



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 7685074

**Roll No.** 23261026498  
**Total Mark** 58/75.00

**Exam** BACHELOR OF ARTS\_DEC-2023  
**Subject** A050101T - ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 3/5

2 11/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 12/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam: 19-12-23 Shift: Day Room No.: 18

Paper Code: A050101T Subjects: History Year: 1

Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta

Roll No: 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*  
Signature of Investigator: *K. S. Jha*  
COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



A050101T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BA  
Session: 2023-24 Year: Semester: I  
Subject: History  
Medium: English  Hindi   
Paper Code: A050101T  
Exam Date: 19/12/2023  
Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA  
Father's Name: RAJAN K GUPTA

कॉलेज का कोड College Code

KNOI				
A	A	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	O	O
E	B	1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

एग्जाम का कोड Exam Centre Code

KNOI				
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E	B	1	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
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L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
U	9	9	9	9
W				

एग्जाम का प्रकार Type of Exam

Regular  Ex. Student   
Private  Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7685074

A050101T  
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000102973  
Candidate's Roll Number: 23261026498  
Paper Code: A050101T

23261026498										
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6	6	6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	6	6	6	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	6	6	6
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A050101T										
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G	5	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	5	5	5	5				
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4	7	7	7	7	7	7				
6	8	8	8	8	8	8				
9	9	9	9	9	9	9				

*Vaishnavi Gupta*  
Signature of Candidate

*K. S. Jha*  
Signature of Investigator

CS Facsimile

*[Signature]*  
COE Facsimile

1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्टित विचार करना है कि आवेदन पत्र को पूरा ध्यान से उचित सभी निर्देशों को अवधानपूर्वक पढ़ना है।  
2. प्रश्नों में सही उत्तर वाले विकल्पों को सही उत्तर से चुनना है। 3. पत्रों को खोलने का पत्र खोलने के बाद ही करना है।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

**5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM ( UNFAIR MEANS ) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छेदकर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कभी और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाते अर्थात् पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति न आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका को बायोमेट्रिक अपना उत्तर पुस्तिका साक्षात् पर छेद कराने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज की टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल वॉच, कौपी, प्लास्टिक पर कभी कभी के अनुचित साधन को बनाकर आती है। अंग्रेज संघीय प्रणाली में ही यंत्रणा लेख सॉफ्टवेयर कोन्सुमेर से जान की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में लपटें न लगीं न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिक्कालें, ऐसा करके अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति न आता है।

### निर्देशनिकाओं को पूरा करना

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका का लिखे गये निर्देशनों को पूरा न करें।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दो-दो तरफ लिखें।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिका पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. उत्तर पुस्तिका कोट एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका ID साक्षात्की पूर्ण लिखें।
6. अपनी विषयि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तरपुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। उत्तर उत्तरपुस्तिका में पृष्ठ: 1-24। जो कम है या फटे हुए है, तो नहीं शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. उत्तरपुस्तिका को देखें, यदि उत्तरपुस्तिका में किसी तरह का चिह्न या चिह्न उत्तरपुस्तिका में कोई चिह्न है जो उत्तरपुस्तिका होने की 20 मि.मी. की ऊपर तक लिखित न हो तबका उत्तरपुस्तिका ले, तबका उत्तर पुस्तिका/उत्तरपुस्तिका उत्तरपुस्तिका नहीं की जायेगी।
9. उत्तरपुस्तिका के उत्तर लिखने के निर्देश पढ़ियेन पर प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही कौपी या अतिरिक्त साधन नहीं लिख जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages ( 1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Sub Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	●

Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Paper Code

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1

## Section A

### Answer 1 (a)

'The only great historian Indians has made'  
- Winternitz for Kalhan.  
Kalhan is one of the most important historians that, who contributed his invaluable efforts in describing Indian history (Kashmir).

About his life:

- Kalhan was born as Chauhana, a minister in the court of King Harsha of Lohara Dynasty.
- He served as a advisor to King Harsha of Lohara dynasty.

Kalhan's RAJATARANGINI

↳ 'River of Kings or Stream of Kings'

- An important historical sources composed by Kalhan regarding history of Kashmir, its various dynasties etc.
- In his book, Kalhan described Kashmir right of geological era to his era.
- He wrote in Padma using Sanskrit language.

WHY IMPORTANT?

- ↳ Even after Kalhan is associated directly to the political system as being an advisor, he was no given protection.
- ↳ And due to this reason, he wrote the history.



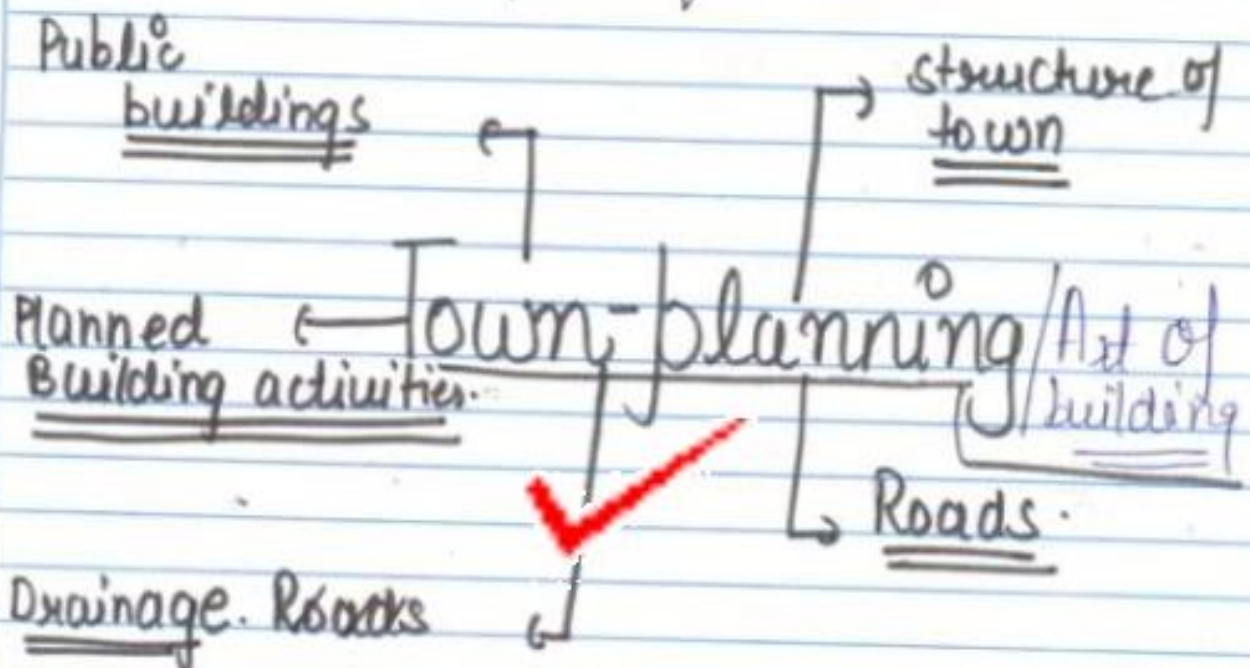
of Kashmir without any mention of praise etc.

→ His work has an analytical approach towards circumstances of those times.

Thus, Kalhan as a historian did a great role in his place.

### Answer (b)

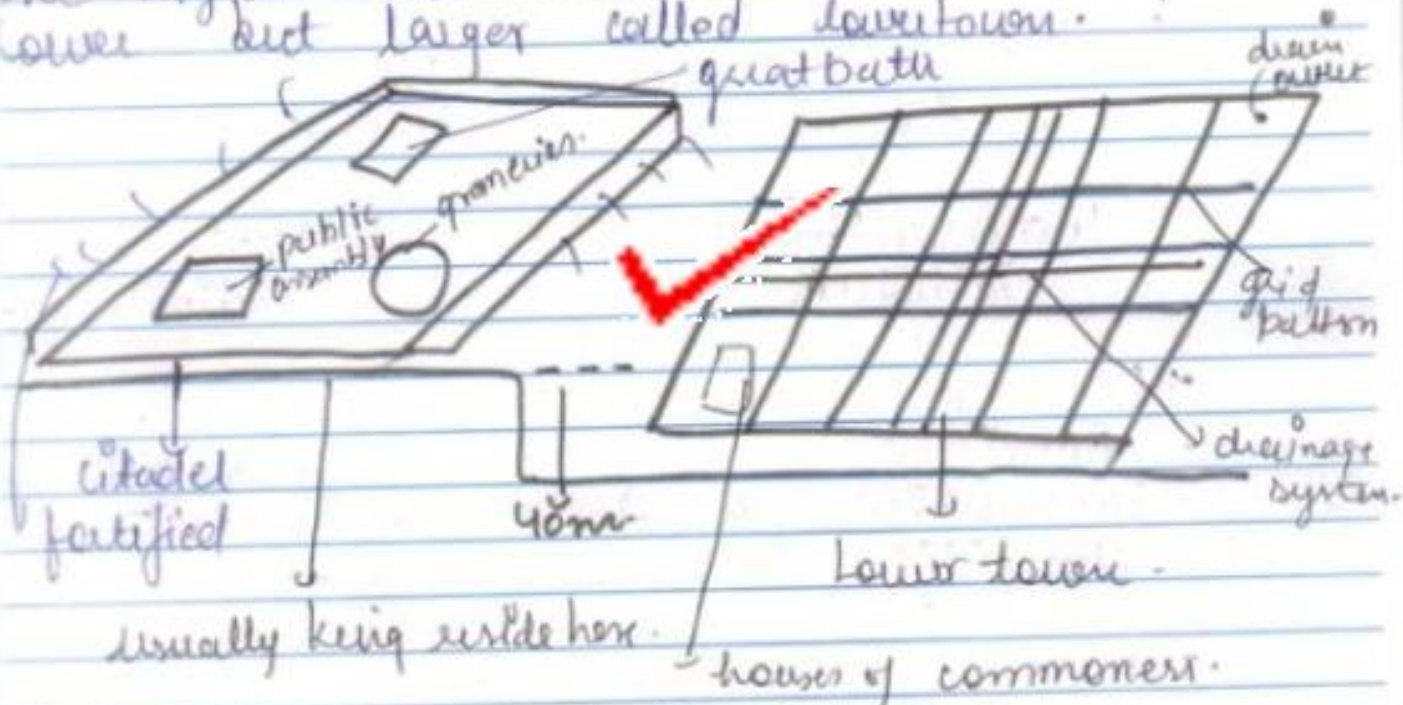
Indus Valley civilisation also known as Harappan civilisation is the first known urban civilization of the subcontinent contemporary to Mesopotamian & Egyptian civilisation. It flourished in its peak from 2600 to 1900 BCE.





→ Structure →

The whole town was divided into two parts one higher but lower called citadel other lower but larger called lower town.



usually king reside here.

→ Roads! - Roads were laid in grid pattern  
 • were curved at the end for convenience of vehicle to turn.

→ Drainage! - Most distinctive feature of the civilisation.  
 • made of burnt brick set in mortar  
 • covered with loose bricks for cleaning

→ Planned building activities! - Standardized ratio of bricks  
 i.e. 2:4.

• Building activities restricted to certain platforms.

Public building!	Great bath	Granaries	Assembly
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• large rectangular tank.</li> <li>• historian thought it of ritual importance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• used for storing goods of public importance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People may gathered here for 'celebration or prayer'.</li> </ul>



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## Answer 1(c)

Difference between Indus and vedic civilisation can be understood from the below tabulation:-

<u>Indus valley civilisation</u>	<u>Vedic civilisation..</u>
<p>→ Flourished in 3 phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early (3300-2600 BCE)</li><li>• Mature (2600-1900 BCE)</li><li>• Late (1900-1300 BCE)</li></ul>	<p>→ Flourished in 2 phases.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early vedic (1500-1000 BCE)</li><li>• Later vedic (1000 BCE-600 BCE) phase.</li></ul>
<p>→ It was a sort of urban civilisation.</p>	<p>→ Here in early vedic period it was semi-nomadic settlement and in later vedic time a settled economy.</p>
<p>→ Known all metals <del>except</del> except iron.</p>	<p>→ Iron was known.</p>
<p>→ Main religion was animism, as depiction of nature can be seen on seals.</p>	<p>→ Early vedic - Rigvedic god like, Agni, Indra, Som etc Later - Prajapati god like Vishnu - Rudra.</p>
<p>→ Horse was not known</p>	<p>→ Horse was an important trait.</p>



Paper Code

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5

→ A peaceful civilisation, with no evidence of war.

→ Wars were waged.

• In early Vedic phase → for cows.

• In later Vedic phase → for cows & territory both.



→ No concept of King

→ Kings were there.

### Answer 1 (d)

→ Mauryas were the immediate successor of Mauryan empire.

→ The Mauryan empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya, and his grandson Ashoka was invariably the most powerful ruler of the Indian subcontinent.

Buddhist literature

Arthashastra by Kautilya

Jaina literature

Sources to know about :-

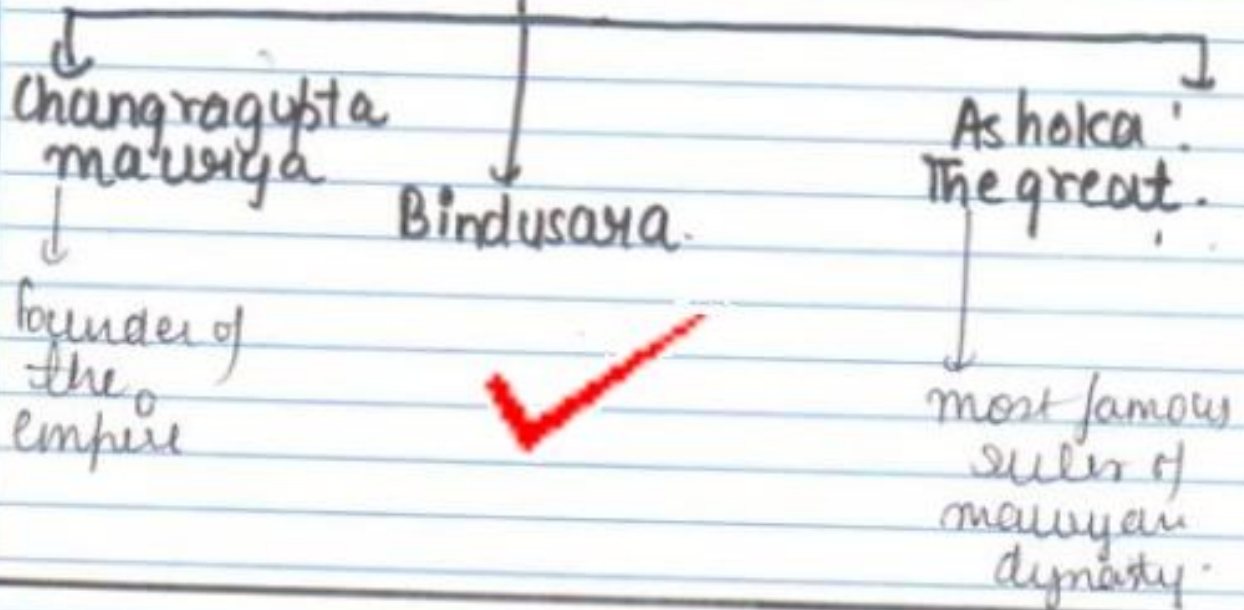
Ashokan inscriptions

Indica by Megasthenes

Mudra-Rakshasa by Vishakhadatta



## Important rulers of the Mauryan dynasty.



### Answer (e)

- Ashoka was the grandson of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of Mauryan empire.
- Ashoka was most powerful ruler because of his administrative policies and one such policy of Ashoka is Dhamma.
- Dhamma were the orders of the Ashoka which define the code of conduct.
- Ashoka was the first ruler who inscribed his orders to his subjects in the form of inscriptions both on rock and pillar.



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7

## ASHOKA'S DHAMMA

Some of the important teachings of Dhamma were:

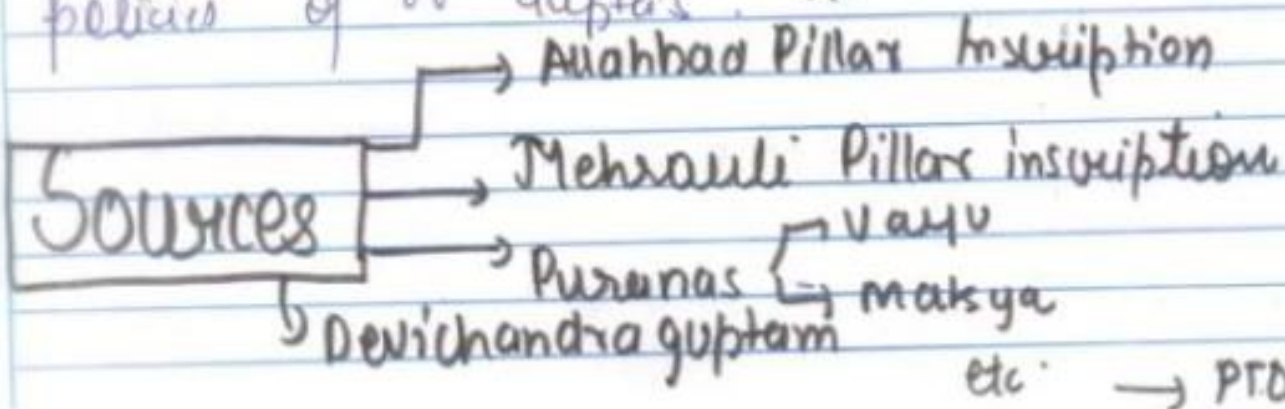
- Respect to elders.
- Generosity towards Brahmins
- Teaching slaves & servants kindly.
- Respecting all the religions, including one's own.
- Not to Theft etc.

The Major Rock edict no. 6 of Ashoka describes about ASHOKA'S 1st Dhamma Journey.

### Answer 1(f)

Gupta age is referred to as the Golden age of the Indian history. because of the research and development in the field of mathematics, logic, art, literature, science etc.

All this became possible because of the efficient Gupta's effective administrative policies.





# Administrative policies of Gupta (features)

## King

- ↳ the soul sovereign
- ↳ Chief of the army
- ↳ chief of Judiciary
- ↳ Chief of Executive

**Judiciary.**  
- King was chief  
- Accompanied by Mahadandanayika  
- Varna based punishment.

## Council of King

- ↳ Dutaka → spies
- Mahadandanayika ✓ Chief Justice
- Mahasandhivigraha → Minister of War & Peace
- Abhaya-patala-dhyakya → Royal Record Keeper
- Maha Pratihara → Chief Palace guard  
etc.

## Economy

- ↳ Agriculture, trade & cattle rearing was most basic activities for substances.

## Revenue

- ↳ It was the chief source of income of the empire. ✓

- ↳ Different type of revenue existed.

Bali → voluntary offerings

Bhaga → 1/6th of produce

Karai → toll tax

Upailasa → tax on agricultural tenant.

Uchasa → water tax

etc.



Paper Code

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9

All these policies helped in upholding the Gupta empire to make it Golden age.

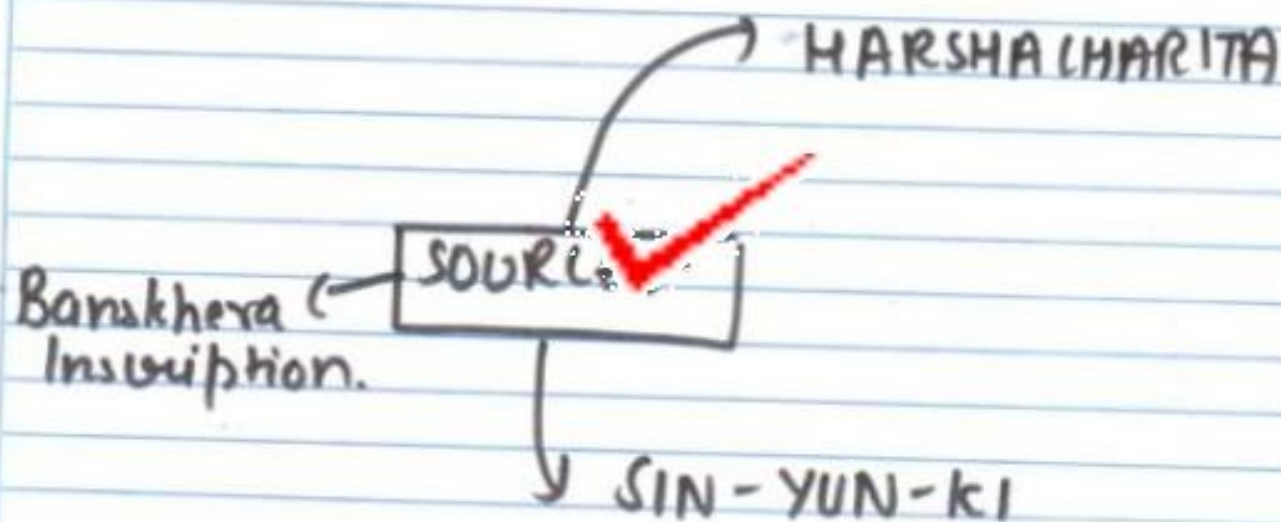
### Answer no 1 (9)

- Harshavardhan, belongs to the V Pushya buti dynasty of Thaneswar.
- He succeeded his brother Rajyavardhan at the age of 16.
- He is considered as the last great Hindu ruler of India.
- Due to military conquest he was known as the 'SAKALUTTARPATH NATH'  
↓  
LORD OF THE WORLD.
- He was shaka but patronaged buddhism.  
In this regard he even organised the Buddhist Assembly.  
↓  
↳ Mahanokshapavishad  
↳ Allahabad Assembly
- He had an efficient administrative, judicial, economic, taxation system.
- He was the ruler that conquered the 5 Indias of India.

→ P.T.O



All the above information have derived by certain sources:-



- Harshacharita:- Composed by Banabhatta explaining the valour & efficiency of King Harsha.
- SIN-YUN-KI:- Composed by Hsuan Tsang who visited India during the time of Harsha.
- Banakhara Inscription:- Give description about Harsha's reign.  
v The fact is, this Inscription is composed by Harsha himself.



Paper Code

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11

## Answer 1 (Ch)

# Nalanda University

## 'An ocean of knowledge'

- Nalanda University was established by Kumargupta of Gupta Dynasty, also known as 'Sakraditya'.
- Nalanda University was an education institution that taught students from different part of the world.
  - ↳ Japan
  - ↳ Ceylon
  - ↳ China
  - ↳ Burma etc.

Syllabus :-  
ethic  
mathem.  
Veda.  
logic  
Grammar etc.

HOWEVER, THIS INVALUABLE UNIVERSITY GOT STRUCK INTO THE MIND OF BAKTHIYAR KHALI, A SLAVE OFFICER OF MOHD GHORI.



Paper Code

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12

During the time of conquest of Ghori in Indian parts of Bengal & Bihar -

↳ Bhaktiyar Khalji burnt the Nalanda university.

↳ The books in the university were such in number that the whole university burnt for around 6 months.

### Answer (ii)

↳ Mohd. Ghori was the founder of GHURID EMPIRE along with his brother Ghiyassudin.

↳ He invaded India many a times:-  
Some of his famous invasions are:-

① (1175):- Annexation of Iccanemethian dynasty of S. Multan.

② (1182):- Annexation of Siyamuslim dynasty of Sindh.

③ (1186):- Annexation of Ghaznavid empire in Lahore, Punjab.

④ (1191):- 1st Battle of Taurain (lost)



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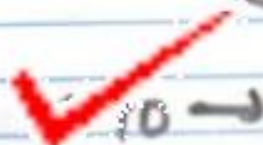
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13

⑤ (1192):- 2nd battle of Panipat. (won)

⑥ ruining of Nalanda University by his slave officer, Bakhtiyar-Khalji etc.





Paper Code

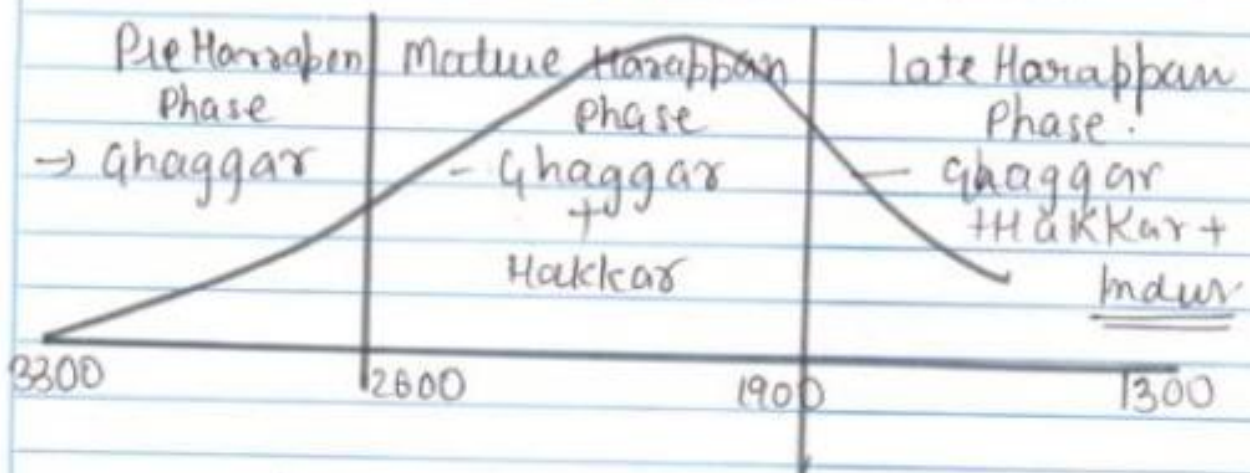
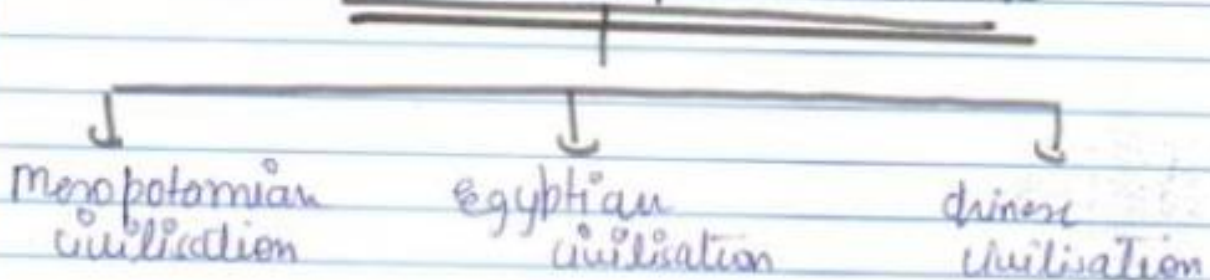
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14

Section BAnswer 2

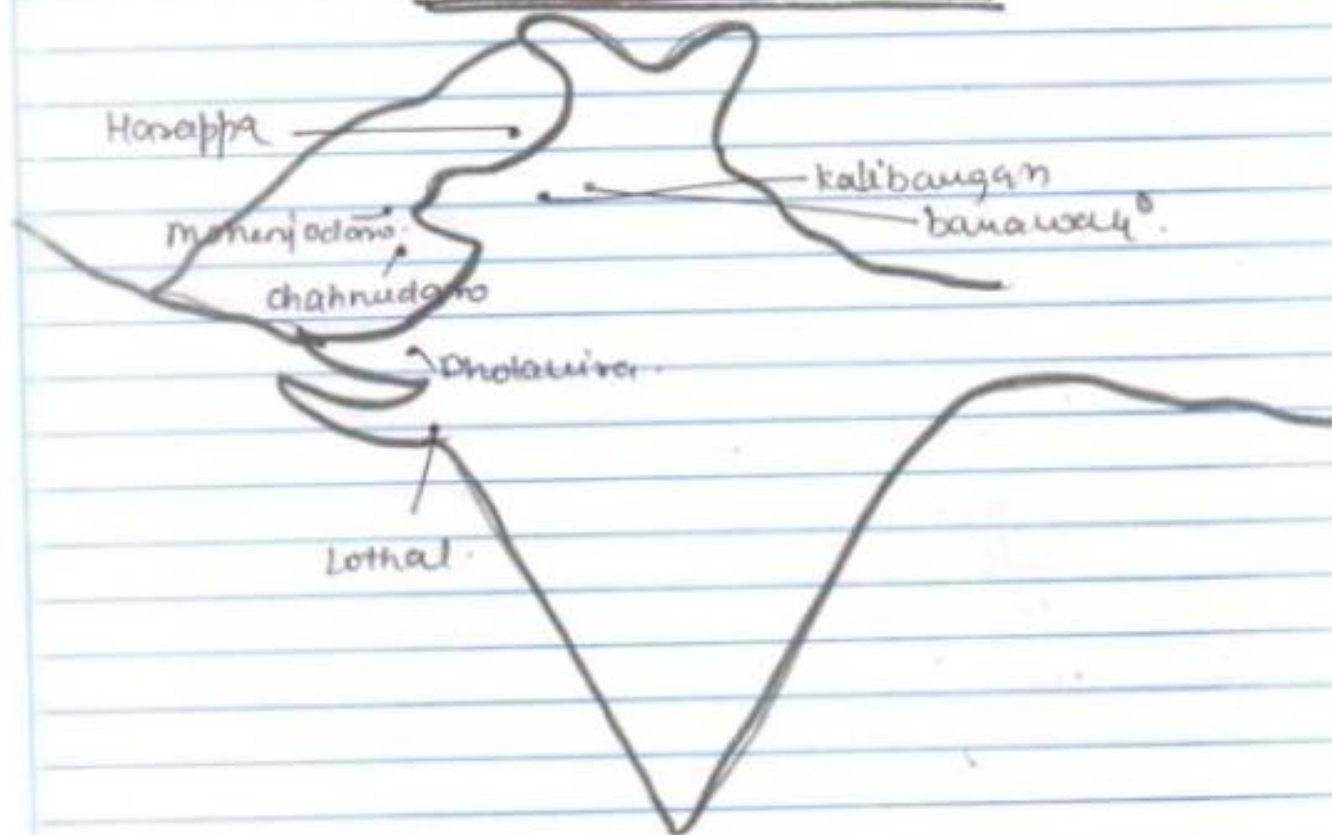
→ Indus valley civilisation also known as Harappan civilisation is the first known civilisation of the subcontinent.

PHASES IN INDUS VALLEY CIVILISATION.CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATIONS.IMPORTANT SITES.

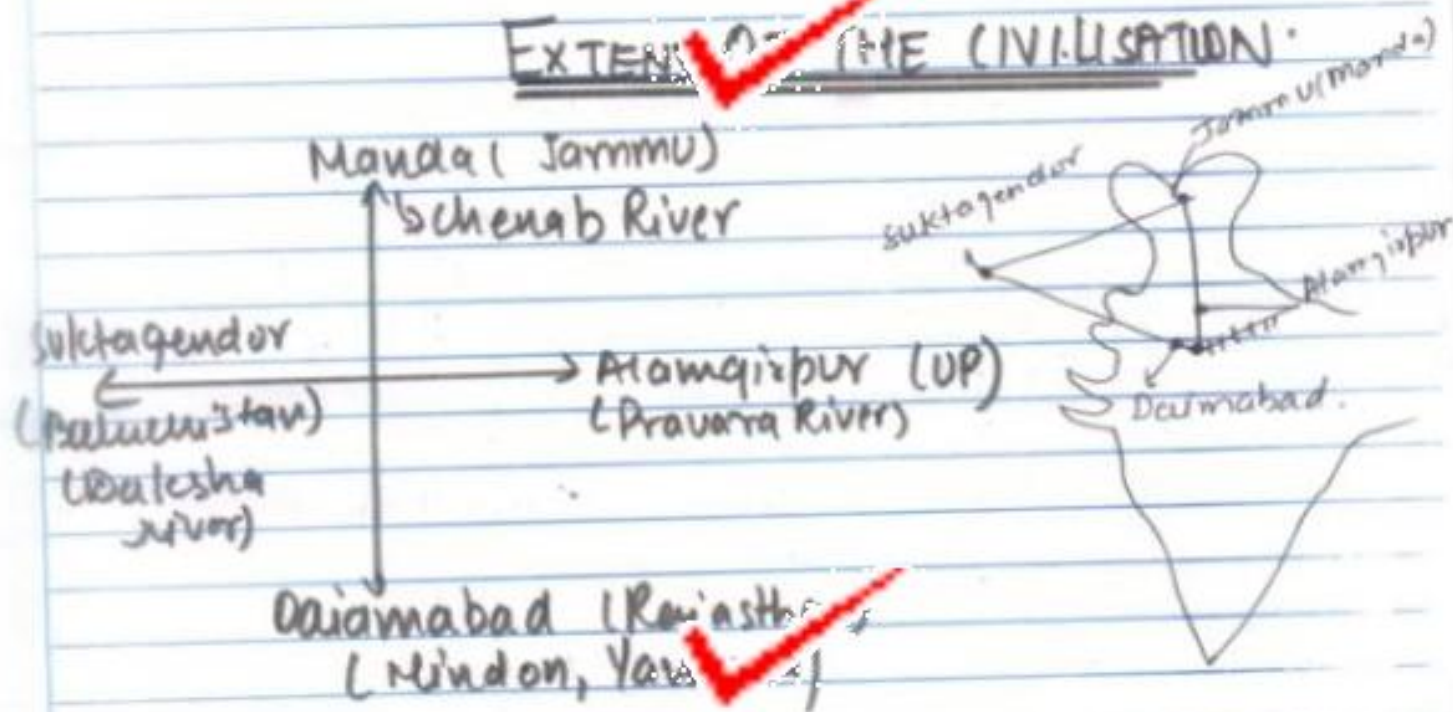
Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Dholavira, Lothal, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, etc.



### LOCATION OF THE SITES:

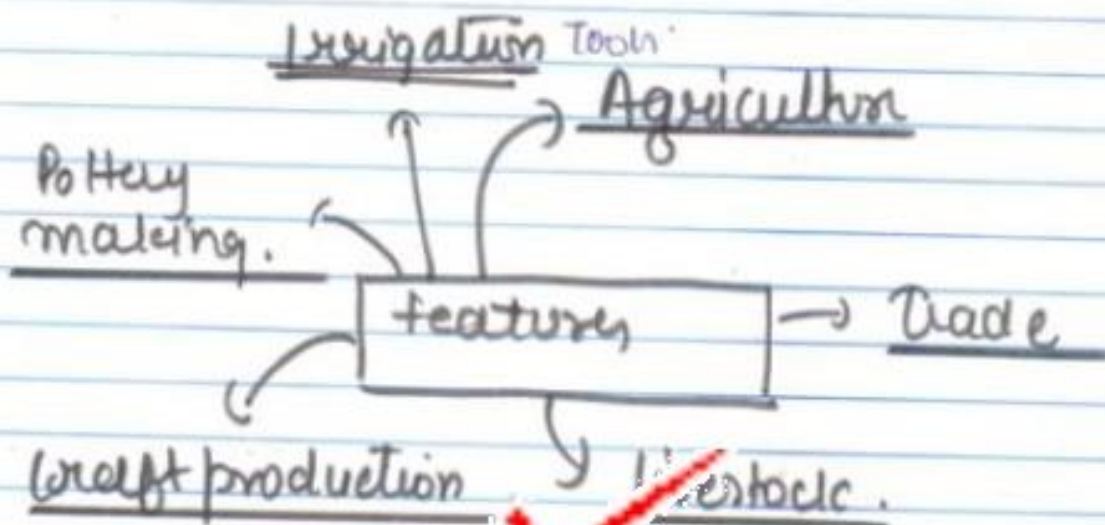


### EXTENSION OF THE CIVILISATION:





## Economic CONDITIONS:



Agriculture:- Subsistence base of the Harappan economy.

Evidence: Terracotta model of plough found at Banawali.  
• Ploughed field found at Kalibangan.

Irrigation:- It was probably used in Tools. Hex as most of Harappan sites lie in semi-arid region.

Evidence - Reservoir found at Dholavira.  
canal at Shortughai.

Trade:- Harappan carried out both inland and cross land trades.

↳ Inland for eg:-

↳ processed gold from south India.  
Copper from Rajasthan.

↳ cross land:-

↳ In Mesopotamian text, Harappa is referred to as Meluhha → land of sea Javers.



Craft production :- Different kinds of crafts were produced in the civilisation.

- ↳ Toys
- ↳ Pottery (Potter's wheel was extensively used)
- ↳ Ornaments
- ↳ Rings
- ↳ Weapons
- ↳ tools etc.

Livestock :- Harappans domesticated animals.  
Evidence:

- Camel bones found ✓ (part of burden)
- Horse bones NOT used.
- Bones of cattle, sheep, goat etc found.
- Rhinoceros was known.
- Domesticated elephants.

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Different activities

Patrilial society

features

↳ fond of fashion ✓

Theories of  
rules



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Was Matriarchal Society? - Harappan society of was a matriarchal society on the fact that mother goddess were worshipped.

• Many Terracotta ~~model~~  of mother goddess are found in many Harappan sites.

Love of fashion! - Certain or we can say their abundance of evidence to prove that Harappans were fond of fashion.

For eg:-

- ↳ Vanity box found at Harappa
- ↳ Glacial & Lipstick found at Lothal
- ↳ Cotton ornaments
- ↳ Jewellery
- ↳ Cloth of cotton etc.

Found at various Harappan sites.

Theories of ruler! - 3 Major theories.

- 1) → There was one ruler
- 2) → There were several ruler
- 3) → The state was one and decisions were taken collectively.  
↳ Most plausible theory.

Different activities! -  Harappans carried out varied activities like.

- Agriculture → Weaving
- Craft production → Jewellery making etc.
- Pottery



## RELIGIOUS CONDITION

Religious structure.

Cremation

Mother Goddess.

Features

Animism

Seals.

→ Religious structure:- Evidence →

• Great bath - Mohenjodaro.

• Fire altars - Lothal Kalibangan.

→ Seals:- • Used as Amulets

• Used as Identification cards.

→ Animism:- • Seals usually had pictures of nature  
then we can say Harappans followed Animism.

→ Mother Goddess:- Terracotta mould of mother goddess have been at many places then, maybe she was worshipped.

→ Cremation:-

### DIFFERENT PRACTICE

Lothal

Kalibangan

Harappa

double burial  
(Sati system may be).

Von

fractional

→ H Culture.



## Section C

### Answer 6

- Harshavardhan ascended the throne at the age of 16.
- Despite of this he proved to be one of the most powerful king of the Indian Subcontinent.

- Belong to Pushyabhuti dynasty of Thaneswar.

① Religion:- He was a Shaivait but he patronaged Buddhism.

↳ Mahanalasha Parva was organised under him.

### ACHIEVEMENT

② Military conquest:-

- ↳ He conquest the 5 India of the Subcontinent namely.

↳ Mithila

↳ Orissa

↳ Bengal

↳ Punjab

↳ Kujardh UP

- Held widious against ruler of Bengal, Orissa etc.

• He was referred to as ISAKALUPTARPA NATH.

↳ Lord of the rich.



Grid for Paper Code



3) Territorial expansion.

Under him most of the part of India was there -

Direct Control

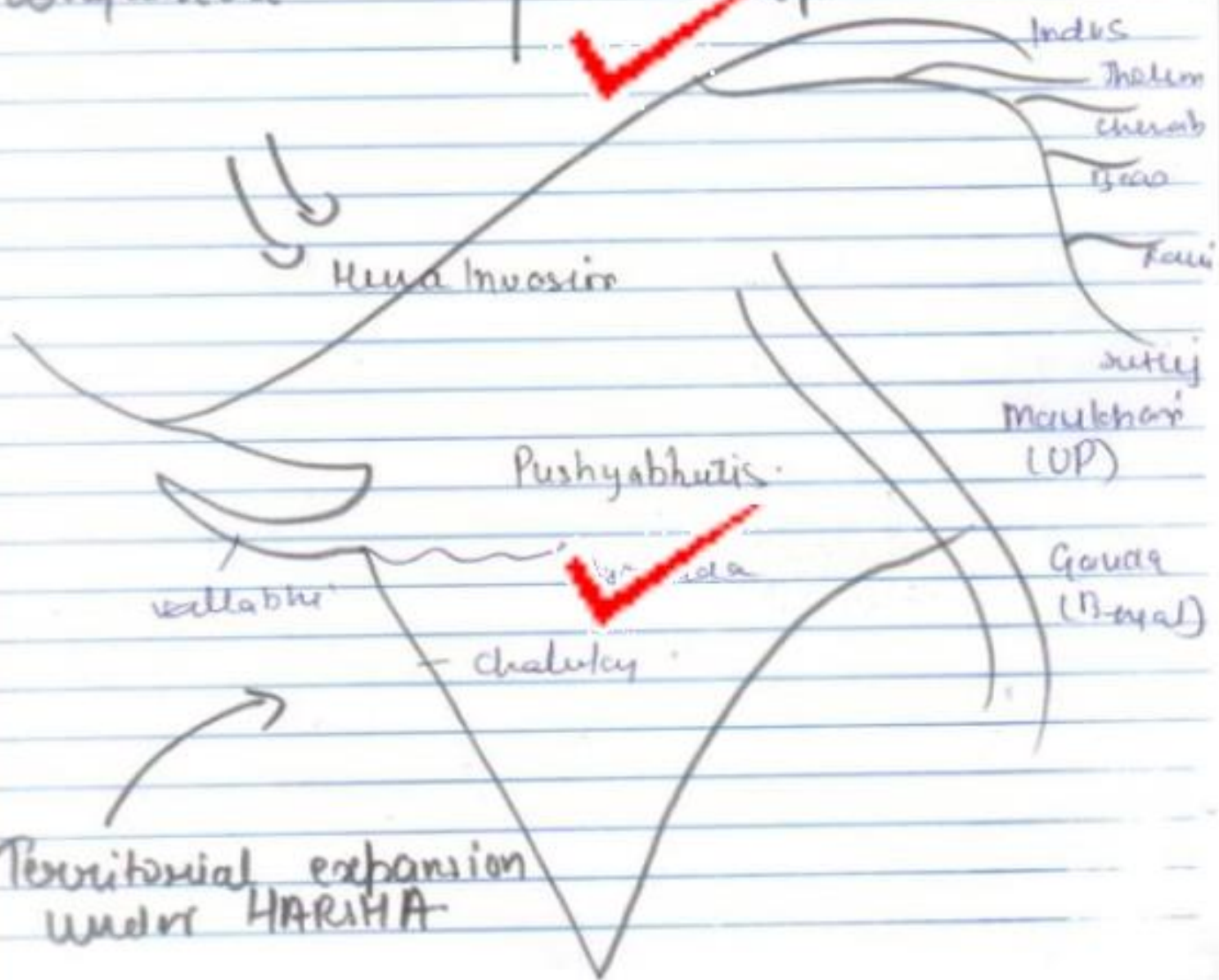
- Bengal
- Bihar
- Orissa
- UP

Indirect Control

- Assam
- Gujarat
- Sindh
- Kashmir

→ These are some places where he fought & conquered.

→ These places ruler accepted his overlordship.



Territorial expansion under HARSHA



- He shifted capital from Praneshwara to Kannauj.
- The king of Assam (Keamrupa) accepted his suzerainty. same with the King of Vallabhi.

④ Another Important Achievement of Harsha is that, He is known as the **LAST GREAT HINDU RULER**.  
It is so because of the following reasons:-

### WHY LAST GREAT HINDU RULER?

- ↳ efficient administration policy
- ↳ flourishing economy
- ↳ efficient tax collection system
- ↳ judicial system par excellence
- ↳ himself was a great patron of art.

Above reasons helped Harsha to hold the kingdom together which helped in cultural integration better spread of religious tradition.



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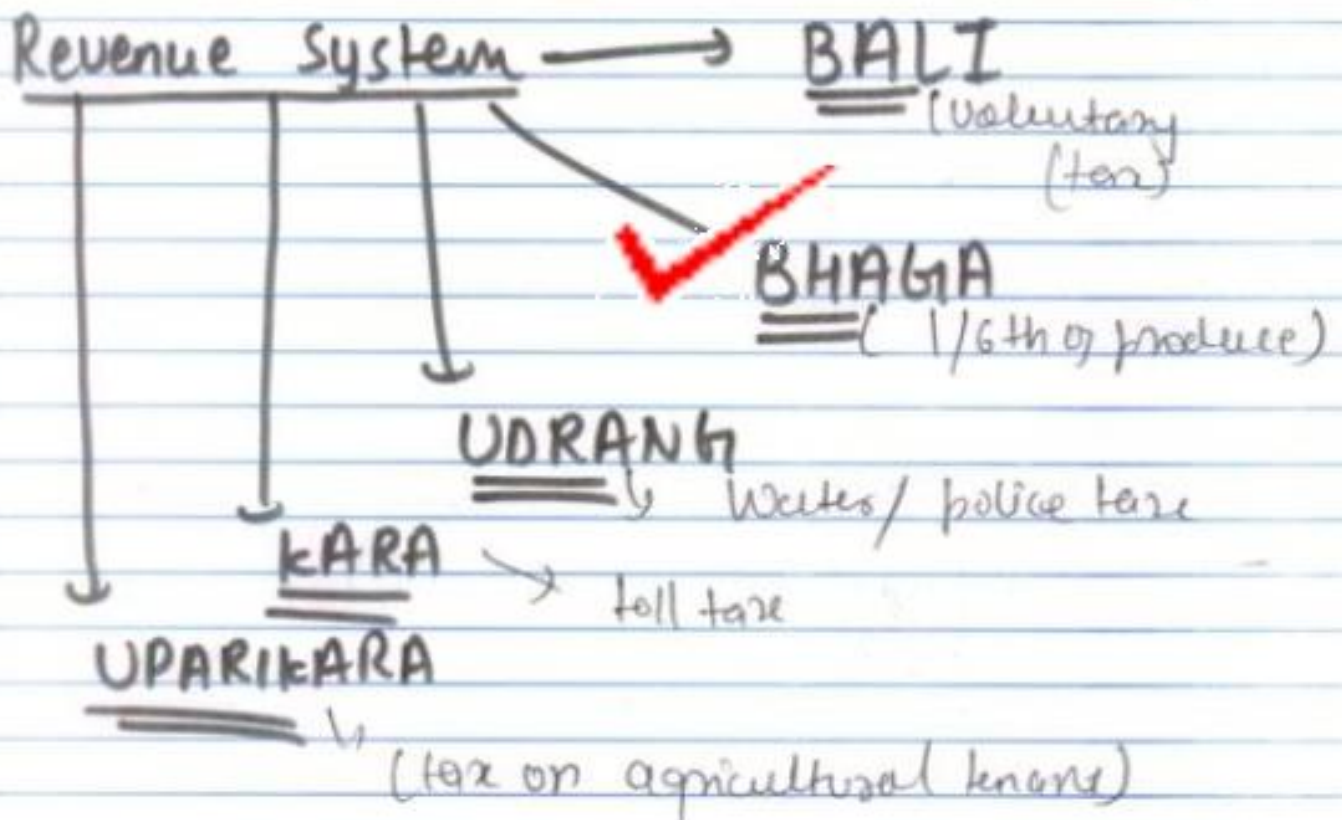


Efficient administrative policy:-

- King was the soul sovereign.
- He was the chief of army, judiciary, executive.

Council of King

- ↳ Duta - Spies
- Mahaudandanyika - Chief Justice
- Akashabataladhiksha. - Record keepers (Royal)
- Mahasandivigrahika - No officer of peace & war
- Mahabratihara. - Palace guard (Royal)





## Judiciary

- king was the chief
- Accompanied by Mahadandanayika
- Varna based punishment
- Individual interpretation of civil & criminal law.

## ECONOMY

↓  
Subsistence base

Agriculture.

trade.

Livestock.

All these factors made Harsha the greatest Hindu ruler.