

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are SIX questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, FOUR are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Gaikwad VaibhavMobile No. [REDACTED]Date 16/07/2017Signature [Handwritten Signature]

2017035

REMARKS

GS SCORE

→ Some times you need to link your explanation with key word of the question (3b)

→ Try to understand the demand of question
(3a), (3b)

→ See the crossword —
(3c)

→ There is a word +
more fact

SECTION- A

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum" Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Palaeolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A megalithic site
4. An Ancient capital
5. A Palaeolithic site
6. A historical site
7. A Harappan site
8. An ancient capital
9. A political and cultural centre
10. Megalithic site
11. A Mesolithic site
12. A Chalcolithic site
13. A Buddhist centre
14. A political and cultural centre
15. An ancient capital
16. A port site
17. Rock-cave art centre
18. An ancient capital
19. A political and cultural center
20. An ancient town

Remarks

Q-1)

① - Hokra
- A paleolithic site Hokra, located in present day of Rajasthan

② - Evidences of stone tools, stone axes from the region

- Nearby site - Pushkara

②

Koldihwa

- Neolithic site in upper Gangetic region

②

- Evidences of practice of agriculture and domestication of animals

- Site ~~can~~ references from period around 5000 BC

③

Remarks

④ Viratnagar

- ①/2 Ancient capital site in present day of Rajasthan state
- Famous town, arts and crafts activities

⑤ Hunsgi

- ①/2 A paleolithic site in present day of Karnataka state
- Earlier evidences of stone tools, core tools, axes
 - Evidences of hunting and gathering economy

⑥ Ai hole

- ② - Famous temple site in Karnataka state
- Temples constructed by ruler of Chalukyas of Badami
 - Structure of 70 temples remain here been found
 - eg - Durga temple, Ladkhan temple etc.

Remarks

⑦

Kalibangan

- Harappan site in present day of Rajasthan state
- Evidences of early ploughing from the region
- Fire altars, fire pits etc.

⑧

Purushpur/Peshawar

1/2

- Ancient capital of Kushana ruler (Mathura at eastern side and Purushpur at western)
- Famous town on the route of Uttarapatha
- Large scale trade and commerce activities

⑨

Sarnath

- Political and cultural site located in eastern Uttarpradesh
- Sarnath school of art during the Gupta period - stone and metal sculptures
- Famous political site during Harsha's period.

Remarks

⑩ Megalithic site - Adichannur

② Megalithic and neolithic site in present day of Tamilnadu region.

- Evidence of large stone pieces, stone pieces around the burials.
- Agricultural and pastoral economy.

⑪ Sarai Nahar Rai, Nearby ^{site} Chhaprimanda -

①/② A mesolithic site in present day of eastern Uttar Pradesh.

- Evidence of stone tools made up of microliths.
- Humble beginning of domestication of animals

⑫ Inamgaon

①/② A chalcolithic site near Pune District of Maharashtra.

- Southernmost extension of chalcolithic culture
- Evidences of copper tools.

Remarks

13

Sarnath

- Located in eastern Uttarpradesh
- Famous Buddhist centre
- Buddha delivered his 1st sermon at Sarnath.
- Many Buddhist sculptures from Sarnath school of art.

14

Mathura

1/2

- Famous political centre - capital of Kushans
- Location - Western Uttarpradesh
- Cultural activities during Post-Mauryan period - Mathura school of art.
- Headless torso of Kanishka.

15

Badami

- Ancient capital of Chalukya ruler located in Karnataka state

1

- It was also the cultural centre - Cave architecture (Brahmin caves), temple site.

Remarks

16) Tamralipti -

- Famous port site during Mauryan period
- $1/2$ and onwards, located in state of West Bengal.
- Trading activities from this port to South Asia, Sri Lanka and other parts.

17) Bhaja

- Rock-cut cave site in Maharashtra
- Famous Buddhist cave site
- Reference of Chaityas and Viharas - places of worship and rest for Buddhist monks.
- Nearby site - Junnar

18) Amravati -

- Ancient capital site located in present day of Andhra Pradesh.
- Capital of Ikshvaku ruler from Andhra region.
- Famous cultural site - Amravati or Vengi school of art.

Remarks

19) Kanchipuram -

1/2

- Famous cultural and political centre during the rule of Pallavas (6th cen to 8th cen) in Tamilnadu region.
- Many temples have been constructed by Pallava rulers. eg - Kailashnath temple.
- Centre for Brahminical learning.

20) Ujjain -

2

- An ancient town and northern capital of Avanti kingdom.
- Famous for arts and crafts, trade and commerce.
- On the route of Dakshinapatha.
- Currently, after every 12 years, Kumbh Mela held here.

• Remarks

2. (a) History is a gradual progress of defining the identity of society. Elaborate it with special reference to Indian history writing. (20 Marks)
- (b) There are numerous problems and issues while using Vedic literature as a source of history writing in India. (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the possibilities in the neolithic-chalcolithic cultures of the existence of chiefdoms in the Indian subcontinent. (10 Marks)

Remarks

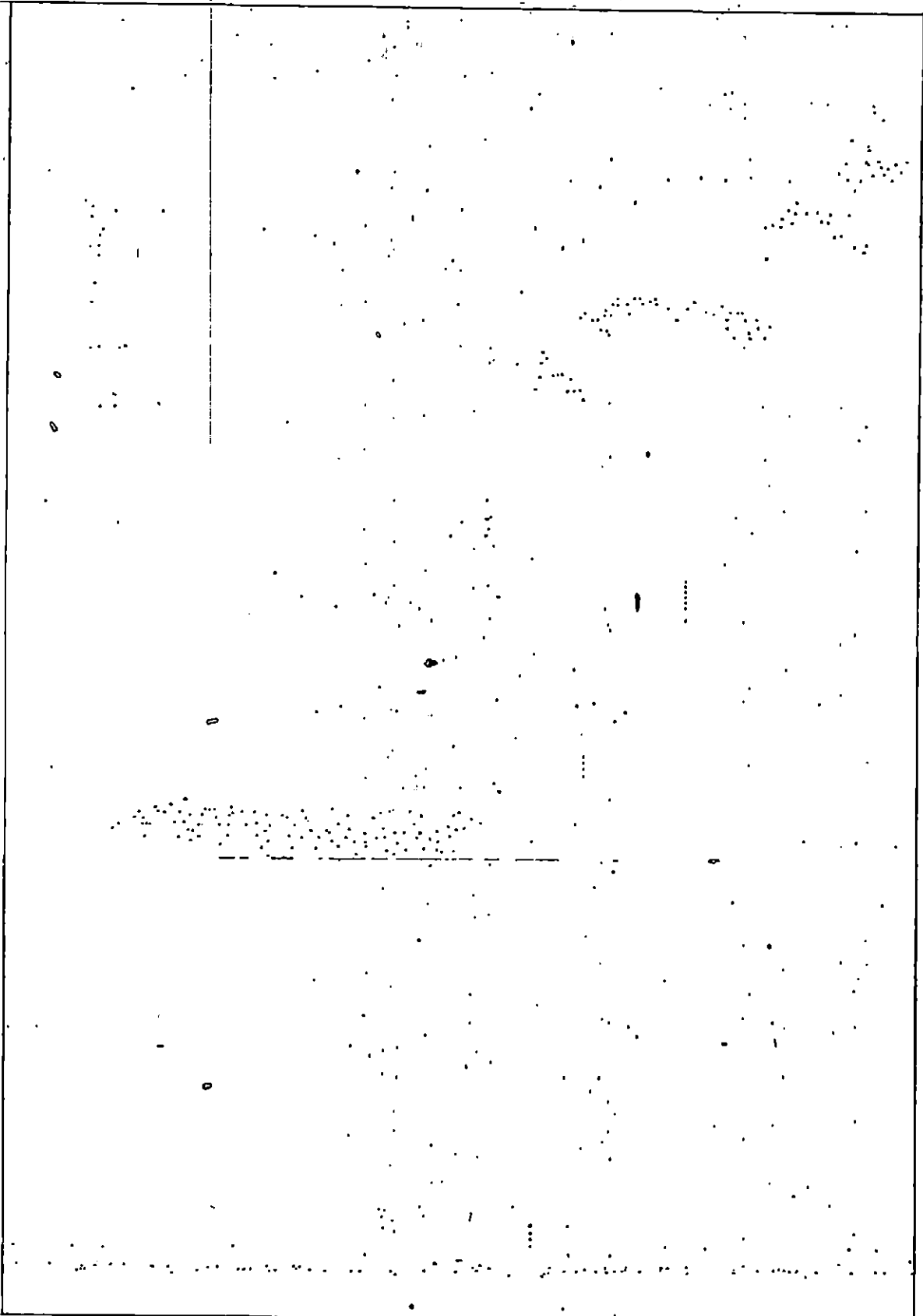
Remarks

GS SCORE

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Remarks

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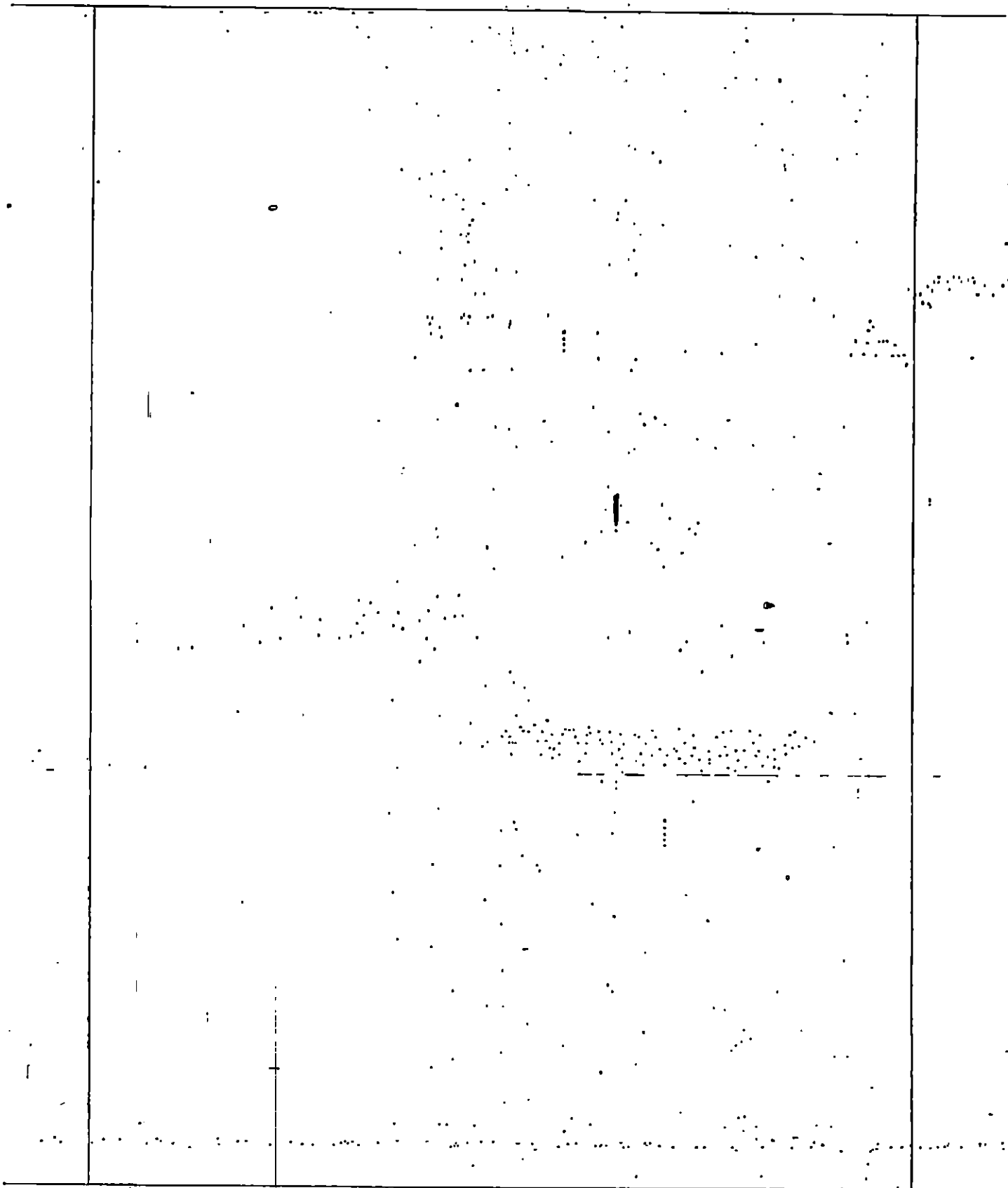
Remarks

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Remarks

GS SCORE



Remarks

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Remarks

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Remarks

3. (a) Write a short note on the Social organisation and Settlement Pattern of Megalithic culture in India. (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the social structure in the Harappan period. After the disintegration of the state, why did post Harappan societies revert back to tribal forms? (20 Marks)
- (c) With the transformations in Vedic society, rituals were also changing its significances. Explain. (15 Marks)

9) ⑧ Megalithic culture flourished in India around the 1000 BC to upto 100 AD. It was mainly present in peninsular India and it was characterised by use of big stones.

good info

Social Organisation

- Megalithic culture marks the beginning of agriculture and use of iron in the southern India, so it started agricultural society in the region.
- Agriculture practices so possession of tracts of lands. It gave references of some social hierarchy in the society.
- Evidences of pottery and goods, ornaments in graves. Difference in amount of goods in different graves also suggest some kind of social hierarchy.
- More male graves rather than female,

Remarks

so megalithic culture was male dominated or more patriarchal.

- Megalithic people lived in a group and migrated from one side to another with the period of time.

Settlement Pattern -

- Megalithic settlements were nearby the fertile plain of river for agricultural practices or nearby the hilly areas for availability of big stones.

- They settled on particular place for some time and then migrated to other area for better fertile land for cultivation.

- Ashmounds (made of cattle pen) have been found near the settlement and some were away from the settlement, suggest frequent migration.

- Houses made up of stones, thatched roofs, muds etc.

Remarks

③
57

⑧

Harappan civilisation was the first urban civilisation flourished in the north-west part of the Indian subcontinent. Society during the Harappan period was characterised by the social stratification.

Social structure in Harappan period -

- Large scale urbanisation and presence of different arts and crafts activities. It was also facilitated by the surplus agriculture produce, so during Harappan period there was presence of various classes.
- Some people were engaged in agriculture and some were in trade and commerce, so there were some stratification in society.
- Presence of citadel and lower town in most of the Harappan cities represent different status of people living during the period.
- Big city, structures, uniform brick size, uniform weight and measures, proper drainage and maintenance, so there might

Remarks

~~to question~~

} indirect
indicate
the
form of
state

diverted from the demand of question - The term of question is Post Harappan and you are dealing with early vedic

be some municipal authority, which rules the Harappan cities.

However, after the decline of the Harappan civilisation and with the arrival of vedic culture in the Indian subcontinent this social structure got transformed into tribal forms, mainly in the vedic society.

Continuity and changes happened after the decline of Harappan mature phase, so some sort of Harappan social structure continued into the later Harappan period. eg - Jhokar, Jhangar culture etc.

However, the period after 1500 BC, mainly dominated by vedic society and they followed egalitarian practices.

They were considered as migrant from Central Asia and Iran and they brought them with tribal practices of those region.

Notion of private property was absent in the early vedic society and they treat resources and land as a community.

Remarks

land.

- Practice of pastoral economy, so they
- frequently migrated from one region to other region. They lived as a unit called as Gramini.

So after the decline of Harappan civilisation in north-west part of the region, social structure largely transformed into the tribal forms.

2nd part of Answer missing the
link

Try to visualise the
frame work of your
Answer before
writing.

Remarks

8] c]
 9]
 good
 Starbines

Vedic society continued to transform from period 1500 BC to 600 BC and so as the different practices of vedic society like the sacrifices.

Rituals were the important part of the vedic society. The people of vedic society came with the cult. of fire and rituals. However, during the early vedic period, rituals were mainly confined to home. Domestic sacrifices were important and it can be done by the women of the household i.e. Grihakarmini.

Initially this sacrifices were mainly done for material gain, prosperity, prayers for son etc. However, during the later vedic period, domestic sacrifices lost the relevance and big public sacrifices got the prominence.

Role of the women in household sacrifices reduced and it was taken by the Brahmins. Brahmin became the major priest out of 16 priest of earlier period.

Remarks

In later vedic period, we have references of big sacrifices and rituals like Ashwamedha, Vajapeya, Rajasuya; etc. This sacrifices was done for enhancing and legitimising the power of king. The reason behind the rituals were shifted from material gain to spiritual gain.

Practices of large scale killing of animals, huge donation to Brahmins, collection of Bali and grains for rituals, distribution of grain became prominent during the later period.

As the vedic society transformed from Jana to Janapada, the practices of rituals also transformed from simple domestic rituals to large public rituals.

your answer is not explaining this part
any where. you are only
~~talk~~ talking about
change in rituals.

Remarks

Structure \leftarrow change in Society
" " \rightarrow as an impact
" " \rightarrow in rituals

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Remarks

SECTION-B

4. (a) "The social stratification was the most important prerequisite for the establishment of state system, which could be seen in the age of Buddha." Critically evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (b) What were the different trends of the thinking which emerged in the wake of the socio-religious ferment during Mahajanpada period? (20 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that extension of agriculture settlement supported the second urbanization in India? (10 Marks)

g) g During the age of Buddha, we have seen the formation of state system. There was requirement of two classes for state system i.e. Ruler and ruled, so there was social stratification in the society.

good

For the establishment of state system, there is requirement of surplus produce. During the age of Buddha, agricultural know-how, use of iron tools, technique like wet paddy cultivation resulted into surplus agricultural production.

This surplus was necessary in order to maintain Army, sustain ruling class etc. Trade and commerce was also important for the formation of state system. Some people practice agriculture, some arts and crafts and some were like priest and advisors to King.

Remarks

So there was presence of different classes in the society, some directly involved in production and other dependent upon them. It gave rise to social hierarchies in the state resulted into social stratification. Society the state formation

Repetitive In order to maintain such a state system, stratification in society necessary, without it state system can not rise.

good However, not only the stratification but also other factors must be necessary for rise of state system. Large scale use of iron tools was the important factor during Buddha age. Dense forest was cut by the iron, large land tract came under cultivation, iron plough tools used, role of ruler was also important behind the rise of system.

more points

Structure is good

Remarks

⑥ ⑨ During the Mahajanapada period (600 BC-300 BC) there was rise of different trends of thinking in socio-religious field, which gave rise to new socio-religious structure and emergence of different Heterodox sects like Buddhism, Jainism etc. good intro

- Mahajanapada period witnessed the formation of large state system on the basis of surplus production. Role of Brahmin and Kshatriya became dominant, while the Vaishyas and Sudras got less status.
- Vaishyas were directly involved in the production and they accumulated the huge wealth, however their consequent social status not increase in the society.
- Brahmanical rituals became more important and for that there was large scale killing of the animals. While the animals were the important factor in the production process.
- Varna system: ~~got~~ ^{became} more rigid and there.

Remarks

- was denial of many rights to lower varna.
- Compilation of Dharmashastra and assigning different role to varna on the basis of birth.
 - Brahminism became more orthodox and their practices were causing problems in the society.

In the background of this new thinking emerged, which aspired for change in the social order. The rise of Upanishid philosophy, sects like Buddhism, Jainism started condemning the practices of the orthodox Brahminism. This groups got support from wealthy vaishya community and they started aspiring for new religion where they can get equal and upper status.

Overall period of Buddha witnessed Socio-religious revolution, we caused the change in social structure of the period.

Structure $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cause of emergence of} \\ \text{new thinking} \end{array} \right.$

how it supported new

heterodox sect

this sect had support

new emergin party

Remarks

④
⑤

⑤. During the age of Buddha, there was rise of 2nd urbanisation in the India. The period witnessed surplus in the agriculture, which facilitated the urbanisation.

- For urbanisation, there is need of agricultural surplus, so that other secondary activities like arts and crafts, trade and commerce can start.
- During the age of Buddha, we have seen the large scale agricultural expansion in the eastern part of the India.
- Use of iron tools facilitated the cutting of the dense forest of eastern India.
- So new land got available for the cultivation, along with this new agricultural know-how like wet paddy cultivation facilitated the agriculture growth.
- This surplus produce helped to sustain the other classes, which was dependent upon the agricultural produce for secondary activities.

Remarks

- This resulted into rise in trade and commerce and long distance trade.
- It gives rise to formation of state system standing army, which was necessary for the protection of subject and trade.

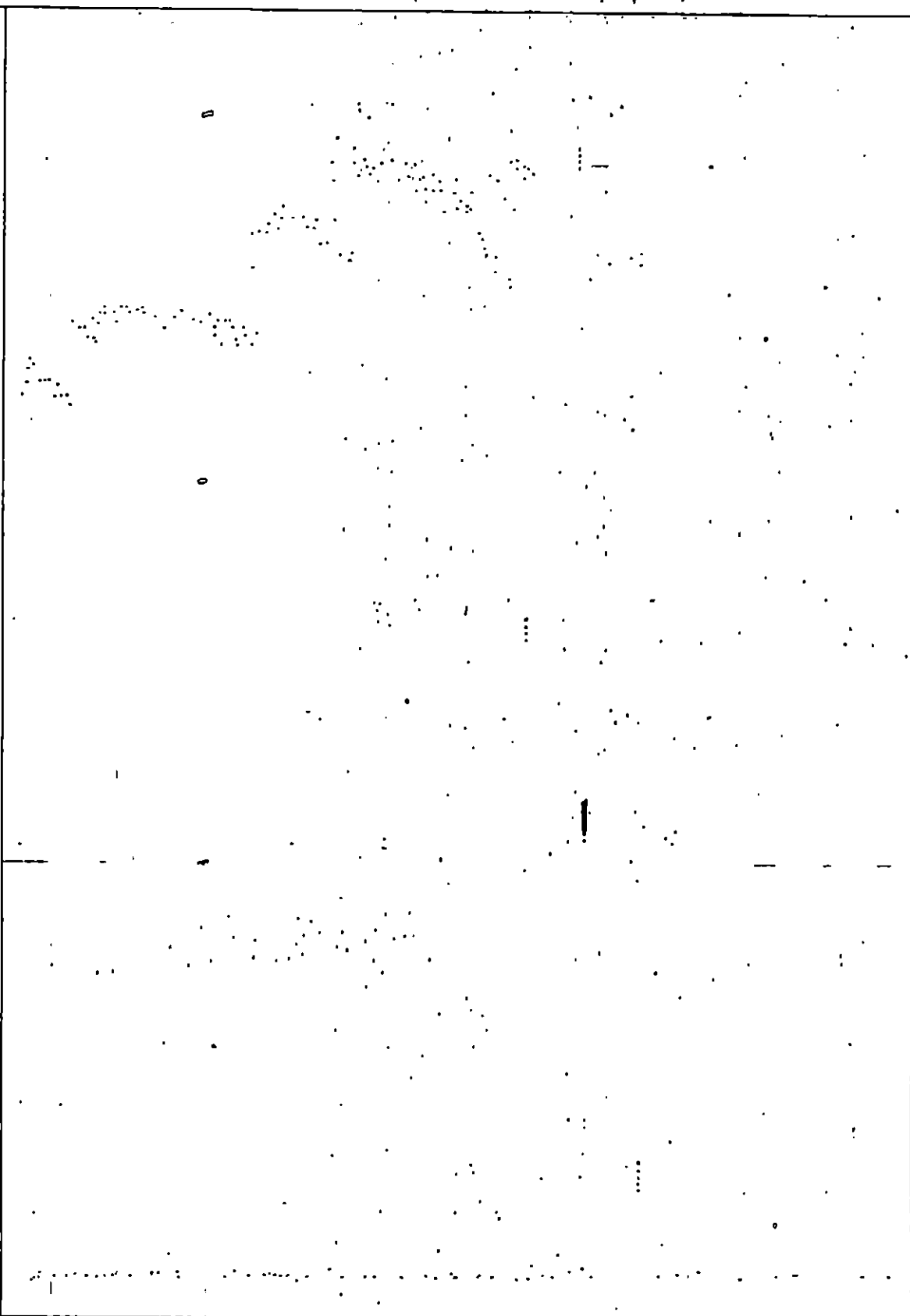
So in this way, it is right to say that; agricultural expansion and surplus facilitated the 2nd urbanisation in India during the age of Buddha.

Also mention —

Technology —

GS SCORE

Remarks

		
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Remarks

5. (a) Chaityas and viharas played major role for the integration and consolidation of Buddhism during Mauryan period. Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) Briefly discuss the nature of the Kushana state. (15 Marks)
- (c) What role is played by archeological sources in the reconstruction of the past in south India in early historical age? (15 Marks)

a) (11) Various rulers and private traders donated and constructed rock-cut caves for the Buddhist monks. Chaityas were the worship place for the Buddhism and Viharas were the place of rest for the Buddhist monks.

Role of Chaityas and Viharas in integration and consolidation of Buddhism —

- Chaityas and Viharas were constructed into majority part of the India. eg- from Bihar region to Deccan region (Ajanta, Bhaja, Karle etc) to the southern part of India.
- The monks of the Buddhism travelled across the India and spread the Buddhism.
- This Viharas and Chaityas were acted as a centre of spread of Buddhist messages and teachings.
- This also acted as centre of Buddhist learning and education.

Remarks

- People started worshipping the stupa, which was constructed in every Chaitya hall.
- Rulers like ^{Mauryan} Satavahana, Ishvaku: constructed various Chaityas and Viharas; so this ruler patronised the Buddhism.
- Traders and guilds made huge donations and constructed the Chaityas and halls. So Buddhism got huge support from the people.

not directly related

Mauryan ruler Ashoka patronised the Buddhism and sent various missions to spread Buddhism. eg. sent his son and daughter to Srilanka for spreading Buddhism.

- This Chaityas and Viharas also played a role in development of Buddhist architecture, sculptures etc.
- Democratic practice were followed by the Buddhist Sangha's while travelling and living in different viharas. eg. Anusawan i.e. confession from any deviation from rules and regulations.

Remarks

So chaityas and viharas acted as a centre of Buddhist teachings, spread of Buddhism and also got patronisation and donation, so it consolidated and integrated the Buddhism.

good

Remarks

⑤ b)

(6/2) Kushana was the major foreign dynasty which ruled part of Indian subcontinent during the Post-Mauryan age. Kushana rule was spread from Punjab in the west to Mathura and Varanasi region upto east.

Nature of Kushana State -

- Presence of small feudalities, kshatrap system was prominent during Kushana rule.
- Adoption of various titles like Maharajadhiraj, Parambhattaraka also suggest presence of small ruler under the Kushana rule.
- Divine origin of kingship - Adoption of titles like Draputra, Chandrabanshi etc.
- Dual role system i.e. simultaneously two rulers ruling at a same time.
eg - Kanishka and Huvishka.
- Practice of erecting Royal Galleries i.e. practice of erecting statues of the rulers.
- Patronisation of different religions like Buddhism, Saivism, Vaishnavism etc. Because

Remarks

- they were foreign rulers and they wanted legitimacy from the subjects.
- eg- Buddha, Shiva, Nandi images on the coins of Kushana ruler.
- Adoption of religion in order to assimilate into Indian society. eg - Kanishka adopted Buddhism.

By adopting the heavy titles and following some foreign traditions like Kshatrap system, Kushana ruled over a large part of India.

Remarks

⑤ c]

Archaeological sources played the important role in the reconstruction of early history from the south India region.

The socio-economic-political condition of the region can be traced by the archaeological remains of the period. It act as a complimentary to the literary sources like Sangam literature, 'Natural History of India' book by Pliny (Rome) for reconstruction of early history.

Early historical period in south India started around the sangam age. We get various references of Roman coin hoards from the south India. eg - Arikamedu region. So it shows ancient South Indian had trade relation with the Roman world. It gives the idea about the economic condition of the period i.e. characterised by trade and commerce to long distance.

The remains of the ancient port Muziris also suggest the importance of port town in long distance trade for India.

Remarks

The evidences of remain of temple of Augustus, who was the ruler of Roman Empire suggest that there was some Roman settlement around the region and these practices of worshipping the king.

Remains of various temple sites also found in South India. eg - 70 remains of temple from Aihole region, which suggest large scale cultural and architectural activities during early historical period.

In this way, archaeological sources plays important role to reconstruct the early history of South India.

~~Structured~~
~~answer~~
Keep it up.

Remarks

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Remarks

6. (a). Discuss the nature of Roman trade in India. What was its long term impact?
(15 Marks)
- (b) "Rise of the feudatories was one of the major factors for the disintegration of the Gupta Empire." Evaluate.
(15 Marks)
- (c). Discuss the changing social pattern in post Mauryan and Gupta period with special reference to verna and jati.
(20 Marks)

⑥ a) ⑧ During the ancient time, India has trade relation with the Roman Empire and this trade was in favour of India because it causes huge drain of Gold to India.

Pliny's "Natural History of India" book throws detail light on the nature of Roman trade in India.

- The trade is both transit and terminal.
eg - Transit trade - Spices imported from South-east Asia and exported to Rome.
Terminal trade - Indian products directly exported to Rome.
- Silk was also the major commodity of trade, which causes huge profit to Indian traders.
- Trade via both land route and sea routes. Land route from North India and Sea route mainly from South India.
Muziris was the important port for trade.

Remarks

- good
- Trade was majority one-way and Indian got huge gold from the Rome in exchange of luxury and other commodities.
 - South Indian traders were more active in trade with Rome.

Long term Impact of Roman trade

- Balancing consider
- Indian traders mainly dependent upon the Rome for long distance trade, so they got huge profit from trade.
 - Large scale arts and crafts activities, development of specialisation in crafts, guilds activity.
 - Development and flourishing of many towns and cities.
 - However, after the decline of Roman Empire and secretly transforming of sericulture to Roman world, Indian trade suffered a lot.
 - No alternative market for Indian products, so decline in arts and crafts, trade and commerce activities after that.

Remarks

⑤ ⑨ Practice of land grants became more prominent during the Gupta period and this rise of feudatories was considered as the major factor for disintegration of Gupta Empire.

- Land practices which was started during Satavahana period became more prominent during Gupta period. Adoption of titles by Gupta rulers like Maharajadhiraja, Paramdevata, Parambhatkar suggest presence of feudatories.

- These feudatories became pocket of power for local region. They got the judicial and administrative power for the region, earlier only revenue power.

- Gupta rule was divided into two types

① Directly administered area, which was under direct rule of Gupta and

② Ruled by local feudatories

- Allahabad inscriptions of Samudragupta also told about the sovereignty acceptance by different rulers under Samudragupta.

Remarks

- So whenever, the central authority become
- o. the weak, these local ruler wanted to debase their autonomy. - eg. During the later Gupta period local ruler like Vardhan declare themselves as independent.
- Absence of strong rulers make the central authority to weaken and result into disintegration.

However, weakening of economic structure and trade, decline of long distance trade, weak ruler etc. were the other reasons for the decline of Gupta power but the feudatories were the major factor behind the disintegration.

⑥
9

12

During the post Mauryan and Gupta period, we witnessed large scale change in social pattern and there was rise of various jatis during this period.

* Changing social pattern -

- Intervarna marriages became common during this period, so rise of various caste out of that. Children born out of this marriages considered as separate caste. eg - Chandal
- Expansion of agricultural area to a large part and so assimilation of various communities in societal structure. This gave rise to numerous jatis.
- Agricultural surplus facilitated the rise of arts and crafts activities and trade and commerce. Every arts and crafts person started claiming as a separate caste. eg. Tanner; carpenter etc.

Remarks

- Increase in land donation, so there was need of clerk to maintain this records. It was done by Kayasta community, which was earlier Shudra community. So emergence of separate caste Kayasta.
- During this period Varna system mainly got transformed into Jati system.
- Marriages like Anuloma and Pratiloma also gave birth to the new Jatis.
- Many foreign ruling groups came to India and assimilated into Indian society so this gave birth new caste.
- Emergence of untouchables and Atishudras, they generally reside outside town and do menial works. Untouchables as a separate caste.
- Not only Hinduism but other sects also affected like Hinayana and Mahayana in Buddhism and Digambara and Shvetakasa in Jainism.

Remarks

Society became more complex during the particular period, so there was need to regulate this society through proper code and rules. This resulted into compilation of various law books, smritis, Bhaskyas, Tilikyas etc. eg. Mauṁ smiti, Yagyavalkya, Brihaspati smiti etc.

The above said period was full of social tension and it gave rise to numerous jatis into Indian society.

Very good Answer

Remarks

GIS SCORE

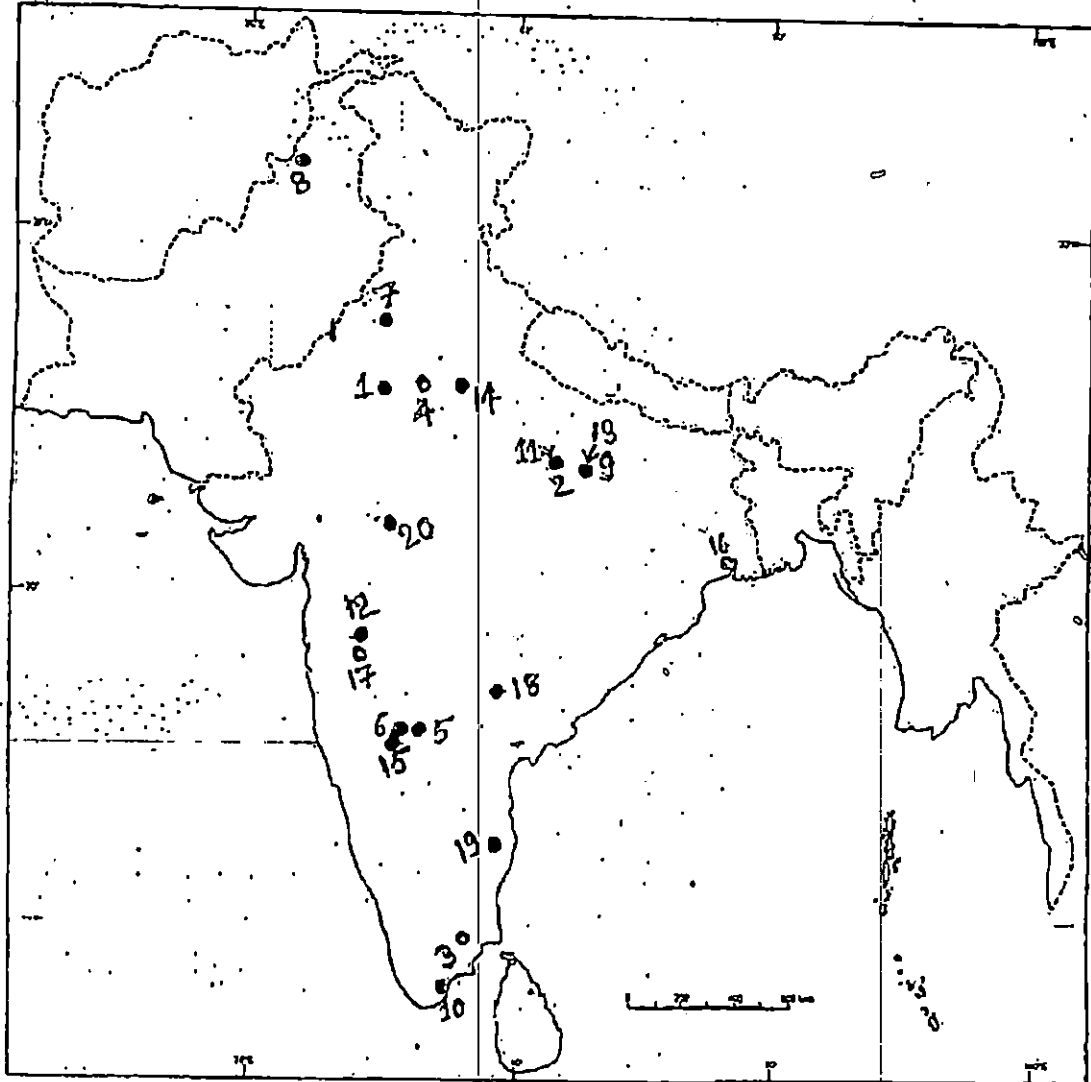


Remarks

HISTORY
Test - 1: MAP - 1

INDIA

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



12-09-01-1-137

GS SCORE

