



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

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Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A520702T - POLITICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA 32

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 4/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 12/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 10/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



A520702T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 18/12/24 Shift: I st Room No.: 30
 Paper Code: A520702T Subject: Political Hist. Year: 5th I st
 Name of Candidate: Bhaskar Pal
 Roll No.: 2402000006

Signature of Candidate

 Signature of Investigator

 COE Facsimile

Course: M.A.
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: I st
 Subject Name: Political History of Ancient India
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A520702T
 Exam Date: 10/12/2024
 Name of Candidate: BHASKAR PAL
 Father's Name: YOGESH KUMAR PAL

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

K N O 3				
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F	D	2	2	2
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L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
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W				

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

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S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
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परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5243524

A520702T
Paper Code



Enrolment Number: C S J M A 24 000132471
 Candidate's Roll Number: 2402000006

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W	8	8	8	8	8	8	8		
W	9	9	9	9	9	9	9		

Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जात है कि आवरण पत्रों के कुछ भाग पर अधिकतम सही निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कृपया न भरने वाले प्रतिक्रिया वाले तबक से शुरुआत न करें। 3. पोलों को काले या नीले सॉल्वेन से भरा जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks o n this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को संवेदन अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक ढंग से भरें व निचे दिए कोई भी चिह्न न बनाएं क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के कारकीर्द अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद छाद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाकर न लायें, जैसे निचे दूर कागज के टुकड़े, घेबाईल, डिजिटल घाघरी, डिजिटल बीच, काली, घुसक वर सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही केंद्रीय लेख आईटीएम कोड/पैटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कल्पे न रखें व ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विषयवस्तु ऐसा करके अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिे चर्चे निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्त को दृश्यी तरह कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोषों त्तरक लिखें।
4. उत्तर पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका के क्रमिक कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तर पत्र कोट एवं उत्तर पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी तिथि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो पत्र शुरू होने से पूर्व दृश्यी उत्तर पुस्तिका से लें।
8. उत्तरपत्र को देख, यदि उत्तरपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा उत्तर पत्र में कोई त्रुटि है तो पहले परीक्षा होने से 30 मिनट के अन्दर सब निमित्त को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विषयविद्यमान द्वारा कोई भी त्रुटि नहीं की जायेगी।
9. उत्तरों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. भी काली या अतिरिक्त चिह्न नहीं लिख जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, S Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Sec-B

Ans 2 - Chandragupta Maurya is considered as the first National Monarch of the country. Before the coronation of the Chandragupta Maurya there were so many small states in the Northern and the Southern part of the country. With the able assistance of Chanakya; Chandragupta was able to conquer almost all of these states under one reign. In the time period of Chandragupta the Political Unity of a country was established for the first time.

With the able assistance of Chanakya, Chandragupta became a very good Administrator. His kingdom was very big & it was impossible to manage it from one Centre so the kingdom was divided into provinces and the governors of these provinces were appointed.

To understand the Administration of Chandragupta it was divided into :

- Central Administration
- Provincial Administration
- Local Administration
- Spy System
- Military Administration
- Revenue System
- Judicial System



* Central Administration:

1- The King: The king was considered as

the supreme head of the state. His orders were treated as law and no one could disregard those orders. King was considered as the commander-in-chief of the army. King was also considered as the supreme head of the justice. As king alone can't administer the whole kingdom so he had appointed a "Council of Ministers" also known as "Mantri Parishad".

2- The Council of Ministers or Mantri Parishad

In "Arthashastra" Kautilya said that the "Mantri Parishad" is considered as the other wheel of the cart of the king. These ministers were appointed by the king himself. Kautilya himself was the Prime minister & there were other 18 ministers. Some of them are


- Dand pal
- Durg pal
- Anta pal
- Samhata
- Sannidhata
- Mantri
- Purohit
- Nayak
- Pauri
- Praduktha



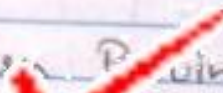
* Provincial Administration: For the sake of better Administration there were 4 provinces.

1- Prachya (The Province of Magadh):

The capital of this province was Magadh. It consists of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bengal & Odisha.

2- Uttarpath (The North--Western Province):

Taxila was the capital of this province and it consists of modern Afghanistan, Sindh, Baluchistan and Kashmir.

3- Avastipath (The Western  Province):

Avanti was the capital of this province. Ujjain, Gujarat & Rajasthan was its part.

4- Dakshinpath (The Southern Province):

The capital of this province was Suvarnagiri.

* Local Administration: Local Administration

was divided into municipal and local administration.

1- Municipal Administration

2- Local Administration



1- Municipal Administration: A council of

30 members was made which was further divided into 6 boards of 5 members each.

- Board for Industry & Handicraft
- Board for Foreigners
- Board for Census
- Board for Taxation
- Board for Measures & Standards
- Board for Manufactured Goods

2- Rural Administration: The rural administra

tion was looked after by a village headman 'Gramik'. He works with a village council known as 'Gram Sabha'.

* Judicial System: There were two courts

- 1- Kantakshodha → Criminal Court
- 2- Dharmasthya → Civil Court

The judge of Kantakshodha was 'Pradestha' & the judge of Dharmasthya was 'Vyavaharika'.

* Spy System: Two types of spies were there -

- 1- Sthanik → Local Spies
- 2- Sanchal → All rounder Spies



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* Military Administration: A council of 30 members

was made which was further divided into 6 boards into 5 members each.

- ⇒ Board for Infantry
- ⇒ Board for Cavalry
- ⇒ Board for Elephants
- ⇒ Board for Chariots
- ⇒ Board for Navy
- ⇒ Board for Transport

* Revenue System: The land tax was collected as per the fertility of land. It was $\frac{1}{4}$ th or $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total produce. It was called 'Bhaga'.



Sec=C

Ans 6 - There prevailed a very profound controversy among the historians in the origination of Mauryas. The historians have basically two views on the origination of Mauryas.

- 1- The Mauryas were Shudras
- 2- The Mauryas were Kshatriyas

Let's discuss one by one. As for the history of India Puranas are the good source of information. In Puranas it was mentioned that after the removal of Shishunag Dynasty the "land will be ruled by the Shudras".

Although, after the Shishunag Dynasty there were many other Dynasties came in India so the statement of the Puranas was just for the contemporary Nanda Dynasty. So by this way it is not correct to consider Mauryas as Shudras.

In the drama 'Mudarakshas' of Vishakhadatta word 'Vaishal' is used for Mauryas & some of the historians believe that this word 'Vaishal' has been used for the Shudra origin of the Mauryas. In the later study it was found that the Vaishal does not



account for the Shudras, it is basically used for the inferior. In the Manu Smriti the word varishal is used for the false Brahmin. So, by this way we can say that the origin of mauryas can't be shudra.

One view about the Mauryas is also that the Chandragupta was the son of last Nanda king from his Shudra Concubine Mura, but fact does not hold much water with it.

Another set of authors have said that the word 'Kulhina' is used for the Mauryas and they have a believe that the word Kulhina stands for shudras. But the word Kulhina does not stand for shudras it stands the meaning the person comes from a weak economic condition.

Now let's discuss about the other view that the Mauryas was Kshatriyas.

Chanakya who was a very learned Brahmin and he follows the 'varnasystem' system with rigidity. So, the historians argue that if Chandragupta Maurya was a Shudra then why he was helped by the Chanakya in removing the Nanda kings from throne and Chanakya helped him in becoming the



first National Monarch of the Country. This view is accepted by most of the historians that Chanakya will never helped a Shudra boy to become a king. By this view it is clear that Mauryas were belong to Kshatriya Clan.

There are other sources available which throw ample light on the fact that Mauryas were Kshatriyas. Many Buddhist text like 'Pigh Nikaya' have confirmed that the Mauryas were Kshatriyas.

There are so many Jain texts which tell the Mauryas belong to warrior clan.

Some of the Buddhist text tells that there existed a kingdom name 'Pipphliana' and the father of Chandragupta Maurya was the king of Pipphliana. His father was killed by an invader in a attack in pipphliana. So by these views it is clear that the Chandragupta Maurya was a prince.

Some buddhist text also told about the son of Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara who a kshatriya king.



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At last, we can conclude from the above discussion that the Mauryas were Kshatriyas. Chandragupt Maurya was a born leader & with his great warrior skill and ambitious character he was able to conquer so many states and brought up the Political unity of the country first time in the History.

Sec = A

Ans(a) - History is one of the oldest subject. History is a central thing by which we can know about our past, and can conclude whether we are developing & learning from our mistakes.

The history of anything depends upon the sources by which we will be able to know whether any incident occurred in past or not.

The sources gives us the idea that if they are helping us the elimination of the view point of the writer. Without the sources we can't get a kind of information. Without the relevant sources the reader will not be able to conclude and the subject will not be interesting.

These sources are the pillars on which History stands. In the 19th Century the Geology and Archaeology have presented so many sources of history like 'Coins', 'Inscriptions' and edicts etc. This also helped in verifying the Authenticity of the History as a subject.



Ans(b) - Satvahans are mainly considered as Brahmins. It is opined that the Satvahans were the offsprings of the 'Aryans and the Dravidians'. Satvahans embraced brahminism in their reign.

Satvahans were ruling in the south of the Central Highland originally in the present day Maharashtra Region. Their capital was 'Paithan or Pratisthan'. The condition of women in the Satvahans period was very good. They were given rights to go for higher studies. The Satvahans were 'Matrilinial Society' as they used their mother names in their name. Like Gautami-putra Satkarni led the title of his mother.

The condition of women was so good that we can see that for a long period of 15 years Nagalati ruled the Satvahans as her childrens were minor at that time.

Women also participate in the rituals performed by their husbands. They were given equal importance in the society. Satvahans have started the system of 'Dakshina' which was given to the brahmin who have helped in performing 'Yagna'. Gautami-putra Satkarni led done two Ashvamedha Yajna in his time period.



Ans (d) - The downfall of Mauryans was started after the Ashoka. There are certain reasons responsible for the downfall of the Mauryas:

1- Ashoka's policy of Non-Violence: Ashoka

after the war of Kalinga has given the philosophy of "Cultural Conquest". He changed Bhairighosh with Dhammaghosh. Due to this policy of Ashok the army of Ashok was ~~weakened~~ and they were not able to resist the invaders perfectly.

2- Incompetent Rulers: After Ashok the

sons of him also followed the path of Ahimsa and they were not interested in the battle. So, the last ruler of "Brihadrath" was killed by commander-in-chief 'Pushyamitra Shunga'.

3- Inappropriate control over provinces and the rebel of the officials:

No, one after the Ashok was interested in suppressing the revolt of the officials and their spy system was also mitigating so there were so many conspiracies planned against the kings.



Ans(e) - Sakas have played a 'prominent role' in the history of India. They are believed that they came from the Central Asia. Sakas were originally known as 'Scythians'. They fought from the "Yuh-ki" tribe & were defeated badly so they migrated to India.

Sakas used the name 'Kshatrap' for themselves. Sakas fought with the Satvahanas who were ruling the Maharashtra region and they also were able to annex some of the territory from the Satvahanas. But when the Gautamiputra Satkarni came into power he conquered from the ruler Kshatrap Nahapata & defeated him and again captured the kingdom.

When the Sakas came in India they completely lost their individual identity and amalgamated themselves into the Indian Tradition. Most of them were converted to Hinduism and became Brahmins and started worshipping Lord Shiva.

Some of them were converted to Buddhism and start following the Buddhism. Sakas were finally eliminated in the battle with Gupta king Chandragupta II.



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Ans (f) - Mahendaveerman - I was a Pallava king. There arises a huge controversy about the Pallavas that whether they were invaders or they were originally of India.

Some set of scholars believe that they were Kshatriyas who were serving under the Mauryas and when the king became weak they established the autonomy and made a separate kingdom.

Mahendaveerman - I was a great warrior and conquests they were existing in the East of Satavahas. Although Mahendaveerman I was defeated by a Chalukyan ruler 'Pulakeshin II' but still he had done so much of work in strengthening his empire.

The Political system of the Pallavas under the Mahendaveerman - I was monarchical like the other dynasties. He had worked in increasing the trade and commerce of his kingdom and had done so much work for the betterment of the societies.



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Art (g) → Satvahanas were the Brahmins, and like the other dynasties the political system of Satvahanas was also Monarchical.

Satvahanas political system was very much based on the Mauryan system of Administration.

- There were officers who looked after the provinces and give report to the king.
- The villages were the smallest units and are head by a village headman.
- Besides the Council of Ministers there were many other ministers which assist the king like, Mahatras, Mahaschapatid etc.
- The district was head by Mahaschapatid. We can see that there is an essence of military administration under Satvahanas.



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Ans (h) - The trade was flourishing under the Kushan ruler Kanishk.

Kanishk converted himself to Buddhism and he also started the new sect of Buddhism which is called "Mahayan Buddhism".

The 4th Buddhist council was held under his presidency in Kashmir and the Buddhism divided into Hinayan and Mahayan.

There were two capitals one was Peshawar and the other was Mathura. There was so much of trade flourishing under the Kanishk we generally trade in gold and give our items of textiles to the foreigners.

Ans (i) - There is a very profound controversy that whether the Pallavas were Indians or Foreigners.

It is stated that the Pallavas were the Kshatriyas which served under the Mauryas and when the king became weak they established their autonomy.



Paper Code

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- Some scholars believe that the Pallavas were basically brahmins but this point of view does not hold much water.
- Some scholars have held the opinion that they were invaders like other central asian tribes.



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19

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20

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21

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22

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23

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24

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