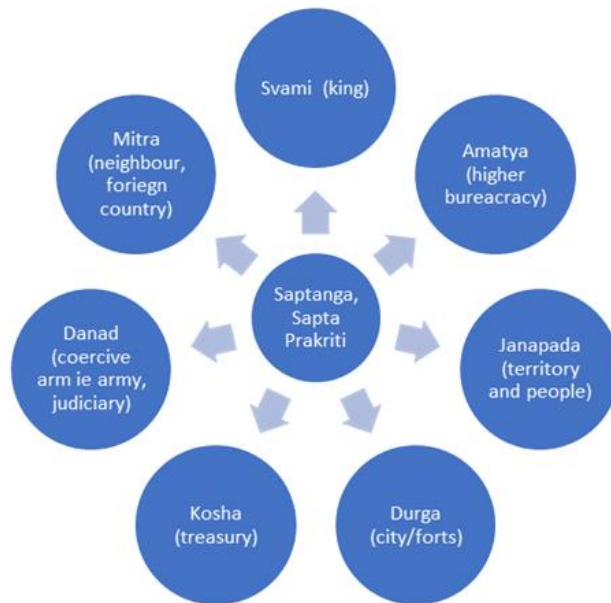


Prelims Master Program (2023-24) – Ancient, Medieval, Art and Culture
Handout 9: Mauryan State (Saptanga Theory)



1. Swami – Royal Absolutism

King is the most important of all prakritis. He is the **absolute head and supreme authority**.

He is the ruler with enormous powers and responsibilities. All of the government concentrated in his person.

- Rajashasana > dharmashasana
- Arajakata à matsyanyay
- Praja Sukhe Sukham Rajna, Prajanam tu Hite Hitam
 - Three duties of the king:
 - Raksha (external)
 - Palan (internal)
 - Yogakshema (welfare) – paternalistic touch

2. Amatya (Bureacracy/high officials)

Kautilyan State is a **Hobbesian Leviathan** which sought to control every aspect of life of an individual. Such huge empire and multitude of functions require vast bureaucracy.

Central bureaucracy:

- Apex body – Mantriparishad (Ashoka calls it Palisa)
 - ‘Matrapurva Sarvarambha’ policy precedes action. Success of the government depends on wisdom and efficiency of royal advisors.
 - Final authority with the king only.
- High status to crown prince, Raj Purohit, Royal guru
- There was a significant jump in the number of central officials. Arthashashtra mentioned 18 tirthas/Mahamatras and 27-28 adhyakshas (HoDs – departmentalization)

Adhyaksha	Department	Adhyaksha	Department
Akaradhyaksha	Mines	Lakshanadhyaksha	Mint
Akshapataladhyaksha	Accountant General	Samsthadhyaksha	Trade Routes
Sitadhyaksha	Agri	Padatikyadhyaksha	Infantry
Lavanadhyaksha	Salt	Ashvadhyaksha	Horses
Suvarnadhyaksha	Gold	Rathadhyaksha	Chariots
Koshtagaradhyaksha	Store	Gajadhyaksha	Elephants
Panyadhyaksha	Commerce	Ganikadhyaksha	Prostitutes
Kupyadhyaksha	Forest Produce	Pattanadhyaksha	Ports
Ayudhgaradhyaksha	Armoury	Nayadhyaksha	Animals
Tulamanapantvadhyaksha	Weight Measures	Bandhanagardhyaksha	Prison
Sutradyaksha	Spinning Weaving	Dyutadhyaksha	Gambling
Suradhyaksha	Excise (wine)	Ivitadhyaksha	Meadows
Navadhyaksha	Navy	Sunadhyaksha	Butcher houses
Mudradhyaksha	Passport		

HR Policy

- Selection/recruitment process
 - Not many details but appointment based on merit but no China-like examination
 - Test of temptation and test of deception (upadha) to check if lured by wealth, or succumbs to pressure and if purest of all (sarvopada shuddha)
 - There was a system of probation.
- Promotion and Transfer
- Payscale and hierarchy
 - Pyramidal structure
 - Topmost: 48,000 panas while bottommost 700-600 panas
 - Salaries given in cash → centralization
 - Pana: PMCs with various symbols (silver coin = panas; copper coins = mashakas)
- Employee welfare
 - If died on duty, then salary to wife + food allowance
 - If disabled on duty service or after retirement = provisions made for
 - Even prostitutes after old age – received work in kitchen
- Bureaucratic Corruption
 - Fence eating the crop was the matter of grave concern for Kautilya
 - Impossible not to taste honey put on your tongue
 - Impossible to tell when fish drinks water
 - None could be trusted:
 - Frequent transfers of officers
 - Severe punishment
 - Reward to informers/whistle-blowers
 - Spies' network
 - Still Kautilya says one cannot eliminate it, one can only control the damage
- Elaborate system of espionage (network of spies) – Gudha-purusha


- Kautilya paints a picture of a vulnerable world that requires constant and extreme vigilance. With the help of a dynamic intelligence system, administration activities were closely monitored.
- Elaborate organization
 - Head – Samahartta
 - Two types of spies - Samstha and Sanchara – they are everywhere
 - Ubhayavetana
 - Visha-kanya
- Pativedaka
 - Later in Ashokan inscriptions
 - Brings news from the entire empire and have all-time access to the king. Directly report to the king who was eager to keep in touch with the public opinion

3. Janapad (Provincial and District level)

Arthashastra doesn't deal with details of provincial administration. Some data can be gleaned from Indica and from Ashokan edicts.

- **Provincial Administration:**
 - There were at least 4 provinces centered at Takshashila (northern), Tosali (eastern), Ujjayini (western) and Suvarnagiri (southern).
 - Governors: Kumara, Aryaputra or Rashtriya etc
- **District Administration:**
 - Various names of officers connected to revenue collection and accounts:
 - Arthashastra mentions: **Pradeshika, Sthanika**
 - Megasthenes mentions: **Agronomoi**
 - Ashoka mentions: **rajuka** and **yuktas**.
- **Below the district level**
 - **Gopa** (guardian) was in charge of a group of 5-10 villages. Is duty was revenue collection and accounts. He was possibly linked with census.
 - Each **village** was regulated by a government appointed officer called **Gramini/Gramika**. Villages used to have a lot of autonomy in general.

Idealized Hierarchy of administration:

Provincial capital (Sthaniya)	2 Dronamukhas	
Divisional HQ (Dronamukha)	2 Karvatikas	
Sub-divisional HQ (Karvatika)	20 Sangrahanas	
Local Centre (Sangrahana)	10 Villages	

4. Durga (fortified urban settlement): Municipal Administration

Megasthenes talks about 6 committees x 5 members each in the city of Pataliputra to manage the affairs.

- Industrial arts and production, inspection, wages etc
- Supervision of the manufactured goods
- Trade and commerce, inspection of weights etc
- Taxation
- Welfare of foreigner
- Registration of births/death

Kautilya doesn't mention such arrangement. According to him, **Nagaraka** was the head of the City. His functions were:

- Law and order
- Cleanliness and sanitation
- Enforce curfew regulations, fire safety norms
- Controlled trade of goods, prices and market places
- Visitor lodging

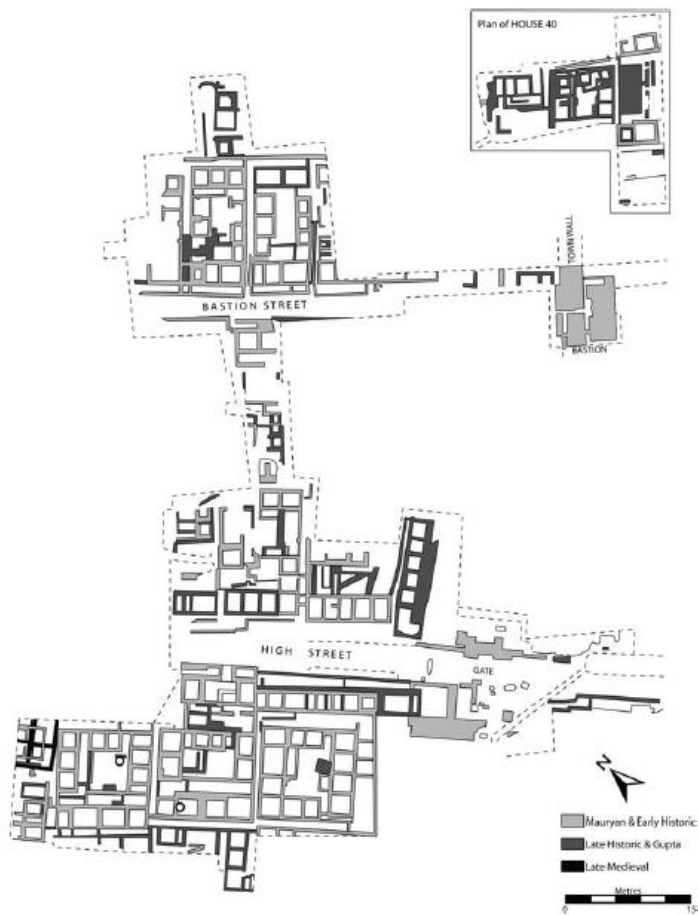


Figure 11.13. Plan of street layout in Bhita, India.



Figure 11.9. Plan of the street layout of the Bhir Mound, Pakistan.

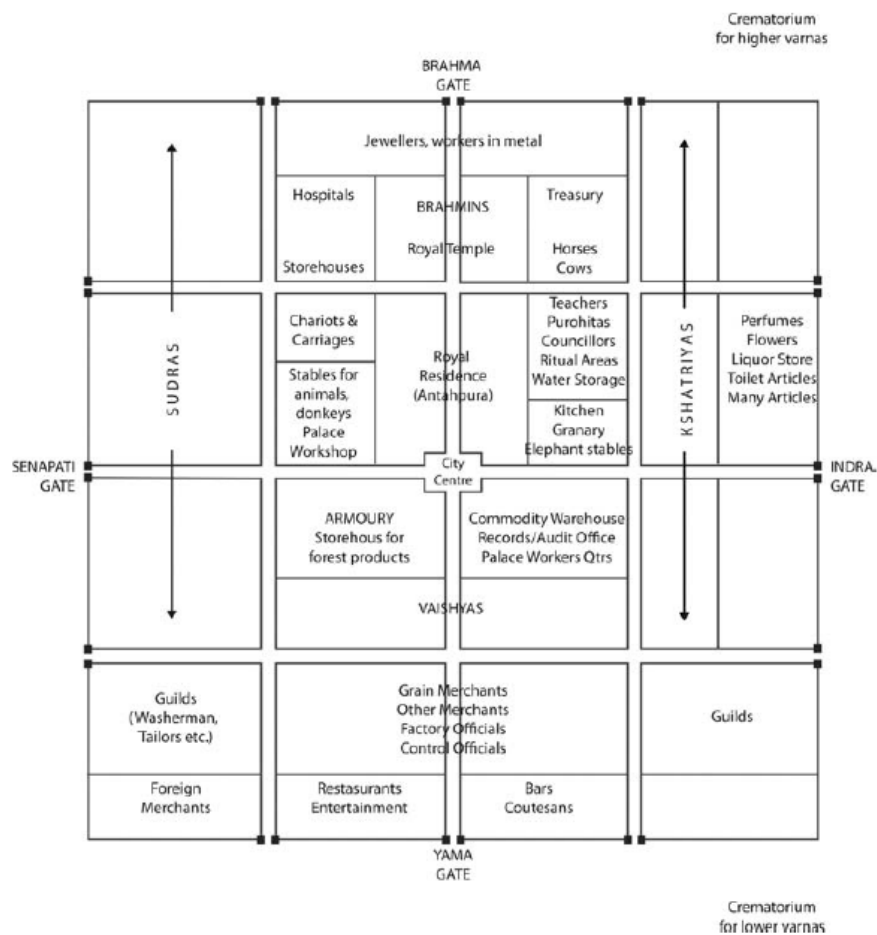


Figure 11.4. Plan of an idealised city from the *Arthashastra*.

5. Kosha: Taxation

The basis of state power was financial power; therefore the most important function of the administration was the collection of revenue. Kautilya provides incredible details and various avenues of revenue collection. Treasury officer is known as **Sannidhata**. In revenue collection, the state was both cautious and ruthless at the same time. It punished officers for excess taxes and misappropriation. Every product, every transaction, and every service were taxed. Mauryan rule is landmark in the evolution of tax system in ancient India.

Revenue Source:

- Most important was the land revenue. (**bhag**)
 - a. Traditionally $1/6^{\text{th}}$ but varied as per land quality, crown land, govt subsidy, time of distress etc. (Lumbini edict – **atabhagiya**)
- Other agri related taxes
 - a. **Udakabhaga** – water cess
 - b. **Sharecropping** – 50%
 - c. **Pindaraka** – tax on group of villages and paid by peasants/herdsmen. Sometimes for provisioning for army passing by.
 - d. **Bali** – various theories about its meaning, but some kind of tax
 - e. **Senabhukt** – provisions for army
- Artisans, traders:
 - a. Tax rate varied as per commodity.
 - b. **Hiranya** – tax paid in cash.
 - c. Also – octroi, road tax, ferry tax
 - d. **Parigha** – royalty to state
- **Vishthi**: physical labour (officer's name was **vishthi vandhak**)

To prevent evasion of tax, sale permitted only at designated places. If traders become bankrupt, the state had the first claim on their assets to recover state dues. And in this, Kautilya had no ethical inhibitions whatsoever. Even the brothels/taverns/gambling dens/liquor shops were excellent sources of revenue and thus run as state monopolies.

Financial Emergency Management

Pranaya: a special tax imposed by state during emergencies. Though first mentioned by Panini, it was elaborated upon by Arthashastra. It amounted to $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ or $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the produce according to the nature of the soil.

Mauryan Era: Economy

Three-fold strategy to maintain financial health of the empire

- Profitable operation of state enterprises
- Maximisation of tax revenue
- Prudent financial management and regulation

The 2nd urbanisation that had begun during the Mahajanpada Age was further stimulated during this period. State activism directly into economy gave a major boost to the economy during the Mauryan era.

Agricultural Economy

- Agrarian economy became more sophisticated.
- According to Megasthenes, India's soil was very fertile.
- Different varieties of wheat, rice and pulses were being produced.

Mauryan state took following steps to stimulate the agrarian economy:

- The **nature of land** in Janapada is given much importance in Arthashastra.
 - It should be "devoid of mud, stones, salty ground, uneven land... endowed with agricultural land with protected pastures.... with farmers devoted to work".
 - It was perceived that "cultivable land is better than mines because mines fill only treasury while agricultural production fills both the treasury and store houses".
- Two types of land
 - **Rashtra**: private owned tax paying land.
 - **Sita**: State owned land supervised by **sitadhyaksha**. It was colonized with the help of shudras, war prisoners and convicts. (MRE 13: 150000 PoW in Kalinga?)
- **Janapadanivesha** Policy
 - State encouraged colonizing the region hitherto uncultivated
- **Setu**: State took steps for the development of irrigation:
 - Chandragupta Maurya's provincial official, **Pushyagupta**, built **Sudarshana lake**
 - State levied an irrigation tax (**Udakabhaga**) which hints at state's investment in irrigation projects.
 - Agronomoi: accountable for building roads, developing irrigation channels.
 - For neglect/misuse/damage to irrigation system, there was severe punishment.
- **State granaries**
 - **Sohgura** (UP), **Mahasthangarh** (Bangladesh)
 - Distribute food/crop/grains during the time of distress
- Both Megasthenes and Kautilya also mention increasing importance of peasants and they **not being harmed during the war**. (*"in time of war, soldiers were not allowed to molest the farmers or ravage their lands; hence while the soldiers are fighting and killing each other, the farmer may be seen close at hand, tranquilly pursuing his work."* Arrian)

Mines, minerals, and forest resources: State property

Received special attentions. Important for both revenue as well as from military potential.

- Mines, salt-panes, pearl/conch fishery à state monopolies.

- Either worked directly or leased out to private operators.
- There was a ministry of mine to look over.
- Various officers like Akaradhyaksha, Suvarnadhyaksha, Lavanadhyaksha.
- Forest produce → timber, game, firewood and esp. elephants were all state property.
 - Hastivanas were protected and cannot be cleared. If found guilty of killing elephants, then capital punishment.
 - Ivitiadhyaksha is mentioned as the head of meadows
 - Kupyadhayskah is mentioned as the head of forest produce.
- Treasure troves were also state property.
 - There was finder's reward ($\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of the value if treasure is under 1 lakh panas, above 1 lakh panas, entire treasure is kept by the state)

Kautilya and Environmental Protection

Kautilya entrusted the task of protecting forests and other natural resources with the king [through different state officials]. He prescribed that appropriate plants should be grown to protect dry lands and pasturelands should be properly protected. The king should protect different types of forests, water reservoirs and mines.

Craft and industries:

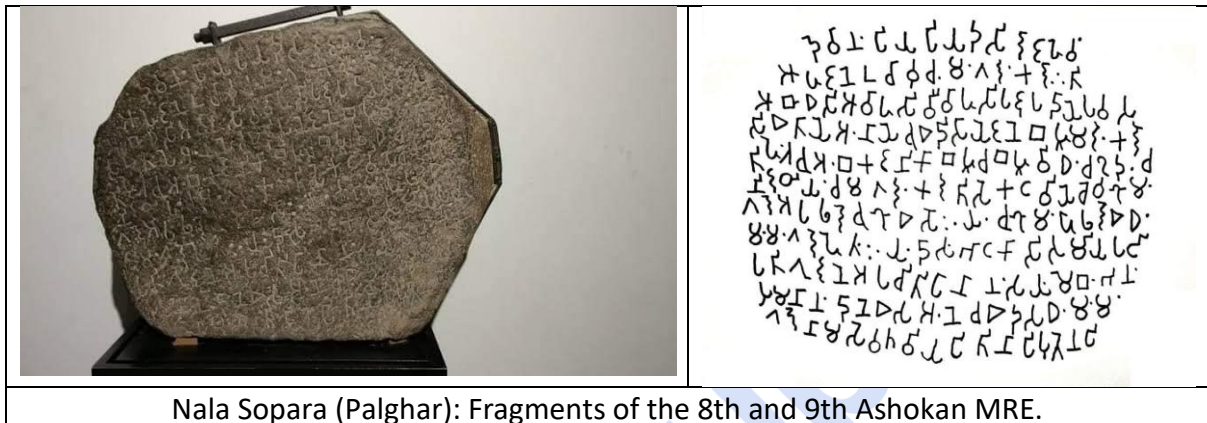
- State as a producer:
 - Monopoly over iron implements, mining, ship building
 - State establishments of spinning/weaving/textile (employed indigent women)
 - Rajapanya- State goods/commodities
- Officers
 - Sunadhyaksha (butcher houses)
 - Suradhyaksha (alcohol excise)
 - Sutradhyaksha (textile)
- Significant development of the era was the further development of **guilds** of artisans and traders, which worked autonomously.
 - Protected members from competition
 - Bargaining power with the customers /state
 - Professional code of duties and obligations (internal laws)
 - Facilitating tax collection and also regulation of industry

Trade & Commerce: State incentivized trade in myriad ways:

- State built roads: Mauryan came to control road network till Kabul/Kandahar
 - **Samsthadhyaksha** was mentioned as heading the trade routes.
 - Ashokan edicts indicate Mauryan highways.
 - Yet, high risk activity (high % rates). Road safety was tenuous despite provisions as can be seen in jatakas where caravans entrapped in forest in many stories.
- **Pattanadhyaksha** was super-intendant of shipping
- **Panyadhyaksha** in order to supervise trade & commerce.
 - Regulated prices, adjusted demand-supply, controlled quality, ensured fair business practice, and also consumer protection

- **Foreign Trade**

- Import export control: Domestically useful items for rituals, rare seeds etc were duty free. While export of weapons, chariots, jewels/gems, cattle/grain was absolutely prohibited.
- Some foreign commodities are mentioned
 - Chinapatta (Chinese cloth)
 - Kaleyaka
- Ashoka propagated Dhamma across the world - which might have also helped in India's goods exports across the world.



Monetary system:

- Imperial series
 - Minting the coins itself was a business activity and mints had to meet certain conditions and pay fees to the treasury.
 - **Lakshanadhyaksa** was mentioned as the mint-master.
 - Interesting fact: Arthashastra doesnot mention moulds of coins.
- PMCs were also issued local cities and guilds.
- Art of coining was not particularly developed in India. Thus, counterfeit must have been common.



FIGURE 7.1 SOME SYMBOLS ON MAGADHAN PUNCH-MARKED COINS

Buddhaghosha, in Anuradhapura circa (5th century CE) had alluded to a treatise on the science of minting coins titled **Rupa Sutra**. Unfortunately, like many other treatises, this text is lost in history.

(6) Mauryan Era: Army: Danda

Hard power was important. “balam shakti, sukham siddhi”

- Huge army – 4,00,000 to 6,00,000 estimates (exaggerated figures?)
 - Chanakya suggests that mere numbers do not count for much; without discipline and proper leadership they may become a burden.
- Standing professional army
 - Not irregular militia or tribal levies, thus in constant battle-readiness.
 - Soldiers formed the privileged group in Mauryan society (500 panas every year and double the wages on active duty)
- Chaturanga sena
 - Infantry (**patyadhaksha**)
 - Cavalry (**ashvadhyaksha**)
 - Chariots (**rathadhyaksha**)
 - Elephants (**hastyadhyaksha**)
- Megasthenes – 6 boards of 5 members each (4 + navy, supply/transport)
- Kautilya
 - Senapati
 - Protected **hastivanas**
 - **Atavibala**
 - **Ayudhagaradhyaksha** – production and maintenance of variety of armaments.
 - Variety of war machines also mentioned.

Protected Hastivanas

Elephants and elephant habitat were preserved because they were sinews of military power. Indeed, the large resources needed to tame and train sizable numbers of elephants for war could only be mobilized by emerging monarchies. That capacity, in turn, gave these kings a major military advantage over more decentralized polities (such as tribes and aristocratic oligarchies).

Maintaining a large stable of royal elephants, however, required the protection of wild elephants and the habitat where they lived. Elephants—unlike other domesticated animals—were rarely bred in captivity, because they were not ready for work until about age twenty. Instead, they were captured as wild adults and then trained to serve human needs.

Indian rulers who wished to build up troops of elephants had to make systematic efforts to prevent the killing of wild elephants and to preserve the woodland savanna where they bred.

Kautilya's Arthashastra describes at great length the management of elephant forests and elephant social behavior, as a “king's victory is led by elephants.” Hence the state should maintain an entire human bureaucracy around elephants that, among other things, “should keep a written record” of social structures: “those moving in herds (yutha, elephant collectives), those roaming alone, those driven from a herd (niyutha), and the leaders of herds (yuthapati).”

(7) Foreign Policy: Mitra

It's a theoretical model not of strategic or foreign policy concerns of a vast empire but only a small **state battling with its neighbours for survival**.

Chakravarti Kshetra – field of operations of vijigishu. (Ideally Indian subcontinent)

- In international arena is of matsyanyaya as there is no supreme authority.
- Actors:
 - **Vijigishu** (seeker of the conquest)
 - Ari (enemies)
 - Mitra (friend)
 - Udasina (uninterested)
 - Madhyama (middle power)

Raj Mandala Theory: In Kautilyan scheme of foreign relations, the immediate neighbour is an inevitable enemy. And his neighbour is a natural ally. Kingdom is thus surrounded by concentric circles called mandalas of Ari (enemies) and Mitra (friend). Thus, Vijigishu is likely to encounter one of **six policy options (Shadgunya)**

1	You are weak	Sandhi – Treaty/Friendship (various types of treaties are listed by Kautilya)
2	You are strong	Vigraha – War
3	You are equal	Asana – Stay put
4	You are much weaker	Sanshraya – Seek shelter
5	You are much stronger	Yan – Aggressive Attack
6	If you can fight with some aid/ally	Dvaitabhava – befriend one, attack another

But Kautilya was **not a war-monger**. He was no glory in war and accepted it only as a painful necessity. He preferred other **upayas** as far as possible (Sam, Dam, Danda, Bheda)

Kautilya mentions **three types of conquests**.

- **Dharmavijaya** (righteous) – conquered territory is returned after homage and tribute
- **Lobhavijaya** (for gain) – booty is claimed, and part of empire is annexed
- **Asuravijaya** (demonic) – conquered kingdom is looted and annexed.

These terms have moralistic overtones, but Kautilya used them in entirely value-neutral way, as categories for practical situations.

Destruction of oligarchic tribal republics: Vile methods are reserved for them as Kautilya thought that gana-sanghas disrupted the orderly conduct of foreign policy, they also provide alternative to centralized monarchy. But tribal republic was difficult to subdue because here Kautilya was not against just another king but against the whole people. Their strength was their solidarity which had to be broken before it could be conquered. Kautilya suggests many ways to spread dissension among oligarchs, to confuse and create mutual distrust/suspicion.

Treatment of the conquered people: as per Kautilya should be most fair and generous. 'Where enemy was good, he shall be twice as good' Policies pleasing and beneficial to people, bestow favours and exemptions, give gifts and honours. Adopt a way of

life/dress/language/customs, show devotion to their god, participate in their festivals. Thus, win hearts of the conquered people.

Ashoka's foreign policy (imp source: MRE 13)

- **Kalinga War: Bheri Ghosha to Dhamma Ghosha**
 - Remarkable statement by a 3rd c BCE emperor
 - He didn't attack south Indian tip.
- **Policy in newly conquered region**
 - Dhauli and Jaugada
 - SE I in place of MRE 12 (magnificent statement on tolerance)
 - SE II in place of MRE 13 (records Kalinga conquest in ghastly details)
 - SE are not about preaching/practicing Dhamma. They are concerned with delivering **better administration in a politically sensitive province.**
- **MRE 13: Sending ambassadors to Hellenistic courts**

King (Prakrit)	Name, Region	
Antiyoka	Antiochus II, Syria	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not much is known about their success in the Hellenistic land. • Only success in Srilanka. But Ashoka is silent on this mission. • Interestingly he mentions only Hellenistic kings by name while no Indian king is named.
Tulamaya	Ptolemy II, Egypt	
Antekina	Antigonas, Macedonia	
Maka	Magas of Cyrene, Libya	
Alikyashudala	Alexander of Epirus, NW Greece	

Army's Project Udbhav to rediscover 'Indic heritage of statecraft' from ancient texts

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Indian Army has started an initiative, named Project Udbhav, to rediscover the "profound Indic heritage of statecraft and strategic thoughts" derived from ancient Indian texts of "statecraft, warcraft, diplomacy and grand strategy" in collaboration with the United Service Institution of India (USI), a defence think-tank.

In connection with this, USI will conduct a Military Heritage Festival on October 21 and 22, to acquaint "future thought leaders



Project Udbhav stands testimony to the Army's recognition of India's age-old wisdom in statecraft, a statement said. PIB

with the dynamics of comprehensive national security with special emphasis on India's strategic culture, military heritage, educa-

tion, modernisation of security forces and *Atmanirbhar Bharat*," according to an Army statement. "The project endea-

vours to explore India's rich historical narratives in the realms of statecraft and strategic thoughts. It focuses on a broad spectrum including indigenous military systems, historical texts, regional texts and kingdoms, thematic studies, and intricate Kautilya Studies," the statement said.

As part of this process, a panel on Friday discussed the "evolution of Indian military systems, war fighting and strategic thought", exploring both current research in the field and the way forward.

The initiative stands tes-

timony to the Army's recognition of India's age-old wisdom in statecraft, strategy, diplomacy, and warfare, the statement said, adding that Project Udbhav seeks to bridge the historical and the contemporary.

The aim of Project Udbhav is not limited to just rediscovering these narratives, but also to develop an "indigenous strategic vocabulary", which is deeply rooted in India's "multifaceted philosophical and cultural tapestry". The overall aim is to integrate age-old wisdom with modern military pedagogy, it stated.

Practice Questions: Mauryan Era

1. With reference to ancient India, consider the following statements: [2023]

1. The concept of Stupa is Buddhist in origin.
2. Stupa was generally a repository of relics.
3. Stupa was a votive and commemorative structure in Buddhist tradition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) All three
(d) None

2. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, which of the following are correct? [2022]

1. A person could be a slave as a result of a judicial punishment.
2. If a female slave bore her master a son, she was legally free.
3. If a son born to a female slave was fathered by her master, the son was entitled to the legal status of the master's son.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

3. Consider the following pairs: [2022]

Site of Ashoka's major rock edicts Located in the State of

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| 1. Dhauli | Odisha |
| 2. Erragudi | Andhra Pradesh |
| 3. Jaugada | Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Kalsi | Karnataka |

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs

4. Who among the following rulers advised his subjects through this inscription?

"Whosoever praises his religious sect or blames other sects out of excessive devotion to his own sect, with the view of glorifying his own sect, he rather injures his own sect very severely." (2020)

- (a) Ashoka (b) Samudragupta
(c) Harshavardhana (d) Krishnadeva Raya

5. In which of the following relief sculpture inscriptions is 'Ranyo Ashoka' (King Ashoka) mentioned along with the stone portrait of Ashoka? (2019)

- (a) Kanganahalli (b) Sanchi
(c) Shahbazgarhi (d) Sohgaura

6. Who of the following had first deciphered the edicts of Emperor Asoka? (2016)

- (a) Georg Buhler (b) James Princep
(c) Max Muller (d) William Jones

7. Assertion (A) Asoka annexed Kalinga to the Mauryan Empire.

Reason (R) Kalinga controlled the land and sea routes to South India.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true, but R is false
- (d) A is false, but R is true

8. Between which of the following was the ancient town of Takshasila located? (2006)

- (a) Indus and Jhelum
- (b) Jhelum and Chenab
- (c) Chenab and Ravi
- (d) Ravi and Beas

9. Which one of the following dynasties was ruling over North India at the time of Alexander's invasion? (2000)

- (a) Kanva
- (b) Maurya
- (c) Sunga
- (d) Nanda

10. The Asokan major rock edicts which tell us about the Sangama Kingdom include rock edicts (1998)

- (a) I and X
- (b) I and XI
- (c) II and XIII
- (d) II and XIV

11. Assertion (A) According to Asoka's edicts social harmony among the people was more important than religious devotion. **(1998)**

Reason (R) He spread ideas of equity instead of promotion of religion.

Codes

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct Explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

12. Which one of the following ancient Indian records is the earliest royal order to preserve food-grains to be utilised during the crisis in the country? [1998]

- (a) Sohgaura Copper - plate
- (b) Rummindei Pillar - edict of Ashoka
- (c) Prayaga - Prasasti
- (d) Mehrauli Pillar inscription of Chandra

13. Which one of the following edicts mentions the personal name of Asoka? (1997)

- (a) Kalsi
- (b) Rummindei
- (c) Special Kaling Edict
- (d) Maski

14. Which one of the following statements regarding Ashoka stone pillars is incorrect? [1997]

- (a) These are highly polished
- (b) These are monolithic
- (c) The shaft of pillars is tapering in shape
- (d) These are parts of architectural structures

15. Which one of the following scripts of ancient India was written from right to left? [1997]

- (a) Brahmi (b) Devnagari
(c) Kharosthi (d) Sharada

16. The name by which Asoka is generally referred to his inscriptions is [1995]

- (a) Chakravarti (b) Dharmadeva
(c) Dharmakirti (d) Priyadarshi

1. Consider the following statements about the consequences of Greek and Persian invasion:

- Alexander's invasion led to political unification in northern India under the Mauryan Period.
- The impact of Persian invasion on Indian art can be seen through the Gandhara School of art.
- The Kharosthi script is derived from the Aramaic script and is written from right to left.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) None of the above

2. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct regarding Mauryan period?

- (a) Two inscriptions, Sohagaura and Mahasthangarh, of Chandragupta Maurya provide information about occurrence of famine.
(b) Shudras were employed in agriculture.
(c) Megasthenes's Indica gives references of Chanakya's Arthashastra.
(d) In Dhauli rock edict, Ashoka declares that "all subjects are my children".

3. Consider the following pairs:

Mauryan Officials

- Akradhyaksha
- Vivitadhyaksha
- Sansthadhyaksha
- Pautvadhyaksha

Responsibilities

- Mines
Trade routes
Pastureland
Weight and measures

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair (b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs (d) All four pairs

4. Consider the following statements with reference to Mauryan period

- Yuktas and Rajjukas were local feudatories in the Maurya period.
- Gopa and Sthanika were performed the duty of revenue collection and accounts.
- Pativedakas were a secret emissaries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. In the context of Maurya period, Pindakara, Hiranya and Pranayakara were:

- (a) Religious rituals
- (b) Taxes
- (c) Heads of trading corporations
- (d) Places for pilgrimage

6. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Punch marked coins came in circulation for the first time during Maurya period.
- 2. Roopsutra was a text on coinage system.
- 3. People inferior to Shudras were called 'Antyaavasayi'.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Which of the following animal statue is not installed on the Ashokan pillars?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Horse
- (c) Ox
- (d) Elephant

8. Consider the following statements-

- 1. Usury was not in practice in India.
- 2. Slavery was practiced in India.
- 3. This text was written in Sanskrit.

According to the Megasthenes's Indica, which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. Which of the following statements is NOT correct about Mauryan period?

- (a) Dowry system was prevalent in the Mauryan society.
- (b) Kautilya mentions provision of divorce and this right was available to both male and female.
- (c) The state used to tax on prostitution.
- (d) The inscriptions at Mansehra and Shahbazgarhi are in the Brahmi script.

10. Consider the following pairs:

Inscription

Information

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Schism inscription | -Discipline of the Buddhist Sangha |
| 2. Rumindei edict | -Ashoka's belief in Tri Ratnas |
| 3. Kandahara inscription | -Bilingual inscription |
| 4. Bhabru inscription | -Taxation system |

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

11. Among Mauryan idols, the idol inscribed with name Manibhadra (Yaksha) was found from which place?

- (a) Jhing-ka-Nagra
- (b) Noh village
- (c) Besnagar
- (d) Parkham