***UNITED COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING & RESEARCH***

***INDIAN TRADITIONS , CULTURAL AND SOCIETY (KNC502)***

***QUESTION BANK***

***UNIT-1***

***SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS***

*1. Which place has given the earliest evidence of agriculture in Indian subcontinent? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.*  The earliest evidence of Agriculture in Indian subcontinent is found at **Mehrgarh**, which is located in Baluchistan state of **Pakistan**.

*2. .List the deities worshipped by Harappan [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* They worshipped a male god resembling Lord Shiva of later times and a mother goddess among others.

*3. State the most common image found on Indus seals. [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* The unicorn is the **most common** motif on **Indus seals** and appears to represent a mythical animal that Greek and Roman sources trace back to the Indian subcontinent. A relatively long inscription of eight symbols runs along the top of the **seal**.

*4. Which Harappan site has the most impressive drainage system? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.*  **Harappan site** Mohenjodaro **has the most impressive drainage system**.

*5. Which is the largest Indian site of Indus civilization? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* **Rakhigarhi** in Hisar district, Haryana, is the largest site for of Indus civilasation. By 2014 the excavation site became the bigggest Indus civilisation site even when some excavation is still pending.

*6. Who wrote ‘Arthshastra’? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.*  **Arthashastra** was **written** by **Chanakya** (Kautilya) who was mainly an Indian Teacher and economist. He was also the advisor of Chandragupta Maurya.

*7. List two major sites of Indus valley civilization. [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* Harappa and Mohanjodaro are two major sites of Indus valley civilization.

*8. Which civilization is known as first urban civilization in India? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.*  **Indus valley civilization** or **Harappan civilization**, the earliest known urban civilization of the **Indian subcontinent**.

*9. State two important buildings built during Harappan period. [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* The **Great** Bath **of** Mohenjo-daro and The **Great** Granary are some **of** the **significant buildings of** the civilization.

*10 .Identify the Trivarga ideals and name them ? [CO-1/L-2]*

*A.* Trivarga means three ends of human endeavour, Dharma, Artha and Kāma; was taught to Prahlāda by his tutors. Trivarga is the three objects of human life.

*11. Name title of the sub-book which describes rules to achieve Moksha ? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* Shanti parva.

*12. Explain the meaning of the term ‘Patriarchal’ and ‘Matriarchal’. [CO-1/L-2]*

*A.* **Patriarchy** is a [social system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_system) in which [men](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Men) hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, [moral authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral_authority), [social privilege](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_privilege) and control of property. Some patriarchal societies are also [patrilineal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patrilineal" \o "Patrilineal), meaning that property and title are inherited by the male lineage.

**Matriarchy** is a [social system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_system) in which females (most notably in mammals) hold the primary power positions in roles of political leadership, [moral authority](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moral_authority), [social privilege](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_privilege) and control of property.

*13. Briefly discuss ‘Sabha’ and ‘Samiti’. [CO-1/L-2]*

*A.* Sabhā was the organisation of elderly people and samiti was the general assembly of common people. The samiti was a big assembly where any member could express his/her opinion regarding issues under consideration. The sabha, on the other hand, was a smaller assembly of the important members who advised and aided the king. Women could also take part in such assemblies.

*14. Why the pattern of the family did turns patriarchal from matriarchal? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* The pattern of the family turns from matriarchal to patriarchal after the attack of Aryans. The pattern changed from female dominating to male dominating.

*15. State the brahmanic rituals performed by the king? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A*. The brahmanic rituals performed by the king are ceremonial rejuvenation of the Vājapeya and the horse-sacrifice (Asvamedha).

*16. Who propounded Social contract theory? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.*  Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean-Jacques Rousseaupropounded Social contract theory.

*17. Name the canonical text is considered as the authentic source of contract theory?[CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* The Buddhist texts like Dīgha Nikāya and Mahāvastu and brahmanical texts like Shānti Parva and Arthashāstra of Kautilya are the canonical text that are considered as the authentic source of contract theory.

*18. Define the meaning of the term Digvijayins ? [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* *Digvijayins* means conquerors of all the four quarters.

*19. State two Digvijayins. [CO-1/L-1]*

*A.* Yudhisthira and Rama are said to have been *digvijayins* .