B.A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
WITH DIPLOMA IN TOURISM

1. STRUCTURE
2. SYLLABUS
3. TEXT BOOKS
4. REFERENCE BOOKS
5. MODEL QUESTION PAPER
# B.A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
## WITH DIPLOMA IN TOURISM

## STRUCTURE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMESTER</th>
<th>PART</th>
<th>PAPER</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>HOURS</th>
<th>UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>HOURS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST</strong></td>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>PAPER - 1</td>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>PAPER-I</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>Core Paper I</td>
<td>Ancient India Paper I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Paper II</td>
<td>Ancient India Paper II</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allied Paper</td>
<td>Public Administration Paper I</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.C.A</td>
<td>General Awareness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECOND</strong></td>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>PAPER – II</td>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>PAPER-II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>Core Paper III</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Paper IV</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper II</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allied Paper</td>
<td>Public Administration Paper II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.C.A</td>
<td>General Awareness</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THIRD</strong></td>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>PAPER – III</td>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>PAPER-III</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>Core Paper V</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper III</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Paper VI</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper IV</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allied Paper</td>
<td>Indian Constitution / General Economics</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>History of Tourism</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>F.C.B.</td>
<td>Environmental Studies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOURTH</strong></td>
<td>Part I</td>
<td>PAPER – IV</td>
<td>LANGUAGE</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part II</td>
<td>ENGLISH</td>
<td>PAPER-IV</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Part III</td>
<td>Core Paper VII</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper V</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Core Paper VIII</td>
<td>Medieval India Paper VI</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Allied Paper</td>
<td>Sociology / Geography</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diploma</td>
<td>Travel Management</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>-----</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F.C.B</td>
<td>Environmental Studies</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FIFTH Part III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Paper IX</th>
<th>Modern India Paper I</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Paper X</td>
<td>Modern India Paper II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Paper XI</td>
<td>Modern India Paper III</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.O.S.</th>
<th>India Since 1965</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.O.S.</td>
<td>Computer Application - Paper I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SIXTH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Core Paper XII</th>
<th>World History Paper I</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Paper XIII</td>
<td>World History Paper II</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Paper XIV</td>
<td>World History Paper III</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A.O.S.</th>
<th>Computer Application - Paper II</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>100</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.O.S.</td>
<td>Human Resource Management</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Diploma          | Indian Tourist Panorama - Project Work | 3 | 3 | 100 |

**Highlights**

- Focus is made mainly to train the students towards appearing for Civil service Examination through the study of the Core Papers.
- Computer Papers are included in the Application Oriented subject to meet the Global Challenges.
- Diploma papers on Tourism with enable job opportunities and Self employment.
- Allied papers like Public Administration / Sociology / Geography are related to Administrative Studies.
- The following Papers are common for both B.A. History and tourism and B.A. History and Civil services:
  - Indian Constitution
  - History of Tourism
  - Travel Management
  - Heritage Management
  - Indian Tourist Panorama
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR - I SEMESTER - CORE PAPER I
ANCIENT INDIA - Paper I

1. Sources and approaches to study of early Indian history.
2. Early pastoral and agricultural communities. The archaeological evidence.
3. The Indus Civilization its origins, nature and decline. Patterns of settlement, economy, social organization and religion in India, archaeology perspectives
4. Evaluation of North Indian society and culture; evidence of Vedic texts (Samhitas to Sastras)

Text Book:

Reference Books:
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR - I SEMESTER - CORE PAPER II
ANCIENT INDIA – Paper II

1. Rise of Magadha; the Mauryan empire. Asoka’s inscriptions; his dhamma. nature of the Mauryan state.
2. Post-Mauryan period in northern and peninsular India.
3. Political and administrative history. Society, economic, culture and religion. Tamilaham and its society, the Sangam texts.
4. India in the Gupta and period. Political history of northern and peninsular India; Samantha system and changes in political Structure; culture, religion.
5. Themes in early Indian cultural history; languages and texts; major stages in the evolution of art and architecture; major philosophical thinkers and schools; ideas in science and mathematics.

Text Book:
2. R.C.Majumdar, Ancient India, New Delhi, 1960.

Reference Books:
2. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Oxford, New Delhi, 1953.
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR – II SEMESTER - CORE PAPER III
MEDIEVAL INDIA – Paper I

2. The Imperial Cholas and their contemporaries in Peninsular India. Village communities in the South. Conditions of women. Commerce mercantile groups and guilds; towns. Problem of coinage.
3. Arab conquest of Sind, the Ghazanavide empire.
4. India, Culture, Literature, Kalhana, historian, Styles of temple architecture; sculpture.

Text Book:
2. R.C.Majumdar, Ancient India, New Delhi, 1960.

Reference Books:
2. A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Oxford, New Delhi, 1953.
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR – II SEMESTER - CORE PAPER IV
MEDIEVAL INDIA – Paper II

3. The 14th Century, Alauddin Khalji’s conquests, agrarian and economic measures.
4. Muhammad Tughluq’s major “projects”. Firuz Tughluq’s concessions and public works.
5. Decline of the Sultanate. Foreign contact Ibn Battuta.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, Medieval India, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.

Reference Books:

2. Stanley Lane Poole, Moghul India, London, 1950.
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR – III SEMESTER - CORE PAPER V
MEDIEVAL INDIA – Paper III


3. The Vijayanagara Empire. Lodies. Mughal Empire, First phase:

4. Babur, Humayun. The Sur Empire:

5. Sher Shah’s administration. The Portuguese colonial enterprise.

Text Book:
Romila Thapar, Medieval India, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.

1. Arjun Dass, Medieval India, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

2. Stanley Lane Poole, Moghul India, London, 1950.


**B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES**  
SECOND YEAR - III SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VI  
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper IV

1. The 15th and early 16th Century (society, economy and culture). Regional culture and literatures, provincial architectural styles.
2. Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
3. Akbar: His conquest and consolidation of empire. Establishment of jgir and Mansab systems. His Rajput policy.
5. Abdul Fazl, thinkers and historian. Court patronage of art technology.

**Text Book:**


**Reference Books:**

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR - IV SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VII
MEDIEVAL INDIA – Paper V

1. Mughal empire in the 17\textsuperscript{th} century. Major policies (administrative and religious) of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzaeb.
2. The Empire and the Zamindars. Nature of the Mughal state. Late 17\textsuperscript{th} Century crisis: Revolts.
3. The Ahom kingdom, Shivaji and the early maratha kingdom.
4. Economy and society 16\textsuperscript{th} and 17\textsuperscript{th} centuries. Population, Agricultural and craft production. Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies - a “trade revolution”.
5. Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems. Conditions of peasants, famines. Condition of Women.

Text Book:
1. Romila Thapar, Medieval India, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.

Reference Books:
2. Stanley Lane Poole, Moghlul India, London, 1950.
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR – IV SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VIII
MEDIEVAL INDIA – Paper VI


2. Classical music. science and technology. Sawai Jai Singh, astronomer. Mystic eclecticism:


4. First half of 18th Century: factors behind decline of the Mughal Empire. The regional principalities (Nizam’s Deccan, Bengal, Awadh).


Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, Medieval India, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.


Reference Books:


2. Stanley Lane Poole, Moghul India, London, 1950.


B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR – V SEMESTER – CORE PAPER - IX
MODERN INDIA – Paper I

1. Establishment of British rule in India. Factors behind British success against Indian powers - Mysore, Maratha Confederacy and the Punjab as major powers in resistance; Policy of subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.

2. Colonial Economy: Tribute system. Drain of wealth and “de-industrialization”, Fiscal pressures and revenue settlements (Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari settlement); Structure of the British Raj up to 1857 (including the Acts of 1773 and 1784 and administrative organization).

3. Resistance to colonial rule: Early uprisings; Causes nature and impact of the Revolt of 1857; Reorganization of the Raj, 1858 and after.

4. Socio-cultural impact of colonial rule: Official social reform measures; Orient list- Anglicist controversy; coming of English education and the press; Christian missionary activities;

5. Bengal Renaissance; social and religious reform movements in Bengal and other areas; Women as focus of social reform.

Text Book:

Reference Books:
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR – V SEMESTER – CORE PAPER - X
MODERN INDIA – Paper II

1. Economy 1858-1914: Railways: Commercialization of Indian agriculture: Growth of landless labourers and rural indebtedness; Famines; India as market of for British industry; Customs removal, exchange and countervailing excise, Limited growth of modern industry.

2. Early Indian Nationalism: Social background; Formation of national associations; Peasant and tribal uprising during the early nationalist era; Foundation of the Indian National Congress;


4. Inter - War economy of India: Industries and problem pf Protection; Agricultural distress; the Great Depression; Ottawa agreements and Discriminatory protection, the growth of trade union; The Kissan Movement; The economic programme of the Congress, Karachi resolution, 1931.

5. Nationalism under Gandhi’s leadership: Gandhi’s career thought and methods of mass mobilization; Rowlitt Satyagraha, Khilafat - Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, 1940 Satyagraha and Quit India Movement; State People’s Movement.

Text Book:

Reference Books:
2. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement, 4 Vols, New Delhi, 1963
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES  
THIRD YEAR – V SEMESTER – CORE PAPER - XI  
MODERN INDIA – Paper III

1. Other strands of the National Movement:
   a) Revolutionary movements since 1905; b) Constitutional politics; Swarajists; Liberals; Responsive Cooperation; c) Ideas of Jawharlal Nehru, d) The Left (Socialists and Communists); e) Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian Nationality Army; f) Communal stands: Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha; g) Women in the National Movement.

2. Literary and cultural Improvements: Tagore, Premchand, Subramanyam Bharati, Lqbal as examples only; New trends in art; Film industry; Writers’ Organizations and Theatre Associations.


4. First phase of Independence (1947-64): Facing the consequences of Partition; Gandhiji’s murder; economic dislocation, Integration of States;

5. The democratic constitution, 1950; Agrarian reforms; Building an industrial welfare state; Planning and industrialization; Foreign policy of Non-alignment; Relations with neighbours.

Text Book:


Reference Books:

2. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement, 4 vols, New Delhi, 1963
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - VI SEMESTER - CORE PAPER - XII
WORLD HISTORY - Paper I

1. Enlightenment and Modern ideas
   1. Renaissance Background
   2. Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau
   3. Spread of Enlightenment outside Europe
   4. Rise of socialist ideas (to Marx)

2. Origins of Modern Politics
   1. European States System

3. French and English
   1. French revolution and after math, 1789-1815.

4. Industrialization
   2. Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan

5. Nation-State System
   1. Rise of Nationalism in 19th century
   2. Nationalism: state- building in Germany and Italy
   3. Disintegration of Empires through the emergence of nationalities.

Text Book:

References:
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES  
THIRD YEAR - VI SEMESTER - CORE PAPER -XIII  
WORLD HISTORY - Paper II

1. Imperialism and Colonialism  
   1. Colonial System (Exploitation of New World, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Tribute from Asian Conquests)  
   2. Types of Empire: of settlement and non-settlement: Latin America, South Africa, Indonesia, and Australia.

2. Imperialism  
   1. Imperialism and Free Trade;  
   2. The New Imperialism

3. Revolution and Counter-Revolution  
   1. 19th Century European revolutions  
   2. The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921  
   3. Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.  
   4. The Chinese Revolution of 1949

3. World Wars  
   1. 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal Implications  
   2. World War I: Causes and Consequences  
   3. World War II: Political Consequences

4. Cold War  
   1. Emergence of Two Blocs  
   2. Integration of West Europe and US Strategy; Communist East Europe  
   3. Emergence of Third World and Non-Alignment  
   4. UN and Dispute Resolution

Text Book:  


References:  

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES  
THIRD YEAR – VI SEMESTER – CORE PAPER - XIV  
WORLD HISTORY – Paper III

1. Colonial Liberation  
   1. Latin America- Bolivar  
   2. Arab World-Egypt  
   3. Africa- Apartheid to Democracy  
   4. South-East Asia-Vietnam  

2. De-colonization and Underdevelopment  
   1. De-colonization: Break up of colonial Empires: British, French, Dutch.  
   2. Factors constraining Development: Latin America, Africa  

3. Unification of Europe  
   1. Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community  
   2. Consolidation and Expansion of European Community/ European Union.  

4. Soviet Disintegration and the Unipolar World  

5. Cold War and After Math  
   1. End of the Cold War  
   2. US Ascendancy in the World  
   3. Globalization

Text Book:


References:

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR – V SEMESTER – AOS PAPER - I
INDIA SINCE 1965

1. Political Changes since 1965 – Congress, Janatha, BJP and Coalition Governments.
3. Education – Science and Technology
4. Values and Ethics in Public Life – Corruption and Scandles.
5. India’s Relations with her Neighbours.

Text Book:

Reference:
2. Business world, Kolcutta
3. Manorama Year Book
4. The Hindu, Year Book.
5. The Indian Express
6. Hindustan times
7. India today
8. Front line
1. Introduction


2. Theories of Administration:

Nature and typologies, Scientific Management (Taylor and the Scientific Management Movement), Classical theory (Fayol, Urwilck, Gulick and others), Bureaucratic theory. (Marxist view, Weber’s model and its critique, post-we Brian developments.) Ideas of Mary Parker Follett and (C.L.Barnard) Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others). Behavioral Approach to Organization Analysis. Participative Management; (McGregor, Likert and others). The Systems Approach Open and closed systems.

3. Structure of Public organizations:

Typologies of Political Executive and their functions. Forms of Public organizations: Ministries and Departments: Corporations; Companies, Boards and Commissions; Ad hoc and Advisory bodies. Headquarters and field relationships. Administrative Behavior: Decision
making with special reference to Herbert Simon, Theories of Leadership, Communication, Morale, Motivation (Maslow and Hertzberg.)

4. Accountability and Control:

Concepts of Accountability and Control; Legislative Executive and Judicial Control over Administration. Citizen and Administration, Role of civil society, people’s participation, Right to information. Administrative corruption, machinery for reducers of citizen’s grievances. Citizen Charter.

5. Administrative Law:


Text Books:

1. Dr. A. Maheswari, Public Administration, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Dr. A. Maheswari, Public Administration, NCERT, New Delhi, 1983.
B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES

I YEAR - II SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION – Paper II

1. Administrative Reforms:
   Measuring, process and obstacles. Techniques of administrative improvement: O and M; work study and Work Management, information Technology.

2. Comparative Public Administration:
   Meaning nature and scope. Models of Comparative Public Administration: Bureaucratic and ecological.

3. Development Administration:
   Origin and purpose, Rigg’s Prismatic Sala Model; Bureaucracy and Development Changing profile of Development Administration; new directions is people’ self development and empowerment.

4. Public Policy:

6. Personal Administration:

Text Books:
1. Dr. A. Maheswari, Public Administration, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Dr. A. Maheswari, Public Administration, NCERT, New Delhi, 1983.
SOCILOGY

1. Sociology-The Discipline: Sociology as a Science and as an interpretive discipline; impact industrial and French Revolution on the emergence of sociology; sociology and its relationship with history, economics, political science, psychology and anthropology.


5. Culture and Personality formation – Methods of research – Unity and Diversity – Social Demography.

Text books:


B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
II YEAR - III SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER
GEOGRAPHY

1. **Major Resources of the earth** – World Distribution of Resources.

2. **Natural Resource** – Based production complexes and conservation of resources – Utilization of Natural resources.

3. **Agriculture** – Major crops – Secondary Production.


**Text Book**


Prepared by Dr. N. Balasubramaniam, Reader and Head of the Department, Department of History, CBM College, Coimbatore 641 042.
B.A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time : 3 Hrs.                  Max. Marks: 100
Section – A (1X 40 = 40)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Shade the correct answer with HB pencil.

1. Where is Kalibanga situated?
   a. Himachal Pradesh ○  
   b. West Bengal ○  
   c. Uttar Pradesh ○  
   d. Rajasthan ○  

2. Harappa is situated in
   a. Meerut district of Uttar Pradesh ○  
   b. Jodhpur district of Rajasthan ○  
   c. Sahiwal district of Pakistan ○  
   d. Amristar district of Punjab ○  

3. Where is the great granary discovered in the excavations of the Indus valley sites situated?
   a. Lothal ○  
   b. Kalibanga ○  
   c. Harappa ○  
   d. Mohenjodara ○  

4. The Indus valley people worshipped
   a. Indra ○  
   b. Maruta ○  
   c. Ganesha ○  
   d. Pasupati ○  

5. At which site of the Indus valley civilization has a dockyard been found?
   a. Kalibanga ○  
   b. Ropar ○  
   c. Lothal ○  
   d. Rangpur ○  

6. Which of the following is incorrect?
   a. the people of the Indus valley civilization were familiar with gold. ○  
   b. the people of the Indus valley civilization were familiar with iron ○  
   c. the people of the Indus valley civilization were familiar with wheat ○  
   d. the people of the Indus valley civilization knew the art of writing. ○  

7. in which of the following centres of ancient civilization cotton was known as Sindhu?
   a. crete ○  
   b. Egypt ○  
   c. Sumer ○  
   d. Greece ○  


8. The original home of the Aryans, according to Lokmanya Balgangadhar Thilak, was,
   a. Central Asia  ○  b. Tibet  ○
   c. Arctic Region  ○  d. Kashmir  ○

9. The Vedic Aryans did not worship
   a. Indra  ○  b. Maruta  ○
   c. Agni  ○  d. Kartikeya  ○

10. Brihadaranyaka is
   a. A Samriti  ○  b. An Upanishad  ○
   c. A treatise on political science  ○  d. A Mahakavya  ○

11. Which of the following are not included in the Vedic literature?
   a. Samhitas  ○  b. Aranyakas  ○
   c. Smritis  ○  d. Upanishadas  ○

12. Which of the following is incorrect?
   a. Widow marriage was allowed among the Regvedic Aryans  ○
   b. The parda system did not exist among the Rigvedic Aryans  ○
   c. Sati custom was common among the Rigvedic Aryans  ○
   d. Rigvedic women had a right to participate in religious ceremonies  ○

13. Which of the following is correct?
   a. During the Rigvedic period Varnas were hereditary  ○
   b. During the Rigvedic period untouchability was common  ○
   c. During the Rigvedic period inter-varna marriages were forbidden  ○
   d. During the Rigvedic period intereddinnig among the Varnas was allowed  ○

14. What was the normal form of government during the Rigvedic age?
   a. Direct democracy  ○  b. Hereditary monarchy  ○
   c. Military dictatorship  ○  d. Aristotcratic republic  ○

15. The Rigvedic god of thunder was
   a. Indra  ○  b. Maruta  ○
   c. Druta  ○  d. Varna  ○

16. During the Later Vedic age the centre of Aryans civilization was
   a. Rajasthan  ○  b. Maharashatra  ○
   c. Afghanistan  ○  d. The territory between the rivers Saraswati and Ganga  ○

17. The name of the king to whom all the early Aryans dynasties traced their origin was
   a. Krishna Vasudeva  ○  b. Mandhata  ○
   c. Manu-Vaivasata  ○  d. Yudhishtira  ○
18. Which of the following is correct?
a. According to the Vedic thinkers, monarch was the ultimate source of law.  
b. According to the Vedic thinkers, people were the ultimate source of law  
c. According to the Vedic thinkers, the nature was the ultimate source of law  
d. According to the Vedic thinkers, Dharma which sustained the world as the ultimate source of law

19. The theory of the origin of the state not mentioned in the Vedic literature is
a. the contract theory  
b. The force theory  
c. The evolutionary theory  
d. The divine theory

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
a. The castes were not hereditary during the later Vedic age.  
b. Inter dining among different castes were in vogue during the Vedic age.  
c. Inter-marriages among these upper castes were in vogue during the Vedic age.  
d. Untouchability was common during later Vedic age.

21. Which of the following correct?
a. During the later Vedic age women enjoyed the right upanayana ceremony.  
b. During the later Vedic age there was no polygamy among Aryans.  
c. During the later Vedic age women were allowed to attend political assemblies.  
d. During the later Vedic age the system of Sati did not exist.

22. which of the following is correct?
a. The Upanishadas deny the existence of a Supreme God.  
b. The Upanishadas deny the existence of individual souls.  
c. The Upanishadas believe in the theory of Karma.  
d. The Upanishadas believe the theory of rebirth.

23. A sangam was
a. a book  
b. a king  
c. a caste  
d. a society of learned men

24. Who was the President of the first sangam
a. Veda Vyas  
b. Valmiki  
c. Vasudeva Krishna  
d. Agastya

25. The author of ‘Tolkappiyam was
a. Nakkirar  
b. Kalidasa  
c. Bhavabhuti  
d. Tolkapiyar

26. To the teachings of Parsvanatha the principle added by Mahavir was
a. Non – injury  
b. Truth  
c. Chastity  
d. Nishkam Karma
27. Which of the following is incorrect?
   a. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 468 B.C.  
   b. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 566 B.C.  
   c. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 57 B.C.   
   d. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 324 B.C.  

28. Mahavir Swami was born at
   a. Prayag  
   b. Sravasti
   c. Kundigram  
   d. Kaushambi

29. Which of the following is correct?
   a. Mahavir Swami accepted the conception of a Supreme being  
   b. Mahavir Swami discarded the conception of Atma  
   c. Mahavir Swami discarded the conception of soul transmigration  
   d. Mahavir Swami discarded the authority of the Vedas.

30. Which of the following is incorrect?
   a. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in the theory of Karma.  
   b. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in rebirth  
   c. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in existence of individual souls  
   d. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in God as the creator of the universe.

31. Which of the following is correct?
   a. Mahavir Swami did not believed in rebirth  
   b. Mahavir Swami did not believe in the theory of Karma  
   c. Mahavir Swami believed in animal sacrifice  
   d. Mahavir Swamy believed that devotion to God is essential for the attainment of Nirvana.

32. Who was Bhadrabahu?
   a. He was the first tirthankar of the Jains  
   b. He was a Vedic Rishi  
   c. He was a Buddhist Monk  
   d. He was the sixth guru of the Jains.
33. Where did Buddha attain enlightenment
a. Saranath  ○  b. Prayag  ○
c. Kashi  ○  d. Bodhagaya  ○

34. What was Dharmacharkra Pravartana?
 a. Siddhartha’s birth was known as Dharmachakra Pravartana.  ○
 b. Siddhartha’s departure from home was known as Dharmachakra Pravartana.  ○
The preaching of the first sermon by Buddha was known as Dharmachakra Pravartana.  ○
Attainment of knowledge by Siddhartha was known as Dharmachakra Pravartana.  ○

35. Which of the following is not a noble truth according in Buddha?
a. That the worldly existence is full of mercy.  ○
b. That the worldly is a manifestation of a universal soul.  ○
c. That the worldly existence can be ended by destruction of trishna.  ○
d. That there is a path for the destruction of trishna.  ○

36. Which of the following is correct?
a. Buddha taught that Nirvana could be attained through animal scarifies  ○
b. Buddha taught that Nirvana could be attained by devotion to God.  ○
c. Buddha taught that Nirvana could be attained by following the eightfold path.  ○
d. Buddha taught that Nirvana could be attained by rigorous penances.  ○

37. Which of the following incorrect?
a. Mahayanism teaches non-reality of phenomenal objects.  ○
b. Mahayanism accepts the conception of countless Buddhas and Bodhisatvas.  ○
c. Mahayanism defies Buddha.  ○
d. Mahayanism reject worship of gods and goddesses.  ○

38. Mahayan sect of Buddhism originated in
a. Andra Pradesh  ○  b. Bihar  ○
c. Bengal  ○  d. Kashmir  ○

39. Who was the author of the ‘Buddha- charita’?
a. Nagarjuna  ○  b. Kalidasa  ○

40. Who was the propounder of Madhyamika philosophy?
Answer any Five Questions not exceeding 150 words each:

Locate the approximate position of any five of the following places on the accompanying map and write notes.

3. Airikina
4. Ajantha
5. Amaravathi
6. Anga
7. Bharukachchha
8. Kamboja
9. Ghanthara
10. Nalanda

Section – C: 5 X 8 = 40

Answers any five questions not exceeding 300 words each:

1. Give an Estimate of Chandra Gupta Maurya as an empire Builder.
2. Do you agree with the view that Asoka’s Dhamma was not Buddhism but the essence of all religions then prevalent in India? Give reasons in support of your answer.
3. Write critical note on the relations of the Mauryan empires with foreign powers.
4. Discuss critically the struggle between the Sakas and the Satavahavas for supremacy in the Deccan and western India.
5. Estimate the importants of the Kushana age in the history of Indian religion and art.

6. What light does the epigraphic and numismatic evidence through the conquest of western India by Chandra Gupta II? How far is it corroborated by Literary evidence?

7. Describe with appropriate examples, the characteristic features of the Gupta Art.

8. ‘There are very few among rulers of India whose history is so rich in both contents and materials as the history of Harsha’. Elucidate.

9. Discuss critically the relations of the Chalukyas of Badami with their contemporaries.

10. Deal briefly but critically with any two of the following topics:
   b. The Historicity of RamaGupta.
   c. India’s cultural contacts with South East Asian countries upto the seventh centuries.
   d. Guilds in the epigraphics records during the early period.
   e. The ‘Sangam Age’ in Tamil Literature.