

<p>P. ASWIN NAME</p>	<p>[REDACTED] Mobile No.</p>	<p>[REDACTED] @gmail.com Email ID</p>
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Start Time: 2:00 PM

End Time: 5:00 PM

ANSWER SHEET (FULL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA)

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Time Allowed: 180 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

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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.

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Comments after evaluation

Marks:

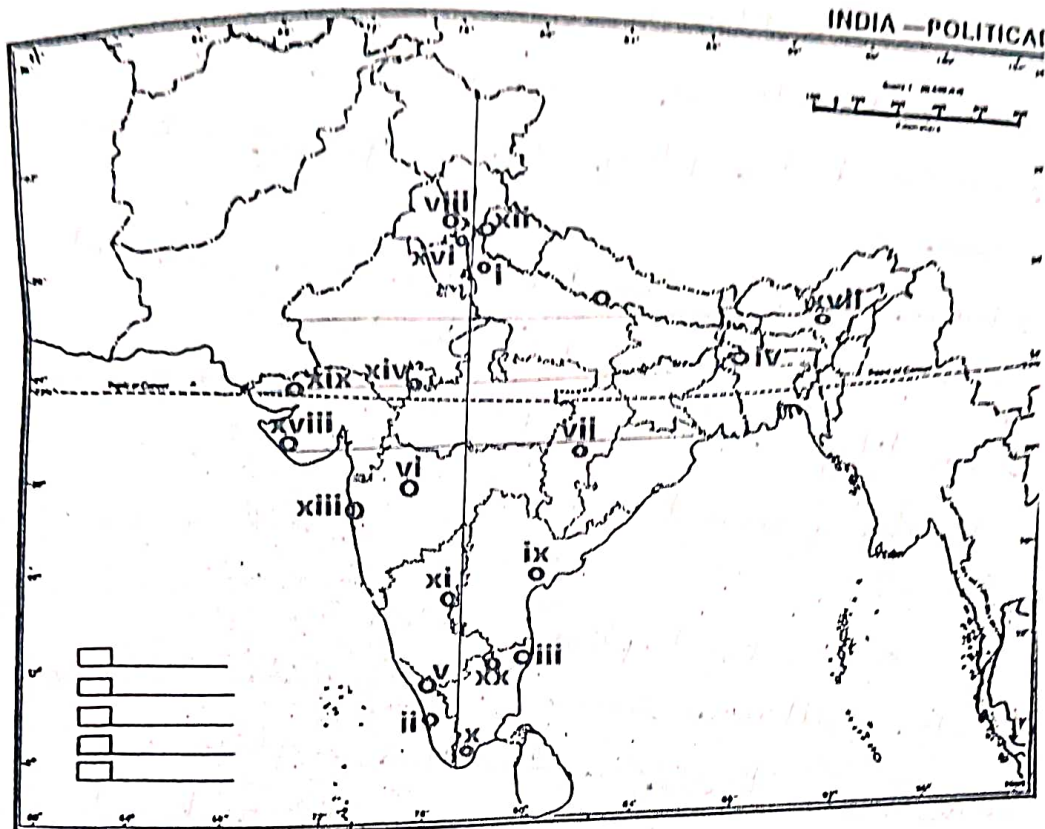
Comments for improvement:

FULL TEST I - ANCIENT INDIA

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 scribble. [25x2.5= 50 Marks]

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(i) Painted Grey Ware site :- Hastinpur

- recent dist, UP,
- Believed to be the place of Rishaba of Jainism.
- Important centre of 2nd urbanisation during 5th BCE city to 2nd CE city.

→ capital of Kuru mahajanapad .

(ii) Ancient Port site → Muzri

→ Ancient port of Chera Kingdom .

→ mentioned by Pliny and Periplus of Erythraean sea .

→ Roman coins of Augustus have been found and was a place of spice trade

→ Recently a Heritage project was started by Kerala government .

(iii) Famous cultural site Kanchipuram

- Under Pallavas, emerged as a centre of education, trade & structural wonders .

- Hosts the monolithic cave & rock cut architectural structures, which is a UNESCO site.

Monuments of Kanchipuram

- ↳ Vairankh peruvai temple
- ↳ Shore temple
- ↳ Rajarajaperava .

(iv) Buddhist Mahavihara Sarnath

- UNESCO Heritage site.
- one among the 5 great Mahaviharas.
- Built by King Dharmapala (Jhan palaputa inscription)
- Centre of Mahayana & Vajrayana Buddhism.

(v) Ancient rock shelter cave site Edakkal caves

- Present in wayanad district and is a Petroglyph site.
- A site of neolithic & mesolithic settlements where rudimentary pictorial writings are observed.

(vi) Jain rock cut temple site Ellora caves

- Aurangabad district and developed during Kalachuri & Rashtrakuta dynasty.

- The Jain cave of Jagamatta Sabha
with sculptures of 24 tirthankara is
found.

- only 5/34 caves are devoted for Jaina
sculptures. other 12 caves for buddhist (eg: ^{eg: 1-} carpenters
cave) & 17 caves for Hindu sculptures (eg: Kaibasanth)

(vii) Ancient religious site Sirpur.

→ Hindu, buddhist and Jain monuments have
been recovered.

→ capital of South Kosala.

→ The Brick used Lakshmana Sany temple
of 7th CE is well preserved.

→ Bronze Image of Rishaba was found.

(viii) Archaeological site Ropar.

- Neolithic & Late Harappan site.

- Settlement of Thatched roof has been

found.

→ Also a P.C.W site, which showed

Transition for 2nd Urbanisation period.

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(ix) Site of ancient school of art **Amravati (Ardra pradesh)**

→ Also known as Dhanyakataka, which used to be the capital of Satavahans.

→ Buddhist stupa art with models &

limited sculpture in of unique significance of Amravati art.

→ Also a site of megalithic settlements

(x) Megalithic site **Adichanallur.**

→ Thanjavur district.

→ Site of Urn & Double burial.

→ Iron implements like arrowhead & spear heads have been found.

→ Potteries with graffiti are found.

(xi) Petroglyph site Kupgalla

→ Lots of petroglyphs have been found in relation to realistic settlements.

→ The Images were mostly of rows of humped cattle showing the pastoralistic community of the region.

(xii) Major Ashokan rock edict ~~Sangha~~ Kalsi

- The edict is written in Ashokan Brahmi and reflects ashokas home administration

- The Kalsi elephant sculpture is of artistic significance.

(xiii) World Heritage site Elephanta caves

→ Patronised by Ashtabhadra & found near a small island of Mumbai

→ The Triamuti Shiva sculpture of 6 feet is found here along with the ardhanarishiva statue.

→ Two small Buddhist caves are also found.

(xiv) Ancient inscription site Mandasaur inscription

→ Hosts two inscriptions of Yashodaman who defeated Huna King Mihirakula. (6th CE)

↳ Kanva Gupta (5th CE)

where a group of silk weavers built a sun temple in that region.

(xv) Ancient capital city Kapilavastu

→ UNESCO heritage site and was the capital of Shakyas kingdom.

- Fonian and Xuanzang made pilgrimages to this site.
- Ancient place of trade.

(xvi) Political centre Thaneswar.

- Early capital of Vardhana dynasty before they ~~sets~~ shifted the capital to Kanauj.
- Battle of Thaneswar fought between Alchon and various rajputs.

(xvii) Ancient temple site Dah Parabtiya

- Present near Tezpur district.
- Ancient temple structure built during the Bhaskaran period of Kanauj.
- Later structure developed by Alhans.

- (xviii) Famous inscription site Junagadh Inscription
- Kathiawar district of Gujarat (Gujarat Hill)
 - First sanskrit inscription mentioning the
repair/restoration of Sudarshana Lake
which was originally built during Chandragupta
rule.
 - Place of Jain & Hindu pilgrimage centre.

- (xix) Harappan city Dholavira
- Present in Kutch district.
 - Recently accorded UNESCO status.
 - Water conservation system and the long
Dholavira signboard is unique feature of
this site.

(xx) Megalithic site Paiyampali

- A neolithic & megalithic site of T.N.
- A habitational site along with burial sites.
- charred grains of wheat & green gram have been found.
- A factory site of Iron tools.

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Q.2 (a)

Discuss the impact of Kushana rule on political and social life of Ancient India. [15 Marks]

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Kushans were the descendants of the Yue-chi tribes of central India who created an empire in Ist CE century in northern parts of India under Kujala Kaphsis.

Impact of Kushans rule on Political life :-

- i) Formed a large empire which expanded from the areas of Tanila to part of Odisha.
↳ Largest after the decline of Mauryas.
- ii) Created a rule with less centralisation which can be seen with their less central in local administration of Guilds & cities.
(eg) Emergence of city cons of Tanila & Ujjain.
- iii) Subjugated other empires of Shakas, Pahalvas, Ganderos etc.
- iv) Copart rule of Father and son was seen in coins (eg) Kanishka coins.

v) Gave impetus to trade in India as

they provided

→ uniform quality coin.

→ occupied Kashmir where both the silk routes merge.

→ Provide safety for long distance trade.

→ Provided connectivity to western asia & Europe.

vi) New technologies in military was introduced due to Kushans army, like boots, saddle & harness.

Impacts of Kushans on social life:

i) The varanic order was largely unchanged, but many Kushans were Indianised and were called as Vrat-Kshatriyas in some sources.

ii) Amalgamation and Syncretism of west asian and central asian culture was seen.

iii) Religious impetus was given to Buddhism where Kanishka conducted the 4th Buddhist Council during his reign.

iv) Sanskrit was promoted as a royal & religious language in place of Pali.
↳ Patronising Sanskrit work of Ashvagasha.

v) The position of chodellas worsened further as we can see from their biased portrayal in Jataka tales.

vi) Guilds became prominent during Kushan rule which were involved in social, political and economical functions of the society.
↳ (eg) deciding disputes within members family.

Thus the Kushan rule gave a push towards the syncretism and tolerance towards Indian society and organisation towards the polity.

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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]

The Mesolithic period which took place after the start of Holocene epoch was a transitional phase with several new practices & activities.

Mesolithic paintings giving insights into people activities:

i) Subsistence: Paintings showing hunting and gathering gives us the mode of subsistence of mesolithic period.

(eg) Paintings of Bhimbetka.

ii) Community - ~~Cultural~~ activities can be seen with the paintings of Bhimbetka showing community of people ~~dancing~~ and participating in hunting exercise.

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iii) Art and culture where the mesolithic period gathering around a fire with masks can be seen in Kupgallu caves.

iv) Innovativeness of the mesolithic paintings can be seen with the x-ray painting of the boar in Kaimur hills.

v) Aesthetics & need for diversity in art can be observed with the use of diverse colours and patterns in the paintings.

vi) Superstitious belief was observed in the Ishimbetka cave where none of the 500 painted habitats had snakes.

Yet the paintings alone lacks several dimensions of their activities which has made the period still intriguing.

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Limitations of mesolithic paintings;

- i) Many of the mesolithic paintings are superimposed with that of neolithic and later period art. (eg) As seen in Bhimbetka.
- ii) Many people of that time started to live near plains which lacked caves.
- iii) Paintings could not show the goods used by the period people.

In spite of the above limitations, the mesolithic paintings should be seen in the light of the people's appreciation and attraction towards art in those tough times.

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Q.2 (c)

What information do we get about Ancient India from the accounts of Chinese travellers?
Discuss. [20 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

Trade and religious pilgrimages associated with India and China has led to many Chinese travellers to visit India during the ancient times. Examples - Fanien during gupta period and Hsueyang during Harsha rule...

Political information:

- i) Strong monarchy was observed observed by both of the above travellers, though Fanien did not concentrate much on polity of India.
- ii) Administration: Hsueyang deeply delineated the way of Haris administration where the state revenue was shared.
 - 1/4 administration
 - salary of workers
 - Donation to religious
 - supporting scholars
- iii) The army ^{details} of the Kingdoms were exaggerated in the accounts which make unreliable...

ii) Taxation system was broadly termed as very lenient by Janina during Gupta periods, but assessments were mentioned by Huenstang

during Harsha rule.

↳ But both ^{these accounts} agreed that no capital punishment was given. (eg) Theft was mentioned by Huenstang.

Economy Information

i) The nation was described as prosperous and land revenue was the vital form of revenue for the kingdom.

ii) Trade and communication was thriving in India, where accounts of Huenstang describe the Harsha's trade with south-eastern kingdoms and trading of gifts with diverse species.

iii) Thriving of cities can be seen through Janina attempts in describing palataliputra palace and Huenstang about Kanva

iv) Agriculture diversity of India was well studied by Greek travellers, especially Hieronymus describing crops & seasons elaborately.

Social information

i) The Varnaic order was detailed explained by the travellers, describing about the nature of:

- Endogenous marriage
- Hereditary profession
- Pollution and purity.

(eg) Fanias has said that chariots lived outside the cities and should make sound while they enter the streets.

ii) Travellers give different account on religions as Fanias shows the prosperous state of Mahayana & Hinayana schools, but Hieronymus of later periods shows the downfall of Buddhism in spite of patronage (eg) The Kingdom of Kanvaup

iii) Cuisine & dietary habits were largely vegetarians according to Fa-hien but Hsueg describe about non vegetarians

iv) Education was focused by Hsueg who described the excellence of Nalanda and Vallabhi monasteries which taught polity, law, purana, tri pitakas etc.

Criticism of these accounts

- i) The biased view of travellers who wanted to display ideal state of India to their home land.
- ii) Issue of understanding local language
- iii) Fa-hien did not focus much on political study

Yet these accounts give us a detailed picture about the lives of people of 2 important dynasties and changes which occurred in these periods

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Q.4 (a)

"The hypothesis that there was urban decay during c. 300-600 CE, can be questioned on several grounds." Elaborate. [15 Marks]

Historians like R.S. Sharma and D.D. Kosambi has mentioned the period between 300-600 CE of Indian history as a stage Urban decay and feudal era.

Reasons in support of Urban decay

- i) The habitation level thinned out in many of the cities during this period (eg) Pataliputra & Hastinapura.
- ii) The trade with west Europeans & South east nations declines
- iii) The Quality of coins got poor and debasement of gold coins were seen.
- iv) Reuse of bricks in structures
- v) Literary sources like Brihasanhita mention about the decline in crafts
- vi) Change in meaning of terms like, earlier shresthi meant guild, but later a clan

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vii) Increase of land grants to brahmins led to increase of feudalism and closed gated societies & villages -

But other historians like B.D. Chattopadhyaya and Hemant Kumar interpret this period as transition of society and not necessary urban decay.

Questionary of this hypothesis

i) Increase of new cities in place of old cities was seen like rise of Kanauj, Malkaj, Kanchipuram etc

ii) New crafts and increase in artistic innovations could be observed with the increased terms in Amarakosa.

iii) Literary text like Kalidasa raghuvansha describes about the mansions of Ujjain.

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iv) Kautilya never describes about the types of people of cities and their entertained activities.

v) John S. Deyal describes the debasement of gold coins could mean increased activities of economic exchanges & need of coins.

vi) Subhucyala describes the land donation never exceeded 20% of total empire land and may of them were donated to increase the productivity of barren land.

vii) Trade got decentralised and may new centres of trade emerged in place of old long distance trade or per dandlari.

Thus the period in spite of showing some decentralisation gave rise to local kingdoms and centres of new activities.

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Q.4 (b)

"Various situations and circumstances led to the rise of Magadha Empire in Ancient India." Elaborate. [15 Marks]

Candidates must not write on this margin

The Magadha mahajanapada was invariably the strongest of all mahajanapada which gave rise to India's first monarchy of Haryanka dynasty.

Situations and circumstances which led to rise of Magadha Empire:-

i) Geographical advantages:-

→ The west fertile region of Bihar increased agricultural surplus and revenue for the Kingdom.

→ The region gave excellent natural defence system to the important cities.

- Pataliputra surrounded by rivers

- Rajgirha surrounded by hills.

(ii) Militarical advantage:-

→ The presence of Iron ores enabled the people to adopt steel weaponry and enjoyed monopoly of it for some time.

↳ (eg) Iron swords, arrow tips excavation of Bulandibagh.

→ The tropical climate gave a natural habitat to elephants which were later tamed

and used by armed forces.

(eg) The reputation Nanda's elephant force.

(iii) Political circumstances:-

→ The monarchs of Magadha readily went for alliances and treaties to expand their power.

(eg) Marriage alliance with Prasiya of Kosala and later attacking the kingdom.

→ Their rapid expansion and later governance policies of strict centralization & bureaucratization helped them to become an organized empire.
(eg) Bureaucy of manaps said by Ashoka

1) Socio-religious advantages:

→ The eastward movement and settlement of magadhas led them secluded from indiscriminate vedic sacrifices, thus they had better cattle wealth.

→ Rise of Heterodox sects led to empowerment of merchant classes who later became the supporters of the Kingdom.

These causes together enabled magadha to become an important part of political centre, which later became a religious pilgrimage site due to its diverse religious syncretism.

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Q.4 (c)

Give an account of the spread of Indian Culture outside India through various modes in early India. [20 Marks]

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The trade and communication from early Indian period has enabled India to spread its culture to many parts of the globe both directly & Indirectly.

I) Harappan period

① The trade relation with central asia and west asia countries led to input & export of goods mutually.

↳ The culture of using cotton clothes describing it as meluhā ^{delus} was seen in mesopotamia.

II) Maurya period

1) The Indian policy of "Dhanagasha" was propagated by ashoka to the kingdoms of Egypt, macedonia, Syria etc (inscribed edicts XIII)

ii) Chronicles like Dipavansa & Mahavansa has mentioned that Ashoka propagated buddhism to other countries like China, Indonesia, Sri Lanka through his children.

↳ (eg) Buddhism in Sri Lanka started during this period; Anuradhapura stupas

III The Kushan period

i) Indian innovations in maths, sciences & medicine was spreaded into Arab nations via the Kushan trade.

↳ (eg) The Concept of Zero from Aryabhatayan
↳ (eg) Text of Sushruta in diagnosis.

Gupta period | 2nd Gupta

i) Hindu god statues like Vishnukata & Tara are seen in the coast of Suratia

i) The early temples of Carthada was inspired from Pallava & Chola architecture
(eg) Angkor watt.

ii) The educational word of Urbada was spread all across asia, as Huenag described scholars from South Korea, China, Thailand, Persia, Sri Lanka and turkey studied here.

iii) Spread of Buddhism, due to the increased association with long distance traders and monasteries, to South east Asian countries.

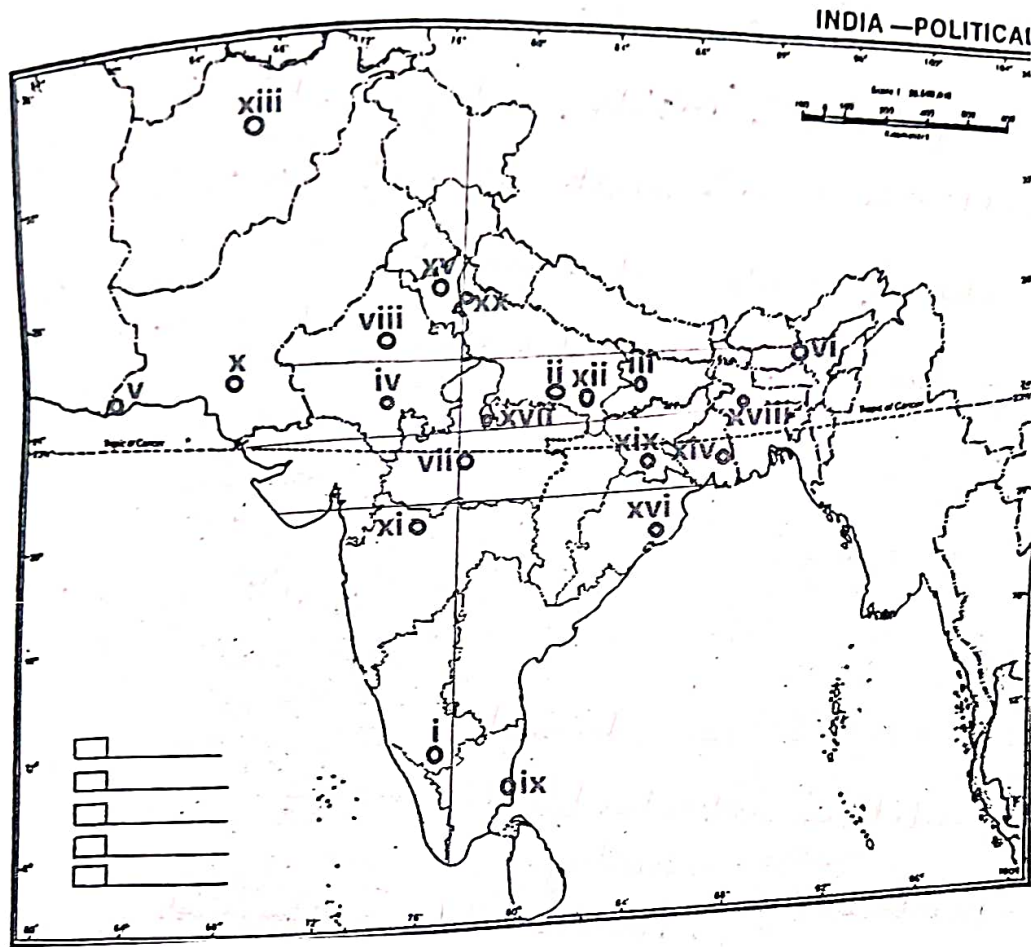
Early Indians not only absorbed foreign cultural traits, but also propagated their cultural activities to foreign nation through religion, trade and science.

FULL TEST I- ANCIENT INDIA

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]

Candidates must not write on this margin



(i) Megalithic and Neolithic site : Narsipur .

→ Present in Mysore district of Karnataka

→ Neolithic and megalithic culture is seen with Post holes.

→ Cord ornaments have been recovered

(ii) Ancient capital city Kaushambi

- Capital of ~~Magadha~~ Mahajanapada
- Araw site with traces of iron settlements around Late Vedic period.
- Ashoka pillar has been found here.

(iii) Neolithic and Chalcolithic site Chirand.

- Neolithic and Chalcolithic site
- Practice of
 - ↳ hunting
 - ↳ Domesticated bones of animals.
 - ↳ Agriculture of wheat & rice.
- People lived in wattle & daub.
- Handmade pottery are found.

(iv) Chalcolithic site Gilund

- Largest Chalcolithic site of Ahar - Bass region.
- BRW pottery with linear & dotted design.
- Rectangular, square & circular houses have been found.
- Had trade relations with later IVC sites.

(v) Harappan site Sutkagen Das.

- western most site of IVC located in Pakistan.
- Important trade point along the Mesopotamian trade route.
- Fortifications and citadel has been found.

(vi) Neolithic site ~~Bady~~ Sarutaru

- Hand made pottery has been found.

→ Stone point headed celts (Krishawani classification) have been found or similarity with Daofli Hadang.

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(vii) Mesolithic site Birbhatka

- A UNESCO site with Paleolithic & mesolithic paintings.
- Numerous layers of super Imposed paintings have been found.
- Mesolithic tools of chalcidony are found.

(viii) Palaeolithic site Didwana

- Lower and middle palaeolithic stone tools are found.
- Large quartzite tools like chopping and hand axes are found.

(ix) Ancient lost port Kauseripattanam

- Nagapattanam distinct of Tamil Nadu.
- capital of early cholas along with Uraeyur
- Mentioned in Periplus of erythraean sea and Sargam text as a trade / market town.

(x) Early Harappan-site Amri

- Early Harappan = Mature IVC site located in Sindh region. Less than 50 hectares site.
- wheel made pottery with geometric designs on found.

(xi) Ancient cave painting site Ajanta caves .

- UNESCO heritage site of 29 caves in Aurangabad district .
- Built by $\begin{matrix} \rightarrow \text{satvaharas} \\ \rightarrow \text{vakatakas} \end{matrix}$.
- The fresco paintings of Avalokiteshvara is of artistic significance .

(xii) Ancient political and cultural centre Kashi / Banaras .

- capital of Kashi mahajanapada .
- centre of education of vedas, Upanishads etc .
- Kashi Vishwanath temple is 1/12 of Jagatbiliga .
- Hindustani classical music developed here .

(xiii) Ancient Buddhist site Bamiyan

- UNESCO heritage site with gigantic carved Buddha statue.
- Visited by Fairies & Xuanzang.
- The structures were destroyed by Talibans.

(xiv) Terracotta art centre Chandrapur

- 24 Parganas district of West Bengal.
- silver & copper punch marked coins are found (with ship motif)
- Terracottes are brilliantly made and are of fine excellence of Kausambi and Aihitika.

(xv) Early and mature Harappan site Rakhigarhi

- Largest IVC site with early & mature period

- Animal sacrificial pit & fire altars are found.
- Planned city with proper drainage system and burnt brick houses.

(xvi) Ancient fort city Sisulpur.

- could be the same site of "Tosali" of Mauryan period.
- Capital of Khuremla Empire of Odisha
- Roman Coins & roulette were shown the foreign trade.
- Large preserved fortifications are found.

(xvii) Gupta temple site Dasavatara temple

- Present in Deogarh, U.P.
- dedicated to Lord Vishnu and one of the earliest temples with raised platform.
- Surrounded by cluster of Jain temples.

(xviii) Ancient capital city Mahastoragadh

- capital of Pundra Kingdom of Bengal.
- Lokeswara stone sculpture showing blending of Vishnu & Avalokiteswara is found.
- A site of Maurya & Gupta period coins.

(xix) Neolithic site Barudih

- Singbun district of Jharkhand.
- Rice gran along with loachade patterns are found.

(xx) Mature and Late Harappan site Alangpur

→ Earthen ware IVC site.

→ Bunt bricks and copper objects are found.

→ Later followed by Pau settlers but with a huge occupation break in between.

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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]

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Pliny's observation of Roman-Indian trade shows the thriving trade scenario of that 1st century CE to 3rd century CE in Indian subcontinent.

Indian trade advantage with Romans.

i) Discovery of monsoon wind by Hippalus was considered as a game changer by Pliny which enabled direct trade between red sea and Myri

↳ Though Sila Tripathi states that Indians knew about the wind before 200 years of that time.

ii) Abundance of Indians ports system was mentioned in Periplus of Erikyon sea (P.O.E)

<u>Bharukh of Gujarat</u>	<u>Katari, Pulai and</u>
<u>Chaul of Malabar</u>	<u>Poduka of Tamil region</u>
<u>Myri of Kerala region</u>	<u>Masulipatan of A.P</u>
	<u>Tamralipta of Bengal.</u>

(iii) The riverine connectivity of these parts enabled them to become a nodal point of inland goods connectivity.

(eg) Pliny mentions about the peryan river
= vanada river

(iv) The growth of spice, cotton and gems trade led to huge inflow of roman gold coins to Indian cities.

↳ (eg) Arikamedu hoarding Augustus gold coins hoards.

(v) Indian Kings supported the trade along with exchange of luxurious goods.

(eg) Nakharan mentioning parthian king doing roman perfumed wine.

↳ Presence of roman sigillata and Amphorae vessels in puhar & arikamedu.

vi) The market towns of Indian cities proved to be the part of exchange where rajar traders actively participated.

↳ (eg) Silappatikaram mentions about trade in rajar slaves in markets of pular.

The trade system lasted till 3rd century CE, after which rajar empire itself got bifurcated and arabs were involved in the trade.

But pliny's observation was correct in regard with the enormous amount of rajar gold coins found in Indian sites considering the absence factors of trade.

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

The Urva sanghas were oligarchical kingdoms which were either ruled by one clan (sakyas) or by multiple clans (Vajjis) rose during the 6th-5th century BCE.

Sources mentioning gan sanghas:

- i) Arthashastra has ridiculed the ganasanghas for their slow decision making and weak army structure.
- ii) Megasthenes in Indica has mentioned these sanghas briefly, in comparison with greek/roman republics.
- iii) Itihasa puranas like Mahabharata have mentioned about gandharvas of punjab region who were ganasanghas.

Factors responsible for their rise:

- i) Attachment towards ancient tribal polity where the power was shared among the councils rather than with single individual.
- ii) The increase in privileges of Brahmins could have led to a more equity based system of polity like gana sanghas.
 ↳ Brahmins had less privileges and say in matters in gana sanghas.
- iii) The loosely federated system of tribes could have joined together to protect themselves against rising monarchies of that time.
 But these gana sanghas except Vajras, were short lived due to several reasons.

Factors responsible for decline of gana sanghas:

i) Slow decision making process due to consensual policy making, made them weak during wars.

ii) Poor resourced regions of hilly terrain, where these gana sanghas flourished, proved to be economically unsustainable.

iii) The rapid expansion of near by monarchical kingdoms like Magadha and Kosala, engulfed these kingdoms within them.

Yet these gana sanghas signify the early democratic nature in Indian polity during the ancient times.

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Q.6 (c)

"The rock-cut architecture in Ancient India culminated with Kailasa Temple built at Ellora."

Elaborate. [20 Marks]

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The rock cut architecture of Ancient India started the first wave of architectural brilliance, which is widespread across the subcontinent.

Passage of Indian Rock cut architecture:

i) Rock cut entrances of Barabar & Nagarjuni caves were the first rock cut structures of India. (eg) Karnas rishi caves occupied by the Ajivika sect.

ii) The Buddhist caves of western ghats from 2nd BCE - 1st CE introduced new artistic concepts like - chaitya viharas (Kare), mini stupas, ornamented pillars of caves etc.

(eg) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rightarrow \text{Kare caves} \\ \rightarrow \text{Dedse caves} \\ \rightarrow \text{Doga caves} \end{array} \right.$

13) The Rock cut caves of Ajanta which has 29 caves within it shows the epitome of Indian cave paintings, which used the fresco method or cave walls.
(29) Painting of Anantashilpa.

14) Rock cut caves of Eastern India like Udayagiri & Khandagiri, describes the plain habitational features - essential for Jain monks.

15) Rock cut caves of Sittaravasi & Mahabalipuram of Pallava period gradually built temples on Caves. Sittaravasi includes Jain habitat sites and paintings.

Yet the Ellora caves of Maharashtra built in reign of Kusha III became the climax of Indian rock cut architecture.

Kaibsha temple of Ellora:-

i) Carving method:- The entire temple structure is a monolith, which has been carved from vertically (top-down approach).

ii) Temple style:- The temple is built in the dravidian style, which includes a pyramidal Vimana and Kalash at top.

iii) Ornamental details:- The temple has been entirely carved and ornamented both internally and vertically.

↳ The randi statue at front of the garbhagriha.

↳ Ravana shaking the mountain of Kailash

↳ Nataraja sculpture on walls.

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iv) Subsidiary shrines of these temples are found around the main garbhagruha.

v) Pradakshina Padha has been laid out over the entire main structure.

The site has been awarded the UNESCO status, and can be definitely called as the rock cut marvel in the entire India due to its massive structure with intricate details.

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