

➤ 1. Answer the following questions in detail :

(1) Explain town planning of ancient India.

- India has acquired expertise in the field of town planning since ancient times. Many such towns have been found out during archeological excavation work. E.g. : Dholaveera a huge and systematic ancient town contemporary to Harappan culture has been found out. Thus, many towns have been found out this way.
- The towns were divided into three sections.
- (1) Fort of rulers (Citadel)
- (2) Houses of administrative officers situated on the upper part of town.
- (3) Residences of common people situated on the lower part of town.
- Forts for rulers were constructed on the upper part of the town.
- Upper part of the town is safe and protected having two to five rooms has been found out.
- Houses on the lower part of town are mainly constructed with hand made bricks.
- People of Indus valley civilization has developed many more beautiful and systematic towns than many other civilizations of the world with the architectural point of views.
- Among all of them Harappa and Mohan-Jo-Daro had the best town planning.
- Fortified wall was constructed around the town of Mohan-Jo-Daro.
- Town planning of Harappan culture was very systematic. Its granaries and forts are remarkable.
- Fortified walls of Dholaveera encircling the town suggest arrangement of protection. This wall is
- made up of clay, stone and bricks.
- In Lothal, three layer of human habitat were found thus, it might be a rich and prosperous port, a
- unique feature.
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(2) Give detailed information about road ways and drainage system of town planning of

### Mohan-Jo-Daro.

- Mohan-lo-Daro was the best in town planning point of view. Its pathways and drainage system were
- unique features.
- Pathways of town were straight main roads without any turns. This is considered to be a speciality of ancient time. Thus, there were two main roads. One was going from north to south and the other was going from east to west. Both crossed each other at right angles.
- The roads were 9.75 meter wide. They were wide enough for a number of vehicles to pass at a time.
- The small link road crossed the major ones at right angles.
- Pits on the road side suggest that there might have been lamp posts.
- Drainage system is a unique feature of this town planning. Such a drainage system was found nowhere except the island of crete in the Mediterranean sea.
- The system was built to drain dirty water out from the town.
- Each and every house had a cesspit. This planned, systematic and efficient drainage system clearlym proves that they were very careful about their health and hygiene.
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### (3) Give information about the caves of Gujarat.

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## 2. Answer the following questions pointwise :

### (1) Give information about Dholaveera.

- away from Dholaveera village at Khadirbet in vast desert of Bhachau taluka.
- In 1990 AD. special task of excavation was carried out by Gujarat state under the guidance of
- Ravindrasingh Bisht.
- Forts of Dholaveera, palaces and main walls of town are painted with white colour on the basis of remains founds there.
- Fortified walls encircling town suggest strong arrangement of protection. This wall is made up of lay, stone and bricks.
- Pure drinking water was made available as proper system of water purification was setup.
- Thus, the system of purification of water was amazing because we could not adopt such system even in modern age.
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### (2) Lothal was an important port of Gujarat. Explain.

- Lothal is situated in Dholka taluka of Ahmedabad district. Dholka is a place between two rivers Bhogavo and Sabarmati. It is 18 km far from Bay of Khambhat.
- MD A huge dockyard was constructed to facilitate ships in the time of high tides at the lower eastern part of the town and this is a unique feature of Lothal.
- Such dockyard, storage shops etc. show the proof of exports and imports.
- Thus, Lothal was a rich and prosperous port of India. This is a matter of pride for history of India.

### (3) Write about the art of pillar inscriptions.

- Stone inscription made from single rock, carved out by the religious order of emperor Ashoka are the best specimens of engraving on stone. They were polished so well that they gleamed.

- These pillars carved in Brahmi script are erected in Ambala, Meerut, Allahabad, Sarnath, Loria near Nandangadh, Sanchi, Kashi, Patna and Bodhivruksha near Bodhgaya.
  - The stone inscription at Sarnath is the best example/specimen of sculpture. The pillar has four lionstogether facing four directions at the top.
  - Sarnath being preaching place of Lord Buddha, Dharmachakras are carved below the lion images.
  - This chakra indicates triumph of religion so it is called 'Dharmachakra'.
  - Apart from that it has sculpture of elephant, horse and bullock.
- This chakra has been placed in the national flag of Republic India. Images of four lions have been given honour of our national emblem.
- Hence, this is considered to be one of the best specimen of sculpture in the world.

#### (4) Write a note on Sun temple of Konark.

- Modhera temple in Gujarat was built during the reign of Solanki king Bhimdev-I.
- The entrance gate on the eastern side of this temple is constructed in such a way that the first ray of the Sun falls directly on the gems that was studded in the middle of the crown of Sun God. Due to that entire sanctum was lit up thereby creating a divine atmosphere.
- Today, also twelve different images of Sun God and erotic sculptures are seen in this temple.
- in The carving of this temple is done in Iranian school of Art.
- There are 108 small temples surrounding the outside tank which creates a pleasant sight at dusk and
- dawn.

### 3. Answer the following questions in short :

#### (1) What is sculpture ?

- The art of shaping figures or design with facial expression in round or in relief professionally performed by a sculpture with the help of chisel and hammer is known as sculpture.

#### (2) What is architecture ?

- The art of constructing buildings, houses, towns, wells, forts, minarets, temples, mosque and tombs is called architecture.

(3) Explain the meaning of Mohan-Jo-Daro and write about its road ways.

- Mohan-Jo-Daro means the heap of the deads.
- The pathways were 9.75 meters wide. The small link roads crossed the major ones at right angles.
- The pathways were wide enough for a number of vehicle to pass at a time.
- Pits on the road side suggest that there might have been lamp posts.
- There were two highways one was going from North to South and the other was going from East to West. Both crossed each other at right angle.
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(4) Write the meaning of Stupa.

- An oval shape construction under which the remains of Lord Buddha's body were kept in a box is
- known as stupa.
- There are five famous stupas of king Ashoka's time :
- (1) Stupa of Sanchi
- (2) Stupa of Sarnath
- (3) Stupa of Berat
- (4) Stupa of Nandangadh
- (5) Stupa of Devanimori in Gujarat.

4. Choose the correct option from those given below :

(1) What is another word used for architecture in Sanskrit language ?

- (A) Vastu                      (B) Carving                      (C) Temple                      (D) Ruins

(2) What was built in Lothal to facilitate the ships ?

- (A) Hail                      (B) Pillar                      (C) Dockyard                      (D) Grill

(3) In which language are stone inscriptions engraved ?

(A) Hindi      (B) Brahmi      (C) Urdu      (D) Udia

(4) Sun temple of Gujarat is situated at .

(A) Modhera      (B) Vadnagar      (C) Kheralu      (D) Vijapur

(5) Which mosque is situated near Teen Darwaza in Ahmedabad ?

(A) Jama Masjid      (B) Jumma Masjid      (C) Masjid of Sipri      (D) Masjid-e-Nageena