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# JPSC

## Jharkhand Combined State Civil Services Main Examination 2024

**New Edition 2024-25**

### **PAPER - III**

# **SOCIAL SCIENCES**

**(History & Geography)**

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**JPSC MAINS TOPICS COVERED IN PAPER - 3  
(SOCIAL SCIENCE)**

<b>History</b>	<b>Ancient Period</b> <b>Medieval Period</b> <b>Modern Period</b> <b>History of Jharkhand, etc.</b>
<b>Geography</b>	<b>Physical and Human Geography</b> <b>Natural resources of India ( Utilization &amp; Development)</b> <b>Geography of Jharkhand ( Utilization of its resource)</b> <b>Industrial and Urban Development, etc.</b>

# PAPER-III

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (History and Geography)

Total Marks: 200 Time: 3 hours

### Section (A) Ancient Period :

- The Indus Valley Civilization : Origin, antiquity, extent, authorship and main features;
- Origin of the Aryans.
- Antiquity and stratification of the Vedic literature; Society, economy and religion during Early (Rig-Vedic) period.
- The Lichchavis and their republican Constitution.
- The Rise of the Magadhan Empire.
- The Mauryas: Extent of empire, Kalinga War and its impact; Asoka's Dhamma, Foreign Policy, Development or Art & Architecture during the Mauryan period.
- The Kushanas: Kanishka: Extent of empire, His religious policy; Development of Art, Architecture and Letters during the Kushana period.
- The Guptas : Extent of empire; development of language and literature, art & architecture during the Gupta period.
- Harsha-Vardhan: The last great Hindu ruler of Northern India; cultural achievements during his period.
- The Cholas: Maritime activities in South-east Asian countries, Chola administration, art & architecture.
- Cultural Achievements of the Pallavas.

### (B) Medieval Period:

- The Arab invasion of India.
- The Ghaznavid Invasion of India.
- The Delhi Sultanate : Market and Military Reforms of Allauddin Khilji; Utopian policies of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- The Mongol invasion of India.
- Religious Movement : (a) Sufism (b) Bhakti Movement.
- Dawn of a New-Islamic culture : Indo-Islamic architecture; Development of Urdu and Hindu languages.
- The Mughals : First Battle of Panipat; Achievements of Sher Shah Suri, Consolidation of Mughal empire; Establishment of jagirdari and Manasbdari systems under Akbar, Akbar's Religious and Rajput policies, Aurangzeb and Rajput policies, Mughal Architecture and Painting, Economic Condition during Mughal period.
- The Rise of the Marathas : Achievements of Shivaji, Northward expansion of the Marathas and their downfall.

### (C) Modern Period :

- Beginning of European settlements : Formation and growth of East India Company; Consolidation of British power in India: Battles of Plassey and Buxar; Control over Mysore; Subsidiary Alliance; Doctrine of Lapse; Doctrine of Escheat.
- Resistance to Colonial Rule; Peasant; Tribal and Cultural Renaissance; Revolt of 1857.
- Social Reforms Movements in Hindu Community: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical Society of India.

- Social Reforms Movements in Muslim Community: Wahabi Movement & Aligarh Movements.
- Struggle for Raising Women's status: Abolition of Sati System, Widow Marriage Act, Consent Bill, Stress on Female Education. xix
- Land Revenue Administration under the British rule: Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari & Mahalwari Systems.
- Rise of Nationalism in India the 19th century: Formation of Indian National Congress: Moderates and Extremists; Swadeshi Movement.
- Mahatma Gandhi and Mass politics: Non-co-operation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India Movement.
- The partition of India its consequences.
- India After independence: Integration of Princely states in Indian Union; Linguistic Reorganization of States; Non-aligned policy under Nehru and India Gandhi, Liberation of Bangladesh.

**(D) History of Jharkhand:**

- Adi-dharma i.e. Sarana cult of Jharkhand tribals;
- Concept of Sadan and emergence of Nagpuria language;
- Tribal Revolts in Jharkhand and Nationalist struggle;
- Birsa Movement,
- Tana Ghagat Movement, and
- Freedom Movement in Jharkhand.

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**Section (B) – Geography: 100 Marks**

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**(A) Physical Geography (General Principles):**

- Origin and evolution of earth, interior of earth, Wegner's Continental Drift Theory; Plate tectonics, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- Major types of rocks and their characteristics, evolution and Characteristics of landforms in the Fluvial, Glacial, Arid and Karst regions.
- Geomorphic processes; Weathering, mass wasting, erosion and deposition, soil formation. Landscape cycles, ideas of Davis Davis and Penck.
- Composition, Structure and Stratification of the atmosphere.
- Insolation, heat budget of the earth.
- Horizontal and vertical distribution of temperature, inversion of temperature.
- Air masses and fronts, Tropical and temperate cyclones.
- Evaporation and Condensation: dew frost, fog mist and cloud, rainfall types.
- Classification of climates, (Koppen and Thornthwaite), Greenhouse effect, global warming and climatic changes.
- Hydrological cycle, distribution of temperature and solicits in the oceans and seas, waves, tides and currents, ocean floor relief features.

**(B) Physical and Human Geography of India:**

- Structure, relief and physiographic divisions, Drainage Systems: Himalayan and the Peninsular.
- Indian monsoon, mechanism, onset and retreat, climatic types (Koppen and Trewartha). Green Revolution and its impact on major crops of India, Food scarcity.
- Natural Vegetation-Forest types and distribution, wild life, conservation, biosphere reserves.
- Major types of Soils. (ICAR classification) and their distribution. soil degradation and conservation.
- Natural Hazards: Floods, Droughts, Cyclones, Landslides.

- Population growth, distribution and density.
- Age: Sex, ratio, rural-urban composition;
- Population, environment and development.
- Types of Settlement: rural and urban, urban morphology; functional classification of urban settlements, Problems of human settlement in India.

**(C) Natural Resources of India:**

- Land Resource: General land use, agricultural land use, geographical condition and distribution of major crops, like, Rice, Wheat, Cotton jute, Sugarcane, Rubber, Tea and Coffee.
- Water Resources: Availability and utilization for industrial and other purposes, irrigation, scarcity of water, methods of conservation-rain water harvesting and watershed management, ground water management.
- Minerals and Energy Resources: Distribution and utility of (a) metallic minerals (iron ore, copper, bauxite, manganese), (b) non-metallic and conventional (coal, petroleum and natural gas), (c) hydro electricity and non conventional source of energy (Solar, Wind, bio-gas), (d) energy source, their distribution and conservation.
- Development of Industries: Types of industries; factors of industrial location, distribution and changing pattern of selected industries (iron and cotton textile, sugar and petro-chemicals); Weber's theory of industrial location-its relevance in the modern world.
- Transport, Communication and International Trade:
- Roads, railways and water ways.
- Bases of International trade, changing pattern of India's foreign trade.

**(D) Geography of Jharkhand and Utilization of its Resources:**

- Geological history, landforms, drainage, climate, soil types and forests agriculture and irrigation, Damodar & Suberna rekha valley projects; mineral resources of Jharkhand extraction and utilization.
- Population: Growth, distribution, density; Tribal population and their distribution, Problems of Tribes and Tribal development Plans; their customs, rituals, festivals etc.
- Industrial and urban development, Major industries-Iron, Steel and Cement; Cottage Industries.
- Pattern of urban settlement and Pollution Problems.



# JPSC Main CCSME 21 Solved Papers

## PAPER - III

(SOCIAL SCIENCE (HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY))

SUBJECT CODE : 16

Full Marks : 200

Time : 3 Hours

**Instructions :** The answer of question no 1 is compulsory having 2 marks for each objective question. The candidate is required to answer two long type questions out of four questions. Each carrying 40 marks.

### I. Objective Questions : 10x2=20 marks

- The beautiful figure of a dancing girl found at Mohenjo-daro was made of**  
(A) Silver (B) Bronze  
(C) Gold (D) Noneoftheabove  
Ans : (B)  
**Exp. :** The Correct Answer is "Bronze". 'Dancing girl' found in Mohenjodaro is an artifact that is some 4,500 years old. The 10.8 cm long statue of the dancing girl was found in 1926 from a house in Mohenjodaro is made of bronze.
- The local self-government was the most striking feature of**  
(A) Chola Administration  
(B) Gupta Administration  
(C) Vijayanagra Administration  
(D) Mughal Administration  
Ans : (A)  
**Exp. :** The most important feature of the Chola administration was the autonomous local self-government.
- The military department during the Delhi sultanate was known as,**  
(A) Diwan-i-Risalat  
(B) Diwan-i-Arz  
(C) Diwan-i-Insha  
(D) Diwan-i-Amir Kohi  
Ans : (B)  
**Exp. :** The military department was called Diwani Ariz (Diwan-i-Arz). It was headed by Ariz-i-mu-malik. He was responsible for recruiting the soldiers and administering the military department.
- What was the real name of sher shah suri?**  
(A) Farid (B) Akbar  
(C) Zaheer (D) Shahab  
Ans : (A)  
**Exp. :** Sher Shah Suri (Farid al-Din Khan; 1472, or 1486 - 22 May 1545), often called the "Just King" (Sultan Adil), was the founder of the Sur Empire in India.
- Dara shikoh was the author of which of the following book?**  
(A) Safinat-ul-Auliya  
(B) Sakinat-ul-Auliya  
(C) Majma-ul-Bahrain  
(D) All of the above  
Ans : (C)  
**Exp. :** His most famous work, Majma-ul-Bahrain ("The Confluence of the Two Seas"), was also devoted to a revelation of the mystical and pluralistic affinities between Sufic and Vedantic speculation. The book was authored as a short treatise in Persian in 1654-55.
- In which year a Royal Commission was appointed to examine the trafficking of intoxicating drugs in India ?**  
(A) 1858 (B) 1875  
(C) 1893 (D) None of the above  
Ans : (C)  
**Exp. :** The Royal Commission on Opium was a British Royal Commission that investigated the opium trade in British India in 1893-1895, particularly focusing on the medical impacts of opium consumption within India.
- Gandhi was throm out of the first class` compartment during his first journey from Durban**

to

- (A) Cape Torn (B) Transvaal  
(C) Natal (D) Pretoria

Ans : (D)

**Exp. :** Gandhi was traveling from Durban to Pretoria on a first-class ticket for official purposes. While he was seated in the first-class compartment, by a European man.

8. Who gave the famous call "Chalo Delhi" ?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(B) Subhas chandra Bose  
(C) Mahatma Gandhi  
(D) Hasrat Mohani

Ans : (B)

**Exp. :** The coinage of the slogan "Dilli chalo" is attributed to Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, which was given by him during the Indian National Army (INA) movement.

9. Why was Birsa Munda released from prison on 30th November, 1897 CE before expiry of his sentence ?

- (A) His health condition was bad.  
(B) Diamond jubilee celebration of Empress victoria.  
(C) Popular pressure on the government.  
(D) Mercy petition filed by christian Missionaries on his behalf.

Ans : (A)

**Exp. :** Birsa was arrested on 24 August 1895 and sentenced to two-year imprisonment. On 28 January 1897, after being released from jail he went with his followers to Chutia to collect the record and to re-establish racial links with the temple.

The British caught him in 1900 from Jamkopai forest, Chakradharpur. Birsa Munda died on June 9th 1900 while lodged at the Ranchi jail aged just 25. Authorities claimed he died of cholera although this is doubted.

10. When was Gaya Session of Indian National congress held in which 800 tribals from Chotanagpur participated ?

- (A) 1922 (B) 1920  
(C) 1924 (D) 1938

Ans : (A)

**Exp. :** Chittaranjan Das was the President of the Gaya Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1922.

### Long Type Questions : (40 x 2 = 80 Marks)

1. Discuss the most impressive features of Indus Valley Civilization.
2. Critically examine the achievements and contribution of Sher Shah Suri.
3. Describe the role of Mahatma Gandhi in the Indian National Movement.
4. "After Birsa Munda's movement the struggle of tribals of Jharkhand gave up its militant and violent methodology and took constitutional and peaceful cause. "How far do you agree with this statement ?

**Exp. Q 1 :** The most unique feature of the Harappan Civilization was the development of urban centres. Mohenjodaro is the most well-known site of Harappan Civilization. structure of 'Great Bath' suggested that it was meant for some kind of special ritual bath. The Lower Town The lower town was also walled.

The Most important "sites and discoveries" of "Indus Valley civilization" are Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Chanhudaro and Sutkagendor. Ans: Most important findings were Pashupati seals, great bath and great granary.

**Features of life in the Indus valley cities are:**

- 1) In Indus Valley civilisation, cities like Harappa, Mohenjodaro, and Lothal all had two parts. First part of the city to the west was higher. It was used by the administrators.
- 2) The ruins of a big building, probably an assembly hall, were discovered here. Whereas the second part of the city to the east was lower and was inhabited by the common people. The ruins of many buildings that might have been houses were unearthed here.
- 3) Houses were built along both sides of planned streets. They were of varying structures. Some houses had only one room, whereas others had

more rooms, a courtyard and a well. Every house had a toilet.

- 4) The drainage system was another feature of these cities. The waste water from the houses was let out into the drains. These drains were connected to the main drain of the street.

**Exp. Q 2 :** Sher Shah Suri, born Farid Khan, was a significant figure in the history of medieval India. His reign, though relatively short-lived, left a lasting impact on the administrative, military, and infrastructural landscape of the Indian subcontinent. Here are some key achievements and contributions of Sher Shah Suri:

- **Administrative Reforms:** Sher Shah Suri introduced several administrative reforms aimed at improving governance efficiency. He established an efficient revenue collection system based on the measurement of land, known as the "Zabt" system. This system formed the basis of the Mughal revenue administration under Akbar. He also introduced the use of the silver rupee as the standard currency, which remained in use in India for centuries.
- **Military Innovations:** Sher Shah Suri is known for his military prowess and strategic innovations. He organized a well-trained standing army, which was equipped with modern weaponry and artillery. His military campaigns expanded the boundaries of his empire and enabled him to defeat the Mughals and establish his rule over a vast territory.
- **Infrastructure Development:** Sher Shah is credited with the construction of an extensive network of roads and highways, most notably the Grand Trunk Road (now known as the National Highway 1), which stretched from Bengal in the east to the Indus River in the west. This road not only facilitated trade and communication but also played a crucial role in the movement of troops during military campaigns.
- **Fortifications and Architecture:** Sher Shah Suri constructed several forts and citadels across his empire, including the famous Rohtas Fort in present-day Pakistan. These fortifications served both defensive and administrative purposes, providing security to the populace and serving as administrative centers.

- **Legal Reforms:** Sher Shah Suri introduced significant legal reforms, including the establishment of a centralized judicial system. He appointed qazis (judges) to dispense justice according to Islamic law. His efforts in legal reform helped in creating a more uniform legal system across his empire.

- **Impact on Later Rulers:** Sher Shah Suri's administrative and military innovations influenced subsequent rulers, including the Mughals. His administrative system and revenue reforms were adopted and further refined by Akbar, contributing to the stability and prosperity of the Mughal Empire. *Despite his achievements, Sher Shah Suri's reign was relatively short-lived, as he ruled for only five years before his untimely death in 1545. However, his contributions had a lasting impact on the governance, infrastructure, and military organization of the Indian subcontinent, earning him a revered place in history.*

**Exp. Q 3 :** Mahatma Gandhi, often referred to as the "Father of the Nation" in India, played a pivotal role in the Indian National Movement for independence from British rule. His leadership, philosophy, and tactics transformed the struggle into a mass movement that encompassed millions of Indians from all walks of life. Here's an overview of Gandhi's role in the Indian National Movement:

- **Champion of Nonviolent Resistance:** Gandhi's most significant contribution to the Indian independence movement was his advocacy and practice of nonviolent resistance, or Satyagraha. He believed in the power of truth and nonviolence as potent weapons against injustice and oppression. Through peaceful protests, strikes, boycotts, and civil disobedience campaigns, he mobilized the masses and challenged British authority.
- **Mass Mobilization:** Gandhi's ability to connect with the masses, especially the rural population, was unparalleled. He traveled extensively across India, living among the people, understanding their grievances, and mobilizing them for the cause of independence. His simplicity, humility, and commitment to social justice resonated deeply with the masses, making him a revered leader.



- **Civil Disobedience Campaigns:** Gandhi led several civil disobedience campaigns against British colonial rule, including the famous Salt March in 1930. During the Salt Satyagraha, he marched to the coastal town of Dandi and symbolically violated the British salt laws by producing salt from seawater. This act of defiance galvanized Indians across the country and drew international attention to the Indian freedom struggle.
  - **Boycotts and Economic Resistance:** Gandhi advocated for the boycott of British goods and institutions as a means of undermining colonial authority and promoting self-reliance. He encouraged Indians to spin their own cloth (Khadi) and reject foreign imports, thereby promoting indigenous industries and economic independence.
  - **Promotion of Hindu-Muslim Unity:** Gandhi was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity and worked tirelessly to bridge communal divides. He opposed divisive politics and communal violence, emphasizing the common humanity and shared destiny of all Indians. His efforts to promote interfaith harmony and unity were crucial in maintaining the integrity of the Indian National Movement.
  - **Negotiations and Compromise:** Despite his steadfast commitment to nonviolence, Gandhi was also pragmatic and willing to negotiate with British authorities when opportunities for dialogue arose. He participated in various Round Table Conferences and negotiations with British officials, advocating for Indian interests while maintaining the principles of nonviolence and self-determination.
  - **Legacy and Inspiration:** Gandhi's legacy extends far beyond India's struggle for independence. His principles of nonviolence, civil disobedience, and moral leadership have inspired countless movements for social justice and freedom around the world, including the civil rights movement in the United States led by Martin Luther King Jr.
- Overall, Mahatma Gandhi's leadership and philosophy were instrumental in shaping the Indian National Movement, ultimately leading to India's independence from British rule in 1947. His teachings continue to guide movements for peace, justice, and human rights globally.*
- Exp. Q 4 :** The statement suggests that the tribal struggle in Jharkhand shifted from militant and violent methods to constitutional and peaceful means after Birsa Munda's movement. While there may have been some degree of transition, the situation is more nuanced. Here's an analysis:
- **Birsa Munda's Movement:** Birsa Munda, a tribal leader from Jharkhand, led a significant uprising against British colonial rule and the exploitation of tribal communities in the late 19th century. His movement was characterized by both armed resistance and nonviolent protests, with a focus on asserting tribal rights and autonomy.
  - **Post-Birsa Munda Period:** After Birsa Munda's movement, there were indeed changes in the tactics employed by tribal communities in Jharkhand. However, it would be simplistic to attribute this solely to Birsa Munda's influence. The transition from militant to peaceful methods was influenced by a variety of factors, including changes in political dynamics, economic conditions, and social movements across India.
  - **Continued Grievances and Discontent:** Despite the end of Birsa Munda's movement, the grievances of tribal communities in Jharkhand persisted. Issues such as land alienation, displacement due to industrialization and mining projects, and lack of access to basic amenities continued to fuel discontent among the tribal population.
  - **Shift to Constitutional and Peaceful Means:** Over time, some tribal leaders and organizations in Jharkhand did indeed adopt constitutional and peaceful methods to address their grievances. This shift can be attributed to various factors, including the influence of the Indian independence movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, the emergence of democratic institutions, and the recognition of tribal rights within the framework of the Indian Constitution.
  - **Persistence of Militancy in Some Cases:** However, it is essential to recognize that the transition to peaceful means was not universal or immediate. In some cases, particularly in response to perceived injustices or neglect, elements of militancy and vi-

olence persisted among certain tribal groups. Instances of armed resistance, protests, and conflicts over land and resources continued to occur in Jharkhand, reflecting ongoing tensions and unresolved issues.

*In conclusion, while there may have been a gradual shift towards constitutional and peaceful methods in the struggle of tribals in Jharkhand after Birsa Munda's movement, the reality is more complex. The transition was influenced by a combination of historical, political, and socio-economic factors, and the persistence of grievances meant that elements of militancy and violence coexisted with peaceful activism.*

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## Geography

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**Instructions :** The answer of question no 1 is compulsory having 2 marks for each objective question. The candidate is required to answer two long type questions out of four questions. Each carrying 40 marks.

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### I. Objective Questions : (10 x 2 = 20 Marks)

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1. According to Wegener, the continents drifted towards
- (A) Equator and North pole  
 (B) Equator and west  
 (C) Equator and south pole  
 (D) Equator and East

Ans : (B)

**Exp. :** Alfred Wegener proposed that the continents were once united into a single supercontinent named Pangaea, meaning all earth in ancient Greek. He suggested that Pangaea broke up long ago and that the continents then moved to their current positions. He called his hypothesis continental drift.

He suggested two types of displacement of continents

1. **Equator ward** movement: Gravitational differential force and Buoyancy force
2. **Westward** movement: the tidal force of Sun and

Moon.

The drift, according to Wegener, was in two directions: equatorwards owing to the interplay of gravity, pole-fleeing force (produced by the earth's rotation) and buoyancy (ship floats in water due to buoyant force given by water), and westwards due to tidal currents induced by the earth's motion (earth rotates from west to east, so tidal currents act from east to west, according to Wegener). Tidal force (the gravitational attraction of the moon and, to a lesser extent, the sun) was also hypothesised by Wegener to have a significant effect.

The polar-fleeing force is related to the earth's rotation. The Earth is not a perfect spherical; it has an equatorial bulge. This bulge is caused by the earth's rotation (greater centrifugal force at the equator). As we go from the **poles to the equator**, the centrifugal force rises. According to Wegener, the rise in centrifugal force has resulted in pole fleeing. Tidal force is caused by the moon's and sun's attraction, which causes tides to form in marine seas. These pressures, according to Wegener, would become effective if applied over several million years, and the drift is ongoing.

2. Temperate cyclones occur between which latitudes?

- (A) 35° to 65° North and south  
 (B) 40° to 70° North and south  
 (C) 30° to 60° North and south  
 (D) 50° to 70° North and south

Ans : (A)

**Exp. :** A temperate cyclone is referred as mid-latitude depressions, extra-tropical cyclones, frontal depressions and wave cyclones. Temperate cyclones are active above mid-latitude region between 35° to 65° latitudes in both hemispheres.

3. What is the average annual temperature of oceans?

- (A) 63°F                      (B) 74°F  
 (C) 35°F                      (D) 55°F

Ans : (B)

**Exp. :** The sea surface typically has an average temperature of approximately 20°C (68°F), although it can vary depending on the location. In warm trop-

ical regions, the temperature can exceed 30°C (86°F), while at high latitudes, it can drop below 0°C.

4. **Kargil is located on the banks of ...**

- (A) Sutlej river
- (B) Jhelum river
- (C) Suru river
- (D) Chenab river

Ans : (C)

**Exp. :** Kargil town is the largest city situated on the banks of the Suru River, also being the second largest city in the Ladakh region after Leh.

The Suru River is a tributary of the Indus River that flows largely through the Kargil district of Ladakh, India.

5. **Tenughat power project is concerned with**

- (A) Natural Gas
- (B) Atomic power
- (C) Hydro Electricity
- (D) Thermal power

Ans : (D)

**Exp. :** Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (TVNL) intends to set up 2X660 MW coal fired supercritical units of extension project (Stage II) at the TPS located at Lalpania in Bokaro district of Jharkhand.

6. **Which one of the following is the longest National Highway (NIT) of India?**

- (A) NH16
- (B) NH44
- (C) NH48
- (D) NH66

Ans : (B)

**Exp. :** National Highway 7 is renamed as National Highway 44, The 2,369 km long road is the longest National Highway of India and one of the major road network between south and north India.

7. **Who propounded Binary star Hypothesis?**

- (A) Laplace
- (B) Kant
- (C) James Jeans
- (D) Russell

Ans : (D)

**Exp. :** H.N. Russell, an American astronomer, propounded his 'binary star hypothesis' in the year 1937 to remove the shortcomings of tidal hypothesis of Sir James Jeans.

8. **Which erosional agent forms Zeu-gen ?**

- (A) River
- (B) Glacier
- (C) Wind

(D) Underground water

Ans : (C)

**Exp. :** Zeugen landform is produced by wind erosion. Zeugen: It is table shaped landform. Mostly seen in arid and semi-arid regions.

9. **Which of the following groups of districts have highest concentration (%) of tribals in Jharkhand as per 2011 census ?**

- (A) Gumla, West singhbhum & Jamtara
- (B) Pakur, Dumka & Jamtara
- (C) Khunti, Simdega & Gumla
- (D) Khunti, Simdega & West singhbhum

Ans : (C) **Khunti (73.25), Simdega (70.78) & Gumla (68.94)**, West singhbhum (67.31) & Jamtara (30.40), Pakur (42.10)

**Exp. :** In Jharkhand, the Scheduled Tribes population in 2011 was 8.6 million constituting 26.2 per cent of the total population of the state.

10. **Which of the following districts in Jharkhand has got highest irrigated area?**

- (A) Ranchi
- (B) Palamu
- (C) Hazaribag
- (D) Garhwa

Ans : (\*)

**Exp. :** Well irrigates around 29.38% of the total area of Jharkhand. Highest percentage of well irrigation has been recorded in Dumka and Jamtara.

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**Long Type Questions : (40 x 2 = 80 Marks)**

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1. Describe the weather of a tropical cyclone. Where do these storms originate ? What path do they usually follow ?
2. Describe the relationship between the annual rainfall in India and its natural vegetation.
3. Critically evaluate the favourable factors to establishment and development of Iron and Steel Industry in India.
4. Discuss in detail the occurrence & distribution of coal in Jharkhand.

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# History of India

## SOCIAL SCIENCE (History and Geography)

Total Marks: 200 Time: 3 hours

The question-paper of Social Science shall have two distinct sections; one of History and the other one of Geography; each of 100 marks. The candidates will be required to answer one compulsory and two optional questions from each section i.e. six questions in all. The compulsory question of each section, covering the entire syllabus of the concerned section, shall have ten objective type questions, each of two marks (10×2=20 marks), in addition, there shall be four optional questions in each section of History and Geography. Since there are four distinct sub-sections, both in History and Geography, one question will be drawn from each sub-section as to make a total of four optional questions in each of the two distinct sections of History and Geography; of which candidates will be required to answer only two questions; each of 40 marks. The optional questions shall be answered in the traditional, descriptive style, requiring long-answers.

### The Indus Valley Civilization : Origin, antiquity, extent, authorship and main features

- Discuss the most impressive features of Indus Valley Civilization.
- What is the origin and extent of the Indus Valley Civilization?
- What do you know about the authorship of the Indus Valley civilisation?
- What are the main features of the Indus Valley Civilization?
- What are the theories of the origin of the Indus Valley Civilization?

#### Introduction :

The Indus Valley Civilization, also known as the Harappan Civilization, was one of the world's earliest urban civilizations. Here's an overview of its origin, antiquity, extent, authorship, and main features:

#### Origin and Antiquity:

**Origin:** The Indus Valley Civilization emerged around 3300 BCE in the fertile plains of the Indus River basin, primarily in present-day Pakistan and northwest India.

**Antiquity:** It flourished during the Bronze Age, reaching its peak between 2600 BCE and 1900 BCE,

before declining around 1900 BCE.

#### Extent:

The civilization covered a vast area, including parts of modern-day Pakistan, northwest India, and eastern Afghanistan.

Major sites include Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro, Dholavira, Ganeriwala, and Lothal.

#### Authorship:

The authorship of the Indus Valley Civilization remains uncertain, as deciphering the script of the civilization, known as the Indus script, has proven challenging.

The civilization did not leave behind extensive written records like other contemporary civilizations, such as Mesopotamia and Egypt.

#### Main Features:

**Urban Planning:** Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, such as Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa, were meticulously planned, with grid-like street layouts, sophisticated drainage systems, and well-organized residential and commercial areas.

**Advanced Architecture:** The cities boasted impressive structures made of kiln-baked bricks, including multi-story houses, public baths, granaries, and citadels. Mohenjo-Daro's Great Bath and the Granary are notable examples.

**Trade and Commerce:** The civilization engaged in long-distance trade with regions such as Mesopotamia, Oman, and Afghanistan, evidenced by archaeological finds of seals, pottery, and precious stones. Dockyards at Lothal suggest maritime trade.

**Craftsmanship:** Skilled artisans produced a wide range of artifacts, including pottery, beads, seals, terracotta figurines, and bronze sculptures. The use of standardized weights and measures indicates a well-developed economy.

**Writing System:** The Indus script, found on seals and tablets, remains undeciphered, hindering our understanding of the civilization's language, administration, and literature.

**Religion and Iconography:** The civilization's religious beliefs are inferred from artifacts depicting deities, animals, and ritual practices. The presence of fire altars and the Pashupati seal suggests a reverence for fertility, nature, and possibly proto-Shiva worship.

**Social Organization:** The society was likely organized hierarchically, with evidence of distinct residential areas, citadels, and burial practices. The absence of monumental palaces or royal tombs suggests a relatively egalitarian society.

**Decline:** The reasons for the decline of the Indus Valley Civilization remain debated, with proposed factors including environmental changes, natural disasters, invasion, and the collapse of trade networks.

The Indus Valley Civilization represents a remarkable early urban society characterized by advanced urban planning, sophisticated craftsmanship, extensive trade networks, and a unique cultural and religious milieu. Despite its decline, its legacy continues to influence South Asian civilization to this day.

### Important Centres

**Harappa:** Harappa, located on the bank of river Ravi, was the first site to be excavated. It ranks as the premier city of the civilization. What is intriguing is the fact that there are no clusters of settlement sites around Harappa. In Harappa, a substantial section of the population was engaged in activities other than food production-like administration, trade, craft work or religion.

The isolation of Harappa can be explained by the fact that it was located in the midst of some important

trade routes which are still in use. These routes connected Harappa with Central Asia, Afghanistan and Jammu. Harappa's pre-eminent position was therefore linked to its ability to procure exotic items from far-away lands.

**Mohenjodaro:** Mohenjodaro; located on the bank of river Indus, was the largest Harappan city, i.e. it had a population of about 35,000-an interesting development in those days. Excavations show that people lived here for a very long time and went on building and rebuilding houses at the same location. As a result the height of the remains of the building and debris is about 75 ft.

Ever since its occupation, there were regular floods here, which caused deposition of soil. At the time of its decline, garbage was seen piled upon its streets, the drainage system broken down and new less impressive houses built even over the streets.

**Kalibangan:** Kalibangan, located on the dried-up bed of the river Ghaggar, was excavated in 1960 under the guidance of BK Thapar. This area had the largest concentration of Harappan settlement. It has yielded evidence of early Harappan period.

**Lothal :** In Gujarat, settlements such as Rangapur, Surkotada and Lothal have been discovered.

Lothal located in the coastal flats of the Gulf of Cambay stood beside a tributary of Sabarmati. It was an important centre for making objects out of stone, shells, and metal. This place seems to have been an outpost for sea-trade with contemporary west Asian societies particularly Oman. Its excavator S R Rao discovered a dockyard and a Persian Gulf seal here.

**Sutkagen-Dor:** Sutkagen-Dor is located near the Makran coast which is close to the Pakistan-Iran border. At present, the settlement is landlocked and is located in dry inhospitable plains. The towns had a citadel surrounded by a stone wall built for defence. It probably fulfilled the need for a sea-port for trading purpose.

**Dholavira:** It is located on Khadir Beyt in the Runn of Kutch, was divided, unlike other cities, into three parts and each part was surrounded with massive stone walls, with entrances through gateways. There was also a large open area in the settlement where public ceremonies could be held. Another important find is a sort of a public inscription comprising ten large sized signs of the Harappan scripts besides water reservoirs.

At some other important sites, for instance, at Shortughai traces of canal, and at Banawali and Cholistan a terracotta replica of a plough have been found.

### Some Important Points :

These towns were situated on the banks of the rivers

- (a) Mohenjodaro-Indus
  - (b) Harappa-Left of Ravi
  - (c) Kalibangan-Ghaggar
  - (d) Ropar-Sutlej
  - (e) Lothal-Bhogara.
- ii. The Harappan population was cosmopolitan one. It consisted of four racial types
    - (a) Mediterranean, (it was dominant)
    - (b) Proto-Australoid,
    - (c) Alpinoid and
    - (d) Mongoloid.
  - iii. Lothal was the earliest man made port.
  - iv. Iron was not known to the Harappans.
  - v. The Harappan society was not divided into castes but into different classes i.e., priests, warriors, traders and manual labourers.
  - vi. The drainage system of Harappa is almost unique at that time.
  - vii. No hoe or plough-share has been discovered, but the furrows discovered at Kalibangan.
  - viii. Rice husks have been found in Lothal and Rangpur.
  - ix. The Mesopotamian texts speaks of two intermediate trading stations called Dilmun (probably be identified with Baharin) and Makan, which lay between Mesopotamia and Meluha.
  - x. It is believed that the direction of writing is from right to left, but in some cases it is boustrophedon i.e., from right to left in the first line and left to right in the second.

### Major Characteristics

**Town Planning:** The most remarkable feature of the Harappan civilization was its urbanisation.

The Harappan settlements, which were small towns, show a remarkable unity of conception and an advanced sense of planning and organisation. Each city was divided into a citadel area where the essential institutions of civil and religious life were located and the lower residential area where the urban population

lived. In Mohenjodaro and Harappa, the citadel was surrounded by a brick wall. At Kalibangan, both the citadel and the lower city were surrounded by a wall. Usually, towns or cities were laid out in a parallelogrammic form. The use of baked and unbaked bricks of standard size shows that the brick making was a large scale industry for the Harappans.

In the citadel area, the Great Bath at Mohenjodaro is the most striking structure. It is assumed that it was meant for some elaborate ritual of vital importance for the people. To the west of the Great Bath there are the remains of a large granary. At Harappa a remarkable number of granaries has also been found ranged in two rows of six, with a central passage. In Mohenjodaro, to another side of the Great Bath, is a long building which has been identified as the residence of a very high official. Another significant building here is an assembly hall. The most significant discoveries at Kalibangan and Lothal are the fire altars.

The lower town was divided into wards like a chess board, by north-south and east-west arterial roads and smaller lanes, cutting each other at right angles, as in a grid system. The rectangular town planning was a unique feature of the civilization. The arterial roads were provided with covered drains having additional soak pits made of pots and placed at convenient intervals.

The houses of varying sizes point towards the economic groups in the settlement. The parallel rows of two room cottages unearthed at Mohenjodaro and Harappa were perhaps used by the poorer sections of society, while the big houses, which had much the same plan-a square courtyard around which were a number of rooms-were used by the rich. The houses were equipped with private wells and toilets. The bathrooms were connected by drains with sewers under the main street. The drainage system is one of the most impressive achievements of the Harappans and presupposes the existence of some kind of municipal organisation.

The houses were constructed with kiln-made or kuccha bricks, not stones. The bathrooms and drains were invariably built with pukka bricks made water-proof by adding gypsum.

**Agriculture:** The Harappans cultivated wheat and barley, peas and dates and also sesame and mustard which were used for oil. However, the people in Lothal

cultivated rice as early as 1,800 BC. The Harappans grew cotton. Irrigation depended on the irregular flooding of the rivers of Punjab and Sind. Canal irrigation was not practised.

The evidence of a furrowed field in Kalibangan indicates that the Harappans were using some sort of wooden plough. It has also been suggested that the Harappan people used a toothed harrow.

**Stock Breeding:** No less important than agriculture was stock breeding. Besides sheep and goats, humped cattle, buffalo, pig and elephant were domesticated. The camel was rare and the horse was probably not known to the Harappans.

A number of wild animals were hunted perhaps for food. Bones of a large number of wild animals have been found such as boar, deer and gharial. Several varieties of deer were used as game by the Harappans. From Amri, a single instance of the Indian rhinoceros has been reported.

**Trade and Its Network:** There was extensive inland and foreign trade. It has also been reasonably established that this trade might have been overland as well as maritime. It is proved by the occurrence of small terracotta boats, and above all, by the vast brick built dock at Lothal. As there is no evidence of coins, barter must have been the normal method of exchange of goods.

But the system of weights and measures was excellent. For weighing goods—small as well as large—perfectly made cubes of agate were employed. The weights followed a binary system in the lower denominations: 1, 2, 4, 8 to 64 and then going to 160 and then in decimal multiples of 16, 320, 640, 1,600, 3,200 etc. For length measurements, strips of shell, unshrinkable in heat and cold, were used. The measurement of length was based upon a unit of foot of 37.6 cm and a unit of cubit of about 51.8 to 53.6 cm.

The Harappans procured what was not locally available such as materials for craft production, in different ways. For instance, they established settlements such as Nageshwar and Balakot in areas where shell was available. Shortughai in Afghanistan was near the best source of lapis lazuli, Lothal was near sources of carnelian (from Bharuch in Gujarat) steatite from south Rajasthan and north Gujarat jade from central Asia and amethyst from Maharashtra and metal (from Rajasthan).

Through expedition they procured copper from Rajasthan from the Khetri area, and gold from south India. Copper was also probably brought from Oman (known also as Magan), tin from Afghanistan and Iran and silver from Afghanistan and Iran.

Harappan seals and other small objects used by the merchants and traders for stamping their goods have been found in Mesopotamia. Mesopotamian literature speaks of the merchants of Ur (in Mesopotamia) as carrying on trade with foreign countries. Among these the most frequently mentioned are Tilmun, Magan and Meluhha. Tilmun is most commonly identified with the island of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. Magan may be Oman or some other port of South Arabia. Meluhha is now generally understood to mean India, especially the Indus region and Saurashtra and is referred to as a land of sea-farers.

**Crafts:** The various occupations in which the people were engaged spanned a wide range. Spinning and weaving of cotton and wool, pottery-making, bead-making (beads were made of gold, silver, copper, faience, steatite, semi-precious stones, shell and ivory), and sealmaking (square or oblong of ivory, faience or steatite). They were beautifully glazed and carved with motifs of animals, birds, men and gods; terracotta manufacture (it included a large number of small figures like children's toys, etc.) and bricklaying. Pottery, chiefly of red clay, was turned on a fast lathe, glazed and ornamented with black bands or more rarely, with figures of birds, animals and geometrical designs.

Among the notable shapes are pedestal dishes, goblets, purported jars and various kinds of bowls.

Metal working was highly skilled. They made fine jewellery in gold, bronze implements, copper beakers, saws, chisels and knives of different metals. They used the *cire perdue* methods for casting bronze and the famous figure of the dancing girl recovered from Mohenjodaro was made by this process.

Stone sculptures were rare and undeveloped. The Bearded Head in stone from Mohenjodaro is a well known piece of art.

**Science:** The Harappans knew mining metal-working and the art of constructing well planned buildings, some of which were higher than two stories. They were also adept at manufacturing gypsum cement which was used to join stones and even metals. They knew how