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18941

(331)

GS SCORE

HISTORY TEST SERIES 2021 TEST - 01

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.

Name DINESH PRATAP SINGH

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 17/12/2021

Signature [Signature]

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the number '2' and some illegible text.

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) Mehrgarh

↳ An Baluchistan province of Pakistan

② ↳ in valley of Indus Baloch

↳ earliest village settlement in subcontinent in 7th millennium BCE

↳ evidence of wheat, Barley, pea

↳ houses made of sun-dried bricks

↳ also an early-Harappan settlement

Remarks

ii) Ganeshwar

↳ Jhunjhunun district of Rajasthan.

↳ Near the present day Khetri copper mines.

↳ supplied copper to Harappan civilisation.

↳ variety of copper tools, - blade, plates, axes.

iii) Sittamvasal

↳ In Tamilnadu near Madurai.

↳ Jaina cave site

↳ Jaina monk monasteries to stay

↳ intricate paintings of Tirthankaras inside caves.

iv) Baghor

↳ Siddhi district of Madhya Pradesh

↳ unique stone platform → circle with concentric triangles.

↳ evidence of worship of mother goddess.

↳ stone tools: core, flakes, blades of chert, quartz

Remarks

v) Mathura

↳ Mathura district of Uttar Pradesh.

↳ a political, administrative, commercial
 2 and cultural center.

↳ Capital of Shurasena Mahajanpada

↳ Southern capital of Kushana

↳ Mathura school of sculpture art

vi) Sopora

↳ In Thane district of Maharashtra

↳ ancient port city.

↳ mentioned in periplus of Erythraean Sea

↳ trade center located near Dakshinapatha

↳ crafts: sword making, shoe making,
leather work etc.

↳ Ashokan major edict site

vii) Kot Diji

↳ In Sindh province, Pakistan

↳ Early Harappan site having all major features

↳ Black on red pottery; beads of carnelian

↳ Mud brick houses.

Remarks

viii) Vidisha/ Bhilsa/ Besnagar

↳ Vidisha district, Madhya Pradesh

② ↳ Heliiodorus' pillar dedicated to Vasudeva by greek Ambassador.

↳ Udayagiri's caves are located nearby having Varaha relief image

↳ Sanchi Stupa

ix) Kampil/ Atranjikhora

• Bareilly, UP

• Southern capital of Panchalas.

• Situated on Uttarpatha.

• Large number of pottery items along with NBPW

• In Uttar Pradesh

• iron tools include axes, blades, arrowhead

• evidence of Cherical

• large number of potshreds.

x) Nardatali

↳ In Madhya Pradesh

↳ part of Kayatha culture of Chalcolithic

↳ Black on red pottery.

↳ numerous copper tools - blades, chains etc.

Remarks

xi) Chopani-Mando

- ↳ Prayagraj district of Uttar Pradesh.
- ↳ Early neolithic center going back to 5-6th millennium BCE
- ↳ One of the earliest site of wild rice cultivation
- ↳ animal domestication practiced too
- ↳ Valley of Belan river

xii) Amri

- ↳ Sindh province of Pakistan.
- ↳ Near Chanhudaro.
- ↳ an early Harappan site along with others like Kot Diji, Nal etc.
- ↳ terracotta toys and steatite beads.
- ↳ seals of various kind

viii) Puri

- ↳ Puri district of Odisha.
- ↳ 11th century Puri Jagannath temple.
- ↳ Lord Krishna, Balarama and Subhadra are main deities.
- ↳ annual chariot-rath yatra

(xiv) Vaishali

- ↳ In Vaishali district of Bihar.
- ↳ Capital of Lichchavis.
- ↳ Lichchavis had matrimonial relations with Guptas.
- ↳ Important cultural centre with Buddhist, Hindu and Jain traditions.

xv) Muziris

- ↳ In Cozanogore, Kerala.
- ↳ ancient port mentioned in Periplus of Erthraen Sea.
- ↳ robust trade with Romans, Arabs, South East Asia.
- ↳ Muziris Cultural Festival is organised.

xvi) Vaishali

- ↳ In Bihar.
- ↳ Important Buddhist site as Buddha visited here.
- ↳ Fosuan and Hieun Tsang mention it in their works.
- ↳ Capital of Lichchavis.

Remarks

xvii) Aihole

- ↳ Situated in Northern Karnataka.
- ↳ Capital of Western Chalukyas.
- ↳ Inscription of Chalukyan king Pulakeshin II written by court poet Ravikirti
- ↳ In Sanskrit and Old Kannada script
- ↳ Mentions Pulakeshin's victory over Harsha

xix) Vallabhi

- ↳ In Gharnager district of Gujarat
- ↳ Capital of Maitraka dynasty
- ↳ Established by Senapati Bhadraka
- ↳ a center of education
- ↳ Jaina monasteries, temples, libraries
- ↳ second Jaina council happened here

xx) Paithan

- ↳ Ahmednagar, Maharashtra.
- ↳ also known as Pratisthana
- ↳ Capital of Satvahans.

Remarks

- Important trade center connected with Sakshinapatha.
- Salivahana ruler Gautamiputra Satkarani ruled from here.

viii) / 18

Kanchipuram

(2)

- ↳ Kanchipuram district of Tamilnadu
- ↳ capital of Early Cholas and Pallavas.
- ↳ site of Bairahadeshwara temple
- ↳ Kailashnathar temple
- ↳ famous for unique silk saris awarded Geographical Indication tag.

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)

Q) Ancient Indian literature consists of diverse sources like Vedas, (shruti); dharmaśāstra, Upanishads, epics & etc (smritis), Purana; Buddhist and Jaina literature etc. Historians use these sources to re-create history although it's a complex process.

Ancient sources provide historical information in many ways. Vedic smritis provide information about sociocultural milieu, religious practices, Varṇa system, political system and kinship relations. Puranas provide list of kings and dynasties. The Epics of Mahābhārata and Ramayana give details in story form mentioning political and sociocultural system of times.

Similarly Buddhist and Jaina sources

Remarks

like Tripitakas, Nikayas, Angamas, Sipavamsa, Mahavamsa, other hagiographies not only provide religious history, but also leading social ideas, philosophies, monastic system, gender relations etc.

Though these are important sources of history but some times they go to the fringe of fiction because it is difficult to prove if the stories actually happened for example the Bharata versus ten tribe war mentioned in Rigveda.

Sipavamsa and Mahavamsa also are considered mythio-histories by present historians. The stories of Mahabharata and Ramayana also do not fully corroborate with archaeological evidence of times.

good
writing

Remarks

The ancient ^{people's} sense of history can be significantly different from ours due to following reasons;

→ People, intelligentsia analyse events of their times with different perspective.

→ current historical literature is secular in nature, but ancient text are religious by very nature.

→ concept of time, chronology etc also differed from time to time.

→ Not written particularly from the historical point of view.

→ composed over long period of time, and compiled much later.

Thus it is very logical that modern sense of history not fully fit what ancient thought of it. But, ancient sources directly and indirectly provide great historical insight.

Remarks

you should write the view of Purosh Thapa on this book.

cell notes

good conceptual clarity

12

↳ western concept of history

b) Neolithic phase understood as the new stone age is roughly chronologised between 7000 BCE to 2800 BCE. This was a time and age of great changes and times in many societies lived and functioned.

V. Gordon Childe, termed neolithic age as revolutionary because of sudden and large scale changes that came along with it.

As per Childe, during neolithic age - there were significant - ecological changes as ice age fully got over and climate became hotter.

There were several inventions too during this time like agriculture which gave way to settled lifestyle. Agriculture also led to use of pottery, invention of wheels, new types of highly polished stone.

Remarks

tools etc. Lewis Binford too

But despite these changes; some archaeologists like Lewis Binford have challenged calling it revolution for following reasons.

a) changes were not sudden - The ecological changes happened over a period of time and started during mesolithic age.

b) Not only ecological: While Childe gave ecological factor as changemaker; Binford highlighted demographic factors.

c) Other forms of subsistence: like domestication of animals, hunting gathering also continued

d) Long period of change: The mesolithic phase evolved and developed in different times and different pace.

Thus though mesolithic period was highly significant age of human history calling it a revolution would be not totally correct due to several limitations of circumstances.

Remarks

Impact of
should work that
this change
forces can
evolution
where as
Impact of
change of
Revolutionary

all points

5

↳ Literary sources are written sources of history which provide great multidimensional information. Archaeological sources include material remains of wide variety including epigraphs, pottery, architecture, sculpture, metal remains etc.

Literary sources provide great insights and have advantages such as:

→ They establish the civilisational development as they are associated with writing.

→ These provide direct insight into minds and ideas of people who composed them. eg: Vedic Smritis providing outlook of priestly class.

→ Literary sources are more direct as they provide information themselves. Tools of linguistic analysis can be applied.

Remarks

to get the connection.

↳ eg. Similarities between Iranian Avesta and Rigvedas.

→ literary sources show chronological development by their interpolation and extrapolation.

→ Most important for socio-cultural information eg. stratification in society, status of women, Varna system

But these have limitations too which are provided by archaeological sources.

① * Confirmation of events - archaeological sources help to confirm if the story of literary sources actually happened or it was just a myth.

↳ eg. Aryan Invasion Theory not supported by Archaeology

* Dating of events: radio carbon dating of material remains help in accurate dating. Literary sources composed over long period of time

so dating is tough

↳ eg. Confusion over dating of Rigveda

* Tackle bias: Banabhatta's Harshcharita mentions Harsha never losing a battle. But archaeological source of Aihole inscription proves otherwise.

Similarly, Archaeological sources have weaknesses which are complemented by literary

i) limited information: Archaeological sources are best for material culture aspect but very less information about state, society, religion etc.

↳ eg. lack of literary sources of Indus Valley civilisation hampering full understanding.

Complete interpretation: The interpretation of archaeological sources may be limited which is confirmed by literary sources.

↳ eg. The golden fragments of Vedic age were not coins but ornaments (Nishka)

iii) Overcome bias: Due to juxtaposition of archaeological theory.

Thus both are necessary to complement each other and extract full historical information.

Remarks

Nicely
Substantiated
with
examples

Nicely
outlined
Both aspects

properly

11/10

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)

3(a)

Recently various new studies using latest scientific technologies have provided new evidences as well as new interpretations about Indus Valley Civilisation. These may help in understanding its origin, decline and development better.

Recent Discoveries

↳ DNA analysis of bone fossils by Indo-US team led by Deccan P.G. and Research Institute Pune

↳ Strengthen Indigeneous origin theory

↳ Gurpreet Singh's plant palynology studies giving climatic detail

↳ No sudden change in dry climate

↳ Eating habits of Indus people by study of food and plant remains in pottery.

1st discuss about
New achievement
in the field of
Archaeology

Remarks

Capability of Changing Older perspective

i) Perspective about Origin of Indus Valley Civilisation and Decline

The DNA study states that DNA profiles of South Asians match highly with DNA of Indus Valley people. It also debunks any large scale central Asian migration during this period.

[Advantages]

↳ Disproves Aryan Invasion theory by E. S. Mackay, Mortimer Wheeler which said - that Aryan Invasion led to Harappan decline.

↳ Connects the Indian civilisational roots to Harappan civilisation more firmly.

[Limitations]

↳ Linguistic analysis proves that Indus people spoke proto-Dravidian and used same term for referring to elephant - "pilyur"

Remarks

↳ The DNA theory will help in strength linguistic theory.

ii) [Perspective on Harappan climate]

Arup Singh's study shows that climate in Indus valley started drying since 7000 BCE and there was no sudden decline in rainfall.

Thus sudden aridity can be eliminated as factor and other ecological factor can be focussed.

iii) [Vegetarian perspective]

Food and plant as well pottery study shows that Harappan ate meat including fish, goat, buffalo etc.

It will help to analyse it in more dispassionate manner.

Thus the main advantage will be of proving the indigenicity and removing biased colonial perspective. But DNA study must be corroborated with other sources to get authenticity.

Remarks

3.(b) Historians like EJH Mackay said that Harappan civilisations urbanisation was due to Sumerian migration and influence. But studies by AN Ghosh and MR Mughal show that Indus valley civilisation developed in a gradual way on the foundation of a strong subsistence base.

good objectivity

Diversity of Harappan Subsistence Base

a) Agriculture: form the basis of food sufficiency and extra production. The rural areas were the producers and strong rural-urban connect supplied the grains, produce to cities which sustained them.

↳ types of crops wheat, barley, peas, millet, gram, pulses were main food crops

Cotton was main commercial crop

food, fruits and vegetables grown in

Remarks

→ shows pop and shows diff ecological area

↓ which way main factor for diversity

plenty too.

↳ [storage]: Granaries at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro show the agricultural surplus

(b) Domestic animals: The seals, sculptures, toys, bone remains show domestication of animals like ~~horse~~ sheep, goat, cow, buffalo, ox, even dog:

↳ used for dairy, meat and drought animal.

(c) Fishing and Marine resources: Vibrant ports like Sutkagendor, Kathal, Allahdino were centers of fisheries and marine trade.

↳ evidence of fish remains at Harappa show transport and trade of dried fish

(d) Hunting gathering: It continued in peripheral areas as well as areas covered with forest.

(e) Trade: Vibrant trade between the various regions within Indus Valley area as well as region outside it such as Mesopotamia

Remarks

↳ Mesopotamia was calling Harappans as Meluhans.

[Advantage of Diverse Subsistence Base in Evolution]

* [provided contingency]: When one resource failed due to environmental or other reason (eg. drought) other complemented.

* [Agricultural surplus]: Helped in growth of secondary and tertiary activities as well as vibrant rural-urban trade.

* [Export Industry]: In urban areas was supported by strong subsistence production.
↳ eg. Harappans sold grains, cotton to Mesopotamia.

* [Sustained urban population]

* provided resources to central authority.

Thus diversity of subsistence base as pointed by historian Faiselvis was main base of Harappan evolution.

Remarks

Will organized answer

↳ gt show

the organized thought process

Carry

gt is your strength

3. (c)

Indus Valley civilisation's origin has been traced to various cultures which existed before the mature phase of civilisation. While "pre phase" means a non-similar culture; "early-phase" show element of similarity with mature state

[Pre phase of IVC]

A.N. Ghosh in his analysis of origin of Harappan civilisation connected it with Sethi culture of Rajasthan. He called it pre-Harappan phase of Harappan civilisation; because

- a) He saw some similarities in pottery traditions.
- b) The area occupied by Sethi culture matched with that of Indus Valley civilisation.

Remarks

But this approach had several limitations

like: ✓ Based only on pottery.

✓ Did not consider evidence from other sites.

Pre phase term did not reflect continuity of developed.

Later MA Mughal's research of several other sites like Mehargarh, Amri, Kot Diji

revealed a gradual evolution and he named it early-phase. It has advantages:

* Shows similarity of elements in pottery, architecture, material between urban & early phase

* Based on wide range of resources other than pottery.

* Wider area of coverage.

* It shows slow and natural gradual evolution to mature phase.

Thus 'early phase' is more appropriate as it shows that the culture evolved without break and had natural progression.

Remarks

good sense of historiography

Nice understanding of Pre and Early Phase

70

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)

4 a)

Vedas are ancient literary works roughly composed between 1500 to 600 BCE. They provide huge value in extracting historical information of the times they were composed in.

~~Arguments against Vedas not~~

Arguments for lack of historical value of Vedas

Biggest issue in extracting historical value from Vedas is dating of their composition. Dating of Rigveda is still a topic of debate ranging from 7000 BCE to 1000 BCE. Without clarity on the time it is less clear to gauge history

Another issue is their religious nature. Vedas are not historical texts per say.

Remarks

They have religious hymns, rituals and philosophies.

Also Vedas were composed by a small section of Brahmana males. Thus they can not provide complete historical picture.

But: despite above issues, saying that Vedas have no historical value will be an anomaly. In fact, Vedas provide as major source of history between 1500 BCE to 600 BCE. Historical importance of Vedas can be gauged in following way:

* about Geography: provide information about Indian geography like rivers (Sapta-sindhu, Saraswati, ~~Asikini~~ etc). Vedas were aware of oceans surrounding India as they mention word Samudra.

↳ similarly provide information about mountain range.

* Political dimension: Early Vedic ~~system~~ (1500-1000 BCE)

was tribal polity while in later times territorial state started developing.

* social stratification: Evolution of Varna system from liberal and socially mobile system to rigid hierarchical system.

* status of Women: early Vedic times had strong women like Gargi, Apala etc. But during later times they were restricted and socially subjugated.

* Political dynasties: Like Kurus, Purus, Bharta etc are provided.

* Economy Agriculture, cattle rearing slavery and their relative importance.

Thus Vedas, were of immense historical value despite some of their limitation. Vedic literary sources need to be corroborated with archaeology for better historical interpretation.

Remarks

good fact and analysis

you have better understanding of History

123

4B

The Vedic polity was initially tribal in nature. A tribe consisted of many clans of people. These clans were self dependent systems. They had not territorial attachment.

Nature of Vedic Polity

↳ Early Vedic

↓
Tribal and clan based association based on kinship relationship were popular. State system did not exist and thus the head of tribe called Janshya was the head of people.

Members were pastoralists with domestication of animals as main subsistence. They moved from place to place so attachment to land was minimal.

Less importance of agriculture in subsistence base led to less value of land.

Remarks

There was no concept of private/individual property and community ownership remains. Also people of clan were loyal to clan leader and fought in tribal wars in his leadership.

↳ Later Vedic

All forced to write in case and assign from the.

↓ Agriculture's importance in subsistence base increased leading to more value of land. It led to sedentary life leading to territorial identity.

Tribal nature diminished

and state system started emerging. One reason was agricultural surplus so state had resources. Rise in population also created need of state system.

Nicely answered the always word of

during this period kinship bond weakened a little and concept

Remarks

of private property get dominance.

Hence people get more attached to land and territorial wars began to be fought.

Good sense of

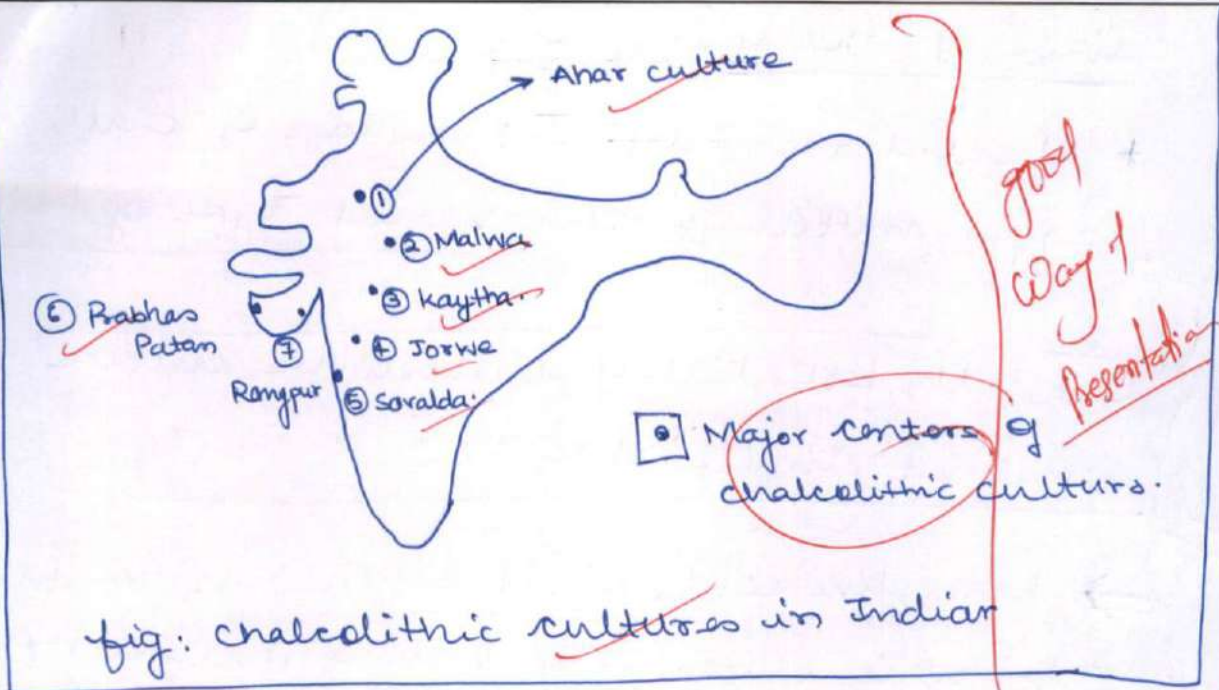
time & space

Thus though during the initial period of Vedic age loyalty to clan was higher than land to members. In later times, the trend reversed.

34C

Chalcolithic culture were a type of stone age culture which used both stone and copper tools. They were not a uniform phenomenon and developed over different space and time.

Remarks



Potential to develop into urbanised tools

* Availability of advanced tools made of copper created for their use as agricultural implements and widen the subsistence base.

* Organised housing system made of sun-dried bricks and mud bricks eg. in Kaytha culture sites of Navdatoli created better living conditions than earlier stone age.

* Social stratification emerged during this time as evident by different

Remarks

sizes of houses.

* Advanced technological knowledge of crafts including copper metallurgy plus varied type of pottery

But; the potential of chalcolithic culture remained limited due to:

⇒ less diversification from animal domestication
— to agriculture. Very less agricultural tools

⇒ Minimal of copper are found.

⇒ Weather of western region was dry leading
— to limited development of agriculture.

⇒ lack of knowledge of script and writing
hindered the cooperation.

⇒ poor connectivity between culture didn't
help in growth of trade & economy.

Thus there were elements of potential

— to develop into urbanised forms it didn't flourish
fully due to ecological as well as inherent
reasons.

Remarks

Conceptual
clarity

good
aspect of
analysis

It provided
more analysis

Minimalism
of copper

8

good
fact
and

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)

5a

Ancient India saw period of emergence of different political structures like territorial monarchies of Rajyas; and democratic and semidemocratic system of Ganas & Sanghas.

[Ancient texts' knowledge about political structure]

→ Kalē Vedic Samhitās mention about

the Rajyas as headed by Rajan who was a monarch.

↳ Rajan did huge monarchical rituals like Ashwamedha and Rajaseya, assisted by Royal priest or Purohita

Remarks

→ Sharmashastros and Puranas mention about monarchical dynastis.

→ Puranas mentioned about democratic palitits like Lichchavis of Vaishali, Shakyas of Kapilvastu

↳ They were not fully democratic life present but were a group or council of ruling elite.

↳ In some cases they consisted of groups of oligarchs who ruled in confederacies.

As per Buddhist texts; both these Rajyas as well as Ganas & Sanghas had strong political interaction as well as rivalris.

For better
Representative of
should write the
diff. from
table from

Remarks

Knowledge about functioning

- Vedas mention about roles of various elements of stāti like Rajān, Samapati etc.
- A strong ritualistic element in functioning of Rajyas
- Strong interdependency between Rajān and Purohita
 - ↳ Rajān was subdued and had feminine aspect to its role.
- As per Arjuna; Ganas worked on consensus and distributed sovereignty.
 - ↳ different families of ruling elite took different-responsibilities of stāti
 - ↳ They fought together though sharing of resources was not always equal.

Remarks

Thus ancient texts awareness of these different systems was quite detailed and insightful.

Try to think in Meekidimensional way

Q5C

Second Urbanisation is process of emergence of urban centers, urban economies and large territorial states in and around 600-500 BCE in North, North West central and East India.

[New Classes in Rural Economy]

- ↳ various classes of agriculturists
 - ↳ large, middle and small farmers
 - ↳ agricultural landless labourers
- ↳ Village headmen and revenue collector.
- ↳ artisans and craftsmen
- ↳ Jaymiri service providers.

Remarks

cell forest
you should also write about the elements of

10

Classes in Urban ~~and~~ Economy

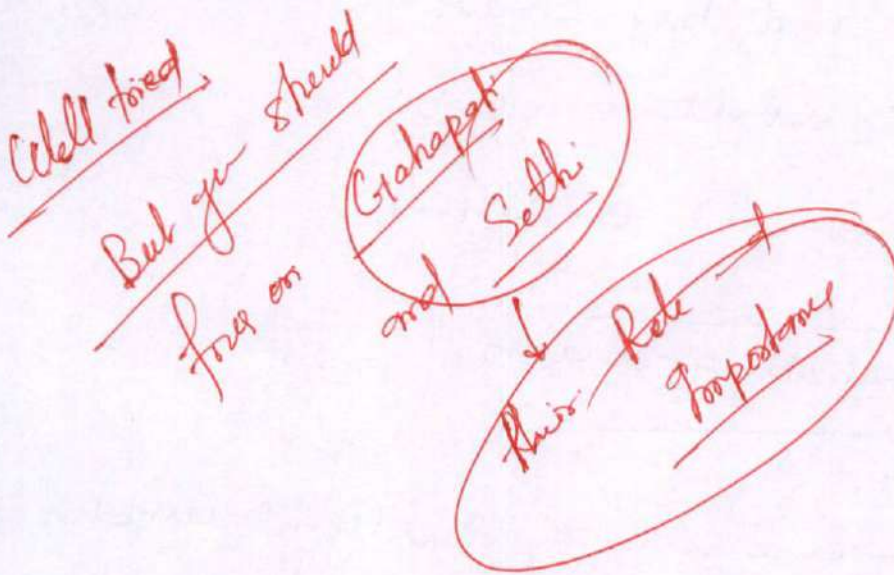
- ↳ Ruling elite
 - ↳ owned the land by way of tax
- ↳ Merchants and guilds.
- ↳ small and big craftsman
- ↳ Administrative officials,
- ↳ Traders and transporters

Why natural progression

- ↳ Increase in agricultural surplus created division in peasantry
- ↳ High surplus pushed secondary & tertiary activities.
- ↳ State's role as tax collector created additional classes like village revenue collector and official.
- ↳ Increase in trade between different urban centres created class of traders and firms.

Remarks

Thus - the economic prosperity and
 monetisation which travelled from rural
 to urban also created a lot of new
 classes.

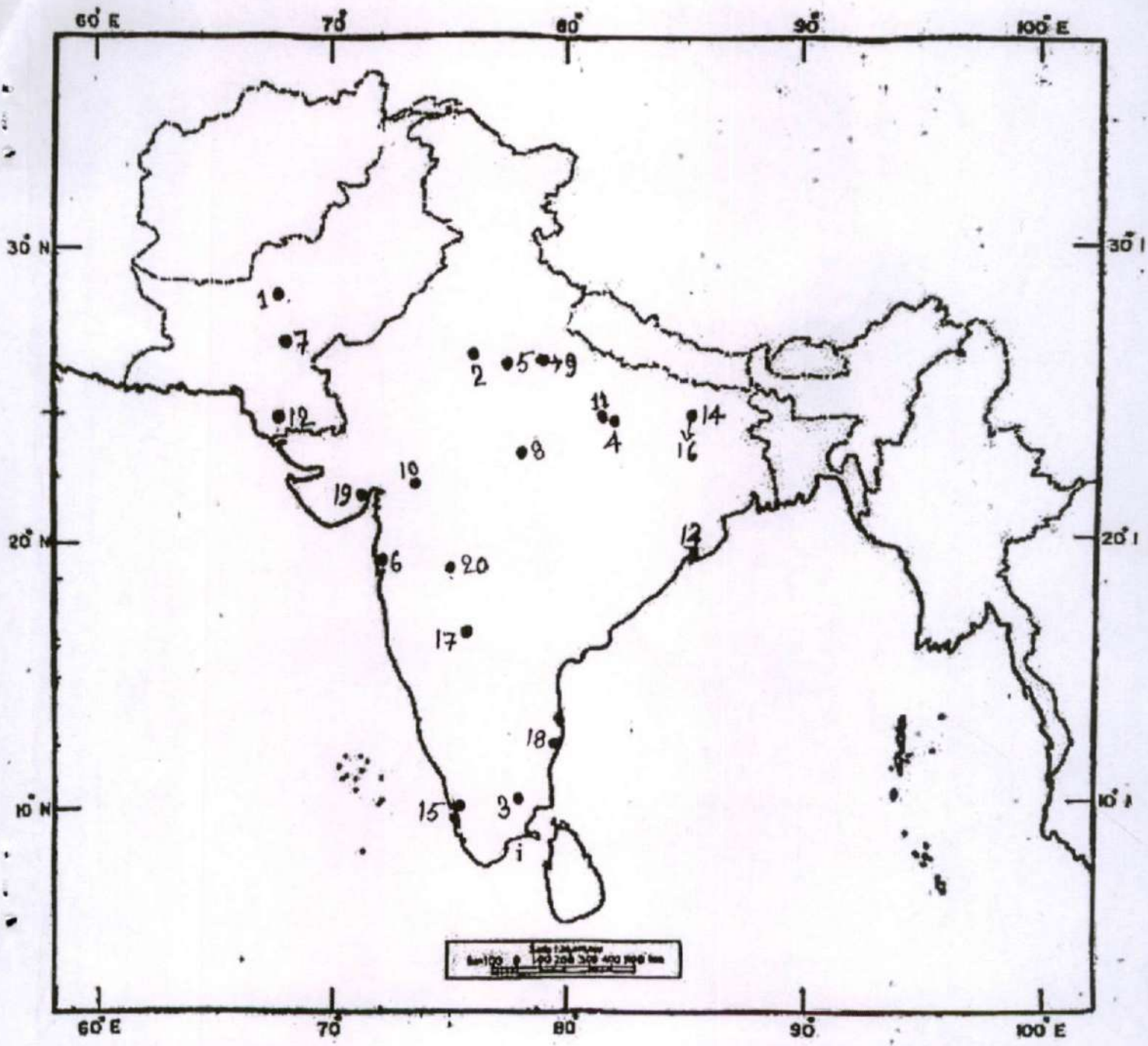


Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Map-Test: 1



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