

**RMLNLU**

September, 2012

LLB/ SEM-I/12-13/MT/Hist.-I

TIME: 1½ HOURS

**History - I**

Max. Marks: 60

Answer *all* the questions.

*Figures in the margin indicate the marks.*

**(Section A)**

(1 x 20)

1. What were the changes witnessed in the economic, social and political life of the subcontinent in the millennium between the 1500B.C.and 600 B.C.?

**Or**

What was the nature of the Mauryan administration?

**(Section B)**

(5 x 4)

2. Religious beliefs of the Rig Vedic people.
3. Causes for the decline of the heterodox sects.
4. The nature of Asoka's *Dhamma*.
5. Administration of Justice in the Gupta Period.
6. A widow's rights to property in Ancient India.

**(Section C)**

(10 x 2)

7. Answer the correct choice, answer as the need be
- i. What was *Niyoga* ?
  - ii. The Doctrines of Rebirth and Moral Causation (Karma)..... the importance of the Gods and the sacrificial act.
  - iii. The earliest important teachings of Jainism are attributed to.....
  - iv. ....was an important popular assembly in the Early Vedic period.
  - v. Which of the following in the Gupta period was the chief Justice of a Court?  
a.) Samaharta                      b.) Sthanika                      c.) Rajuka                      d.) Pradvivaka
  - vi. The Mauryans kings had a preference for the non-brahmanical religions of renunciation.                      **(True/False)**
  - vii. The secular view was .....to prostitution in the Ancient period.
  - viii. What did the 'Daiva' form of marriage entail?
  - ix. In the .....Edict, Buddha openly declares his faith in the Buddha, Dhamma and Samgha.
  - x. The chief reason for the decline of the Gupta empire was.....
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