

① i. Bagh, 150 mile NW of Ajanta Caves

- ↳ Madhya Pradesh
- ↳ Buddhist cave site
 - ↳ Vihara
 - ↳ rock painting (mural)
 - ↳ depicting Avalokiteshvara, (Padmapani), Manjusari
 - ↳ sculptures depicting Buddha, Jataka stories, animals etc.
 - ↳ plan similar to Ajanta

ii. Tamralipti, Tamuk, Medinipur district WB

- ↳ lies at Uttarpatha (Tamralipti to Puskalavati)
- ↳ Faxian, Kuanzang visited port
- ↳ site revealed terracotta figures, Punch marked coins, NBPWs etc.

iii. Mamallapuram, Chingleput district, TN

- ↳ city built by Narshimhavarman I (Mahamalla)
- ↳ Temples
 - ↳ shore temple by Rajshimha
 - ↳ rock cut monolithic temple (5) by Narshimhavarman

iv. Kausambi, near Prayagraj, UP.

- ↳ Capital of Mahajanapada Vatsa

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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↳ early historical period begin 1000 BCE
↳ finding PCW, BRW, NBPW,
Punchmarked coins, fortified
settlement

↳ other site nearby are Chohanimanda,
(Mesolithic)

↳ king Udayana → fought Avanti king
for Swapnawaradatta

v. Mathura

↳ ancient Mahajanapada capital of
Souraseni

↳ capital of Kaniska empire

↳ built ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~derakula~~ ^{mat}

↳ Buddhist establishment at Katra,
Jamalpura

↓
Naga shrine

↳ Kankali Tila → Jain sculpture

↳ Buteshwara → oldest mukha linga.

vi. Brahmagiri, Chitradung dist. Karnataka

↳ megalithic → cists, menhirs

↳ Neolithic site with ash mound

↳ cave painting

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- vii. Pandua Rajar Dhibi, Burdhaman, WB
- ↳ Neolithic findings → huts with post holes
 - ↳ tools of stone, bones
 - ↳ plant remains → wheat, barley
 - ↳ burials
 - ↳ Chalcolithic → copper ^{beads}, arrowhead, fishhook

- viii. Eran, Sagar district MP
- ↳ inscription of Kuna ruler Toramana [other possibility Benagar]
 - ↳ also inscription on a rock of Skandgupta

- ix. Jorwe, Ahmadnagar dist. Maharashtra
- ↳ Typical pottery → grey, buff ware with brittle slip, found also at Nevasa Inamgaon [other possi. Daimabad]
 - ↳ Settlement/Habitation → hut made of thatched wood & mud
 - ↳ Artifacts → copper tools, terracotta figurine
 - ↳ burial site with objects.

x. Sittaravasar Pudukottai, TN

- ↳ Cave shrines
- ↳ Cave painting

xi. Barabar & Nagarjuni hills

↳ ^{near} Giriviraja/Rajgirha Bihar

↳ Lomascha Sishi Cave

↳ arches with carving of elephant & Stupa (centre)

↳ No inscription but found at side cave

↳ donated by Ashoka & Dashratha

xii. Vallabhi, Bhavanagar Guj.

↳ capital of Maitraka (contemporaries of Harsha)

↳ Jain Council → codified canon (12 Angas, 12 Uppangas, etc)

↳ nearby Palitana temples of Adinatha & other Jain gods

xiii. Harappa, Punjab Province Pakistan

↳ 1st site discovered by Charles Mason
excavated by Sahni

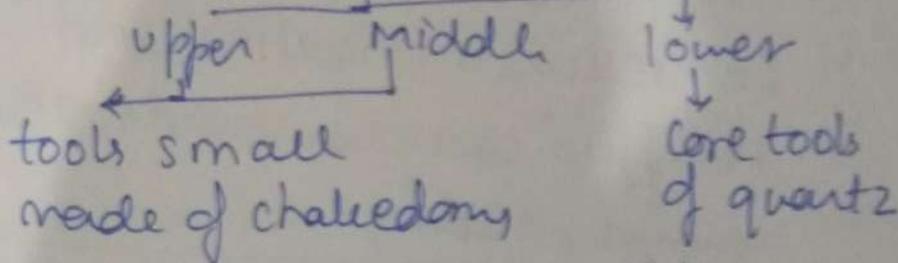
↳ 6 large granaries & workmen quarters

↳ raised citadel & lower town



xiv. Bhimbetka, Raisen MP

↳ Cultural seq → Palaeo to Mesol



- ↳ No bones found (acidic soil)
- ↳ circular disc of chalcedony
- ↳ cave painting → colour red, white, orange, etc.
made of rocks & fats.

xv. Burzahom, NW of Srinagar, J&K

- ↳ Place of Birch (Birch trees found)
- ↳ Period I - a ceramic, later pottery (wheel made) found
- ↳ pit dwelling with post holes
- ↳ burials (with artefacts, bones of animals)

xvi. Somapura monastery, Rajshahi, Bangladesh

- ↳ Built by Devapala
- ↳ flourished under Pala, later destroyed by Khilji
- ↳ vihara & stupa remains.
- ↳ library

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xvii. Shortugai, Afghanistan

↳ IVC site

↳ Faiservais → Irrigation canal

↳ Harappan carnelian beads, seals with script, sealings

(or Baetra or Bamian)
Baetra

xviii. Kalibangan, Harumargarh, Raj.

↳ Black bangles

↳ South a mound with fire altar
with ashes & other remains

↳ sign of ploughing

xix. Ellora, Aurangabad Maharashtra

↳ rock cut cave

↳ developed by Chalukyan of Badami
& Rashtrakuta

↳ Kailashnatha temple

↳ Duman Lena sculpture relief

(Shiva ~~Parvati~~ Parvati

Plating chauran, Raven

stalking Kailash etc)

xx. Dhanora, Raipur Chattisgarh

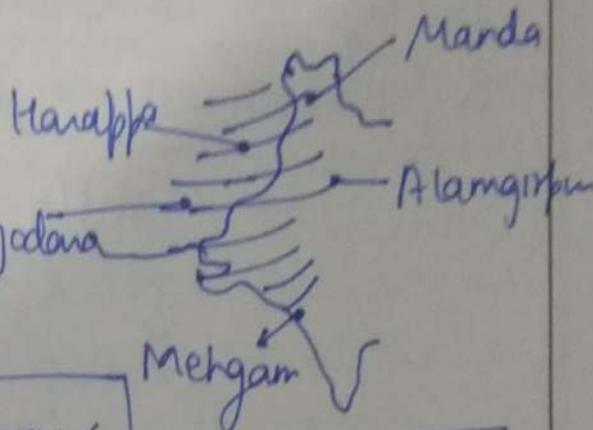
↳ Caisin burial

2.
(a)

Indus Valley Civilisation flourished in

North western part
of ^{Indian} subcontinent

and exhibited
urban features



Influence on Contemporary

• Planned layout of settlement

Harappan Extent

↳ R.S. Sharma points that Harappan cities were planned in grid like pattern

↳ roads were straight cut each other at right angle. N-S orientation

↳ alley in east-west orientation
e.g. Harappa, Mohenjodara

• Housing style

↳ Bricks & Mortar

↳ standardised ratio (1:2:4) for

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houses & city wall
(7:14:28) (10:20:40)

- ↳ multiple stories
- ↳ gates & windows for air
- ↳ gates covered for privacy
- ↳ Bathing area
 - ↳ tightly fitted (water tight)
 - ↳ hole & ~~to~~ lota
↓
made of pot
 - ↳ drain through hole opening outside through pipes

• Drainage & Sewage

↳ water tight (use brick, mortar)
Chitumen

↳ separate for ~~rain~~ rainwater & sewage

↳ pipes directly open at large drain through which pass into main drainage

↳ manholes for cleaning

↳ opened outside city wall

- separate admin building → citadel
separate from town
↓
show distinction

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN 100 Words Limit specified for each in the Marginalia
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Cultural practices → worship Parshupati
(acc. to John Marshall)

↳ is proto Shiva acc. to many historians

↳ worship female terracotta figures &
yoni → (shakti cult of later &
present time)

↳ Trade → International through boat
& sea/land route still
present & ritual bathing
still in vogue.

↳ Seal used

↳ made of faience, terracotta etc.

Certain traits not followed

- Harappan script & language
- Polity was not democratic
- Large scale use of pottery

→ Harappan urban & cultural
features have been studied widely
and lot of common features between
IVC & contemporary culture discovered.

2
6

Varnashram (varna and ashram) are two main ideological theories of Vedic culture.

Ancient Kings, since Vedic time to early medieval India have declared themselves as preserver of varnashram. eg. Allahabad Prashasti of Samudragupta, Ajanta inscriptions of Vakatakas etc.

- Nasik inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni points he preserved Varnashrama by protecting honour of Brahmanas, promoting agriculture and trade of vaisyas
- Gupta's inscription also promoted through land grants, safety of trading class
- Later Harsh promoted Brahmanas, prevented crimes in society, land grant
- A.S. Sharma, D.D. Kaushambi mentioned Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas & Cholas promoted Temple construction, granted

brahmadeyas, built temples etc.

However mere reflection of Smriti tradition

- Upinder Singh mentioned not always Dharmashastras acted as guidance for local people
- Infact Dharmashastras themselves declared tradition not to be followed during emergency, people can do whatever fit
- mentioning non dharmic things give acknowledge to nonvedic tradic
 - ↳ eg. ~~Manusmriti~~ discourage widow remariage but 'Purabhu' (remarried widow) word found in Katyayan smriti
 - ↳ runaway marriage discouraged but mention of rules in care it has to be followed in Yajnavalkya Smriti
 - ↳ similarly for Nirada
- Emergence of Yavanas from NW give certain recognition in Mahabharat, Yajnavalkya (children of Brahmanas & Shudra women), Manusmriti (call them arsatya kshatriya)

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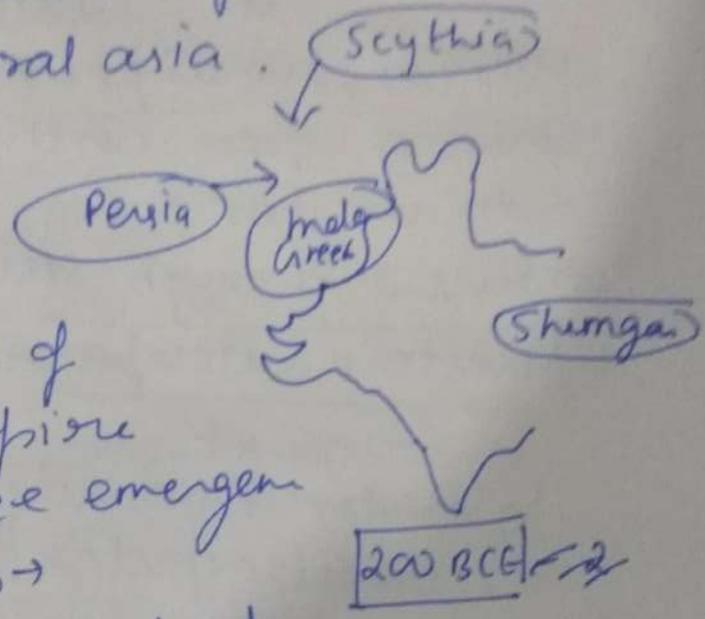
- emergence of caste → season of non varnashramic activities like intervarna marriage mentioned by B.D. Chattopadhyaya.
- Emergence of Gupta whom inscription & literary sources refer as Vaishyas, has to relax the varnashram dharma giving them Kshatriya status
- Intervarna marriage → Gupta (Vaishya) and Nagar (Kshatriya)

Though varnashram dharma was important aspect of ancient India in literary sources (Puranas) ground realities may not always follow the same.

2
C

Post Mauryan Period was marked by foreign interaction from northwest Persia, central Asia.

External world interaction



- With decline of Mauryan empire northwest see emergence of Indo-Greeks →
 - ↳ Diodotus I established rule, later Diodotus II, Apollodotus, Eukratides, Antialkidas, Menander Hermaius ruler
 - ↳ They issued gold coins with names & faces.
 - ↳ ruled through Satrapas (military governors)
 - ↳ Intro. Greek influence on art
 - ↳ Antialkidas sent ambassador Heliiodorus to Bhagabhadra, later Shunga
- Scythia-Partian advent
 - ↳ Scythia erupted in 180s after defeat by Yueh chi°
 - ↳ Parthians from Iran south of

Caspian

- ↳ Maga (Maem, Moa inscription at Taxila), later Vorones, Gondophernes, Azes, Azelis, ruled from northwest India to western India (Guj.)
- ↳ ruled through Satrapas (Karyvula)
- ↳ Western Satrapas → ~~only~~ established in Gujarat
 - ↳ Ruler Rudradaman defeated Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - ↳ Repaired Sudarsana lake (Junagadh inscription)
 - ↳ coins (gold, silver)

• Kushanas → from central Asia

- ↳ 5 Great Yueh chi tribe at
- ↳ one was Kei Sheng
- ↳ displaced by consolidation of Qin Shi Huang empire
- ↳ Kujula Kadphises founded
- ↳ Kushanes extended to eastern India (Chien, Han Hu & Hou Han Hu)

Consequences

① Flourishing trade

- ↳ expansion of monetary economy
 - ↳ Kanhana issued gold coin, silver coin
- ↳ control over silk route of central Asia
 - ↳ protection to traders
 - ↳ demand of commodity
 - ↳ build protection → mint coin (found at Atranjikhra, Mathura et)

② Cultural interaction

- ↳ Buddhism spread to central Asia NW India, China
- ↳ monastries found at Samiyana, Shahjiki dheri, Sirkap, Taxila et

③ Promotion of Buddhism

- ↳ Kanhana patronised → 4th council under Vashumitra
- ↳ Nagarjuna also present
- ↳ Milindapanha (Menander & Nagasena)

④ Art → coins reveal

↳ Chandhana school

↳ Greek influence

↳ ~~half~~ close eyes

↳ muscular body

↳ heraldic pose

↳ deeply carved folds

↳ e.g. Begram hoard, Bēmarak
casket, metal reliquary
at Shahjiki dhera

⑤ Architecture

↳ Raptak inscrip → Devakula at
Raptak
↳ temple of Nana

↳ Bogopouro at Nat

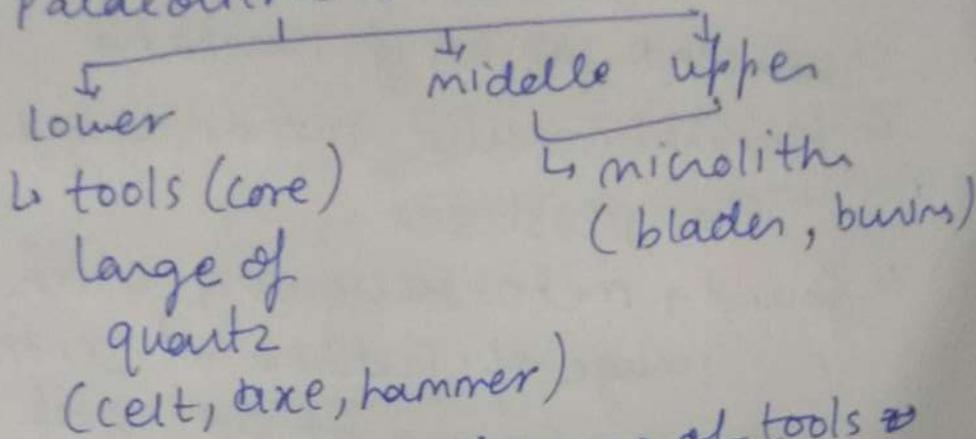
↳ early temples → at Benagan,
Sonkh, Atranjikhara (Lakshmi),
Dargawada (Shiva & Vishnu), Nagari
& Gosurdi (Krishna & Balaram)

Post Mauryan period has been
characterised as Dark Period. However
multiple epigraphic, archaeological
& literary sources reflect other
picture.

5

i. Sidhi in M.P

↳ Palaeolithic culture



↳ factory site → large no. of tools → finished & semi finished

ii. Deogarh, Jhansi U.P (now Lalitpura)

↳ Darhawatan temple of Lord Vishnu

↳ Nagara style

↳ plinth

↳ stones used

↳ Karbhariha small

↳ curvilinear shikhara

iii. Bamiyan, Afghanistan (Takhar Province)

↳ halting site, trade centre

↳ monastery & sculptures of Buddha

↳ Bamiyan Buddha monolithic statues destroyed by Taliban, now restored

↳ UNESCO World Heritage site

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iv. ~~Pushkhat~~ Purushapura, NWFEP Pakista
near Peshawar

- ↳ ancient capital of Kushana
- ↳ Kanishka build monastery at Shahjikiidheri
- ↳ found → metal reliquary with image of Buddha at centre
Indra & Brahma at side & of Kanishka

v. Sakala, Sialkot, Punjab Province Pakisth

- ↳ ancient capital of Shakas, Hunas
- ↳ mentioned by Faxian

vi. Sishupalgarh, near Khunda Orissa

- ↳ Capital Kalinganagarh of Chedi dynasty
- ↳ ~~lost~~ was under Ashoka (Tosali)
- ↳ nearby lies Hathigumpha inscription at Udaigiri & Khandgiri cave

vii. Sanghol, Ludhiana Punjab

- ↳ IVC site to early historical
- ↳ Botanical remains → ber, wheat, barley, rice, jowar, ragi etc

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- vii. Colts of Kushana, Shakas, Gupta etc.
- viii. Kapadapuram, Kanayakumari, etc.
- ↳ under Parvata dynasty
 - ↳ Tolkapiyam mention
 - ↳ rich market, trading community etc in literature
- ix. Edkal, Wayandol Kerala
- ↳ Petroglyphs → animals, humans
↳ hunting, dancing
 - ↳ tools of quartz, in different shapes
- x. Sisupal, Raipur Chattisgarh
- ↳ Capital of Dakshin Kosala
 - ↳ Buddhist establishment (monasteries, Stupa)
 - ↳ Jain shrine, temple
 - ↳ Hindu temple of Shiva (Brock)
- xi. Chandragupta
- ↳ 24 Paragana WB, north of Kolkata
 - ↳ terracotta figurines → Panchachuda
↳ animals, humans
↳ toys, birds etc.
↳ 5 weapon or hairpin
 - ↳ site → house made of wood & reed in shape of hut.

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↳ reveal beads, Iron artefact,
Copper fishhook

xii. Basilica of Bom Jesus, Goa

- ↳ built by Portuguese in ~~16th~~ early 17th cen
- ↳ Indo Gothic style
- ↳ relics of saint

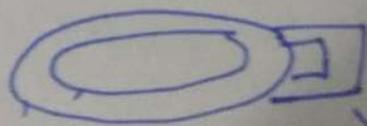
xiii. Kuntasi, Sumeranagar diit.
Gujarat

- ↳ artefact of shells, conch, Ivory etc
- ↳ divided into upper citadel & lower site (typical Harappan Plan)
- ↳ Bricks (burnt)
- ↳ Trading centre

xiv. Nagari, ~~at~~ Chitaungarh Raj.

- ↳ Inscription → Krishna or Vishnu temple
- ↳ 2nd cen BCE inscri. & temple
- ↳ temple layout →

top made of
bricks, wood,
lead.



two elliptical
base

rectangular
projection

Patna / Bihar
↳ Pataliputra

xv. Rajghra, Gaya Bihar

↳ Hoard of Gupta gold coins & silver coins

↳ slayer type

↳ lyrist type

↳ archer type etc.

↳ Early capital of Magadha empire

↳ 1st two Buddhist Council

xvi. Kupgal, Raichur Karnataka

↳ Petroglyphs → animals, anthropomorph
↳ hunting, dancing
↳ male prowess

↳ Neolithic site

↳ megalithic burial-cairn, menhir

xvii. Vikramshila

↳ monastary, Bhagalpur Bihar

↳ built by Devapala

↳ mention destroyed by Khilji

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- xviii. Tawang monastery, ^{Arunachal Pradesh}
- ↳ Mahayana & Vajrayana tradition
 - ↳ connection with Ladakh monastery
- xix. Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka
- ↳ Buddhist site → Jetavana monastery
 - ↳ Buddhaghosha travelled
 - ↳ artefacts found in excavation
 - ↳ earliest Brahmi script on potsherd (4th cen BCE)
 - ↳ Captured by Chola
 - ↳ Jain temples
- xx. Martand Sun Temple, Anantnag, South of Srinagar
- ↳ built by Lalitaditya of Karkota dynasty in 8th cen
 - ↳ cellular layout
 - ↳ large no. of steeples
 - ↳ enclosed courtyard
 - ↳ trefoil arches
 - ↳ Pyramidal shikhara

6
a

Islam emerged in early 7th cen in Arabia from where it expanded & contested with established empires.

Arab Conquest of Sindh

- Mohammad bin Qasim invaded Daybol in Sindh after a ship to Hazar was looted & Dahir took no action against
- later fought 1st Battle of ~~Adriatic~~ Rajasthan with Pratihara Nagabhata
- Mahmud of Ghazni invaded 17 times fought 1st Battle of Wairind against Jayapala of Hindu Shahi dynasty & defeated
- ↳ later defeated Anang son of Jayapala in 2nd battle
- ↳ invaded Solanki dynasty, looted Somnath temple
- ↳ Captured Punjab, burnt temple of Mathura,
- ↳ invaded Kannauj, Chandela Vidhyadha paid tribute

- Later Md Uthman fought battle of Tarain (1st & 2nd) against Chahamanas & conquered Indian northwest.

Great Event or not?

- Lahore emerged centre of Asiatic literature
- Qasim established 1st mosque in Sindh (Jami Masjid at Thatta) later Islam started influencing Indian subcontinent
- conquest revealed weakness of Indian empires thus paving way for further invasion → Mahmud, Ghori
- Revealed control of empire based in India depend on safety at Sindh & northwest (Punjab) later Uthman used this idea
- ~~However~~ establishment of Delhi sultanate later raised the power of ruler & established

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a large empire with Gandhara, Sindh ~~and~~ within India based empire, later Mughal furthered prestige of Indian empire

- R.S. Sharma argued emergence of urbanisation from 10th cen with full sign from 14th cen.

However certain issues in saying great event

- ① Arab conquest, later repulsed by Pratiharas
- ② Not great battle in terms of tactics, methods, historiography, people involved vis a vis Battle of Taraori

- ⑥
⑤
- Early medieval Period was marked by expansion of state pols with formation of regional polities, caste formation, cult appropriation & interaction
— B. D. Chattopadhyaya.

Expansion of religious cult

- Buddhism → Xuanzang & Yizhi mentioned flourished in Nalanda, Bodhgaya, Rajaghat, Sompur & eastern India
 - ↳ Tantric tradition made impact
 - ↳ seen in Vajrayana
 - ↳ Hevajra tantra (sexual & yogic practices)
- Jainism → expanded to Gujarat, Karnataka, Orissa, U.P., Chattisgarh, Rajasthan, MP etc
 - ↳ Svetambar → North → divided in shakas
 - ↳ Digambar → South → " " " "
 - ↳ sites → Vallabhi, Mathura, Badami, Ellora, Paritisthana, Madurai etc
 - ↳ Akalanka wrote Tattvarthasamgraha
 - ↳ Haribhadra preached Anekantavada
 - ↳ Vidyananaka → wrote Aptamimamsa
 - ↳ Jinendra by Munibhadra.

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• Vaishnavism

- ↳ Bhagvata Purana → childhood stories of Krishna & Balaram
- ↳ Vishnu Purana → devotion to Lord Vishnu → Peace & Non violence
- ↳ Buddha & Mahavira → avatars of Vishnu → Brahmavaiavata Purana
- ↳ Tamil bhakta - Alvar → devotion & love
- ↳ Temples found at Kharuraho, Ellora, South India Belur (Keshava Temple), Halebid (Hoysaleswara) & Somnathpur
- ↳ ~~Shakti~~ Vita Govinda - Jaidera - 12th cen -
 - ↳ escapades of Krishna, Gopis
 - ↳ life at Vrindavana

• Shaivism

- ↳ cult of Devi, Ganesh, Kartikeya integrated
- ↳ Shiva Shaidhanta, Virashaiha, Kashmir Shaivism
- ↳ Tamil bhakta → Nayanmar (63)
 - ↳ composed poems → Atak Tirutondan, Tiruvantai, Periyapuram, Tirumurai

- ↳ Temple ^{cult} expanded → Thanjavur
(Brihadishwar), Gangaikondacholapuram,
Ellora, Pattadakal, Navattamalai,
Kanehipuram, Mamallapuram
- ↳ Agamas composed

• Philosophical / Non theistic cults

Shankara → Advaita vedanta

- ↳ establi. Panchayatan Puja
- ↳ founded 4 mathas (Puri, Dwarka,
Badri, Sringeri)
- ↳ est. 5 tirthas (Kedarn, Nilkanth,
Chidambaram, Kanehipuram, Puri)

Ramanuja → Vishnu Advaita

- ↳ devotion (bhakti) to God
- Madhava → word really exist
- ↳ devotion to God.

- Shaiva Siddhanta of Meykandera
metaphysical aspect of Shiva
- Kapalika, Kalamukha, Nathyanthis
flourished

EMI (7th - 12th cen) show several
Other religion viz Islam, Zoroastrian
, coming to India.

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6
C
Gupta empire was founded on ruins of Kushana by Chandragupta I

Status of women vis a vis pre Gupta

• Marriage

- ↳ Kamasutra & Narada Smriti proposes prepuberty marriage but Upinder Singh writes conjugal relation of Kamasutra presupposes mature bridegroom.
- ↳ In pre Gupta, ~~Mandukya Smriti~~, Gautama Dharmasutra proposes post puberty marriage
- ↳ Buddhist source of Pre Gupta period mention ~~8~~ 8 types of marriage, Dharmasutra mention 10 types
- ↳ Gupta's period Katyaya promotes few types

• Status vis a vis Husband & family

- ↳ Later Vedic text, Chandogya Upanishad, Taittiriya Aranyaka mention devotion to husband prime duty
- ↳ Not talk back, obey order, clean home
- ↳ Sutta & Jataka mention Buddha

emphasised dutiful/devotional
wife

↳ Katyaya Smriti also mention
same

↳ Punishment for non obedience →
leave wife, abandon but not
sale

• Occupation

↳ Gupta royal ladies - educated

↳ played significant role in
polity e.g. matrimonial alliances

between Gupta & Naga & Vakatakas

↳ mention in Allahabad Prasherhi,
Bhitari Stone pillar inscri

↳ Prabhavati Gupta of Vakatakas

↳ Kamasutra mention list of
knowledge for them

↳ but not ~~wanted to work~~
supposed to work outside

↳ whereas poor, low caste women
relatively free, employed,

• Harikas

↳ status → not honouring

↳ but liked such line e.g.

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Sudhaka, Mucchakatika mention
opulent hour of Vasantsena.

- women can choose husband (pointed
in Arthashastra, by Gautama, by
Boudhayana) in practice of
elopment, sunaway (handharva
Paustaka, Raksha type marriage)

In Prekrupta time

Such practices continued at rural
level, royal ladies not supposed
to do such things.

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8 (a)

Ancient India was a period of state polity, centralized empire with bureaucratic setup.

Land revenue system

Theory & Practice

- Empires since Mahajanapadic Magadha time to Chola of EMI all required revenue for subsistence, expansion & protection of citizen
- Therefore land revenue ~~also~~ became significant (though other sources of revenue viz custom duties, excise duties, war looting continued)
- System of land revenue was theorised by ancient text of Dharmashastra
 - ↳ Tattvriya Aranyaka mention king donation to Brahmana & extraction of revenue
 - ↳ Shatpatta Brahmana mention Vaishya Kshatriya pay Kshatriya tribute as he is under (vash) of him.

- ↳ Arthashastra theorized with Saptangraja revenue department with dng & military
- ↳ Narada Smriti^o mention King lord of all land and can claim revenue
- ↳ Katyayana Smriti mention King lord of land provide safety can demand 1/4th of revenue
- ↳ Vishnu Smriti^o mention same
- ↳ Narada Smriti mention King can displace peasant if not obey.
- ↳ Nitisaara mention importance of land revenue for state
- ↳ Amarakasha enlist 12 types of land (shankara, sadhwala, pankila etc.)
- In practice, revenue collection through bureaucratic system
 - ↳ Samahantri (chief collector) } - Arthashastra
 - ↳ Samnidhatsui (treasurer)
 - ↳ Lumbini Inscription - Ashoka reduced tax to 1/8th
 - ↳ Taxes of different types →
 - ↳ Bhaga → King share in grain
 - ↳ Bhoga → Kind
 - ↳ Shaveh

- ↳ Ken
- ↳ Bali (religious cell)
- ↳ hidanga (cash)
- ↳ udhanga (police tax)
- ↳ Kupta/upkupta (there are custom cen)
- ↳ megasthenes mention revenue department in form of committee to (adhyaksha)
- ↳ kushana collected
 - ↳ importance to land revenue can be seen in expansion of irrigation work
- ↳ repair of sudarshana lake
- ↳ arhatta mention
- ↳ Gupta & Vakataka used land grant as way of legitimization also helped in tax collection

chola empire also revealed a hierarchy of tax term viz Ecomu, mutaiyal, vethi, kudimai, irai, turai, adimai etc. revealed in research of Karahima, Shanmughan & Subanayalu.

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parentheses
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

8
b
Taxila was ancient capital of Gandhara
mahajanapada, founded by
Pushkalavati or Pucussatti or Peucedon
in Greek work

It lied on Uttarapattia and
was major trading and educational
centre

Taxila ^{university} ~~university~~

- mention in Anguttara Nikaya,
Vinaya Pitaka and Jain canon
- excavated by Alexander Cunningham
- As per Mudrasakshasha of Vishakhadatta
a Vishnu Purana, Taxila ~~university~~
was centre of great learning and
associated with great thinkers like
Charak, Chanakya, Kaadi, Prasenjit,
Ambhi
- Chanakya and his pupil Chandragupta
Maurya planned overturning and
displacing Nanda empire
- Different subjects
 - ↳ Medical Science - Charaka - Charaka
Sambhita, Sushruta Sambhita,
Ayurveda

↳ Political Science
↳ Chanakya (Arthashastra)

↳ Ethics

↳ Epistemology and metaphysics

↳ Psychology & sociology

↳ Maths & geography & botany
(Baudhayana)

• It was located on trade centre thus giving donation

↳ Chandragupta ruler patronised & protected (Amshu, Prasenjit)

↳ Service to merchant may have contributed in monetary terms

↳ also contributed to fame, prestige as visitor travelled with stories & knowledge

Not a university in modern sense

• No fixed curriculum

• Examination not present

• selection of teacher undemocratic based on personal selection

• No affiliation system as in modern universities

• salary of teacher not fixed

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उम्मीदवारों को
इस कॉपी में
कोई लिखना
नाहीं
Candidates
must not
write on this
margin

Post Mauryan Period was marked by cultural interaction and innovation in art, sculpture and architecture

Development of three distinct art school

① Gandhara School of art

↳ associated with NW Indian subcontinent

↳ Greek influence can be seen in half closed eyes (meditation posture), muscular body, deeply carved robes, a bones of Buddha (found at Taxila monastery, Bamiyan Buddha)

↳ used green scist, phyllite stone later lime plaster

↳ 3rd cen BCE to 6th cen CE

↳ sites - Taxila, Bamiya, Pushkalavati, Begram, Bimaran in Kapish region, city of Sirkap, Shahi Kidheri etc

Gandhara

Mathura

Amaravati



② Mathura School

- ↳ indigenous not external influence
(Niharangan Ray)
- ↳ used red sandstone of sikri
- ↳ Upinder Singh highlight following features of Buddha
 - ↳ smiling face
 - ↳ muscular body
 - ↳ head & face shaved
 - ↳ coiled ushniks
 - ↳ halo around head curved
 - ↳ clothes have robes draped around body
 - ↳ standing, sitting, abhaya, mudra
- ↳ other Kankali Tila - Jain nude images of Mahavira, Parshvha
- ↳ Hindu sculptures → Shiva linga at Bhuteshwara
 - ↳ Vishnu → boar form, Dhruvavata, dwarf, Krishna
 - ↳ Gajalakehmi
 - ↳ Yakshi & Nagar images (Parakham, Lohanipur, Didarganj)
- ↳ examples → Sanchi, Bharhut, Vidisha, Sarnath, Bodhgaya sculpture

③ Amaraavati

- used grey sandstone
- indigenous
- Jatakas scenes → monoscenes (single event art. with Buddha) and multiplescenes (carved consecutively on same boulder)
- found → Amaraavati, Nagarjunakot, Jagaypetta, Banikonda, Dantapuram, Kalingapatnam
- Begram Ivory hoard carved similar to Amaraavati style

Socio-religio factor

- Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism helped raise prestige of varnyas, artists
- These artists patronised these religions
- Flourishing trade helped in surplus, wealthy people patronised art & Buddhism
- Interaction with west asia
- Indo Roman trade during Kushana (Imitation of Roman bronze, artisans were help translate art)
- woodcarver art translated.

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✓ B.N. Mukherjee mention there must be prehistory or unrecorded history of art emergence if interaction with west is not reason for emergence of sculpture and arts.