

LL.B. Semester—I (Five Year Degree Course) Examination

(Pattern 2014-2015)

HISTORY—I

(40171)

(Ancient Period)

Paper—III

Time—Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks—80

Note :— (1) Solve **SEVEN** questions in all including question No. 1 which is compulsory and carries **20** marks.

(2) All other questions carry **10** marks each.

1. Write short notes on any **FOUR** of the following :

- (a) Sabha and Samiti
- (b) Municipal administration in Maurya period
- (c) Judicial administration in Gupta period
- (d) Arya Satya
- (e) Art and architecture of Kushan age
- (f) Inscriptions.

2. Choose the correct options and rewrite the sentence :

(i) Who among the following stayed in the court of Chandragupta Maurya as an ambassador of Selucus Necator ?

- (a) Kalidas
- (b) Herodotus
- (c) Megasthenus
- (d) Plato

(ii) Which among the following is an oldest organisation of Rigvedic tribes ?

- (a) Sabha
- (b) Samiti
- (c) Vidhata
- (d) Gana

- (iii) The highest officer in Mauryan administration is known as :
- (a) Tirthas
 - (b) Yukta
 - (c) Rajjuka
 - (d) Pradeshika
- (iv) What do you mean by 'Sallekhana' in Jainism ?
- (a) Fast unto death
 - (b) Asceticism
 - (c) Ritual Bath
 - (d) Charity
- (v) Gandhara school of arts is related to :
- (a) Greco-Roman style of sculpture
 - (b) Mathura sculpture
 - (c) Sanchi Stupa
 - (d) Vesara style
3. Discuss in detail the origin of Lichchhavis. Who played an important role in ancient India ?
4. Sketch the history of the growth of Magadha as an empire under leadership of Bimbisara and Ajatashatru.
5. Describe the salient features of Mauryan administration under Chandragupta Maurya.
6. Describe the causes of spread of Buddhism.
7. Who were the Satavahanas ? Discuss the contribution of Satavahanas to the development of art.
8. Write a brief note on the system of education in ancient India.
9. Give an account of the position of woman in ancient India.
10. Explain in detail the prevalence of jury system and the kind of judicial procedure in ancient India.
11. Describe the crimes and punishment in ancient India.