



80/150

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PAPER-I (31-01-2022)  
प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

Overall good  
try to write 3 markers in points  
add flow charts

Technique details write points

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Lost war Technique?
		→ Statue making technique extensively used in "Mohenjodaro". Ex: Bronze "godanug girl" statue. Primary technique for statue manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Gomat?
		→ Rgveda term meaning "wealthy man" i.e. having a lot of cattle. As cattle was measure of wealth those days.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Antriallidas?
		→ Indo-greek ruler. Sent "Nepodorus" to the court of Shunga king "Bhagbhadr". Heliodorus erected the "Nepodorus pillar".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. MahaBhasya?
		→ written by "Patanjali". It was a comment entry on Sanskrit grammar "astadyaji by panini".

172

definition technique detail

3) Eg.

2

1

can put better point about Antrial

242

can be written. Details

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	can be written in pink

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E. Syadvada?
	→	Principle of Jainism (Alongside Anekantavada). It is the "study of probability" in decision making. making i.e. Decisions are dependent on situation and circumstances.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F. Atalig?
	→	Atalig's are guardian of noble and royal family.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G. Sulh-P-kul?
	→	Moral philosophy of "peaceful co-existence" of weak and powerful and universal peace. Propagated by "Ashoka". Symbol: "Giant & Tiger".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H. Kalma?
	→	6 phrases recited by muslim community. Verses of surah often recited by muslims.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I. Malik? Bhosle?
	→	he was a general of Malikambika (Ahmednagar sultanate). His grandson "Shivaji" founded the "Maratha Kingdom".

→ Maratha Sultanate  
→ Ahmednagar Sultanate

add more points

2

4

2 1/2

1/2

1 1/2

6 phrases recited by muslim community  
taught in school & mosques



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<input type="checkbox"/>	J	Quraat-ul-Islam Mosque?
	→	First mosque built in delhi. (constructed by "Qutab-uddin-ai-bau". Initially, it was "Adhai din ka jama" jama temple.
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	K	Vellore Mutiny?
	→	10 July 1806, In soldiers revolted against East India Company. It was a reaction to British policies. It was in Vellore (Tamil Nadu).
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	L	Tolstoy?
	→	Tolstoy during in south africa saw the "First Satyagrah by Mahatma Gandhi".
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	M	Dhansana Salt works
	→	Dhansana satyagrah (May, 1930) was against "Salt Tax" of Britishers. It was after "Dandi March". Led by "Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel".
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	N	Anushilan Samiti?
	→	Bengali revolutionary group estd. by Prafulla Chandra Mitra in 1902.

2

2

2

77

write in points!  
mention more leaders involved.

1

add more publication by later divided into 2.





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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
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संपन्नता का प्रवेश द्वार

*Handed by  
Princ*  
*Scholars  
Religious  
Leaders invited*

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All the wealth in royal treasury including personal jewellery was donated "Karsakaduan" i.e. "welfare of poor". Many other establishments of "welfare state".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Yoga philosophy Patanjali? Patanjali's known contribution in "short gemme" of yoga sutra. Yoga is basically a state of mind. i.e. the union of atma with pramatma. Patanjali propounded "Ashtanga Yoga" i.e. Karma, Niyam, Pranayam, Pratyahar, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi, asanas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Write a short note on Karkhana's during Sultanate period?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Royal Karkhana's were manufacturing units under the supervision of Sultanate. Emperor Shah Jahanag "institutionalised slaves" and appointed them to Karkhana's. Also, various developmental works like roads, irrigation facilities, etc. carried out by the Karkhanas. It was vital for local cultural

*mention at least 5-6 points*

*write more use points*

*underline imp words*  
**3**





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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
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संप्रदाय का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Renaissance</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	Throw light on TOTA system of delhi sultanate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Introduced by "Iltutmish (Iltamish)", Iqta were "land assigned" to "people/officers" aka. "Iqtadars" as a system of salary! Now, they had to "collect revenue" from the land and send the surplus to state and "keep a part of it for themselves". Also, "Iqta system was made hereditary" by "Alauz Shah Tughlaq."
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.	What does Al-Biruni tells us about India in his book "India".
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Al-Biruni, a captive of Mahmud of Ghazni, wrote "Kitab-ul-Hind". He compared the Indian culture with that of Persia.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Emphasised on caste system being prevalent in the society, child marriage, sati etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Praised the Indian philosophy like gita, Upanishad.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Idol worship of Hindus and polytheistic position of Brahmins - Also, Brahmins were

more better points can be added

not people

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Exempted from death penalty.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) The empire was divided into smaller units.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) King collected 1/6 <sup>th</sup> of <u>Tempudure as Tax</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Bardoli Satyagraha?</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	During, 1925 "Bardoli (Gujarat)" <u>successful</u> <u>satyagrah</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But, "Bombay <u>persians</u> " <u>increased the taxes</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	So, the <u>peasants revolted</u> and <u>invited Vallab-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>bhai Patel</u> to <u>launch a protest</u> . The protest
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was <u>successful in</u> <u>removing additional taxes</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also <u>Bai Vallabhbhai Patel</u> got the <u>'title of'</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>'Sardar'</u> . This <u>movement got support</u> <u>from</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>all the religions, castes &amp; women</u> <u>entirely</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>participated</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) <u>INDORE</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(8) <u>Main provisions of Vernacular press act 1878?</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernacular press act 1878 was aimed to <u>silence</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the <u>criticism</u> from the <u>local newspapers and maga-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>zines</u> . <u>Provisions</u> :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) <u>District Magistrate</u> was <u>empowered to</u> <u>seize</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the <u>press</u> in <u>response to</u> <u>critical</u> <u>publications</u> <u>critical</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>of the govt</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) <u>No</u> <u>right of</u> <u>appeal</u> <u>against</u> <u>District Magistrate</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) <u>Discrimination</u> <u>in</u> <u>Vernacular</u> <u>and</u> <u>British</u>

3/2

3

3

→ ment. on names of local business & women  
→ title of Sardar  
→ main provisions of Vernacular press act 1878

Internal  
during  
sign.



→ Publisher - need to mention their details

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Press.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Publishers were pressured to enter into a Bond stating not to print seditious <sup>Content</sup> <del>material</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Panchasheel? what are it's five principles?
	→	Panchasheel are "5 principles of peaceful co-existence between India <sup>planned by J.I. Nehru</sup> and other countries of the world"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Peaceful co-existence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Mutual respect of territory and sovereignty.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Mutual non-aggression.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Non-interference in internal affairs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Mutual co-operation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Negative consequences of permanent settlement introduced in Bengal?
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. Negative consequences are:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① The revenue fixed by the company was assessed <u>irrevocably</u> upon.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② The zamindars did not invest for the improvement of land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Resulted in <u>enormous exploitation</u> of the landless labour, small peasants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Sunset clause</u> i.e. default in payment

Good

4

→ P2

→ Periodic comment not done

→ sunset clause not consider

→ Besides on 7/12/12 mention region

considered golden etc due to its cultural, social

--- considered golden age due to its cultural, social and architectural contribution. But it also has shadowy zones in contrast

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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	leads to auction of zamindari.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	A.	Gupta age cannot be considered golden age in every aspect, critically analyse?
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Gupta dynasty by Sri Gupta is considered as golden age of ancient India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Positive Aspects: →
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Medical treatment: Sushruta Samhita and Charaka Samhita explains various treatment options. Hence, medical tourism would have been prominent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Literature: Panjatantira, by Vishnu Sharma, 13 plays by Bhasa, Drama by Kalidasa (Meghadoot), Vishakhadatta (Mudra Rakshasa).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Geo-politics: Gupta period marks the consolidation of stability and expansion which is a pre-requisite for prosperity.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Science & Tech: Aryabhata: Aryabhata, concept of eclipse, solar year etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Nagarjuna is known as a great chemist.

more focus should be on negative aspect

Positive aspect can be used as a connecting para.

into can be better be connecting para.

don't over use of links though facts are good.



Put connecting para!!

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Navanataka Tells use of powders and oils.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Law of Separate Gull and criminal laws.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) Travelers: Hiem Tsang, Fanpen etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Issues:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Child marriage</li> <li>Widow remarriage</li> <li>Property rights</li> <li>completely dependent on husband</li> <li>sati system and abolition of suayamvare</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On focaliaetes - Also known as Chandala</li> <li>Reside outside the village.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevalent varna system - Caste system polluted.</li> <li>Hiem Tsang informs about "Uppere system"</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gupta period saw the evolution of science, literature, law etc. But, simultaneously it was the period of discrimination against the untouchables, women lost their autonomy. Also, the rise of religious orthodoxy played

5

add more negative points  
conclusion can be on positive note

good

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भारत का सं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सपरगावा का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>key role.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	Role of amirangzeb in decline of <u>Mughal Empire</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	->	Amirangzeb (Alamgir) asserted the policy of " <u>aggressive expansion</u> " of the <u>Mughal Empire</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However <del>Amirangzeb was the one who in 1707 marks the fall of Mughal Empire.</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>(Causes of Decline)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Excessive conquests</u> :- Throughout his reign Amirangzeb was fighting wars i.e. <u>depleted the resources</u> . like → 1/2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Religious orthodoxy</u> :- Being a <u>staunch Muslim</u> , he imposed <u>Islamic ideas on the other groups</u> . Hence, he faced <u>revolts like J'at, Satnam, Sikh etc.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Weak successors</u> :- Post Amirangzeb, the <u>Mughal monarchs were weak and unable administrators</u> . Ex: <u>Farrukh Syar, Shah-alam-II</u>

→ weak successors  
 → No long term rule except Aurangzeb

mention





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>Terender shah etc.</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Overpowered Nobles</u> : The nobles usurped all the <u>powers in practice</u> owing to the <u>void</u> of <u>Em's families</u> & <u>daughters</u> - IT were <u>assassinated</u> , <u>Shahab-ud-Din</u> IT and <u>ahmed shah</u> blinded
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Power politics</u> : The <u>humiliation of shroafi</u> (lost) <u>Aurangzeb's</u> <u>enmity</u> with <u>marathas</u> . Hence, <u>his control</u> <u>was</u> <u>seriously</u> <u>loosened</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Tired Military</u> : Throughout his reign <u>military expeditions</u> were <u>done</u> by <u>awrangzeb</u> . Hence, <u>the army</u> <u>was</u> <u>tired</u> of <u>continuous</u> <u>work</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) <u>Suspicion</u> : <u>Aurangzeb</u> had <u>suspicious</u> <u>nature</u> . Hence, <u>he</u> <u>could</u> <u>not</u> <u>let</u> <u>his</u> <u>nobles</u> <u>and</u> <u>nobles</u> <u>to</u> <u>grow</u> <u>capable</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The <u>Mughal</u> <u>dynasty</u> <u>was</u> <u>already</u> <u>weakened</u> <u>due</u> <u>to</u> <u>the</u> <u>suspicious</u> <u>and</u> <u>despotic</u> <u>reign</u> <u>of</u> <u>aurangzeb</u> . On the top, <u>Rajds</u> <u>by</u> <u>Nadirshah</u> (1739) and <u>Ahmedshah</u> <u>abdal</u> (1748-61) were <u>just</u> <u>a</u> <u>the</u> <u>death</u> <u>blow</u> .

→ power & daughters  
"king makers"

→ Trade declining

→ loss of revenue in debt in durang sub mis cal culat in Jagirdari in Jagirdari in durang sub

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	What were <u>factors which forced congress</u> <u>to start mass movement in 1942</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	<u>Quit India movement was a watershed movement</u> <u>of India's struggle for independence. Being a</u> <u>PAN India movement supported by women</u> <u>(Anna As of AFP), peasants, laborers, etc. <sup>culminated</sup></u> <u>into independence.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Reasons -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		① <u>UNPO mission: The failure of UNPO</u> <u>mission of 1940 to guarantee the</u> <u>sovereignty. As domination status was dead</u> <u>letter.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		② <u>Nationalist feeling: The Indian popula-</u> <u>tion led by able leaders like Nehru,</u> <u>Gandhi, Patel were enthusiastic to denote</u> <u>for the national cause.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>		③ <u>World war-II: The unfavorable condi-</u> <u>tion of war for the British was "perfect</u> <u>timing" to put them under <del>the</del> pressure for</u> <u>Indian cause.</u>

9809

→ Wartime  
misery  
→ Economic  
misery.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ Inflation: The rising prices of commodities like salt, rice etc. were point of public discontent</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ Japanese Invasion: Fear of Japanese invasion on the Irawadi (Burma) due to British Raj. Hence, without British help Japanese would not invade.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑥ Racist attitudes: Following defeats by the Japanese i.e. non-white, Asian powers. The weakness &amp; enabled the racist-attitudes towards Indian subject</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Quit India movement saw non-Indian participation; also, the leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, Subhash Chandra Bose gave slogans like "Do or die, give blood and toil give you freedom, helped India to walk through the golden hour at the stroke of midnight of 15 Aug 1947.</p>
<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"/>	




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(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> D	Throw light on doctrines of Buddhism?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> →	Buddhism has been a <u>cornerstone</u> <u>gathering goodwill and international accolades</u> <u>from India since the ancient age.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Propounded by <u>Buddha</u> . It focuses more on <u>non-violence, honesty, compassion, dharma</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dukkha (cause of suffering)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nirodha (cessation of suffering)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Samudaya (cause of suffering)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marga (Path to liberation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Marga are 4 universal truths of life.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Triśatya → <u>Buddha</u> / The enlightened.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Chakravartin</u> / knowledge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Samgha</u> / monastic order.



प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
**कौटिल्य एकेडमी**  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
		Right spell
		<del>Right resolve</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>Right</del> <span style="margin-left: 200px;">Right vision</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>mindfulness</del> <span style="margin-left: 100px;">Ashtanga marga</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>Right conduct</del> <span style="margin-left: 300px;">Right effort</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>Right livelihood</del> <span style="margin-left: 200px;">Right contentment</span>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Hence, Buddhism deals with the root cause of suffering. <u>A Buddhism is in fact a way of living by promoting peace, honesty, <u>truthfulness</u>. The values preached by Buddha are significant in this modern chaotic world.</u></p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p><del>Body</del> <span style="margin-left: 200px;">obstinate</span> <u>principle</u> <span style="margin-left: 200px;">against complex</span> <span style="margin-left: 400px;">rituals.</span> Salvation through <u>Misramana etc</u></p>

प्रश्न संख्या

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E-	Bhooday movement?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Bhooday movement was a land reform movement initiated by Vinoba Bhave (Mahatma Gandhi's follower) in 1951.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		The main aim was to redistribute land from large landholders (Zamindars) to small landless peasants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(Components)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Distribution amongst landless farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Collection of land from Zamindars (voluntary).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Features:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① Bhooday committees were formed at District, state, district and village level.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② Vinoba Bhave and his followers went into village to encourage the donations.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ At a particular date, entire village gathered



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and land was <u>distributed to beneficiary</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Preference was given to landless and then insufficient land holders.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Many states like MP, Bihar, U.P.; Rajasthan etc. made <u>statutory provisions for donation.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>social justice</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Beneficiaries</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Process</u> → <u>equitable distribution</u> <u>of land.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Donated</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>landless</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Fragmentation of land.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Issues</u> → <u>Corruption</u> <u>(Bribes @ village authorities).</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>grievance amongst landless</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Barren lands were donated</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>court litigations in disputed land</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Bhooday movement was a revolutionary step in the direction of social justice i.e. to undo the historical wrong by zamindari</u>

6

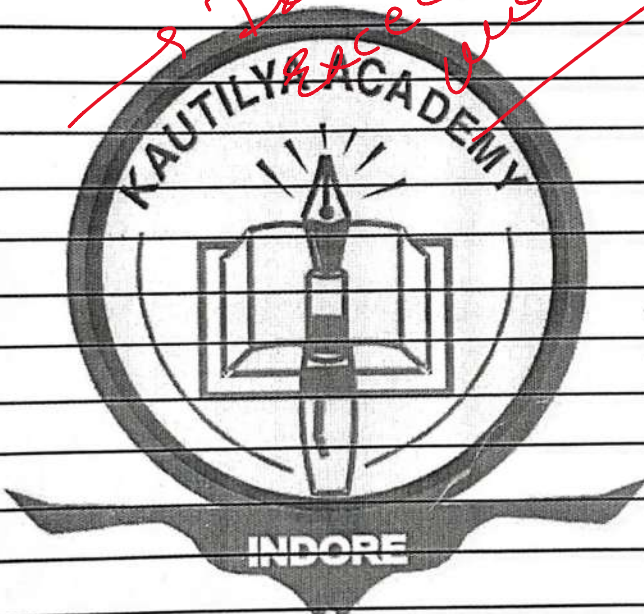
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>system. However, <u>lack of planning</u> also led</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>to certain issues like 's fragmentation, multi-</del>
		<del>ple <u>linguistic</u> etc.</del>
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*Don't Exceed word limit*