

2025

(NEP—2020)

(1st Semester)

HISTORY (MAJOR)

(History of India from Post-Maurya to Gupta Period)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

(SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE)

(Marks : 10)

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. The Kushana Kings used the title

(a) Devanampiya ()

(b) Vijigishu ()

(c) Devaputra ()

(d) Kshatrapa ()

2. The post-Mauryan period witnessed

(a) the distancing of Buddhism from Brahmanical religion ()

(b) the emergence of multiple interlocking religious practices ()

(c) the clubbing of Buddhism and Jainism into one cult ()

(d) the replacing of Goddesses for Gods ()

3. Manimekalai deals with
- (a) a parable of the love of a mother ()
 - (b) a historical event ()
 - (c) a parable of the love of a King for Manimekalai ()
 - (d) a collection of poems written by Manimekalai ()
4. What was the highest administrative authority during the Gupta period?
- (a) Gramika ()
 - (b) Pradesika ()
 - (c) Vishayapati ()
 - (d) Mahasenapati ()
5. Which of the following was an important feature of decentralized administration during the Gupta period?
- (a) Local officials appointed by the Central Government ()
 - (b) Uniform laws for all regions ()
 - (c) Provincial Governors with complete authority ()
 - (d) Local autonomy and decision-making power ()
6. The land grants given by the Gupta rulers was
- (a) Girasas ()
 - (b) Agra-Mahas ()
 - (c) Mokshas ()
 - (d) Divyas ()
7. The main beneficiaries of land grants under the Gupta rulers were
- (a) Foreign traders ()
 - (b) Buddhist monks and nuns ()
 - (c) Muslim Sufis ()
 - (d) Hindu Brahmins ()
8. The trade relationship between India and Southeast Asia was primarily focused on the exchange of
- (a) textile and spices ()
 - (b) precious stones and metals ()
 - (c) dyes and pigments ()
 - (d) ivory and tortoise shells ()

9. The greatest example of Gupta period architecture is the
(a) Udayagiri Caves ()
(b) Stupa at Sanchi ()
(c) Khajuraho temple complex ()
(d) Iron Pillar at Delhi ()
10. The Gupta period marked the emergence and growth of
(a) Vajrayana Buddhism ()
(b) Theravada Buddhism ()
(c) Mahayana Buddhism ()
(d) Zen Buddhism ()

(SECTION : B—SHORT ANSWERS)

(Marks : 15)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Who was Kanishka?
2. Write on the importance of Arikamedu for the Indo-Roman trade.

UNIT—II

3. Who was Aryabhatta?
4. Write on the responsibilities of women in the Gupta society.

UNIT—III

5. What is the Samanta system?
6. What are the implications of the theory of mixed caste (Varnasamkara)?

UNIT—IV

7. What was the significance of the works of Kalidasa?
8. What was the significance of murals in Gupta painting?

(SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE)

(Marks : 50)

Answer *five* questions, taking at least *one* from each Unit :

10×5=50

UNIT—I

1. Give a brief account of the invasion of the Indo-Greeks, Sakas and the Parthians. What were their impacts?
2. Discuss the political history of the Satavahanas.

UNIT—II

3. Write an essay on the administration of the Guptas.
4. Write on the social structure of the Guptas.

UNIT—III

5. Give an account of the coinage and currency system of the Gupta rulers.
6. Discuss the agrarian structure of the Gupta period.

UNIT—IV

7. Give an account of Gupta art and architecture.
8. Why was the age of the Guptas referred to as the 'Brahmanical Revival' ?
