



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 5396326

Roll No. 24020000006
Total Mark 58/75.00

Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A520704T - ICONOGRAPHY

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 3/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 12/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 12/15

9 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total Marks in Words										



A520704T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 20/12/24 Shift: Ist
 Paper Code: A520704T Subject: Iconography Year: Ist
 Name of Candidate: Bhaskar Pal
 Roll No: 2402000006

Bhaskar Pal
 Signature of Candidate
 Signature of Invigilator
 CGE Facsimile

Course: M.A.
 Session: 2021-25 Year/Semester: Ist
 Subject Name: Iconography
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A520704T
 Exam Date: 20/12/2024
 Name of Candidate: BHASKAR PAL
 Father's Name: YOGESH KUMAR PAL

College Code
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Exam Centre Code
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Type of Exam
 Regular
 Special
 Private

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.
 5396326
 Paper Code: A520704T



Enrolment Number: CSJMA24000132471
 Candidate's Roll Number: 2402000006
 Paper Code: A520704T

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Bhaskar Pal
 Signature of Candidate

Signature of Invigilator

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नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित दिनांक तक ही वि. आचार्य एवं डॉ. सुधा शर्मा का अधिकार सभी निर्देशों को साक्षात्कारी सुनिश्चित करें।
 2. परीक्षा में भर्ती होने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएं सारी सत्र के शुका की जाएंगी। 3. मोबाईल को बंद करने पर नीचे प्रतिबन्धन में भरा जावे।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को ध्यानपूर्वक अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक रूप से और न किसी अन्य कोई भी विन्दु न बचाने क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के सम्बन्धित अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद/छाद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा काल में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न लानें, जैसे किन्हीं दूर बजाने के टुकड़ों, घरेलू, डिजिटल घड़ी, डिजिटल बॉक्स, बॉम्बे, घुन्सक या सभी वस्तुओं को अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल सम्बंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही वेबोरी लेस आईटिम्स कोम्प्यूटर से जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कपड़े न लाने न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विद्यमान। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को कैसे भरेंगे

1. प्रश्न पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी विधिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो पत्र शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका से लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उससे परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर सब निरीक्षक को ताकतान सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई नतीजा नहीं दी जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के सिधे पंक्ति का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कांठी या अतिरिक्त टांक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Sec = C

Ans 8- The childhood name of Mahatma Buddha was "Siddharth". He was born in a Kshatriya family of "Shakya Clan". The name of his father was "Suddhodhan" and his mother name was "Mahamaya". Within the seven days of giving birth his mother died. He was brought up by his step-mother "Kajjapati Gautami".

He left his home at the age of 29 years and after a great penance and self-mortification he got Enlightenment at the age of 30 years.

Gautam Buddha does not believe in Vedas and was not with idol worship and he even do not believe in soul of Atman.

Mahatma Buddha when he got Enlightenment first of all he went to Sarnath and he gave his first sermon to the people and true knowledge was gained by them. This event was popularly known as "Dharmachakra Pravartna" which means turning the wheel of law.

As Mahatma Buddha was not paying any



heed in idol worship so the followers of the buddhism never tried to make the idol of Mahatma Buddha.

Although, the biggers who are very naive do not know the philosophical importance of the Buddhism were wanting the idol of Buddha. As the bhakti movement started in the later days in medieval period people who were following the buddhism started to worship Lord Buddha.

The fourth Buddhist council which was held in Kundalvan Kashmir in the presidency of Kanishka in this council the Buddhism was divided into two sects.

1- Mahayan Buddhism → Follow in idol

worship and was huge patronised by the Kanishka.

2- Hinyan Buddhism → Do not believe in

idol worship and were the core follower of buddhism & were living their life as per the norms of buddha.



* Mathura Art of Sculpture:

- It is made up of Red Sandstone with white dots on it.
- These sculptures were having thin and wrinkled clothes (only on the left hand of Buddha).
- These have firstly shaven, head & some clotting of hair is there and the bun of hair is tied on the head.
- The Mustaches of ✓ Buddha are missing.
- In this sculpture the main focus is given on the ✓ expressions of the buddha and the sculpture is looking lively.
- It these sculpture not much importance on the torso of the Buddha.



* Gandhar Art of Sculpture:

- In Gandhar school of art the sculpture made up from the Grey-Brown stone.
- In Gandhar way the sculpture is having heavy and weird clothes (On the both hands of Buddha).
- In this sculpture hair are all around and a bun of hair is tied at the top of the head of Buddha.
- The Mustaches of old Buddha are clearly shown.
- In these sculptures no focus is given on the expressions of Buddha and the idol are looking lifeless.
- In these sculptures much attention is given on the torso of Lord Buddha.

Sec=B

Ans 5 - The evolution of art we can say the discovery of the sculptures is almost as old as the human civilization. The human who used to live in the caves of mountains was fond of making paintings in the wall of the caves.

"The paintings of humans, birds and the animals of Mohenjo-daro are of prominence importance."

⇒ First evidence of sculptures from the Indus Valley Civilization:

- The sculpture of a dancing girl is found from the Mohenjo-daro and it is made up of Bronze metal.
- The Seal of "Pashupati" is found in which a man who is having three faces and horned head is sitting crossed-legs and is surrounded by the animals.
- So many seals of animals are also found, a sculpture of Steatite of a Yogi is found from Mohenjo-daro.



⇒ Sculpture in Jain Tradition:

- The sculpture which are found during the Mauryan period are probably showing the Jain Tirthankars. The idol of Mahavir Swami was made in front of his eyes.
- The Jain sculptures are found whose below the thighs legs are not present, both hands are not present, and they are completely nude. They were made nude because they follow a very extreme asceticism, and they do not wear clothes.

⇒ Sculpture in Buddhist Tradition:

In Early days there was only Hinayan Buddhism was followed so no idol worship was held. Mahatma Buddha was against the idol worship & he thought that only 'Truth' should be given importance.

After the 4th Buddhist council the Buddhism was divided into two sects:



1- Hinayan Buddhism → Do not believe in idol worship

2- Mahayan Buddhism → Do believe in idol worship

New biggness of buddhism were very naive and wanted to worship Lord Buddha. By this way different sculptures of Lord Buddha was made.

* Cyani Buddha: There are total five Cyani Buddha from which different Bodhisattvas are originated.

- Generally alone idol is not found of Cyani Buddha, and they are situated on the head of their respective Bodhisattvas.
- Cyani Buddha was completely detached from all worldly activities.

* Bodhisattvas: Each Cyanibuddha with their enlightenment have given births to different Bodhisattvas and generally there were only 5 bodhisattvas but later on many different bodhisattvas were entered.

- They are generally engraved in the Stupas of Mathur and Northern Stupas.



⇒ Sculpture in Brahminical Tradition:

- As the Vedic religion of Vedic Age starts the idol worship was stopped and all the Natural Deities were worshipped like Indra, Varun, Mitra (Sun), Earth, Agni.
- Probably it is stated by the Archaeologists that the idols made in Vedic Age must be of wood that is why are completely vanished and we do not found any sculpture of Vedic Age.
- As the Bhakti Movement started in the medieval period the idol worship was started and people used to worship the idols of Vishnu, Shiva etc.
- Although the Guptas have made a great contribution in the worship of Lord Vishnu and huge numbers of temples were made during that time. Dashavatara Temple, Varaha Avatar etc were shown at that time.
- As the time passed all the Navdevi sculptures were formed and its a huge centre of attraction especially in Bengal.



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- Rajput Rulers have also showed their keen interest in the temples. Like Kandariya Bahadur Temple and Khajuro Temple were build by Chandeli Rulers in Madhya Pradesh.





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Sec - A

Ans(a) - The study of the sculptures and the idol is known as Iconography. The history of the sculptures is also covered in Iconography.

We can see the sculptures were started very early in the time of Indus Valley Civilization. So many sculptures and seal and metal sculptures are found in this period. Pashupati's Seal is found, Terra cotta Figure of Mother Goddess is found, seals which the animals are engraved are found in the IVC.

After that the Mauryan's have made the great sculptures, sculptures of Jain Tirthankars are found in this time period. These sculptures are shown nude as the jains do not wear clothes.

Then after the Mathura and the Gandhara Art was flourished and the idol of Mahatma Buddha was found. There was a difference between these two arts and hence a variety of sculptures can be seen.



Ans(b) - The Avatars of Vishnu became popular from the time of Gupta Period. The Gupts have made so many temples on Lord Vishnu, like Dashavatara Temple, Krishna Temple in Kanpur are found.

Worship of Vishnu was hence get importance and then actually two sects were divided one of the worshipped of Shiva and the other one was the worshipped of Vishnu.

Total ten Avatars of Lord Vishnu are

- Matsya Avatar → Avatar of Fish
- Kurma Avatar → Avatar of Tortoise
- Varaha Avatar → Avatar of Boar
- Narsimha Avatar → Avatar of half human and head of lion.
- Parshuram Avatar → A fierce avatar & short-tempered.
- Vaman Avatar → A dwarf man (Brahmin)
- Ram Avatar → A peaceful & characterful Avatar



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- Krishna Avatar → An intelligent Avatar
- Buddha Avatar → An Enlightened one
- Kaliki Avatar → Has to come in Kalyuga

Ans (c) - The worshippers of Lord Shiva are called Shaivites or the "Nayanais".

We can find that the worship of Shiva was started from the time of Indus Valley Civilization in the form of "Pashupati Mahadeva". We can find that there is no avatar of Lord Shiva but he is portrayed in his different forms.

- When the Lord Shiva is angry then he is said to be as 'Rudra' and he shown as doing "Tandava".
- He transforms himself into "Adhvarashwal" when he was to teach the way of Yoga; he is also called "Adiyogi".
- One of his form is also as "Bhairav".



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Ans (d) Lord Ganesha is also shown in his different forms. He was given a boon from his Father that before the worship of any deity he will be worshipped first.

Some Sutras are also written on the Lord Ganesha and are compiled in Ganesha-Skand. It is  of the prominent thing which is being followed in Hinduism.

In Brahminical religion different ways of worshipping a single god is mentioned.

Ans (e) - The worship of Surya Dev (Sun) was started very early in the Vedic Age. During the Vedic Age the Sun was called "Mitra".

There are so much of description of Sun Idols shown:

- He is been seen in a beautiful chariot and seven white & shining horses are connected to it. He is shown with a glowing face and charming personality.
- He is having five wives shown, and the seven horses of his chariot are the symbol of seven days in a week.



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Ans (f) - In Sarnath a Stupa is made to commemorate the teachings and the life of Buddha. In Sarnath school of art the Bodhisattvas are engraved on the walls of the stupa which are being originated by the Gyanibuddha.

Gyanibuddha were total five in numbers and they are shown detached from all the material activities. Gyanibuddha are never shown alone but they are engraved on the head of the Bodhisattvas. These Gyanibuddha are shown holding a empty bowl in their hand and are in very deep meditative state.

Ans (g) - Rishabdeva is the founder of Jain Dharma. He was born in Ayodhya. His birth is represented as a Bull.

He is considered as the first Tirthankar. Actually Jain Religion is almost as old as the Vedic Religion. The Tirthankars of the Jainism give a very extreme way of life they don't wear clothes & are living a life



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of self-molestation and penance. They are just doing meditation for gaining of 'Tirth' and getting Nirvana.

Rishabdev believed that by doing Hindu or violence one can not achieve Nirvana or Moksh. So, he was against all the sacrifice of animals which is being done in Yajnas. He was also against the division of the society & was in favor that one should opt the work which he loves to do.

Ans (h) - • Mahaveer was the last Tirthankar of Jain, he was the 24th one.

- He was born in Kshatriya Clan named as 'Janatrika'. His father's name was 'Siddhast'.
- His birth or we can say he is represented as the "Lion".
- He was born in Kundgram Vaishali Bihar.
- He left his home at the age of 30 yrs after taking permission from his elder brother when his parents were exiled.



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- He gave so much emphasis on Non-Violence.
- He told everyone to speak truth and not to abuse anyone.
- He told not to steal anything from anybody.
- He told to live life with "Brahmacharya" and not to waste our energies.

Ans (i) - • Mahisasur Mardini is a very special avatar of what we call as Shakti.


- She was earlier known as Durga but in that she is not furious, although she is sitting on lion with four hands but she is very calm.
- She had fight with an Asura known as Mahisasur who was threatening the life of the common people she took a very fierce form and killed Mahisasura.
- There are so many forms of Durga in which she is shown in different



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different postures as in one she is shown with four hands with a Trishul, Shankh on two hands and she is holding the head of Mahisasur's head from his hairs and one leg of her is on the back of Mahisasura.

- One form is also of ~~Shivasura~~  Shivasura Saptamatika and she is worshipped in Hindu so much, at the time of Navdurga festival.

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