



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11339645

Roll No. 24020000006

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025

Total Mark 44/75.00

Subject A520906T - Art Architecture and Painting of Ancient Indi

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 2/5

1B 2.5/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 2.5/5

1F 0/5

1G 2.5/5

1H 2.5/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 12/15

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5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 11/15

9 0/15

**Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

PART-I

Date of Exam 19/11/25 Shift 3rd Room No. 09
 Paper Code: ASR006T Subject: Ad Advt. Year/Sem. 3rd
 Name of Candidate: BHASKAR PAL
 Roll No.: 240200000006

Signature of Candidate
 Signature of Investigator
 COE Facsimile

PART-II

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



A520906T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: M.A. (Ancient History)

Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3rd

Subject: Art, Archi. & Painting

Paper Code

A520906T

Exam Date

19/11/2025

Name of Candidate

BHASKAR PAL

Father's Name

YOGESH KUMAR PAL

कॉलेज का कोड
College Code

KN03

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

KN03

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Answer Regular Essay
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11339645

A520906T

Paper Code



PART-IV

संलग्नक संख्या
Enrollment Number

C S J M A 24000132471

परीक्षार्थी का प्रत्येक संख्या
Candidate's Roll Number

240200000006

पेपर कोड
Paper Code

A520906T

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Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

C.S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

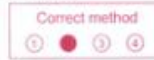
नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को परीक्षा के लिए आना 2 दिनों पहले अर्थात् 17 नवंबर 2025 तक करना है। 2. परीक्षा के दिन परीक्षा केंद्र पर समय पर पहुंचना है। 3. परीक्षा के दिन परीक्षा केंद्र पर समय पर पहुंचना है।

INSTRUCTIONS 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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 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 निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बावकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल डिजिटल कागरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मैकेनिकल कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिह्नकारें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हैं या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखा, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त चाफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS 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 (1-32) 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, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the 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.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

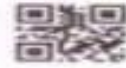
1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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



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Ans 8 - Buddhist became the most flashing religion during the 3rd Century BC. As the Buddhism was not attacking the person with the 'Varna' or 'Jati' system as was followed in the 'Vedic Religion'.

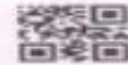
With Buddhism, Jainism also rose as it was also not restricted to the Varna Tradition. The rulers of the 'Mauryan Dynasty' had patronized the Buddhist religion as well as Jain Religion.

In the last days of 'Chandragupta Maurya', became the disciple of 'Bhadrabahu' and adopted the Jain religion.

Similarly after the 'Kaling War', Ashoka realised his mistake and was then converted to Buddhist Religion.

The Stupas were first built during the time of the Ashoka. He build numbers of stupas all over the country. It is estimated that Ashok had constructed 84,000 stupas during his reign.

These stupas shows great level of Engineering & Technology used in building them.



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→ Stupas :

- # Stupas were built from 'unburnt bricks' from inside and then were covered from 'burnt bricks'. It was then covered with thick layer of plaster over it.
- # Stupas were made for the religious importance of the Buddhist monks. As the ashes of buddhist monks were kept there.
- # The best of the Ashoka was the 'Stupa of Sanchi' which was made in Madhya Pradesh of India. This stupa shows finest carvings of the 'Talak' trees on its 'Torana' walls and on the either side of the Pedestalian path.
- # There are also many some Stupas found in other countries like in Java, Indonesia → Borobudur Stupa. It also has a great importance in it, as the Buddhist religion was propagated in other countries by Ashoka's son 'Mahendra' & daughter 'Sangamitra'.



- # Stupa of Sanchi is listed in the world UNESCO Heritage site.
- # Not only Mauryans had constructed the stupas but other dynasties also constructed the stupas like Shunga dynasty.
- # 'Pushyamitru Shunga' has also constructed one stupa in Madhya Pradesh.
- # 'Satavahana' also made efforts in the re-construction of the stupas, as the 'Jatak Tales' which are carved on the walls are done in the reign of Satavahana.

→ Conclusion: Hence from the sources of stupas although originally stupa building was the tradition of Vedic Culture. But it became popular due to the emergence of Buddhism.

Mauryan Dynasty, Shunga Dynasty and the Satavahana Dynasty had worked so much for the building of these stupas.

Sec = B

Ans 3- Indus - Saraswati Civilization is also known as Harappan Civilization. This Civilization holds a very important place in the History of the East as it was the First 'Urban Civilization' of India.

A great engineering and technological techniques can be seen in the Indus Valley Civilization, housing of the IVC people was well organized, the proper place was provided for the Industries, which were made outside of the cities so that it could not pollute the internal environment.

There are some key features of Indus Valley Civilization:

⇒ Follow of Grid System:

Grid System of the Harappans in making Streets is one of the very unique feature of Indus Valley People.

Streets follow a Grid System which means the street cut each other at (90°) or perpendicular.



Grid System provides big roads so as it helps in easy transportation of goods and other eating items.

⇒ Making of Granaries for Storage:

A very huge granary is found in Mohenjodaro for the accumulation of surplus grain in it.

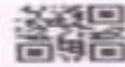
12 granaries are found in Harappa which are 6 in each row.

⇒ Trading and Transportation:

Large 'warehouses' are found in the 'Lothal' which helped the people in storing their goods.

A huge dockyard are found in 'Lothal' & 'Sutkalden' & 'Sukkatada' and other coastal cities shows that transportation was done by the ships.

⇒ Bead / Jewellery Making Industry:



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- # There are so many industries found outside the cities of Jewellery making.
 - # The people of IVC traded in 'Lapis Lazuli' → a precious blue stone
 - # Some 'Amulets' are also discovered which shows that these people used to wear amulets also.
- ⇒ Waste Water / Drainage Management System:
- # Every house was having its own toilets and bathrooms. The water and the waste from these were taken outside the city by the small running pits. These pits were covered from above.
 - # Wells were in almost every house of 'Lothal' but in other cities, common wells were there.
 - # For clearing of these pits there were also 'manholes' in between, to clear the accumulated stuff.
 - # The whole drainage system was made up of 'Bunnt Bricks'.



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⇒ Conclusion: It is clear that the Indus Valley Civilization was the first Urban Civilization of India. In fact, it is said that even today we are not able to cope up with them. Their grid system of houses, their drainage system is of excellent quality.

It is undoubtedly, that today's modern world has to take lessons from the Indus Valley Civilization.





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Sec-A

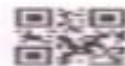
Ans(a) - • Rock-art painting in India was first found ~~from~~ in

- 'Bhimbetka' in Madhya Pradesh. It was the first step of human towards Art.
- The painting of Bhimbetka depicts the Animals, Hunting and Food gathering, Birds, Trees etc.
- These painting were made from natural colors like from flowers and other things
- The paintings are not carved in a very well manner, it shows a rough figures but can be understood as it was the first step of human towards art & depiction.
- The rock art are also found in other countries as well like in Europe, Latin America, the archaeologists and Anthropologists have found many number paintings.
- These paintings show the phases of human evolution.

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Ans(b) - Architecture means the structure like buildings, houses, pillars, monuments etc.

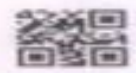
Indian Architecture is very famous in the world for its Durability, Decorative carvings on roofs, walls etc and shiny finishing.

Architectures can also be seen for propagating the messages to people of the country.

As we see the Inscriptions of Ashoka were written in Rock edicts, in 'Brahmi', 'Kharosthi' and many other languages to propagate the message of Dhamma.

Rock  caves, Palaces etc are one of the finest structures of India.

This architecture helps us to understand our culture, religious practices and even the evolution of the civilizations.



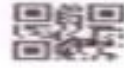
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Ans (c) - The Great Bath of Mohenjodaro:

- # It is said that the 'Great Bath' which is found in the Mohenjodaro was made for 'Ritual Bathing' of the people
- # This Great Bath is 'rectangle' in shape and is made up of 'Burnt Bricks'
- # This Great Bath is located in the 'Citadel' of Mohenjodaro. It also consists of 'Changing Rooms' on either side of the pool.
- # It is estimated that the Mohenjodaro was the most important city of IVC as well as it was the centre for Trading.
- # The water in the pool was filled through the side pipes and the waste water was transferred to the basement and then it was connected to the Drainage system to let it off from the city.



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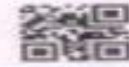


Ans (d) - The town-planning of IVC:

- # The Grid System was followed in the Indus Valley Civilization which means that the streets cut each other 'perpendicularly (90°) erect'
- # As the Grid System was followed the houses were majorly in Rectangular shape.
- # The whole town was covered with walls to protect the city from the outer invasions.
- # The town was divided into two parts - the 'Citadel' and the 'Lower Town', it is estimated that the trade, market was set up in lower town, and the 'Citadel' or the 'Higher Town' was made for the purpose of 'Administrative Meetings' and 'Ritual Gathering'.
- # The houses were generally of two storeys and the main door of the house was opened in the direction of small streets so as to matter of privacy and security. The houses were having huge spaces in front.



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Ans (e) - Mathura School of Art :

- * Mathura School of Art was developed in Mathura which is a district in Uttar Pradesh.
- * Unlike the Gandhar Art, Mathura Art is free from any external influence and we can say it is the best indigenous art style.
- * Gandhar Art was influenced by the Greeks, Romans, Kushanas etc.
- * Mathura Art provides the early images of Lord Buddha, Yaksh and Yakshini.
- * In Mathura Art the images of Buddha were made with robust, powerful appearance with broad shoulders, smile on the face and sitting in the mudra, seems like complete actual figure.
- * In Mathura Art special focus was given in the making of body curves.

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Paper Code

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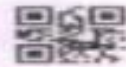


13

Ans (j) —

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X



Ans(g) - * Pillars play a very important role in the Mauryan Art and Architecture.

* The pillars of the Mauryas were made up of 'Chunar' sandstone.

* The pillars can be divided into four major parts:

Pillar → This part was made from a single piece of stone or ~~monolith~~ monolith stone. It is well polished and shiny.

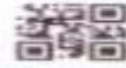
Capital → This part is usually an inverted 'Lotus' or a bell shaped structure. This is influenced by the Iranian pillars.

Abacus → A round or rectangular shape stone is placed on which the Animal is set up. This part is above the capital.

Animal → At the top most place an Animal is placed. It is found to be Lion, Elephant, Bull.



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Ans (h) - Ajanta caves were first built during the reign of 'Ashoka' and then it were constructed by his Grandson 'Pushyath'.

The caves were generally made for the purpose of "Chaitya → Worship place" and "Vihar → Residential place". As the monks were used to stay during the rainy season so these caves were built for them.

The caves were started building in the Mauryan Dynasty but it continued to the Satvahanan dynasty → then to the Vakataka ~~dynasty~~ → then to the Kshitakuta ~~dynasty~~.

The walls of Ajanta caves are covered with Jatak Tales and it shows the fine art and architecture of that period.

The carvings on the entrance gate of this cave ~~is~~ shows the splendour of the Mauryan Art.



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Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Ans (i) - * Kushans were the tribe of Central Asia who entered India in about 3rd Century AD.

* Their capital of 'Peshawar' but when they conquered most of the area of Saurashtra, Jainou & Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, they shifted their capital to 'Mathura'

* The famous Kushan Ruler 'Kanishka' converted into buddhism and became the follower of Hinayana buddhism.

* He patronized the Hinayan buddhism and the Kushan art was now started to mix with the Gandhar Art.

* In this Art the image of the Buddha is in meditative posture with big hairs, mustaches, and thin body.

* Massive body and curves are not the feature of this art.



Paper Code

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17

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

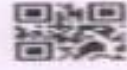
X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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18

X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Register Code

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19

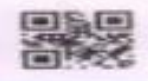
X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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20

X



Paper Code

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21

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

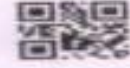
X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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22

X



Paper Code

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23

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

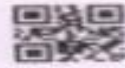
X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

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24

X

X