

1250M
13

1 A
Medici family :-

?

1 B
Bambakatti :- * was a Sanskrit

writer and poet
He was the Pastherna Kavi of
king Harsh Vardhana.

* He wrote Harshacharita and
Pradombavii

?

1 C
George Castle :-

1 d
George's mission : * came up in
1942 after dominion status
after the war

* at proposed formation of
consultant assembly after war

* NO compromise to accept consultation
by harka representing British India

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Sex Eyre Coste</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Minkaj-ur-Siraj</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Great Bath</u> : * found in Mohen <u>Jodaro</u> , excavated by <u>Rakhral</u> <u>Dal</u> in <u>1922</u> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* called the <u>earliest public</u> <u>water tank of ancient world</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* It measured <u>approx 12 x 7 m</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Maximilien Robespierre</u> :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

1	I	MAHMUD GAWAN : → <u>Prime Minister</u> in the <u>Bahmani Sultanate</u>	2
		→ was well known to <u>Islamic</u> <u>theology & Persian language</u>	
		→ He worked under <u>Humayun &</u> <u>Nizam Shah</u>	
1	J	MOUNTBATTEN PLAN : → Lord <u>Jane</u> <u>Mountbatten</u> proposed it in <u>Nov 1947</u>	2 1/2
		→ It It sought to effect an <u>early transfer of power</u>	
		→ On the basis of <u>dominion status</u> to <u>India & Pakistan</u> , <u>Transfer of</u> <u>power</u> was to be done.	
1	K	BALAJI BAJIRAO : → also known as 'Mona Sahib'	2 1/2
		→ He was the <u>8th Peshwa</u> of the <u>Maratha Empire</u> in <u>India</u>	
		→ Under his leadership <u>Marathas</u> had a standoff with <u>Deccan</u> <u>empire of Deccan</u>	

क्र. संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का संविधान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
उत्तरांचल का प्रवेश द्वार

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TULQUONA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HAIDER ALI :- defeated British in 1st Anglo Mysore War and signed Treaty of MADRAS. → was an able commander & efficient leader. → He lost 2nd Anglo Mysore war to British-Marathas - Nizam Nizam & finally died, after signing Treaty of Mangalore.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	BLITZKREG :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	DANDI MARCH :- Organized by Mahatma Gandhi from Porbandar to Sabarmati → A civil disobedience movement against British's policy of increased Salt Tax → Culminated in Round Table Conferences.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2	A	French Revolution took place in the year 1789 and had a great contribution from philosopher groups in generating awareness about the ideals of
		liberty, Equality, Fraternity
		→ Philosophers like Voltaire, Montesque, Rousseau were present in 18th CE due to whom it was known as 'Age of Reason'
		→ Specifically, Voltaire attacked Religion and increased the reason among man while Rousseau denied the doctrine of popular sovereignty whereas Montesque proposed division of power within the government in form of <u>legislative</u> , <u>Executive</u> , <u>Judiciary</u> .
		→ They emphasized on <u>social reforms</u> and <u>reason over</u>

13/5 cur
Philosophy

15

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	prejudice
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Cumulative effect of these
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	inference manifested in the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	liberty, Equality, Fraternity that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	became guiding principles of French
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Revolution.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Concluding, without
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	these ideas French Revolution would
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	simply have been an outbreak of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>violence.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Vernacular Press Act was passed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	by Lord Lytton to curb the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	role of vernacular / regional
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	newspapers / magazines in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	igniting the spirit of national
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	consciousness among the masses.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was enacted in 1878 and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	drew great criticism from
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	a wide group of Indian popu
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	lace
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ English was excluded from the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	restrictions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ mainly brought to escape the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	failures of 2nd Anglo Afghan war
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	incidents during (1878-80)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was repealed by the Lord
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rippon in 1881
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Overall, the resentment it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	produced was great for Unity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	towards Indian National Move
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	-ment.

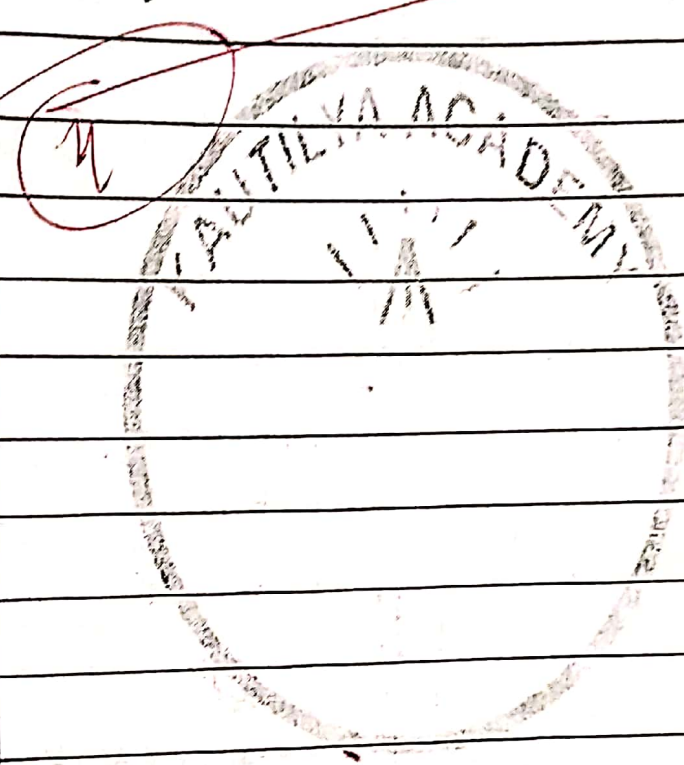
Q	C	Iqta System under Delhi Sultanate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	caused the land of the empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to be divided into several large
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and small tracts called <u>Iqta</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and assigned these iqta to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>soldiers</u> , <u>officers</u> & <u>nobles</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Initially it was <u>salary based</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	but later under Firuz Shah
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Tughlaq</u> it became <u>hereditary</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Iqta means - 'land' or 'land
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	revenue' assigned to individuals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on certain conditions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ There were two kind of Iqtas :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Large Iqtas</u> → with provincial
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Governors who
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	had administrative
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	responsibilities too
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Small Iqtas</u> → Small Troop holders
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with no added
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	responsibilities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	also called KHUTS or MUQADDAMS

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
छात्रता का उचित प्रदाता

Later Alauddin Khilji abolished the system of small Iqta which was regarded as one of the most important agrarian reform.

प्रश्न
संख्या

2	D	The major reasons behind the downfall of Mughal Empire related to Aurangzeb were :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ His long absence from the capital had given rise to regional supremacy and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	challenges by Jats near Delhi, Rajputs, Sikhs in Marwar and Marathas in Deccan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Intolerant religious policies as opposed to his predecessors like Akbar, Jahangir etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Deccan policy of prolonged warfare left the treasury depleted
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Overthrowing of modern states of Bijapur & Golconda because they were subsiding Sunni influence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	The major reasons behind the downfall of Mughal Empire related to Aurangzeb were :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ His long absence from the capital had given rise to regional supremacy and challenges by Jats near Delhi, Rajputs, Sikhs in Multan and Marathas in Deccan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Intolerant religious policies as opposed to his predecessors like Akbar, Jahangir etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Deccan policy of prolonged warfare left the treasury depleted
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Overthrowing of modern states of Bijapur & Golconda because they were siding with the British.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ No training to any of <u>his</u> <u>successors</u> to hold the <u>reins</u> of <u>empire</u> together
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Centralized Despotism and <u>Personality based rule</u> with <u>no future outlook</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Henceforth Aurangzeb's death proved to be a final blow to the beginning of the end of the Great Mughal Empire in 1707
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2	E	Consequences of Industrial Revolution are :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Multifold increment in World Trade
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Tussle between old Feudal order and new Capitalist order.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Growth of Industries that caused a hike in land prices and hence Enclosure Movement which led to the displacement of farmers from villages to cities and started working as labourers in Industries
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Urbanization and new modes of Transport and Communication
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Creation of new Industrialised nations like Germany, Japan, Italy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Competition amongst such nations for raw materials and market which later proved to be the turning point of World Wars.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 F</p> <p>Revolt of 1857 was a 'Sepoy mutiny' cum 'Jura' was of Indian Independence' that started from Meerut.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ The immediate cause was the usage of greased cartiled gun in the modern royal enfield rifles which was made of animal fat.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The causes of failure of 1857 Revolt were:-</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1 It remained active in <u>northern</u> parts of country like <u>Thansi</u>, <u>Awadh</u>, <u>Bihar</u>, <u>Delhi</u>, <u>Utkhwar</u> only, and lacked mass appeal.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 Some social groups like <u>Lamin</u>-class, <u>Urban</u> traders, <u>landlords</u>, <u>aristocracy</u> remained far off from the revolt.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3 No national leadership. Eg Bahadur Shah II was in a way</p>

प्रश्न संख्या

2	4	Mohammad Bin Tughlaq ascended into the throne after Ghyas-ud-din Tughlaq's death
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He was the Sultan of Delhi in early 13th CE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Moroccan Traveller & Ibn Batuta visited his court
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He transferred his capital from Delhi to Devagiri (Daulatabad)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He used Token Currency i.e. coins of Brass and silver whose value was equal to gold & silver
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ His Religious policy as per historians had conflicting views
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ He was not a believer of mysticism but he respected Sufi saints & constructed mausoleum of Saint Nizamuddin Auliya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ His sultanate collapsed by twofold resistance - By Hemu Singh & Harhara & Bukko in Madurai
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He died in 1351 on his way to <u>Sindh</u>

4/5

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
उज्जैन एम एम रोड

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	H	Brahmo Samaj was founded
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			1828
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ It was a socio religious reform
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			movement which worked on
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			the core intellectual ideas of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Religious Universalism and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Humanism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ It attacked the mysticism,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			traditional Varna based hier-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			archical division of Hindu society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			on the basis of previous life
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			and deeds.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ It rejected polytheism and was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			against the religiously approved
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			sanctions of caste status in the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			society
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Brahmo Samaj advocated education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			for all sections of society and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			especially women, children and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			lower caste.

प्र. सं.
क्र. सं.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I	The 'Treaty of Versailles' was signed in June 1919 in Paris at the end of World War I.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The main terms were :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 1 Ban on the union of Germany and Austria.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 2 The return of Alsace Lorraine to France.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 3 Surrender of all German colonies as League of Nations mandated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 4 Plebiscites to be held in regions bordering Danish German border.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		→ 5 German payment for war linked to other allied power's expenditure.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ 6 Demilitarisation and a fifteen year occupation of Rhineland.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Concluding, harsh terms were imposed on Germany that ensured that peace would not last for long.

2	J	Humayun was the second emperor of the Mughal Empire
		Some of the reasons of his downfall were :-
		1 The nature of Afghan power and Sher Shah's tactical brilliance.
		2 Local culture and Zamindars support to Mughals remained far from descent which caused Mughals to remain numerically inferior.
		3 Internal feud of Humayun with his brothers and his own personal character issues
		4 Ill conceived Bengal conquest despite him being an able general created difficulties for him later.
		5 The wrong interpretation of Sher Shah's proposal made his loss.
		6 Unity of Afghan tribes spread across the Northern India under able leadership.

3 A

'The glorious Revolution of 1688' took place in England. Catholic King James II was overthrown and replaced by his Protestant daughter Mary and her Dutch husband - 6 million of Orange's subjects. ~~The causes both included religious and political reasons.~~

! There was a fear in the then Protestant dominated England that the Catholic monarch was again trying to regain dominance through overhauling of Monarchy and replacing it with a monarch of Catholic faith.

If a considerable friction arose between Monarchy and the British Parliament after the accession of James II to the throne.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	iii James, who was Catholic, supported the freedom of worship of Catholics and appointed Catholic officers to the Army
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	iv The birth of James' son James Francis Edward Stuart changed the line of succession in England
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	v Whigs - 'The anti Catholic group' were outraged of the idea of Catholic succession
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	vi Several of King James II officials wrote to the Dutch leader - 'William of Orange' asking him to invade England
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	vii King James deteriorating health and deserting of his own men and cringing camps made him anxious

VIII King James decided to flee to France which was a

prominently Catholic country, but he was captured

IX Later he was able to move to France where his Catholic

cousin Louis XIV held the throne, but he died in

exile

X In 1689, the Bloodless Revolution led to the meeting of now

famous non convention Parliament and passage of Bill

of Rights

Overall the

King and the Queen both agreed to sign the declaration of Rights

which brought key constitutional reforms like - Free Elections,

Right for Regular Parliaments,

Freedom of Speech in Parliament

& forbade the monarchy from

being Catholic.

3 B

Bolshevik or Russian Revolution of 1917, were 2 revolutions, first of which in February (March) overthrew the imperial government and the second of which placed the Bolsheviks in power (Oct - November)

Background:

Largely agrarian with highly taxed & impoverished peasants

Russia at the turn of 20th CE

Dominance of Aristocracy and clergy

Workers in cities lived

Industrial Development very minimal

in overcrowded apartments + poor conditions

Cause of Russian Revolution

were

ECONOMIC CAUSES

1 Industrial revolution

developed by late 19th c

but products only - need to few hands only

2 workers suffered 3 Peasants

from long hours of work, low wages, heavy fine, shortage

of food, hunger, lack of land, factory reform were blocked by capitalists

primitive tools & outdated

4 Russia joined World War I which increas

ed sufferings of people with transport and heavy

army issue as burden

supply of food was of low

constrained

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Political Reasons	→ 1 Tsar refused to consult main partner in DUMA as war continued.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2 Due to German control of Baltic Sea, industrial goods could not reach Russia hence being already scarce Russian Industries, for inputs.	→ 4 Russian Army destroyed crops & buildings to not allow enemies to settle in which led to the creation of over 3 million refugees in Russia.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3 By 1918, Railway line started to break and able bodied men were called for war & essential producing workshops closed due to shortage of labour	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Apart from all these <u>Corrupt</u> rule of <u>Czar</u> coupled with <u>inability</u> to address economic <u>problems</u> brought <u>Russian</u> <u>Revolution</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Some other <u>Causes</u> :-</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>1 <u>Defeat</u> of <u>Russia</u> in <u>Russo-</u> <u>Japanese</u> <u>war</u> of <u>1904-05</u>, its <u>humiliation</u> was one of the <u>igniting</u> factors which <u>contributed</u> in <u>Russian</u> <u>Revolution</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 <u>Contribution</u> of <u>Philosophers</u> all around <u>Europe</u> regarding <u>ideas</u> of <u>Enlightenment</u>, <u>democracy</u>, <u>rights</u> of <u>individuals</u> and <u>accountable</u> <u>government</u> had <u>spread</u> to <u>Russia</u> in <u>19th</u> <u>CE</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Concluding, <u>Russian</u> <u>Revolution</u> contributed in <u>ending</u> <u>Tzarist</u> <u>Authority</u> and <u>opening</u> the <u>gates</u> of <u>social</u>, <u>political</u> & <u>Economic</u> <u>equality</u>.</p>

10

3 D

Quit India Movement was launched on 8 August 1942, at the Bombay session of All India Congress Committee by Mahatma Gandhi.

Background

1. By mid 1942

Japanese troops

2. British PM sent

were marching and approaching towards India

Sir Stafford Cripps to India

3. In July 1942

to discuss British Govt's draft declaration.

Congress Working Committee at Wardha resolved Gandhi to take charge

4. All India Congress Committee

of mass movement

at Bombay ratified it (Quit India Resolution) in August.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Government's Response</u> : All the top
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	leaders of the Congress were arre-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sted and all India Congress Com-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	mittee was banned.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mass Response</u> :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Public went on rampage due to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	leadership vacuum and absence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Mahatma Gandhi, people
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	attacked symbols of authority
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg: Bridges, Railway lines,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Telegraph equipments
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	were destroyed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Students went on strikes in schools
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and colleges despite lack of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	political leadership.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Underground Activity</u> : Leaders
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	like Jayprakash Narayan, Ram
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	manohar Lohia, Biju Patnaik,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sachin Kipleni went off
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	track to avoid British
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	suppression & communicate to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	public.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* <u>Usha Mehta</u> started <u>Undergr-</u> <u>ound Radio</u> also known as <u>All</u> <u>India Congress Radio</u> to reach out to masses.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Formation of Parallel Government :</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ In <u>Balia</u> : By <u>Chittu Pandey</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ In <u>Taluk</u> (<u>West Bengal</u>) also launched and the longest parallel government was formed in <u>Satara</u> by <u>Prati</u> <u>Sarkar</u> , <u>Nona Patil</u> , <u>Y.B. Chavan</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mass Participation</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ youth, women, workers, pea- sents and government officials participated and no major communal clash took place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government repressed the movement brutally and many citizens lost their lives.

प्रश्न
संख्या

In February 1943, Gandhiji went
into fast against violence by

government and the 3 members
of Viceroy's Executive Council

resigned.

Henceforth, Quit

India Movement established the
truth that it was no longer

possible to rule India without
the wishes of Indians.

2/2

PART - II

2 13

Glorious Revolution of 1688 occurred as a result of political religious reasons in England.

The importance of glorious Revolution could be seen in many ways :-

→ It established permanently the Parliament as the ruling power of England, providing a shift from an absolute monarchy to Constitutional Monarchy.

→ King William and Princess Mary sworn in to abide by and rule according to laws of Parliament not the laws of Monarchy.

→ 'Bill of Rights' promulgated later prohibited Catholics or those married to Catholics from claiming the throne which was in stark contrast with letter of Indulgence issued by King Charles II earlier.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न क्र. १ उत्तरपत्र
कोटिल्य एकेडमी
उत्तरपत्र क्र. १०१७ २०१८

→ 'Declaration of standing army' was made illegal in times of peace.

→ Abolition of crown's power to suspend laws

→ stepping stone to accountable government, democracy, individual rights and modern liberal ideas.

Henceforth glorious

Revolution came as a working in disguise for the common public of England without causing violence.

41

2	c	<p>Renaissance meaning rebirth or emergence is a polite form of cultural and Intellectual Movement where a new Europe was reconstructed based on ancient form of structure and gave rise to the flow of critical and explanatory thinking.</p>
		<p>Important feature of Renaissance</p>
		<p>→ <u>Mental Independence</u> : Logic</p>
		<p>and Reason become the forerunners in the different fields</p>
		<p>→ <u>Self Reliance and Humanism</u> :</p>
		<p>Emphasis on value + agency of humans, individually and</p>
		<p>collectively with preference to critical thinking over acceptance to dogma & superstitions.</p>
		<p>Eg: Humanists like Erasmus, Petrarch wrote against Religion and</p>

Religion-politics mixing in admin-
-tration

Growth in field of Art, Architecture,
Literature, Science, Religion

Michelangelo's famous paintings
were The Fall of Man & The Last
Judgement

Music became more
worldly & religion tolerant while
the architecture became grand

with a mixture of Arabian, Greek
& Roman architectural style,

Literature grew in colloquial
languages

Overall, Renaissance
came up as a dawn of modern

liberal society.

40

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>TriRatna</u> → Mahavira advocated a pure and simple mode of living. He prescribed a three fold path for it namely :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right Knowledge, Right Faith, Right Conduct.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Denial to Existence of God</u> → As per Jainism, Man is the architect of his own destiny. By following austere life of purity and virtue man can escape the 'vices of life'
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jains worship the 24 Tirthankars in place of God
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Syadvad (Theory of May Be)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Denial to Authority of Vedas and Extreme Ascetism are also some of the principles of Jainism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2 D

Jainism was a Socio-religious movement that started in ancient India

The main doctrines associated with it are :- Five Vows -

1 Non violence → A fundamental value. It is a standard by which all actions are judged.

A householder has to observe small vows (ANURATA) and an ascetic person has to observe (MAHARATA)

4

2 Satya → 3 Asteya 4 Aparigraha

↓
Speaking Truth

↓
Non Stealing

↓
Non Possession

5 Brahmacharya → Non Adultery

These 5 vows must be taken by a Jain to liberate himself / herself from the cycle of earthly birth / rebirth.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य उत्तरों का उत्तर पत्रिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	E	Mughals came from Central Asia and hence brought the Central Asian tradition with them.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Arrival of gunpowder brought a different combating style alongside traditional bow, arrows, horse, elephants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Artillery and Bombs, muskets were used in warfare.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Babur's army strength was lesser in comparison to Akbar who introduced Mansabdari system and restructured the army.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ It had four types of warriors cavalry, infantry, artillery and navy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Mansabdar who maintained the horses and the army,

Had his rank determined on the basis of number of horses/Arms he provided, This was ^{known} as ZAT and SOWAR system.

Later many emperors followed Akbar's Mansabdari system to maintain military.

4

प्रश्न
संख्या

2 F

Kanishka is known to be the greatest king of Kushan dynasty, and ruled over Kashmir, northern part of Afghanistan and Central Asian region.

→ Contact between Kanishka and the Chinese may have inspired the transmission of Buddhism to China in 1st-2nd CE

→ As a patron of Buddhism, he convened the 4th Buddhist Council held at ~~Patliputra~~ Kashmir which marked the beginning of MAHAYANA BUDDHISM.

→ Flourishing trade & Commerce during his reign through the Silk Route between East and West also led to exchange of ideas seen in the fusion of classical Greco-Roman art with Buddha as seen in Gandhara Art

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Kanishka issued golden coins
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with secular credentials as lord
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shiva, Buddha, Greek gods could
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	be seen embedded in them
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It is suggested that Kanishka
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	came under the influence of the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhist philosopher (ASHVA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	GHOSHIA) and became a devotee
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of BUDDHA
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He sent missionaries outside
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the country to preach Buddhism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and it penetrated into China,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Japan after that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ He made sure that the teachings
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Buddhism reached the learned
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	classes of India in Sanskrit
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kanishka
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	's contribution is immense in propo-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	gation and patronage to Buddhism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

40

पृष्ठ
संख्या

2 9

Alexander invaded India, after getting inspired from Heriodorus who described India as a fabu-
lous land, through Khyber
pass in 326 BC

3 9

Its implications were

4 9

→ Provided the first occasion when ancient Europe came into contact with ancient India.

5 9

→ Direct contact between India and Greece in different fields

6 9

→ His historians have left clear dated records of Alexander's conquests which enable to build Indian chronology

7 9

→ Information about Socioeconomic conditions of India

8 9

eg: Sati System

Sale of girls in Market places by poor parents

→ His invasion paved the way for the expansion of Maurya Empire in that area

Eg: As per traditions, Chandragupta Maurya had seen the working of Alexander's army which helped him in destroying NANDAS.

Thus Alexander's invasion was also a boon for Indian society in some ways.

4

प्रश्न संख्या

2	H	INC session of 1907 which took place in SURAT led to the division of Indian National Congress into Moderates and Extremists
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ The background to this split was the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement called upon by Extremists within INC as a reaction to partition of Bengal but rejected by the Moderates faction as they were waiting for the Morley Minto Reforms due in 1907
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ The excessive pressure from the public and Extremists led to passage of support resolution in INC session of 1906 at Varanasi under G.K. GOKHALE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ However Extremists wanted an extremist leader as the President

and wanted to extend the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement outside Bengal, also to bring government services, law courts, legislative Councils within the Boycott programme but Moderates did not agree.

In 1906, Calcutta Session again Extremists wanted Lala Lajpat Rai or Tulek as president but Moderates favoured Dadabhai Naoroji who agreed upon 'Swaraj' as the goal.

Later, Extremists gave a call for Passive Resistance which was not agreeable to Moderates and hence a split at Surat session of 1907 occurred.

प्रश्न
संख्या

2	I	Subsidiary Alliance was a treaty between British East India Company and the Indian princely states, by virtue of which, Indian Kingdoms lost their sovereignty to British.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Formed by Lord Wellesley (1798-1805)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Nawab of Awadh was the 1st ruler to enter into Subsidiary Alliance with British.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Features :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Indian ruler had to <u>disband</u> his/ her army and <u>accept</u> British force in his territory.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Payment for army's maintenance in favour of British support against external enemies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ British will <u>not</u> interfere in <u>internal affairs</u> of Indian state.

→ No alliance with any foreign power and British permission required for any political connection with other Indian State

→ A British Resident stationed in the Indian court

Impacts of Subsidiary alliance were seen in the unemployment of Indian soldiers and loss of independence.

4

प्रश्न
संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Inclus Valley Civilization
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	flourished from 3300 BCE to 1300 BCE in NW region of South Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The reasons for its decline are:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Climate change and Deforestation, as wood was used in making pots, houses, boats, trucks and also for trade, This caused irregular rain pattern, drought and migration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Change in the course of Indus river
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Water scarcity due to changing course and delta of Indus river shifted away from Mohenjodaro and people migrated
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Floods: proved by silt clay covers found over collapsed

houses found in Mohenjodaro.

→ Earthquakes: As Smith, Lyjrat and geographical Harappan area occupied a seismographic zone.

→ Foreign Invasions: Aryan Invasion maybe the reason for decline as per some scholars.

→ Law of Nature: Culture followed its time scale and declined naturally as per JOSEPH TOYNBEE.

With IVC's decline set in around 1800 BC & then came the extinction.

4/3

1

Lyonelists and INC both Unitarian
were against the 2 Nations
Theory & partition.

→ He even proposed to Viceroy
that Jinnah can be appointed
as Prime Minister but it did
not work out.

However there were reasons
that he accepted :-

→ Widescale communal clashes
spread all across the country
eg Direct Action Day called by
Muslim League

→ Most of the Muslims were in
support of a separate Muslim
state especially those in North
Western corner like Sindh,
Baluchistan, NWFP, Bengal
etc.

→ Subscribers of Muslim League

→ Failure of Congress to generate confidence amongst Muslim masses in favour of continuing as a unified state.

→ Hope of reunion in future, common interests will help both nations to revoke partition in future.

→ Vote by Bengal and Punjab assemblies in favour of Pakistan creation.

Hence, unwillingly Gandhi had to move forward with a nod to partition.

20

प्रश्न संख्या

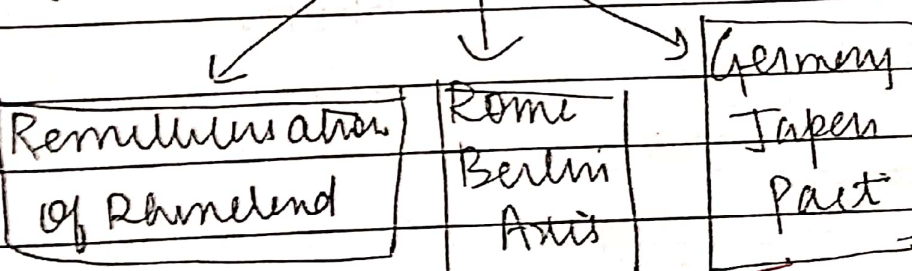
3	B	World War II occurred between Axis powers and allied powers from 1939-1945
		<u>Causes</u> :-
		→ Rise of Militarism in Japan
		→ <u>Unjust Treaty of Versailles 1919</u>
		* France's vengeful behaviour with Germany and Demands of Imperialism
		New ones: Germany, Japan old ones: UK, France
		→ Rise of Nationalism & Dictatorship in Germany, Japan, Italy
		→ Failure of League of Nations
		eg <u>Cause of Manchuria</u> → annexed by Japan
		<u>Rhineland</u> → military intervention by Hitler

→ Territorial boundaries
drawn after WWI

eg: Poland : citizens were
mostly German and similarly
Czechoslovakia had citizens
from different ethnicities.

Description :- The 2nd Sino
Japanese war in 1937 after
the invasion of Manchuria by
Japan in 1931 acted as a cata-
lyst to the emerging world
war II

Similarly in 1936,
Germany was involved in



In 1938, Germany annexed
Austria (ANNSCHLUSS) and

SUDETENLAND in Czechoslovakia

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stu, Allies followed appeasement policy. In 1939, Germany conquered entire Czechoslovakia and signed MOLTOTV RIBBENTROP PAET between it and Russia ^{USSR} , Poland was attacked and divided between Russia ^{USSR} & Germany as per Paet structure. In 1940, Tripartite pact was signed between Japan, Italy & Germany.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In 1941, Germany violated the pact & attacked USSR for the reason of more living space.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	While Japan had conquered large parts of China by 1940's and attacked Western colonies Indo China, Philippines, Hongkong, Guam, Indonesia, Singapore.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Later they attacked Pearl Harbour in USA in 1941 and USA entered the World War.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Then Russia (USSR) pushed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	back the Germans while
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Libya was captured by
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	allied powers from Italy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	And
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	later France, Burma, countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	from Eastern Europe and countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of South East Asia were liberated
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	by allied powers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allied powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	surrendered and the commenced
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The beginning of COLD WAR
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	between 2 superpowers USA &
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	USSR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Social
Politics
Exam

4/5

Remains
of Gupta question, within the same level

भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
 कौटिल्य एकेडमी
 अखण्डता का प्रवेश द्वार.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

3	C	Chandragupta II was one of the most powerful rulers of the Gupta Empire in India.
		→ He subjugated Gujarat, Samashtra and Malwa (the capital Ujjain).
		→ His Conquests , Defeated Western Kshatrapas led by Rudrasimha III.
		→ controlled a vast empire from north of Indus to north of Pakistan to north of Narmada.
		→ Pataliputra remained his capital but Ujjain became his second capital soon.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ The iron pillar at Mehrauli is assumed to be reflecting upon Chandragupta II's victories in Sanskrit.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ The sea ports of western coast like Bharu were opened for carrying trade and commerce with European countries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Culture</u> : great developments occurred in the field of art, architecture, Religion, science visible by the genius of Indians of that time and Chandragupta II was a ruler of such glorious time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ His splendid court was adorned by <u>NAVRATNAS</u> . Eg: Kalidas, Varahmishra, Belalhatta etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6 RAJARSHI?

→ He was known as
 a ruler who had many
 virtues & a sandy character
 through being an emperor
 of such a large empire.

→ He was a devotee of Vishnu
 and made Garuda the
 Vahan of Vishnu as the
 emblem of the Gupta Reg.

Characteristics
 Records as per Fe-Herz,
 a famous historian of
 Gupta Empire
 was efficient and
 there was hardly
 any crime

→ Government was
sement
 but well meant.

Officials used to
 get their salary
 in land.