## B.A.LL.B.(Hons)(5 Year Course)(with Credits)-Regular-Semester 2012 Sem I 0584-Course Code 1.4 : History-I Paper-IV

Notes : 1. Attempt eight (08) questions in all including question no. 1 which is compulsory.         2. All questions carry equal marks.         1. Choose the correct alternative :         i) What is the meaning of the term 'Numismatics'?         a) Study of coins       b) Study of civilizations         ii) Which of the following is not a language of ancient India ?         a) Pali       b) Prakrit         c) Sanskrit       d) Urdu         iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ?         a) Kena       b) Brinatdaranyaka         c) Ish       d) Yetreya         iv) Who among the following Chinese pilerum is popularly known as the Prince of Pilerums'?         a) Fahein       b) Itsing         c) Huen Tsang       d) None of the above         v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ?         a) Puga Court       b) Sreni Court         c) Kula Court       d) Royal court of Justice         vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ?         a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the public         vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ?         a) Asoka       b) Chandragupta         viii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' i							<b>GUG/W/16/3142</b> Max. Marks : 80	
<ul> <li>i) What is the meaning of the term 'Numismatics'? <ul> <li>a) Study of coins</li> <li>b) Study of Paintings</li> <li>c) Study of inscriptions</li> <li>d) Study of civilizations</li> </ul> </li> <li>ii) Which of the following is not a language of ancient India? <ul> <li>a) Pali</li> <li>b) Prakrit</li> <li>c) Sanskrit</li> <li>d) Urdu</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad? <ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brihatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Vetreya</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilerims is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilerims'? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India? <ul> <li>a) Paga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajarjiha</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>								
a)       Study of cions       b)       Study of Paintings         c)       Study of inscriptions       d)       Study of civilizations         ii)       Which of the following is not a language of ancient India ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Pali</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Prakrit</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Sanskrit</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Urdu</li> </ul> iii)       Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Kena</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Brintataranyaka</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Ish</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Yetreya</li> </ul> iv)     Who among the following Chinese pilgrims is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Fahein</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Itsing</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d)</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ul> v)       What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Puga Court</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Sreni Court</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Kula Court</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> vi)       What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innoce</li></ul>	1.	Cho	ose t	he correct alternative :				
a)       Study of cins       b)       Study of Paintings         c)       Study of inscriptions       d)       Study of civilizations         ii)       Which of the following is not a language of ancient India ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Pali</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Prakrit</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Sanskrit</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Urdu</li> </ul> iii)       Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Kena</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Brintataranyaka</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Ish</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Yetreya</li> </ul> iv)     Who among the following Chinese pilgrims is popularly known as the Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Fahein</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Itsing</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d)</li> <li>None of the above</li> </ul> v)       What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Puga Court</li> <li>b)</li> <li>Sreni Court</li> <li>c)</li> <li>Kula Court</li> <li>d)</li> <li>Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> vi)       What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a)</li> <li>Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and inno</li></ul>		i)	Wh	at is the meaning of the	term 'Numisi	natics' ?		
<ul> <li>c) Study of inscriptions</li> <li>d) Study of civilizations</li> <li>ii) Which of the following is not a language of ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Pali</li> <li>b) Prakrit</li> <li>c) Sanskrit</li> <li>d) Urdu</li> </ul> </li> <li>iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ? <ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brihatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Yetreya</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrims is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims' ? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>		,		-				
<ul> <li>a) Pali</li> <li>b) Prakrit</li> <li>c) Sanskrit</li> <li>d) Urdu</li> <li>iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ? <ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brinatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Yetrey a</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrims is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>			c)	•	,	•		
<ul> <li>c) Sanskrit</li> <li>d) Urdu</li> <li>iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad ? <ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brihatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Yeureya</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrims is popularly known as the Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> </ul> </li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul></li></ul>		ii)	Wh	ich of the following is 1	not a language	of ancient India ?		
<ul> <li>iii) Which of the following is considered as the largest and oldest upnishad? <ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brinatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Verey a</li> </ul> </li> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilenms is popularly known as the Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>			a)	Pali	b)	Prakrit		
<ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brihatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Yerreya</li> </ul> iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrums is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims' ? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>			c)	Sanskrit	d)	Urdu		
<ul> <li>a) Kena</li> <li>b) Brihatdaranyaka</li> <li>c) Ish</li> <li>d) Yerreya</li> </ul> iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrums is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims'? <ul> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> </ul> v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> viii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>		iii)	Wh	ich of the following is a	considered as	the largest and oldest upn	ishad?	
<ul> <li>iv) Who among the following Chinese pilgrums is popularly known as the 'Prince of Pilgrims'?</li> <li>a) Fahein</li> <li>b) Itsing</li> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India?</li> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary?</li> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India?</li> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ?</li> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ?</li> </ul>								
Pilgrims' ?a)Faheinb)Itsingc)Hiuen Tsangd)None of the abovev)What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ?a)Puga Courtb)Sreni Courtc)Kula Courtd)Royal court of Justicevi)What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ?a)Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent b) 			c)	Ish	d)	Yetreya		
<ul> <li>c) Hiuen Tsang</li> <li>d) None of the above</li> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> </li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		iv)			Chinese pilgr	ims is popularly known as	s the 'Prince of	
<ul> <li>v) What was the highest court of appeal in case of a monarchical form of government in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> </li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> </li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			a)	Fahein		0		
<ul> <li>ancient India ?</li> <li>a) Puga Court</li> <li>b) Sreni Court</li> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> </ul> vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>			c)	Hiuen Tsang	d)	None of the above		
<ul> <li>c) Kula Court</li> <li>d) Royal court of Justice</li> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> </li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		v)						
<ul> <li>vi) What was the Chief reason leading to the implementation of 'Ordeals' in ancient judiciary ? <ul> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> </ul> </li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			a)	Puga Court	b)	Sreni Court		
<ul> <li>judiciary ?</li> <li>a) Belief in divine intervention on behalf of the just and innocent</li> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ?</li> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ?</li> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ?</li> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>			c)	Kula Court	d)	Royal court of Justice		
<ul> <li>b) method of extracting the truth</li> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		vi)						
<ul> <li>c) tendency of the judges to inflict harsher form of punishment</li> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		,					nt	
<ul> <li>d) A way to teach lessons to the Culprit in front of the public</li> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				e		1 6 6 11		
<ul> <li>vii) Who was the first ruler to create a permanent 'Council of Ministers' in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> </li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>								
<ul> <li>a) Asoka</li> <li>b) Chandragupta Maurya</li> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> </ul> viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>							s' in ancient India ?	
<ul> <li>c) Kaniska</li> <li>d) Samudragupta</li> <li>viii) What was the capital of famous Gupta Empire ? <ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> </li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		v11)			-		s in ancient india :	
<ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>			,		,	<b>U</b> 1		
<ul> <li>a) Taxila</li> <li>b) Kanauj</li> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> </ul> ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ? <ul> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>		viii)	) Wh	Vhat was the capital of famous Gupta Empire?				
<ul> <li>c) Pataliputra</li> <li>d) Rajagriha</li> <li>ix) What was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India ?</li> <li>a) Ganpati</li> <li>b) Samrat</li> </ul>				-	-	-		
a) Ganpati b) Samrat					,	e e		
a) Ganpati b) Samrat		ix)	Wh	at was the term applied	t was the term applied to the head of a republic in ancient India?			
		,				-		
			c)	-	,	Bhoja		

- x) How many 'Ashrama's were there in ancient India ?
  - a) 02 b) 04 c) 06 d) 08
- 2. Give an account of various archaeological sources necessary for the reconstruction of ancient Indian history.
- **3.** Evaluate the role of Brahiminical literature in the rewriting of ancient Indian history.
- **4.** What do you mean by the 'Jury System' ? Explain in detail the judicial procedure prevalent in ancient India.
- 5. Write a brief note on various popular courts working in ancient India.
- **6.** Describe the executive, judicial and military duties of a king in ancient India.
- 7. Elaborate the qualifications and role of ministers in ancient India.
- 8. Discuss the salient features of vedic administration.
- **9.** Give an account of the Gupta administration.
- **10.** Write a brief note on popular republics in ancient India.
- **11.** Throw light on the administration of villages in ancient India.
- **12.** Give an account of ancient Indian cultural heritage.

\*\*\*\*\*