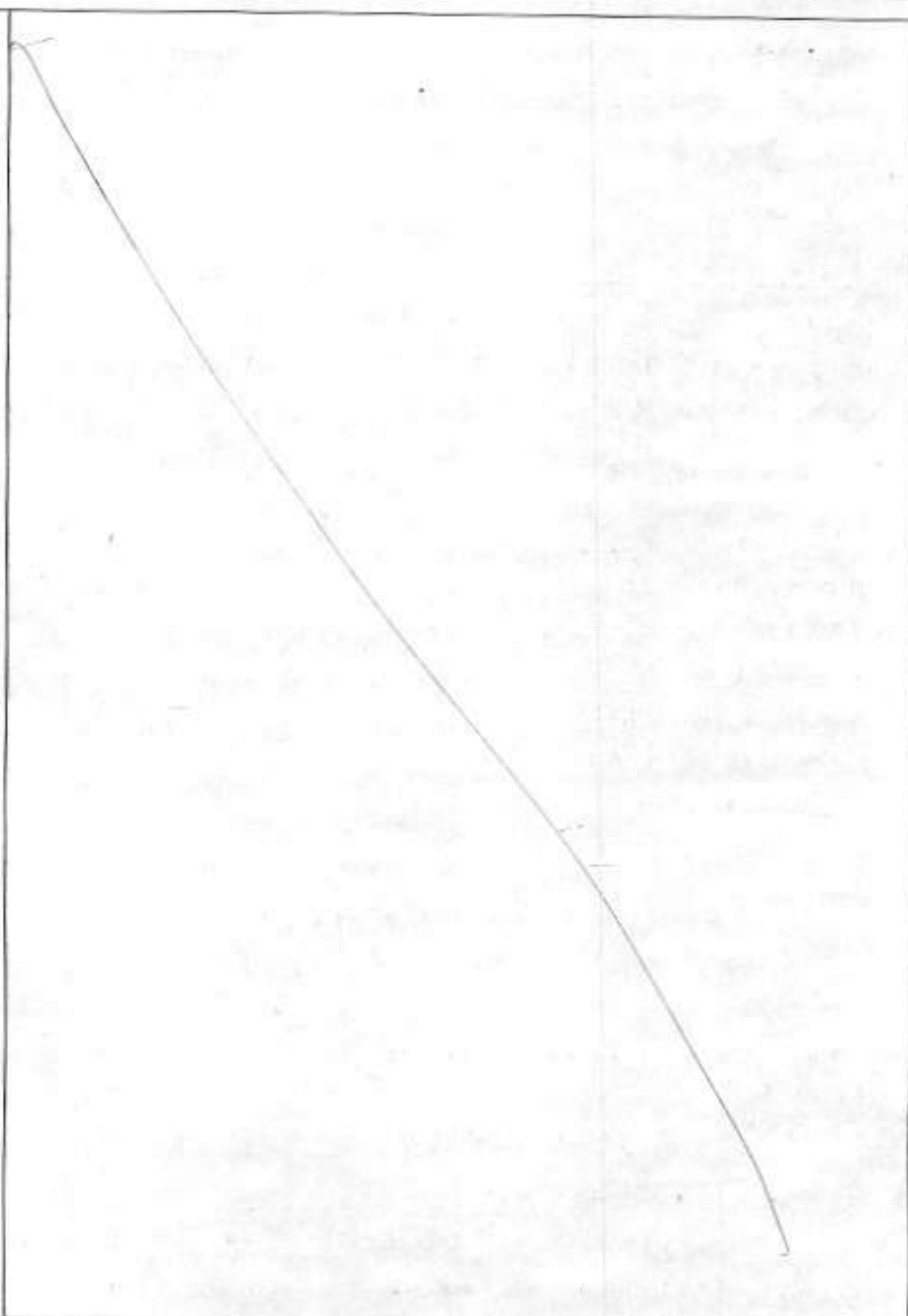


Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks



Remarks

2. (a) How do the Inscriptions help in writing the political and economic history of Ancient India? (15 Marks)
- (b) How far is it correct to say that Neolithic phase was a revolutionary phase for human beings? (20 Marks)
- (c) "Megalithic economy was a subsistent economy." In the light of the statement comment on the Megalithic economy. (15 Marks)

(a) Inscriptions form an important source of history writing and enable historians to reconstruct the political and economic history of ancient India.

Political history

In the political sphere, inscriptions enable one to first and foremost delineate the extent of an empire. For instance, since Ashoka's rock edicts are found in Brahmagiri we know the southernmost extent of his empire.

Secondly, inscriptions enable one to understand relations with foreign rulers. Eg - Heliodorus pillar inscription helps us to know that Greek rulers sent their ambassadors to India to possibly have socio economic contacts.

Economic history

Inscriptions enable one to know the patterns of trade as well as the

like fact and analysis

Remarks

Objectively
and
Subjectively
good

By doing this ~~the~~ you can
 create better answers \rightarrow the "How" ~~part~~ of question.

GS SCORE

the trade routes through which this trade was conducted. Indo-Roman trade is known to us through inscriptions.

They also enable one to know the level of agrarian development during a period. Eg- The Girnar inscriptions discussed the construction and repair of an irrigation tank by Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka.

Thus, one sees that inscriptions and epigraphy are important to study history. However, caution must be exercised in using these as often they are written by those patronised by their rulers (Kaushambi Allahabad pillar) and therefore, may be biased.

(b) The ^{advent of} Neolithic phase in human history has been termed as a 'Neolithic Revolution' to emphasize on the wide ranging changes it brought to human civilisation. It was characterized by the following-

(i) Domestication of plants / agriculture
 During this period, agriculture began in various parts of the subcontinent.

Remarks

The earliest evidence has been found in Mehrgarh; where barley was grown. Similarly, Koldihwa provides evidence of rice cultivation. Thus, clearly, the advent of agriculture was a change in subsistence base from the prevailing practise of hunting and gathering.

(ii) Domestication of animals - In this phase, animals such as cattle, dogs, goat and sheep were domesticated. Evidence for this comes from the Neolithic site of Buzakom, where a dog has been buried with his master. Similarly, cattle domestication provided the Neolithic man an additional source of food.

(iii) Rise of sedentism - Since agriculture required constant care, overlooking on the part of humans who cultivated them, they often settled nearby. This meant the rise of settled 'villages'. This is seen in Buzakom, where humans lived in pit dwellings as well as Chisand, where wattle and daub huts along with post holes have been found.

Remarks

Work other
features of

Neolithic phase

good clarity
of the

level of understanding
or well of

expression

Thus, one sees that there was a change in human settlement parts during the Neolithic phase.

Yet, one must also keep in mind

that previous forms of subsistence (hunting, gathering & fishing) continued during this period as well. So, one notices a continuity as well as change.

Also aspect of

(6) The Megalithic cultures flourished in peninsular India from ^{third} ~~mid~~ rd millennium BC to early centuries CE.

The Megalithic cultures were characterised by the use of iron technology. It was the use of iron to make instruments of agriculture such as sickles, ringstones, rudimentary axes etc that enabled people of this culture practise agriculture and evidence for this has been found in the form of paddy husks.

Secondly, evidence of tank irrigation has also been found from this period, showing the level of agrarian development.

Remarks

However, ~~of~~ the megalithic cultures were not just an agrarian based economy. There is evidence of the development of craft production as beads, pottery, ^{precious} stones have also been found.

The same period also yields evidence of trade with Roman Empire as amphorae, ~~artefacts~~ were associated with Roman civilisation have been found.

Therefore, to argue that Megalithic culture was only a subsistence economy would not provide us a complete picture of its economy and one must include evidence for craft production and trade to understand the economic life of Megalithic people.

Approach 4 good

But try to substantiate

with ~~more~~ - example

specifically - how ~~more~~ from

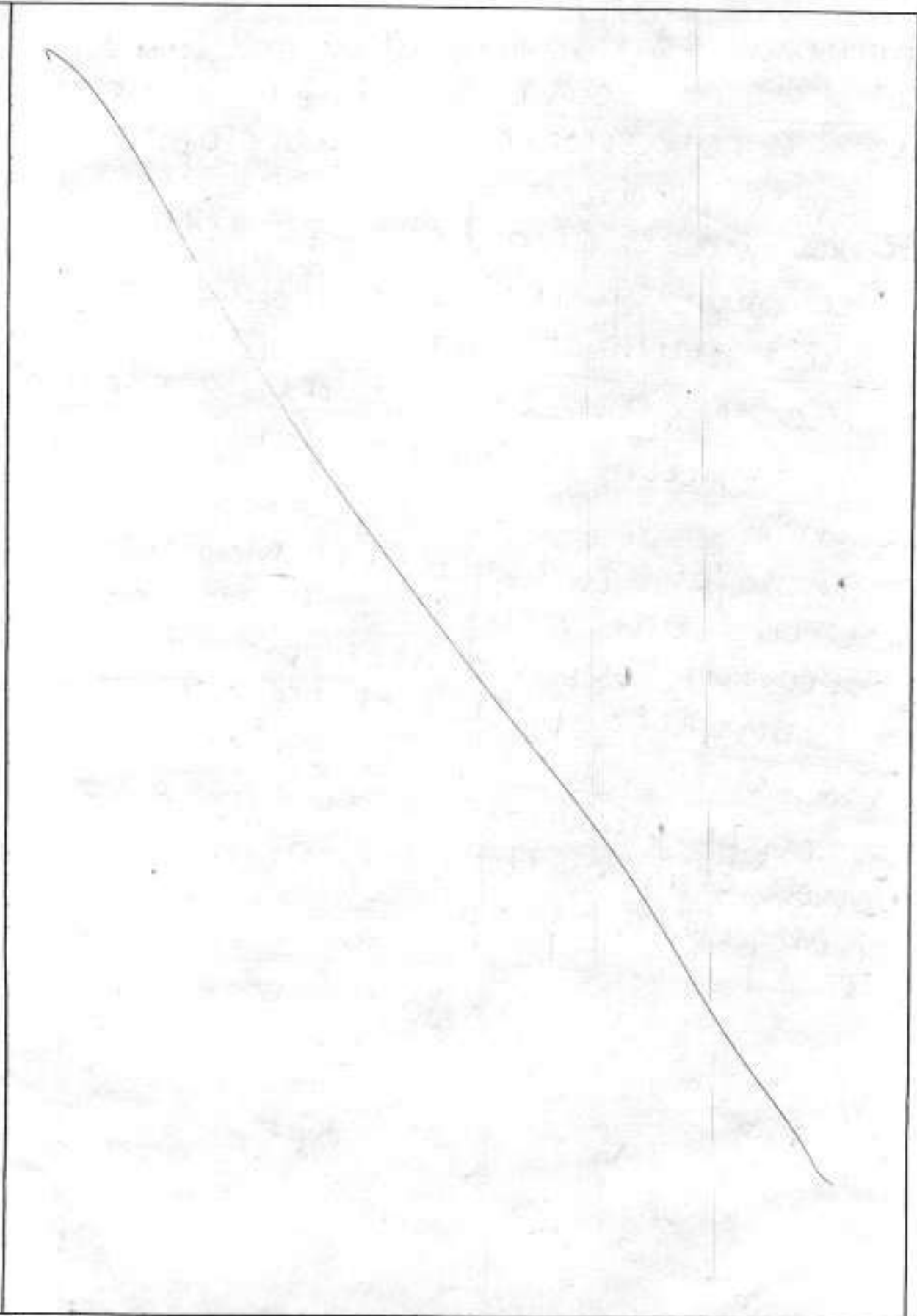
Substantiate

eg - irrigation

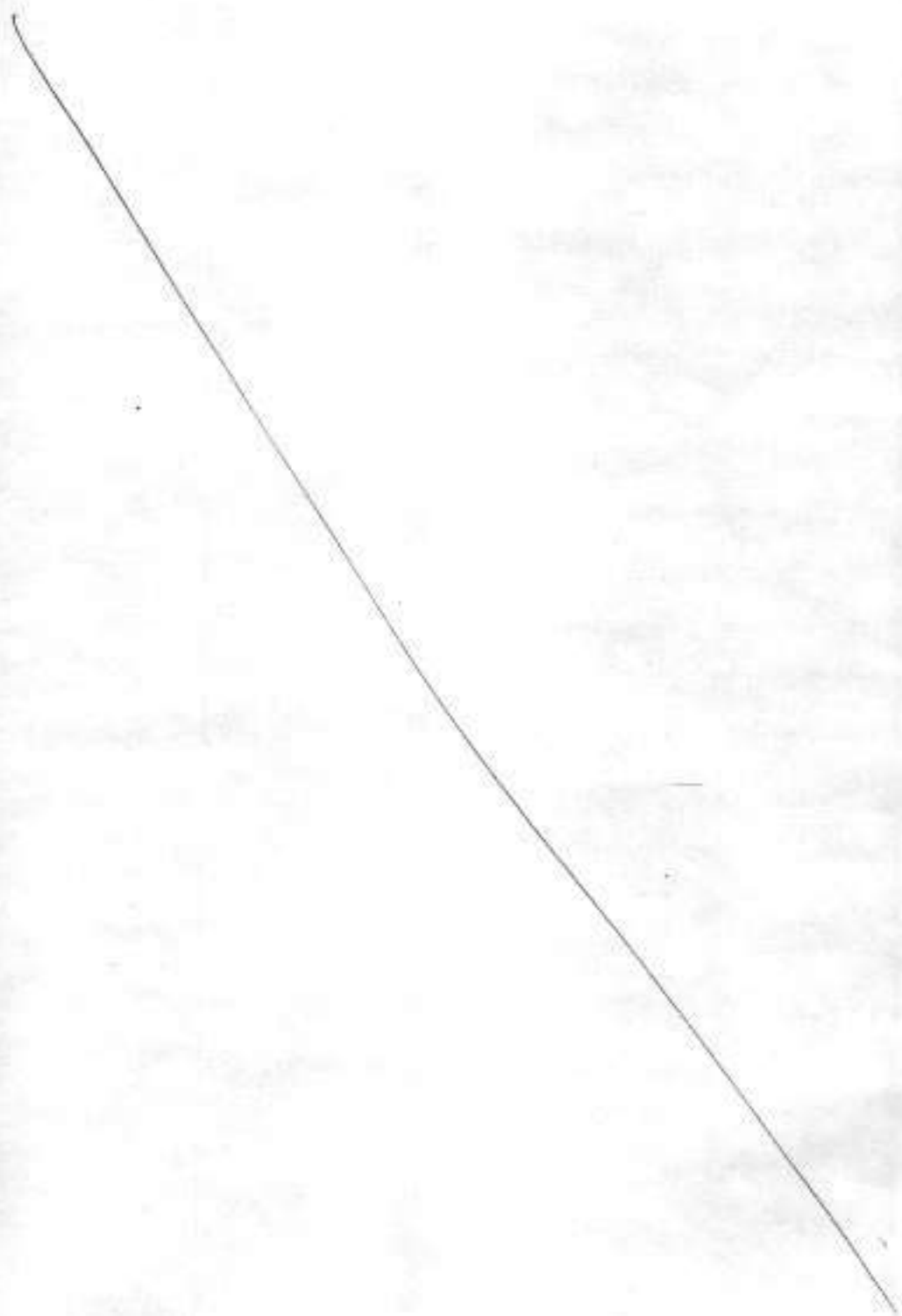
→ Technological development

Explains it in detail
more extend

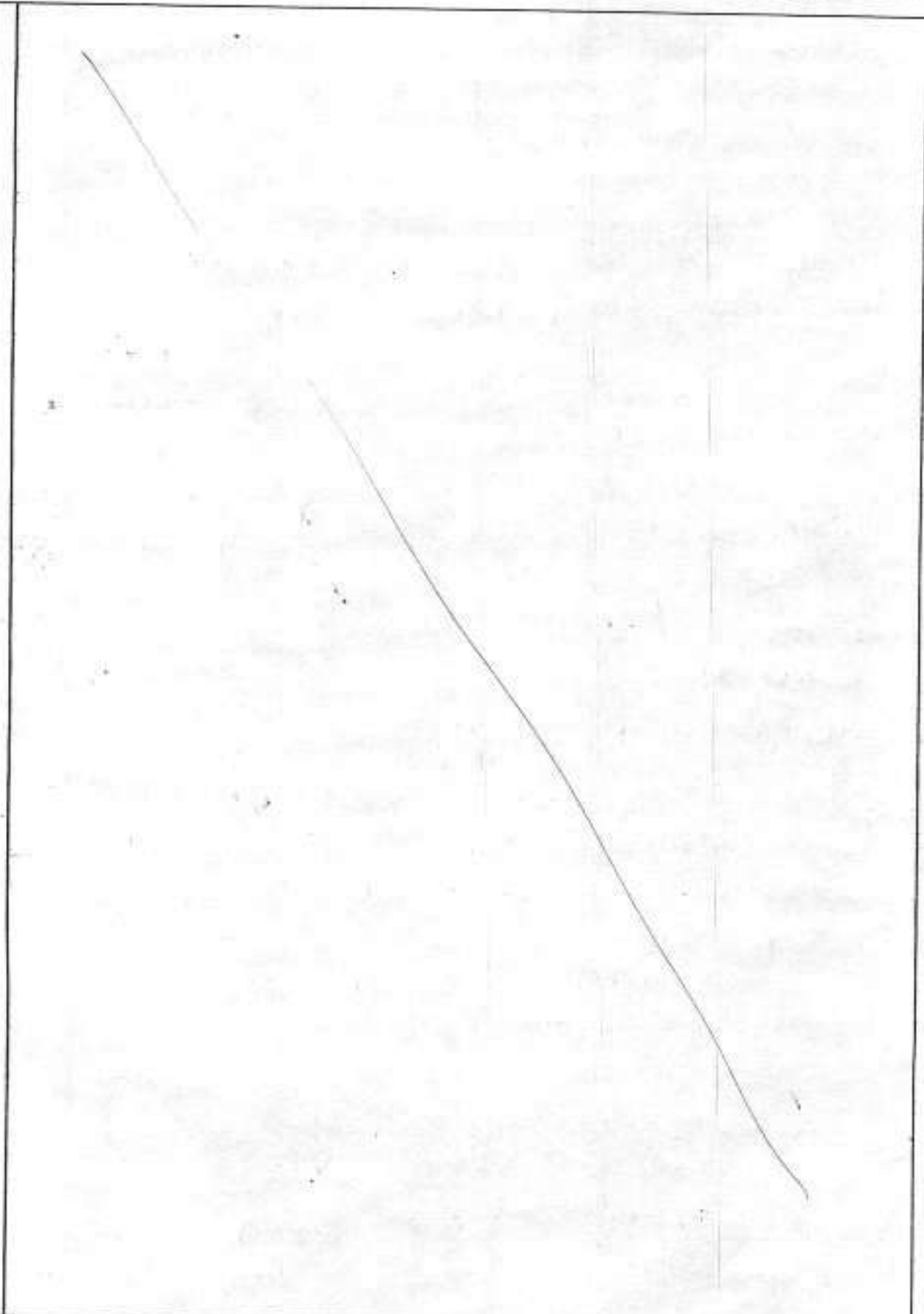
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

3. (a) How far the recent discoveries are capable in changing the older perspective of Indus Valley Civilisation? (15 Marks)

(b) The Diversity of the Harappan Subsistence Base was the main base for the evolution of an urbanized civilization in an early stage. Evaluate. (20 Marks)

(c) Examine the importance of trade routes in Indus Valley Civilisation with special reference to its economy. (15 Marks)

(a) The Indus Valley Civilisation has remained in our popular consciousness through new discoveries that keep show new aspects of the civilisation's polity, economy, society and culture.

Most of the discoveries try to resolve the age old question of the link regarding Harappan civilisation and the Aryans.

Since the finding of horse remains at IVC site of Surkaganda, the debate has remained alive and various scholars have weighed in. Recently, an excavation at Rakhigarhi, which led to the finding of skeleton remains on which DNA analysis was done has tried to provide some answers.

Scholars such as Romila Thapar & Ascham argue that Harappans were part of an urban civilisation where Aryans were largely pastoral. Thus they discard any link.

Lack of fact

Remarks

To brief write about recent discovery

New sites discovered
Old sites re-excavated
New interpretation based on the old material
discarding

Substantiate it with proper examples

Nature & function of certain structures have also been re-considered in recent years

New info related to Neanderthal

Try to write formal about

Try to write History's evidence in detail from

However, this question is still up for debate and no conclusive answer can be given as yet.

(8) The NC had a diverse subsistence base as can be seen in the practise of agriculture, alongside hunting, gathering & fishing.

(9) Archaeo-botanists give evidence of cultivation of barley, wheat, millets. While finds of rice are relatively rare. Terracotta models of plough have been found in Banawali along w/ evidence of a ploughed field w/ 2 sets of furrows at right angles to each other in Kattibangan, suggesting 2 different crops were grown. Similarly models of bull have led scholars to extrapolate that it was used in agrarian production. Mohenjo-daro has given evidence of a reservoir, probably used for irrigation purposes while Harappan had traces of canal.

(2) At the same time, archaeo-zoologists have given evidence of fishing & hunting through bones of fish, fowl

Remarks

deer, rhinos etc

③ Gathering was also practised at a smaller scale.

This diversity of subsistence basis ensured provision of food, if one source failed another would be secure.

This led Harappans to engage in trade w/ distant lands and take part in craft production, enabling urbanisation at an early stage.

④ The economy of IVC, not only focused on agriculture but also on production and trade of crafts, precious stones, pottery etc w/ distant lands such as Dilmun, Magan & Mesopotamia.

Modes of transport

Overland trade was possibly carried out through bullock carts as numerous terracotta representations show. While overseas trade was carried out through ships for which there is ~~archaeological~~ evidence in the form of representations on seals.

Caravans of pack animals such as oxen

Remarks

Trade was carried out, Mesopotamia as records of Sargon of Akkad, a ruler of Mesopotamia show that traders from Meluhha, possibly referring to Harappa docked their ships in his kingdom.

Similarly, Omani copper (probably Magan) shows traces of nickel also found in Harappan ware.

Cities of Mesopotamia such as Uruk, Susa, Tell Asmar also have a profusion of Harappan artifacts such as seals, pottery, beads etc.

The region of West Asia was probably connected, using the Mekran coasts and Harappan outposts there while it's possible that Shortughai, besides providing Harappan lapis lazuli, also served as an outpost to trade w/ Central Asia (Altin Tepe).

Therefore, both oceanic & overland trade routes were important for the conduct of trade in the IVC.

Remarks

Write in detail the name of sources of IVC for better presentation. You can draw map of sources.

~~# Sachin Tendulkar and Annu~~

clarity is good
you should

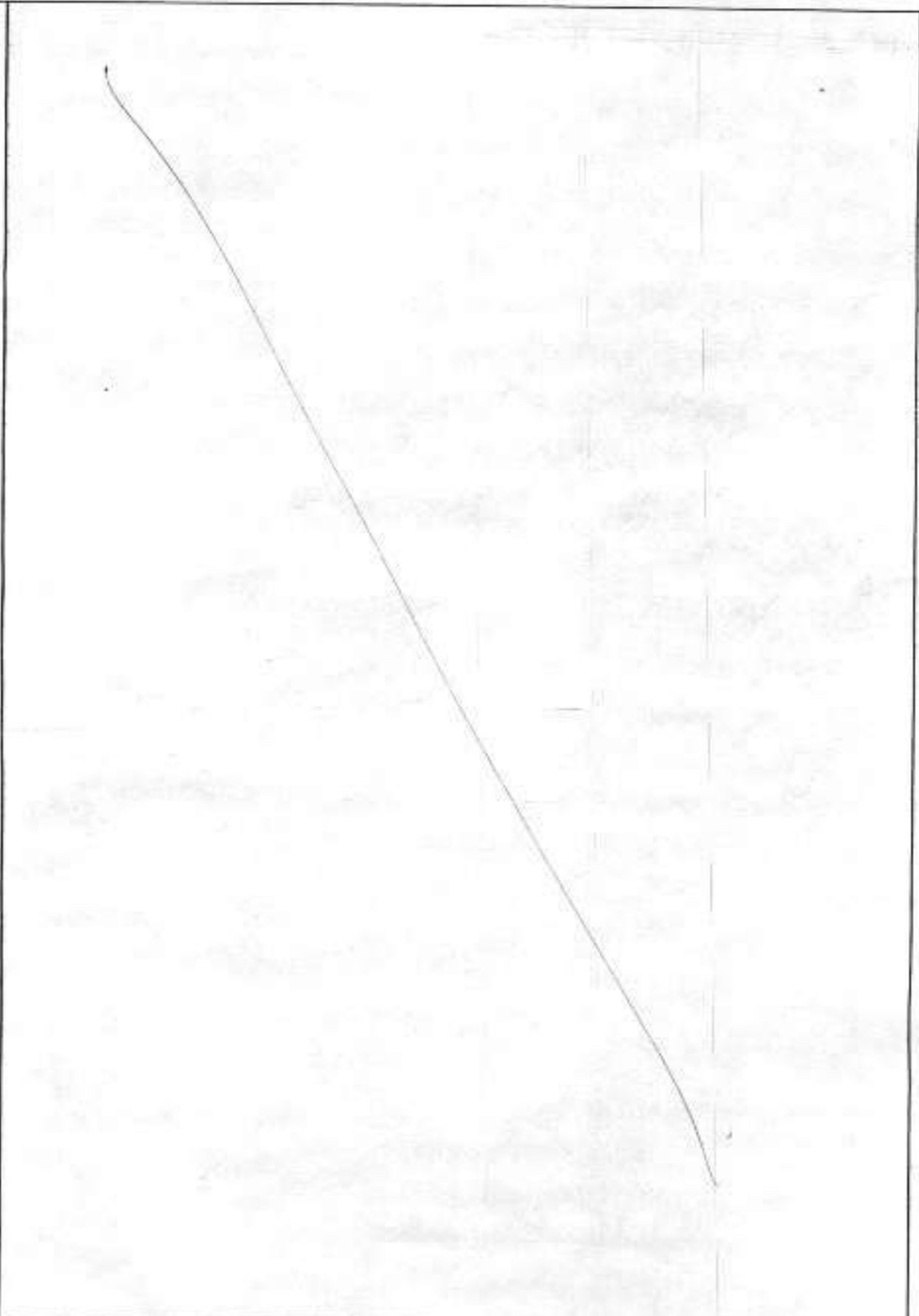
work on
facts

Dimension

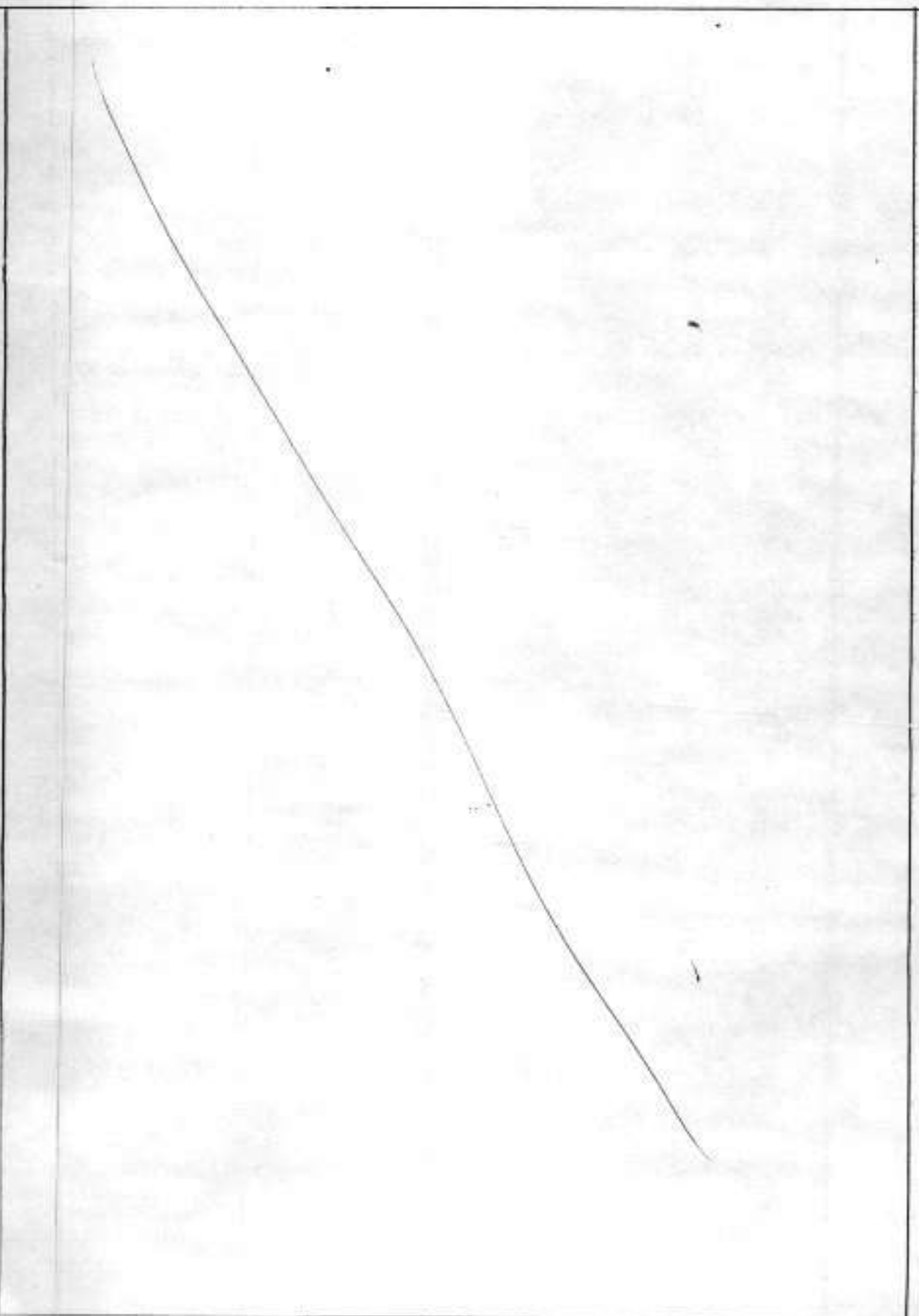
Try to write
more dimension

~~ans/line~~

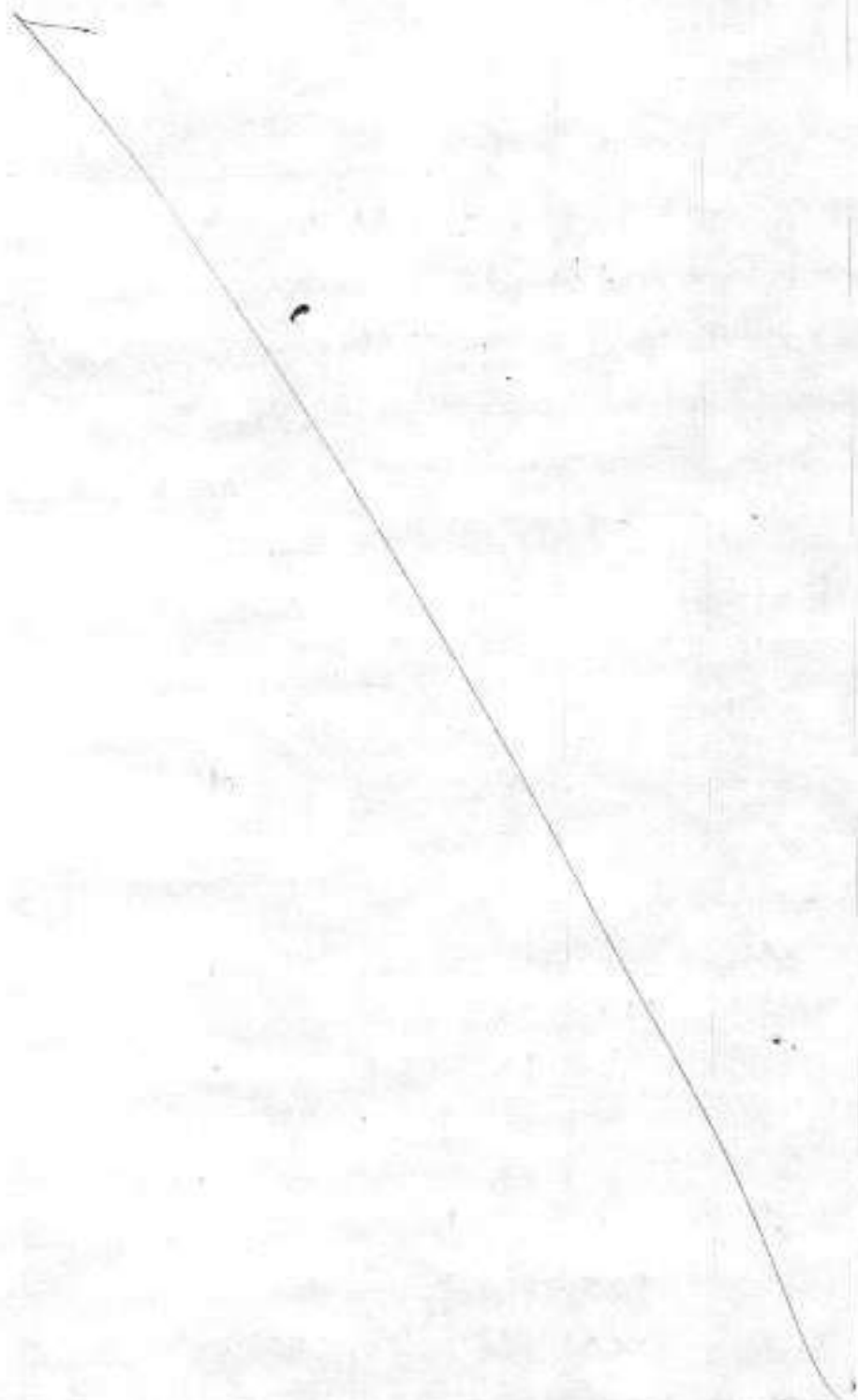
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

4. (a) On the basis of the Vedic sources discuss the different occupations prevailing during the early Vedic period and the that could be seen in later Vedic period.

(20 Marks)

(b) "The loyalty of the members of the clan was always towards clan rather than land." Examine the Vedic polity in the light of given statement.

(15 Marks)

(c) Examine the importance of Bali in the Vedic society.

(15 Marks)

(a) The early Vedic and later Vedic period show a change in the occupation pattern of the Vedic people and evidence for this can be found in the Rig Veda, which provides information regarding the Early Vedic period and Sama, Yajur and Atharva Veda, which provide information for the later Vedic period.

Nice
Structure

The Early Vedic economy was largely a pastoral one, where cows were of utmost importance. While horses & goat were unknown as well, the significance of cattle can be gauged from the fact that battles were fought over cows and raids conducted to take cows from another tribe. This is seen in Rig Veda (RV) through references to garashti (Search for cows)

Remarks

The leader of the tribe was called 'janasya gopa' and even time keeping as references to cows - godhuli.

R. N. Nandi contests the importance of pastoralism by giving evidence of agriculture through references to 'krish' and 'vapa' in R.V. However, these references are few and far between.

R.V. also gives evidence of other occupations such as chariot making, leather tanning, sewing, ~~and~~ bead making etc.

~~But~~ The economy was largely based on barter and trade was not known. The fact that so many hymns are basically prayers to increase one's cattle wealth shows that the economy was pastoral.

Coming to the later Vedic period, ~~again~~ a transition to agriculture was made and references to the growth cultivation of barley, rice, sali are made in later Vedas. Importance of agriculture can also be gauged from the fact

Remarks

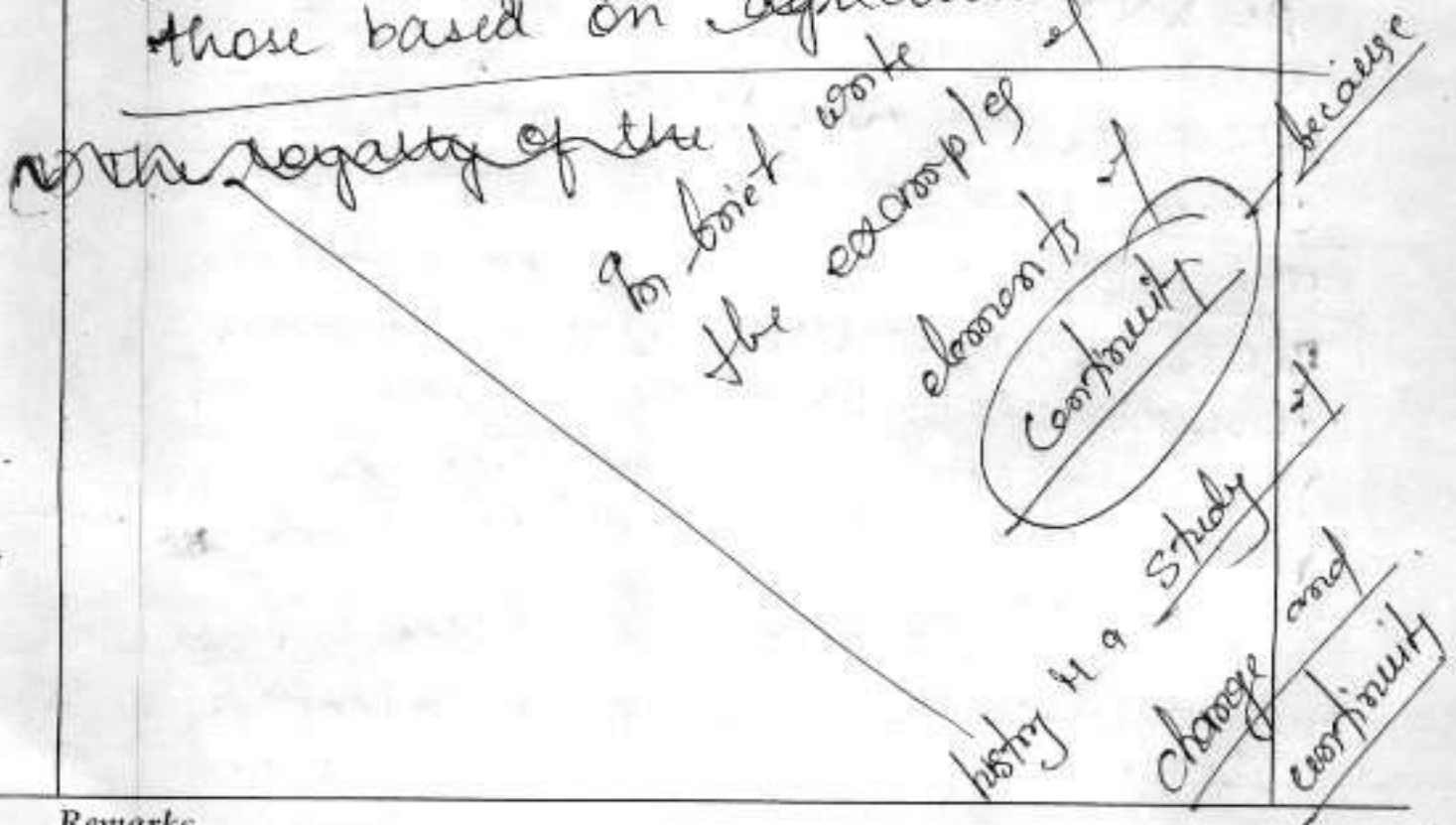
Nice
Objectivity

that ~~donas to priests~~ meant gifts of cultivable land as well as milk, ghee etc.

The use of iron also began in this period and ploughshares have been found in Jakhira & also in Ahvichatta

However, the use of ^{iron} ploughs in agriculture had not spread much in the upper Ganga valley by the later Vedic period. Nevertheless, one can conclude a significant spread of agriculture.

Thus, the Vedas show the transition of occupations from those based largely on pastoralism to those based on agriculture.

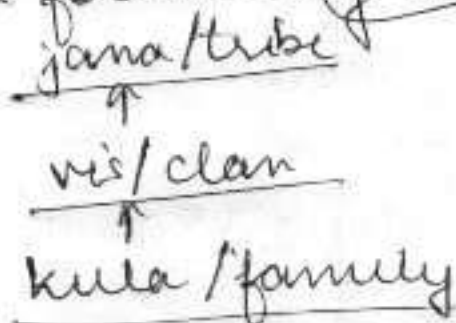


Remarks

(b) During the early Vedic period, due to the prevalence of pastoralism, people moved from one place to another in search of greener pastures.

Consequently, land came to be secondary due to the constant movement. As a result, there no concept of private property as well.

On the other hand, the society had the following division -



As ~~with~~ wealth, in the form of cows belonged to the tribe, and battles were fought over ~~the~~ cows, clan came to be of utmost significance.

The polity was largely egalitarian. Those who fought were, however, considered to be of a 'senior lineage'. Yet, the booty gained through all raids was distributed amongst members.

Assemblies such as sabha, samiti and vidhata were meant to keep a check on the tribal chief, who

Remarks

Substantiate with example

Platt drawstool

was appointed through these assemblies while Samiti was the council of select elders, Sabha & ~~Samiti~~ Vidhata allowed participation of all ~~the~~ members of the clan, even women.

Thus, since each member was included in making political decisions, naturally, they felt loyalty towards their tribe.

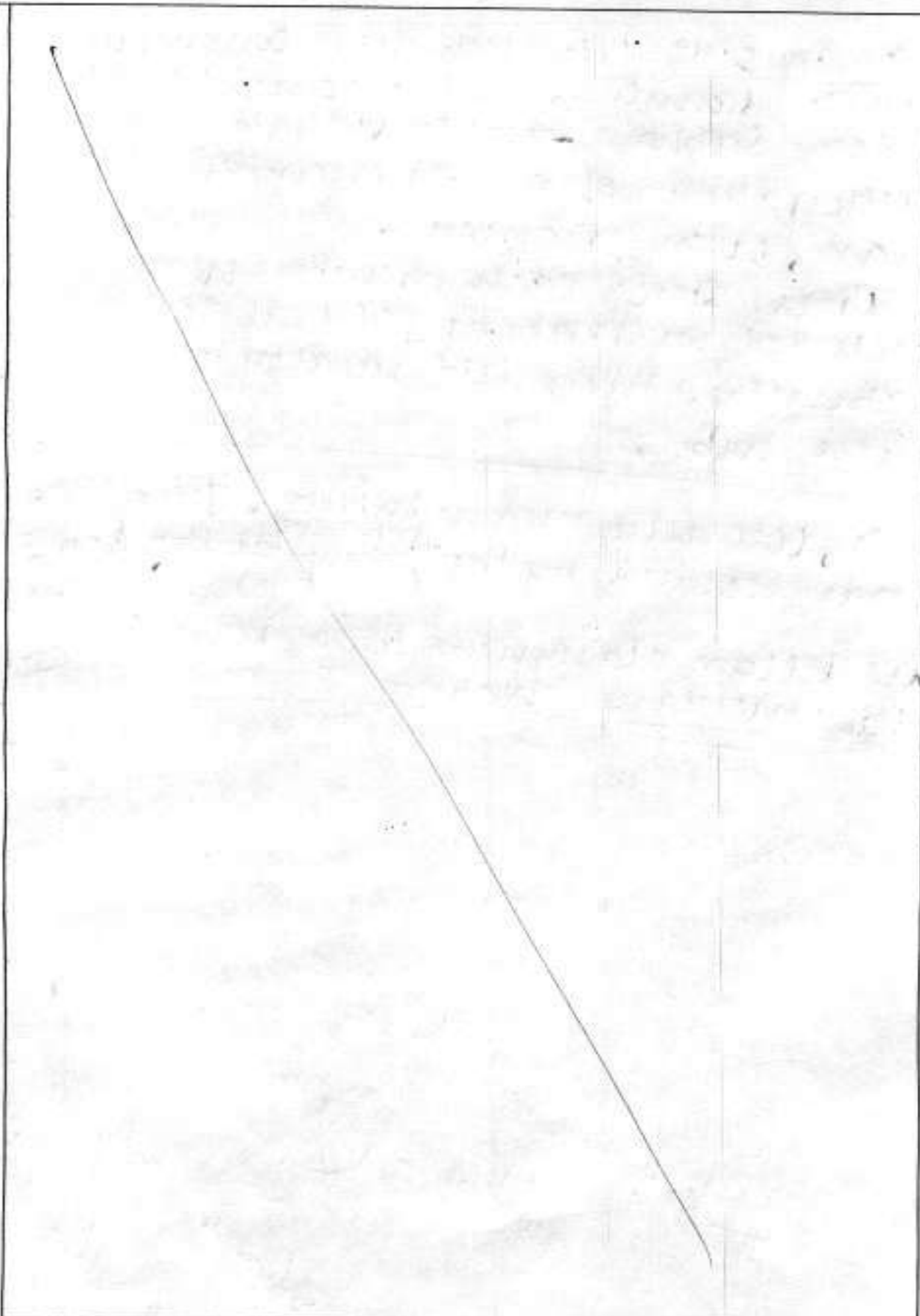
(c) Bali, literally, means ^{tribal chief} tribute. This was received by the ~~king~~ ^(Kajanya) from his fellow clansmen as a form of rudimentary taxation.

broader perspective → think in

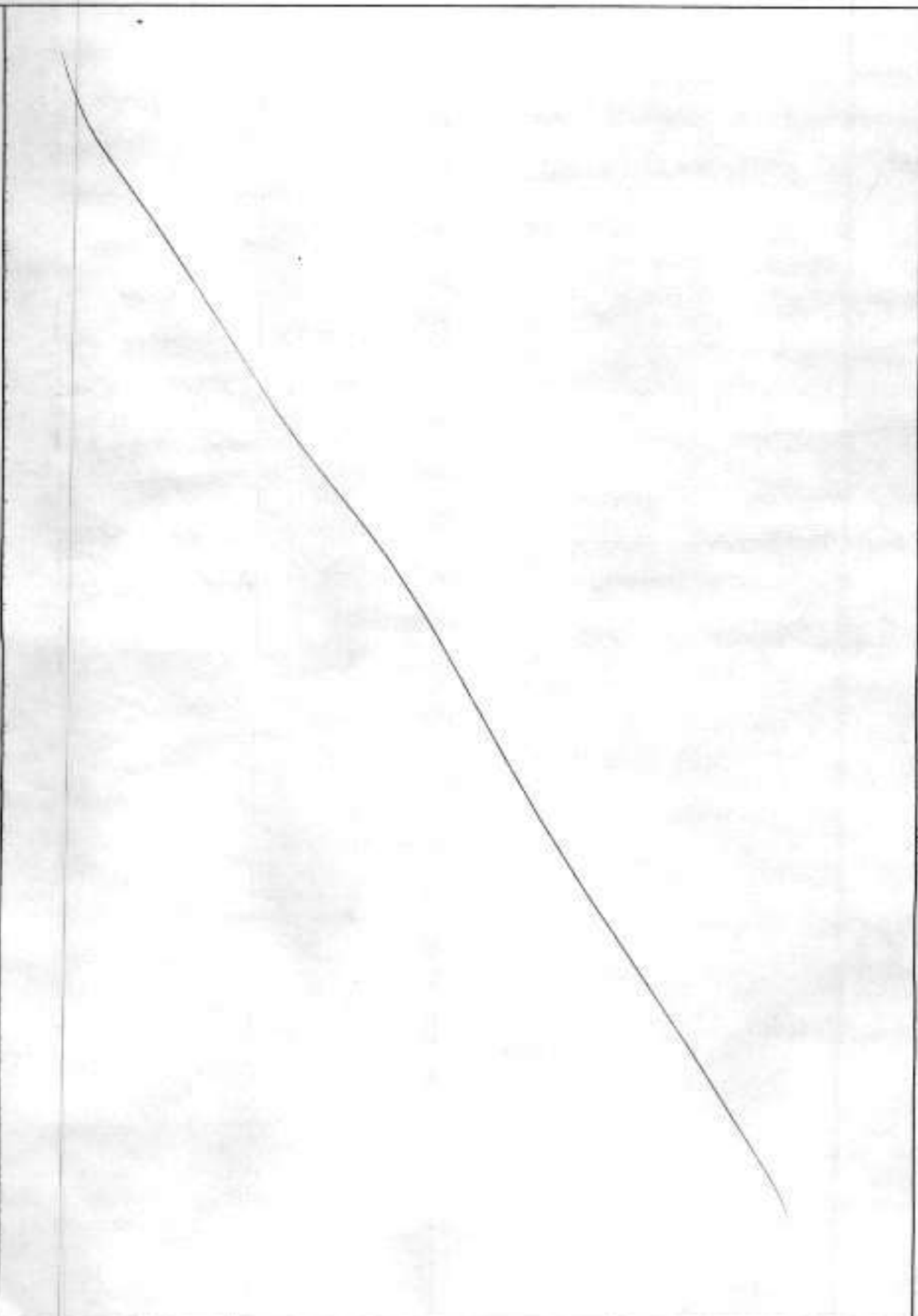
It will help in writing

Keep in mind the word of always → analyse it properly. Specially in the context of later ved period

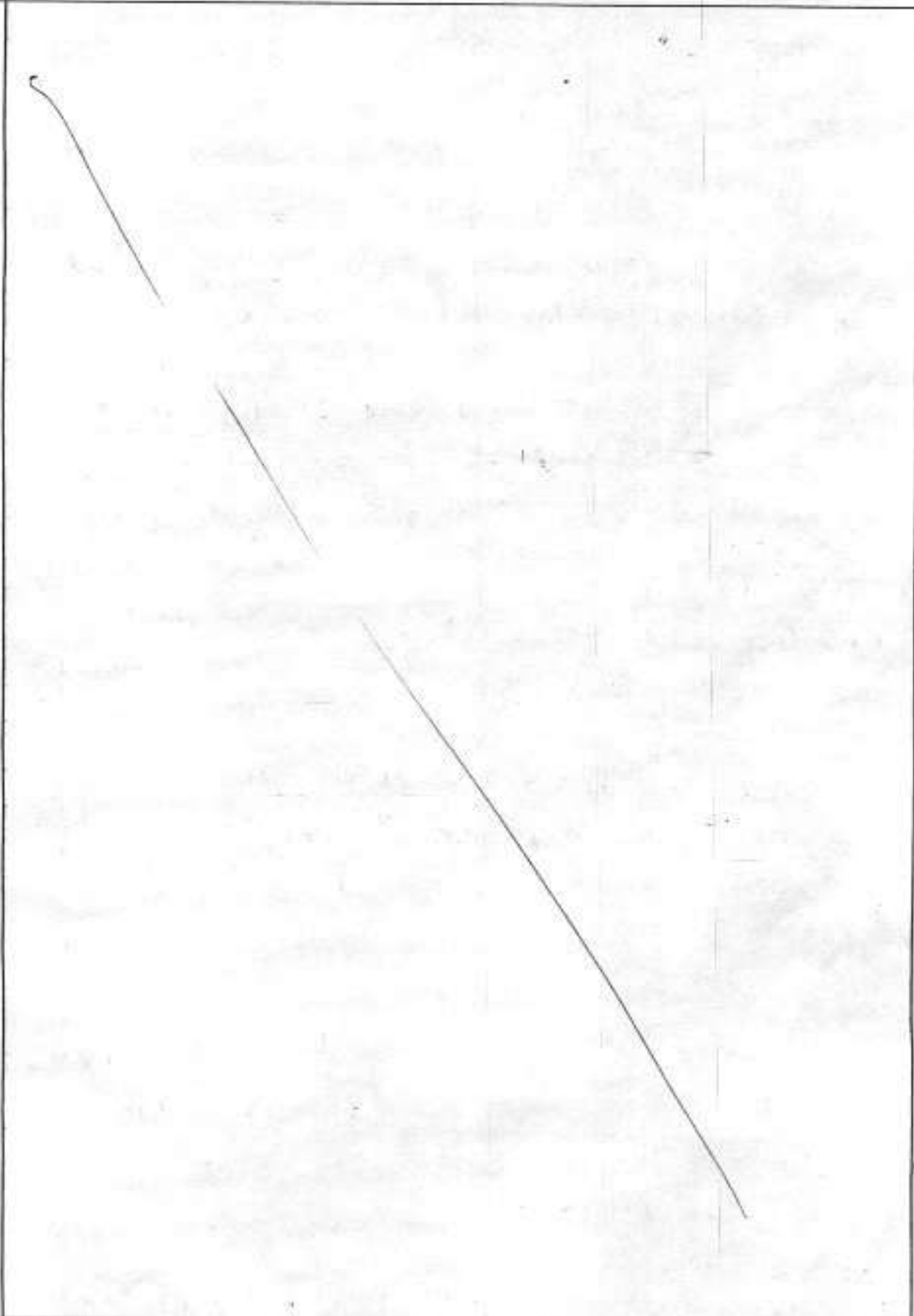
Remarks



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

5. (a) What differences are recognized by ancient Indian texts between the political structure and functioning of the rajyas and the ganas or sanghas? (15 Marks)

(b) How far do you believe that iron was responsible in changing the society to a great extent between 6th Century BC and 3rd Century BC? (20 Marks)

(c) The emergence of new classes in both rural and urban economy was one of the most natural important phenomena in the second urbanization in India. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

(a) Ancient Indian texts dating from 600 BC tell one about the rise of janapadas and mahajanapadas. These texts include Buddhist ones like Tripitakas and Anguttara Nikaya as well as Jain Angas. They delineate the different political systems prevailing in the period. These include rajyas, where one ruler reigned supreme and succession was dynastic and hereditary. Examples of these rajyas are Magadha, Anga, Paish Kosala etc. On the other hand, there were some mahajanapadas such as those of Lichchavis and Sakyas, where power was held by an oligarchy i.e. a group of men. Herein there were rajyas; each with his upa-rajya (vice king) and senapati (military commander). Each raja

Remarks

Write about Geographical Difference

Approach
good

maintained his own separate army. Here, R.S. Sharma argues that the influence of priests was not much. It is for the same reason that such gana-sanghas have been castigated in the Brahmana texts of the period.

Thus, the 2 systems were clearly very different - rajas - 1 ruler, with his army & priest (purohita) and gana-sanghas - group of rulers, with separate armies of their own and less of Brahmana dominance.

While the advent of iron began in the later Vedic period, its use became widespread only from 600 BC onwards. It impacted the society in the political, social & economic sphere.

Economic impact on the society

As iron technology made agriculture highly productive, there was a surplus that could be taxed. This led to the growth of urban

centres as some people could now move away from agriculture and begin trading. Trade became an important occupation & this can be seen in the rise of trade routes - Dakshinapatha & Uttarapatha. Similarly, basket making, weaving, artisanal work also became common.

This period also saw rise of coinage due to the need for peasants to sell of their produce. Pali texts refer to spread of Kahapanas, ~~etc.~~

(ii) Social impact

~~There~~ There was a rise of trading classes, who came from among the vaiśhyas and were called setthas or ganapatis. In rural areas, since agriculture now required more labour, erstwhile tribes were organized and came to be included in the varna order.

Rise of agriculture technology also had an impact on religion, though this may seem a little far fetched.

Remarks

Try to write
consider in debate forum

work in
detail the
nature of
Source of
Kosha

As traders and merchants gained wealth, they also desired social mobility. Since Brahmana dominance & strict varna order denied them this, they turned to heterodox sects, especially Buddhism and Jainism.

iii) Political impact

The king now had a regular source of income that he could tax, this meant that taxation became regular.

Similarly, kings wanted to expand the territorial extent of the empire to collect more taxes. As a result, battles were fought and 'territory' of a king became important. There was also development of an administrative setup.

Thus, one sees that use of iron technology had wide ranging impact on the society, turning the wheel for further progress.

(c) The second urbanisation saw the emergence of new social classes in rural areas & in urban centres. This was largely the result of agrarian development that not only enabled people to join other

occupations but also 'organized' the tribes living in forests, which were now cleared to spread agriculture.

In rural areas, vaishyas came to associated with peasantry as well as some form of artisanal production. Sudras also gained ascendancy as they too began cultivation while the tribals became the 5th category or pancharama who performed the labour on the fields.

In Vaishyas further bifurcated to form trading classes and moved to urban centres. The period saw rise of trade and trading routes.

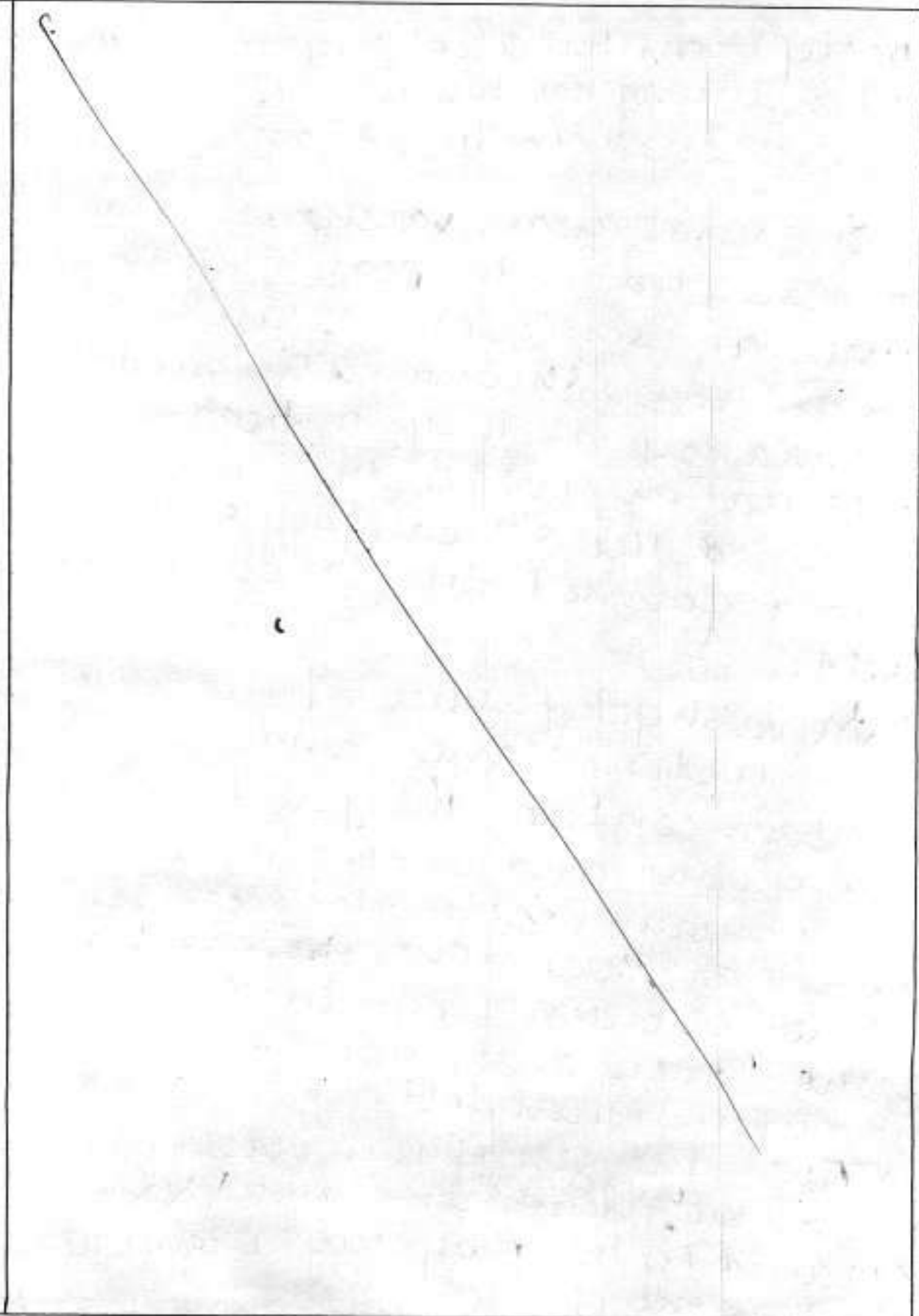
Similarly, heterodox sects also gained as they now ~~gained~~ had more followers from the traders, who were given social mobility by entering their fold.

Thus, the rise of new classes was a natural, ^{important} phenomena as it helped enabled by the prosperity in agriculture and is one of the significant, distinguishing

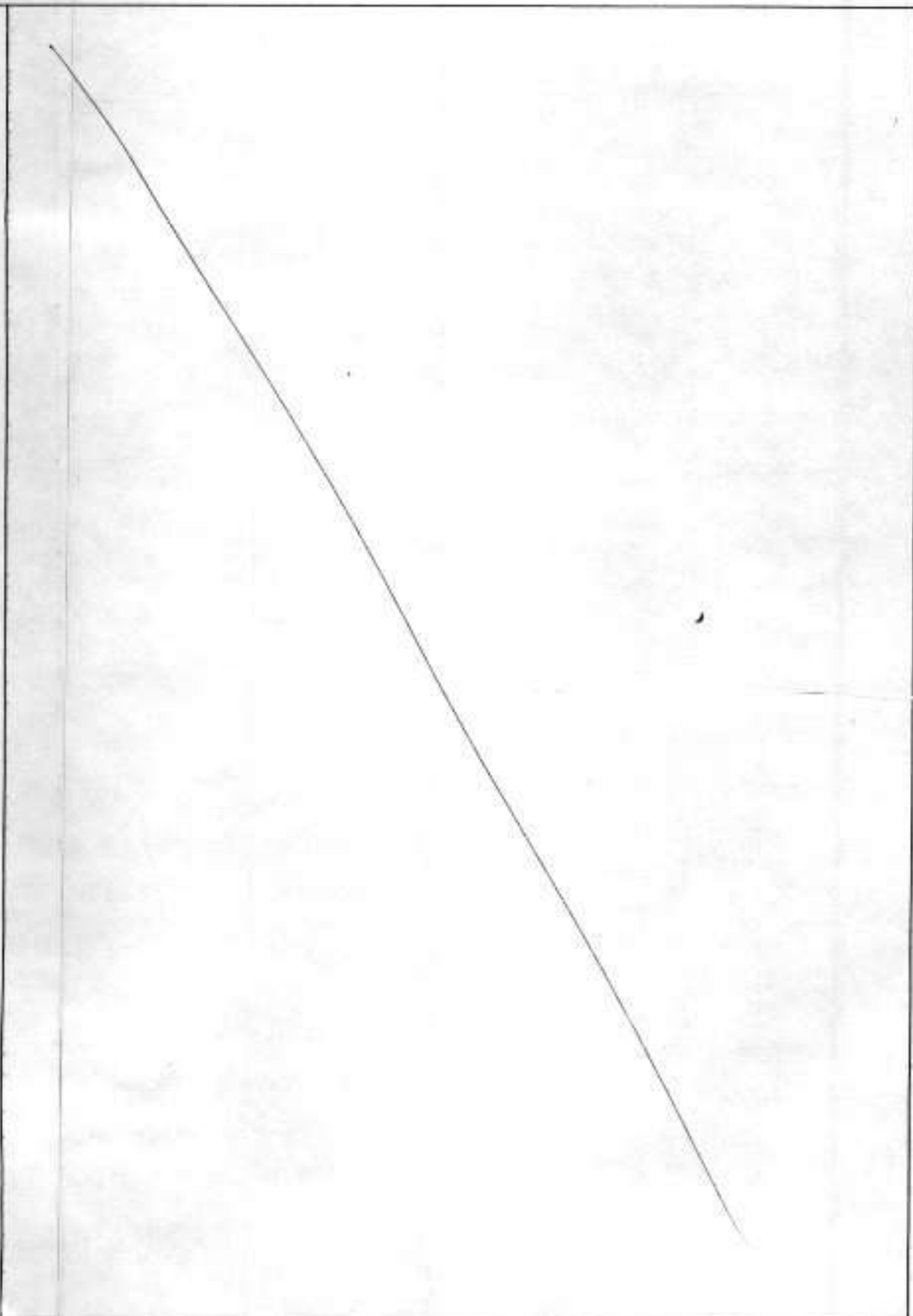
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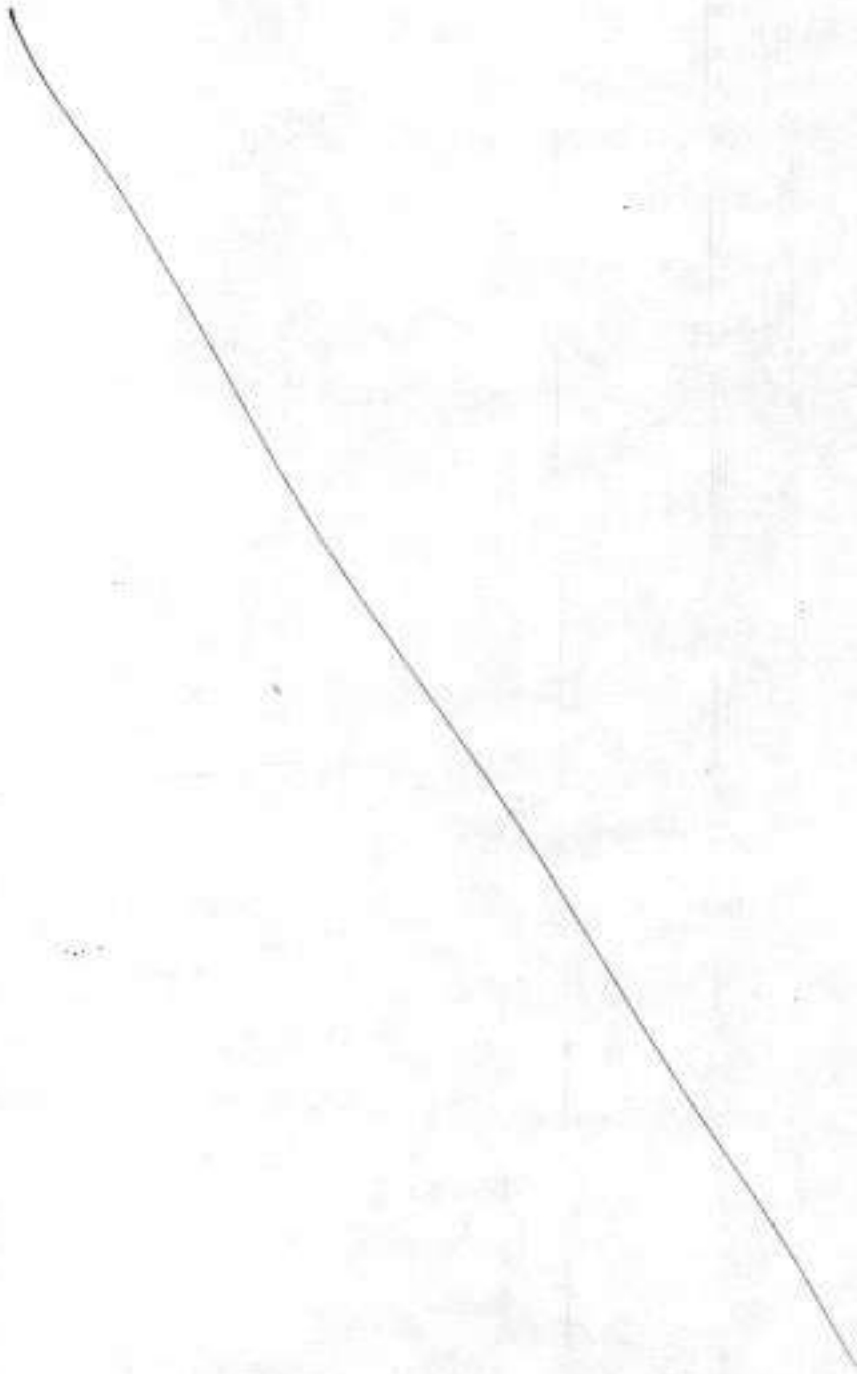
markers of the period
 * Work in detail about
 - gahapati
 - and Sethi
 - Emerging Role in Economy.



Remarks



Remarks



Remarks

Map-Test: 1

INDIA

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

