



HISTORY

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions
- There are EIGHT questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.
- Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 & 5 is compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted choosing at least TWO from each section.
- 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 Basuki Jha

Mobile No. _____

Date 22/11/2016

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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

REMARKS

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Roll No. _____

SECTION- A

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. Locational hints for each of the places marked on the map are given below: (25 × 20 = 50 Marks)

1. A Neolithic site
2. A Neolithic site
3. A Harappan site
4. A Megalithic site
5. A Harappan site
6. A painted-Grey-ware site
7. An inscriptional site
8. An important ancient city
9. An ancient port
10. A site of ancient cave-painting
11. A Buddhist site
12. An educational centre
13. A stupa site
14. An ancient capital
15. An ancient capital
16. A temple site
17. An ancient capital
18. An ancient sea-port
19. An archaeological temple site
20. A Harappan site

27

Some
Problems
are
there
in this
17eb

103

Remarks

① Cherand (i) - located near Chapra in Bihar.

(ii) - Neolithic tools in form of hand axes and pottery found here.

(iii) - It was an important transit route of trade route connecting Taxila to Tamruk.

② Dadiali Harding - (i) located in Assam.

(ii) - Tools found here resemble that of Myanmar and China.

(iii) - Evidence of cultivation of rice also found.

③ Mohenjodaro (i) - located in present day Pakistan.

(ii) - one of the biggest Harappan sites.

(iii) - Important artefacts - e.g. bronze dancing girl, seals of 'Pashupati', etc found here.

(iv) - It was important art and craft culture as well.

(v) - Site shows excellent town planning.

Remarks

(4)

⑤ Rathinigrabi (i) - located in Haryana

(ii) - Recent excavation by Archaeological survey of India says that it is the biggest Harappan site in India

(iii) - Harappan seal and pottery has been found here

⑥ Mangrurpur (i) - located near Meerut in Uttar Pradesh

(ii) - It is also one of the Harappan sites

(iii) - Mermaid like figurines found here as a unique feature

⑦ Girnar / Junagarh (i) - located in Gujarat

(ii) - Ashokan inscriptions found here.

(iii) - Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman talks about repair of Sudarmana Lake.

Remarks

- ⑧ Pushkalvati - (i) - identified with present day Peshawar. in NWFP.
 (ii) - Capital of ^{ancient} ~~Gandhara~~ Mahajanapada kingdom.
 (iii) - It was one of the important trade centres since early times.

- ⑨ Pompeiihar / Puhar (i) - located in ^{Tamil Nadu} ~~Madras~~.

- (ii) - Periplus of Erythraean sea mentions Puhar as trade port with Roman / Greeks.
 (iii) - The port is now lost due to submergence.

- ⑩ Sittanavasal (i) - located in Tamil Nadu

- (ii) - Jain paintings are found here
 (iii) - Some paintings show depiction of mixed deities in them

- ⑪ Sanchi - (i) - located in Balien district of Madhya Pradesh

- (ii) - Famous for Sanchi Stupa - UNESCO site
 (iii) - Stupa was built by Ashoka first

Remarks

deconstructed by Shengas and Sattavahans.

(12) Vikramshila - (i) - located in state of Bihar.

(ii) - famous centre of Mahayana Buddhism founded by Kharrampala.

(iii) Tathagat, a Kanyastha was a famous teacher here.

(13) Bharut - (i) located in Madhya Pradesh.

(ii) - It is the only stupa found of Gupta Age.

(iii) - Stupa & lacks the carvings as present in toranas of Sanchi.

(14) Bairat/Virat - (i) - cap located in Rajasthan.

(ii) - capital of ancient Mahajanapada kingdom.

(iii) - Reference is found in Agniya Ag.

Angutrinikaya - Jain text and Bhagvatsutra.

(15) Tanala - (i) - located in Pakistan.

(ii) - capital of Gandhara Mahajanapada.

(iii) - Important learning centre - Kautilya took Chandragupta here

(iv) - Opening point of Uttarpatha.

(16) - Kamrup (i) - located in Assam.

(ii) - ancient capital of Kamrup / Karmap
triba kingdom

(iii) - famous for Kali temple - Kamakhya.

(17) Tamralipti / Tamruk (i) - present day West Bengal

(ii) - Ancient sea port - end point of
Uttarpatha

(iii) - Ashoka came here to see off his
children to Sri Lanka

(iv) - during modern period's parallel government
was formed here during Quit India
Movement

(18) Torali - (i) - in State of Orissa

(ii) - Important for trade with China
and South East Asia.

Remarks

(19) - Site not available in map. (2 times 16).

(20) Lothal - (i) - located in Gujarat
 (ii) - Believed to be an ancient dockyard
 (iii) - now believed to be a lake
 (iv) - joint burials and fire altars have been found
 (v) - key hole surgery found in a skull.

2

Remarks

Remarks

2. (a) "The ruling ideas are nothing more than the ideal expression of the dominant material relationships." Critically analyse. (15 Marks)
- (b) "Foreign accounts are of immense importance in the reconstruction of ancient history." Evaluate. (20 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the social structure of early food producing (Farming and Herding) societies. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. (a) On the basis of the archeological sources discuss the inherent features of state structure in Indus Valley Civilisation. (20 Marks)
- (b) What kind of significances are there of the rituals which were performed in the Vedic age in India. (10 Marks)
- (c) "A number of parameters are used to ascertain the presence of urbanisation in a particular situation." Keeping the above statement in mind evaluate the second urbanization in India. (20 Marks)

Ans 3(a)- Numerous debates have gone into deciding state structure of Indus valley civilization. While the nature of state is debatable, but archaeological evidence like presence of citadel, in Mohenjodaro, and Rarappa, uniformity in buildings, presence of differential level of pottery and ornaments in graves show existence of hierarchy and a state system as well.

So, to discuss the inherent feature of state structure, let us see parameters like Nature of state and its characteristics.

1. Nature of state - Based on different inter-
pretations, various evidences of state is -

Remarks

provided. Analogical evidence like seal showing a priest in Mohenjodaro is related to presence of priest king. Absence of forts or palaces during archaeology, makes some believe that Harappa was ruled by corporate of merchants. Presence of sealings depicting animals like unicorn, bull, etc. let some believe that it was ruled by various clans with each clan having its own animal signature. Since seal with unicorn are most common, so it is believed that "unicorn" clan was strongest. However,

absence of weapons, during archaeology shows that it was self governed and people were peace-loving.

Therefore, in spite of above debate, one thing is for sure that a state or a hierarchy existed which had following

Remarks like try to implement

the mesopotamian's system in India

Features:-

(i) - Secularism - Absence of temple shows state was separate from religion, and it was a private affair.

(ii) State was inclusive - Skeletal remains of Harappa ~~shows~~ presence of Draavidians, Australoids and even Nordics, which shows society and state was ~~cosmo~~ cosmopolitan.

(iii) Planning central planning by state - Uniform degree of houses, buildings and separate burial practices show that these were centrally controlled.

(iv) - Welfare state - From archaeological evidences of granaries, canals, & storage dams etc. it appears that state was welfare oriented.

Therefore, eventhough there has been debate about the kind of state - i.e. priest king, corporate rule, clan rule etc., there are certain features which was

Remarks

~~increases~~ inherent in the state system of
 1st as visible from archaeological sources

Ans 3(b) ~~was~~ Rituals occupy a very prominent position in Vedic texts. It ~~has~~ ^{served} religious, spiritual, economic and social functions during Vedic Age.

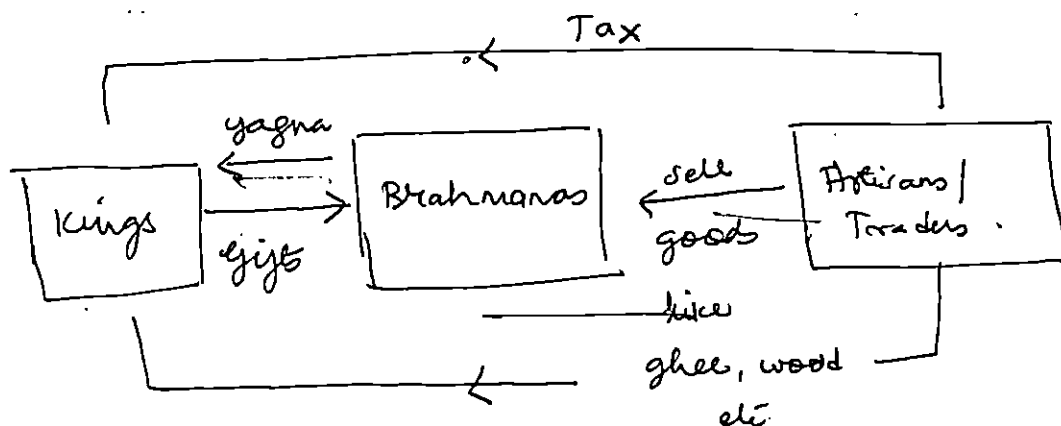
1. Religious and spiritual function - Rituals and sacrifices were used to please gods ~~as~~ like Indra, Varun etc for better rain, for farming etc. It also served as a means to relieve oneself from sufferings or diseases.

2. Material / Economic purpose - Kings are used to perform sacrifices like Rajasuya yajna, ~~or~~ rajasuya yajna etc to increase power and position. Ashvamedha yajna was performed to gain territories.

Remarks

3- Ritual as social exchange - formula

Thapar says that ritual ensured division of resources as explained below:-



So, it ensured that kings and artisans distributed resources to Brahmanas as they didn't involve in occupation. Further, kings collected tax from traders to perform rituals and artisans/traders sold ritual ingredients to Brahmanas and king.

Therefore, rituals has religious, material and socio-economic exchange significance in vedic age

Good

Remarks

Ans 3(c) - Urbanization is associated with changes in economy and society of the region. Secondly, with reference to economy, urbanization is characterized by agricultural surplus, growth in trade, presence of monetary currency and urban centres. In social sphere, urbanization is related to growth of traders, artisans in the society. Similarly, in political sphere, it is characterized by influence of traders, merchants on state polity.

Let us now ~~exp~~ extrapolate and relate them to second urbanization which started during 6th C B.C. after discovery and usage of Iron.

(i) - Economic Parameters

(a) Agricultural surplus - Use of Iron technology as per R.S. Sharma led to clearing

Remarks

of forests and better yield which led to agricultural surplus. Thus, people could take secondary activities.

(ii) Growth of trade :- with rise of secondary activities like weaving, iron smelting etc, trade increased. This is evident from contemporary sources of Anguttara Nikaya and Bhagvatsutra.

(iii) Currency - Evidence of first ever coinage appeared during this period. Moneylenders grew up and practice of usury started which facilitated trade.

(iv) - Urban centres like Pattiputra, Mathura, Siravasti, Taxila etc grew up. Megasthenes who visited during Mauvyan Age compared Pattiputra to be bigger than any other Urban centre.

→ It could be presented in a different way.

→ Refer Upinder Singh

Remarks

(2) Social parameters(i) - Growth of traders and craftsmen -

Evidence is seen in form of guilds of traders. Further, Jataka Stories inform of traders choosing following Buddhism.

(3) - Influence of Traders in polts - various

Suttas and Suttas talk about guilds representative in court. Further guilds also had judicial powers and, power to raise their own army called Senabala.

Therefore, all the above parameters are corroborated by archaeological and literary evidence to show second urbanization in India.

4. (a) "Though Jainism and Buddhism resembled each other very much, yet there were distinctions between the two religions." Critically analyse. (10 Marks)
- (b) "Megalithic societies depended heavily on agriculture to sustain a considerably large society, though hunting and fishing supplemented their food supply and various industries and crafts enriched their economy." Discuss. (20 Marks)
- (c) On the Basis of literary and archeological sources discuss the economy for the period between 200 BC and 300 AD. (20 Marks)

Ans 4(a) Both Jainism and Buddhism were a product of social, religious and economic transformation occurring in early mahajanapada period. As such they had many similarities.

(i)- Both Jainism and Buddhism up to condemned the social order. They held Kshatriyas and vaishyas higher than Brahmanes.

(ii)- Both equivocally condemned vedas. and rejected sacrifice as a means of 'moksha'.

(iii)- Both disregarded presence of god, however, later Jains said that if god existed, it was below 'Jina'.

(iv)- Focus was on good conduct, right good speech correct action.

Remarks

Differences:-

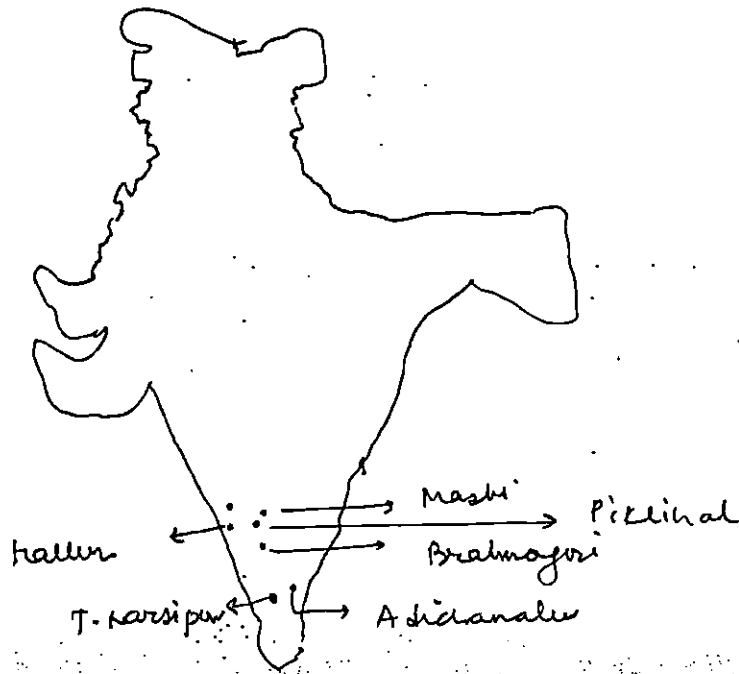
- (i) - Buddhism believed that Nirvana could be achieved through knowledge while Jainism believed in penance (Salekhana).
- (ii) - Buddhist didn't believe in soul while Jain believed that soul existed in every thing.
- (iii) - Buddhism ~~allow~~ allowed consumption of non-vegetarian food & for the laity while Jainism utterly disregarded it. It believed in complete renunciation of material world.
- (iv) - Buddha didn't believe in after birth, while Jainism believed that soul goes through a cycle and people reborn after a cycle.

Therefore, both Buddhism and Jainism condemned the Brahmanical order

Remarks

elise but provided different means to achieve
salvation.

Ans 4(b)



* map showing Megalithic site in South India.

Megalithic society in south India is characterized by following:-

- (i) Use of iron for the first time.
- (ii) - Prominence of agriculture.
- (iii) - Presence of graves covered with
big boulders and surrounded with smaller ones.

Remarks

~~the~~ Megalithic culture of South India was a continuation of Neolithic culture. Therefore, practice of cultivation of rice, grains, etc continued. This is evident from presence of Ash mounds in Megalithic sites of Piklinal, Maski etc.

Further, pottery of the period also show ~~that~~ remains of crops which show that agriculture was surviving in the region. Despite ~~the~~ identifying iron and finding its usage, ~~the~~ its use was limited because, firstly, iron was not predominantly found in the region. Secondly, it could not survive a vast population of the area. ~~Therefore, it can~~ be ~~so~~ however, the fertile banks of Krishna, Godavari, etc allowed multiple crops to be grown here. Therefore, primary occupation was agriculture.

Remarks

Fishing, hunting, gathering and pastoral activities also continued. * Rearing of cattle is evident from mounds of cattle dung found in the region. Further, knowledge of iron would have allowed them to develop better tools for hunting. Presence of fresh water rivers supplemented fishing activities in the region as evident from remains of archaeological remains of the period.

Use of iron technology was limited but it enriched the economy of the region. Certain iron mines of Karnataka could have been used to develop iron tools for hunting, ploughing and clearing forests. There is also evidence of trade of Megalithic people with early cultures of North which could have been supplemented by iron technology.

9

Remarks

Therefore, vegetable people depended largely on agriculture, but fishing, hunting, and iron work and craft supplemented the economy.

Ans 4(c). The period from 200 BC to 300 AD marked a great degree of improvement in economy of the period.

Literary sources of the period are limited to Sanskrit literature and Smritis like Manu-smriti, Yajny and Puranas and foreign sources like Pliny's Natural History, Periplus of the Erythraean Sea. However, archaeological sources are abundant in form of coins, excavation of trade routes, archaeological remains from cities, inscriptions, Jataka stories etc.

These provide information about the economy in following ways:-

- (i) - development of agriculture - The period marked remarkable growth of agriculture.

Remarks

because of knowledge of monsoons (source is Herodotus book on Geography) and use of Iron technology. Multiple crops were grown in the same soil.

(ii) Development of art and craft - guilds became specialized during the post period. Regional centres like Mathura for cotton, Kashmir for silk developed.

(iii) Increase in trade and commerce - This is evident from the high purity of gold coins issued by Kushana showing favourable balance of trade. Silk brought from China and sent by Indian merchants was prized as gold. Spices became a favourite trade commodity. The Romans became biggest consumers. This is evident from Pliny's record who blame India for "Drain of its gold".

(iv) - Beginning of trade with South East Asia -
 Evidence of Indian pottery ^{and goods} in South East Asia shows that trade was mainly
mainly by land.

(v) - Appearance of big urban centres - ~~seen~~
 Archaeological remains of cities like
Mahastupa, Pataliputra, Kaushambi, etc show
 that they became big cities of trade.

Therefore, the period from 200 BC to
 300 AD saw rise in economy which
 was facilitated by stable empire, currency system,
guild formation, high demand due to rise in
empires in Rome and South East Asia etc. These
 are very well corroborated from literary
and archaeological sources of the period.

Remarks

SECTION-B

5. Write short notes in not more than 150 words on each of the following: (10 × 5 = 50)
- "The status of women did not remain unchanged during the transition to the early medieval period."
 - "Even though it has been said that Chola architecture is continuation of Pallava architecture, many differences could be noticed between these two."
 - "It was in fact a unique phenomenon of the fourteenth century that court culture came in close contact with folk culture in India"
 - "During the period of Vijaynagar and Behmanis, the state was very much linked to the trade."
 - "Dadni system was nothing but a mean of exploitation in the later phase of medieval India."

Ans (a): Early medieval period marked a substantial change in economy, polity and society of vis-a-vis earlier period. However, condition of women remain largely unchanged.

(1) - women in political sphere - continued to be discriminated. However, reference of Amoghavarsha's daughter ruling for sometime.

(2) women in economy - with growth of feudal mindset, there slowly in economy declined. However, rural women participated in agriculture, spinning, weaving etc.

Remarks

(iii) women in society - evils like sati, child marriage, deplorable condition of women widows continued, as decried by Al-Beruni who talks about Talihar

(iv) - Property rights - women were given property rights as mentioned in Smritis like Narad Smriti. However, it was limited to "Stridhan"

(v) - women and religion - like Siddhas women were forbidden to read Vedas, however, Puranas were allowed.

(vi) Education - rights of women over education was curtailed with early marriage.

Therefore, women remained subservient to men throughout the period. In fact with growth of feudal mindset, their condition became even deplorable.

See the M-2-7/10/11

Remarks

For more details

Ans (b) - Pallava architecture evolved from rock cut caves to free standing temples called Dravidian architecture.

Eg - Shore temple. Therefore, Pallavas laid the foundation of free-standing temples made of brick and stone but Cholas took it to monumental heights.

Elements of continuity

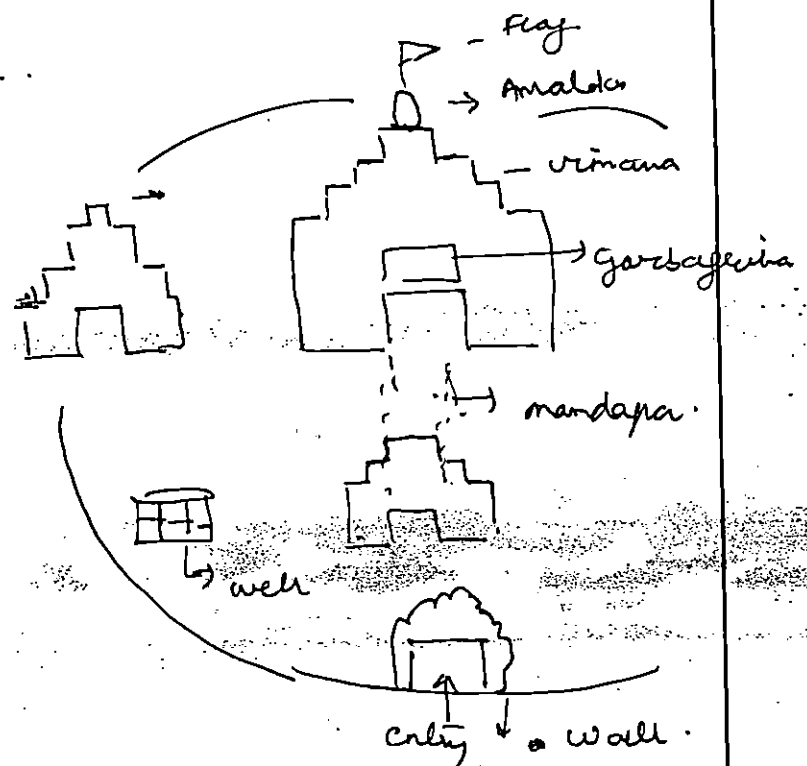
(i) Gopuragiriya

(ii) Amalaka

(iii) step shaped
vimana

(iv) well

(v) mandapa



Addition by Cholas

(i) - Cholas have monumental height to the vimanas - Eg Brhadishwar temple at Tanjavur

Remarks

(ii) - Temple became complexes, with new temples getting added after every conquest.

as seen in Gangakonda Chalapuram.

(iii) - ^{or idols.} Image of kings and queens were placed.

(iv) - Temple complex was surrounded by huge walled wall with decorated gateway.

Therefore during Andhra period, temples became complexes and symbolized power of the ruler.

Ans 5(c) - By the 14th century, Sultans had established to themselves in India. They were no more Turks but Indianized. ~~The~~ Certain degree of trust developed between Sultans and people and assimilation of culture began. This is evident in following:-

(i) - Indo-Islamic architecture (ii) - monument with dome shows Islamic influences while use of lotus, swastika show local influences

Remarks

4

(i) Bees pattern - trekian clothes - idol shob

(ii) development of Bhakti - It was inspired by
Sufi traditions of monothism, dedication to
eyad de

(iii) development of urdu - assimilation of
Persian, Arabic and Hindawi & Braj Bhasa.

(iv) celebration of festivals - E.g. ^{Muhammad} ~~Mohamed~~ : Ben
highly celebrated festival of festi. similarly,
depression of local (surd) people celebrating
muharram.

Read the M.L. Hint

Therefore, the trend of development
of Indo-Islamic culture started to develop
from 14th century onwards.

Ans 5 (d) - Vijaynagar and Bahmani kingdoms
were formed during middle 14th century.

These kingdoms benefited so heavily from
the growth of trade and commerce which

dominated after arrival of sultans. The various evidence to show relation of Stēli with trade are:

(i) - Taxation - Both kingdoms depended on taxes provided by artisans, craftsmen and traders. In fact, Traveller says that even prostitutes were taxed in Vijaynagar.

(ii) - Influence of traders in polity - Traders formed groups or corporations and lobbied with the state - eg. Idangai - group of artisans used to sit on the left side of the Vijaynagar court during court ceremonies.

(iii) - Mutual relation - Even state provided helps to traders. For example, traders were provided with safety during travel. Special trade centres (cities were developed for merchants).

write the references

Therefore, during this period, there was a mutual link between state and traders, because trade was increasing and state taxed them for resources, and provided them security.

Ans 5(e):- Dadni system was a domestic organisation of craft production where a few members related with kinship ties used to produce goods for the merchants.

The merchants often provided raw material, resources etc and artisans had to build or craft as per specifications and sell it to other merchants.

during initial days, this assured artisans a fixed income and availability of

raw material. However, during later phase it became a tool of exploitation.

Firstly, Merchants paid low wages to artisans and craftsmen while their goods were sold at high price.

Secondly, no efforts to improve technology was taken and artisans continued to use primitive tools.

Thirdly, artisans could not produce more or sell to others to realize more profit.

Thus, Dadni system imposed a form of quota and restrictive prices for artisans whose handicrafts were sold by merchants at exorbitant prices.

Remarks

6. (a) "The distinctiveness of the early medieval polities, in opposition to that of the early historical ones, has been noted in several respects." Examine. (20 Marks)
- (b) Critically examine the various forms of organisation of craft production in North India during the 6-13th centuries. (15 Marks)
- (c) "Khanqahs played very important role in development of sufism in India." Evaluate the importance of khanqahs in sufism with special reference to chisti khanqahs. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

7. (a) What are the various approaches to study the nature of state during Saltanat period in India. (20 Marks)
- (b) "The variety and range of subjects in the Hindi verses of Amir Khusrau has left the critics bewildered." Examine. (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss about the stratification which was very commonly evident in medieval rural society. (15 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

8. (a) In the Mughal period state was having the monopoly over the secondary economic activities. Comment. (20 Marks)
- (b) How far do you agree that Indian cultures maintain unbroken continuity through communication? (15 Marks)
- (c) Akbar's revenue administration was an extension of Shershah's revenue administration. Examine. (15 Marks)

Ans 8(a)- Mughal period has been characterized as a highly centralized state as time, this with absolute monopoly over administration through the Mansabdari system. However, this degree of monopoly extended to secondary economic activities as well to a large extent. secondary economic activities include, - arts and crafts like minting, oil pressing, jaggery making, weaving, metal smelting and making iron equipments etc. The Mughals maintained monopoly over secondary economic activities in following way:- for selfish Chauhan

(i) - Monopoly over raw materials :- The labours or workers were supposed to work Again the starting of year It is absurd.

Remarks

It is completely changing direction of the flow

in the karkhanas where they were provided with raw material and resources. These

karkhanas, supplied to royal demands and strict control ~~was~~ ^{state} ensured by officers like

his MIR SAMAN who ~~was~~ assisted by a paragon. gas

from control

(ii) - Control over production - goods produced in karkhanas were strictly prohibited ~~in~~ by others. strict punishment were accorded to guilty.

(iii) - Control over quality - Mir Saman was assisted by 'Ustaads' who checked quality and uniformity of goods in karkhanas. The defective goods were immediately sent for rework.

(iv) - Control over activities like minting - Mughals established minting centres all over the empire but these were under strict control

Remarks

of State officers. Common people could only take their bullion and get it minted.

(N) - Control over defence equipments - Abul Fajl

says that Akbar, ensured personal supervision over production of defence equipments like guns, & artillery which was state controlled.

Cases of decentralization

however, in several areas, secondary activities was still carried out by people. For eg -

Taggory making, weaving, Carpet making,

oil pressing continued in household based

production system or Dadni system away

from monopoly of state.

Therefore, while the important secondary activities like defence production or production for royal households

was at monopoly of state through

Karkhanas, rural industry was still decentralized.

Ans 8(c) - Akbar adopted the Ain-E-Dahsal system which was a modified form of Ain-E-Khasala system. The Ain-E-Khasala system was inspired a lot from the Zabti system of Sher Shah Suri.

Sher Shah's Land Revenue system

(i) - Sher Shah form the Zabti system for land revenue assessment with following features:-

worse
medium
good

(a) land was divided into good, medium and worse. The average of each land was extrapolated to calculate land revenue.

(b) - for measurement he followed the Gaz-i-Sikandari system.

(c) - he issued 'patta' and 'qabuliyat' to farmers for knowledge of their revenue.

(d) - Taqavi loans were granted to peasants.

Remarks

(e) Land revenue could be paid in cash or kind. For cash conversion, market-rates of urban areas were used.

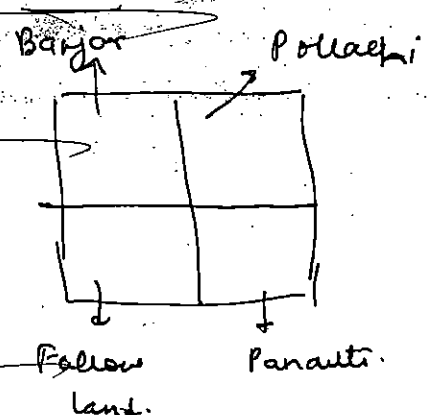
Shortfalls:

- (i) - Farmers with more worn land had to pay more land revenue.
- (ii) Cash conversion was based on market-rate of towns.
- (iii) Annual revenue collection affected farmers

Akbar's land revenue system,

This was the shortfalls were overcome by Akbar. However, this basic idea remained the same as Sher Shah's

- (i) - The land was divided into 4 parts based on productivity and time period left to be fallow.



This gave better assessment to farmers.

(14) - For land revenue conversion, Akbar used differential rates based on climate, soil type, and towns/rural.

~~(14)~~ (14) - Land revenue was fixed for 10 years

however, things like patta, qabuliyat, Taggavi loans, irrigation etc. continued like Sher Shah ~~zabti~~ zabti system.

Therefore, Akbar's land revenue was extension of Sher Shah's ~~is~~ with better facilities for farmers.

~~Ans 8 (b)~~ Right from the days of INC, there is a cultural continuity

(i) - INC - script not deciphered ~~but~~ and they didn't use it frequently, yet the technique of crop cultivation, tax ~~lost~~ was method of sculpture continued.

Remarks

(11)- Tradition of vedas ~~ed~~ and its literature continued through communication, as they were scuti literature in the beginning.

(14)- Similarly, Puranic records were written during early medieval period but even Barabhat listened to Puranas during Harsha's time which ensured continuity.

However, these can't be said to be unbroken. There is always chances of extrapolation and additions.

For eg: (1)- Some believe that vedas vedic culture was a urban culture while some believe it was rural. This is based on different records by different people whose interpretation varied.

Remarks

(11) - In fact, there ~~has~~ has been continuous change in culture over a period of time due to external influences. Case in point is ~~the~~ emergence of Tantricism over Buddhism and development of Mahayana Buddhism which believed in magical powers of Buddha non-existent before.

Therefore, there is a continuity in culture. but it has not remained unbroken.

See the table hint

INDIA

WITH AFGHANISTAN, BANGLADESH, BHUTAN, NEPAL,
MYANMAR (BURMA), PAKISTAN AND SRI LANKA

