

UGC NET Paper 3 December 27, 2009 Shift 1 History Question Paper

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature) _____
(Name) _____
2. (Signature) _____
(Name) _____

Roll No.

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(In figures as per admission card)

Roll No.

(In words)

Test Booklet No.

D-0609

Time : 2 1/2 hours]

**PAPER-III
HISTORY**

[Maximum Marks : 200

Number of Pages in this Booklet : 32

Number of Questions in this Booklet : 26

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your roll number in the space provided on the top of this page.
- Answer to short answer/essay type questions are to be given in the space provided below each question or after the questions in the Test Booklet itself.

No Additional Sheets are to be used.

- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to you. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as below :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal and do not accept an open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to pages/questions missing or duplicate or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should be got replaced immediately by a correct booklet from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given.**
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- One page is attached for Rough Work at the end of the booklet before the Evaluation Sheet.
- If you write your name or put any mark on any part of the Answer Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return the test booklet to the invigilators at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.**
- Use of any calculator or log table etc., is prohibited.**

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश

- पहले पृष्ठ के ऊपर नियत स्थान पर अपना रोल नम्बर लिखिए ।
- लघु प्रश्न तथा निबंध प्रकार के प्रश्नों के उत्तर, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के नीचे या प्रश्नों के बाद में दिये हुए रिक्त स्थान पर ही लिखिये ।
इसके लिए कोई अतिरिक्त कागज का उपयोग नहीं करना है ।
- परीक्षा प्रारम्भ होने पर, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका आपको दे दी जायेगी । पहले पाँच मिनट आपको प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने तथा उसकी निम्नलिखित जाँच के लिए दिये जायेंगे जिसकी जाँच आपको अवश्य करनी है :
 - प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने के लिए उसके कवर पेज पर लगी कागज की सील को फाड़ लें । खुली हुई या बिना स्टीकर-सील की पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें ।
 - कवर पृष्ठ पर छपे निर्देशानुसार प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ तथा प्रश्नों की संख्या को अच्छी तरह चेक कर लें कि ये पूरे हैं । दोषपूर्ण पुस्तिका जिनमें पृष्ठ/प्रश्न कम हों या दुबारा आ गये हों या सीरियल में न हों अर्थात् किसी भी प्रकार की त्रुटिपूर्ण पुस्तिका स्वीकार न करें तथा उसी समय उसे लौटाकर उसके स्थान पर दूसरी सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले लें । इसके लिए आपको पाँच मिनट दिये जायेंगे । उसके बाद न तो आपकी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका वापस ली जायेगी और न ही आपको अतिरिक्त समय दिया जायेगा ।**
- अन्दर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें ।
- उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अन्त में कच्चा काम (Rough Work) करने के लिए मूल्यांकन शीट से पहले एक पृष्ठ दिया हुआ है ।
- यदि आप उत्तर-पुस्तिका पर अपना नाम या ऐसा कोई भी निशान जिससे आपकी पहचान हो सके, किसी भी भाग पर दर्शाते या अंकित करते हैं तो परीक्षा के लिये अयोग्य घोषित कर दिये जायेंगे ।
- आपको परीक्षा समाप्त होने पर उत्तर-पुस्तिका निरीक्षक महोदय को लौटाना आवश्यक है और इसे परी

HISTORY
इतिहास

Paper – III
प्रश्नपत्र – III

Note : This paper is of **two hundred (200)** marks containing **four (4)** sections. Candidates are required to attempt the questions contained in these sections according to the detailed instructions given therein.

नोट : यह प्रश्नपत्र **दो सौ (200)** अंकों का है एवं इसमें **चार (4)** खंड हैं । अभ्यर्थियों को इनमें समाहित प्रश्नों का उत्तर अलग दिये गये विस्तृत निर्देशों के अनुसार देना है ।

SECTION – I

खंड – I

Note : This section contains **five (5)** questions based on the following paragraph. Each question should be answered in about **thirty (30)** words and carries **five (5)** marks.
(5 × 5 = 25 Marks)

नोट : इस खंड में निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद पर आधारित **पाँच (5)** प्रश्न हैं । प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर लगभग **तीस (30)** शब्दों में अपेक्षित है । प्रत्येक प्रश्न **पाँच (5)** अंकों का है ।
(5 × 5 = 25 अंक)

Ancient history has so far been constructed principally on the basis of literary sources, foreign and indigenous. Coins and inscriptions play some part, but the texts receive greater weightage. Now new methods must be adopted. Historical knowledge keeps growing. We have to be more critical about the dates and contents of the texts. This may be done if we examine the texts in the context of archaeological evidence. Initially, archaeologists were inspired by written texts, and several sites mentioned in the Brahmanical and Buddhist texts were excavated. This immensely enriched historical information, though the digging results did not always confirm the contents of the texts. Though full-length reports of many excavated sites are yet to be published, it is advisable to examine the texts in the context of archaeological findings. For the study of the age of the *Rig Veda* we have to take into account of the Gandhara grave culture in which the horse was used and the dead were cremated in the second millennium BC. We have to establish a co-relation between the later Vedic age, on the one hand, and the Painted Grey Ware and other types of archaeological finds, on the other. Similarly, early Pali texts have to be related to the Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) archaeology. Besides, the information derived from the Sangam texts needs to be co-related with that inferred from inscriptions and early Megalithic archaeology in peninsular India.

Archaeological evidence should be considered far more important than the long family trees found in the Puranas. The Puranic tradition could be used to date Rama of Ayodhya to around 2000 BC, but diggings and extensive explorations in Ayodhya do not show any settlement around that date. Similarly, although Krishna plays an important role in the *Mahabharata*, the earliest inscriptions and sculptural pieces from Mathura between 200 BC and AD 300 do not attest to his presence. Given such difficulties, the ideas of an epic age based on the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* must be discarded, although in the past it formed a chapter in most survey volumes on ancient India. Of course, several stages of social evolution in both the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata* can be detected. This is so because the epics do not belong to a single phase of social evolution; we may recall that they have undergone several editions. Further, on the basis of literary traditions and epigraphic material, Vardhamana Mahavira and Gautama Buddha are generally dated to the sixth century B.C, but the cities they visited are archaeologically not older than 400 BC and therefore the tradition-based dates of these great personalities need to be reconsidered.

पुरातन इतिहास आज तक मुख्यतया देशीय एवं विदेशी साहित्यिक स्रोतों के आधार पर ही निर्मित हुआ है । सिक्कों और अभिलेखों का भी इसमें कुछ हिस्सा है, परन्तु इसमें ग्रंथों को अधिक महत्त्व दिया है । अब नए उपायों को अवश्य अपनाया जाए । ऐतिहासिक ज्ञान की वृद्धि होती रहती है । पुरातन ग्रंथों के रचना काल और सामग्री के सम्बन्ध में हमें और अधिक समालोचक होना होगा । हम ऐसा कर सकते हैं यदि हम पुरातन ग्रंथों का पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य के संदर्भ में मूल्यांकन

2. The author argues to corroborate literary references with archaeological remains. Comment.

लेखक इस मत का है कि साहित्यिक संदर्भ और पुरातात्विक सामग्री एक दूसरे के सम्पोषक हों । टिप्पणी कीजिए ।

3. On what basis the author equates some archaeological remains with the Vedic cultures ? Explain.

लेखक किस आधार पर कुछ पुरातात्विक सामग्री को वैदिक संस्कृतियों के समकक्ष ठहराते हैं । स्पष्ट कीजिए ।

