93½
250

GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2020

TEST - 01

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Instructions to Candidate

- **Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions**
- There are SIX questions, printed in **ENGLISH.**
- Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.
- Question No. 1 is compulsory and out of the remaining, any **FOUR** are to be attempted
- 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.

Name Jasleen Kaur

Mobile No.

Date 01-03-2021

Signature

Invigilator's Signature

Invigilator's Signature

REMARKS

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. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

(i) Neolithic factory site

(ii) Chalcolithic site

(iii) Cave paintings

(iv) Paleolithic site

(v) Political and Cultural centre

(vi) Trade centre

(vii) Harappan site

(viii) Vaishnava cultural site

(ix) Painted Grey Ware site

(x) Chalcolithic site

(xi) Early agricultural centre

(xii) Early Harappan site

(xiii) An ancient temple

(xiv) Political and Cultural centre

(xv) An ancient sea port

(xvi) Buddhist centre

(xvii) Inscriptional site

(xviii) An ancient capital

(xix) A Jaina centre

(xx) An ancient capital

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) "Interpretation is as crucial in archaeology as in using literary sources". Discuss it with respect to any suitable sources. (20 Marks)

(b) Why do you think that Buddhist texts can be considered as a better source of history of contemporary times? (20 Marks)

(c) How far do you subscribe the view that the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic period was neither smooth nor revolutionary. (10 Marks)

Ans 2(a) The past, like the present, is complex and can be looked at from many perspectives. To reconstruct happenings of past, historians use different sources available - such as archaeological, literary.

Where literary sources include all texts - long or short, written or oral; archaeological sources include all tangible, material remains.

It is emphasised that how the sources are interpreted is of utmost importance whether it be archaeological or literary source :-

① Archaeology usually provides an anonymous history, sheds light on cultural processes rather than events. For instance :- Ceramics and pottery found tells about subsistence pattern.

② It is only source for prehistory, longest part of human past, during which major discoveries

Remarks

and developments took place.

(3) Tells us about aspects of everyday life, not revealed or emphasized in texts. For Example:- charred grains and bones, tells about types of food habits; terracotta figurines of mother goddess about religious practices.

(4) Excellent source of information on various aspects of history of technology - raw materials, their sources, methods used to make artefacts

(5) Helps reconstruct routes and networks of exchange, trade, interaction between communities. For instance :- Findings of round Persian seal in Harappan civilization area, Harappan pottery found in Gunesharwar-Jodhpur region of copper production

(6) However solely depending on archaeological sources. tells only half part of story, as there are many aspects not corroborated through archaeology. Such as:-

Remarks

(1) Does not tell much about social conditions prevailing at that time.

(2) The political set-up and exercise of political authority by whom cannot be easily sketched out from archaeological sources.

(3) One of most important question is how to explain changes in material culture, especially pottery traditions.

Well tried

But try to understand the main theme of question

you should focus on interpretation

Subjectivity and objectivity

Facts and fiction

how history depend on environment & historic which influenced the thing

the thought process of Historian

Thus it becomes all necessary to juxtapose archaeological sources with other available literary, numismatics and inscriptional findings. So as to present a more elaborate and clear picture of historical instances.

9/12

Ans 2(b) The Buddhist texts are important sources for history of Buddhism, its doctrines, monastic order and royal patrons such as Ashoka, revealing other facets of polity, society and

Remarks

economy of ~~their~~ times as well.

The earliest Buddhist texts were written in Pali, spoken in Magadha and ~~South~~ Bihar. The Buddhist works can be divided into :-

- Canonical
- Non-Canonical.

Canonical literature tells us about :-

① lay down basic tenets and principles of a religion or sect. Buddhist schools classify their canonical literature in different ways - some into 9 or 12 Angas, other 3 Pitakas.

underline the words pass

② The Sutta Pitaka contains Buddha's discourses on various doctrinal issues in dialogue form. Consist of 5 groups (Nikayas) - Digha, Majjhima, Samyutta, Anguttara, Khuddaka.

③ Further Khuddaka Nikaya's one of 15 books - The Jatakas - contains stories of previous births of Buddha, also tells about life of common man, ~~caste~~ varna hierarchies, prevailing social conditions.

(4) Dhammapada - collection of verses dealing mainly with Buddha's universal ethical sayings.

(5) Theragatha and Therigatha, part of Khuddaka Nikaya are a good source to delve into monastic life. Especially Therigatha describes women's experience of renunciation, difficulties faced by them.

(6) The Vinaya Pitaka contains rules for monks and nuns of the Sangha (monastic order) and indirectly refers to social distinctions, ~~slaves~~, slavery, brahmanical predominance,

(7) Abhidamma Pittaka contains thorough study and systemization of teachings of Sutta Pitaka, deals with philosophy and metaphysics.

Non-Canonical Literature tells us about :-

(1) Milindapaha (1st century BCE - 1st century CE) - consists of dialogue between King Milinda (Indo-Greek Menander) and ~~King~~ monk Nagasena. Thus reflects upon the presence of Indo-Greeks on Indian soil.

Remarks

(2) Commentaries on Tripitaka such as Atthakatha written by Buddhagosha in 5th century C.E.

(3) Pali or Sri lankan chronicles - Dipavamsa (4th - 5th centuries) and Mahavamsa (5th century) contains historical - cum - mythical account of Buddha's life, Buddhist councils, Mauryan emperor Ashoka, kings of Sri lanka and arrival of Buddhism there.

(4) Several other works in Sanskrit and mixture of Sanskrit and Prakrit. Buddhacharita (1st/2nd century C.E.) and Avadana texts → contain stories of noteworthy deeds with a moral.

Why and how - explained

When compared with other literary sources available such as Vedas, Dharmasutras, Buddhist sources provide more reliable, enhanced views on different aspects of socio-economic and political order. But solely referring Buddhist texts does not fulfill purpose of unbiased and extensive coverage of historical past. Thus alongwith Buddhist lit archaeological sources, epigraphic sources Buddhist texts provide a comprehensive historical perspective.

Remarks

Why do you think

Working + quotes

Require
↳ analysis
↳ comparative approach
↳ limitations

Think before writing the context 3 Q.

Ans 2 (c) | The Neolithic period is generally associated with food production, pottery and sedentary living. The Neolithic Revolution describes transition from hunting and gathering to farming and then onset of agrarian societies.

Mainly relied on domestication of wild plants and animals, this process occurred independently in at least seven parts of world from 10000 BCE.

V. Gordon Childe coined the phrase Neolithic revolution to highlight enormous ~~si~~ significance of changes happening. However this transition was neither smooth nor revolutionary in following terms :-

(1) In Indian subcontinent, roots of some of features associated with neolithic can be traced back to mesolithic phase. For instance :- Evidence of pottery and animal domestication.

(2) Some mesolithic hunter-gatherer communities led a fairly sedentary life. Also beginning of animal and plant domestication and ended hunting-

good facts and analysis

Remarks

gathering way of life in neolithic period.

(3) Different regional profiles and trajectory of history of early food-producing settlements. For instance In certain regions (such as northern fringes of Vindhyas) food producing neolithic culture emerged out of mesolithic. In others (such as north-west) no mesolithic phase found and earliest settlements reported of neolithic phase.

(4) Moreover many neolithic-chalcolithic cultures having elements of neolithic with use of metal (mainly copper) found. Such as in alluvial plains of North Bihar sites like Chirand, Senuar, Taradih.

(5) While in some ~~only~~ mesolithic period was followed by Chalcolithic phase. For instance → Ganeshwar-Jodhpura Culture (Rajasthan), Ahar culture, Savalda Culture (Deccan).

5½

So for better understanding it is necessary to look for degrees of changes in different aspects not just look for abrupt transition of periods.

Remarks

good facts and conceptual clarity and articulation

3. (a) "Diffusionist theory fails in explaining the origin of Indus- Saraswati civilization". Evaluate. (20 Marks)

(b) "New researches have drastically changed the older perception for the trade networks of Harappan Civilisation". Critically Examine. (20 Marks)

(c) "The Megalithic people were very conscious about their agriculture". Comment. (10 Marks)

Ans 3(a) The Indus- Saraswati Civilization or Harappan civilization flourished in area around Indus valley, Ghaggar- Hakra Valley and Gujarat. Radiocarbon dating has given time period of 3200 - 1900 BCE.

Show history of a study of time and space → for space given map

you should draw

The origin of Indus - Saraswati Civilization is surrounded by many theories put forward till date. One of these is Diffusionist explanation propounded by E.J.H. Mackay, D.H. Gordon and S.N. Kramer. According to them:-

good approach

(1) Migration of people from Sumer (southern Mesopotamia) led to Harappan civilization

(2) Mortimer Wheeler argued for migration of ideas, not people.

Assumptions made in diffusionist theories

good objectiv

(1) Similar discoveries / inventions / cultural

Remarks

changes in different parts of world connected to each other.

(2) Consider these superficial resemblance between cultures as significant and proof of diffusion

(3) For instance :- Harappan pottery discovered from mesopotamian sites and Persian ~~seal~~ circular seal from Harappan sites. Also bull ~~lif~~ like motif of Harappan culture present on Mesopotamian seals.

However diffusionist theories failed to capture following features :-

(1) Striking differences between Harappan and Mesopotamian civilization. Mesopotamians' completely different script, much greater use of bronze, different settlement layouts, large-scale canal system.

(2) Amalanda Ghosh identified similarities between pre-Harappan and mature-Harappan cultures. Asserted similarities between Sothi pottery of Rajasthan and pottery of Baluchistan's

sites., of pre-Harappan Kalibangan, Kot-Diji, lowest levels of Harappa and Mohenjodaro.

(3) M. R. Mughal compared whole range of evidence (pottery, stone tools, metal artefacts etc.) from pre-Harappan and mature levels. Argued pre-Harappan phase represented early formative phase of Harappan culture.

(4) For Example :- features such as discovery of symbols similar to Harappan writing at early Harappan levels at Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Dholavira (Gujarat), Harappa (west Punjab, Pakistan)

→ large fortified settlements, high level of specialized craft such as stone working, metal crafting used by pre-Harappan culture, similar to mature Harappan.

The basis of tracing similarities between different cultures suggested by Diffusionist theory is of significant use in showing trade contacts and cultural exchanges between different civilizations.

Remarks

12 Well titled Introduction, consider step by step good facts and conceptual clarity and articulation

Ans 3 (b) Wide range of raw materials and finished goods found their way to different parts of post-Harappan culture zone. Trade networks within Harappan culture zone and those with other areas in subcontinent and beyond, significant from perspective of understanding structure of Harappan civilization and cultural homogeneity

(1) Identification of sources of major raw materials closed to Harappan culture zone. Such as:-

(a) Limestone hills of Sukkur, Rohri

(b) Khetri deposits of Rajasthan for copper

(c) Tin from Afghanistan, central Asia.

(d) Gold from Kolar fields.

(e) Semi-precious stone from Gujarat.

(f) Lapis 'Lazuli' from Afghanistan.

good facts

way of presentation

(2) Within the zone, routes of trade and communication were along:-

(a) Baluchistan Sindh via Kirthar mountain

(b) East Punjab and Rajasthan via Cholistan.

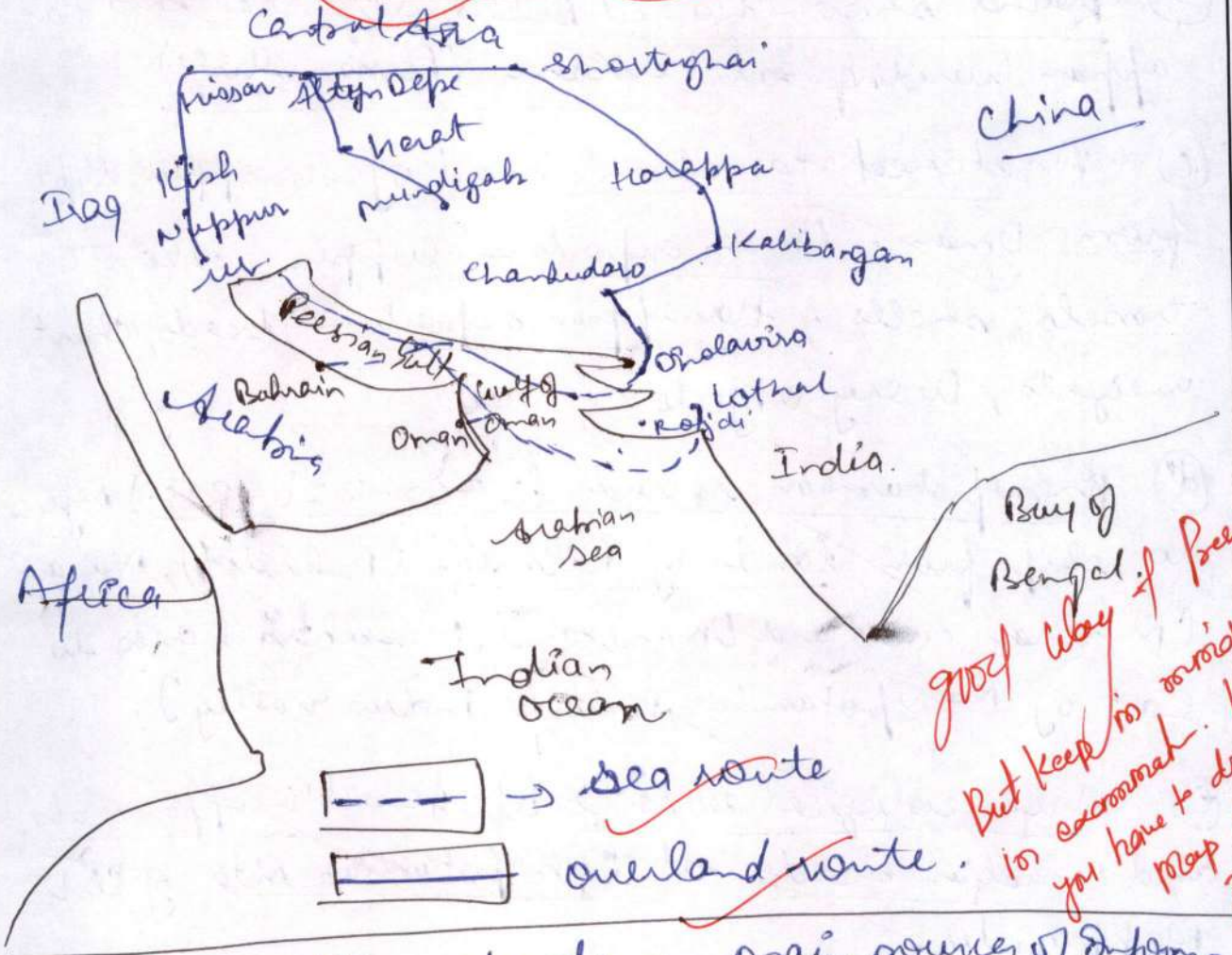
(c) North Afghanistan, Gomal plain, multan to Taxila valley.

(d) within Sindh and between Sindh, Baluchistan

Remarks

via Kutch and Kathiawar.

Harappan Internal and Long-Distance trade routes



good way of Presentation But keep in mind in examination hall you have to draw map with in 30 sec. So do more practice

(3) Long-distance trade :- main sources of Information - Number of Harappan or Harappan related artefacts found at such sites and foreign objects at Harappan sites.
- Also textual sources in case of Indus-Mesopotamian trade.

(4) (a) from South Turkmenistan - ivory dice, perforated ware, segmented bead. from

Remarks

Altyn Depe rectangular Harappan seal bearing Harappan script.

(b) Round short-horned bull motif seal and Harappan writing at Failaka (Persian Gulf)

(c) An etched carnelian bead of Harappan type from Oman. Omani exports – copper, chlorite vessels, shells; Harappan exports – beads, chert weights, ivory objects.

(d) Mesopotamian records (2300-2200 BCE) refers to ships from lands of Dilmun (Bahrain), Magan (Makran coast and Oman) and Meluhha (area to east of Mesopotamia, include Indus valley)

(e) Archaeological evidence of few Harappan seals and carnelian beads at Mesopotamian site of Kish, Nuppur, etc.

(f) Persian Mesopotamian texts mention following imports from Meluhha :- lapis lazuli, carnelian, gold, silver, copper, ebony, ivory etc).

(g) According to Ratnagar, decline in trade of lapis lazuli a cause for decline in Harappan civilization.

Remarks

Nice - Content context and conceptual clarity and articulation

(ii) However a few Mesopotamian artefacts found at Harappan sites. Chakrabarti and Shaffer argues that Harappan trade with Mesopotamia was not direct, extensive.

(i) Unlike resource-poor area of Mesopotamia, Harappan culture zone was rich in variety of natural resources.

Questions like involvement of merchant groups, nomadic peddlers and extent of state control over this activity remain a matter of debate. But all-in-all, it could be said that Harappan trade networks flourished after its decline also and ~~world~~ Silk route is an example of this.

well tried

12

good effort

Ans 3(c) The Pleistocene geological era made way for Holocene about 10000 years ago. Many environmental changes took place during this period, with climate getting warmer and wetter.

The Mesolithic period post-~~Plei~~ Pleistocene gave rise to hunting-gathering ~~some~~ stone age cultures marked by use of microliths. Major features of this period:-

(i) Mesolithic economy still essentially based on

Remarks

hunting and gathering, some sites gave evidence of domestication of animals.

(2) Different level of sedentariness, pottery absent at most mesolithic sites, but occured at Langhnaj (Gujarat) and in Kaimur region of Mirzapur (UP).

(3) Spread of settlements to new ecological niches. seen as result of increase in population due to more favourable environmental conditions and technological innovations.

(4) Evidence of human burials from Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha in Uttar Pradesh. U.C. Chattopadhyaya has linked this with appearance of settled habitation and subsistence economy.

It is Mesolithic Site'

(5) Occurence of saddle-querns, rubbing stones for grinding food at sites like Bagor

(6) Increase in number of finds of domesticated animal bones such as of cattle.

Thus it could be surmised from above points that ~~mega~~ mesolithic people were conscious about agriculture and were practising it.

2

Remarks

Well Focused

But Require More clearity about Megalithic culture

Focus on the demand of question

4. (a) "The relationship between the Indus Valley and Vedic societies is the crux of the current Aryan debate". With respect to the above given statement discuss the Aryan debate in India. (20 Marks)

(b) How far do you think that Verna system was not that much ideal during its beginning days as it gradually took shape in future? (10 Marks)

(c) "The conditions were ideal for the state formation in the Mahajanpada period". Critically examine. (20 Marks)

Ans 4(a) The Aryan debate is centred around finding the original homeland of Aryans. Since colonial times, this debate has become political and not just only purely academic ones.

It has been said that the current Aryan debate revolves around relationship between Indus valley and Vedic societies :-

(1) The composers of Rig Veda described themselves as Arya, understood as a cultural or ethnic term.

(2) Two school of thoughts have emerged
→ migrationist believes Indo-Aryans gradually migrated to subcontinent from ancient Proto-Indo-European homeland. (Central Asia or Eastern Europe.)
- That they moved in after decline of Indus Valley Civilization, had no interaction with them.

Remarks

→ Indigenist believe Aryans were indigenous to India ~~and~~ their society naturally evolved here. Thus they interacted with Harappan civilisation ~~and~~

(3) Aryan Invasion theory elaborated by Mortimer Wheeler. He argued references in Rig Veda to various kinds of forts, attacks on walled cities epithet puramdara, suggest this invasion.

— The Cemetery H- culture represented culture of Aryan invaders.

(4) B. B. Lal, George Dales, PV Kane refuted the invasion theory. They suggested lack of archaeological evidence of any kind of conflict at any Harappan site. The skeletal remains at Mohenjodaro not belong to same cultural phase.

(5) According to Indigenist school, there was continuity of some aspects. Example of vedic verses describing forts built of iron walls, sea voyages for trade, political administration. Thus Indo-Aryans lifestyle similar to Harappan lifestyle

Remarks

Underlined Main points

(6) The Sanskrit of Vedas related to ancient Iranian. and Vedas could not have been much older than the Avesta.

(7) Similarities also found in treaty of 1360 BCE between Hittites and Mittani people. Several Aryan deities found in Rig Veda mentioned as witnesses to this treaty. Since Indo-Aryans separated and moved into India after Mittanis so migrationists establish date of Vedas around 1500 BCE. Time gap between Indus Valley Civilization people (2600-1900 BCE.) and Indo Aryans negates Indigenous origin theory.

(8) Also Archaeological finds such as drainage system, granaries, other planned structures imply a sophisticated urban lifestyle for Indus Civilization.

On other hand, Rig Vedic texts makes little mention of great towns or forts and Vedic lifestyle / economic mainstay was decidedly pastoralist.

(9) mention of River Saraswati in Rig Veda and modern day existence of massive dried riverbed

Remarks

of Ghaggar-Hakra in that location and finds of several archaeological sites along this river, with common features of Harappan culture.

(10) Evidence of continuity of religious practices. For Instance → Pashupati seal and its interpretation as Proto-Shiva. But again Shiva is not mentioned either as pashupati or as yogi in Rig Veda.

good factor

(11) Horse Remains → Vedic texts talks at length about importance of Horses, but such evidences of bones ~~were~~ lacking from Indus Valley Civilization.

good - objectivity and structure

Nice analytical answer

No decisive argument / theory has been made till date, but political usage of Hindus being descendants of Vedic Indo-Aryans can be seen widely.

Ans 4 (b) / Varna System :- The earliest reference to division of society into fourfold strata occured in Purushasukta hymn in Book 10 of Rig Veda. Originally word Varna means light or colour.

In Rig Veda some passages

found associated with Aryas and Dasas. Dasas described as a-brata (not performing sacrifices), ~~mi~~ mridhra-vacha (distinct speech), krishna-tvach (dark-skinned).

Thus highlighting physical differences and cultural differences. In early vedic texts absence of strict hierarchy, existence of element of social mobility can be seen.

use Social mobility

Later vedic period marked clear occupational divide between Brahmana, Kshatriya, Vaishyas and Sudras. With different degree of access to productive resources.

Post vedic period, Dharmashastras accepted certain types of inter-varna marriage (Anuloma) and disapproved Pratiloma marriages. This suggested varnas not strictly endogamous.

Theory of Apad-dharma, concept of Vratya-kshatriya for Yavanas, category of Sankirtana Jati (mixed caste) all suggest there was always some flexibility and accomodative space in the varna hierarchy.

5

well focus

you focus should be differentiate idea and Practice in a well formed way

Remarks

Ans 4(c) By 6th century BCE, conditions for urban revival in northern India were optimum. Aristobulus, envoy of Alexander, noticed remains of over thousand towns and villages. indicate beginning of urban life.

good — The Buddhist and Jaina texts list 16 powerful states (solasa-mahajanapada) that flourished in early 6th century BCE. Two kinds of states included in this list -

- Monarchies (Rajyas)
- Non-Monarchical states (Ganas or Sanghas)

Factors responsible for state formation

(1) Role of Iron :-

Later phases of NBPW, witness more agricultural implements of iron, this revolutionised whole productive system. Reflected in rapid economic changes.

It hastened process of clearing forests, converting them into arable lands in Gangetic basin, also supply timber, used for house construction.

Literary texts also

Remarks

indicate various kinds of rice and sugarcane cultivation through deep ploughing. Thus improved knowledge of iron implements resulted in surplus production, thereby leading to emergence of towns.

Thus a positive loop was created, whereby trade and commerce expanded due to setting up of new trade centres and urban development.

(2) Role of differentiation of crafts :- Material remains of many crafts suggest existence of specialised workers. Digha Nikaya mentions 28 crafts in context of this period.

Emergence of groups of professionals like physicians, barbers, tailors etc, goldsmith, blacksmiths etc. With differentiation of occupations, localisation of industries, impetus provided to urban economy.

(3) Role of Guilds :- Regulated service conditions and production, provided much needed organisational help, separate areas earmarked for different guilds. Thus become easy for state to procure goods and regulate economy.

Remarks

(4) Role of Trade :- Received great filip due to improvement in means of transport. This allowed state to ~~increase~~ supplement income from agriculture.

(5) Role of Coins :- Introduction of punch-marked coins and money economy bring fluidity in market exchanges. This became a medium of enhanced urban development.

(6) Role of heterodox sects :- Buddhism and Jainism emphasized on human agency and provided alternative way to get legitimisation for aspiring candidates of Kingship. For Example :- Bimbisara and Ajatasatru's patronage to Buddhism.

But Romila Thapar has emphasised anthropological concepts like lineage society and household economy to explain evolution of varna society and interplay of multiple processes of change. Such as - Exercise of land rights by extended family, employing non-kin members as labour for agricultural activities, private property, inheritance of land, fissioning off among communities facilitated expansion of agriculture, giving way to complex society and state.

Additional to cover all Relevant aspects & consider

(10/1)

Remarks

good - fact and conceptual clarity

5. (a) How far you subscribe the view that Buddhism was more like a social philosophy than a religious philosophy? (20 Marks)

(b) What kind of society does reflect in Indica of Megasthenes? (10 Marks)

(c) "Polity during the Sangam age in South India was balance between chiefdom society and state society". Explain. (20 Marks)

Ans 5(a) The 6th - 5th centuries BCE witnessed rise of heterodox sects such as Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikas. The Buddhist philosophy ~~revol~~ centred on teachings of Buddha's and his life.

The term religion is used often to refer Buddhism. But it has been found that it was a path, a way of life, believed to have potential to transform a person. So it was more like a social philosophy than religious one :-

① Core of Buddhist doctrine - Ariya Sachchani (Four Noble Truth) describe reality of human existence, that is suffering and its causes and the ways to remove it.

② Athanga-magga (Eight-fold Path) :- Consists of number of interconnected activities such as right view, intention, speech, action, effort, mindfulness etc. which give meaning to human life,

good Articulation

Remarks

allow individual to synchronise words and actions and to live better life in a social ~~context~~ contract

(3) Ultimate aim of Buddha's teaching was attainment of Nibbana, that is extinction of desire, attachment, which was an experience one could attain in this life.

(4) Buddha's doctrine was more socially ~~more~~ inclusive, as anyone from any varna, group, social status could join Buddhism.

(5) Creation of monastic order (sangha) created great social upheaval by providing shaman for social dropouts.

(6) Buddhist tradition considered varna a man-made ordering, it believed in individual agency. Thus provided a way out to those who ~~want~~ did not go by brahmanical varna system.

(7) Simple and understandable teachings, preached in pali, prakrit language attracted number of followers as people were perplexed by complex ritualistic philosophy of Hinduism.

Remarks

(8) Buddha's dhamma appealed to laity because it offered coherent code of conduct and buddhist texts assigned high social standing to Setti - Gahapatis, ~~to~~ who were important lay supporters of sangha.

Following aspects give it a colour of separate religion :-

(1) Separate religious text book - Tripitaka and non-canonical literature.

(2) Emergence of sects and divisions on sectarian lines based on true religious doctrine of buddha's teachings.

(3) Monastic order and rules of entering it; Brahmanas making large portion of monks. [Bhikshus].

(4) Patronage given by rulers like Bimbisara, Ajatsatru, Asoka in return for gaining legitimacy for their rule.

As a whole, Buddhism was more of an intellectual, social

Remarks

11

Nice conceptual clarity

good critical analysis

philosophy which simplified complex world of religious doctrines for the common man.

Ans-5(b) Megasthenes was an ancient Greek historian, diplomat, Indian ethnographer and explorer. In 302 BCE he came India in Mauryan court as an ambassador of Seleucus Nikator. He described India in his book Indica, which is now lost and partially reconstructed from writings of later authors.

Thus Indian society is represented in following manner in Indica :-

1. Inhabited by many diverse races, all indigenous, with no foreign colony.
2. Divides Indian population into 7 castes :- Philosophers, Farmers, Herders, Artisans, Military, Overseers, Councillors and Assessors.
3. Theft, a very rare occurance.
4. Wine is consumed only at sacrifices but not on regular basis.

Remarks

(5) Indians seldom go to law, no suits about pledge and deposits, no requirement of either seals or witnesses.

(6) No slavery found in Maurya India. That is all Indians were free.

(7) Indians ignorant of arts of writing and fusing metals.

His description has following issues :-

(1) Present too idealistic picture, which, judged from the contemporary text Arthasastra, it mentions of slaves, theft as a crime.

(2) Confused caste and occupation and inconsistent with four-caste/varna system.

(3) Art of writing and fusing metals was well known as could be traced from numismatic evidences.

(4) Therefore, it could be said that Megasthenes tried to equate Indian society with contemporary Greek societies so as to draw a comparative picture.

good critical approach

Remarks

6 well tried to work out a comparative approach

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

6. (a) "The heterogeneity of the society in India during the post Mauryan period is well reflected in art and architecture of the period". Comment. (20 Marks)

(b) "Rise of the feudatories was one of the major factors for the disintegration of the Gupta Empire". Evaluate. (10 Marks)

(c) How far do you subscribe the view that 'integrative model' comparatively describes better the changes which were happening in Early Medieval India. (20 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

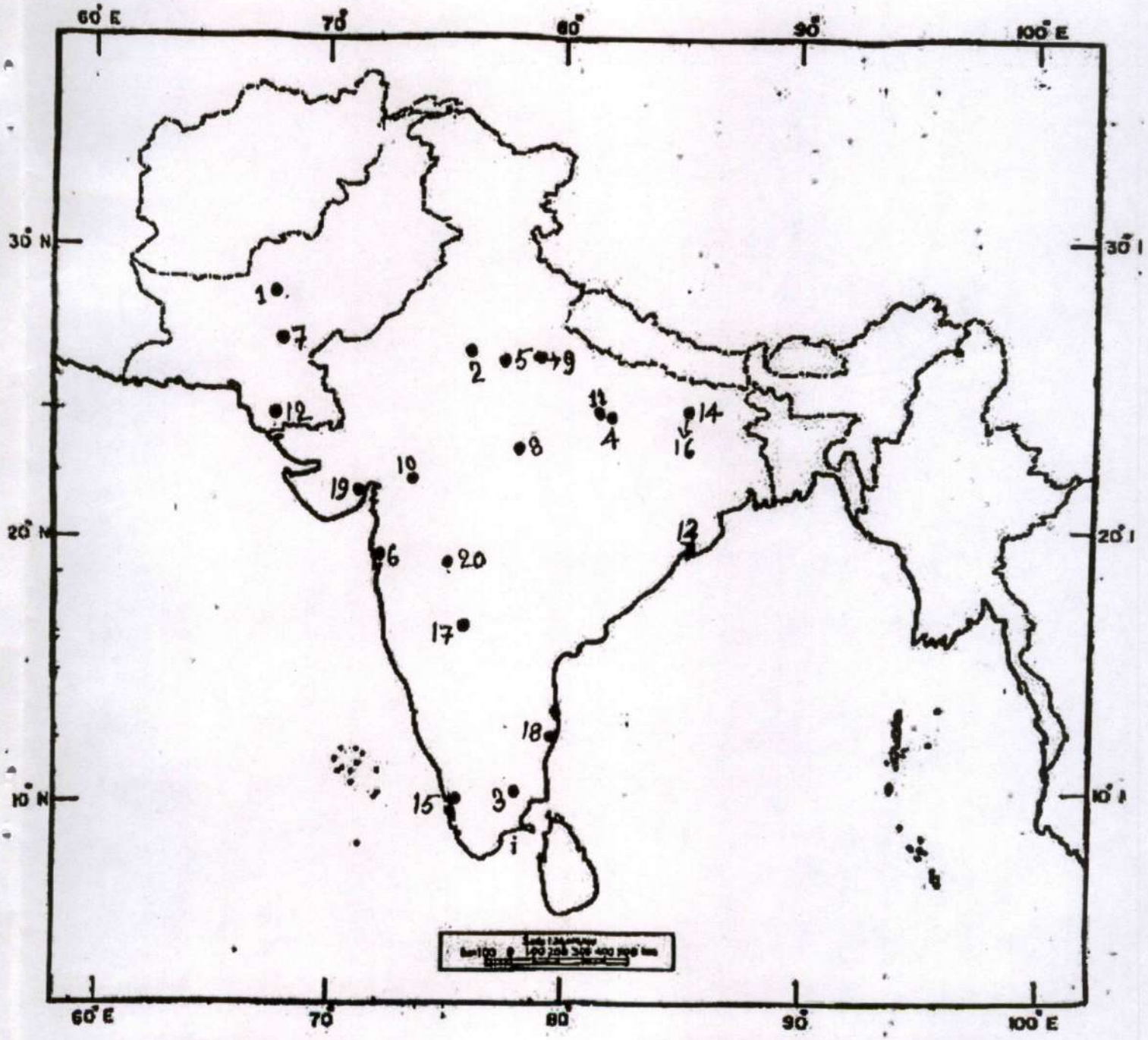
Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 1



REG. No. – 211 WPG E 66-1160068 – 46060'98.

PRINTED AT WESTERN PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.