



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11568380

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 62/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A050902T - History of Major Dynasties of South India

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 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 13/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 13/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 11/05/25
 Room No: LT-03
 Paper Code: A050902T
 Subject: History
 Year/Sem: 3
 Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit
 Roll No: 24030000186
 Signature of Candidate: *Shrajal Dixit*
 Signature of Invigilator: *Kamini*
 COE Facsimile: *Sh*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figure										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 5 0 9 0 2 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: M.A [Masters of Arts]
 Session: 2025-26
 Type: Semester 3
 Subject: History [History of India & World]
 Paper Code: A 0 5 0 9 0 2 T
 Exam Date: 1 2 1 1 2 0 2 5
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRA KUMAR DIXIT

कॉलेज का कोड College Code	एग्जाम सेंटर का कोड Exam Centre Code
K N O I	K N O I
A A ● 0 0	A A ● 0 0
E B 1 ● 1	E B 1 ● 1
F D 2 2 2	F D 2 2 2
H J 3 3 3	H J 3 3 3
● K 4 4 4	● K 4 4 4
L L 5 5 5	L L 5 5 5
R M 6 6 6	R M 6 6 6
S ● 7 7 7	S ● 7 7 7
U T 8 8 8	U T 8 8 8
V 9 9 9	V 9 9 9
W	W

Type of Exam


Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11568380

A 0 5 0 9 0 2 T

Paper Code



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 3 0 7 0 3
 Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 3 0 0 0 0 1 8 6
 Paper Code: A 0 5 0 9 0 2 T

2	4	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	8	6	A	0	5	0	9	0	2	T		
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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Shrajal Dixit

Signature of Candidate

Kamini

Signature of Invigilator

CS Facsimile

COE Facsimile

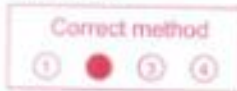
1. उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा के दिन परीक्षा केंद्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले सभी विषयों को समझ लेना चाहिए।
 2. उम्मीदवारों को परीक्षा के दिन परीक्षा केंद्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले सभी विषयों को समझ लेना चाहिए।
 3. परीक्षा के समय परीक्षा केंद्र में प्रवेश करने से पहले सभी विषयों को समझ लेना चाहिए।

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 tampering 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 निर्दिष्ट 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 बारकोड जबका उत्तर पुस्तिका सट्टा पर फेंक करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न ल्याये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल साधन, कलम, पुरतक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही केबरी तैरा साइटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति प्राप्त होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

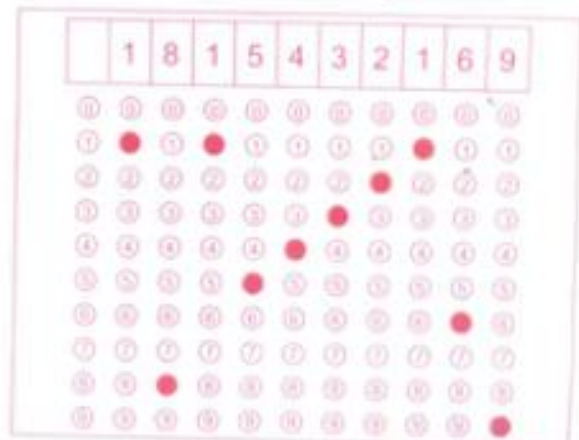
1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर परीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कौपी 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 of 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 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 paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

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.



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



Short Answers

Section - A

Ans 1 Main features of Megalithic culture. South Indian dynasty has a long and very culture and megalithic, the only one of these culture that occurred during the time of Indus valley civilization that was contemporary to Megalithic culture.

Megalithic denotes, e. Mega = Big } Big Rocks.
lithic = Rocks }

Megalithic culture was a sort of Iron culture that occurred in southern regions. And they used to bury the dead bodies in a megalithic rock. Hunting and gathering was most common practices. Along with development in Iron as well. When ~~start~~ in southern India with and later ~~was~~ was ~~starting~~ in contemporary megalithic culture was going.

Sources:- we found it from megalithic burials, that existed today as well. And became the great source for the start of South Indian dynasties. Megalithic includes the great wall and



favoured and allowed other cultures to grow as well.

2)

MATHIGUMPHA INSCRIPTION

Area:- Mathigumpha Inscription currently present in the Udaygiri hills of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.

Founder:- Phauluka - Chedi dynasty
It was inscribed in 6th cen.

great source of information available in great chronological order. King Phauluka Chedi dynasty achieved - art, his military expeditions, warfare and so on.

No other inscription present, so with great detail account of chronological order.

It mentions about Kalinga repudiation (summed) by Ushavakula that was annexed by Mauryas during Kalinga war.

* provides information about contemporary ruler as well.

* Chedi dynasty's whole information we are gathered from.

Mathigumpha insoup. on

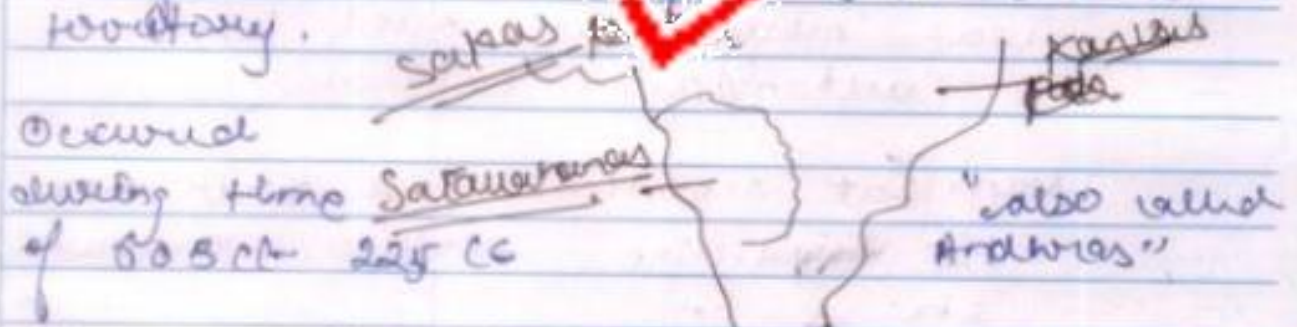
Language and scripts:- Prahait script or language and Brahmi script



K.P. Jaisawal Acc:- Hathigumpha inscription is pivotal to Prachin Language. Hathigumpha became great source of chronology, order of Ahirana rule of Kuru dynasty.

3) Satavahana Ling: Gautamiputra Satakarni.

Satavahana dynasty was successor of post-mauryan. they had Brahmins religion and got so much expansion their territory.



Kundel - Simuka who has founded Satavahana dynasty.

Great Kings - Simuka - Kanha - Satakarni - Gautamiputra Satakarni - Pulumiputra Satakarni - Yajupaulomi.

Sources:- Nasik inscription
Narghat inscriptions.

Gautamiputra Satakarni:- He was considered as one of the most powerful ruler of Satavahana dynasty expanded his territory to



Dasith, acquired Venji Chalukyas.
He was no known for his
military expeditions

Varaghat inscription:- Balasave his
mother had inscribed the
inscription.

Mention great political and military
expeditions

* Vatapana - Western Chalukya was
defeated by him

He inscribed more than 1000
coins - where Vatapanas plates
was reinscribed such by
Chalukya Vatapana

Varaghat mention - Sri Brahman.
He acquire Malwa, Kathiawar
etc.

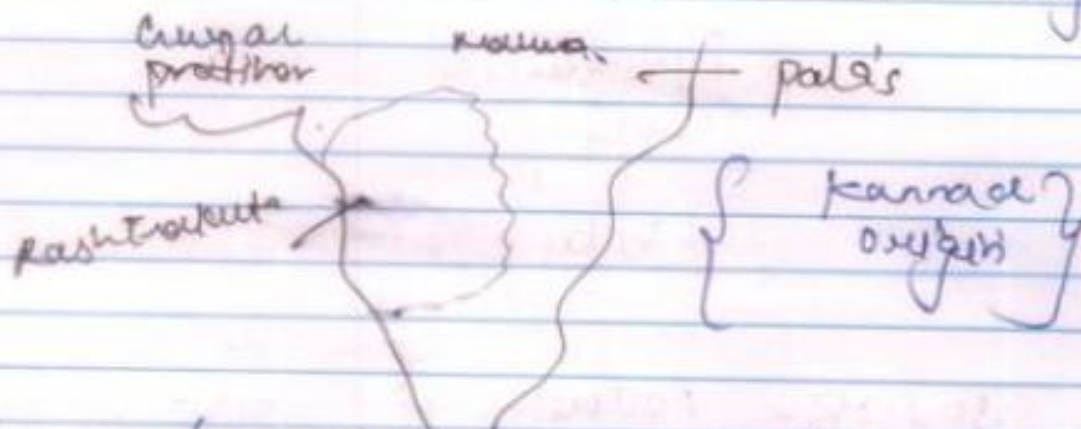
And during his reign Vatapana
got peak

Chalukya Vatapana's name
Malwa, Kathiawar

and during his reign
naval was most famous
he contributed in great
way and army administration



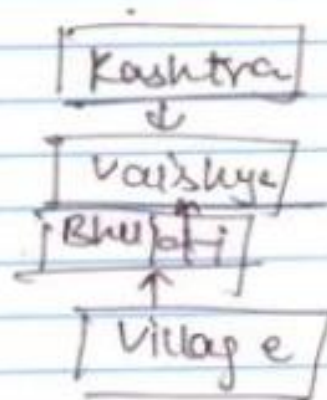
- a) Rashtrakuta dynasty.
Successor of Badami Chalukyas.
located at South central region



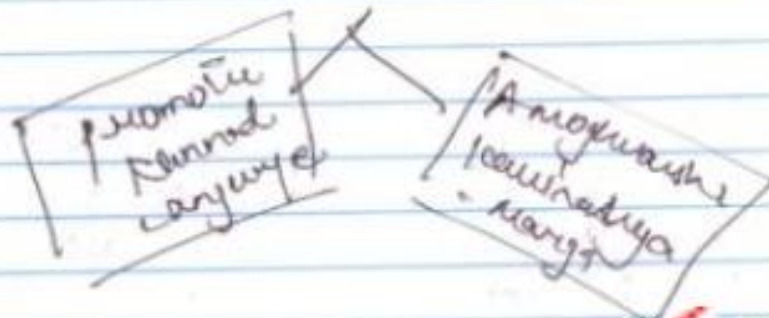
- * Founder (Santidurga) - He founded Rashtrakuta dynasty. He promoted Kannad language.
perform of Hiranganya Yagya
- * Krishna - I (Extended territory till Vengi (Chalukyas) → Kailashnath temple at Ellora was constructed by him. Varaha. His time was at peak of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- * Chowdh III - He acquire Ujjain.
- * Amoghvarsha - I - though he lost the most of territory. But is known for central contribution - Kaviratna - Maya (composer)
- * Krishna - III - He was last ruler who extended his empire over Pandhwar - Am (see Lanka). and Budd Kameshwar - a tower at Pandhwar.



Polity:



Society: follower of Jainism and
Vaishnavism (mostly - household)
 $\frac{1}{3}$ population of Jainism.
cultural contribution



Became a strategic importance
because it is at centre
of both northern and
southern territory.



5) Amaravati Stupa

Situated at Andhra Pradesh, Amaravati stupa was one of the oldest stupa of the time. Unfortunately its original form has been plundered but some of the relics are available to us.

Found by James Paul Alexander Cunningham in a very bad conditions.

By the research and study of these relics we can found that it was mostly related to Mahayana Buddhism and later related to Mahayana as well. But mostly recognised Mahayana Theravada.

Artifacts :- Buddhas relics have been founded. in form of lotus, palm etc. No statue of Buddha is available.

Whole Amaravati Stupa is formed of white marble.

In it walls sculptures and religious depiction was beautifully inscribed. And also have geometric forms as well. Nowday we can find the part of stupa at museum at London and India (Chennai).

And these was built by satavahan ruler for the buddant saints to stay and meditate there.




6) Alvars and Nayanars.

These are two sects famous for ~~Rishi~~ Bhakti saints and both follow different sect of god at hinduism.

Nayanars! - Followers of Shaivism.


And they believe and preached Shaivism [the one who follow Lord Shiva].

(8) sects are related to it - established during the period of Ashtrakutas.  not they used to compile the Bible and message of Shiva.

Alvars! the one who follow Lord Vishnu. Lord Vishnu was their main deity.

(12) sects are related to it known as Prabandh! Most famous Churnu of Alvars time.

Others used to obey both the sects.

These sects  in South Indian and ~~the~~ got popular.

Bhakti movement got so famous by these sects famous ~~and~~ and gave lot contribution in books.



7) Pallava Chariot Temple (Seven Pagoda)

Pallava emerged after Satavahana's reign
Timeline:-

Satavahana → Kalabhras - Pallavas
Imperial Cholas

emerged from 250 onwards.

their inscription were found in
prakrit and sanskrit and in later
form Tamil as well.

250 - 350 - Early Pallavas

350 - 550 - 2nd line of Pallavas - Sanskrit
prakrit

550 - 900 - 3rd line of Pallavas - Sanskrit
prakrit

found at south central region.

Pallavas were known for great patron
of temple architecture. They are
the one in whose region temple
rock cut temple built. laid the
foundation of temple formation

Narendrasvarman I

Narshimha Varma I

Nandrasvarman II

Narasimha II

Main Pallava
ruler.

Sinha Mishra was the founder of
it

Pallava capital - Kumbhkon, Tondai Nadu
- Tamil.



Seven chariot temple.

(5) Chariots belong to Mahabharat
main characters

Krishna Ratha

Ajuna Ratha.

Draupadi Ratha.

Bhisma Ratha.

Daksh Samudra Ratha

All these are from the descending
order at Pandipuram.
engraved with monolithic stone
and at the outer wall are
found religious arties.

particular (5) Rathas ^{devoted} belong to Mahab
- Bharat
main character

and remain (2) devoted to
Krishna and Vishnu

Conclusion

It was famous temple and
beautiful as well depicting
mythological stories



8) Krishnadeva Raya Achievement

Krishna deva Raya belongs to Rashtrakut - as dynasty.

Rashtrakuta dynasty banner origin, founded by Charvikray and gave contribution to Kannad and Tamil lang.

Sauti'durg

↓

Krishna I

↓

Chandrab II

↓

Amoghvarha I

↓

Krishna-III

Chronology of important
ruler of Rashtrakutas
time period

Krishna dev Raya - was know for his military expedition during his reign Rashtrakuta dynasty got its peak

He acquired Kamashivan and then hold the title of Kamashivan Konda.

He built great Kamashivan tower to commemorate his victory.

He expanded his territory to Sultana, And become the one who acquire more territories



Rashtrakutas were famous for Pannaji battle, Pratih's tributary struggle

Conclusion:-

Rashtra devrai acquire territory and during this region he acquire most of the territory,

Rashtrakutas are the one who played key role in diplomatic relation with both northern and southern part of India.

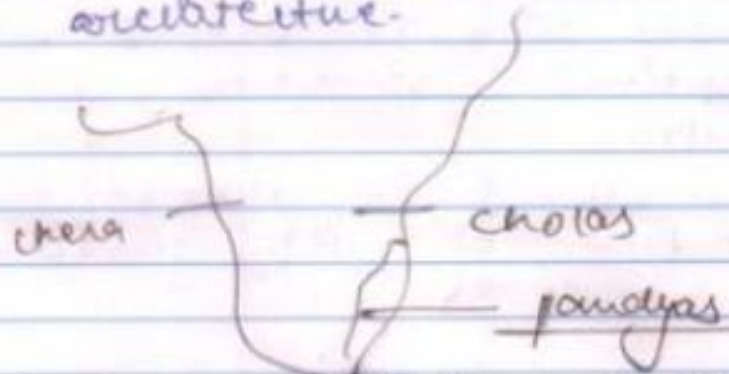
Because RA was at the central part





g) Pandya a period Coppersmith.

Pandya that lasted for one of the longest ruling by royalty. gave fine contribution to architecture.



Pandya situated at perian river. great patronizer of art and culture and also contributed in temples architecture.

Temple architecture was become major trends of old times in South India where those who wanted to commemorate their victory simply built the temple.

Copperplate - became major part of southern architecture of temple it was during the time copperplate structure installed at temple region.

Temple got the beautified with contribution of different different rulers.

Pandya contributed Copperplate which become the main part of



temple architecture entrance
gate.

At every South Indian temple
we are going to find a
large big and decorated
entrance gate along with
beautiful structure of
sculptors.

presence of multiple of
statue of different gods.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion





Section. B

Long Answers

- 1) Sangam literature and their contribution in social and economic conditions...

South Indian history has its founder-ful parts have several aspects of cultural development and quite silent about rulers who ruled in south Indian region.

When we study south India's history it became quite difficult to know about services.

played a very important role in bridging all breakable gaps and bringing them together.

South Indian history have ruled more than 1000 yrs.

and all the information regarding south India are found from inscriptions + literature + monuments etc.



Sangam literature:-
it unfolds the history of
south Indian dynasty and
became more important
sources of information
about south Indian
history.

Sangam dynasty lasted from
386 BC to 300 BC
and all the great detail
we need able to found
from Sangam literature.

literature are always the
one which provide great
detail.

These sangams were organized
under Pandya kingdoms
and all these sangams
were important because it
was attended by gods, sages
and a well various first pit
classes.

Pandya ruler have organized
these sangams at different
times.

Sangam literature dependent
from love only and give
us great detail about



South Indian dynasties

These sangams were organised and called as MUCCHAOLYAM means (assembly) assembly of poets, sages etc.

First sangam

venue:- Madurai.

attended by. God and sages and unfortunately sources are not available to us anymore.

2nd sangam

venue: Pappapuram

attended by poets and provide us good detail account of society and cultural aspects of Sangam period.

Tolkappiyam - Maheśvar (Tolkappiyar)

- it contributed us to know about social and economic culture of sangams period.

3rd Sangam

held at Pappapuram.

attended by poet

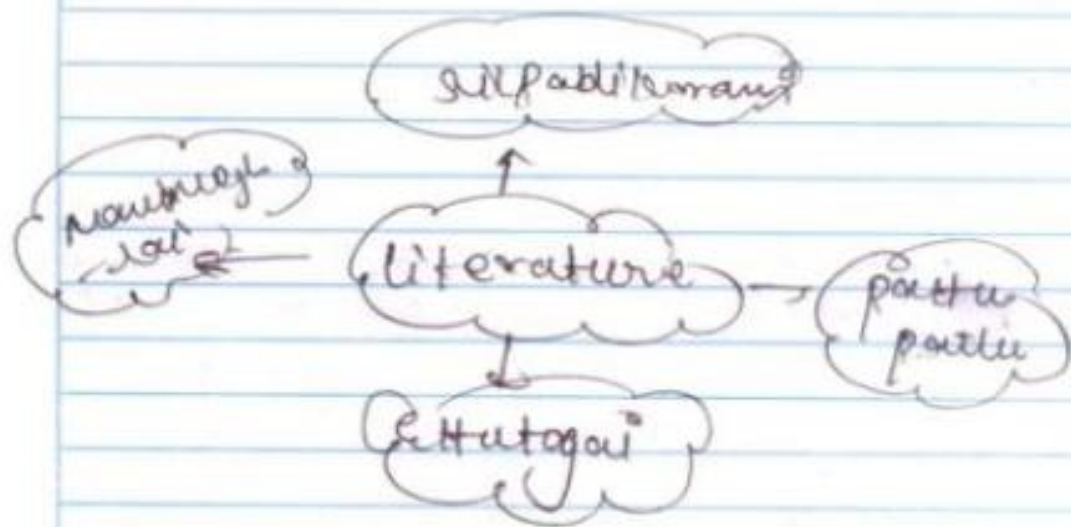
of Maheśvar by Nachellai.

and we do not find source of it



All these three sangams
were organised and provide
us great information

Literature



above mentioned are major
contributors of information of
sangam period

Tolkapiyam written Tolkappiyar

gives us detail about social
condition of sangam
society.

society was broad and classified
and division was based on
caste and occupation

Brahmins acquire the highest
position and were given
land grants from king



Kandikal who quantified silver gold
coins. free land and water

social division

Anthanas - Brahmanas

Amal - King

Vaisala - businessmen

Velas - farmer

Brahmanas acquire highest position

women condition:- women have
good position as remarriage
and late marriage was common.
women have education -

Sichalyal

bachchiyon part

Economic conditions

Agriculture was the main occupation
They used to trade with Greeks.
paddy was main crops.

Trade of silk and pearl trading was
most common trade practices.

Madurai was major centre of
trade. Goldsmiths, carpenter and
also played important role. overall
they used to trade with Greeks.

conclusion:-

literature became great source of informat
ion and social and economic

condition was also very good. and
classical Sangam literature bridge the gap
between multiple unknown facts of
Sangam society



Section-C

8) Throw the light on the develop-
-ment during the period
of chola rulers.

Cholas empire was great ruling
dynasty in southern india
and have contributed
not only in art but
also in social and econo-
-mic condition of the
society.

Cholas were divided into
two main parts

ancient cholas belong to
sangam periods

and imperial chola belong to
11th C.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



development of imperial cholas

cholas got emergence at the time of major conflict fought in both northern and southern part

struggle → Territorial struggle

Pallavas } struggle
 Cholas } gave victory
 Pandyas } to
 cholas

and therefore we can say imperial cholas emerged.
founder of Vijayalaya I.

- Vijayalaya I

founder of imperial cholas by defeating
defeating pandya ✓

- performed Shiva murti yaga.

- Udaya I [got expanded his terrotory by defeating
Pallavas]

- Parantaka I - he expanded the territory and gave contribution to water supply scheme at



Chitambaram.

Parantaka - II - during his reign territories were mostly lost.

- Raja Raja I

- He assumed the title
Sivapadashekhara
Nannabondola
Jayabondola

He assumed all the lost territories and gave the foundation of architectural temple Brahadishwara temple at Tanjore.

This was the most famous temple and one of the largest and at the same time largest monument in UNESCO etc.

- Rajendra II.

great patron of art and founded the same temple built by his father Rajendra temple Brahadeshwara temple another one

→ great conqueror acquire entire Sri Lanka, and northern Saurashtra region

He founded city of Chingaiyondra and obtain it from same name to Chingaiyondra



Cholas Architecture

Raja Raja I - Brihadeswara Temple

founded at Tanjavur and was one of the largest and at the same time largest temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

a single lingam has been installed at Carthaganaya and doubled stacked sanctum

It was compared to as high as sitting the beauty of palatial north
UNESCO - northernmost temple in its record book

Rajendra I - [ChangaiKonda City]

a city with full of great structural town planning, great garden, irrigation, city plan, palaces and forts were well organised.

— Shriangment in structure of temple architecture

— [Kalleshwara Temple] was also famous temple of Chola empire.

— Their major contribution can be seen in [Bronze sculptor].

— [Rajraj Temple] famous temple



famous [water temple] ^{temple} was built by Cholas.

Chola's most attractive and beautiful structured temple and preference of Lord Shiva as the main deity of God. He was shown in dancing mode.

Great patronage of Bronze statues

Cholas ruled used to organize a regular workshop for the Bronze sculptor and used to invest money as well and used to invest different sculptors across India.

- We can see great stoneplaque and tank/canal system as well.

Conclusion: Cholas were great patron of art and patronised and contributed in literature. Tamil was most patronised one. Bronze trade used to happen a lot and during the period we can see the contribution in Bronze sculptor.

Great artistic legacy was also seen in Chola period. and therefore we can say Cholas apart from great administrator were great Architects as well.