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1 SEM TDC HISH (CBCS) C 1

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(December)

HISTORY

(Core)

Paper : C-1

(History of India—I)

Full Marks : 80

Pass Marks : 32

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. Answer the following questions in *one word*
or *one sentence* each : 1×8=8
- (a) Who composed the Allahabad Pillar
Inscription?
- (b) Who was the author of the work
Tirukkural?
- (c) Name the earliest farming culture in the
Western Deccan.
- (d) In which Harappan site was the famous
dockyard located?

- (e) Who was the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India? Who formally announced the discovery of the Harappan civilization?
- (f) Who is the author of the text, *Ashtadhyayi*?
- (g) Who is the author of the work, *The Wonder That Was India*?
- (h) Name the two important personalities whose conversation was recorded in the text *Milinda Panha*.

2. Write short notes on any *three* of the following : 4×3=12

- (a) Hathigumpha Inscription of Kharavela
- (b) Prehistoric art of Bhimbetka
- (c) Jorwe culture
- (d) Town planning of Harappan civilization
- (e) Painted grey-ware culture

3. Explain the importance of archaeological sources to reconstruct the history of ancient India. 12

Or

Make a critical estimate of the colonial interpretation of early India.

4. Trace the development of technology and economy of India in the Palaeolithic period. 12

Or

Examine the changes introduced in the Mesolithic Age in India with special reference to stone technology.

5. Give a brief account of the regional distribution of Neolithic culture in India with special reference to Mehrgarh. 12

Or

Explain the importance of 'Ahar' and 'Kayatha' culture in the development of Chalcolithic cultures in India.

6. Explain the factors which were responsible for the decline of the Harappan civilization. 12

Or

Write a brief note on the agrarian base, craft production and trade linkages of the Harappan civilization.

7. Explain the socio-economic background of the rise of Mahajanapadas in the 6th century BC. 12

Or

Trace the development of political ideas and institutions in the Rig-Vedic and Later Vedic Age.
