

Email → 2011-t-bha@ [redacted] @ gmail. com

UPSC

प्रश्न की संख्या
दीजिए
Enter number of
questions

Name - Ravi P

Time - 2:00 - 5:00

(Comments)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस
हासिल में नहीं
लिखना चाहिए
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[Section - A]

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(i) Baghor (Madhya Pradesh)

- ↳ Remains of wheat and barley
- ↳ Animal fossil has been found like cattle.
- ↳ It was also mesolithic site,
so microliths also discovered.
- ↳ Habitation site ↳ stone tools found

(ii) Chopanimando (UP)

- ↳ Also a mesolithic site.
- ↳ Remains of rice has been found.
- ↳ Situated in Allahabad district
- ↳ Stone tools made of chert and quartzite found
- ↳ Microliths including geometric ones →
Blades, trapeze.

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(iii) Inamgaon (Maharashtra)

- ↳ Copper object has been found
- ↳ Remains of animal fossils have been found.
- ↳ Pottery → hand made.
- ↳ terracotta figurines have been found

(iv) Lohari (Gujarat)

- Remains of steel.
- Artificial dooryard.
- It was a fortified settlement.
- Trading relation with Sumerian civilization ↳ Persian seals have been found suggesting trade with west Asia.

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(v) Payampalli (Tamil Nadu)

- It is also a Chalcolithic site
- Remains of animal fossils
- floral remains such as wheat, barley.
- stone tools (polished) has been found.
- Domestication evidence found.

(vi) Golbri season (Odisha)

- ↳ Neolithic tools are found like shouldered, celt.
- ↳ Remains of rice has been found which could be staple diet.
- ↳ ~~Lower~~ upper tools has also been discovered

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(vii) Bagh caves (MP)

- ↳ These are the Buddhist cave.
- ↳ used as Viharas and chaityas
- ↳ less complex than Ajanta.
- ↳ smaller than Ajanta.
- ↳ Images of Bodhisattvas have been found from cave.

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(viii) Nalanda (Bihar)

- ↳ Established by Kumargupta
- ↳ Hiuen Tsang and Y Tsing visited here.
- ↳ Library called Dharmaganga (Ratna Dabhi, Ratna Rajika) have been found.
- ↳ Karshe built brass monastery here.
- ↳ Centre of Mahayana Buddhism.

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(X) ~~12~~

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(X) Banawali (Rajasthan)

- Barley was grown extensively.
- terracotta model of plough has been found.
- Bronze object has ~~been~~ been found along with Black and Red ware pottery.
- Terracotta figurines has been found.

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(xi) Puhar (Kaveripattinam)

- It was a port of Cholas.
- It is now lost.
- It has trading relation with S-E Asia, Roman empire and west Asia.
- Ptolemy mention it in his account.
- Export item was mainly textiles.

(xii) Mathura (UP)

- ↳ capital of Suraseni
- ↳ 2nd capital of Kushanas
- ↳ Associated with Krishna in mythology.
- ↳ Mathura school of Art →
 - ① Kankali Tila (Jannayin)
 - ② Bhuteshwara (Shalivahan)
 - ③ Krishna - Balaram - Ekabakra tetrad (Vishnuism)

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(XIII) Girnar (Gyrcat)

- ↳ Ashokan edict from 1-14 has been found.
- ↳ It mentions the dhamma policy of Ashoka → e.g. Ban on animal sacrifices etc.
- ↳ Also located is Jugapach inscription of Pudbadaman
- ↳ It was important trading center.

(XIV) Brohmgiri

- Also a Neolithic site.
- Pit Burial and Cist Burial
- Both human and animal Burial found.
- Iron implement has been excavated.

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(xv) Mastud Sun Temple

↳ Built by Calitaditya Muktapada of Karkota dynasty.

↳ Kashana Rajtarangini mention it.

↳ Climax of Kashmir style of Architecture.

↳ No Ardhamandapa is found.

↳ Destroyed by invaders.

(xvi) Madurai

↳ Capital of Pandya.

↳ Trade with Roman Empire → famous for cotton textile.

↳ Megasthenes and Kautilya Arthashastra mention it.

↳ Meenakshi Amman Temple is located here.

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(XVII) Loteshwara (UP)

- ↳ Remains of rice, barley found.
- ↳ Remains of animal like cattle, goat found.
- ↳ Microliths has been found.
- ↳ Stone tools made of chert has been discovered.
- ↳ Human burial also found.

(XVIII) Hastinapur (UP)

- ↳ one of the earliest PGW site.
- ↳ Iron implement has been found.
- ↳ Settlement remains discovered.
- ↳ Remains of horse found.
- ↳ wheel made and hand made pottery discovered.

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(XIX) Ellora cave

↳ 34 cave → ① 1-12 (Buddhist)

② 13-29 (Hinduism) ③ 30-34
(Jainism).

↳ Cave 16 → Kailashnath temple

↳ Cave 10 → Vishwakarma cave.

↳ Cave 15 → Dashavatara temple

↳ Cave 19 → Ravan Ki Khai.

↳ Cave 32 and 33 → Indra Sabha.

(XX) Pandu Pagar Dibi (WB)

↳ Also a Chalcolithic site.

↳ Remains of Rice has been found.

↳ ~~Neo~~ Stone tools (polished) has
been found.

↳ fossil remains of cattle has
been found.

↳ Copper tools has been discovered.

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(a)

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Source of Harshavardhan reign
are Sanskrit work Harshacharita
by Banabhatta and account
of Hieun Tsang, Chinese traveler
who visited Harsha court.

Accomplished scholar

- ① He was well versed
in Sanskrit language
- ② He was a great
calligrapher (eg Madhuban
and Banaskhera inscriptions
depict his calligraphical skill)
- ③ He was a accomplished
vina player (lute)

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④ He ~~a~~ was also a great
poet and writer.

⑤ He wrote 3 dramas →

① Nagananda (on Buddhist
Jindevotion)

② Ratnavali

③ Prayagdashika (Romantic
comedies)

He was great patron of learning
and literature →

① He patronised scholars
like → Banabhatta, Magura,
Nalanga Divakar.

② He patronised Sanskrit
literature. Many Sanskrit
works were produced in his reign.

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③ He sent embassies to China
and other foreign countries
to spread Indian learning and
gain some knowledge

④ He also organized Kanva
assembly to learn the
teachings of Mahayana Buddhism

⑤ He also organized Prayag
Assembly (Hien Tsang) to
~~also~~ enhance Hindu knowledge.

Thus Harshavardhan was
not only great conqueror
but also great scholar and
patroniser which shaped North
India solely during era of
feudalism.

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(b)

Randilya Arthashastra has described
the Mauryan state having sapta
Anga (7 limbs) →

Nature of Mauryan state

① Monarchy (Swami, King) → King was
the head of the state and all
discussion was taken in his name.
He was the final and supreme
authority.

② Minister (Amatyas)

Central Administration →

① Samihalari and Samihadhari →
Revenue matters

② Adhyaksha (head of department)

③ Dawarika (chief of palace
attended)

④ Antarvanshika (chief of palace guard)

Provincial Administration

Kingdom was divided into

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for provinces →

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    Taxila
      ↑
Ujjain ← → Tosali
      ↓
    Survastranjan
    
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- Each was headed by the Prince (Pradhan)

- It was further divided into district (officer - Rajuka, yukt) and villages.

(3) Kosha (Treasury) → Balī was importance source of revenue. One-sixth was revenue, other → Transit dues, industry tax etc.

(4) Durga (fort) / Army → Fort to be surrounded by 3 Moats. 4 limb of army.

(5) Allies (6) Janpada (Territory)

(7) Danda (Justice) → Civil court (Dhanastha) and Criminal court (Kantakasthana).

~~but~~ The idea of highly centralised state was based partly on

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assumption that empire and culture go hand in hand and on basis of uncritical reading of Satish Chandra.

↳ Gerhard Fussman argued that given the extent of empire and nature of communication at time, empire can't be centralized.

↳ Romila Thapar has argued that Mauryan empire was not homogenous whole and consist of different sort of polity, society and economy.



Thus, Romila Thapar has argued that centralisation was present but given the extent decentralization of authority was also there.

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Early Medieval India is described by R.S. Sharma as period of Urban and trade decline but during this phase we have seen vibrant cultural activity ~~but~~ in peninsular India.

Cultural Activity in Peninsula during
550 - 750 AD

① Pallava (Ruled modern day AP)

↳ Laid the foundation of Dravida Architecture of Chola.

↳ They started with cave temples (mandapas) like Lakshmantayana and Aritankura cave.

↳ It was followed by

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Rock cut cave like Adi Varaha;
Panch Pandava cave.

↳ Aryana's Penance is of
significant attraction

↳ Monolithic Temples → Panch
Rathas (Dharmaraja, Devapada)

↳ Structural Temple (Shore Temple)

② Bodanti Chalukya → Vesara

↳ Aihole (Kavina Pakadi cave)

↳ Bodanti Cave → Vishnu cave
is largest one.

↳ Aihole temple → Bad Kham,
Meghuti Temple (Aihole
inscription of Ravikirti)

↳ Patadkal → Vijayakata
Temple (Sondhara style)

③ Ellora cave is most unique
creation. It represent Hindu,
Buddhist and Jain culture.

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④ Rashtrakuta and Western
Chalukyas also built various
temples and other items in
vesara style eg Kailashnath
temple by Krishna I.

⑤ Nalaya Sculpture saw
beginning during the phase

Comparison with North India

↳ Post Gupta period, North
India saw a urban decay
and political fragmentation.

↳ This large scale temple
and cave construction was
absent from North India.

↳ But, some other aspect of
culture grew like during

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Harshvardhan reign, many
dramas in Sanskrit were
written like Brigadarshika,
Naghnanda and Ratnavali.

↳ He patronised poet such
as Magha Divakar.

↳ While there was growth of
vernacular language in places
like Kannada by Kallamah, some
did not occur in Northern
India.

↳ Rise of Alvar and Nayanar and
Vishnaya movement in south
but in North India Bhakti^o
movement came only later.

Thus, cultural history of
South India during this phase
is much rich and wide than
Northern India.

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(Section - B)

5

(i) Sanchi stupa (MP)

- ↳ Three stupa, but most magnificent is the Great stupa.
- ↳ Shunga added Tower to it.
- ↳ ~~Buddhist~~ in Buddha is depicted in symbolic form (Naga asleep, wheel, Bodhi tree) rather than human.
- ↳ unknown figure → Tanure.

(ii) Kolliur (Karnataka)

- ↳ ~~also~~ Mesolithic paintings has been found
- ↳ Rock cut & painting.
- ↳ Theme → Hunting, fishing, human figures.
- ↳ Drawn by the hunter gatherers.

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(iii) Udaygiri and Kharavela cave

- ↳ Both Natural and man made
- ↳ Konigumpha cave is largest.
- ↳ Konigumpha inscription of Kharavela start with "Jain Namokam Mantra"
- ↳ Faces Rock cut elephant at Shauli.

(iv) Mehargarh

- ↳ Earliest evidence of agriculture is found.
- ↳ Remains of rice has been found.
- ↳ Also a Neolithic site.
- ↳ Terracotta figurines has been found.
- ↳ Beads of lapis lazuli found.

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(v) Suktagendor (Pak)

↳ westernmost Harappan site.

↳ was an important trading post with trade with west Asia

↳ well connected with Karachi port.

↳ Harappan pottery and script found.

(vi) Vallabhi

↳ 2nd Jaina Council held

↳ Vallabhi University found by Maurya king Bhadraka.

↳ Buddha and Ashoka visited

↳ centre of Hinayana Buddhism

↳ It was also an important trading center.

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(vi) Ujjain

- ↳ Northern capital of Ancient
- ↳ Ashoka was governor here and completed education here.
- ↳ Mahakaleshwar temple is located here.
- ↳ Bank of Shipra river
- ↳ Part of Dakshinapath

(vii) Shravasti (UP)

- ↳ Capital of North Kusala
- ↳ Buddha spent 29 yrs here.
- ↳ Buddha performed his only miracle here.
- ↳ fortification was done later.
- ↳ Also a PGW site.
- ↳ Hiuen Tsang visited it.

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(*) Muziris (Kerala)

- ↳ Important port of Cheras
- ↳ Pliny mentions it one of the seaports.
- ↳ Trade with Sea like, West Asia and South East Asia.
- ↳ Export → Spice and textile.
- ↳ Import → Gold and silver.

(*) Sabirgarhi

- ↳ Located at Peshawar.
- ↳ Inscribed in ^{1st} and Kharosthi script.
- ↳ Shows Northern extent of Mughal Empire.
- ↳ Edict emphasize the Dhamma teachings.
- ↳ Connected to Kashmir highway.

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(xi) Hohisdal (West Bengal)

- ↳ Remains of rice has been found.
- ↳ Neolithic tools have been found.
- ↳ It was well connected with
coast as boat figures are found
- ↳ wheel made pottery has been
found from here.

(xii) Kapilavastu

- ↳ capital of Mallas.
- ↳ Hiuen Tsang visited here.
- ↳ Buddha spent significant amount
of time here.
- ↳ Identified as Tilaurkot of Nepal
or Piprahwa of UP.
- ↳ Pilgrimage centre of Buddhists →
connected to Buddhist circuit

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(XII) Shraigai

- ① isolated site of Harappa.
- ② Harappan pottery and script has been found, confirming it as Harappan site.
- ③ trading colony of Harappa - trade with Sumer and W. Asia.
- ④ known for its Lapis Lazuli.

(XIII) Dashavata Temple (Dugurh).

- ↳ dedicated to Vishnu.
- ↳ Earliest Gupta temple - 500 AD.
- ↳ Earliest evidence of Ramchandra style.
- ↳ Earliest known Shikhara is found but only lower part is survived.
- ↳ oldest temple surviving today.

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(xv) Champaner Pavagadh

- ↳ It is an Archaeological park
- ↳ It was built by the famous Gujarat king who overran two feet → Mahmud Begarha.
- ↳ It is an important tourist place.

(xvi) Harappan (UP)

- ↳ Easternmost Harappan site.
- ↳ Pottery → hand made and wheel made.
- ↳ Beads and terracotta figures
- ↳ Remains of rice, barley has been found.
- ↳ Bronze tools and objects has been found from here.

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(xii) [Praagyaotishpura]

- Guwahati, Assam.
- First mention in Ramayana and Mahabharata
- It was founded by grandfather of Vishvamitra
- Anom during medieval period also controlled the place.

(xiii) [Prayerg Prasasti]

- ↳ of Samudragupta made by Harishena
- ↳ It glorified the invasion of Samudragupta
 - ↳ exterminated not less than 10 kgs of Aryavarta.
 - ↳ Defeated southern king and assumed title "Sarvadatskhin pathiya"

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(XII) Badami

- ↳ Capital of Badami Chalukya
- ↳ founded by Pulakeshin I.
- ↳ Badami Cave → largest is Vishnu cave. other → Shiva and Jain cave. Carved out of red sandstone.
- ↳ Captured by Narshimbadeva I Mahamalla after killing Pulakeshin II

(X) Junagadh

- ↳ Pit Burial and Urn Burial.
- ↳ grave good → pottery etc
- ↳ Iron implement has been found.
- ↳ Both human and animal burial found.

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(9) Gupta Period is often called as "golden stage" of Indian history by nationalist. It's foundation was laid by Shri Gupta in 4th century BC.

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Development of Literature

(A) Sanskrit Literature

- ↳ Kalidasa, Navratna of Chandragupta II wrote drama like Abhijana-Shakuntalam, Malviganimitra and lyrical poem like Raghuvansha and Meghadutam. Banabhatta praised his for his sweetness.
- ↳ Bhasa wrote Urubhanga, Dadhicharudatta and Swapnavasavadatta in Sanskrit.

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- ↳ Bharavi wrote Kiratyanya and
and Bhatti wrote Ravanananda.
- ↳ Ramayana and Mahabharata
was compiled.
- ↳ Dharmashastra like Narada Smriti
- ↳ Valmikiya Ramayana and
~~Ramayan~~ Ramandaka Nitishara.

(B) Medical Literature

- ① Charaka Samhita on Ayurveda
was written prescribing medicine
divided into 120 book and 8 chapters.
- ② Sushruta Samhita on Surgery.
- ③ Palakapya wrote Hast Ayurveda

(C) Development of Science and Tech

(A) Astronomy

- ↳ Aryabhata wrote Aryabhatya
and Aryabata Siddhanta. He
has earth centre view.
first to tell that earth

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rotates on its axis. He was also first to give scientific explanation of eclipses. Correct length of year.

↳ Varahamihira Brhadharsabrita and Panch siddhantika (5 astronomical principles)

↳ Brahmagupta wrote Brahma-sphutisiddhanta. He was first to mention nine astronomical instrument. He also wrote Khandakhadyaka.

(B) Mathematics

↳ Varahamihira was first to mention 0 as symbol and number.

↳ Chandrasekhara by Rings.

↳ Shulvasutra is earliest mathematical book.

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↳ Aryabhatta called as father of Algebra. He ~~invented~~ gave value of π up to four decimal places (3.1414). He was first to introduce Arithmetic Progression (AP). Solved complex simultaneous equation.

↳ Brahmagupta gave the formula of area of quadrilateral equation.

Gupta Period laid the foundation of Sanskrit literature and Science and Tech for later period.

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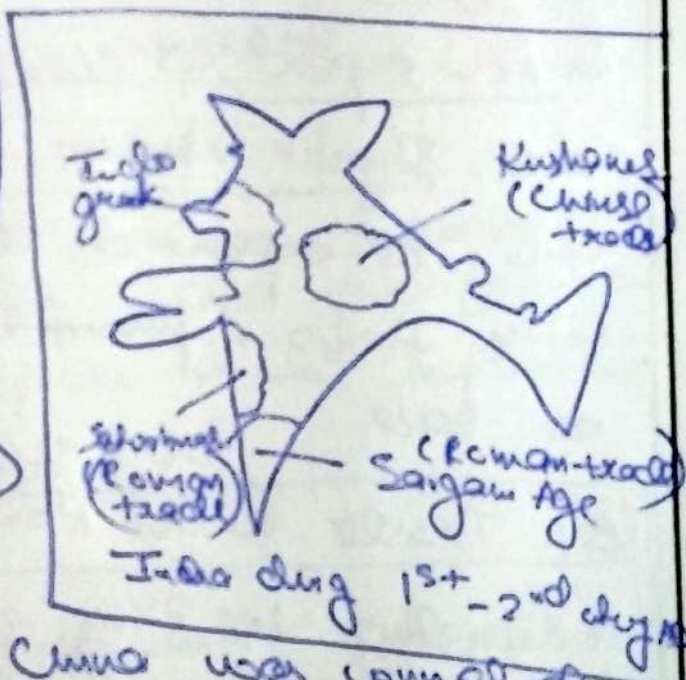
(b)

During 1st - 2nd century AD, many dynasties came into focus in both Northern and Southern India. Foreign invasions led to development of trade with outside world.

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Trade Relations
of India
with other
Nations

(A) Trade
with
China



India and China were connected by overland silk route and maritime route. Kushanas controlled silk route. Sakshunas

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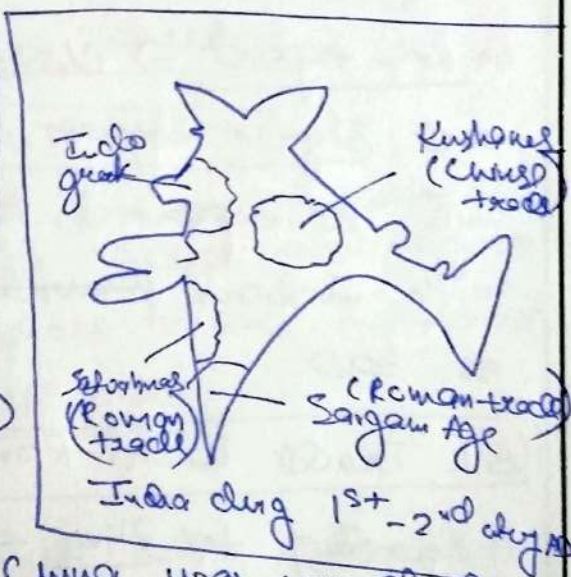
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Port provided base for Chinese goods.

↳ Import → Chinese silk was in great demand. Xinshu liu has argued that despite India produced silk, it imported silk from China due to "Silk Dilemma".

↳ Export → cotton textiles from Sangam and Satavahans.

↳ Re-export → China took Frankincense and Spices from Central Asia and re-exported to West Asia with Indian provide port acting as base.

(B) Trade with Roman

According to Pliny → Indians drained Romans of gold.

↳ It is because Indian muslin and pearls were in great

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demand in Rome along with spices which was exported to Rome through south Indian port like Puhar, Myra, Korkai.

b But demand of Roman item like wine, glass was few.

c) Roman ware → Amphora jar and Terra sigillata found from Arikamedu which is called Pottery by Mortimer Wheeler

(c) Trade with S-E Asia

c) Cotton textiles were exported from south India and pepper and other spices were imported to Tamilapuri port.

Trading relations with outside world deeply impacted society and culture of India by the process of assimilation of outside culture.

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(C)

Indian Philosophy whether
it was orthodox or heterodox
shaped the movement of India
and their art :

(A) ~~Vedic~~ Phites (A) It began with
Harappan period where terracotta
mother goddess was made in
Mohejadaro. Bronzing dance
girl of Mohejadaro and
Bearded priest of Harappa
is a testimonial of impact of
tradition on movement.

(B) Vedic Philosophy

- 1) Shupa has been prevalent in
India from Vedic Age
- 1) Vedic gods and goddesses were

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drawn on ~~other~~ monumant like Shiva in Bhuteshwar and Vishnu in Mathura. Durga Mahasuramochi cave is founded in Pallava period.

(C) | Buddhist Philosophy |

- ↳ Viharas and Chaityas were built
- ↳ Rock cut caves like Baajbaur and Nagarjuni caves.
- ↳ Sanchi stupa → Jataka stories and Buddhist stories are depicted. Buddha is depicted  in symbol → Bodhi tree, wheel which are drawn in the walls of terrans.
- ↳ Grndhara school and Mathura school was influenced by Buddhist philosophy.
- ↳ Ajanta and Ellora Cave → Bodhisatva like Padmapani, Tara

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has been drawn on these caves.

↳ Sarnath pillar of Ashoka
is based on Buddhist teaching
of 4 Noble Truths.

(P) Jainism

↳ Ellora → Cave 30-34 is dedicated
to it. Indra Sabha is shown
in one cave.

↳ Badami and Kaderi cave
of Odisha → ~~st~~ Hathigumpha
inscription starts with Jain
Namokar Mantra.

↳ Kankali Tila at Mathura →
4 Tirthankars standing back to back.

↳ Khajuraho Temple → Parvath
Temple

↳ Dilwara Temple at Mount
Abu is dedicated to Jain.

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(E) Sufi Philosophy

- ↳ Several Khagahs were built
- ↳ Akbar built Tomb of Shah Salim chah at Fatehpur Sikri.
- ↳ Ajmer Sharif of Moinuddin Chisti and Nizamuddin Auliya Dargah at Delhi.

(F) Islamic Philosophy

- ↳ use of calligraphy, pietra dura, arabesque method, Jali work e.g. Taj Mahal.
- ↳ Human and Animal figures were avoided e.g. Red fort.

Thus, Indian Philosophy and tradition shaped the monument and their art by depicting the fundamental idea and message given by that Philosophy.

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(9) Foreign Impact was felt on India from time of Harappan civilization through trade exchanges and it continued to be felt thereafter

Impact of western world on India

↳ Political → unification of country e.g. Mauryans after Persian and Greek invasion

↳ Exchange of embassies
e.g. India with Chinese.
Hundredregipter with Alexander

↳ Economic

↳ growth of Indian economy
e.g. drain of Roman gold into India.

↳ Trade surplus was in

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favour of India
(eg) Harappan period

↳ It led to growth of guild
(eg) Kushana rule gave
rise to guild.

↳ growth of money economy
and urbanisation.

(eg) Indo Greek

↳ Cultural

↳ Impacted Art and Architecture

(eg) Greek ~~import~~ input

gave rise to Gandhara Art.

Budha for first time appear
on human form

(eg) Mauryan Place

was built on lines of Persian
palaces.

↳ Help to built Indian
chronology for subsequent years
(eg) Battle of Hydaspes (326 BC)

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Impact on western world by India

Political

- ↳ Exchange of embassies eg Chola empire sent to China.
- ↳ exchange of territories eg Seluk Niketor with Chandragupta.

Cultural

- ↳ spread of Buddhism → Ashoka sent dhamma message through Mahinda and Sanghamitra to Sri Lanka. Bodhidharma took it to China.
- ↳ spread of Hinduism → Thailand
- ↳ spread of Indian language in S-E Asia.

Economy → Indian spices and textiles were in high demand.
W-E Asia depended on India for food supplies.

Thus, it was not a exclusive but a mutual relationship

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(b)

Buddha was not just a preacher but social reformer. He was born in Lumbini in 583 BC and attained Nirvana at age of 35.

How Buddha's teaching can help to understand and resolve problem of today society →

① Four Noble Truths → Desire is cause and solution for suffering.

↳ Increasing materialism and consumerism has led to corruption in every field and it lead to suffering of individual. Thus removing all desire can curb corruption.

② Astanga Marg (8 fold path) →

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Right view, Right intention.

2) Following these path can resolve the women related issues.

③ Middle Path → Nirvana could be achieved by following it.

↳ Conflict war like Russia - Ukraine war, Sudan civil war could be resolved by following middle path.

④ Impermanence → Rejection of everything that is permanent
e.g. soul, god.

↳ By doing charity, philanthropy and good work we can achieve salvation as everyone has to die because soul is temporary.

⑤ Anusar and Truth → Integrity,

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terrorism, and ethnic conflict can be resolved by following these teachings eg. Mahayana violence.

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⑥ Compassion toward every creature

↳ world in facing climate change and being compassionate to nature can reverse its harmful impact.

⑦ Inclusivity → Sangha was open to both sex and all caste.

↳ Removing caste based and gender based discrimination is essential to achieve inclusive growth.

Buddhist teaching can also be helpful in achieving many of the SDG like Climate Action (SDG 13)

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(C)

Chola kingdom was founded by Aditya I after defeating the Pandyas.

Till 1960s, historiography of Southern Chola state is dominated by Nitkantha Sastri and his students. He argued that Chola state was centralised state because of powerful navy and army, elaborate bureaucracy. He was supported by T.V. Mahalingam.

↳ Segmentary state Model was given by Burton Stein in context of above centralised model.

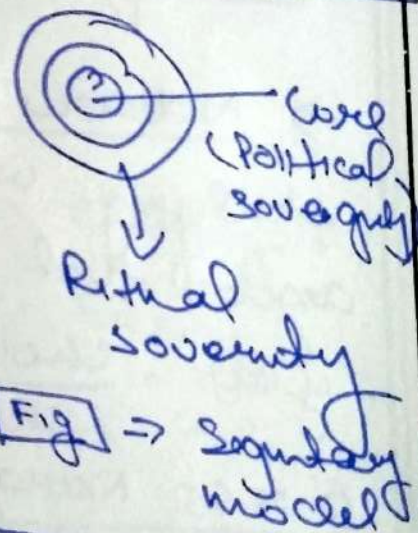
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↳ This model was first applied by A.W. Southall in Africa.

↳ According to Stein, Chola state was integrated only at core area and at periphery, independent ruler governed the territory. King has little control over periphery.

↳ He argued that at periphery, Brahmana land grant legitimised Chola rule with little control over these areas.



↳ He argued that Chola do not have powerful army and bureaucracy was not extensive

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He criticized Nilkantha Shastri of talking of "Byzantine royalty of ~~Rajya~~ Rajarajya's."

↳ Veluthat criticized Stein and argued that secondary model was for tribal Africa and can't be applied to highly stratified Indian society.

↳ Noboru Karashima after studying ~~utterance~~ inscription argued that at least in later year, Chola state was federal.

↳ M. G. S. Narayan and Veluthat ~~tests~~ argued that Bhakti movement was federal in character.

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↳ T.v. Mahalingam has shown the role of feudatories in early cholas state.

↳ [Early state model] was given by Heitzman and

T. Subramanyam. It states that chola was an early state.

All the four model → centralized, segmentary, feudal, Early state have not given an independently conclusive picture. Thus all four model need to be studied critically to arrive out any conclusion.

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