

Diamond Singh Dhyow	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED] @gmail.com
NAME	Mobile No.	Email ID

11:00 AM

12:30 PM

Start Time:

End Time:

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:

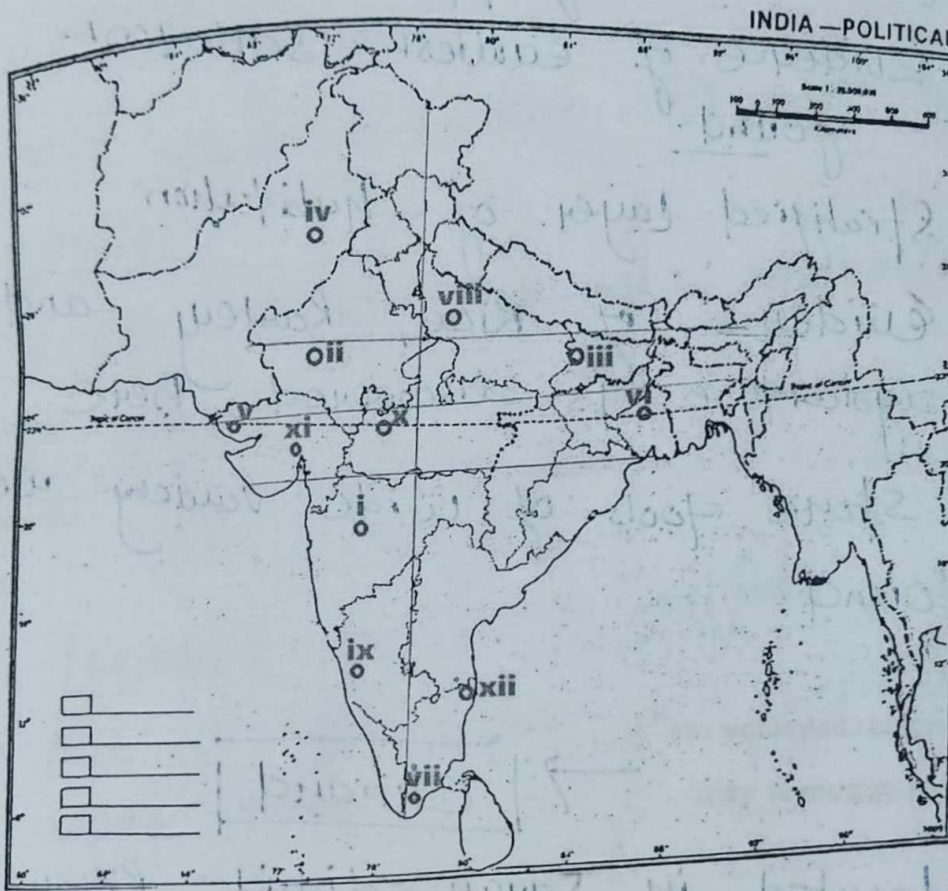
SECTIONAL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA

Q.1
Q.1(a)

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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 serially. [12x2.5= 30 Marks]

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

→ Inangaoon

- part of Jorwe culture
- Stone tools, Meukus, cherts, grinds found
- Bones of animals, sheep, goats, found
- Burial sites grave goods also found.

- located near Aungmye-thayethazan district
- evidence of human settlement found

(ii) Mesolithic site

मध्य पाषाण स्थल

→ Bagor

- located in Rajasthan
- evidence of earliest settlement found.
- Stratified layer of habitation
- Evidence of Rice, Barley and cigarette is discovered here
- Stone tools of wide variety were found

(iii) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण और ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

→ Chirand

- located in Saran district Bihar
- Evidence of Human settlement, post holes found
- Evidence of cultivation of Rice is discovered
- Stone tools, blades, cherts, axes found

(iv) Early, mature and late Harappan site

→ Harappa

प्रारंभिक, परिपक्व और उत्तरकालीन हड़प्पा स्थल

- located in Punjab, Pakistan
- Situated on the bank of Ravi river
- one of the biggest site of Indus valley civilization
- It was a urban city, having citadel
- Human settlement, houses, courtyard are found

(v) Harappan site

→ Dholavira

हड़प्पा स्थल

- located in Kutch district
- one of the biggest site, citadel was present
- Dholavira signboard shows civic use of writing
- Important city for export of cotton during Harappan period.

(vi) Chalcolithic site

→ Pandu Raja dhibir

ताम्रपाषाणिक स्थल

- Pandava lived here as per mythology
- located near Birhanpur, a Mesolithic Site
- evidence of cooper tools, and human habitation is found
- Evidence of cultivation is also found

(vii) Megalithic site

महापाषाण स्थल

→ Adichanallur

- located in southern Tamilnadu
- Southernmost Megalithic Site
- postholes are discovered, shows evidence of continuous habitation
- Human skeletons, Bone tools, axes, Chisels, grinder, etc found.
- evidence of fishing and fish bones are found

(viii) Painted Grey Ware site

चित्रित धूसर मृदभांड स्थल

→ Ahichhatra

- important town of Mahajanpada period
- located in panchala region

- varieties of pottery, designed round necked etc. were found
- evidence of human habitation and fortification.

(ix) Neolithic- Chalcolithic site

नवपाषाण-ताम्रपाषाण स्थल

→ Hallor

- located near yadgir district
- continuous habitation since Neolithic period
- evidence of metallurgy and metal tools were discovered
- human skeletons, pottery and evidence of cultivation is found
- evidence of settlement is found

(x) Chalcolithic site

ताम्रपाषाणिक स्थल

→ Kayath

- famous for Kayath culture
- existed side by side with Hampi culture

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- Evidence of tools, bone tools
Chisels, axes found
- known for copper tools

(xi) Ancient port site

प्राचीन बंदरगाह स्थल

→ Lothal

- Important dockyard of Harappan period
- Situated near Sogva river
- Sluice gate and Spill channels were built
- famous for export of Harappan goods

(xii) Palaeolithic site

पुरापाषाण स्थल

→ Attirampakam

- located near Chennai
- Stone tools are discovered here
- important site of Mesolithic culture
- Human bones were also found

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 प्रत्यक्ष पता तो नहीं देते, लेकिन यह संकेत देते हैं कि हड़प्पा संस्कृति वि-शहरीकरण की क्रमिक प्रक्रिया से गुजरी थी।" टिप्पणी करें। [15 अंक]

Harappan civilization (2600-1700 B.C.)
located in the North-west part of
Subcontinent is considered as the
earliest urban civilization.

The cities declined in
the middle of 1st millennium B.C.
due to variety of factors.

Decline of Harappan civilization

↳ ① Archaeological evidence doesn't
give direct information as there
is lack of any evidence related
to Sudden destruction.

Mortimer Wheeler theory of
Aryan invasion is discarded
now.

② Archeology doesn't give evidence about political structure, large scale migration and the political factors for decline like wars.

③ There is lack of evidence about Invasion and sudden decline as some cities like ojiyana, Raleghirah were flourishing.

However it's believed that Harappan civilization gradually declined.

Gradual process of de-urbanization

↳ ① Shireen Ratnagar argued that decline of trade with Mesopotamia led to economic disintegration of Harappan cities, however this theory is criticized by Chakraborty

and Jim Shaffer.

② Ecological imbalance theory of Jayasevi suggests that due to population growth and pressure on environment led to resource scarcity and this led to migration of population.

③ Dales, Lambrick, have argued that change in the flow of Indus cause the decline of cities and agriculture.

④ R. Adhikari Monsoon link theory argued that change in the monsoon pattern led to decline.

However it is widely understood that while all these factors have played role in de-urbanization, it was not a sudden process but a gradual decline of Harappan cities which cause de-urbanization.

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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]

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

Second phase of urbanization led to the establishment of Mahajanapadas and emergence of cities in northern India around 600 B.C.

Role of Iron technology in Second urbanization

↳ ① Historians R.S. Sharma and D.D. Kosambi have argued that use of Iron technology led to large-scale destruction of forests and it supported agriculture in the Gangetic valley.

Iron is widely used for making agriculture equipment and it caused expansion in agriculture led to creation of surplus production.

which is vital for emergence of Cities.

However Amalanda Ghosh has criticized it and argued that forest of the gangetic valley could be cleared through burning and there is no evidence of large scale use of Iron in this period.

② Ghosh and Chakraborty have argued that use of iron neither started the urbanisation nor predates it, but it was the gradual development of state institutions, monetary and trade network that led to urbanization.

③ Malharan Lal has also dismissed Iron-technology use theory and argued that the gangetic

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valley remain forested till colonial period and during the colonial period rapid expansion of railway and agriculture caused deforestation

(4) Ranjan Gunkul has also rejected the theory in the context of South India

There is divergence of views among historians, but it can be concluded that technological determinism could not alone lead to urbanization during the Mahajanapada period

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

2.2(c)

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

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The period of Buddha is marked by Socio-intellectual revolution which led to various changes in the Society.

Process of social change during Buddha

↳ ① Kshatriya revolt against Brahmins
It is widely believed that Kshatriyas were resentful of Brahmins dominance and the emergence of Buddha and Mahavira challenging the Brahmins hegemony is seen as Kshatriya revolt against Brahminism.

② Change in Varna System
↳ During that period society became stratified and Sudras and

vaiśhyas were unhappy about their social status → emergence of Buddhism attracted this two varna as it gave them emancipation from varna-based classification.

③ Buddhism preached against the authority of vedas.

↳ denounced costly rituals and sacrifice, it attracted common people towards Buddhism.

④ Trading-caste wanted stability against the war and Dharmasastri didn't permit lending activities. Here many trading caste joined Buddhism. Buddhism also promoted trade network.

through Caravan Journey.

⑤ Buddha preached non-violence and abhorred sacrifice, society at that time was looking for alternative to Brahmanism and Buddhism provided refuge to people.

⑥ Egalitarian values of Buddha also attracted people towards Buddhism → women, slaves, untouchables were allowed to join Sanghas it was against the traditional norms of the society.

⑦ Buddha preached against the materialism, and greed.

prevailed in the society, he argued for cessation of desire and attachment to worldly things.

his philosophy attracted the masses toward embracing Buddhism.

⑧ There were more than 62 sects were prevalent at that time, they were preaching, fatalism, agnosticism, materialism, annihilationism. All these different philosophical Schools vouched for return to primitive way of life.

Hence during the age of Buddha there was a social revolution in which newer philosophy and changes occurred against the dominance of Vedic religion.

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Q.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]

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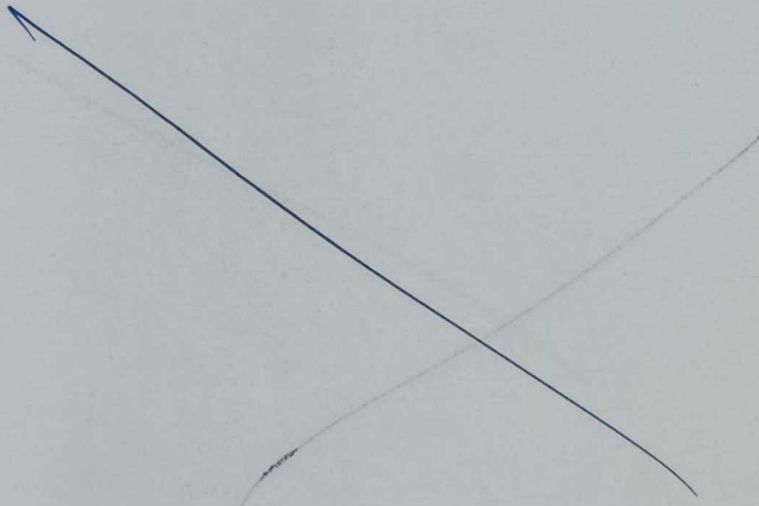
"पुरातात्विक स्रोत, वैदिक साहित्य और भाषाओं का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन हमें भारतीय इतिहास में आर्य समस्या का निर्धारण करने में मदद करते हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए। [15 अंक]

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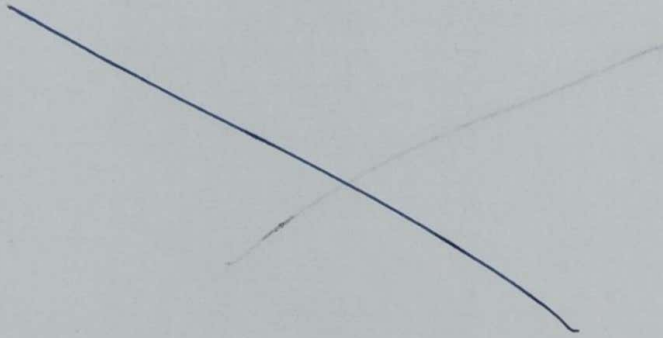
Q.3 (b)

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

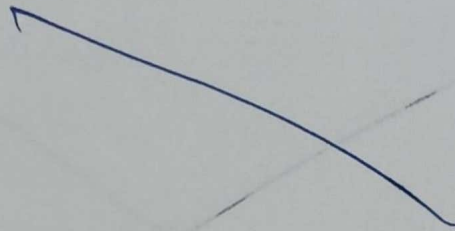
"प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में, विदेशी खातों में फायदे के साथ-साथ कमियां भी हैं।"
उचित उदाहरण सहित पुष्टि कीजिए। [15 अंक]

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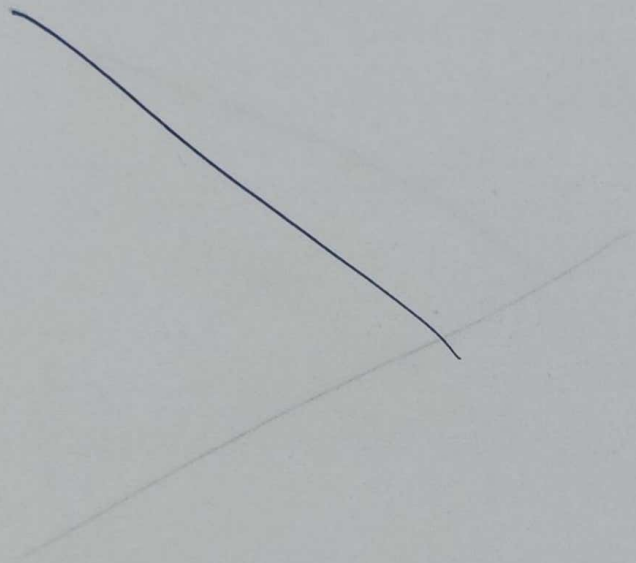
Q.3(c)

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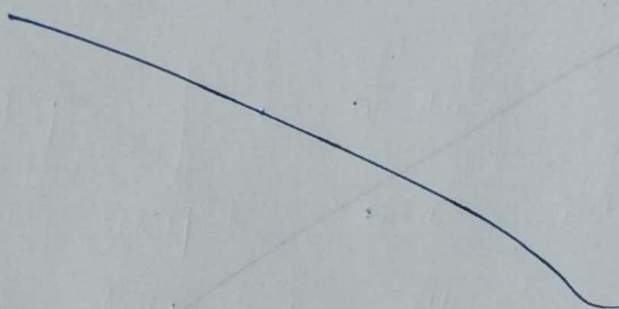
"शासकों की राजनीतिक और आर्थिक ज़रूरतें, व्यापारी वर्ग की आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति संबंधी ज़रूरतों के साथ मिलकर, एकसाथ ग्रहणशील सांस्कृतिक वातावरण प्रदान किया जिसमें बौद्ध धर्म विकसित हुआ।" टिप्पणी करें। [20 अंक]

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The Indus-Saraswati cultural zone exhibited both homogeneity and diversity. Discuss. [15 Marks]

सिंधु-सरस्वती सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र ने एकरूपता और विविधता दोनों का प्रदर्शन किया। चर्चा करें। [15 अंक]

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The Indus-Saraswati cultural zone spread from Kashmir to Daimabad from Baluchistan to Alamgirpur. exhibit various Homogeneity and diversity in the 2nd millennium B.C.

Indus-Saraswati cultural zone exhibiting Homogeneity

↳ ① Homogeneity in town-planning

• Towns such as Harappa, Mohenjodaro have similar plan structure of cities

- ↳ Grid pattern
- ↳ Citadel

↳ Houses were divided into multiple rooms and the presence of big courtyards.

② Homogeneity in urbanization and trade networks → Seals and sealings have been found at different places, shows relation between all those cities and towns

③ Homogeneity in writing → Harappan script was common across different sites.

④ Similarity in weights & measurement standard → Basic size, weight & measurement scale, etc.

⑤ There were homogeneity in religious and spiritual fields as seals related to mother goddess, Sakambai are found across the civilization.

Diversity in cultural zone

↳ ① Civilization was spread through geographies. → people practiced different occupations & activities.

- agriculture was more prevalent near Indus region
- salt manufacture prevalent in Gujarat → Rajdi, Rangpur.

② Diversity in culture → some cities were more advanced, there are large sites and small sites.

③ Diversity in subsistence base → the rural agricultural society supported the urban cities.

④ Citadel was not present everywhere. Hence it can be said that Harappan civilizations have convergence as well as divergence in culture.

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]

Ashrama system was ancient practices that divides the phases of human life from Birth till death.

It comprises of Brahmacharya, Grhasth, Vanprastha & Sanyas.

Importance of Ashrama system

↳ ① Ideological importance

• it divides the phases of life and assign duty to individuals, maintain social order in the society.

• It led to creation of rule-based society and also promotes material well being.

• it is in coherence with
the upnishadic thought about
life.

• Each stage same as learning
experience for individual.

Brahmacharya → study

Grhastha → family and married
life.

Vanprastha → living in forest

Hermitage

Sannyas → renunciation of worldly
affairs. and striving for

Moksha.

② Psychological importance

↳ it promoted discipline
in the society.

- It led to sustainable use of the resources in the community
- It trains individuals to face the challenges of life in different phases.
- It inculcated Dharma's duty in one's actions and practices
- It provided social cohesion
- Ashraya system was vital for maintaining social structure, however it was limited for upper two varnas in the society.

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

प्राचीन भारतीय इतिहास के स्रोत के रूप में पुरातत्व का उचित उदाहरणों के साथ विश्लेषण करें। [20

अंक]

Sources are important for the construction of history and archeology plays a vital role in understanding ancient india.

Archaeology as a Source of History

↳ (i) Archeology as a source of political history

↳ Archeology provides evidence of ancient kingdoms → eg excavation in Kururahar led to discovery of Mauyan pillars, it sheds light on the Mauyan empire.

↳ Excavation in Afghanistan, Shounghar, Kabul led to discovery of Buddhist sculpture and shows evidence of Kushan rule.

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- Archaeology and inscriptions complement the literary source;
- Archaeology ~~of~~ provided insights into the Mahajapada sites and prevalence of MBPW culture.

② Archaeology Source of Cultural History

↳ excavation in Harappa led to finding of seals and sealings, terracotta figurines, it throws light on culture of civilization

↳ It also throws light on the material culture → paleolithic tools, Mesolithic tools and Neolithic tools provide evidence of material culture of pre-historic society.

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③ Archaeology a source of social history → pre-history period can be only understood through archaeology.

→ pottery, buried skeletons, megaliths sheds light on the belief structure of that period.

④ Recent archaeological excavations can change our understanding of the history of ancient South India.

⑤ Archaeology helped in refuting Aryan invasion theory, and it also led to establishment of facts and evidenced based history.

However there are problems
in using archeology as a source
of history :-

- ↳ ① Archeological evidence
goes weak and faint over time.
- ② Archeological evidence is open to
Subjective interpretation, chance of
false historical narrative is possible.
- ③ Archeology only provide material
evidence, we can't know cultural
and social change through archeology

Hence Archeological Source
needs to be corroborated with
other literary and numismatic to
ascertain the true picture of
History.