AMAN · PRAKASH	[redacted]	[redacted] @ gmail.com
NAME	**Mobile No.**	**Email ID**

Start Time: 6:00 pm End Time: 9:00 pm

ANSWER SHEET

(FULL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA)

Time Allowed: 180 Minutes **Maximum Marks: 250**

==========

There are EIGHT questions in this paper.

Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.

Question No. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

==========

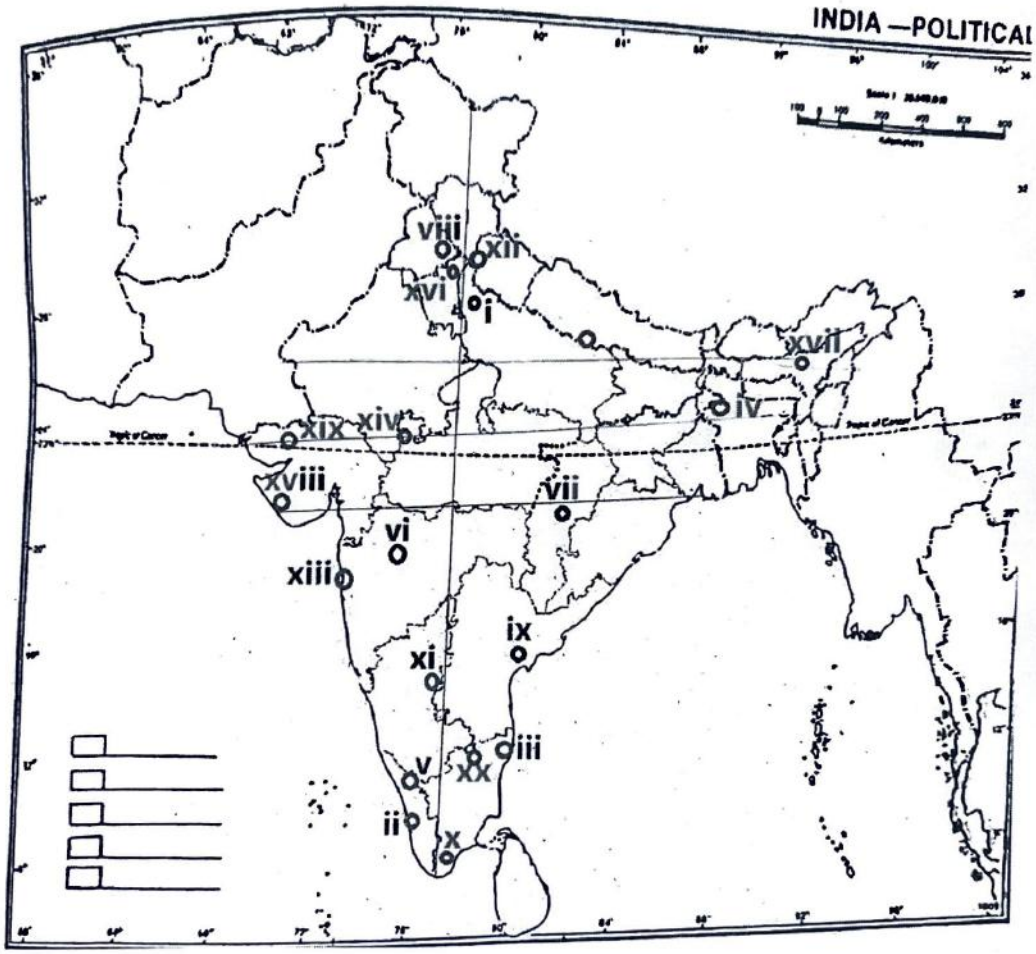
Comments after evaluation

Marks:

Comments for improvement:

Candidates must not write on this margin

Q.1 **Q.1 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [25x2.5= 50 Marks]**



(i) Painted Grey Ware site

Hastinapur

→ Meerut district, UP

→ PGW and later vedic site

→ capital of Kuru Kingdom

→ Related with Mahabharata

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ waffle and daub houses
→ evidence of animal bones.
→ potsherds found

(ii) Ancient Port site

Muziris

→ Thrissur district, Kerala
→ port city mentioned in Sangam texts
→ port of cheras
→ export of ivory, spices to Rome
→ import of wine, gold, precious pottery from Rome and greece empire
→ Muziris Heritage project launched by kerala govt.

(iii) Famous cultural site

Kanchipuram

→ famous cultural and political centre
→ capital of pallavas
→ temple architecture
— structural temples built by pallavas like kailashnath temple
→ Mahabalipuram → Mamalla group of monuments nearby

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ centre of craft → cotton textile
→ ghatikas - centre of education

(iv) Buddhist Mahavihara

Mahastangarh
→ Bogra dist - Bangladesh
→ Built by palas ruler
→ Dedicated to vajrayana budhism
→ study of logic, philosophy
→ Destroyed by Bhakhtiyar khalji

(v) Ancient rock shelter cave site

Edakkal Rock shelter caves

→ Petroglyph found
→ wayanad district, Kerala
→ paleolitic and mesolitic site
→ stone tools found
→ painting found of animals, human, hunting etc

(vi) Jain rock cut temple site

Kailash temple, ellora caves
Aurangabad district, Maharashtra

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Build by ~~Satavahanas~~, Vakatakas and Rashtrakutas
→ culmination of Rock cut Architecture
→ carved from single Rock granite
→ Jaina basadi also present in Ellora caves.
→ UNESCO WHS

(vii) Ancient religious site

Sirpur
→ Mahasamand district, Chattisgarh
→ Related to Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism
→ structural temples of Hinduism
  → Laxman temple
  → Brick structure
→ Jain Basadi
→ Buddhist caves and viharas

(viii) Archaeological site

Ropar
Rupnagar district, Punjab
→ PGW, BRW, NBPW site
→ village to city transition.

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Kushana coins found
→ connected with later vedic age
→ terracotta figures found.

(ix) Site of ancient school of art

Amravati school of Art
→ guntur district, Andhra pradesh
→ centre of Buddhism
→ Buddhist stupa and sculptures found.
→ sculptures made of limestone and white marble
→ influence of gandhara school
→ capital of satavahanas - called Dhanyakataka

(x) Megalithic site

Adichanallur
tuticorin dist, Tamil Nadu
→ Burial site
→ Burial in urn burial, double burial found
→ Ash mounds

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ evidence of iron artefacts
→ evidence of agriculture and hunting
→ polished stone tools.
→ stone cairns

(xi) Petroglyph site

Utnur

→ Relief figurines carved
→ paleolithic figures.
→ Human and animal figures.

(xii) Major Ashokan rock edict

Kalpi (uttarakhand)

→ major rock edict
→ 1- 14 rock edicts
→ MRE -13
→ Describing about victory over Kalinga and subdue tribes.
→ Dhammavijaya

Candidates must not write on this margin

(xiii) World Heritage site

Elephanta caves, Near mumbai

→ Associated with Kalachuri
→ Earlier shaivaite caves
→ trimukha shiva sculpture
→ Rock cut caves
→ Later discovered by portuguese

(xiv) Ancient inscription site

Mandsaur inscription

→ King yashodharman donated land provided in inscription
→ migration of weavers from gujrat
→ ~~temple~~ sun temple built by guild of silk weavers
→ famous temple site

(xv) Ancient capital city

Candidates must not write on this margin

(xvi) Political centre

Kurukshetra

→ capital → Thanesar

→ King Harshvardhana shifted capital from here to Kannauj

→ great battle between kaurvas and pandavas fought

→ PAW site

(xvii) Ancient temple site

Dah parbatiya

guwahati

→ Ancient temple

→ Ancient kamrupa kingdom

→ King Bhaskaravarman I

Candidates must not write on this margin

(xviii) Famous inscription site

Junagadh Rock inscription

→ Girnar Hill
→ Associated with 3 rulers
  ↳ lake built by Chandragupta Maurya governor
  ↳ Repaired Sudarshan lake by Rudradaman I ⟶ Sakas
→ Kumargupta inscription

(xix) Harappan city

Dholavira

→ Kutch District
→ UNESCO WHS
→ mature and late Harappan
→ city divided in 3 parts - citadel, middle, lower town
→ well developed drainage system, Dholavira signboard
→ connected with other cities.

(xx) Megalithic site

Candidates must not write on this margin

Paiyampalli;

- Vellore district, TN
- evidence → iron tools.
- Burial site
- Ash mounds.
- Stone tools also found
- Animal bones and agriculture crop remains.

Q.2 (a) **Discuss the impact of Kushana rule on political and social life of Ancient India. [15 Marks]**

Candidate must not write on this margin

Kushana rule during post mauryan period had wide ranging impact on socio-cultural, economic and political life of India. The main sources are literature like Nagasena milindpanho, manusmriti, and archaeological sources like Kushana coins, inscriptions.

Political life

The coins of kushana period provide chronological information on rulers like kujda kadphises, Vima kadphises, kanishka. The eclectical outlook of rulers like followers of Buddhism and Hinduism is also known.

The coins have portraits of gods like sun god, vishnu, shiva, Bodhisattva

Candidates must not write on this margin

reflects the religious leanings.

The kushana political capitals were at Taxila and mathura. The satrap system was further developed. Kushan kingship followed divine origin of kings and the mathura gallery of sculpture of rulers reflect this.

Kushana followed twin rule i.e. both father and son ruled at same time.

Social life

Kushana period saw extensive economic growth and rise of trade & commerce. The indian subcontinent was connected with silk route by central asia. This led to intermixing of ideas and people.

Women ~~was~~ saw further decline in status compared to earlier period. Manusmriti and Yajnavalkya smriti shows various restrictions imposed on women. Sudras also show further restrictions. But there was upliftment of vaishya status due to rise of trade activities.

Guilds saw unprecedented growth and every contributed to building temples and stupas, Kushana period led to growth of Mathura school of Art and Gandhara school of Art. The Mahayana Buddhism saw further push and 4th Buddhist council was conducted under Kanishka.

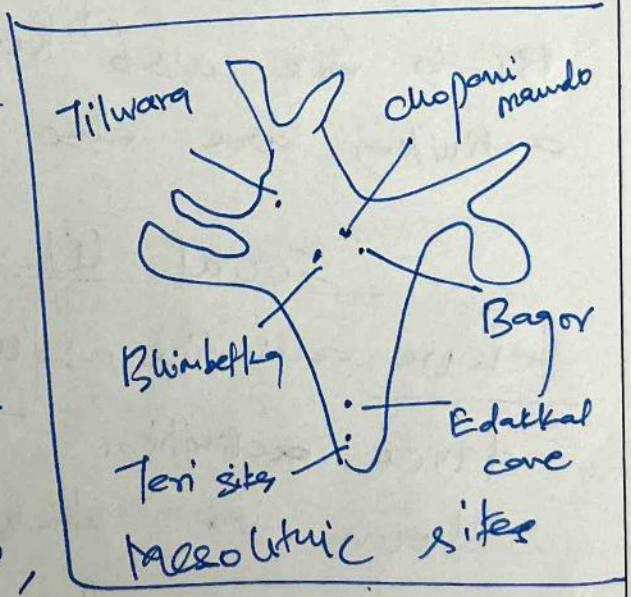
Kushana period saw zenith of economic growth and represents age of experiment & innovation.

Q.2 (b) **"In the absence of any written script, Mesolithic rock paintings give fascinating insight into activities of the people of those times." Comment. [15 Marks]**

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mesolithic phase represents a transition phase between paleolithic and Neolithic phase and roughly extends from 10000 BC to 7000 BC, Rock paintings of mesolithic phase are ~~only~~ source to know about life of that period.

Mesolithic Rock paintings are found at Bhimbetka Rock cut caves, Adamgarh caves, Bagor caves, Lakhudiyar cave paintings.



The social life and activities of that period is

known like daily activities, men and women segregation of labour, children playing.

Subsistence base of mesolithic period is known like animal hunting, group hunting activities, animals like rhinoceros, tiger, deer, boar, elephant, dogs etc. Birds are also known. Food gathering activities are also known.

Social life is known like leisure activities, fun games and dance activities. The humans shown in stick like features are known. The people eating food together.

The difficulties of men life are known like how

Candidates must not write on this margin

men had limitation to control nature and sometimes animals also hurted men.

The women used to prepare food, nourish children and stayed at cares. The tools are also known.

The paintings are drawn over one another and use materials like natural pigment colours.

The other sources of Mesolithic are microlithic tools of chert, chalcedony, quartz found from various places.

Mesolithic phase paved the way for Neolithic period and further advance in human evolution.

Q.2 (c) **What information do we get about Ancient India from the accounts of Chinese travellers? Discuss. [20 Marks]**

Our knowledge of Ancient India gets broadened by the accounts of chinese travellers like I-Tsing, Hiuen Tsang and Fa-Hien.

These chinese travellers came in different period to study in Buddhist mahaviharas and collect Buddhist manuscripts.

Political life is known by accounts of I-Tsing ~~who~~ who came during the reign of Kumargupta. Hiuen Tsang during Harshavardhana time (~~63~~).

I-Tsing wrote about the patronage to Buddhism by Kumargupta and Nalanda university. He wrote about cities of Shravasti & Vaishali in decline.

Candidates must not write on this margin

The sudra and women were allowed to listen to puranas but overall declined status. The Chandallas have to beat the stick to announce his entry so that every person stay away. Chandallas stayed outside the towns and villages.

Buddhist Monk stayed in Buddhist viharas and travelled throughout.

Hiuen Tsang (630 - 644) and Fa-Hien (around 670 AD) gave details about glaring social climate. The ~~H~~ King Harshavardha was praised by Hiuen Tsang as very kind, benevolent and donor. He even donated his clothes. Harshavardha convened a large assembly of monks and saints. The king was busy full day without

any time for his own leisure. He was available everytime for his ministers and take special care in the affairs of state.

The criminal justice system was described as fair and proportional. The whole place was free from crime but this seems exaggeration. because Hiu-Tsang was himself robbed.

The decline of certain cities and rise of other cities like older cities were in decline like Rajgir, pattiputra. but cities like Benares were thriving.

Hiuen Tsang wrote about lack of availability of paper and he asked his friend to send paper from

Candidates must not write on this margin

chine.

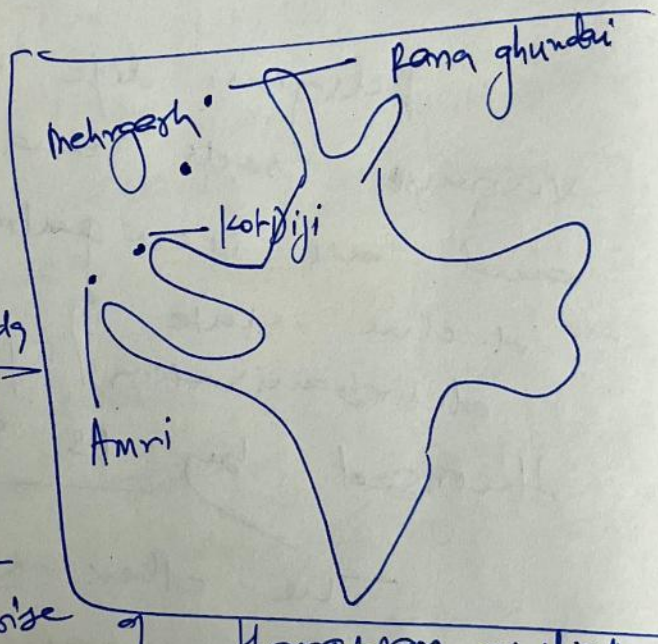
The Nalanda university was patronised by state and revenue of 100 villages was provided (Hiuen Tsang) but Fa-Hien says 200 villages were earmarked.

Religious life was full of various sects and religions and all were patronised. The decline state of cities show deurbanisation trend as theorised by RS Sharma.

The other sources like ~~lit~~ sanskrit, pali, prakrit literature also throw light.

Q.3 (a) **How significant are the pre/early Harappan sites/villages in Sind and Baluchistan to our understanding of the origins of the Harappan Civilization? [15 Marks]**

Early Harappan village sites during the period 3200Bc to 2600 Bc created a base for the rise of mature Harappan civilisation.



The view by historians like Amalanand ghosh and MR mughal that the rise of Harappan civilisation is rooted in the pre-Harappan village communities and their further development and evolution.

These village communities like Amri, Kot Diji, Chanhudaro

Candidates must not write on this margin

Mohenjodaro, Rana ghundai, etc represents the early Harappan sites with features like use of wheel made pottery, mud bricks, basic agriculture and growth of cereals like rice, wheat, cotton, barley.

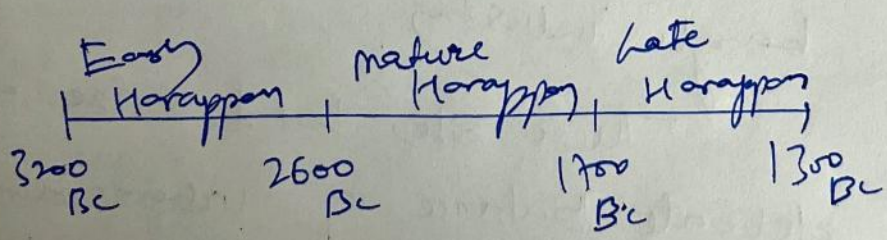
These sites also used tools made up of cotton ~~and~~ and depended on Animal Herding. The use of stones like lapis lazuli, carnelian, agate etc lead to bead making, bangle industry.

These sites led to rise of delicate balance of urban-rural dependence on surplus production. Harappan civilisation features like growth of script, long distance trade, use of seals

and seatings, weights and measures, fired bricks, planned town and cities.

The base was provided by the early Harappan cities and this helped in growth of Harappan civilisation.

Later sites in sindh region like Mohenjodaro, Kot Diji and older sites continued. The sites expanded in gujrat region like Lothal, Surkotada etc.



Q.3 (b) **Explain various views about the origin of Varna system during Vedic age in Ancient India. [15 Marks]**

Candidates must not write on this margin

Vedic period (1500 – 600 BC) represents a long period of ancient Indian history with sources mainly literature based of Rig veda samhita and other vedas.

Varna system represents the 4-fold classification of society into four groups which decide the ritual status and various privileges and restrictions imposed upon it.

According to purusa sukta Hymn found in 10th mandala of Rig veda, Brahmanas were originated from Head of god Brahma, Kshatriyas from the mouth, vaisyas from

Arms and sudras from the feet of Brahma.

The Brahmas are to be given the duty of teaching and conducting sacrifices. The Kshatriyas are the protectors of all, vaishyas the producers and sudras have to serve the upper 3 varnas according to Rig-veda.

Another view is the mention of the word Dasas in Rig-veda. The 'Dasa' are identified with sudras and they have to serve and do all the menial tasks.

The word 'Dasyus' are referred as ~~sues~~ Aryans who have earlier migrated and intermixed with Dasas.

Candidates must not write on this margin

The ceremony of upanayana is restricted to the upper three varnas and not provided to the sudras.

These restrictions got increased in both intensity and led to alienation of sudras and creation of chandalla community.

The views of Rig veda were further elaborated in Smriti's like manu smriti.

Q.3 (c) **Identify the main features of the Mauryan Art and briefly bring out their differences with the Gupta art. [20 Marks]**

Mauryan Art developed during mauryan period (324 BC - 187 BC). The Mauryan Art was mainly of two types — Court Art and Folk Art.

Mauryan court Art is reflected in Architecture in Kumrahar palace which is composed of pillars and wooden structure. It has denigrated due to damage suffered.

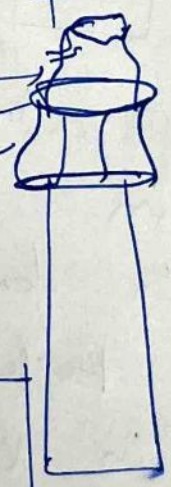
Mauryan Rock-cut caves represent beginning of Rock-cut tradition in India. Rock cut caves of Barabar Hills and Nagarjuni Hills. King Chandragupta dedicated the Lomas Rishi caves to Ajivika sect. These caves represent the sculptural design on facade with ~~fat~~ animals

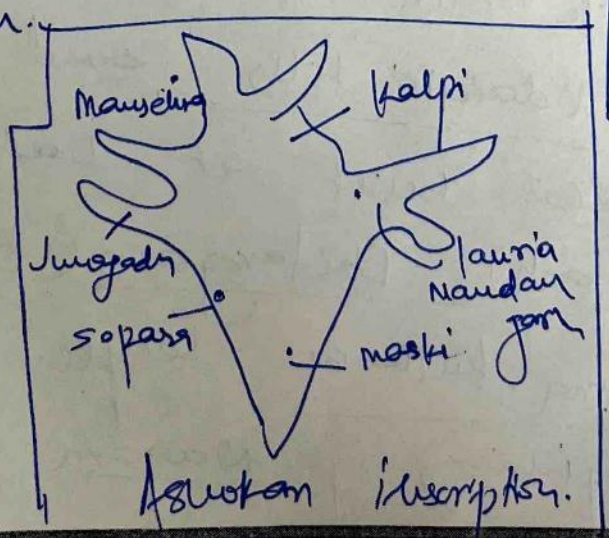
Candidates must not write on this margin

like elephants and perforated plane. This was earliest evidence of Arch design on facade. The interior represent fully polished walls.

Mauryan pillars were another marvel of Art. These were standalone pillars and were of imperial design as they carried the imperial message. These pillars were work of mason and were carved out of single monolithic stone, polished from outside.

The pillars were tapering upwards and had edicts on them.





Ashokan inscription.

Mauryan folk Art was represented by chauri bearing Yakshini found from Didarganj. Her body is well built and very rounded. The other folk art are yakshi-yakshini, Naga Nagis etc. Stupas represent another art built at Sanchi (No. 1) and temple at Bodhgaya.

Differences with gupta Art

Gupta Art developed more in architectural field especially in temple architecture. The rock cut tradition continued in Udaigiri Hills and structural temples built at Dashavtar (Deogarh), Bhitargaon (Kanpur), Nachna Kuthara temple. The beginning of Nagara style

Candidates must not write on this margin

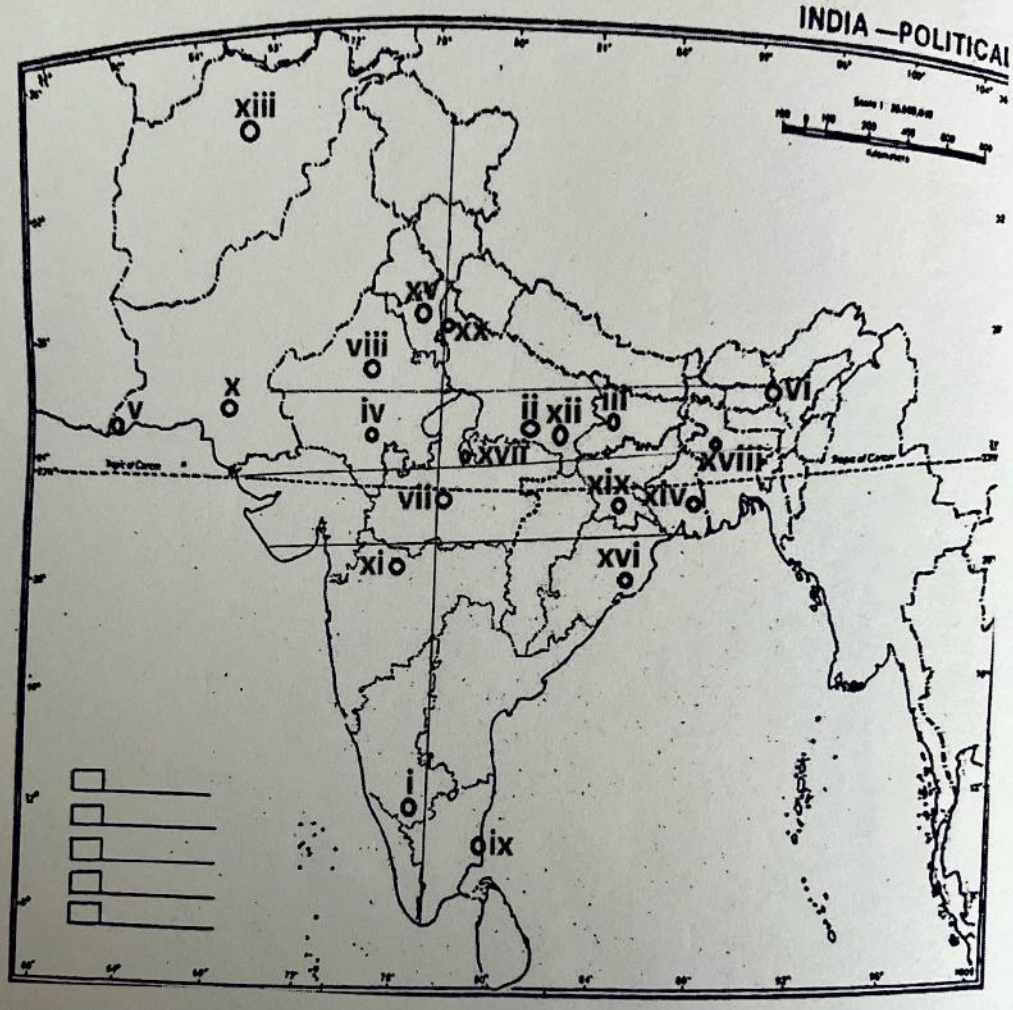
of temple Architecture can be traced to this period

Gupta sculptural Art is shown in Mathura school of Art and Samath school and use of red sandstone to build anthropomorphic form of Buddha, Vishnu and Shiva.

Imperial tradition is reflected in inscriptions like Prayag prashasti of Samudragupta and Junagadh inscription of Kumargupta.

There were both elements of continuity and change in gupta period compared with Maurryan period.

Q.5 Q.5 Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. [20x2.5= 50 Marks]



(i) Megalithic and Neolithic site

T. Narsipur (Karnataka)

Megalithic

- iron tools
- burial site
- Ash mound.

Candidates must not write on this margin

stone circles found
→ wattle and daub huts
→ Agriculture remains.

(ii) Ancient capital city

Kaushambi

① capital of vatsa mahajanapada
② Paw site
③ lies on trade route uttarapatha
④ visited by Hiuen Tsang
⑤ Dedicated to Buddhism.

(iii) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site

Chirand (saran district, Bihar)

→ stone tool factory site
→ Bone tools found
→ wattle and daub houses
→ Animal bones found in large numbers
→ copper implements.

→ polished stone tools.

(iv) Chalcolithic site

~~Athar~~ Ahar

→ Ahar - Banas culture
→ one of the best documented chalcolithic site
→ very large no. of animal bones found
→ copper tools found.

(v) Harappan site

Sutkagendor

→ makran coast
→ coastal trade with lothal
→ trade in shells, beads etc.
→ westernmost Harappan site.

(vi) Neolithic site

Sarutaru
- Assam

Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Early evidence of cultivation of ~~rice~~ rice.
→ Animal Husbandry found
→ polished bone tools found

(vii) Mesolithic site

Adamgarh

→ Rock caves (Natural)
→ paleolithic & mesolithic site
→ Animal bones found
→ stone tools found like microliths & stone axes

(viii) Palaeolithic site

Didwana.

→ paleolithic site with middle paleolithic remains.
→ stone tools found of Acheulian technology

→ Animal bones found

→ tools like Hand axes found.

(ix) Ancient lost port

Puhar / Kaveripattnam

① mentioned in sangam texts

② port city and capital of sangam age cholas

③ trade with Rome with evidence of Roman pottery (terra sigillata)

④ centre of craft → muslin found.

(x) Early Harappan site

Amri

① Sindh pakistan

② small site

③ mud fortification.

Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) evidence of beads, shells
(5) Animal bones
(6) Reddish pottery

(xi) Ancient cave painting site

Ajanta

(1) Aurangabad district, Maharashtra
(2) built during Satvahanas and Vaktakas
(3) large number of Buddhist painting of Buddha life, jatakas
(4) UNESCO WHS.

(xii) Ancient political and cultural centre

Varanasi

(1) capital of Kashi Mahajanpad.
(2) centre of education, craft, and music
(3) lies on uttarpath
(4) education of Buddhism and Hinduism

(5) visited by Hiuen Tsang

(xiii) Ancient Buddhist site

Bamiyan (Afghanistan)

(1) Rock cut buddhist sculptures
(2) Large size (180 feet) sculpture
(3) Destroyed by Taliban
(4) UNESCO WHS.
(5) lies on trade route
(6) centre of Halt of merchants

(xiv) Terracotta art centre

Chandraketugarh

(1) North 24 parganas, west Bengal
(2) terracotta relief figurines of high quality
(3) Big brick structure
(4) coin moulds found of guptas
(5) trade emporium

(xv) Early and mature Harappan site

Banawali

Near Hisar, Haryana

Candidates must not write on this margin

(1) village features like mud bricks found
(2) burnt bricks in urban mature phase
(3) site of beads & carnelian works.
(4) terracotta plough found.

(xvi) Ancient fort city

Sisupalgarh

(1) Near Bhubaneshwar, odisa
(2) capital of Kharvela king
(3) Mention in Hathigumpha inscription
(4) brick fortified city

(xvii) Gupta temple site

Dashavtar temple

(1) Lalitpur district, UP
(2) built during gupta last phase
(3) earliest Nagara style temple
(4) Dedicated to vishnu

(5) panchayatana style

(xviii) Ancient capital city

Mahastangarh

(1) Bogra district, Bangladesh
(2) Buddhist mahavihara
(3) vajrayana buddhism association.
(4) teachings of mahayana also
(5) built by pala rulers.

(xix) Neolithic site

Baridih.

(1) Neolithic stone tools like polished stone tools
(2) Agriculture activity
(3) Animal Herding and Hunting
(4) pottery → Handmade
(5) post-Holes found

(xx) Mature and Late Harappan site

Candidates must not write on this margin

Alamgirpur

① Meerut dist, UP

② easternmost Harappan site

③ decline of urban phase

④ Harappan pottery found
— Reddish brown

⑤ bead work

Q.6 (a) **"The Rome was being drained out of its gold by India during the first century of the Christian era." Justify Pliny's perspective. [15 Marks]**

Pliny in his book "Natural Historica" mentions about the drain of gold from Rome to India because of demand for Indian goods.

The trade between India and Rome was mainly for export from India of spices, black peppar (yavanpriya), muslin cotton, ivory and stone tools, precious metals whereas Rome exported mainly wine, gold & silver, pottery like Roman Amphorrae and Terra Siggilatta. The overall balance of trade was in India's favour

Candidates must not write on this margin

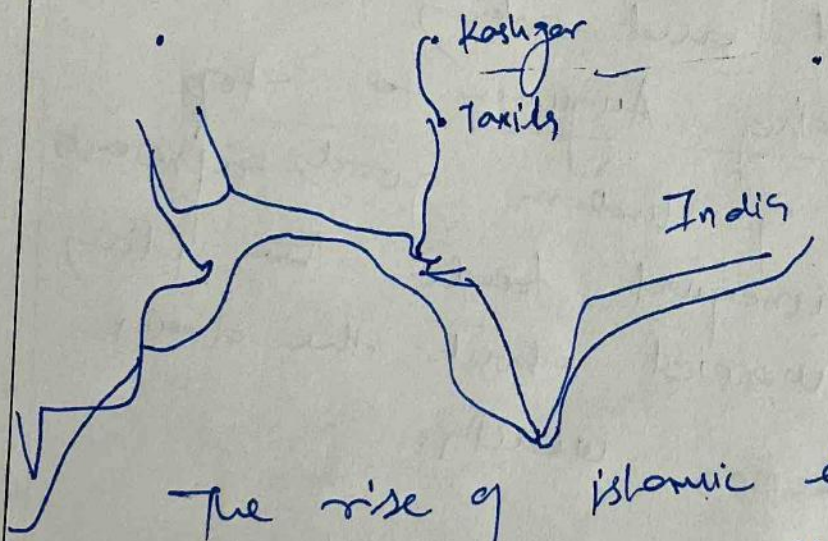
Sangam lit also ~~pert~~ mention cities like puhar, uraiyur, Vanzinis, Arikamedu etc as important urban places and Yavana (Romans & greeks).

The ~~a~~ mention of drain of gold and asking the ~~kin~~ Roman king Augustus to stop import of Indian goods represents the unequal trade. ~~The~~ Pliny was worried about the drain of Roman wealth.

Other sources like Strabbo, periplus of erythream sea, etc also mention about the rising indian import. The Roman gold coins are found in large numbers in south India which

represents favourable trade balance for India.

The trade continued till 3rd century AD ~~after~~ when fall of Roman empire led to decline in trade.



The rise of islamic empires led to shift of silk trade from land route to sea route. By both literary, & archeological sources, we find the roman trade details.

Q.6 (b) **Discuss various sources showing the presence of the Indian Republics (ganas) in the sixth-fifth centuries B.C. and factors responsible for their rise and decline. [15 Marks]**

Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian Republics (ganas) can be known through sources like pali literature by Buddhism, Jaina literature and Jataka stories. The Arthashastra also mentions the methods to deal with small republics.

The rise of gana-sanghas represent a Kshatriya revolution and against Brahmanical Hegemony and represents a collective decision making body. The gana sanghas like Sakya Republic was associated with Gautam Buddha and Vajji confederacy with Mahavira.

The rise of Vedic rituals and sacrifices, killing of animals

ideological and ritual status domination of Brahmanas led to ideological reaction against Brahmanism. Later, this was represented in rise of Heterodox sects like Buddhism & Jainism.

The mention of King Ajatshatru planning to end the republics by various strategies like Marriage alliance with Licchavis, and later creating internal dissension.

The democratic functioning of gana-sanghas led to conflict among various chiefs which was utilised by Big Mahajanpadas like Magadha, The policy of divide and rule led to their decline.

Candidates must not write on this margin

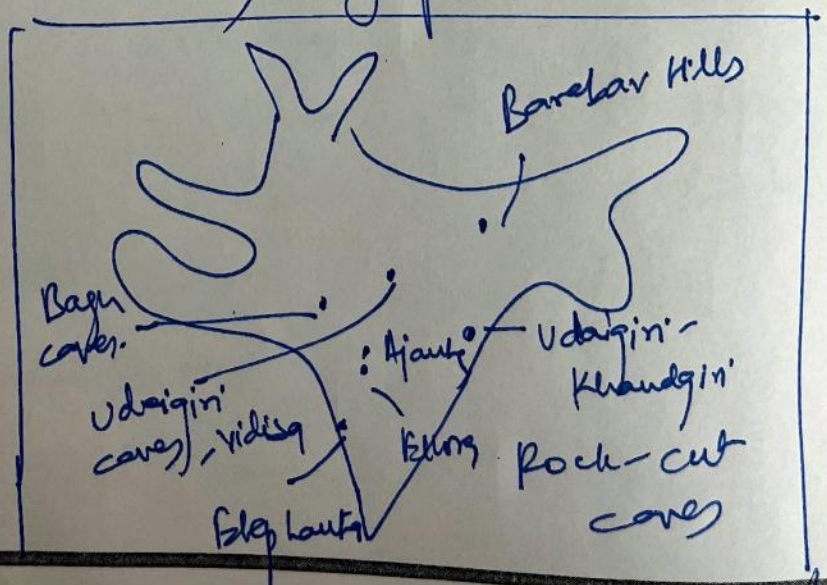
Kautilya also mention the strategies to deal with gan-sanghas. Later, these were subsumed in all the major maha-janapadas.

Q.6 (c) **"The rock-cut architecture in Ancient India culminated with Kailasa Temple built at Ellora." Elaborate. [20 Marks]**

Rock cut Architecture reached its zenith with the construction of Kailasa temple at Ellora.

The beginning of Rock cut caves can be seen in mauryan times with the construction of Nagarjunai and Lomas Rishi caves.

Later during the post-mauryan period, the caves were built in Udaigiri-Khandgiri caves in odisha during king Kharvela, Ajanta caves during gupta - vakatakas.



Candidates must not write on this margin

Buddhist caves were built like pandavleni caves, Bagh, Karla, Kanheri etc. These had features like chaitya, vihara with Apsidal vault, pillared verandah, buddha seated sculpture.

Ellora caves

These were built during 5-11 century AD and dedicated to all the 3 religions - Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. These had multiple storey including 3 storey floors, paintings etc.

Kailasa temple was carved out of a separate monolithic rock and carved from top to bottom. The stone carved is black granite and has detailed carvings. The

temple is dedicated to Shiva and Nandi is carved in front.

The temple was carved during Rashtrakuta period and represents blend of Nagara and Dravida. The pyramidal top structure above the garbha-griha and detailed stone carvings.

The temple is surrounded by hills and represents a marvel of ancient architecture in India.