



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S TEST COPY

UDIT KADIAN

AIR 375

CSE 2023

HISTORY



8448496262



www iasscore.in

GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021

TEST - 01

127
250

HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are Five questions, printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt all the Five questions.
- All the Questions are compulsory
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

Roll No!- 37281

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Name Udit Kadian

Mobile No. 9582158400

Date 9/02/21

Signature U Kadian

REMARKS

CS SCORE

1. Identify the following places marked on the map supplied to you and write a short note of about 30 words on each of them in your Question-cum-Answer Booklet. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below seriatim. (2.5×20 = 50 Marks)

- (i) Neolithic factory site
- (ii) Chalcolithic site
- (iii) Cave paintings
- (iv) Paleolithic site
- (v) Political and Cultural centre
- (vi) tradecentre
- (vii) Harappan site
- (viii) Vaishnava cultural site
- (ix) Painted Grey Ware site
- (x) Chalcolithic site
- (xi) Early agricultural centre
- (xii) Early Harappan site
- (xiii) An ancient temple
- (xiv) Political and Cultural centre
- (xv) An ancient sea port
- (xvi) Buddhist centre
- (xvii) Inscriptional site
- (xviii) An ancient capital
- (xix) A Jainacentre
- (xx) An ancient capital

(i) Mehargarh → present day Baluchistan, Pakistan
 → Neolithic & chalcolithic site
 → Precursor site of IVC
 → small farming village, mud brick houses
 → bone tools during neolithic
 → earliest evidence of farming, herding
 → metallurgy
 → dental drills found.
 → cotton, wheat, barley.

Remarks

ii) Ganeshware → northeastern Rajasthan

- PGW & chalcolithic
- handmade, wheelmade red colored pottery
- circular huts, microliths, animal bones, found.
- copper working centre
- contacts with Harappan sites.

iii) Sittanvassal → present day Tamil Nadu

- Megalithic & Jain Cave etc.
- Stone circles, cist & urn burials, iron objects
- dated for Mahendravamam I
- mural paintings, fresco-secco, depicts lotus, dancing figures, animals, etc.
- partially destroyed paintings

iv) Chopanimando → present day U.P.

- all 3 stages of Paleolithic found
- also Mesolithic & Neolithic too.
- Paleolithic → stone tools of chert
 - bones of animals
 - early stage domestication
- Mesolithic → wild rice
 - non-geometrical microliths

Remarks

v) Kampliya → present day U.P.
 → Capital of South Panchala, Mahajanapada
 PGW phase.
 → wattle & daub huts, iron objects, etc.

vi) Sopara → or Surparaka
 → present day Maharashtra
 → known to Ptolemy and other romans
 → seaport & centre of trade (international)
 → major rock edict of Ashoka found.
 → relief of a stupa found.
 → centre of artisanal industry
 → swords, sheep etc.

vii) Mohenjodaro → present day Pakistan (sindh)
 → Early Harappa & Mature H.
 → UNESCO world heritage site
 → 2 parts → Citadel → 2 assembly halls, great bath, great granary
 → lower city → courtyard houses
 → grid pattern, large central well.
 → bronze dancing girl, priest king,
 Pashupati seal, bull statue, etc.

Remarks

viii) Dashawatar Temple → Deogarh → present day U.P.

~~fb~~

- ↳ Gupta period temple,
- ↳ dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- ↳ Pancharatan style, Nagara style with Shikhara.
- ↳ Vishnu lying on a serpent sculpture
- ↳ doorway flanked by Ganga & Yamuna

ix)

Jakhura → present day U.P. (Etah)

~~X~~

- ↳ 4 stages: OCP, BRW, PGW & NBPW
- ↳ from a village it transformed into a town
- ↳ mud houses with wooden post, wattle daub houses & later mud brick houses
- ↳ evidence of wheat, barley, gram, 2 crops a year
- ↳ iron tools, horse remains

x)

Navadotoli → present day MP

~~X~~

- ↳ Chalcolithic & late Harappan
- ↳ largest settlement of Malwa Culture
- ↳ circular or rectangular houses, wattle daub
- ↳ domestication of animals
- ↳ chulha & storage jar found
- ↳ Pottery: BRW, ~~grey~~ grey ware with painted

Remarks

- (2) xi) Koldihwa → Present day UP
 → Neolithic & Chalcolithic to Iron age
 → remaining of rice & impressions of rice husk in burnt clay
 → Bone tool found; stone blades, microliths,
 pottery, hand made, cord marked, BRW
 → wheelmade in Chalcolithic period; also BRW
 → mud floor, post holes, wattle-daub house

- xii) Alalahdino → near Karachi, Pak.
 → small fortified village
 → Early Harappan culture
 → Coastal City
 → mud & brick structures of houses
 → small diameter wells to increase hydraulic pressure.

- (14) xiii) Puri → present day Odisha
 → Jagannath Temple
 → built by Eastern Ganga dynasty
 → one of the 4 dharm sites; famous for annual Rath yatra.

Remarks

xiv) Vaishali → present day Bihar
 Capital City of Licchavis
 imp. place for Buddhism & Jain.
 Mahavir was born here &
 Buddha preached his last sermon
 here.
 → Ashoka pillar with single lion capital
 → Pāli & Hiuen Tsang Visited.
 → also known as land of Amrapali

xv) Muziris → present day Kerala.
 Ancient port of Cherap during
 Sangam age
 (2) → trade with Arabia, Greece & Rome
 & mentioned by Ptolemy & also in
 Periplus.
 → Export: sea shells, diamonds,
 pearls, spices, ivory, etc.
 → Import: Roman wine, raw glass,
 tin, lead, linen,
 Roman gold coin.

Remarks

xvi) Bodhgaya → present day Bihar (Gaya distt.)
 ↳ Buddhhe attained enlightenment here

↳ UNESCO world heritage site
 Fakien, Niuen Tsang visited.

↳ King of Sri Lanka took a piece of the Bodhi tree from here.
 ↳ Vishnupad Temple, Gaya

xvii) Sarnath → present day Kairnataka
 ↳ 1st inscribed portrait of Ashoka (Laya Ashoka)

↳ Buddhist Stupa
 ↳ Major Rock edict of Ashoka
 ↳ Prakrit & Brahmi
 ↳ Rock edicts of 4 kinds

xviii) Gangai Konda cholapuram → in present day T. Nadu

↳ Capital of Chola
 ↳ founded by Rajendra Chola to mark victory over the Pales.

↳ Gangai Konda Temple
 ↳ Ardhanareshwara
 ↳ Siva temple, dravida style, huge vimana, dancing Nataraj's

Remarks

xix) Vallabhi → present day Gujarat
 ② Capital of Maitraka Dynasty
 Centre of learning, esp. Astronomy
 Buddhist monasteries.
 Yijing & Hiuen Tsang visited
 2nd Jain Council held:

xx) Paitan or Pratishthan
 ② present day Maharashtra
 Capital of Satvahana.
 mentioned in Periplus and in
 Ashokan Rock Edict
 Emporium of trade; Paitani Silk
 coins of lead & potin found

Remarks

2. (a) "There is a very thin line between 'history' and 'historical fiction' in Ancient Indian literature." With respect to above given statement, evaluate the sense of history among Ancient Indian people. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far is it correct to say that Neolithic phase was a revolutionary phase for human beings? (10 Marks)
- (c) "The literary sources are incomplete without archaeological sources, and vice-versa is also true." Analyse. (20 Marks)

Q2.
(a)

~~Ancient Indian literature can be broadly divided into 3 groups -~~

Many scholars and historians - from Alberuni to the Britishers designated Indians to be a static society that had no historical sense.

Alberuni said that when asked about history, Indians told a story, while Britishers compared Ancient Indian literature to Greek & Chinese and found it wanting in historical sense.

Indian historiographical writings can be broadly divided into three parts - Bardic tradition (i.e. by Sutas and Magesdhar), the Puranic tradition (of Itihasa) and the Shramanic

Remarks

traditions (of Jains and Buddhist texts).

Bards treated history as stories of heroes and added embellishments of mythological nature and thereby are considered substantial source of history.

The Purana tradition on the other hand reflected a strong sense of history with their idea of time (Kaal), their division into sarga, pratisarga, varsha, varshamanchala & manvantara. Part of this way of course historical fiction but parts related to royal lineages were true and accurate.

The later vedic texts of danda-shukra, nar-shastra, and Ashviny reflect historical sense as they present exploits of people/kings as seen by the narrators.

Remarks

Rem

Royal biographies of kings in the later era by Banhatta, Harsena, Bilham, etc in books or on inscriptions also reflect historical tradition as they mention the ~~&~~ activities, ~~and~~ steps and conquests of the rulers ~~through~~ as albeit through a evlogistic lens.

Arthashastra & Fa-hien, reference existence of royal archiving that kept day to day records but are lost to

in this, Indians before Medieval era possessed a sense of history separate from historical fiction, though this may differ from the modern definition of history & intellectuals of each age interpret aspects of past as they consider important.

Remarks

Well noted
In brief write the
Main features of History
in 5+8 points

Write properly
the view of

Indian
Historians

10/10

(b) Neolithic phase in India began in the 7th millennium B.C. to the Holocene Epoch.

This was the last leg of stone age and considered important because of a host of changes that took place in the subsistence patterns, lifestyle, tools, etc of the humans.

The neolithic people had advanced from hunting-gathering to food production which was a revolutionary achievement.

Further, the nomadic lifestyle of stone age people was coming to an end in this era as people started settling down across river areas, and villages came up.

Remarks

This sedentary lifestyle also changed the society of roles and importance of different sections of the population (male, female, children, elderly) underwent a change.

The tools also underwent a change, they became heavier and more polished.

Further, pottery became important and after the invention of wheel, more crafts like weaving, bead making, etc came into vogue.

V. Gordon Child crowned all these developments as revolutionary in nature as a dramatic change has come over the humans.

But overtime, recent opinion considers all these to be culmination of evolutionary change during the stone ages that unfolded over time.

Remarks

good
Content
Contexts

5/10

good
facts and
conceptual
clarity

(C) Literary sources refer to all the written down material that has been preserved of the past that contains information connected with the actions of the people in the past. Our sources are available in different languages (Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, Tamil, etc).

Archaeological sources refer to the material remains of the past that have been preserved against the ravages of time and can provide a solid proof of the past.

They include — structural remains, inscriptions, archaeological finds, coins, etc.

Remarks

E

Literary sources allow for a direct
~~to~~ window into the mind of the people
 in the past & tell us about what and how
 they were thinking.

They tell us the spread of languages,
 artistic abilities (through poems, stories,
 etc), their beliefs (Brahmanical law books),
 their polity (Arthashastra), elements, etc

Archaeology on the other hand sheds
 light on the cultural history i.e.
 their pottery, their architecture techniques,
their crafts, their technology, their
 mode of subsistence, etc.

But at the same time both of these
provide only half of the picture.

For example, archaeology generally finds
objects that have been thrown or were
useless.

Remarks

The language in the literature could be indecipherable. e.g. Mariappan seal.

But taking them together, we get confirmation from two different sources.

Our inferences from archaeological finds about a particular era are confirmed by the literary evidences of the same era.

for e.g. Vedic texts provide info. about Vedic era, but they suffer from interpolations and additions in later times, therefore the discovery of Ashvchakra, Atanjiikhera & Hastinapur is imp. to corroborate some parts of Vedic literature.

good
conceptually
clear

However, given their inherent difference, it is not always easy to correlate both the sources to form a smooth narrative.

Well noted
to cover all
Relevant
aspects

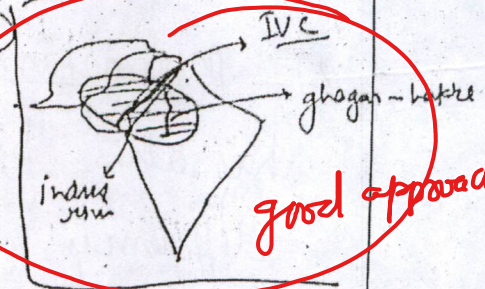
12

3. (a) How far the recent discoveries are capable in changing the older perspective of Indus Valley Civilisation? (20 Marks)
- (b) The Diversity of the Harappan Subsistence Base was the main base for the evolution of an urbanized civilization in an early stage. Evaluate. (15 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that the evolution of IVC could be better interpreted with the term 'Early phase of IVC' rather than 'Pre phase of IVC'? (15 Marks)

Q3.

a)

Indus valley Civilisation (IVC) covers the modern day Pakistan and North-west and west India, with some sites in Afghanistan.



The excavation started in the colonial times and guided by the colonial mindset a couple of theory were formed about the civilisation which have been subsequently disregarded of more recent discoveries have taken places. These are:

- 1) Foreign Origin / Diffusion / Invasion / Colonisation theory which says that people of IVC came from outside (possibly Sumeria) or were Aryan colonisers of western origin.

Remarks.....

DNA testing and other technologies have shown Indigenous origin & cultural evolution to be the cause of origins.

2) Mesoamerican importance in development has also been debunked due to difference in town planning, script, religious structures, seals, etc.

3) Older perspective of focus on big Urban sites like Harappa and Mohenjodaro has changed with discovery of small towns and villages like Lothal, Alaludino which provide a different perspective.

4) The idea of centralized system with host of common features too has taken a back-burner due to the

Remarks

R.

presence of inter-regional differences ~~and~~
~~even~~ (indus area to the saurashtra kutch
 area) and also inter-site differences.

e.g. fire altars at Lothal & Kalibangan,
 3-fold division of Dholavira, narrow
 well of Allahdino.

5) The nature and structure of certain
 structures have been questioned too.
 e.g. 'Granaries' of Harappa may not
 have been granaries. This might change
 the whole idea of Harappa as a centre
 of collection & redistribution.

6) Further discovery on Eastward movement
 & weakening of Summer Monsoon & strengthening
 of Winter Monsoon have provided
 new perspectives on the decline of
 the civilisation.

Thus, all these recent discoveries have aided
 in better understanding of the civilisations

Remarks

(12)

good -

Content

Context

and conceptual clarity

Carry

and provided ~~away~~ for ~~even~~ new research in this ~~around~~ 5 millennium old civilisation.

(b) Harappan or IVC was established in Civilisation the fertile region of Sept Sindhu and they had access to a diverse subsistence base.

The people had developed here over an established neolithic culture and these were 'experienced agriculturalists'. Crops were grown twice a year and included ~~wheat~~, millet, barley, etc. They also ate fruit and pulse. Animal husbandary was an important vocation and the surrounding forest grassland vegetation provided ample opportunities for pastoralism as well as hunting.

Remarks

Re

This resulted in milk, butter, etc to be in their diet along with meat of different domesticated & wild animals.

Riverine and ~~marine~~ resources were accessible to the ~~harappans~~ and their fish, molluscs, etc were part of their diet.

Thus a diversified subsistence base on a bountiful land with ample resources along with ~~rudimentary~~ irrigation opportunities and good rainfall allowed for surplus production.

This surplus transformed the society from a subsistence base to one with opportunity for craft production.

Presence of trade with other regional villages of the area along with mesopotamian and Sumerians during the early stages (3300 BCE to 2600 BCE) allowed for

Remarks

Diversified

→

due to Vast Area Coverage

Varying type of ecology

So draw Map

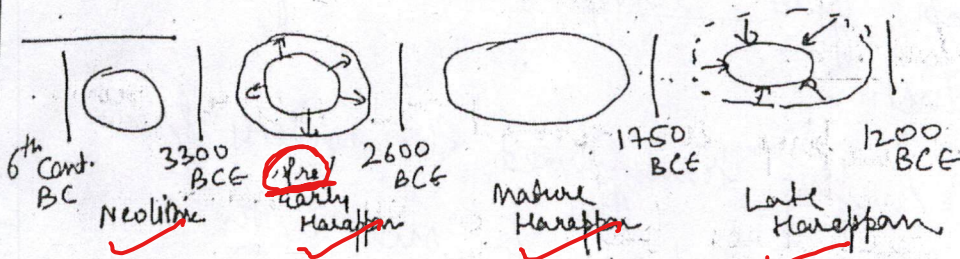
the coming forth of ~~new~~ small towns in the region. These towns became the centre of craft production, trade and also surplus distribution.

well tried

write the
Role of

These ^{factors} a diverse and beautiful subistence base ^{prosperity} allowed for the villages of 4th Millennium to transform into urban centres by the middle of 3rd Millennium BCE.

(C)



The timeperiod of 3300 BCE to 2600 BCE in the area around Indus river was of great importance for the region as this was the time period when the foundations of one of the

Remarks

greatest ancient civilisation was being made.

Some historians therefore qualify it as pre-harappan phase as they believe

the true form of civilisation started only after 2600 BCE.

But others consider it to be the formative years of the civilisation because:

- This era shows a lot of harappan features like - large fortified towns, fair level of specialisation in crafts, trade networks with nearby area and use of wheeled transport.

- only long distance trade, high specialisation in craft and large cities were missing.

- we even find seals with harappan script from this period.

- range of raw materials used has

Remarks

also stayed the same during the mature phase as during this phase.

the gradual convergence of cultures towards a uniform entity is also visible

religious symbols like 'horned deity' (Kot diji) also started appearing at a number of places.

terracotta figurines of similar design to later eras were found from Mundigak, Afghanistan.

Thus all of these represent an early phase of a cultural formation that matured by 2600 BCE and hence

this phase seems to be better represented by 'Early' rather than 'Pre'

Articulation is good

well traced

7

Remarks

work → why colonial websites prefer to call it 'Pre' } Correlate is properly with Mesopotamia

4. (a) How far do you believe that Vedas are having no historical values. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The loyalty of the members of the clan was always towards clan rather than land." Examine the Vedic polity in the light of given statement. (15 Marks)
- (c) How far do you agree that the chalcolithic cultures in western India had the potential to develop into an urbanized culture? (15 Marks)

Q4.
@

Vedas are called 'Sūkti' i.e. that which have been heard. They are considered ^{supposed to be} as the epitome of literature and are ^a source of history for the Vedic age (1500 BCE - 600 BCE)

Vedas are part of religious literature of Brahmanical religion that were passed down orally for a long time and finally written down in later centuries. The earliest surviving manuscripts are from 11th Century CE and they create a problem of interpolation, additions, etc. Further being a religious literature, their purpose was to present ideas

Remarks

of an Elite class called Brahmanes and not the masses. Also, reference to historical events are far & few in between. This creates a problem of Bias.

underline the main points

Further, these texts haven't been fully correlated with archaeology and at the same time, their geographical stretch was not beyond serp-sindhu and ganga-yamuna doab. Thus, a major part of India is cut off from them.

But at the same time, there are certain parts, hymns, etc which provide information into of history to us.

The vedas are a source of history.

Remarks

at least for the region they were composed in & frequently mention geographical features.

good examples

The battle of ten kings might have been a real historical account.

But the most important historical references from the vedas are the structure of early rig vedic society - tribal, pastoral, focus on jana, sabha - samiti type assemblies, non-hereditary nature of king and how all of these underwent a change by the later vedic period.

further, they tell us about the subsistence patterns, importance of cow, agricultural activity, slavery institution, etc

Substantive with examples

A light is also shown on the socio-economic aspect through the varna system.

Remarks

good
conceptual
clarity
and
objectivity

(10/10)

Thus, it is important to not neglect
Vedas while looking into the history
of the period but it needs to
be corroborated by archaeological
evidence to give conclusive evidences

(b)

During the early Vedic age (1500 BCE
- 1000 BCE), the vedic society was
a pastoral/nomadic society with a
tribal structure.

Thus in this period the vedic polity
was organised around your family
or 'Kula' from 'Kula' to 'gram' (village)
and from 'grama' to 'jana' or tribe.
'Jana' was the highest political unit.

Since the people were nomadic, there
was no attachment to land.

Remarks

This is also visible in the practice of fighting for the protection of cows but never land. The Brahmins were given gifts of cows and slave women and never land.

Also with the idea of distribution of spoils amongst all, the loyalty remained towards strengthening of tribe.

But in Later Vedic era (1000 BC - 600 BCE) all this changed due to change in the lifestyle of Aryans, from a nomadic life, they started living a sedentary life; agriculture was an important occupation now & this created need for land.

Wars were now fought for control over more land by Janapada. This

Remarks

Nicole consider to always Q. 1

idea of 'janapada' was the first territorial expression which changed the loyalties from 'gana'. This further enhanced with the change in importance of kings and their hoarding of

good conceptual
well noted
to describe
the spoil of war
Muti
the king's
anger

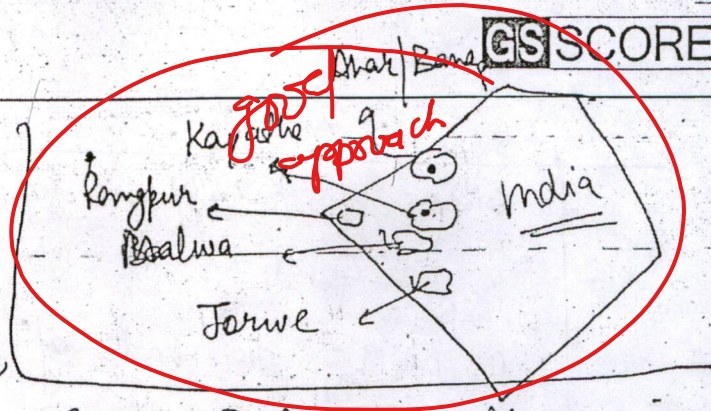
The priests also started demanding land in the form of 'dana' for performing sacrifices.

⑧ Their loyalty changed from 'gana' to 'Rashtra' or 'janapada'.

(c) Chalcolithic means of 'Copper and Stone'. By the second millennium BCE, chalcolithic cultures had sprung up in the west, they were contemporaries of Harappan and some like Jorwer even outlasted them.

Remarks

The basic features of these cultures were: -



village settlements, distinctive pottery (e.g. Barkware of Ahir, Red Slip ware of Malwa, Black on Red painted ware of Jorwe, etc.), highly specialised stone tool industry, limited copper use (except in Ahir region or Tambavati), agriculture and animal husbandry and thatched roof huts.

Other than these they also represented rudimentary beginnings of craft industry in bead making, terracotta figurines, bronze sculptures, etc.

Presence of humped bull and Mother goddess show links with Harappan region and they might have served as factory

Remarks

sites for ~~harappan~~ raw material or ~~goods~~.

But by the end of the millennium, along with ~~harappa~~, they too vanished.

All the ~~above~~ features show that they had some potential to become urban

centres but due to lack of surplus production, (caused possibly by increasing aridity and unfavorable climates) and

lack of specialisation in craft which might lead to rise of small towns,

the whole metal-stone farming communities were unable to ~~fulfill~~ really

create an administrative structure &

things were found lacking.

classmate
this part properly

well tried

⑧

Remarks

5. (a) Ancient Indian texts were also conscious about the differences between the political structure and functioning of the rajyas and the ganas or sanghas. Explain. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far, is it correct to believe that iron was the most responsible factors for the changes in the society to a great extent between 6th Century BC and 3rd Century BC? (20 Marks)
- (c) The emergence of new classes in both rural and urban economy was one of the most natural important phenomena in the second urbanization in India. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Q5.
@

In the post Vedic phase (after 600 BCE), the ~~political structure~~ ^{map} of North India was divided between 16 Mahajanapadas, initially. Some of these were Rajyas or Monarchies (like Magadha, Kosala, Avanti, etc) and some were Sanghas (or Republics) like Mallas & Vajjis.

Various ~~literary~~ sources of the time, ~~Brahmanical~~, Buddhist and Jain, mention these states.

Anguttara Nikaya mentions all 16 Mahajanapadas & specially talks of the 2 ganas or sanghas.

Other Buddhist texts mention the Sakas,

Remarks

Braggas, Matsyas, etc.

Even ~~Atharvashastra~~ mentions the confederacy of ~~Vishchikav~~. The ~~Buddhist~~ ^{Brahmin} texts scarcely mention these republics because they rejected the Vedic philosophy and Brahmins were not treated with same hierarchy and respect as in the monarchy. Even the Greeks of the time - Arrian, Strabo, Megasthenes mention the republics on the Indus region.

The Buddhist & Jain tell us about the political structure of the 'Ganas'. These were governed by an assembly of heads of families as an oligarchy. The office of the chief was not hereditary and decisions were taken in unanimity. There was presence of voting structure but at the same time, real power remained

Remarks

is - the hands of a couple of the strong families e.g. Satyaps at Kapilvastu. and Kshatriyas were generally the ruling class.

The Brahmanical texts tell us about the functioning of the monarchy. Here the king was the true head of government, there was no assembly with sovereign power, the king was the sole claimant of revenue, he had a standing army (unlike many of the sangha-ganas), the position of king was hereditary and the Brahmins enjoyed great prestige.

The centralising tendencies of monarchies allowed them to become far stronger and therefore defeat the gana-sanghas and ~~could~~ assimilate them.

good fact analysis

① European way of Presentation
↓
for diff. you can write in table form

②

In brief write the similarities too

Answer should be Multidimensional

Remarks

(6)

Iron technology was known to man in India ~~from~~ around 1000 BCE in both ~~North~~ and south.

Slowly the use of iron came to increase and ~~by~~ 6th Century BC it was ~~as the~~ most important metal known to man for its strength when compared to copper and bronze.

From 6th - 3rd Century BCE the society underwent a great change in the north with the advent of 2nd Urbanisation, rise of territorial states, etc which finally culminated into the formation of 1st empire in the history of India by Chandragupta Maurya.

There has been intense debate on the impact of iron on the above changes.

Remarks

R

Between historians :

View I → DD Kosambi

He is of the view that iron played an important role as the monopoly of Magadha on ore of Bihar was reason for its political dominance.

View II → S.S. Sharma

He is of the opinion that iron was important clearing of the eastern forests and also iron plough responsible for the agricultural surplus.

Criticism of above views:

- 1) The iron ore were distributed all over the country & Bihar wasn't the only source.
- 2) forests of Ganga could have been cleared through fire (as written in the Vedic texts)
- 3) most of the land was forested till 18th century
Thus, technology as a reason for change

Remarks

is done but only upto certain extent as other ~~factor~~ also play role and ~~technology~~ alone cannot bring about such change. For eg. In the south iron was ~~known~~ - roughly during the same era, but their megalithic culture never got transformed into an Urbanised phase.

good
conceptual
clarity

North	✓ Iron + ✓ Territorial States	⇒ Urbanisation
South	X Iron + X Terr. States	⇒ X Urbanisation

Thus, the presence of territorial states, which facilitated relation between cities & villages, redistributed surplus, etc were an important factor in creation of this overall social network - which brought about the required changes.

Remarks

(C) - The Second Urbanisation refers to the rise of towns & cities ~~after~~ ^{from} 6th Century BCE in the Gangetic plains for the first time after the decline of the Indus Valley Civilisation in 1750 BCE.

This second urbanisation was marked with the rise of cities characterised by - mampharts, burnt brick houses, drainage system, etc. Use of writing, coins, emergence of guilds, long distance trade and as well as new social classes for Urban as well as rural people.

Urban Classes now included non-agriculturalists like shopkeepers, retailers, workers, etc.

A class of social elite comprised of Sethis (high-level businessmen) and Varapatis (high level landowners) emerged in urban and rural areas, respectively.

Remarks

But also emerged a class of washermen, sweepers, scavengers, beggars and even prostitutes.

The emergence of these classes were a natural extension of the 2nd Urbanisation as more and more people (due to ↑ population) were engrossed in non-agricultural work especially in the cities and also in villages where craft specialisations began.

Further, classes of entertainers like actors, acrobats, magicians, courtesans, etc cropped up as a by product of coin based economy and increased cultural-awareness of people towards entertainment.

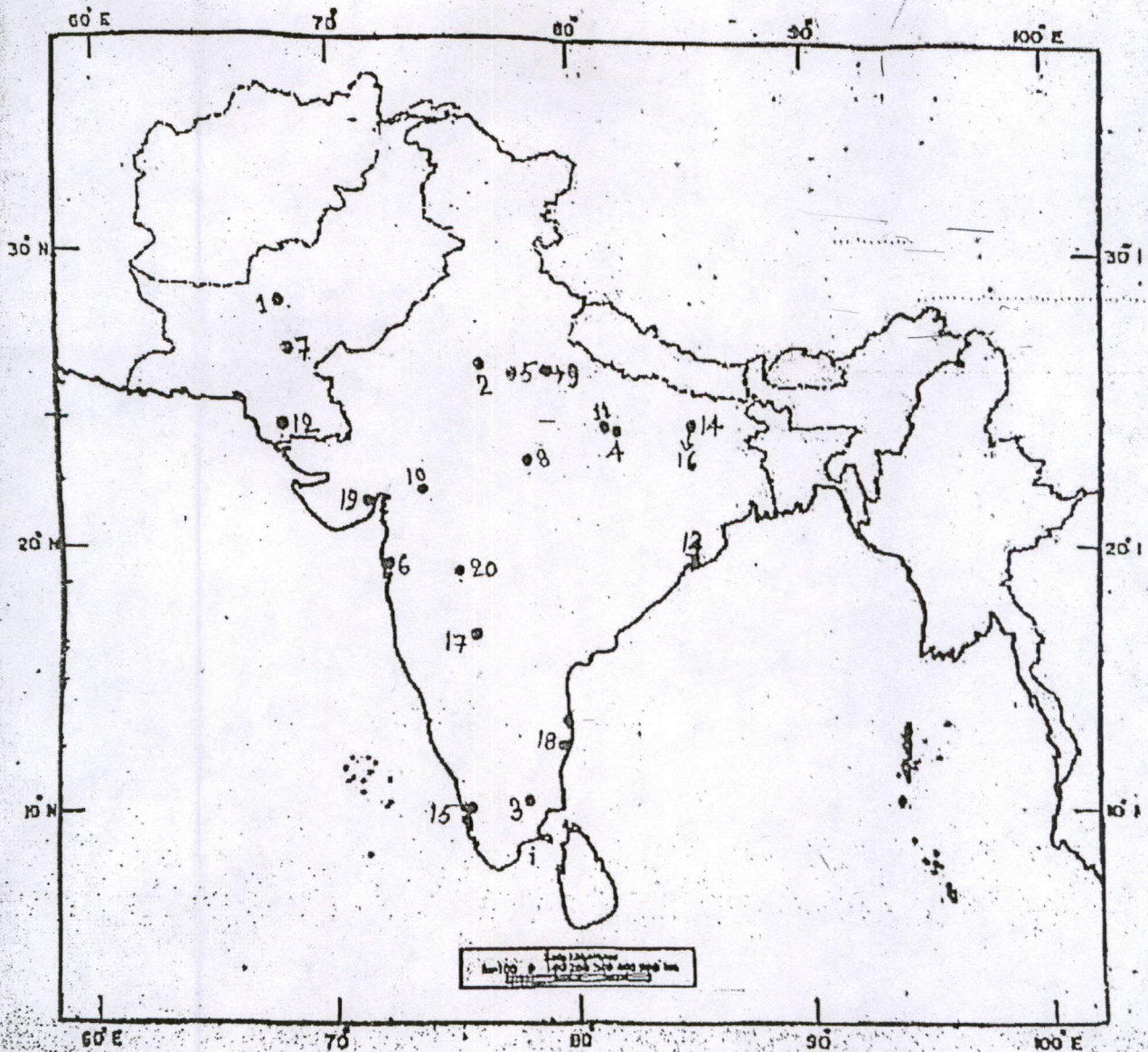
Well listed

6

Remarks

good facts and analysis

Map-Test: 1

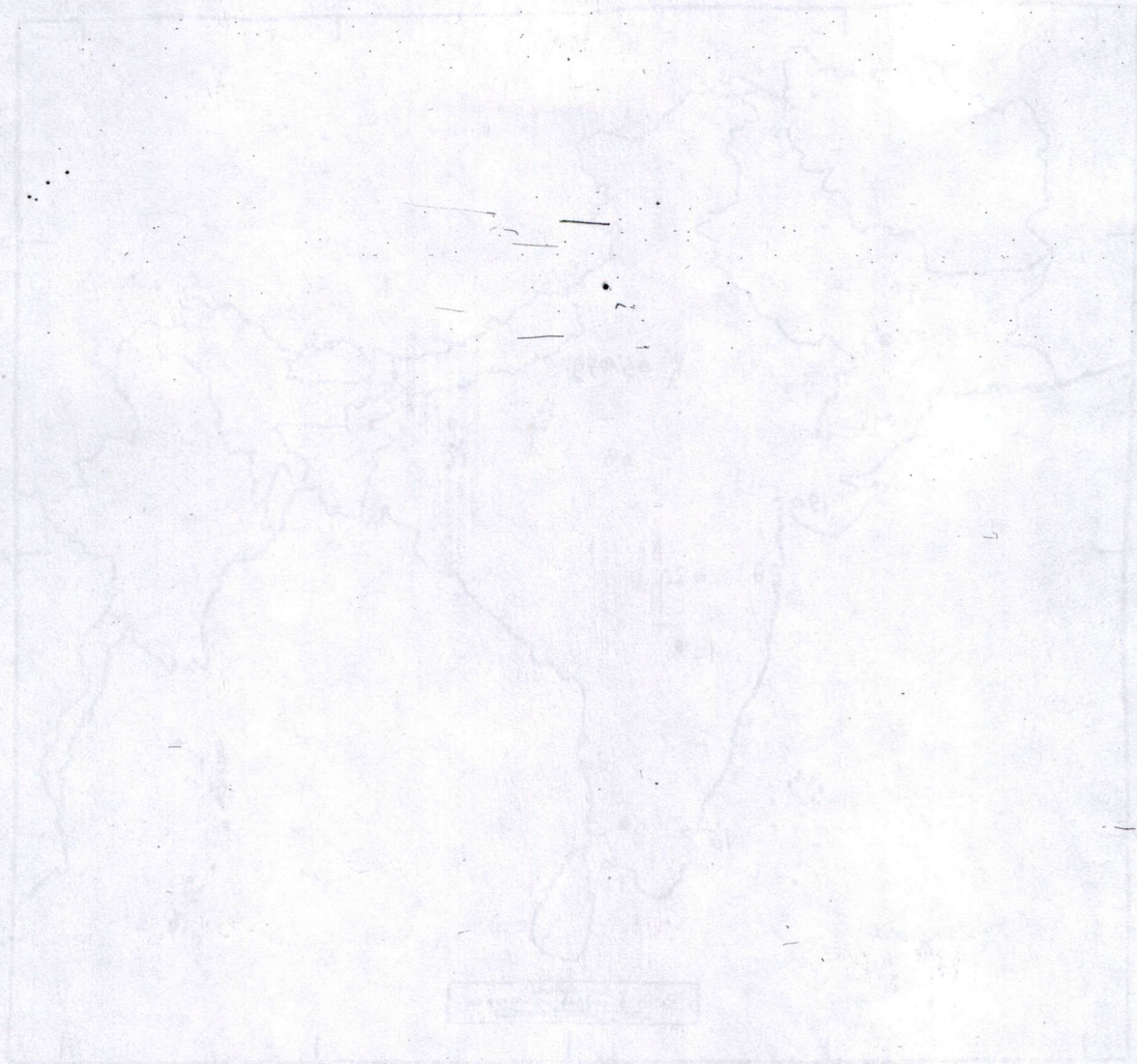


REG. NO. - 211 WPG E 86-1360908 - 4338978.

PRINTED AT WESTERN PRINTING GROUP OF SURVEY OF INDIA.

HS-TS-2021-T1

Map-T-1



Map-T-1

Map-T-1