

# All Inclusive Static / Current Prelims 2022

## Art n Culture

### Buddhism

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Mahayana</b>  | <b>Hinayana</b>   |
| Great vehicle  | Lesser vehicle  |
| China, Korea, Japan  | Sri Lanka, S-E Asia   |
| Sanskrit   | Pali  |
| Buddha is God, Idol worship Buddha   | Buddha not God, no idol worship   |
| Transference of merit: Boddhisatva can end suffering of common man. He shares others sufferings and delays own salvation to help others. | No Transference of merit: each one to work by themselves, you can only take some advice, not much role of Boddhisatva |
| Schools like: Madhyamaka, Chittmatra   | Schools like: Theravada, Savastivada  |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Mahāsāṃghika</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ekavyahārikas (during Aśoka) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lokottaravāda</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Gokulika (during Aśoka) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bahuśrutīya (late third century BCE)</li> <li>• Prajñaptivāda (late third century BCE)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Caitika (mid-first century BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aparā Śāila</li> <li>• Uttara Śāila</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Sthaviravāda</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pudgalavāda ('Personalist') (c. 280 BCE)</li> <li>• Vatsīputrīya (during Aśoka) later name: Saṃmitīya <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dharmottarīya [zh]</li> <li>• Bhadrāyānīya</li> <li>• Sannāgarika</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Vibhajjavāda (prior to 240 BCE; during Aśoka) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Theravāda (c. 240 BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Kāśyapīya (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup></li> <li>• (Mahīśāsaka (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Dharmaguptaka (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sarvāstivāda (c. 237 BCE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Kāśyapīya (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup></li> <li>• (Mahīśāsaka (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Dharmaguptaka (after 232 BCE))<sup>[note 1]</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> <li>• Sautrāntika (between 50 BCE and c. 100 CE)</li> <li>• Mūlasarvāstivāda (3rd and 4th centuries)</li> <li>• Vaibhāṣika</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li></ul> |
|---|--|

#### Some sects of Buddhism:

- Sautrantika**: those who rely upon **sutras**
- Sammitiya**: individual is greater than **sum** of the 5 components that he is made of
- Sarvastivadin**: everything exists forever

#### Vajrayana

- **Diamond vehicle**; Vehicle of Thunderbolt
- **Tantric**, very complex rituals

#### Some terms:

- Upasaka**: lay **worshippers**
- Shraman**: seekers who perform acts of **austerity**
- Parivrajakas**: don't live permanently in any one **place**
- Bhikshu**: Buddhist **monk** (Samanera: very young)
- Patimokha**: basic monastic **rules**
- Upavastha**: ceremony in which rules are read from Patimokha, and monks **confess** if they broke the rules (may even be expelled)
- Pavarana**: monks **confess** if they did any wrong during **rainy** season
- Boddhisatva**: one who is on **path** to Buddhahood
- Paramitas**: **qualities** associated with Boddhisatva
- Nirvana**: no more **desires**

#### Ashoka sent his:

son **Mahendra**  
daughter **Sanghamitra**  
to Sri Lanka to spread Buddhism

#### Jatakas:

**stories** of Buddha's past lives in human and animal forms

#### Therigatha:

poems by **bhikkhunis**

#### Some features of Buddhism:

- Aim is to attain enlightenment
- Avoid extremes** of pleasure and penance
  - Follow **madhyamarg** (middle path)
- Four noble truths** / ariyasachchani
  - There is **suffering**
  - There is **cause** of suffering
  - Suffering can be **ended**
  - Eightfold path** can end suffering
- Eightfold path / **Ashtangikamarga**
- Everyone is responsible for their own happiness

#### Eight Great Boddhisatvas

- Manjushri** - wisdom
- Padmapani**/Lokeshvara/Avalokiteshvara - holds lotus, very compassionate. Most famous painting at Ajanta cave-1
- Vajrapani** - holds lightning bolt (vajra)
- Kshitigarbha - protects souls in hell
- Akashagarbha
- Samantabhadra
- Sarvanivarana** - removes obstacles
- Maitreya** - future Buddha

I read I forget, I see I remember | See explanation of this PDF on  **YouTube** [www.youtube.com/c/allinclusiveias](http://www.youtube.com/c/allinclusiveias)

**Buddhist literature in Pali includes Tripitaka** (threefold basket):

- Vinay** Pitaka - **rules** of Sangha
  - Sutta** Pitaka - **teachings** and sermons of Buddha
  - Abhidhamma** Pitaka - **philosophy** of Buddhism
- Vinay** and **Sutta** were compiled at **1<sup>st</sup>** Buddhist council.  
**Abhidhamma** was compiled at **3<sup>rd</sup>** Buddhist council

| Mudra                     | Significance                              |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Bhumisparsha Mudra</b> | <b>Calling Earth to Witness the Truth</b> |
| Dhyana Mudra              | attainment of spiritual perfection        |
| Vitarka Mudra             | teaching and intellectual debate          |
| <b>Abhaya Mudra</b>       | <b>fearlessness</b>                       |
| <b>Dharmachakra Mudra</b> | <b>Turning the Wheel of Dharma</b>        |
| Anjali Mudra              | Greeting / Namaste                        |
| Uttarabodhi Mudra         | supreme enlightenment                     |
| Varada Mudra              | compassion                                |
| Karana Mudra              | warding off evil                          |
| Vajra Mudra               | knowledge / wisdom                        |



**In early phase, Buddha is depicted as symbols, not in human form.**

- Foot prints** - Buddha was human, walked on earth like us, laid path for us to follow
- Empty Throne** - reminds **sacrifice** of leaving kingdom
- Umbrella** - for protection against suffering, take refuge in **Sangha**
- Two fish** - **fearlessness**, as fish swims freely

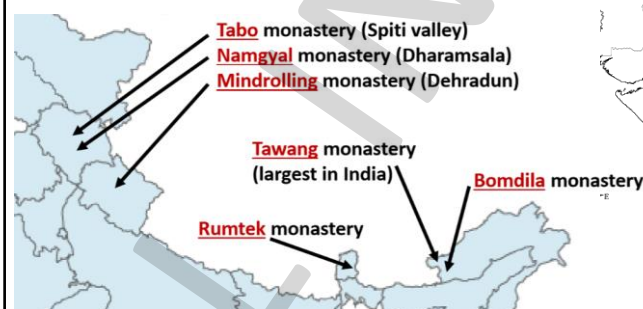
| Great events of Buddha's life                    | Symbol       | Place      |
|--|--------------|------------|
| Janma (Birth)                                    | Lotus & bull | Lumbini    |
| Mahabhinishkramana (Renunciation)                | Horse        | Lumbini    |
| Nirvana / Sambodhi (Enlightenment)               | Bodhi tree   | Bodh Gaya  |
| Dharmachakra Pravartana (1 <sup>st</sup> Sermon) | Wheel        | Sarnath    |
| Mahaparinirvana (Death)                          | Stupa        | Kushinagar |

**39.** Which of the following kingdoms were associated with the life of the Buddha?

1. Avanti
2. Gandhara
3. Kosala
4. Magadha

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1, 2 and 3  
 (b) 2 and 3 only  
 (c) 1, 3 and 4  
 (d) 3 and 4 only



**Why Mahajanapadas not in South?**

Not enough fertile land to support large kingdoms

| Council | Year   | Place                     | Patron    | Chair       | Remarks                                   |
|---------|--------|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|---|
| 1       | 483 BC | Sattapanni caves Rajgriha | Ajatsatru | Mahakasyap  | compilation of Vinay and Sutta pitaks     |
| 2       | 383 BC | Vaishali                  | Kalashoka | Sabakami    | division between Theravada & Mahasanghika |
| 3       | 250 BC | Pataliputra               | Ashoka    | Mogaliputra | compilation of Abhidhamma pitak           |
| 4       | 100 AD | Kundalvan (Kashmir)       | Kanishka  | Vasumitra   | division between Mahayana and Hinayana    |

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# Jainism

### Division:

- Famine** in Magadha
- Some remained with **Stalbahu**
- Some went to South with **Bhadrabahu**
- Southern group came back; problems
- Council held at Patliputra: division

### Digambar:

- nude, follow all 5 vows, women can't achieve liberation
  - Bisapantha, Terapanth, Taranapantha/Samaiyapantha
- ### Svetambar:
- white, follow 4 vows, women can achieve liberation
  - Murtipujaka, Sthanakvasi, Terapanthi

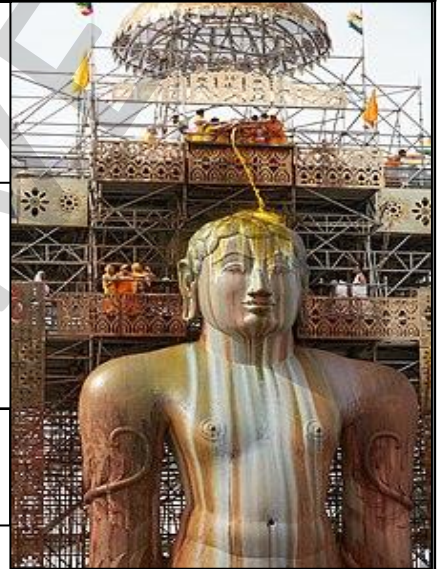
### Vardhamana Mahavira

- Father Siddhartha:** Kshatriya King from **Ikshvaku** dynasty
- Mother Trishala:** sister of **Lichchaavi** King **Chetaka**
- attained perfect/infinite knowledge (**kevalajnana**), on banks of **Rijupalika** river.
- Through kevalajnana, he conquered misery and happiness.
- Hence known as '**Mahavira**' or The Great Hero or '**Jina**' i.e, the conqueror and his followers as 'Jainas'.
- He passed away and became a **Siddha** (fully liberated) at the age of 72 in 527 BCE at **Pavapuri** near Patna.

01<sup>st</sup> Tirthankar: **Rishabdev**  
Bahubali: son of Rishabdev  
23<sup>rd</sup> Tirthankar: **Parasvath**  
24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar: **Mahavir**

**Triratna:** it gives liberation, rituals not needed

- Right faith
- Right knowledge
- Right action



The 65 ft high Gommateshwara statue at Shravanabelagola, Karnataka, India, was built in 983 A.D.

### Some features:

- Universe:**
  - Created and governed by **law**, not deity
- Gods exist, but
  - Gods are lower than Jina** (Mahavir)
- Does not condemn Varna system
  - Rebirth in lower/higher varna as per **karma of previous life**

### Five doctrines/vows:

- 1) Ahimsa: **don't hurt**
  - 2) Satya: **don't lie**
  - 3) Asteya: **don't steal**
  - 4) Aparigraha: **don't acquire property**
  - 5) Brahmacharya: **added by Mahavira**
- Every object has **soul**
  - Karma** is the bane of **soul**
  - Penance** washes away **karma**

### Mahavratas:

great vow, follows 5 vows, can't kill even insects (Agriculture!!!)

### Anuvratas:

small vow, for common man, as following all 5 vows difficult

**Mahamastakabhisheka** of statue of Bahubali (son of Rishabdev)  
It was built by Ganga dynasty minister and commander Chamundaraya

- Gunasthanas** Stages of **purification**
- Arhat** One who has entered the stage of **kevalajnana**
- Tirthankara** Arhat who has acquired the capability of **teaching** the doctrine
- Basadis** Jaina **monastic** establishment

### Prelims 1996:

Which one of the following is not a part of early Jaina literature?  
(a) **Therigatha**  
(b) **Acarangasutra**  
(c) **Sutrakritanga**  
(d) **Brihatkalpasutra**

### Anekantavada: (many)

- Truth has multiple aspects

### Syadavada: (maybe)

- All judgements hold good only in certain circumstances

### Nayavada: (partially true)

- Opinions are framed with particular viewpoint; and other viewpoints are also possible

### Prelims 1996: Which of the following were common to both Buddhism and Jainism?

1. Avoidance of **extremities** of penance and enjoyment
2. Indifference to the authority of the **Vedas**
3. Denial of efficacy of **rituals**
4. Non-injury to **animal** life

Select the correct answer:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4      (b) **2, 3 and 4**      (c) 1, 3 and 4      (d) 1 and 2

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## Travelers

### Fa-hien's account of Gupta Empire :

- ❑ He came during **Vikramaditya's** rule.
- ❑ Administration was **benevolent**
- ❑ People had **personal freedom**; no state interference in individual's life.
- ❑ There was **no spy system**.
- ❑ **Crimes** were **negligible**; punishment usually were just fines.
- ❑ Roads were **safe**, no fear of thieves.
- ❑ **Currency** in use was **Kaudi**.
- ❑ Primary source of income of state was **land revenue**.
- ❑ He describes the plight of **Chandals**, untouchables.
- ❑ He wrote "A record of Buddhist Kingdoms"

### Harsha:

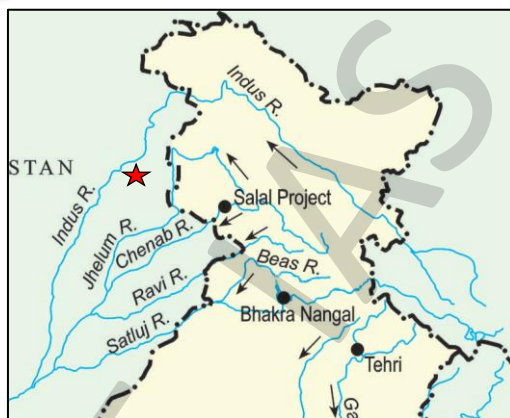
- AD 606-47 – Pushyabhuti dynasty – Kannauj
- Initially Shiva worshipper, later **Mahayana** Buddhism
- Supported Hindus and Jains also
- **Prayag assembly**: lot of donations, every 5 years
- **Kannauj assembly**: to popularize Buddha's teachings, also honoured Hiuen Tsang
- **Pulakeshin-I** stopped Harshas south expansion at river Narmada (Chalukya King of Vatapi/Badami)
- **Nilopitu**: archive of events during Harsha period, both good and bad.
- **Empire**: Bhukti → Visaya → Pathaka (Province - district - tehsil) Visayapati? head of Visaya
- **Hiuen Tsang** gives lot of infor of Harshas time
  - Roads were not safe, he too was robbed.
  - Fire, poison etc used to determine guilt.
  - Punishments were severe.

|                                    |               |                                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------|
| ▪ Deimachos (Greek)                | 320- 273 BC   | Bindusara                       |
| ▪ <b>Megasthenes</b> (Greek)       | 302- 298 BC   | Chandragupta Maurya             |
| ▪ <b>Fa-Hien</b> (Chinese)         | 405- 411 AD   | Chandragupta II                 |
| ▪ <b>Hiuen-Tsang</b> (Chinese)     | 630- 645 AD   | Harshavardhana                  |
| ▪ <b>I-Tsing</b> (Chinese)         | 671- 695 AD   |                                 |
| ▪ Al-Masudi (Arab)                 | 956 AD        |                                 |
| ▪ Al-Biruni (Khwarazm)             | 1024- 1030 AD |                                 |
| ▪ Marco Polo (Venetian)            | 1292- 1294 AD | Pandyan                         |
| ▪ <b>Ibn Battuta</b> (Moroccan)    | 1333- 1347 AD | Muhammad-BinTughlaq             |
| ▪ Nicolo De Conti (Venetian)       | 1420- 1421 AD | Vijayanagara (Devaraya I)       |
| ▪ Abdur Razzaq (Persian)           | 1443- 1444 AD | Vijayanagara (Devaraya II)      |
| ▪ Athanasius Nikitin (Russian)     | 1470- 1474 AD | Bahmani (Muhammad III)          |
| ▪ Domingo Paes (Portuguese)        | 1520- 1522 AD | Vijayanagara (Krishnadeva Raya) |
| ▪ Fernao Nuniz (Portuguese)        | 1535- 1537 AD | Tuluva dynasty                  |
| ▪ <b>William Hawkins</b> (British) | 1608- 1611 AD | Jahangir                        |
| ▪ <b>Sir Thomas Roe</b> (British)  | 1615- 1619 AD | Jahangir                        |
| ▪ Peter Mundy (Italian)            | 1630- 1634 AD | Shahjahan                       |
| ▪ Jean Baptiste Tavernier (French) | 1638- 1643 AD | Shahjahan                       |
| ▪ Nicolao Manucci (Italian)        | 1653- 1708 AD | Dara Shikoh                     |
| ▪ Francois Bernier (French)        | 1656- 1717 AD | Dara Shikoh                     |

## Taxila

**TAXILA UNIVERSITY** (approx 1000 BC - 400 BC)

- Not a university in modern sense as it lacked:
  - degrees, library, lecture halls, etc.
- Some teachers:
  - **Panini** (language & grammar, wrote Ashtadyayi)
  - **Chanakya** (wrote Arthashastra)
  - **Kumaralata** (founder of Sautrāntika school)
- Some students:
  - **Jivak** (personal doctor of Buddha and Bimbisara)
  - **Charaka** (Ayurveda, Father of Indian medicine)
  - **Chandragupta Maurya** (taken by Kautilya to Taxila)



**TAXILA:**

- Located at crossroads of major trade routes:
  - Branch of Silk road that linked China to West
  - Uttarapath (GT road connected Gandhara in west to Magadha in East)
- Became capital of Achaemenid empire in 540 BC
- Excavations begun by? Sir Alexander Cunningham (1863)
- UNESCO World Heritage Site? Yes (1980)

## Gupta Period

**Gupta Period:** 319 AD – 540 AD

- Chandragupta I
- Samudragupta
- Ramgupta
- Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya)
- And few more...

**Allahabad Pillar:**

- It has inscriptions by
  - Ashoka (3<sup>rd</sup> century BC),
  - Samudragupta (4<sup>th</sup> century AD),
  - Jahangir (17<sup>th</sup> century).
- Inscription issued by **Samudragupta** was composed by **Harisena**. Written in Sanskrit in Champukavya style. It lists achievements of Samudragupta. Talks about his "**Dakshinpath expeditions**". He issued gold and silver coins with "**restorer of Ashvamegha**"

**Gupta period terms:**

- Kulyavapa, Dronavapa, Adhavapa:**
  - land measurement, mentioned in copper plate inscriptions in Bengal.
- Ghantasala, Kadura, Chaul, Tamralipti**
  - ports handling trade
- Vishti:**
  - forced labour as a type of tax
- Paintings:**
  - at Ajanta and Bagh

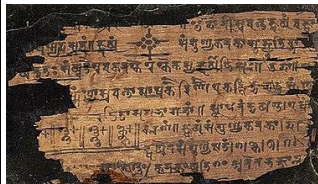
**Iron pillar of Delhi:** (Qutub complex)

- By Chandragupta II
- Famous for rust-resistance

**Factors responsible for decline of Gupta Empire :**

- Invasion by Hunas from Central Asia
- Weak successors.
- Rise of feudatories.

|                          |                |                      |  |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------------|--|
| 800 BC                   | Baudhayan      | Mathematician        | Sutras: <b>Sulbhasutra</b> , Srautsutra, Grihsutra etc. Pythagoras theorem, value of pi, root of 2                   |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> cent AD  | Aryabhata      | Maths, Astro, etc    | Wrote <b>Aryabhattiya</b> ; distance between earth moon, earth rotates on its own axis, explanation of eclipse, etc. |
| 6 <sup>th</sup> cent AD  | Varamihira     | Astronomy, Astrology | wrote <b>Brihat Samhita</b><br>One of the nine jewels of Vikramaditya  |
| 7 <sup>th</sup> cent AD  | Brahmgupta     | Maths                | Brahm Sputa Siddantika   |
| 9 <sup>th</sup> cent AD  | Mahavira       | Maths                | <b>Ganita</b> Sara Sangraha; LCM method  |
| 12 <sup>th</sup> cent AD | Bhaskaracharya | Maths                | <b>Lilavati</b> , Beejaganit, etc  |



**Bakhshali manuscript** Sanskrit  
 ▪ Contains earliest known Indian use of a zero symbol.  
 Actual inventor of zero is not known with certainty

**Kalidasa:**

- Malvikaginamitra:** love story of Shunga King Agnimitra and his Queens servant Malvika
- Abhijana Shakuntlam:** The Recognition of Shakuntla
- Kumar Sambhava:** about birth of Lord Kartikeya
- Meghadootam:** Yaksh asks cloud to send message to his wife

21. With reference to the scientific progress of ancient India, which of the statements given below are correct?

1. Different kinds of specialized surgical instruments were in common use by 1st century AD.
2. Transplant of internal organs in the human body had begun by the beginning of 3rd century AD.
3. The concept of sine of an angle was known in 5th century AD.
4. The concept of cyclic quadrilaterals was known in 7th century AD.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Mudra Rakshasa        | Vishakadutt |
| Devichandra Guptam    | Vishakadutt |
| Vikramank Dev Charita | Bilhana     |
| Harshacharita         | Banabhatta  |
| Buddhacharita         | Asvaghosa   |
| Shishupala Vadha      | Magha       |
| Mahabhasya            | Patanjali   |
| Ashtadyayi            | Panini      |

**Dipa-vamsa:** (in Pali)  
oldest record of Sri Lanka

**Maha-vamsa:** (in Pali)  
Poem about Sri Lanka Kings

**Divya-vadna:** (in Sanskrit)  
38 divine tales/stories  
Maurya and Sunga history

**Ayurveda:**

- Dhanvantari** - Hindu god of medicine
- Sushruta** - Father of Surgery (800 BC)
- Charak** - Charaka Samhita (1st cent AD)
- Vagbhata** - wrote Ashtangasangraha

**Mudrarakshasa**

- By Vishakhadatta in 6th century BC
- Depicts CG Maurya's rise to throne

**Mrichakatika** by Shudrak

- aka Little clay cart
- Love affair of Charudatta** with courtesan **Vasantasena**

Sangam period: 3<sup>rd</sup> cent BC to 3<sup>rd</sup> cent AD in South India

Sangam: academy of Tamil poets

As per legends, Three Sangams were held under Pandyas:

1. **1<sup>st</sup> in Madurai:** **Gods** and sages. No work available.
2. **2<sup>nd</sup> in Kapadapuram:** only **Tolkappiyam** survives
3. **3<sup>rd</sup> in Madurai:** some works survive, tells about Sangam period.



**Sangam Literature**

**Melkanakku**  
(18 major works)

- Ettutogai:** eight anthologies
- Pattuppattu:** Ten idylls

**Kelkanakku**  
(18 minor works)

- Tolkappiyam:** by Tolkappiyar
  - **Earliest** Tamil literary work
  - Tells about socio-economic conditions of that time

**Two epics:**

- Silappathikaram by Elango Adigal
  - Manimegalai by Sittalai Sattanar
- Tirukkural** written by? Thiruvalluvar

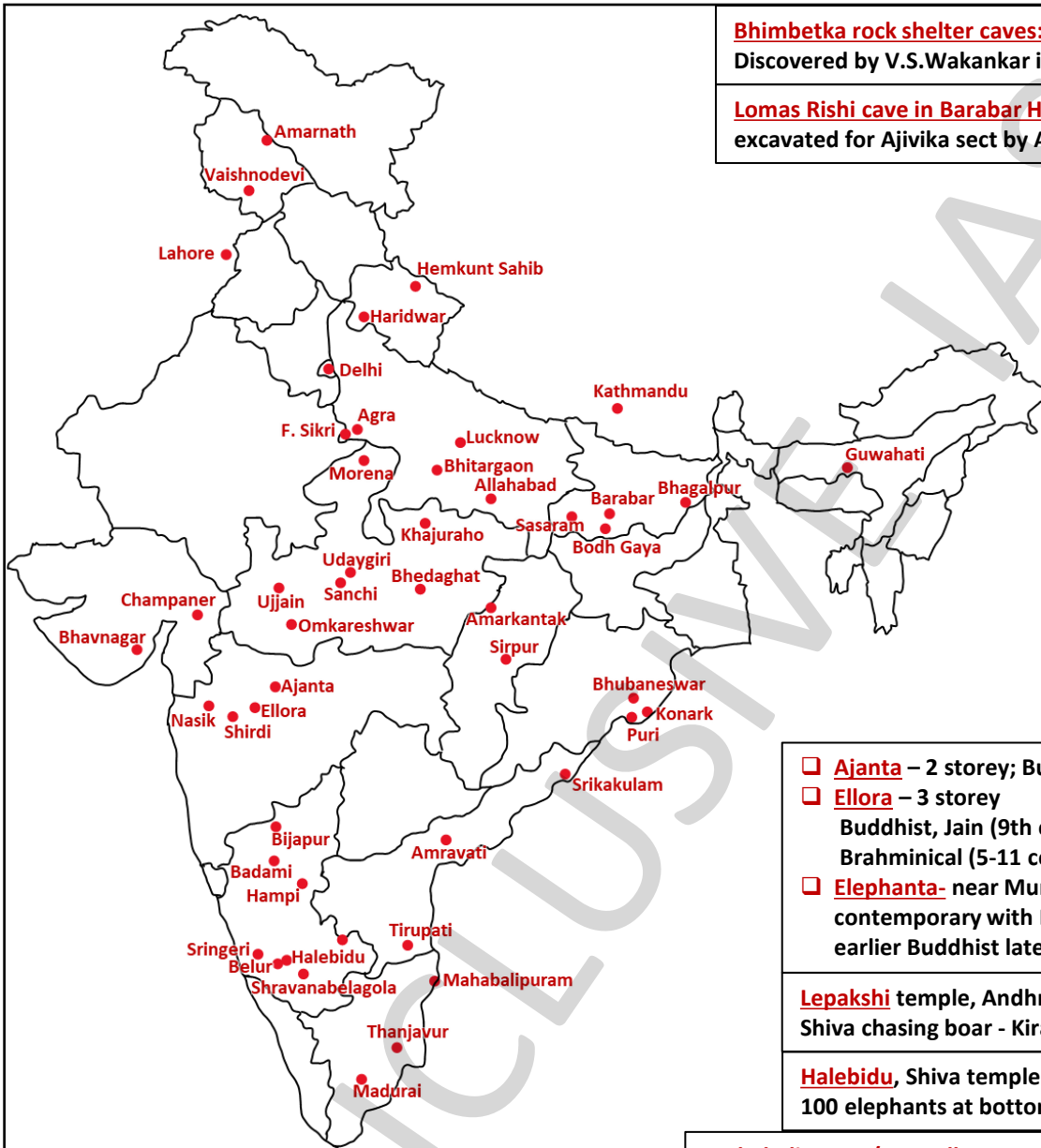
**Aham and Puram** poems of Padinen Kilukanakku group were composed in **post-Sangam period**

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**Bhimbetka rock shelter caves:**  
Discovered by V.S.Wakankar in 1957-58

**Lomas Rishi cave in Barabar Hills, Bihar:**  
excavated for Ajivika sect by Ashoka.



- Ajanta** – 2 storey; Buddhism
- Ellora** – 3 storey  
Buddhist, Jain (9th century),  
Brahminical (5-11 century);
- Elephanta**- near Mumbai;  
contemporary with Ellora;  
earlier Buddhist later Shaivite

**Lepakshi** temple, Andhra  
Shiva chasing boar - Kiratarjuna

**Halebidu**, Shiva temple:  
100 elephants at bottom

**Mahabalipuram/Mamallapuram**

- Shore temple
- Ganesh rath stone temple
- Krishna's butter ball**
- Big panel Arjun/cat/Bhagirath penance

**Thanjavur**

- Shiva killing Tripurasur
- Chola Rajaraja with guru

**Badami caves:**

- Dedicated to Vaishnavite tradition.
- Badami cave no. 4 popularly known as Vishnu cave. ~ 580 AD.
- Panting of **Kirtivarman** (son of Pulakesin I) in palace watching dance.
- Towards the corner of the panel are figures of Indra etc.

**Ajanta paintings:**

- Mara Vijay**
- Buddha, Yashoda, Rahul
- Padampani** Bodhisattva
- Dying princess

**Ellora:**

- Gajasur **Shiva** (Cholas 11<sup>th</sup> century)
- Ravana** shaking mount Kailash at **Kailashnath** temple
- Andhakasurvadha (**Shiva** slaying the demon Andhakasura)
- Kalyanasundara (wedding of **Shiva** and Parvati)
- Different avatars of Vishnu
- Seated Buddha in Chaitaya hall

**Elephanta:**

- Maheshmurti (Shiva, Bhairava, Uma)

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**Prelims 2013:**

Some Buddhist rock-cut caves are called **Chaityas**, while the others are called **Viharas**. What is the difference between the two?

- (a) Vihara is a place of worship, while Chaitya is the dwelling place of the monks
- (b) Chaitya is a place of worship, while Vihara is the dwelling place of the monks
- (c) Chaitya is the stupa at the far end of the cave, while Vihara is the hall axial to it
- (d) There is no material difference between the two

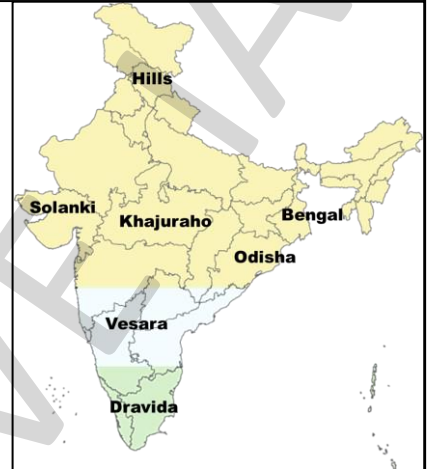
**Prelims 2016:**

What is/are common to the two historical places known as **Ajanta and Mahabalipuram**?

- 1. Both were built in the **same period**.
- 2. Both belong to the **same religious** denomination.
- 3. Both have **rock-cut** monuments.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) None of the statements given above is correct



**Some type of lands:**

- Kshetra:** land under cultivation
- Khila:** uncultivable land
- Aprahata:** forest land
- Gopata sarah:** pasture land
- Vasti:** habitable land

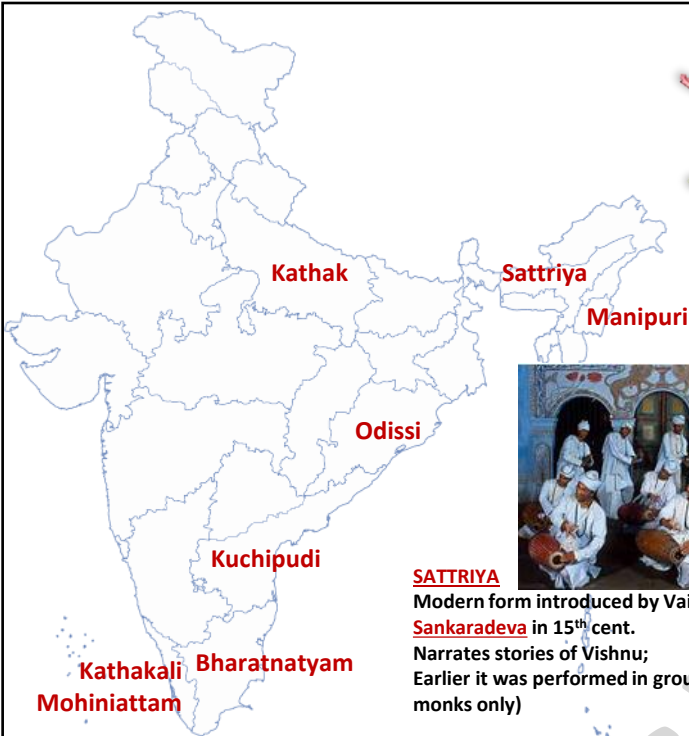
**Some land measures:**

Adhavapa > Dronavapa > Kulyavapa

**Random terms:**

- Anjuvannam, Ainurruvar, Manigramam:
  - medieval merchant guilds in South India
  - Anjuvannam mainly had non-Indian traders
- Ashtadiggaj:** eight scholars in court of Krishnadevaraya
- Chaturvedimangalam:** people with knowledge of four vedas
- Eripatti** land: its revenue was used to maintain water tanks
- Ghatika:** colleges run in Temples in South India
- Brahmadeya:** tax free land gifted to Brahmins by Kings
- Taniyur:** large villages during Cholas





**KATHAK**

- ❖ **Story** telling with **gestures** and **music**;
- ❖ Has different **gharanas** like Lucknow, Jaipur, Banaras, etc.
- ❖ Influenced by Persian costumes during **Mughal** era.



**MANIPURI**

- ❖ **Krishna** is central theme
- ❖ Generally performed by females
- ❖ **Face covered** with veil
- ❖ **Nagabandha** mudra: body is curved like 8



**SATTRIYA**  
Modern form introduced by Vaishnava Saint **Sankaradeva** in 15<sup>th</sup> cent.  
Narrates stories of Vishnu;  
Earlier it was performed in group by **Bhokots** (male monks only)



**ODISSI** (water)  
Mentioned as 'Odra nritya' in Natya Shastra;  
Patronised by Jain King **Kheravela**;  
Performed by **Gotipuas** i.e. young boys dressed as females.  
Famous postures: **Tribhanga** (bend leg/waist/neck) aka mobile sculpture.

**KUCHIPUDI** (earth)  
Initially performed by group of actors moving from village to village.  
Later performed by male Brahmins in temple based on **stories of Bhagvat purana**.  
Some elements of Kuchipudi:

- **Manduk Shabdham** – Tells the story of a frog
- **Tarangam** – dancing with feet on brass plates and water pot on head
- **Jala Chitra Nrityam** – While dancing, pictures are drawn with feet on the floor.



**KATHAKALI** (sky)  
Katha = story, Kali = drama  
Usually only by males  
Stories of good vs evil  
Heavy face make-up  
Done in open air theatres  
Aka ballad of the east



**MOHINIATTAM** (air)  
Dance of an **Enchantress**  
Feminine dance of Vishnu  
Off-white saree with golden border

**BHARATNATYAM** (fire)  
oldest;  
earlier done by temple dancers or **devadasis**'  
hence aka '**Dashiattam**'.  
aka 'fire dance' (movements resemble flame)

**CHHAU** (mask dance) Three styles:

- ❑ Saraikella Chhau in **Jharkhand**
- ❑ Mayurbhanj Chhau in **Odisha** (no mask)
- ❑ Purulia Chhau in West **Bengal**
- ❑ 2010: **UNESCO** Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.
- ❑ Culture Ministry considers Chhau as classical dance, but Sangeet Natyak Akademi does not.

I read I forget, I see I remember | See explanation of this PDF on **YouTube** [www.youtube.com/c/allinclusiveias](http://www.youtube.com/c/allinclusiveias)