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|-------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|
| <u>Diamond S. Dhyow</u> | | |
| NAME | Mobile No. | Email ID <u>@gmail.com</u> |

10: PM

1:30

Start Time:

End Time:

ANSWER SHEET (FULL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA)

उत्तर पत्रक (पूर्ण परीक्षण I- प्राचीन भारत)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

समय: 180 मिनट

अधिकतम अंक: 250

There are EIGHT questions in this paper. इस पेपर में आठ प्रश्न हैं।

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. अभ्यर्थी को कुल पाँच प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

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. प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा शेष में से प्रत्येक खण्ड से कम से कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं।

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रश्न/भाग के अंकों की संख्या उसके सामने दर्शाई गई है।

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ निर्दिष्ट है, 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 उत्तरों की गणना क्रमिक क्रम में की जाएगी। जब तक प्रश्न को काटा न जाए, तब तक प्रश्न के उत्तर को आंशिक रूप से भी गिना जाएगा। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का कोई भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Comments after evaluation

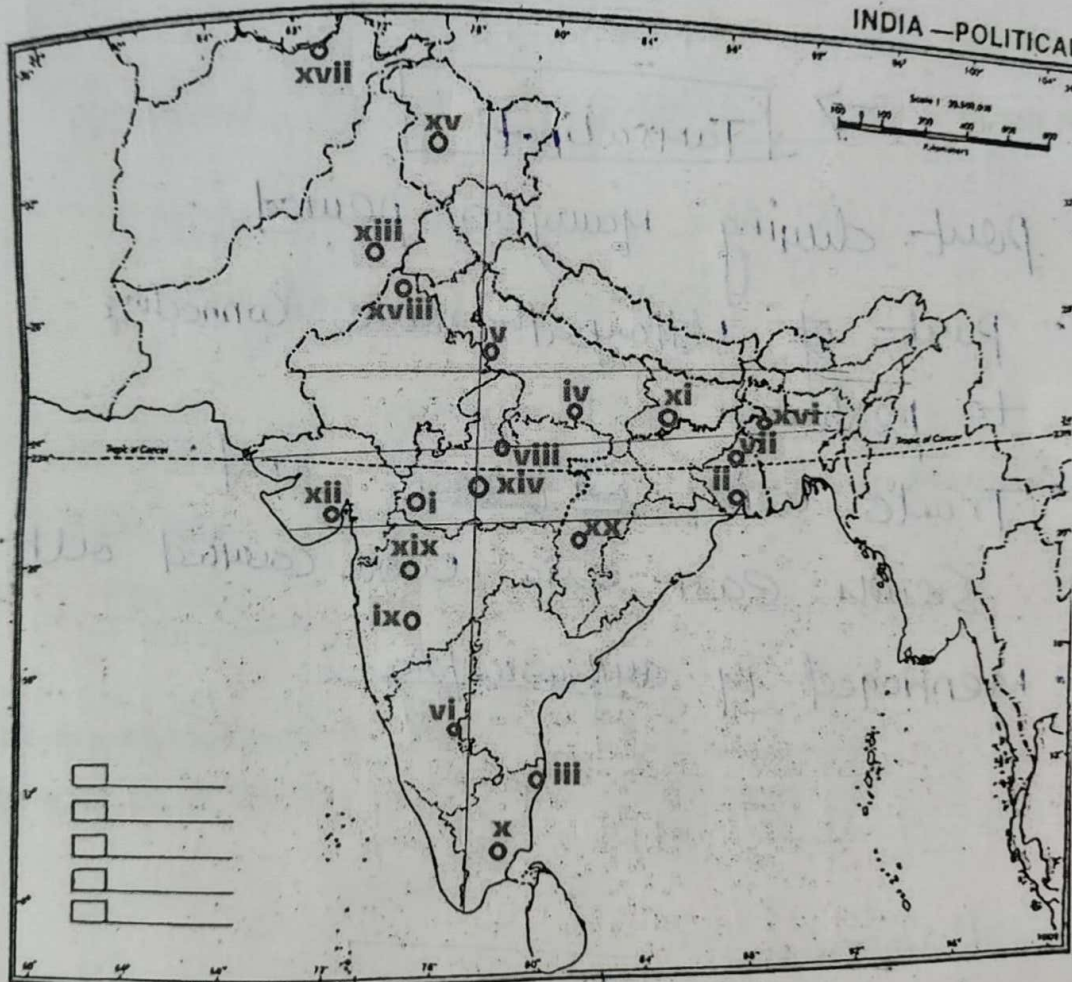
Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Q.1

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. [25x2.5= 50 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin



(i) Ancient cave site

प्राचीन गुफा स्थल

- Bagh cave

- located in the Narmada valley
- Built during gupta - valchuka period.
- Hindu themes, god shiva depicted on murals.

- Engraving of Gods and goddesses on walls
- Paintings of Mesolithic period, geometric patterns, hunting scenes depicted

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(ii) Ancient port

प्राचीन बंदरगाह

→ Tamilalipati

- Port during Mauryan period
- Part of Uttarpath route connecting to Peshwar
- Trade with Sri Lanka and South East Asia were carried out
- Mentioned in Ashoka's

(iii) UNESCO World Heritage site

यूनेस्को विश्व धरोहर स्थल

→ Tanjore

- Chola Capital.
- Cholas built monumental temple
- Brihadeshwara temple was built.
- prominent cultural centre and centre of learning

- famous for chola group of temples

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(iv) Ancient capital site

प्राचीन राजधानी स्थल

Kaushambi

- located near prayagraj
- important religious site of Mahajanpada period
- Seals of guild found
- urban centre located on uttarpath route

(v) Ancient political and commercial centre

प्राचीन राजनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक केंद्र

Mathura

- centre of Krishna cult
- Mathura school of art flourished here.
- Kushan ruler Kanishka statue found
- Birthplace of Lord Krishna
- Urbanised town since Mauryan period

(vi) Megalithic site

महापाषाण स्थल

→ Hire Benkal

- located near Hampi
- megalithic burial with Topical found
- Iron implements, axe, axes, chisels found
- Grave goods found in burials
- Evidence of Habitations

(vii) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

→ Pandu Rajan Dhibi

- located in Purva Bardhaman district
- pandu lived here
- Inised ware BRW pottery found
- pest holes, chambered grains, evidence of cultivation found

(viii) Famous inscription site

प्रसिद्ध शिलालेख स्थल

→ Erani

- located near Udisha
- Bhanugupta's Erani inscription mentioned about first instance of Sati
- Heliodorus built pillar
- Centre of Bhagvata cult

(ix) Chalcolithic site

ताम्रपाषाण, स्थल

→ Inamgaon

- Part of Jarwa culture
- Pottery with designs, motifs.
cellular neck, found
- factory site of tool making
- transitioning to urban culture
- Evidence of Habitation, charred
grains, Rice, lentils found

(x) Ancient Jain site प्राचीन जैन स्थल

→ Sittanavasal Cave

- Jain cave with dual chamber
- Paintings of Tirthankara depicted
- Fresco-~~see~~ technique used
- Patronised by Cholas
- Human figures, sculpture also depicted

(xi) Ajivika cave site

आजीविक गुफा स्थल

→ Banabari Cave

- Built during Mauryan period
- Located in Nagarjuni Hills, near Pajjira
- Ashoka gifted it to Ajivikas
- Entrance walls were beautifully decorated
- Square chambered Halls hall are built

(xii) Ancient education centre

प्राचीन शिक्षा केंद्र

Vallabhi

- located in Bhavnagar district, Gujarat
- Centre of education and learning during Kadambas
- 2nd Jaina council occurred here
- agamas were composed

(xiii) Harappan site

हड़प्पा स्थल

→ Harappa

- located in Lauhiana district, Pakistan
- near bank of river Ravi
- Major town of Indus valley civilisation
- Six granaries were discovered.
- Notable for Town planning, grid pattern.

(xiv) Mesolithic site

मध्यपाषाण स्थल

→ Bhimbetka

- Raichur district, MP.
- Vindhyan range.

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- Rock paintings → Social life!
Hunting, dancing, Community work depicted.
- X Ray style, geometric patterns, paintings

(xv) Neolithic site

नवपाषाण स्थल

→ ~~Buzdahom~~ Buzdahom

- located in srinagar district
- also a megalithic site - Menhirs found
- Pit dwelling practiced
- Dog bones found
- Post-Holes indicate Habitation

(xvi) Buddhist Mahavihara

बौद्ध महाविहार

- Somapura

- Built during Pala period
- Stupa and vihara located
- ancient learning centre.
- Students from Tibet, China visited here

• Influence of Vajrayana Buddhism

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(xvii) Ancient trading post

प्राचीन व्यापारिक चौकी

— Shantughai

- located in north-eastern Afghanistan
- Site of commerce during Harappan period
- Trading with central Asia were done
- Part of ancient Silk route
- Buddhism also flourished
- Lapis lazuli found

(xviii) Pre-Harappan and Harappan site

पूर्व-हड़प्पा और हड़प्पा स्थल

— Kalibangan

- located near Ghaggar-Hakra paleochannel
- evidence of agricultural furrows
- fire-altar found
- Burnt brick of standard ratio 1:2:4 found
- Kalibangan cylindrical seal depicting Human Sacrifice

(xix) Buddhist and Jain cave site

बौद्ध और जैन गुफा स्थल

→ Ajanta Cave

- located near Waghora river.
- Buddhist, Hindu, Jain cave located
- Gupta and Valataka ruler built
- Padmapani painting, apsaras,
- Maitreya Buddha depicted

(xx) Megalithic site

महापाषाण स्थल

→ Gadh Dhanya

- located near Balod and Durg
- Mahanadi valley
- other megalithic site nearby Chischari, Kauhikothar.
- large menhirs are found
- Iron tools, evidence of habitation found

3 (a)

How do you justify the view that the level of excellence of Gupta numismatic art is not at all noticeable in later times? [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

आप इस दृष्टिकोण को कैसे उचित ठहराते हैं कि गुप्तकालीन मुद्राशास्त्रीय कला की उत्कृष्टता का स्तर बाद के समय में बिल्कुल भी ध्यान देने योग्य नहीं है? [15 अंक]

Gupta rule (318-550 AD) saw progress in numismatics and rulers like Chandragupta II and Samudragupta issued large no. of gold coins.

Remarkable feature of Gupta numismatic art

↳ ① Purity of gold in Gupta coins were more than 80% shows economic prosperity.

② Types of coins → Lion slayer coin, Couch type coin, Ashwendha coin, Peacock coin, Gayatri coin, ambow coin, vina playing coin of Samudragupta.

③ Rulers were depicted on obverse side and gods on the reverse side.

• Kumāragupta - peacock type coin.

• Gajlaxmi coin of Chandragupta.

④ It bestows divinity to ruler and shows their prowess →

Sandragupta depicted like playing.

Reasons Such remarkable art were not depicted in later times:-

↳ ① Debasment of coins → from the reign of Kumāragupta, the quantity of gold content decreased in the coin.

Shows economic crisis during later Gupta

② Political fragmentation Post

Gupta rule → Centrifugal tendencies

emerged → Maukhuris, Pushyabhutis

Aulikaras exerted independence

Hence there was no centralised authority.

③ Decline in Indo-Roman trade

led to decline in overall prosperity
of the north india.

However there was
debasement of currency, but regional
trade centre grew, in later period
Harshvardhana, Chalukyas, Pashtrakuta
issued various coins, but
none matched the quality and
prowess of Gupta Numismatic art.

Q.3 (b)

Outline the key aspects of imperial ideology as demonstrated during the Mauryan period.

[15 Marks]

मौर्य काल के दौरान प्रदर्शित साम्राज्यवादी विचारधारा के प्रमुख पहलुओं की रूपरेखा बताइए। [15 अंक]

Mauryan rule mark the first political unification of India, and in this period imperial ideology was visible in every facets of society.

Key aspects of imperial ideology

Source → Arthashastra.
→ India by Megasthenes
→ Ashokan inscriptions

① Beaumontic state - Arthashastra mentions about list of adhikaryas responsible for administration.

② Sansthadhyaksha → Market Superintendent

③ Pautadhyaksha → Incharge of weight and measure.

they control various departments under Mauryas.

② Patrimonial ideology → as visible
in Ashokan inscription and edicts.

eg inscription - I → Abjure violence

• State also took welfare measure
like planting trees, digging wells.

③ Centralised control shows
royal authority in far flung areas.

↳ edicts found in frontier areas
Shabergarhi, Manshera - west

• Brahmagiri Hills in South.

• Greek and Arabic language used
in Kandhar inscription shows

accommodating instance

④ welfare ideology → Ashoka

ordered officials to tour countryside

• appointed Dhammamantras to

Propagate Dhamma ideals

⑤ Arthashastra presented imperialistic ideology through focus on Saptanga Model → Svami, Janpad, durg, danda, Mitra.

It shows the Mauryan rule was built with elaborate administrative system, where state controlled economic activities and trade.

However Romila Thapar critique

it; that Mauryan empire constitute → Metropolitan - Magadha, Core and peripheral areas.

Georard Fussman argued that state subsumed various geography and Culture, but control vary.

Hence Mauryan State couldn't be called Monolithic state, where imperial ideology dominate every facets of Society.

3 (c)

Assess the expertise of ancient Indians in the fields of crafts, science, and mathematics. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

शिल्प, विज्ञान और गणित के क्षेत्र में प्राचीन भारतीयों की विशेषज्ञता का आकलन कीजिए। [20 अंक]

Ancient Indians were not only indulged in mythology and religion, but showed developments in the field of crafts, science and mathematics.

Contribution in the field of crafts

- ↳ Sculpture → Gandhara school of art winners intermingling of Hellenistic idea with Indic themes.
 - Buddha wavy hair, wearing Roman toga depicted
 - Sarnath, Mathura and Amravati school of art also flourished
 - Stone art → Didarganj Yakshi image, Kanishka Statue, etc.
- ↳ Metal craft → Sultanganj Buddha 6 feet tall.

Progress in Numismatic art →
 Egypt and Kushan coins
 depict intricate designs, prowess
 (eg) → Peacock coin, Gajalaxmi coins.

- Construction → of Sanchi stupa.
 Shunga contribution in Bharhut
 Stupa engraving of Jataka stories
- Bhitargaon temple - showed
 progress in Brick temple design.

Guilds of crafts persons were
 organized issued coins, like
Panchakame, Miranakame

showed prosperity in the
craft activity.

Indians were expert in stone
 cutting, wood engraving, coin
 making

Progress in Science

↳ • Shushruta in his book mentioned about plastic surgery.

• Charaka Samhita mentions about different type of diseases and medicine.

• Nagarjuna was pioneer in Rasayansatra and chemicals.

• Metallurgy → wood skill, iron furnaces were prevalent.

• Hastayurveda, Asvayurveda for treatment of elephant and horses.

• Astronomy deals with planetary movement → Brihatsamita, aryabhatiyam deals about it.

Candidates must not write on this margin

Progress in Mathematics

• Aryabhata → Aryabhatiyam book describe about zero, and decimal system.

• Trigonometry → Kot Jya etc. mentioned by him.

• Brahmagupta → Brahmagupta Siddhanta mentions about cyclical algebra, & quadrilaterals.

• Aryabhata also calculate circumference of earth.

• Bhaskaracharya - Lilavati was treatise on mathematics

hence ancient india was not dark age, there were progress in science and mathematics but religious learning were dominant mode of education.

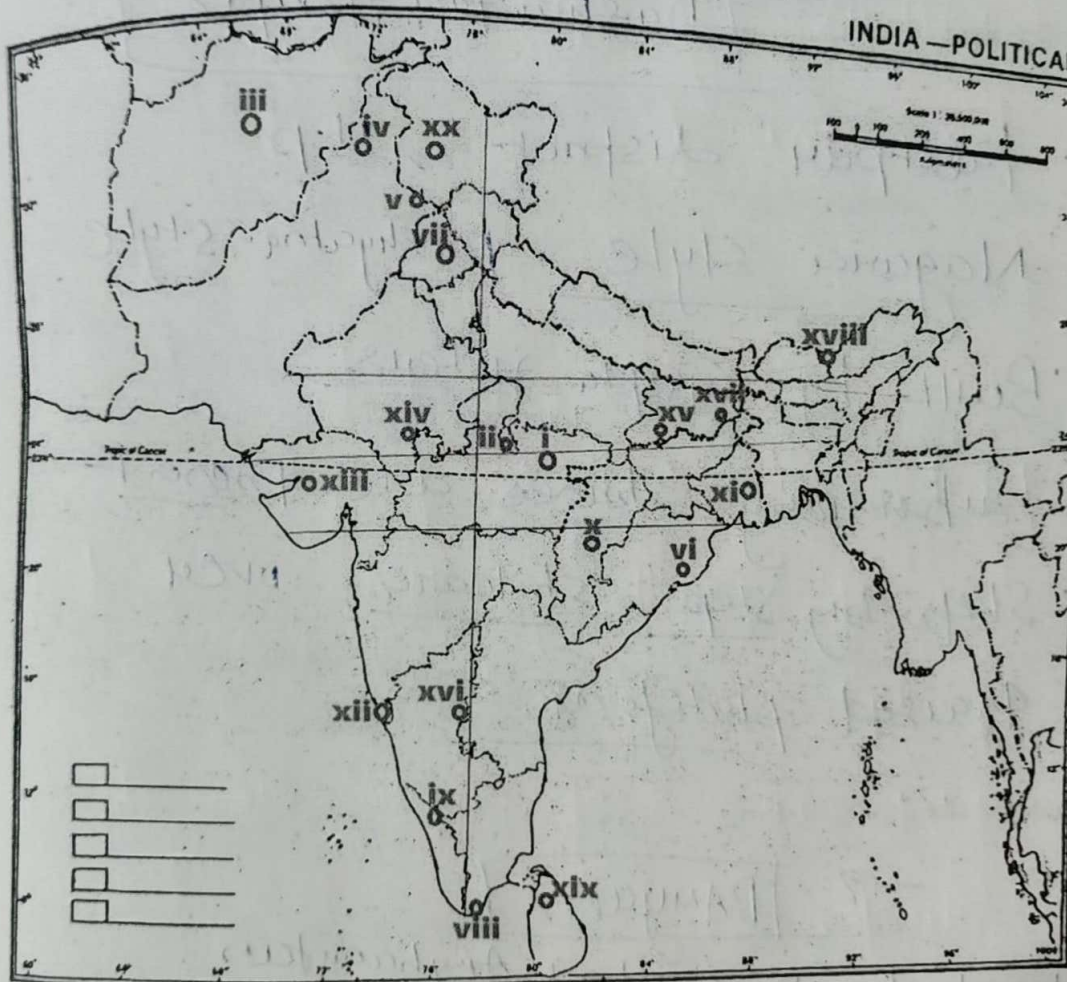
FULL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA

2.5

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin

आपको दिए गए मानचित्र पर चिह्नित निम्नलिखित स्थानों की पहचान करें और उनमें से प्रत्येक पर लगभग 30 शब्दों का संक्षिप्त नोट अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखें। मानचित्र पर चिह्नित प्रत्येक स्थान के लिए स्थान संकेत नीचे क्रमवार दिए गए हैं। [20x2.5 = 50 अंक]



(i) Palaeolithic site

पुरापाषाण स्थल

→ Baghelkhand

• Vindhya range.

• Stone tools found in large no.

- chisels, axes, adzes, Jesper
- Site of early human habitations.

(ii) Gupta temple site

गुप्त मंदिर स्थल

- Dasavatay temple

- Lalitpur district, U.P
- Nagara style, Panchayatna style
- Built by Gupta rulers
- Subsidiary shrines are present
- Step-by step shikara, over
raised platform

(iii) Buddhist site

बौद्ध स्थल

→ BAMYAN

- located in central Afghanistan
- famous for Big rock cut Buddha Statue.
- located on trade route

- Quadal site of silk route
- Talibus destroyed it

(iv) Ancient capital city

प्राचीन राजधानी शहर

→ Peshawar

- also called as purushpura
- part of Utkarpatha route
- Capital of Gandhara Janpada
- Kusha control trade here.
- Buddhist structure, remains found.

(v) Ancient political and commercial centre

प्राचीन राजनीतिक और वाणिज्यिक केंद्र

→ Taxila

- Established by Raja Taksha
- Taxila University, Chanakya taught here
- Gandhara school of art flourished
- Part of silk route

(vi) Ancient fort city प्राचीन किला शहर

(VI) Sisupalgarh

- fort city of Mauryan time
- located near Bhimbreshwar
- built by Chandragupta
- Pillars of the city have been found.

(vii) Site of Coin and Seal Moulds

सिक्के और मुहर के सांचों का स्थल

→ Suket

- tuchiana district punjab.
- Coins of Yaudheyas, Malavars, and Gondaphernes found.
- Sppld coins of Gupta era also found.

(viii) Place of Second Sangam

दूसरे संगम का स्थान

→ Kepadperam

- 2nd Sangam held by Pandya king

- Thirukkural Composed
- attended by poets from three kingdoms
- Manimekalai Written

(ix) Prehistoric rock cave

प्रागैतिहासिक चट्टान की गुफा

→ Edakkal cave

- Waynad district Kerala
- Rock paintings were found
- Hunting scene, Y-ray pattern,
social life shown.
- Red colour used in the
Paintings.

(x) Ancient religious and political site

प्राचीन धार्मिक और राजनीतिक स्थल

→ Sirpur

- Mahasamund district, Chhattisgarh.
- Layman Temple dedicated to Vishnu.
- Seat of Pandu dynasty (Somvanshi)

- Hien Tsang visited this site
- Buddhist viharas and found
- Maharashtra rally
- King Harshgupta Balarjuna ruled from here

(xi) Terracotta site

टेराकोटा स्थल

→ Chandakertugan

- located in 24 pargana district
- Terracotte human figures were found
- Part of Uttarpradesh route
- Site associated with Varahmihir

(xii) Oldest Jesuit church

सबसे पुराना जेसुइट चर्च

→ Dom Basilio Jesus

- located in Goa
- Remains of St. Xavier kept
- Portuguese built this church

Candidate must write this m

- annual festival celebrated here

Candidates must not write on this margin

(xiii) Harappan site

हड़प्पा स्थल

→ Kuntasi

- located in Kutch, Gujarat
- nearby site is Desapur
- Important trading centre, Harappan seals, lapis lazuli found
- spread over large mini sites

(xiv) Ancient archaeological temple site

प्राचीन पुरातात्विक मंदिर स्थल

→ Dilwara

- Group of Jaina Temple
- located in Mewar region
- Jaina sthankara image and statue built

(xv) Hoard of metal sculptures धातु की मूर्तियों का भंडार

→ Kunkihar Metal hoard

- located in Gaya, Bihar
- Metal statue of Buddha found in large no.
- flourished during Pala period
- Statue located in British Museum.

(xvi) Ancient petroglyph site

प्राचीन पेट्रोग्लिफ स्थल

→ Brahmagiri Hills

- Site of Ashoka's edicts
- Group of sites, Maski, Nethur, Udegolam located nearby.
- Ashoka's inscriptions in Prakrit found.
- Also contain paintings in cave.

(xvii) Ancient educational site

प्राचीन शैक्षणिक स्थल

→ Vikramshila

- located in Bhagalpur district
- Built by Dharmapala
- Students from China, Tibet come.

- Vajrayana Buddhism flourished here

Candidates must not write on this margin

(xviii) Largest Buddhist Monastery

सबसे बड़ा बौद्ध मठ

→ Tawang Monastery

- Located in Tawang district Arunachal Pradesh
- Site of Tibetan Buddhism
- Buddhist viharas, Temple, Chortens located.
- Region of conflict during 1962 Indo - China war

(xix) Political and religious site

राजनीतिक और धार्मिक स्थल

→ Anuradhapuram

- Buddhist Stupa is found.
- Branch of Bodhi tree is planted here
- Capital of erstwhile Sri-Vijaya Kingdom.
- Cholas conquered it

(xx) Famous Sun temple

प्रसिद्ध सूर्य मंदिर

- Mauryan temple

- Built by Jalitading Muktipada of Karkota
- Built using big grey stones
- Destroyed by Shankarvarman and Sikandar Shah
- Site of Hindu pilgrimage

Candidate
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6(a)

Was the Arab conquest of Sindh a great event in Indian history? Discuss. [15 Marks]

Candidates
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क्या सिंध पर अरबों की विजय भारतीय इतिहास की एक महान घटना थी? चर्चा कीजिए। [15 अंक]

Arab conquest of Sindh occurred in 712 AD when, Muhammad Bin Qasim attacked Sindh.

Chachnama mentions about Arab invasion of Sindh.

Arab conquest: a great event

↳ ① political impact → Hindushahi ruler Dahir was defeated, city was sacked and Sindh came under Arab control.

• led to extension of Islamic frontier of Bagdad Khaliifa.

② Social impact → Arabs persecuted non-muslims in Sindh.

• carried out large scale conversion, Temples were destroyed and demography was slowly changed.

• imposed Jaziya on non-Muslims

② Economic impact

- opened the trade route with Persia and Central Asia
- India exported pepper, ivory, Gold, swords to arabs.
- imported - war horses, textile,

③ Technological impact

- Arabs introduced desert cultivation, leather tanning, irrigation system
- Persian wheel, Saqiya entered.
- increase in agricultural production witnessed

9) Cultural exchange

- Indian physicians were invited in Bagdad, india, exported Numerical System, Medicine, economy.
- Arab scholars visited Benaras.
- Exchange of philosophy, translation of Ramakrishna, Brahmsamhita took place.
- Later rulers like Gujara Pratihara maintained diplomatic relations with Arabs.

However some historians consider it merely a border invasion and there were no other impact in different part.

However, conquest of Arab inspired later Gazni and Ghurid invasion - led to rise of Islamic rule in india,

Q.6 (b)

"The post-Gupta period saw significant expansion of religious cults in India. Comment. [15 Marks]

गुप्तोत्तर काल में भारत में धार्मिक पंथों का महत्वपूर्ण विस्तार हुआ। टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Post-Gupta period saw expansion of Brahminism, but at the same time also accommodated different religious cults in India.

Vedic religion

↳ Upanishadas and Purana given final shape. → Agni, Vayu, Garuda Purana accommodated various gods.

• shows expansion of Brahminism into tribal areas → animal god Jamvardha.

Hanuman, Jayam accommodated and given more space.

Shaivism

→ Shaivism emerged in regional form. It was more egalitarian and accommodated lower caste people.

Candidate must not write on this margin

Tejinder Singh → Likulesha cult
in Orissa, Pashupati cult.
• worshipped in anthropomorphic, linga
and Audhnavishwasi form.

Vaishnavism → it also progressed
by integrating different vaishnavite
partisan cults like → vasudevi cult,
Salvama, Sankarshana, Gajlaxmi.
• Goddess laxmi worshipped as
consort of Narayana, vishnu.

Shaktism → celebration of feminine
god → shakta worship, as
consort of shiva.
• Mahisasur mardini temple built all
over India
• Shaktee peeths gained prominence
(eg) Kankhya.

Buddhism → Schism in Buddhism,
Mahayana emerged and propagated
in different country.

Vajrayana also emerged in Tibet
as esoteric Buddhism.

Jainism → worship of fourteen
gods, temples built in palitana,
Dilwara.

Tantric cult → Esoteric sect always
present, believe in fertility cult.
practice orgiastic sexual rites.

Panchtara → Mansa, Madhya, Maimun,
Matsya

focus on awakening kaundini energy,
open to women.

Hence religion become decentralised
tribal cults were accommodated
and there was growth of Hindu
religious philosophy.

6 (c)

Evaluate the status of women in the Gupta period as compared to the pre-Gupta era. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

गुप्त काल की तुलना में गुप्त पूर्व काल में महिलाओं की स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करें। [20 अंक]

The status of women in the society changes as per the development and progress in the society.

Status of women in pre-Gupta era

① Vedic period →

- Early vedic → Given more autonomy
- participated in Sabha Samiti
- Brahmavadinis → Gangee, Meithee, apala shows access to education.

Later vedic → Restriction on Marriage

- Son Preference, early marriage
- Prohibited from attending meetings
- Secondary role in the society.
- gendered division of labour.

In Mahajanapadas and Mauryan period

- ↳ • Stratification in the Society.
- Women only for domestic work and child bearing responsibility.
- Limited access to education.
- Limited to agriculture - 'Malabhadra'

In post-Mauryan period

- Buddhist Sanghas accepted Bhikkunis more egalitarian than Brahminism.
- Dharmasutras mentioned about functions of women.
- Sudra women were more independent participated in fishing, hunting, agriculture.
- Property rights were limited to men.

changes in the status in the Gupta period

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Status of women declined in the Saurashtra

- Pratiloma marriages were prohibited
- Bhanugupta's coin inscription mentioned first instance of sati.
- later sati became part of virtuous women, although it was ^{not a} common practice.
- Prostitution depicted in Kalidasa's books.
- Judicial women's condition was deteriorated, but they enjoy more autonomy in work.
- women were considered as property and honor of family.

• Cult of Goddesses and shakti started, but equality was there in religious sphere but no equality in social sphere.

• Conditions of royal family women were generally better - prabhavati gupta ruled vatika = empire.

• Status was stagnant in social sphere, although guilds employed women in pottery work etc.

Sukumari Bhattacharya argued that glorification of women in purans doesn't translate into equality in society.

Hence women were suppressed.
Kumkum roy → Monarchy is analogous with patriarchy.

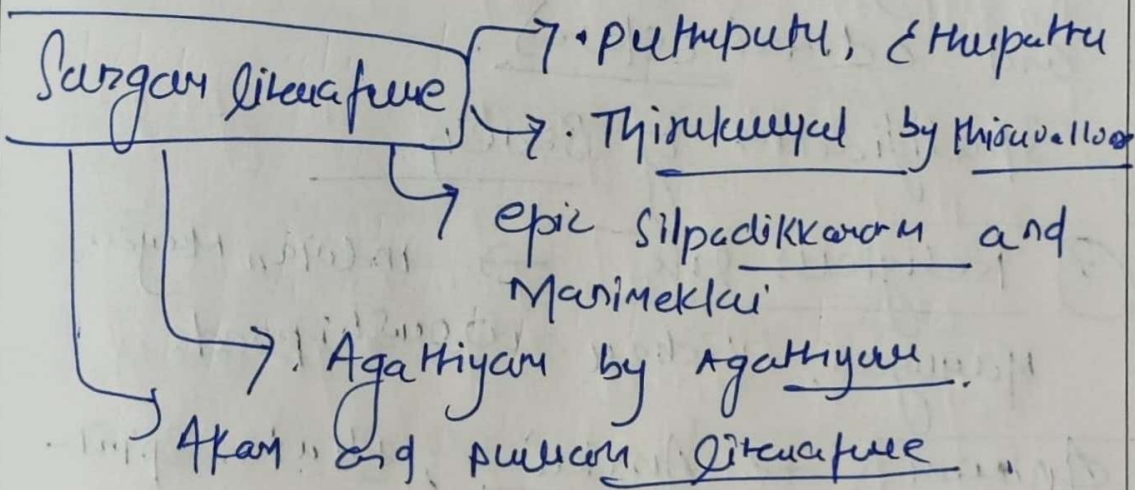
Q.7(a)

Though not very useful from the point of view of a connected political history of South India, the Sangam literature vividly portrays the social and economic conditions of its time. Comment. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

यद्यपि दक्षिण भारत के जुड़े हुए राजनीतिक इतिहास के दृष्टिकोण से बहुत उपयोगी नहीं है, संगम साहित्य अपने समय की सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्थितियों को स्पष्ट रूप से चित्रित करता है। टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Sangam means confluence and Sangam literature were composed by poets and scholars in the pasdyas kingdoms between 200 B.C - 300 B.C.



Limited political history

- Cholas → upper caray delta. Mentioned about Kamikala

- Cheras → lower karay, Malabar
Senguttavar mentioned

Pandyas → Madurai, convened Sangam

Social life in Sangam literature

① Tinai classification of landscape →
Kumehi, Neyatal, Marutam, palai etc.
• Social life revolves around these
landscapes.

② Social classification → Azaishiyar (king),
varukiyar (warrior), vellalar (farmer)
and adimai (slave).

• Stratification of society.

③ Religious life → Indra, Mayan,
Murugan, Vishnu worshipped.

Animism → 'Anaki', ghata. Spirits
were known. Women of lower
classes feared as sorcerers.

④ Hindu worship → Hindu stone
worship prevalent.

Vattakirutal → king enacting battlefield
scenario and dies.

Nalukal and Vitakal → were
mercury stones for dead individuals

Economic life

↳ Occupations → Agriculture in
plain area through tank irrigation,
fishing and hunting gathering in
forest area.

Silpaticarny mentions about bustling
towns, markets.

Trade → Indo-Roman trade,
Arikamedu, Puhar, entrepot.

Coins, amphorae found.

Women indulged in spinning, winnowing,
agriculture etc.

Hence Sargam literature truly
depicts the socio-economic
development occurring at that time.

Candidates
must not
write on
this margin

Q.7 (b)

Although some concepts of Buddhism might trace their roots to Vedic-Upanishadic traditions, Buddhism emerged as a distinct religion with its own unique principles and institutions. Discuss. [15 Marks]

यद्यपि बौद्ध धर्म की कुछ अवधारणाएँ वैदिक-उपनिषदिक परंपराओं में अपनी जड़ें खोज सकती हैं, बौद्ध धर्म अपने स्वयं के अनूठे सिद्धांतों और संस्थानों के साथ एक अलग धर्म के रूप में उभरा। चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

Buddhism emerged as a social movement that impacted every facets of life.

Buddhism - Vedic upnishadic roots

- ↳ Both originated in gangetic valley.
- focus on liberation of individual.
- against ritual and dogmas of Brahminism.
- Charvaka & upnishad and faitreya emerged due to criticism of vedas.
- Samikrités or emphasis on Gyanmang etc. Rhys dawid and Radkrishner considers Buddhism root to upnishad.

Buddhism a distinct religion with its own unique principle and institutions

Candidates must not write on this margin

↳ Principles

- ↳ Deny the authority of vedas while Upanishad considered as Shveda
- Deny existence of Soult soul while Upanishad believes in it
- Didn't Subscribe to the concept of Atman and Brahman
- Buddhist Dharma was aimed at action, speech, conduct in day to day life but Upanishad Dharma is duty.
- Buddhism silent about god's existence, Upanishad believes in it

- Uprichad — Monothetism
- Buddhism → Rebirth, Bodhisattvas
etc

Newer institutions of Buddhism

↳ Sangha → Buddhist monks
lived in Sanghas, live by
wandering and Shiksha.

- women admitted into Sangha, a Medicine
department from different religions.
- allowed lower caste people to join
it, social mobility for vaishyas
increased.

Corruption → Mahayana accepted Sanskrit
→ Corruption in Sanghas

However Buddhism is new
experiment in the religious domain
separate from vedic religions.

Q.7(c)

Assess the contribution of the accounts of the Chinese travellers as source of Ancient Indian History. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में चीनी यात्रियों के वृत्तान्तों के योगदान का आकलन करें।
[20 अंक]

Chinese travellers fa-hien, Hien Tsang, I-tsing travelled to India under different rules and wrote about their experience.

Contribution of Chinese travellers about

↳ ① fa-hien → travelled during Chandragupta II reign.

- present account of Gupta Society and empire.
- He mentioned that there were no theirs.
- Shivism, Buddhism, Jainism in India.

- visited many cities.
- also went to Taxila and Nalanda.

Mentioned about the city of patliputra and ruins.

- Suddhas' condition mentioned → untouchability practice

② Hien Tsang in his book

Mentioned about the journey in india

- praised Harshvardhana rule.
- Mentioned about praying at Kanauj assembly
- Visited Buddhist site such as Sripur.

- Souery → mentioned about Chandalas.
- Law and order situation excellent during gupta Harshavardhan period.
- Mentioned about caste system Varuna order.
- Visited Nalanda university
also went to South India.

Critiq of Chinese account

- ↳ fahien → present idealistic Picture, less focus on culture and History.
- He didn't even mention about the name of Chandragupta.

• He was robbed in his journey.

Hien Tsang →

• Biasness toward Hansha
as he patronized Buddhism

• although more realistic than
others, but present eulogies
like → Hansha didn't sleep,

indefatigable in work.

• exaggerated army strength.

• wrote after going back to
China

Hence Chinese account
present outsider perspectives.
but it should read critically
corroborating with other sources