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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: End Time:

ANSWER SHEET

FULL TEST- I

(ANCIENT INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 250**

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There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential 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 Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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Comments after evaluation

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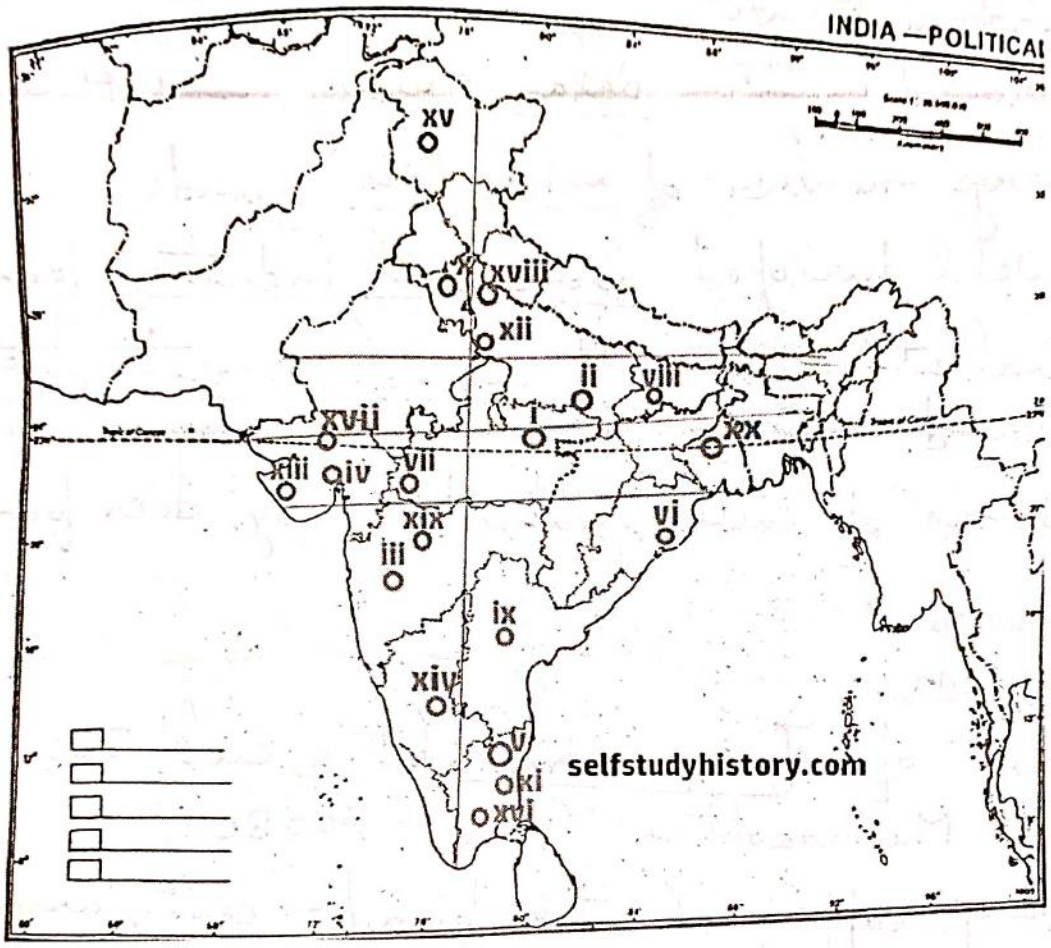
Q.1 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) Palaeolithic site

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(ii) Mesolithic site

Chopani Mando

- Located in the Belan Valley in UP
- Large number of microliths found.
- Well developed bone tool industry found
- Earliest evidence of animal domestication found here.
- Bones of cattle, goat, sheep, pig, deer found

(iii) Chalcolithic site

Nevasa

- Part of Jorwe chalcolithic culture in Maharashtra (1400 – 700 BCE)
- Many copper objects found – celts, arrow head, bangles etc.
- Burials of various types found.

(iv) Harappan harbour site

Lothal

- located on the banks of Sabarmati river and near Gulf of Khambat.

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- Relatively small site (<10 ha) - consist of citadel and lower town.
- World's first artificial brick dockyard found here ⇒ in trapezoidal shape.
- Centre of crafts ⇒ shell making industry

(v) Neolithic site

Attirampakkam

- Contains palaeolithic and neolithic layers.
- domestication of cattle, plants found.
- Various core and flake tools of palaeolithic age found.

(vi) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

Golhai Sasan

- Located in odisha
- Large number of microlith tools found
- Evidence of plant and animal domestication
- Various Copper objects discovered.

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(vii) Ancient cave site

Bagh Caves

- Located in Malwa region in MP
- It is famous for cave paintings.
- Painting style is very similar to ajanta caves.
- Cave 4, called Rang Mahal, is the most well preserved painting

(viii) Ancient education centre

Nalanda University

- Built by Kumaragupta I in the 5th century
- Major centre of learning for various schools of buddhism.
- Considered as world's 1st residential university
- Xuanzang visited and stayed here in 7th century
- Destroyed by Turkish invasion in 13th century

(ix) Buddhist site

Nagarjunakonda

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- Major buddist site in ancient India.
- Received patronage under Satavahanas and Ikshavakus.
- Many mauryan and post mauryan stupas discovered here.
- It was probably capital of Ikshavakus.

(x) Early and mature Harappan site

Banawali

- Located in hissar district of Haryana.
- It is a fairly large site (750 Ha)
- City divided into citadel and lower town
- citadel is semi elliptical in shape and surrounded by moat
- It contains various fire brick altars inside houses and 'chabutara' outside it.

(xi) Ancient lost port

Arikamedu

- Located in Puducherry
- It was a major port city as described in Sangam texts.

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- Sangam texts tells of yavanas trading and living in the city.
- Numerous Roman gold coins, wine amphorae, rouletted ware found at this site.

(xii) Ancient political and commercial centre

Mathura

- Was the capital of Shauraseni Mahajanapada in the 6th c. BCE.
- Major political centre during Kushanas.
- Mathura school of art developed here
- Kushan era shrine, Naga statue also found here.
- Lied on Uttarapatha ⇒ Major trade centre.

(xiii) Ashokan rock edict

Junagadha (Girnar)

- Inscription of 3 Kings found here – Ashoka, Rudradaman (Shaka) and Skandagupta (Gupta)
- Talks about Sudarshana lake – it destruction and repair works undertaken.
- 1st long chastie inscription found here – by Rudradaman.

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(xiv) Megalithic site

Brahmagiri

- Located in Karnataka.
- Presence of many megalithic burials found of types — menhir, Toppical, sarcophagus etc.
- Grave goods include iron objects, cereals, etc

(xv) Sun temple

Martand Sun temple

- Constructed by Lalitaditya Muktapida in 8th century
- Located in Anantanag district, Kashmir
- Major centre of worship and learning in Early medieval India.
- Destroyed by Sikandar Shah in 14th century

(xvi) Ancient political and cultural centre

Madurai

- Capital of Ancient Pandyas in Sangam age
- 1st and 3rd Sangam occured here under Pandyan patronage.

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- Major trade and craft centre. ⇒ Madurai / Kranchi
- As per Arthashastra, madurai textiles were of finest quality

(xvii) Mesolithic site

(xviii) Painted Grey Ware site

Hastinapur

- Capital of Kuru Mahajanapada in the 6th c. BCE
- Prominently featured in Mahabharata
- Major centre of PGW culture (1200 – 500 BCE) as well as NBPW culture (700 – 300 BCE)
- Various iron objects found (hoes, sickle, plough) and punch mark coins

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(xix) Hindu, Buddhist and Jain centre

Ellora Caves

- Located in Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
- Contains a total of 35 caves - belonging to Buddhist, Hinduism and Jainism.
- Famous Kailashnath temple also found here
- Built under Rashtrakuta patronage between 6th - 11th century.

(xx) Neolithic site

Pandu Rajar Dhibi

- Major neolithic site in Bengal
- Domestication of plants and animals found.
- Fish bones and fish hooks found here
- Rice was the major staple food.
- It is mythologically connected to Pandu, father of Pandavas in mahabharata.

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Q.2 (a) What was the significance of the deities depicted on coins of the Kushanas? Examine. [15 Marks]

A major contribution of the Kushanas was it gave huge impetus to the spread of money economy by minting large number of high purity gold coins. Thus as such coins not only give the details of economic history but also religious and cultural history.

Significance of deities on Kushan coins

Kushan coins contained king's potrait in obverse and various deities in reverse.

1. Deities from different pantheon depicted
   - from buddhism, brahmanism, iranian, greek etc.
   - ↳ It depicted personal eclecticism of King

(2.) Effort to promote religious toleration
By depicting gods of all faith, it satified people across all religious spectrum

(3.) Indianization of foreign rule – by adopting indigenous culture, religion. It became an India-centric kingdom.

(4.) Effort to deitify kingship – By associating king and deity in the same coin, it accorded divine attribute to the king.
↳ They also adopted various titles like 'Devaputra'

(5.) Trade facilitation – Kushanas had active trade linkages with West Asian kingdoms
Thus, depicting West asian gods on coins

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eased trade transactions.

Thus, numismatics act as a goldmine of information in the post-mauryan era since it provides ~~int~~ insights into political, economic, cultural, technological and religious aspect of that era.

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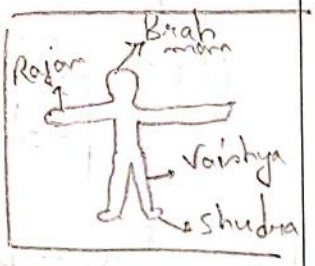
Q.2 (b) Examine how the transformation of the Varna system from the Rigvedic to the Later-Vedic period affected the position of women. [15 Marks]

The chaturvarmashrama which emerged in the rig vedic age underwent structural changes in the later vedic age thereby affecting changes in polity, economy religion as well as status of women

Transformation of Varnasystem

1. In Rig Vedic age, crude classification of 2 varnas emerged — Brahmana and Kshatriya
2. There was neither fixed hierarchy nor fixed rule or divine sanction
3. In later vedic age, Varna system divided society into 4 major groups — Brahman, Rajanya, Vaishya and shudra.



4. Divine sanction was accorded. 'Purusha sukta' in Rig veda mentions Varnas as body part of primeval giant 'Purusha'

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(5.) Mobility was restricted and endogamy began to be followed.

Impact on position of women

(1.) Control of sexuality – by rules of endogamy. Women were not allowed to marry man of their choice

(2.) Increasing subjugation – Women of higher varnas had strict code of conduct and restriction placed on economic participation

(Eg.) Widow remarriage, levirate were prohibited, education was limited.

(3.) Pre-puberty marriages – early marriages encouraged as late marriages were against the rules set for the Varnas.

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4. Severe punishment to women for adultery, more so if done with lower varnas (especially chandalas)

Eg. Manusmriti recommends death for adultery with chandalas.

Thus the growing rigidity in the varna system in the subsequent century further degraded the position of women and made them equivalent to shudra by the time of Guptas.

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Q.2 (c) "Art and culture are reflected to a far greater extent than political history in the epigraphic sources." Comment. [20 Marks]

Epigraphic sources, consisting of inscriptions on stone, wood, copper etc, constitute a major source of history in ancient India due to its depiction of polity, economy as well as art and culture.

Political history through inscriptions

1. Provides genealogies of King, their families. (Eg.) Allahabad, Junagadh, Rabtak inscription

2. Provides details of historical events (Eg.) Nasik inscription – defeat of Nahapana to Gautaniputra satakarni.

3. Expanse of the kingdom – Ashokan inscription location marks the boundary of its empire.

4. Provides details on administration – (Eg.) Gupta inscription contain various official

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titles.

(5.) Details on day to day functioning of empire — Insight into various work undertaken by king.

(Eg.) Sudarshana lake in Junagadh inscription, famine relief in Sohgaura inscription

However, inscriptions assume far more importance while analyzing art and culture of that era.

Art and culture through inscription

(1.) Development of language — provides insight into evolution of language in ancient India.

(Eg.) 1st chaste Sanskrit inscription at Junagadh., champu kavya at allahabad prashasti

(2.) Development of script — such as Kharosthi script in North West,

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Tamil - Kannada script in South India.

3. Development of religion - depicts influence of religion at different point of time.

Eg. Ashoka → Buddhism
Guptas → Hinduism

4. Depiction of literary conventions

inscription in south India were in Tamil with prashasti in Sanskrit.

↳ Eg. Aihole inscription of Pulakeshin II

5. Evolution of music, dance, calligraphy

Certain inscription contain vivid depiction of various music, dance etc.

Eg. Kudumiyanmalai inscription has certain musical notation attributed to Mahendravarman I.

Eg. Harsha's calligraphy skills can be found at Banskhera inscription.

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(6.) Evolution of technology - inscriptions are also useful in decoding history of technology in India.

Thus inscriptions and their proper analysis can help in virtually ~~resca~~ reconstructing every aspect of ancient society.

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Q.4 (a) The word 'Dhamma figures prominently in the Edicts of Asoka. Is he justified in calling them Dhamma-lipi? Elucidate. [15 Marks]

Dhamma-lipi were a set of ashokan edicts issuing guidelines for ideal social code of conduct in the society. Let us analyze the various aspect of 'Dhamma'

Various features of Dhamma

1. Ban on animal sacrifice — Rock Edict 1
2. Ban on religious and festival rituals.
3. Respect to parents, relatives, stranger, and even slaves, servants → Rock Edict 9
4. Respect towards Brahmanas, Shramanas
5. Ashoka's personal experience in Kalinga war — Rock edict 13
6. Duties of king — planting trees, digging well — Rock Edict 2

Various interpretations of Dhamma

1. Haraprasad Shastri — considered it anti-brahmanical and imposition of buddhist

ideals

(2.) R.S. Sharma considers as an ideal social code and is not a narrow sectarian faith. It aimed to promote religious tolerance and harmony.

(3.) Romila Thaper considers it as a political tool to weld different sections together and aggrandize state's power

(4.) Upinder Singh highlighted the buddhist core in Dhamma and thus was definitely inspired by Buddhism

The Verdict

Despite various motives and intentions dhamma had certain buddhist dhamma principles like —

1. Ahimsa (Non-violence)
2. Respect for all - from different Varnas, race, religion.
3. Critique of brahmanical sacrifices

Hence more than anything it aimed at preaching buddhist principles suited to contemporary needs and included various Ashokan innovations.

Thus Ashoka is justified in calling it 'Dhamma lipi'

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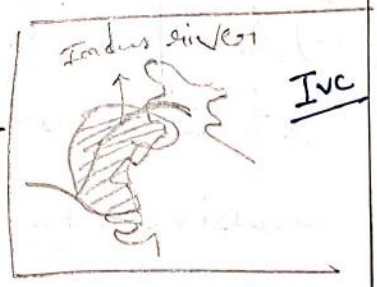
Q.4 (b) Do you agree that ecological factors influenced the flow and ebb of the Harappan Civilization? Comment. [15 Marks]

Harappan civilization, spread over 1.2 M Km^2 in the North West of Indian subcontinent, were the largest of the ancient bronze age civilization.

The ecology of the region played a major role in the flourishing and decline of the region and civilization

Ecological factors for flow of civilization



1. Around 5th millenium BCE, the Northwest of subcontinent was comparitively wetter.

2. As per Stuart Piggot, this wet climate resulted in tropical forest which provided copious amount of wood.

3. Moreover, flourishing Indus and Sarasvati river provided fertile base

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for flourishing agriculture

(4.) Thus wood from forest was used in brick making and fertile soil supported large population.

(Eg.) Mohenjodaro's population was 40,000

(5.) The rivers also acted as major food sources — fish, turtle, crocodile etc.

Ecological factors for ebb of civilization

(1.) As per R.L. Raikes, since IVC was situated on seismically active zone, a massive earthquake shifted course of Indus river leading to flooding of cities.

(2.) D.P. Sood argues that it was drying up of Saraswati river (due to water capture) which led to desertion of major sites like Kalibangan.

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(3.) Also various studies shown that the North West was starting to become ~~dry~~ drier by the 2nd millenium BCE.

Thus ecological factors primarily decided the flow and ebb of harappan civilization. However other factors like Aryan invasion theory, lapis lazuli trade disruption also has many takers.

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Q.4 (c) Why Alexander's invasion of India proved ineffective? Can his invasion be called non-event in the Indian history? [20 Marks]

Macedonian invasion of India under Alexander took place during 327-26 BCE. The imperialist historians have often exaggerated its impact on the Indian history. However modern study points other-wise.

Reason for ineffectiveness of Alexander's invasion

1. Alexander was able to conquer only North West fringes upto Beas and never entered India formally.

2. This was due to the revolt within his army which faced fatigue and frustration due to long drawn campaign with no end in sight.

(3.) Alexandrian invasion ~~was~~ had minimal Political impact on the subcontinent as the major kingdoms (like Magadha) still ruled.

(4.) Alexander was not able to retain his empire. As soon as he returned, the empire disintegrated into various satrapy.

(5.) Moreover, it had minimal contact with Indian society, culture, religion. Thus no visible impact of invasion can be seen.

Invasion as non-event?

Despite its ineffectiveness, it cannot be termed as non-event as it provided valuable contribution in other fields.

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1. Impetus to trade – It opened many land and sea trade routes between Indian and Europe. Established direct 1st Indo-European contact.

2. Coinage – It improved the coinage to a significant degree which later Indo-greeks, kushanas adopted.

3. Assimilation of Yavanas in Indian society. It led to Indo greek rule in North west for 3-4 centuries.

4. Gandhara art – It gave rise to syncretism between Indian and Graeco-roman art form in the later centuries.

5. Historiography of India – Accurate dating of events by Herodutus put the events in India into perspective.

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(6.) Details about Indian society – as recorded by foreigners such as Megasthenes.

(Eg.) Description of Sati for the 1st time found.

(7.) Transfer of knowledge, culture – India gained knowledge of Greek, roman astronomy, astrology, metallurgy, drama culture etc.

(Eg.) Drama curtain in Sanskrit called "Yavana."

Therefore, a balanced, cautious treatment of past events like alexander's invasion is required putting facts and myths at an appropriate place.

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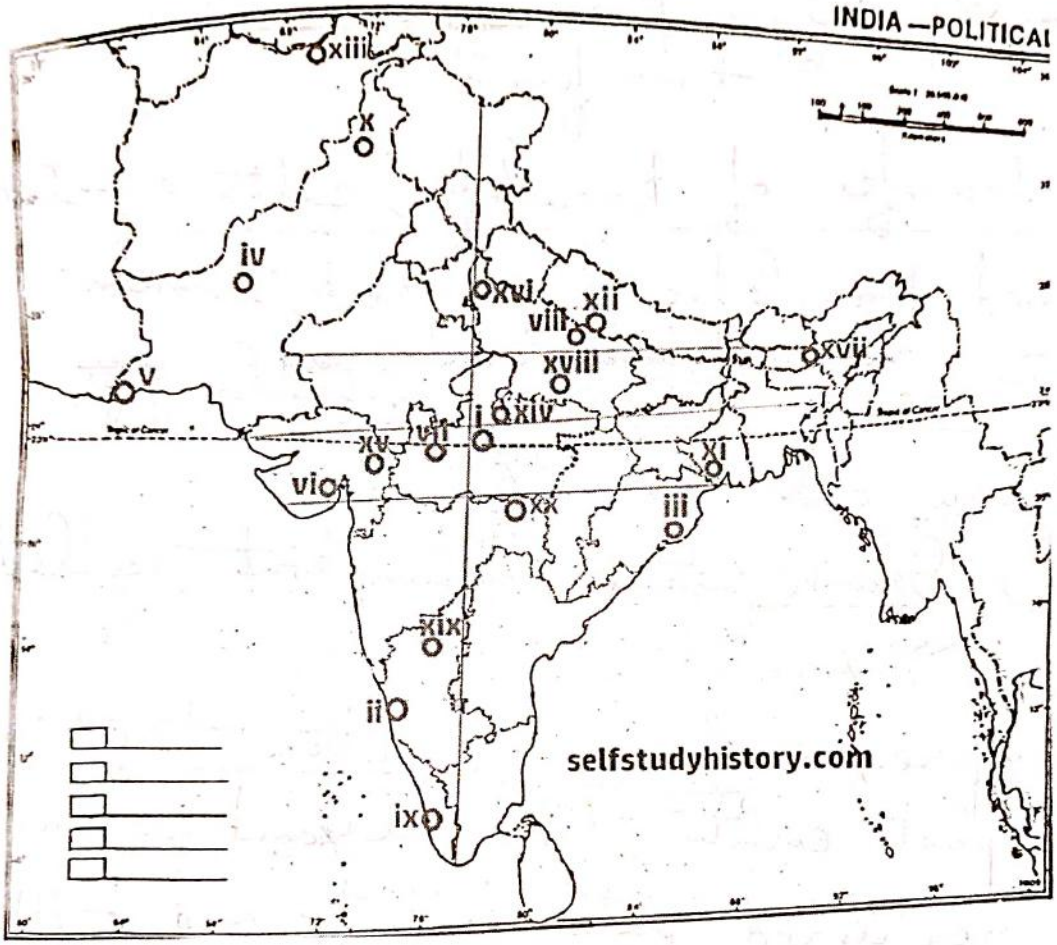
SECTION B

Q.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 seriatim. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) Famous Stupa site

Sanchi

- Site of many mauryan era stupas
- Sanchi stupa 1 is a UNESCO world heritage site.
- Numerous inscriptions of various donors found.

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- The Toranas were added during Shunga era
- It is also site to earliest gupta era temples (Eg.) Temple number 17

(ii) Petroglyph site

(iii) Ancient Jain caves

Hathigumpha Caves

- Contains a long inscription of King Kharavela in the 2nd c. BCE.
- The language used was prakrit with Brahmi script.
- The cave was donated as a vihara for jain ascetics by King Kharavella

(iv) Early farming site

Mehrgarh – located in Baluchistan, Pakistan

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- Evidence of earliest farming in Indian sub-continent ⇒ dating back to 7th ~~century~~ millenium BCE
- Wheat, Barley, bean, lentil, peas, gram were grown here
- Mud brick structure for storing grain found
- Unique female figurine with tubular body found.

(v) IVC site

Suktagen-dar

- Located at Makran Coast, Baluchistan, Pakistan
- Considered as westernmost site of IVC.
- Part of an active coastal trade network with Persian gulf and mesopotamia
- Centre of shell making industry

(vi) Political and educational centre

Vallabhi

- Was a major centre of jain learning and worship.
- Capital of Maitraka Kingdom in the 6th century CE
- Major jain council held here ⇒ led to

Codification of jain agamas

- The city has now disappeared ⇒ identified by Vala village in gujarat.

(vii) Cultural and political centre

Ujjain ⇒ Located in Malwa, MP

- Capital of Avanti Mahajanapada in 6th century BCE.
- Called gateway to 'Dakshinapatha' ⇒ it was a major trade centre.
- Vibrant description of the town given in 'mrichchhakatika' by Shudraka
- ~~Aryakhata~~ hailed from this city ⇒ Varahmihir

(viii) NBPW site

Shravasti

- Capital of Koshala Mahajanapada in 6th c. BC
- Was a major trade centre ⇒ Lied on uttarapatha.
- NBPW ware pottery, iron objects (hoes, sickle, plough), punchmark coins found.

(ix) Ancient port site

Muziris (Muchiri)

- Was the principal port of ancient Cheras
- Periplus of Erythraen sea gives vivid description of port city, items traded etc
- Sangam text describes arriving of Yavana ships and sound of loading and unloading of goods

(x) Major Ashokan rock edict

Shahbazgarhi

- Located in Khyber Paktunkhwa, Pakistan.
- Ashokan rock edicts found in Kharoshthi script.
- The king talks about respecting the monarchy like father ⇒ Paternalism

(xi) Neolithic site

Chandraketugarh.

- Located in west Bengal
- Domestication of plants and animals
- famous for its terracota horde

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(xii) Ancient political centre

Kapilvastu (Kushavati)

- Capital of Shakya kingdom during the age of buddha.
- It is located in Nepal
- It was finally absorbed into the Kosalan kindom by Prasenajit's son as a revenge for Sakya betrayal

(xiii) Ancient trading post

Shortughai

- Located in Afghanistan,
- It acted as trade outpost for IVC.
- Various lapis lazuli jewellery, copper objects found.
- Lied on trade route to Central Asia
- Canal network for irrigation found here

(xiv) Gupta temple site

Dashavatar temple, Deoghar

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- It is located in uttar pradesh
- Temple consist of low curvilinear shikhar over a small square garbhagriha
- Goddess ganga, yamuna can be seen at the entrance.
- It marks the 3rd phase in Gupta temple development

(xv) World Heritage site

:

(xvi) Mature and Late Harappan site

Alamgirpur

- Located in Meerut, UP
- Considered as Easternmost site of IVC
- IVC pottery sherds, copper and bronze objects discovered.

- It also has PGW and NBPW cultural layers.

(xvii) Ancient capital city

Kamarupa / Pragajyotishpura

- Capital of Kamarupa kingdom
- located in Guwahati, Assam
- It was a major buddhist site
- Xuanzang visited it in 7th century

(xviii) Famous Prashasti site

Allahabad Prashasti

- Contains prahasti of Samudragupta by his court poet Harishena
- Language is Sanskrit in Gupta Brahmi Script and style is Champu Kavya
- It gives details of Samudragupta's Conquest of India.
- It also contains inscription of 2 other Kings — Ashoka and Jahangir

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(xix) Ancient capital city

Manyakheta (Malkhed)

- Located in northern Karnataka
- Capital of Rashtrakuta kingdom.
- It was established by Amoghavarsha during 9th century

(xx) Megalithic site

Naikund

- Located in Vidarbha, Maharashtra.
- Various types of graves found.
- Grave objects include — iron object, grains, animal bones etc.

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Q.7 (a) In ancient India, what was the impact of western world and India on each other? [15 Marks]

In ancient India, there was a vibrant bidirectional interaction between the West and India at all levels — polity, economy, culture, technology and religion

Impact of Western World on India

1. Economy

a.) During harappan civilization, trade with mesopotamia and gulf made harappan prosperous

b.) Invasion of Achaemenid and Macedon improved coinage in India (also included gold coins)

c.) Central asian trade made Kushanas prosperous.

d.) India imported gold, wine, amphorae from Europe in Sangam age.

2. Polity

a.) Macedon and Achaemenids introduced Satrapy system in India.

b.) Cojoint rule was observed first time during Shaka – Pahlavas and Kushanas.

3.) Culture

a.) Kharoshthi script became prominent in the North West

b.) Ashokan pillars inspired by ~~North~~ Achaemenids.

c.) New forms of clothing – Tunic, Turban, pointed heels, brought in by Kushanas.

d.) Gandhar sculptural art – by Kushanas.

4.) Technology

a.) Improvement in Indian metallurgy – in coinage, horse saddle, weapons etc.

b.) Roman astronomy knowledge introduced in India (Eg.) 'Romak Siddhanta' by Varahamihir.

Impact of India on Western World

1.) Economy

a.) India provided huge taxes to achaemenid empire. (Eg.) 360 talents of gold as taxes

b.) India exported various items – textile,

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spices, jewellery to Europe. – in Sangam age.

c.) Drain of wealth of Europe – trade highly tilted in India's favour – Pliny complained

d.) India acted as transhipment hub for Chinese silk

(2.) Cultural

a.) Ashoka spread Buddhism in Afghanistan and Central asia

b.) India's mathematics, science knowledge spread in West Asia by travellers.

Thus, a rich interaction was established and thrived for centuries between ancient India and the West world.

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Q.7 (b) Buddha's teachings to a large extent could be helpful in understanding and resolving the problems of today's society. Analyse. [15 Marks]

Buddha was one of the pioneers of Shramanik religion in acient India and its philosophies are coherant even in today's world.

Teachings of Buddha

1. 4 Noble Truth
   - There is sorrow (Dukh)
   - It has a cause (Samudaya)
   - It has a solution (Nirodh)
   - follow 8-fold path (Ashtangikamarg)

2. Emphasis on Ahimsa and non-violence - he was against war, cruelty - as it gave rise to sorrow.

3. 'Madhyam Marg' (Middle path) - avoid both - extreme austerity and indulgence

4. Rejection of god and soul - as it cannot be seen and sensed. Also rejection of soul transmigration (punarajanam)

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(5.) Opposition to Varna system — provided all varnas equal opportunity to access knowledge and fulfill spiritual aspiration.

(6.) Respect for women — provided greater freedom and respect to women. Buddha can be seen at times praising nuns.

Relevance in resolving today's problem

(1.) Ahimsa can helpful in promoting peace in the world.

(Eg.) Nuclear disarmament, prevent international war (Russia - ukraine).

(2.) Madhyam maarg - bears striking resemblence with India's foreign policy of strategic autonomy — and maintaining balance between 2 sides.

↳ MEA said India's foreign policy is influenced by Buddha's philosophy.

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(3.) Removal of untouchability and caste discrimination – By providing everyone equality under constitution. (Article 14, 15).

(4.) Women empowerment – can help in providing greater respect, dignity and economic empowerment of women.
↳ Even PM mentioned this in Independence day speech.

(5.) Promoting harmony in society – fraternity between different religion, language, caste, ethnicity etc

Thus even after 2500 buddha's ideas serve as guiding light not only for India but for the ~~wol~~ world.

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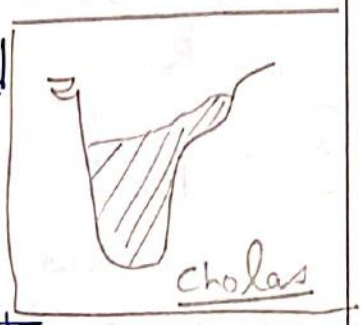
Q.7 (c) Discuss the applicability of Segmentary State Model for Chola state. How other models tried to explain the nature of the Chola kingdom? [20 Marks]

The medieval cholas established a vast empire in the South India during 10th – 12th century giving rise to widespread debate as to the nature of the state polity.



Applicability of Segmentary state model for Cholas

Popularized by Burton Stein, it gave a highly decentralized model of chola empire.

Features

1. Sacral kingship – The king only acted as a ritual head and wielded not effective power over the entire area.

2. Absence of permanent army, navy and bureaucracy – It was dependent

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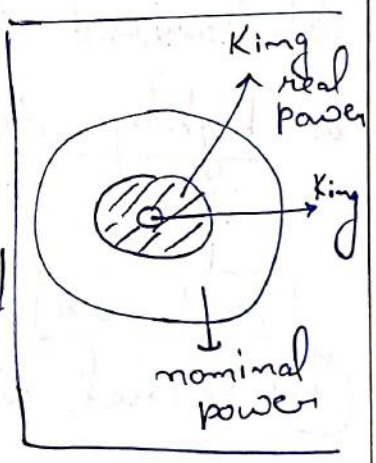
on its vassal for army and day to day work.

(3.) Dependence on plunder and wars for resources as there was no permanent revenue due to lack of bureacracy.

(4.) Pyramidal power structure with king at top and ~~th~~ local chiefs practicing real power at bottom.

(5.) With increasing distance from the centre, the power of king reduced and that of local chiefs increased



However, this model has been criticized by many historians due to infeasible state structure and contrary to archaeological sources.

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Other models of chola state

(1.) Highly centralized empire

As per K.A.N. Sastri, chola state was highly centralized as it had a large army, navy and vast bureaucracy.

→ However it has a nationalist tinge and thus is rejected by some historians.

(2.) Karashima refuted Sastri highly centralized model but pointed to centralizing tendencies because of large bureaucracy known from inscriptions.

(3.) Local self government within Chola empire.

(a) As per this theory, the empire ~~was~~ consisted of large number of villages (Nadus) looking after day to day work and functioning under broad chola

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Supervision.

(b.) Uttaramerur inscription denote both autonomy of Sabha (Taniyur) and its interaction with Chola state.

c.) Currently this model is the most widely accepted.

Thus, more intensive research on this topic is required to bring out the clear picture about chola state.