

**GUJARAT NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY
GANDHINAGAR**

Course: Introduction to Indian History
Semester-I (Batch: 2014-19)



End Term Examination: Oct-Nov. 2014

Date: 20th October, 2014

Duration: 3 hours

Max. Marks: 50

Instructions:

- Read the questions properly and write the answers in the given answer book.
- The respective marks for each question are indicated in-line.
- Do not write any thing on the question paper.
- Indicate correct question numbers in front of the answers.
- No questions or clarifications can be sought during the exam period, answer as it is, giving reason, if any.

Part-I

Answer the following:

Marks
(10x1=
10)

- Q.1 (a) According to Times of India news report of Oct 8, 2014, a 5,000-year- old has been found in one of the largest Harappan cities, Dholavira, in Kutch, which is three times bigger than the Great Bath at Mohenjo-Daro.
- (b) The term Sabha which also had judicial functions to perform was used times in Rig Veda.
- (c) "The canvas of the sixth century B.C. was crowded with, monarchs and merchants"
- (d) Chndragupta Maurya's War with Nanda king is described in the of
- (e) The evidence is the most authentic source of Mauryan History.
- (f) Arabs followed tolerant religious policy and those who paid *Jaziya* exempted from embracing Islam. They were called
- (g) Balban introduced two new court manners i.e. *Sizda* and It means
- (h) In the first battle of Tarain Muhammad Ghori directly fought with Ghori was injured severely and started bleeding. He was exhausted and was about to fall down. The soldiers helped him and carried him off the field of battle.
- (i) During the reign of sultanate king Bubonic plague broke out in India.
- (j) The Dimond Kohi-i-Noor was knows as during the Mughal reign.

Part-II

- Q.2 (a) Why Turks succeeded in their battles against the Indian Kings? (05)
Or
(b) Discuss the nature of society during the Rig-Vedic time period with special reference to condition of women.
- Q.3 (a) According to which King's theory, Kingship was based on ideological model (10)
"**Kingship knows no Kingship**"? Why did he follow this policy? Discuss the Imperial phase and administrative measures of that King.
Or
(b) What description does *Arthasasthra* and *Indica* gives on Moryian Administration? Discuss the sources of Moryian History.
- Q.4 (a) History is an unending dialogue between the past and present. Rationalize and (10)
illustrate. Discuss the sources of history.
Or
(b) History and Law together are fascinating. One significant aspect of interface between law and history is that, history is to create a roadmap of the development of each and every law of the present. History gives insight and context in which laws are enacted. Another aspect of interface between law and history is, they share a common base in their research and finding methods. Alike the evidence is to law and the sources are to history. Without evidence the base of an argument will be philosophical but not factual, similarly history without sources could be story, mythology or fiction etc. but not history. Another association between the two can be establish in form of contribution of history as instrumental in enhancing the horizons of understanding of the validity of Law.
Explain the following statements:
(i) How historical investigation is made? How it is related to legal investigations?
(ii) History is ancillary to law and law is ancillary to history.
- Q.5 History can also be understood as a logical science. One of the example is Harappan (15)
Civilisation, which was totally recollected on the archeological evidences. Almost a century has been passed of the discovery of the Harappan Civilization, however hitherto experts are unable to decipher Harappa script or reach to any common conclusion. Therefore, on the basis of archeological findings the history of first civilization of India is written.
(a) With support of the archeological evidences, discuss the city of Dholavira
(b) Discuss the salient feature of Harappan Civilisation.
(c) How and why the civilization declined.
