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NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

Start Time: 10:30 a.m End Time: 12:10 p.m

ANSWER SHEET

(SECTIONAL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 130

समय: 90 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 130

There are FOUR questions in this paper.

इस प्रश्नपत्र में 4 प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt THREE questions in all.

उम्मीदवार को सभी में 3 प्रश्नों का प्रयास करना होगा।

Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, TWO are to be attempted.

प्रश्न सं 1 अनिवार्य है और शेष में से कम से कम 2 का प्रयास किया जाना है।

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

किसी प्रश्न / भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके विरुद्ध इंगित की गई है।

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

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ भी निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।

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.

प्रश्नों के प्रयासों को क्रमबद्ध रूप से गिना जाएगा।

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

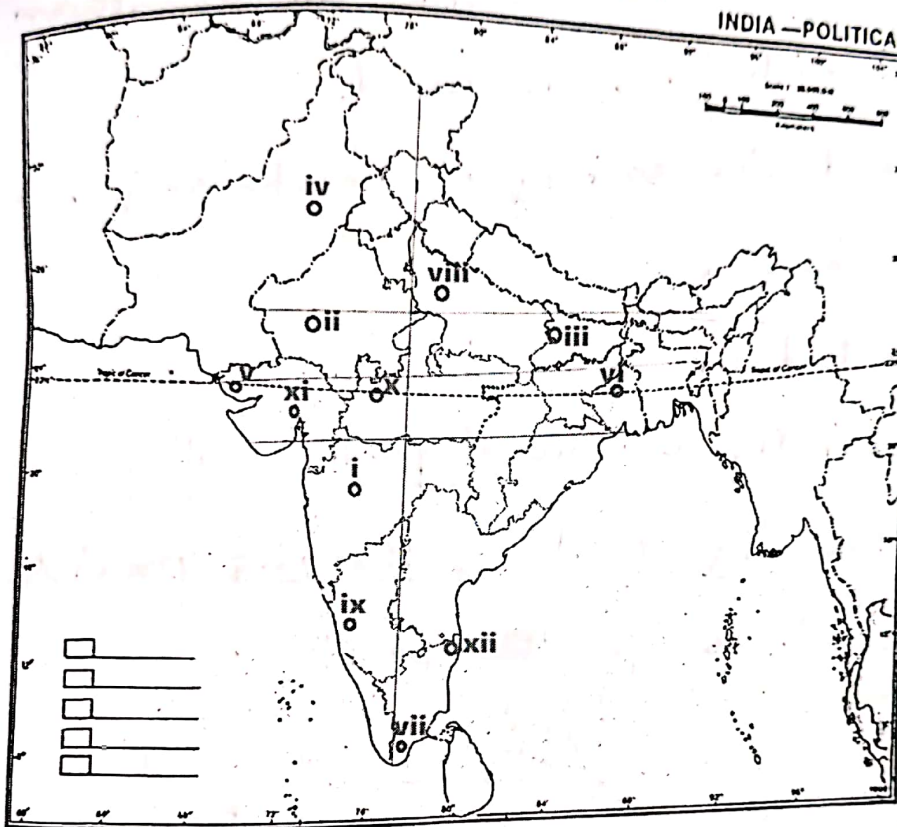
Comments for improvement:

Q.1
Q.1(a)

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. [12x2.5= 30 Marks]

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आपको दिए गए मानचित्र पर चिह्नित निम्नलिखित स्थानों को पहचानें और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में लगभग 30 शब्दों का एक संक्षिप्त नोट लिखें। मानचित्र पर चिह्नित प्रत्येक स्थान के लिए स्थान संबंधी संकेत क्रमवार नीचे दिए गए हैं। [12x2.5=30 अंक]



(i) Palaeolithic and chalcolithic site

पुरापाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Nevasa, Maharashtra.

- (a) Stone tools and bone tools are found.
 (b) Part of the copper manufacturing unit.
 (c) Copper tools - axes, pottery were found.

(d) Copper pots with agriculture tools - sickles are found.

(e) Coarse grey & coloured pots are used.

(ii) Mesolithic site

मध्य पाषाण स्थल

Tilwara, Barmer district in Rajasthan.

(a) Microolith tools are used.

(b) Band like society of relationship based on kinship.

(c) Located in a semi-arid region, so essentially a rural proto-village setup.

(d) Hunting and gathering provided essentials for the people.

(iii) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Chirand, Saran district, Bihar.

(a) Villages are setup.

(b) Agricultural residue of rice is found.

(c) Pottery - Coarse grey ware and coloured pottery were found.

(d) Well-documented site.

(e) Round and rectangular houses are found.

(iv) Early, mature and late Harappan site

प्रारंभिक, परिपक्व और उत्तरकालीन हड़प्पा स्थल

Harappa in
Pakistan.

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(a) Discovered by D. R. Sahnii along the
River Ravi (Parushini),

(b) Existence of single room and
two storey houses.

(c) Evidence of Barley (Yava), wheat
cultivation is found.

(d) ^{Part of} largest Bronze civilisation in India.

(e) Steatite statue of male dancer is found.

(v) Harappan site

हड़प्पा स्थल

Desalpur, Kutch district, Gujarat.

(a) Existence of rice, wheat, Barley
agriculture are found.

(b) Wheels of stones, seals made of
stone and mesopotamian seals are
found.

(c) Late Harappan period site.

(d) later declined - rural setup.

(vi) Chalcolithic site

ताम्रपाषाणिक स्थल

Pandurangadibi, West Bengal.

- (a) Copper tools are found.
- (b) More stone tools - microliths are found.
- (c) Coloured pottery and North-South burial practices were followed.
- (d) Had trade ties with nearby Barudih and Chirand.

(vii) Megalithic site

महापाषाण स्थल

] Adichanallur, Tuticorin district,
Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Usage of iron tools.
↳ agriculture - sickle, hoe and axes.
- (b) Urn burials and pot burials are common.
- (c) Red and Black ware pottery is used.
- (d) Located near water body and cult of death - life after death is followed.

(viii) Painted Grey Ware site

चित्रित धूसर मृदभांड स्थल

] Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.

- (a) Part of Mahajanapada in the 6th Century B.C.
- (b) Capital at Surasena.

(c) Later, Hieun Tsang mentioned decline of Buddhism in Mathura and rise of Vaishnavism.

(d) Well-documented site.

(ix) Neolithic-Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण-ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

Hallur, Haverly district in Karnataka.

(a) Village setup with population of 500-1000 people.

(b) settled life with agricultural practices of rice and wheat, oilseeds, cotton.

(c) Tools of bone, microliths and pottery (coarse grey ware) are found.

(d) Part of Copper Hoard culture.

(e) An earthen ware of 435 Copper tools were found.

(x) Chalcolithic site

ताम्रपाषाणिक स्थल

Kayastha Ujjain district in Madhya Pradesh.

(a) Had trade ties with Ganeshwar and Jodhpur in Rajasthan.

(b) Located near Narmada.

- (c) later part of Avanti mahajanapada;
 (d) Pratyoda ruled it and Sismaga
 defeated him and occupied it.

(xi) Ancient port site

प्राचीन बंदरगाह स्थल

Lothal, Ahmedabad district in
 Gujarat.

- (a) Dockyard was found by S.R. Rao,
 (b) Couple burial was found,
 (c) Ivory seal, Rice cultivation and
 fire altar were discovered,
 (d) Maritime trade with mesopotamians
 (Meluha trade),
 (e) Floods would have contributed to
 its decline

(xii) Palaeolithic site

पुरापाषाण स्थल

Attirampakkam, Chennai in
 Tamil Nadu.

- (a) Bone tools and stone tools were
 discovered,
 (b) would have been a marshy area
 during the early palaeolithic period,
 (c) Fishing, hunting and gathering
 provided subsistence.

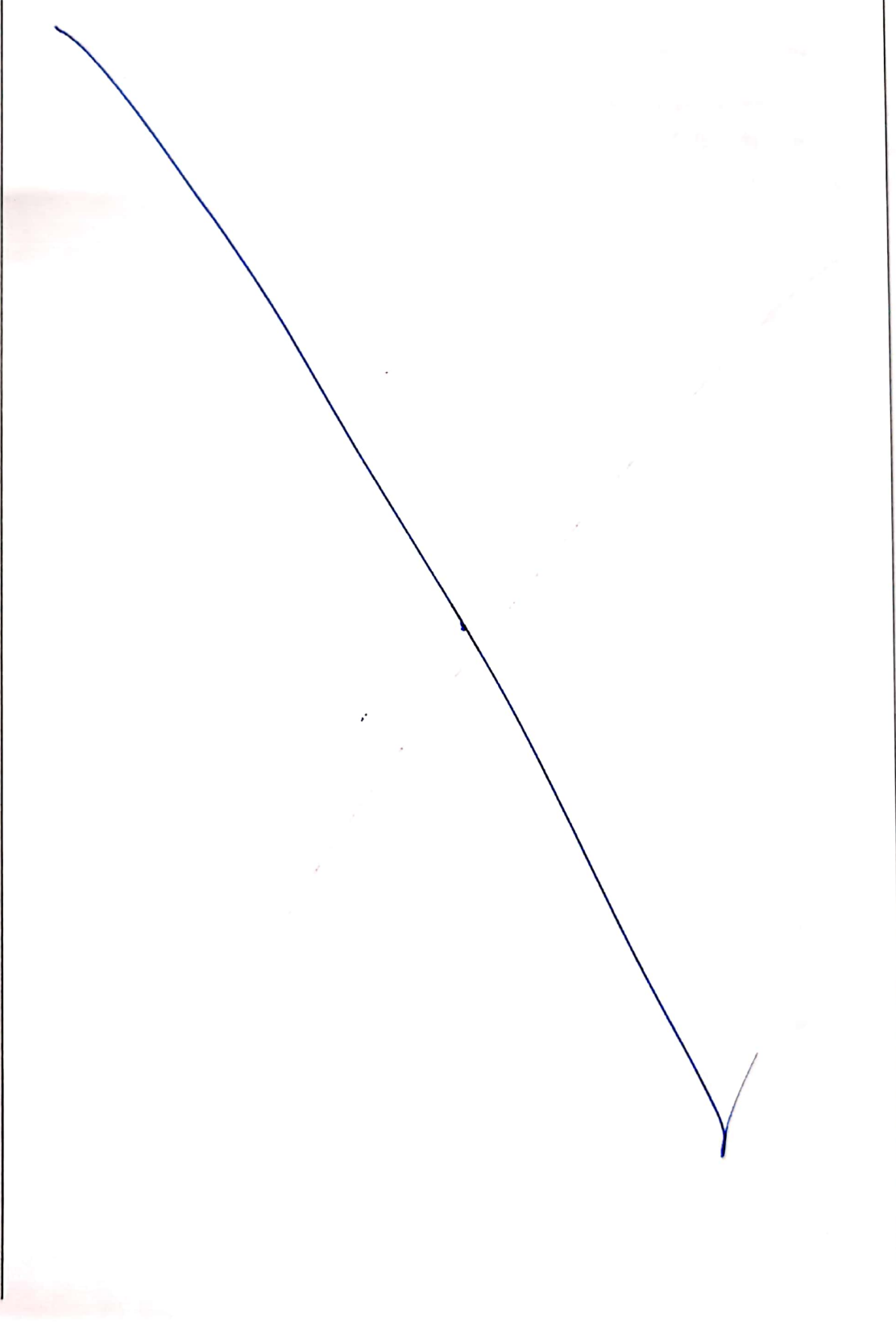
Q.2 (a)

"Though Archaeological evidence does not give direct access to the possible social and political dimensions of the decline of the Harappan civilization, it does indicate that the Harappan culture underwent a gradual process of de-urbanization". Comment. [15 Marks]

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"यद्यपि पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा सभ्यता के पतन के संभावित सामाजिक और राजनीतिक आयामों का प्रतक्ष्य पता तो नहीं देते, लेकिन यह संकेत देते हैं कि हड़प्पा संस्कृति वि-शहरीकरण की क्रमिक प्रक्रिया से गुजरी थी।" टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

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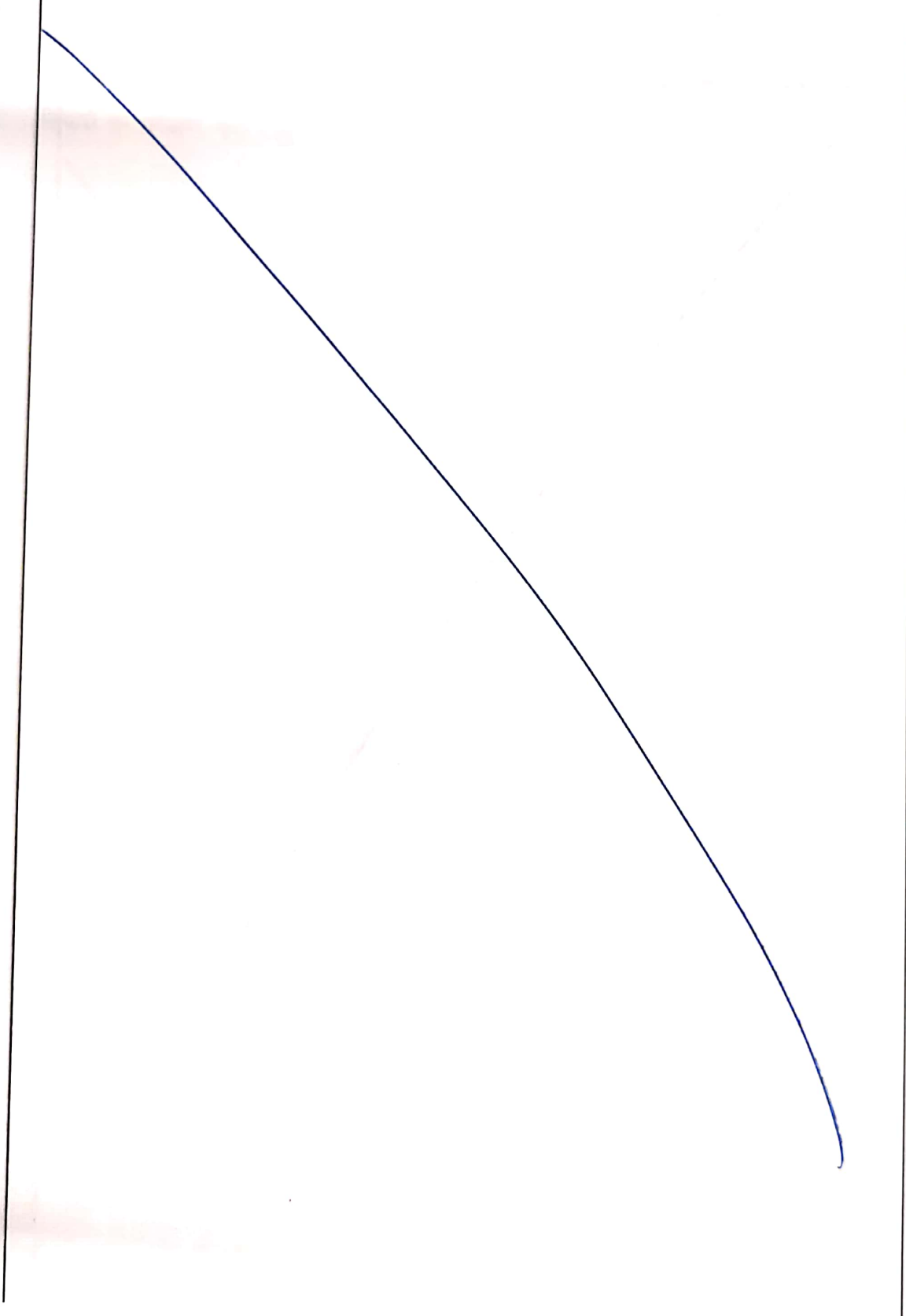
Q.2 (b) Examine the various views regarding the role of iron technology in ushering Second Urbanisation in Ancient India. [15 Marks]

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प्राचीन भारत में द्वितीय शहरीकरण की शुरुआत में लौह प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका के संबंध में विभिन्न विचारों का परीक्षण करें। [15 अंक]

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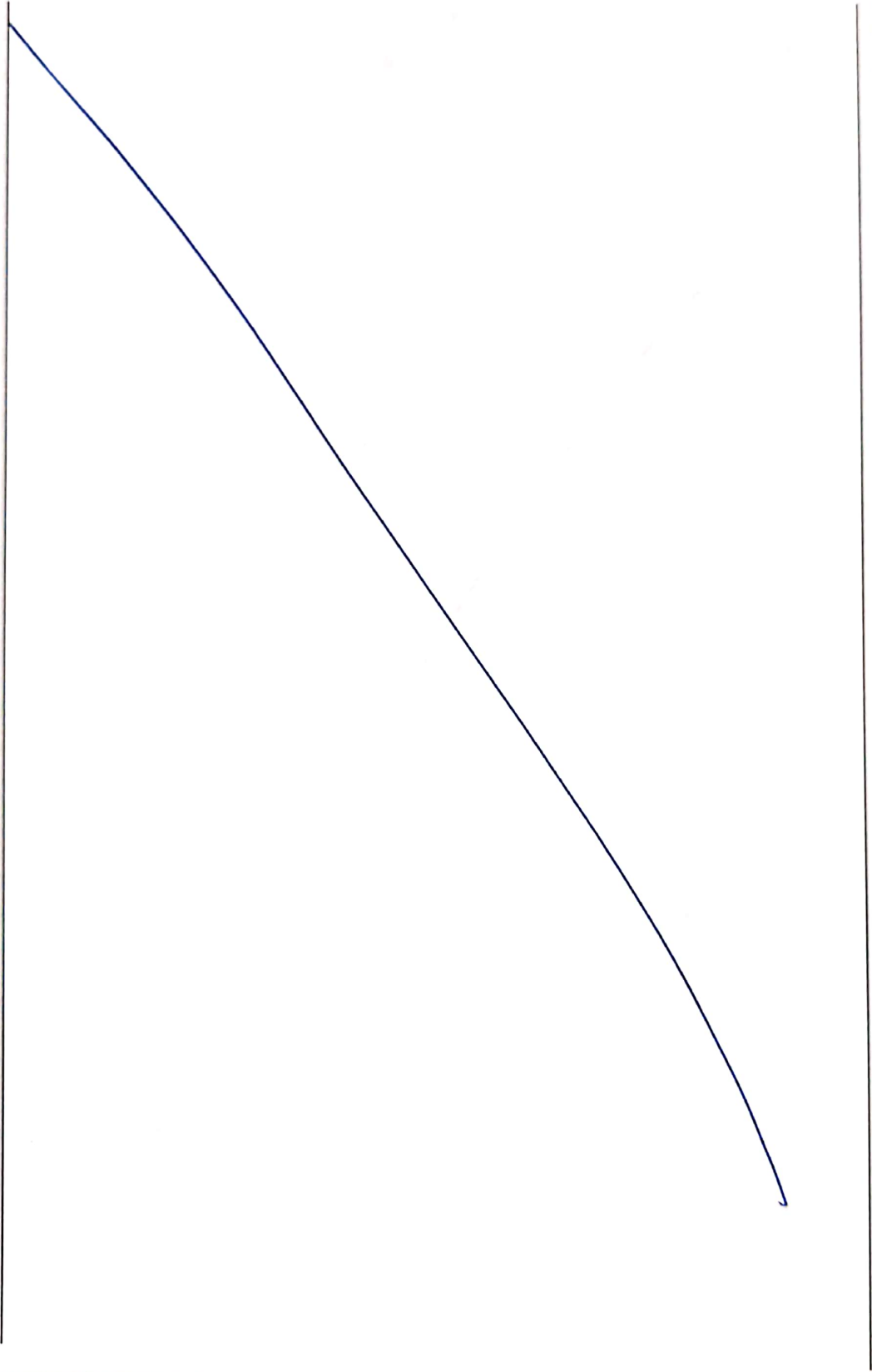
Q.2 (c)

Comment on the process of social change during the age of Buddha. [20 Marks]

बुद्ध-युग में सामाजिक परिवर्तन की प्रक्रिया पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

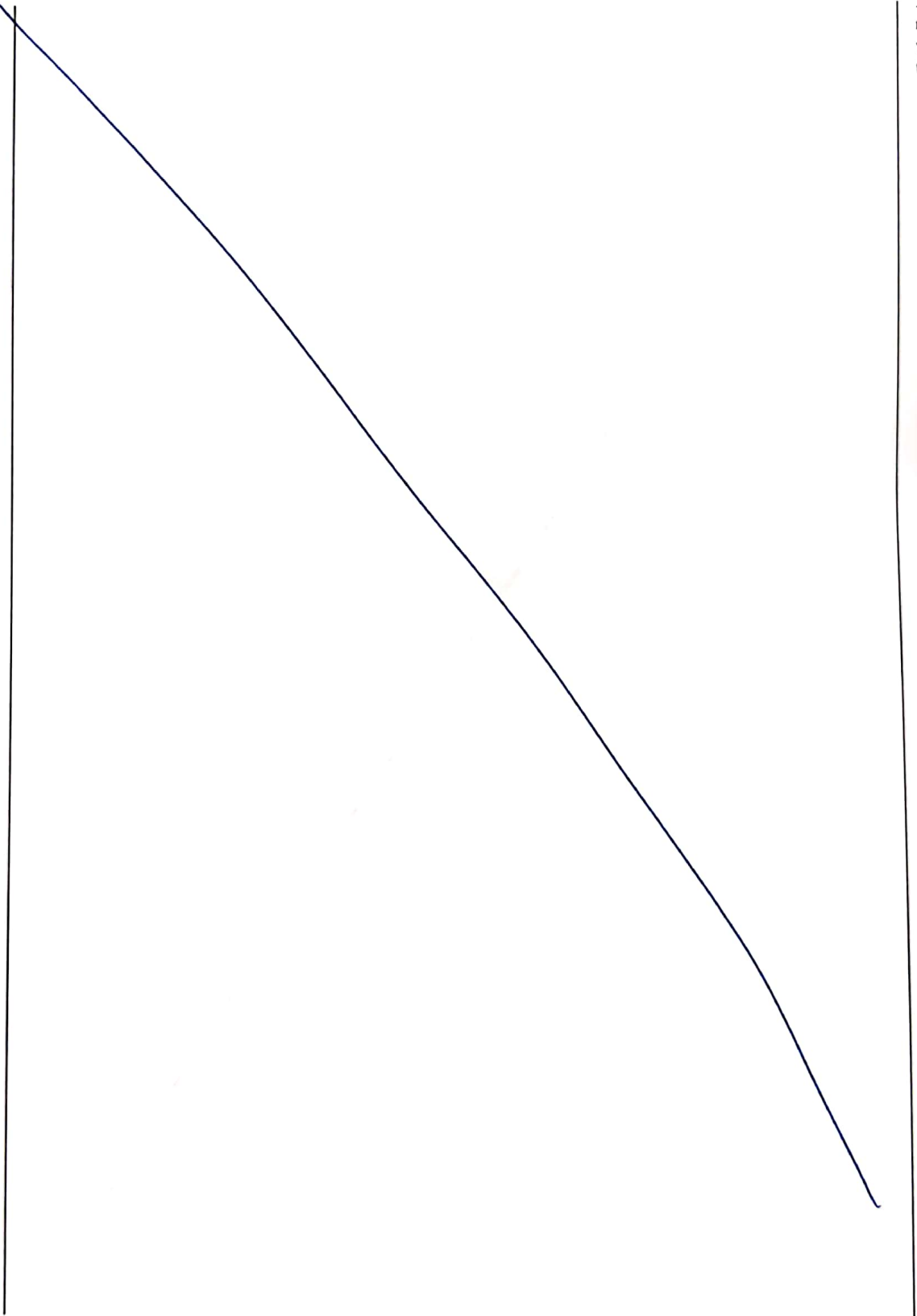
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2.3(a)

Q.3 (a) "Archaeological sources, Vedic literature and the comparative study of languages help us to determine the Aryan problem in Indian history." Discuss. [15 Marks]

"पुरातात्विक स्रोत, वैदिक साहित्य और भाषाओं का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन हमें भारतीय इतिहास में आर्य समस्या का निर्धारण करने में मदद करते हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए। [15 अंक]

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The Origin of the Aryans remains mystic due to the various theories put forward by Max Muller, B.G. Tilak and Dayanandh Saraswati.

The Aryans migrated in 1500 B.C and started the Vedic Age - 1500 to 600 B.C.

↓	↓
Early Vedic age (1500 - 1000)	Later Vedic age (1000 - 600)

Various archaeological sources, literature helps in determining Aryan problem :-

(1) Invasion from west Asia :- Max Muller is in favour of this.
(a) the Language and the gods worshipped are same.

Yet, they are ambiguity :-

(1) Persian / Indo-European language

as Max Muller suggests was not accepted

Indo-European language | Aryan language
less syllables | More syllables

(2) The lack of pottery of aryan's along the Punjab and western Uttar Pradesh - do not align with invader theory as it was along the travel route.

(3) Here knowledge of the people do not necessarily mean they are migrators - against Mortimer Wheeler's theory.

Though sources, literature, language comparison are put into debate, the aryan's established vedic age which had its impact in the social-economic structure later.

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Q.3 (b)

Q.3 (b) "As a source of ancient Indian history, foreign accounts have advantages as well as shortcomings." Substantiate with proper examples. [15 Marks]

"प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में, विदेशी खातों में फायदे के साथ-साथ कमियां भी हैं।" उचित उदाहरण सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। [15 अंक]

Ancient Indian history was learnt from both indigenous and when corroborated with foreign accounts provide greater understandings.

Advantages of foreign accounts :-

(I) Political Structure :-

(a) Megasthenes - Indica provides details about Chandragupta Maurya's empire activities.

(b) Fa Hien - helped in understanding Chandragupta - II administration.

(c) Hieun Tsang - provided the benevolence of Harsha's empire.

(II) Economic Status :-

(a) Indica mentions "India is a

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wine of plenty, famine and scarcity are unknown to them.' - wealthy society

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(b) Platarch, Strabo, Arrian :- mention about the silk route trade, and alexander's invasion in India.

(III) Social hierarchy :-

(a) Indica - 7 classes existed during mauryan period.

(b) Hiem Tsang - Buddhism was supported by Harsha.

(c) Architecture → The wooden Palace of Mauryan's even Arthashastra did not mention was covered in Indica.

(d) State patronage → So, had access to better literary sources.

Yet, it had significant challenges :-

(a) State sponsored bias,

(b) did not understand the Indian

Culture well - eg Society had 4 social stratification yet Megasthenes thought it is 7.

(b) Slavery existed, against Megasthenes' statement of 'No slavery'.

(c) Delay in compilation:- Sources are written after the writers returned back - eg Hiuen Tsang - so, inconsistent in memory.

(d) Over exaggeration:- eg Megasthenes said Ashoka had 6,00,000 soldiers!

Though Foreign sources acted as substantiation for better understanding - It has to be corroborated with other, indigenous sources to take neutral, accurate historical facts.

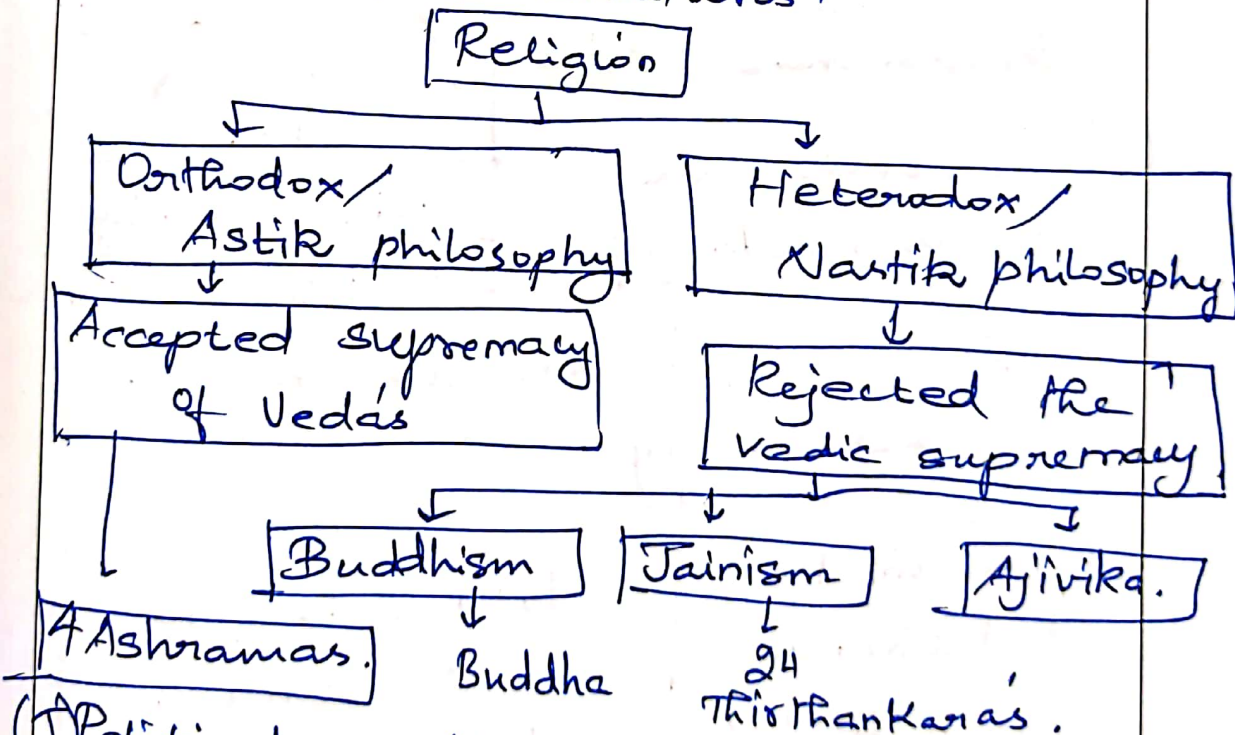
Q.3 (c)

"The political and economic needs of rulers, combined with economic and status needs of the merchant class, together provided the receptive cultural milieu in which Buddhism flourished," Comment. [20 Marks]

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"शासकों की राजनीतिक और आर्थिक जरूरतें, व्यापारी वर्ग की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति संबंधी जरूरतों के साथ मिलकर, एकसाथ ग्रहणशील सांस्कृतिक वातावरण प्रदान किया जिसमें बौद्ध धर्म विकसित हुआ।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

In the 6th century B.C, various religions started to rise due to the prevailing political, social and economic conditions.



(I) Political needs of the rulers :-

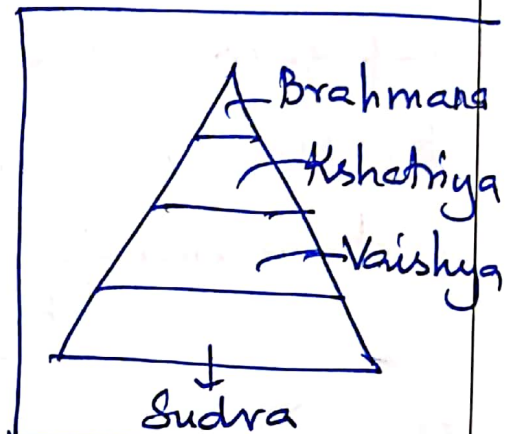
The frequent clash between the brahmanas and the Kshatriyas made the Kshatriya Prince like

Buddha (Sakya clan of Kapilavastu) to promote buddhism.

(2) Economic needs of the rulers :-

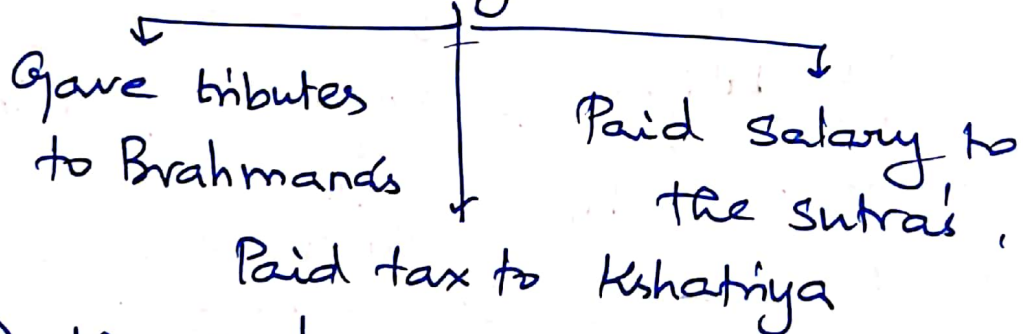
(a) The brahmanas controlled the professional setup.

(b) The king's had to abide by the Brahmana's advice



(3) Economic and status needs of the merchant class :-

(a) The vaishya's are the one who earned money



(b) the 3rd class citizenship was not liked by them.

(c) The vaiśya's practiced agriculture and they reared cows (2) other cattles. But the brahmanas sacrificed 1,24,000 cows during Rajasuya and vajapeya.

(d) The merchant class trade was restricted by the brahmanas.

(4) Position of the sudras :- Huge dakshana, and thus religion became inaccessible to them.

(5) Receptive cultural milieu :- The buddhism readily welcomed the foreigners in to its hold yet the brahmanas resented them and kept them as 'Mlechhas'.

(6) Role of Upanishad :- Regarded as anti-brahmana and anti.

ritualistic in nature and supported knowledge based Moksha was in favour of buddhism.

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Impacts of buddhism :-

- (a) political impact:- Ashoka had a paternalistic nature of rule. In his 6th Major Rock Edict - 'Sarve Muni Pajama' (All people are my children).
- (b) Proliferation of trade:- Most merchant class entered trade as a non-violent means of living.
- (c) Egalitarian society - against brahmana suppression.

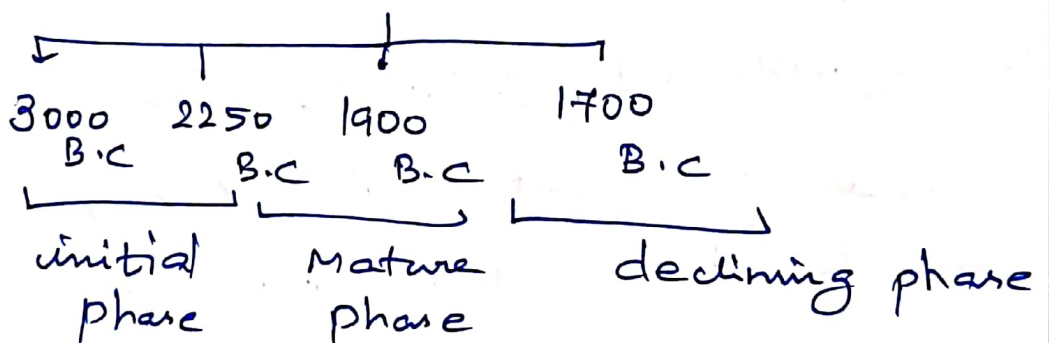
The buddhism though decline in the post-mauryan period, it had its significant impact in South east and east asia.

Q.4 (a)

The Indus-Saraswati cultural zone exhibited both homogeneity and diversity, Discuss. [15 Marks]Candidates
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सिंधु-सरस्वती सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र ने एकरूपता और विविधता दोनों का प्रदर्शन किया। चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

The Indus - Saraswati civilisation is the largest bronze civilisation in India (1,30,000 Sq. Km), It existed between 3000 - 1900.

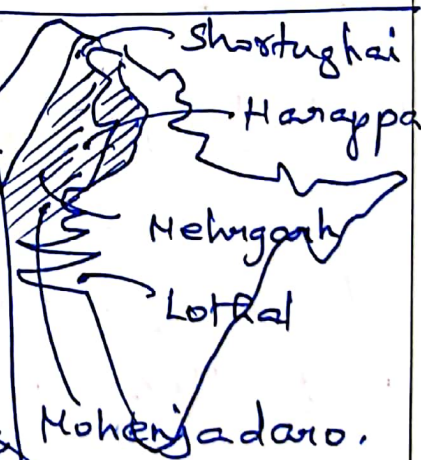


It exhibited homogeneity nature:-

(1) Centralisation:- Uniform brick structure and weight and measures found throughout.

(2) Usage of burnt bricks and urban planning.

(Eg) In Mohenjodaro and Harappa.



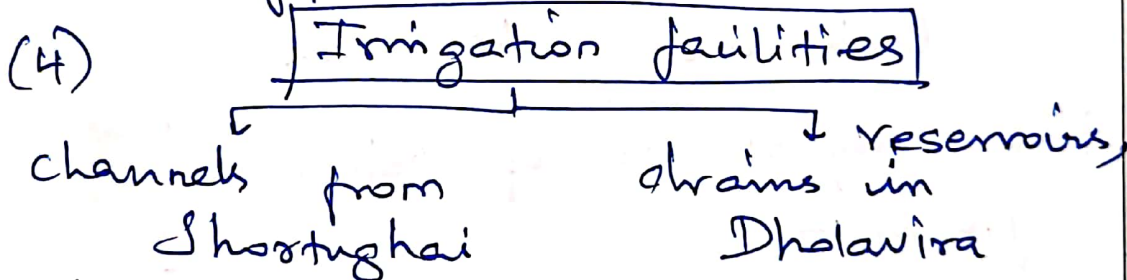
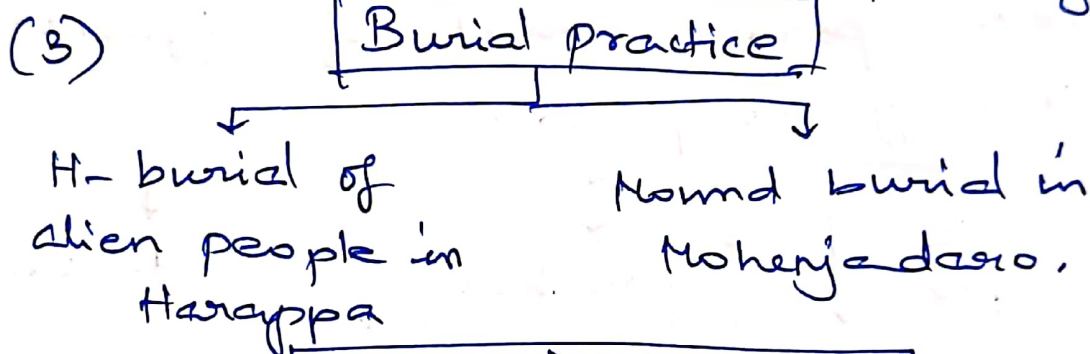
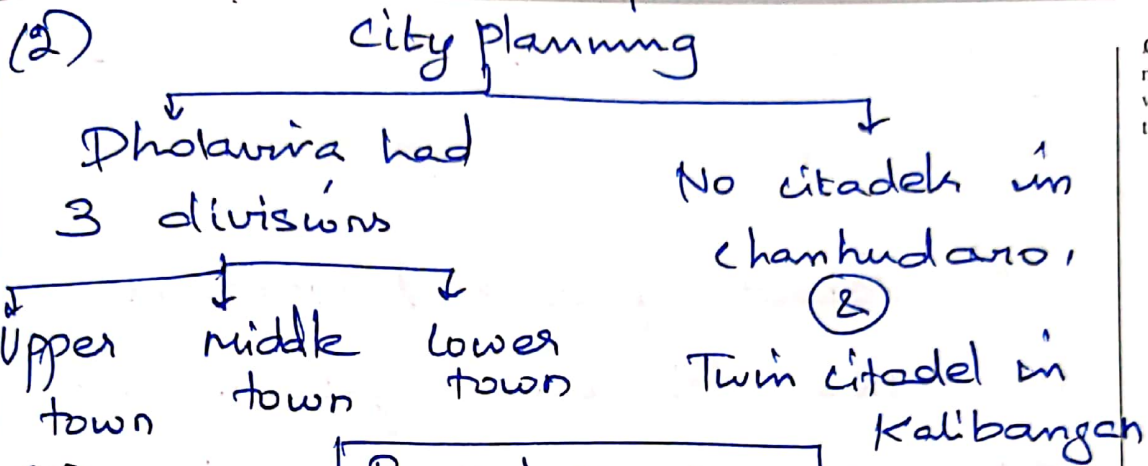
Indus-saraswati culture

- (3) Uniform seals usage :- for trade ties found in Kot diji to Rojdi
- (4) Social hierarchy :- The cities are divided into Upper and Lower citadel. (Eg) Mohenjodaro.
- (5) Agricultural practices :- The seeds of wheat, Barley (Yava) are found, Sindon cotton are found in Lothal.
- (6) Pottery :- The coloured pottery were discovered in Gumla and Rana Gurdai.
- (7) Pashu worship { In Gijyane.
In Harappa.
- Yet, there existed diversity :-
- (i) Economic activity
- ↓

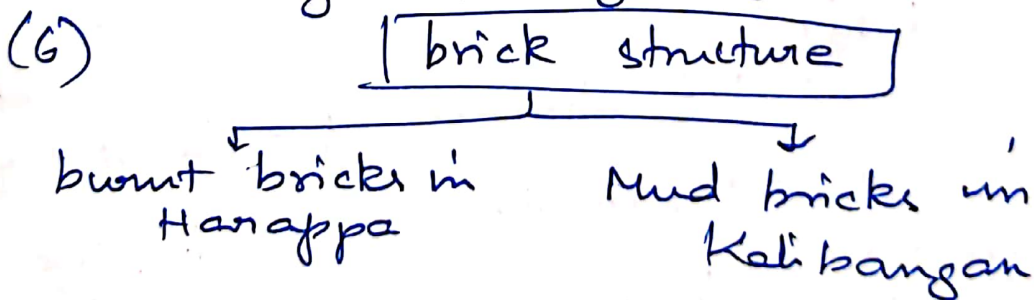
Fishing in
Buzhasom

↓

Agriculture in
Mohenjodaro.



(5) diversity in pottery usage.



Thus, Indus - Saraswati exhibited both Homogeneity and diversity.

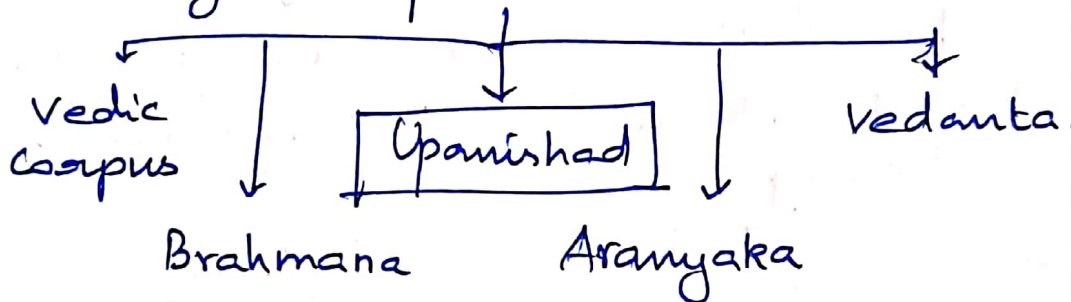
Q.4 (b)

Q.4 (b) Discuss the importance of the Ashrama system with reference to its ideological and psychological foundation. [15 Marks]

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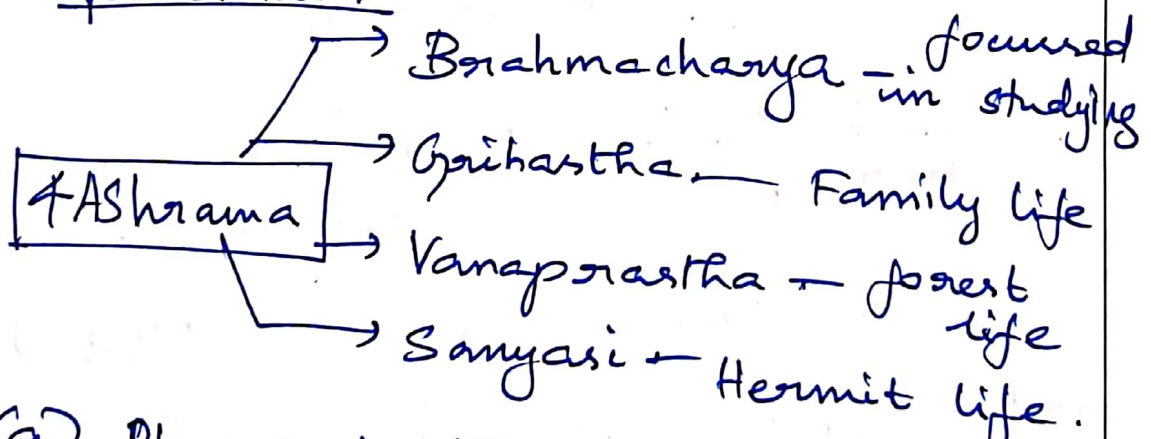
आश्रम व्यवस्था के वैचारिक और मनोवैज्ञानिक आधार के संदर्भ में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

The Jabala Upanishad mentions about the Ashrama system. The Vedic period consists of different literary corpus.



The importance of Ashrama System :-

(I) Ideological and philosophical foundation :-



(a) Phases of life :- It defined that

each human being has to go through these 4 phases to achieve Moksha.

(b) Samsara concept :- The cycle of rebirth would be broken through following these 4 stages.

(c) Impact of upanishad :- The earlier 'Karma margha' was done away with and 'Jnana' margha was promoted through Brahmacharya.

(d) Supposited Aaryanka :- The Vanaprastha phase led to Aaryanka upanishad.

(e) Upheld Brahmanical supremacy :- The 4 Ashram's had its base from vedic philosophy.

(f) Celibacy and renunciation life

Similar to Buddhism and Jainism ideology in the 6th century B.C.

(g) Goal and matter :- To purify 'purusha' and 'prakriti' as mentioned in Samyak.

Impacts of 4 Ashramas :-

(a) In Ramayana, the hermit life and 4 stages are mentioned.

(b) Against materialistic life.

(c) Promotion of spiritual and knowledge oriented moksha.

The 4 ashramas impacted the political, social and economic life of the post vedic and left impact on path to moksha.

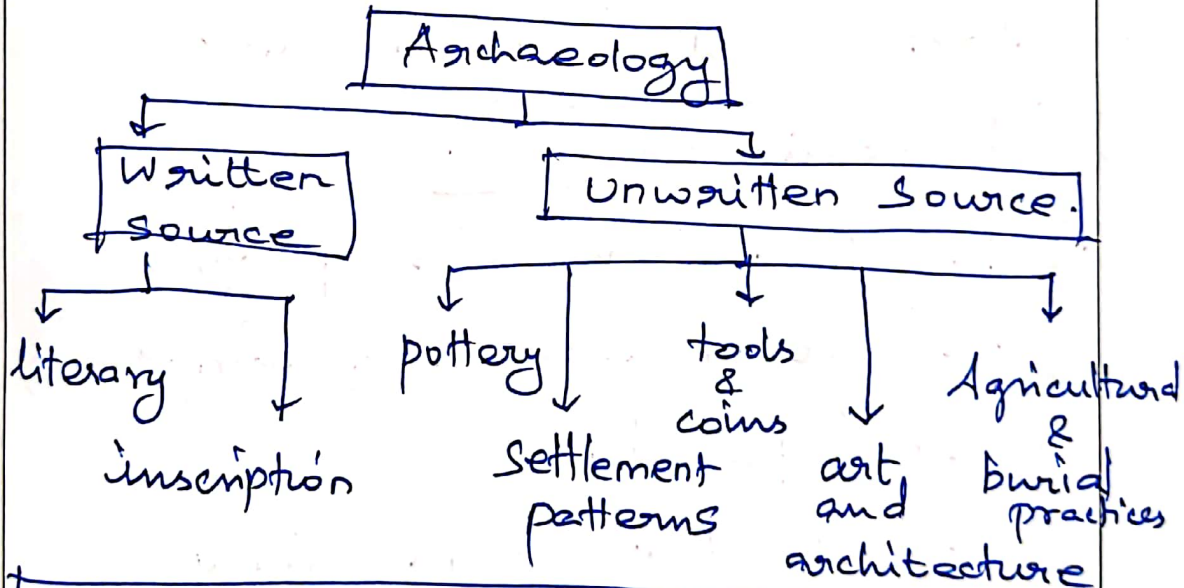
1.4 (c)

Q.4 (c) Analyse archaeology as a source of ancient Indian History with proper examples. [20 Marks]

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Ancient Indian history can be studied from archaeology as a source to understand its political, economical and social structure.



Archaeology helps in better understanding:-

(I) Political structure :-

(1) The priest-king statue of the harappan site helps in debate for political structure.

(2) Hathigumpha inscription gives

details about the Kalinga war.

(3) the edicts of Ashoka provides details about 'paternalistic state' and about dhamma policy.

↳ Major Rock edict - IV - Samanta System.

(4) Mehrauli iron pillar gives details about Chandragupta-II rule.

(II) Economic nature :-

(1) the Rummindei inscription gives details about taxation during Ashoka's period.

(2) Coins of Indo-greeks shows access to gold mines and wealthy society.

(3) Presence of rice remains in Lahuradewa - shows earliest agricultural practices.

(III) Societal condition :-

- (a) The urban settlement of Harappans through excavation in Mohenjodaro.
- (b) Pottery's in the Mahajanapada provides state formation - (eg) Kosala.
- (c) The barhut Stupa of Pushya Mitra shunga defies historical literary sources of him being an anti-buddhist.
- (d) The coins of Gupta (Kumardevi coins) shows good position of women during Gupta period.

Yet, Caution has to be exercised in using archaeology as a source :-

- (1) Easily moved :- (eg) the inscriptions of Delhi - Meerut are moved.
- (2) Overlapping nature :- (eg) coins are easily circulated and

Overlapped.

(c) Issue of missing out :- Rulers like Ramagupta, Skandagupta are left out in chronology.

(d) Over-exaggeration :- ~~eg~~ The prasaasti/eulogy are mostly exaggerated → Ashoka to have 6,00,000 soldiers.

(e) Lack of literary sources.

(f) Easily destructed :- The wooden palace of Patliputra as mentioned by Megasthenes was not found.

Archaeology can be used to better study the history yet caution should be exercised and corroborated with literary sources to find the real events.