

① 59 1/2

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(A)	Lost wax technique is used for sculpture making, in Harappan civilisation, ex: Bronze sculpture.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(B)	Gomat in term used for person, who protect the cow in the vedic periode. <i>substantiate</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(C)	Quwat-ul-Islam mosque is in Delhi, constructed by Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, first sultan of Delhi sultanate.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(D)	Tolstoy farm is set up by Gandhiji in South Africa. as a resistance place for satyagrahis. <i>importance? year?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(M)	Dhansara Salt works, in Gujarat, where Gandhi chose as next protest against salt after Dandi march in civil disobedience movement 1930. <i>1 1/2</i>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(N)	Anushilan Samiti is a red revolutionary group in Bengal. set by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Anubindo Ghosh, to end the British by violence means. <i>works done?</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(O)	Rakosi train Action, is a Robbery activity conducted by Hindustan Republican Army under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad in 1925. <i>2</i>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		

write in points

year? feature?

1 1/2

works done?

2

1 1/2

1

1 1/2

2

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Q2 A Harappan civilization produced a lot of artefacts and art forms, Indus Valley art emerged during second half of 2500 BC, thousand of seal is recovered from Harappan sites, used for trade, religious purpose, exchange medium, amulets, etc, feature of seals are

- (i) they made of steatite, agate, copper etc.
- (ii) Have figures of unicorn Bull, rhinoceros & lions
- (iii) mostly used for trade & bussiness
- (iv) engraved with a picthographic content.
- (v) utilized as ornaments, amulets, religious purpose
- (vi) most famous seal were Pushpabinath seal.

mention major sites of IVC cultural sites?

Q2 (B) Yoga philosophy is one of 6 orthodox school of philosophy of Hinduism, Yoga literally means union of two principal entities, Yogic technique control body, mind, sense, thus considered as a means of achieving the salvation, by practice of control physical exercise in various asanas (Posture) & Pranayam (breathing exercise) are prescribed.

propounded by? year of occurrence? Try to write with gaps in between words for clear handwriting

Yoga school present a practical path for self realisation, based on methode of physical & mental discipline by Realising Purusha & Com' Prakriti.

major centers?

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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

D ~~Khakhana~~ ~~are~~ ~~were~~ ~~many~~ ~~manufacturing~~ ~~factories~~ ~~to~~ ~~make~~

D Khakhana literally means a workshop/factory, In Delhi sultanate these Khakhana used as were small

manufacturing units for various art & craft as well as for emperor's household needs, The officer Mir saman in charge

of the Khakhana, also used for exploration of new technique & innovation, Importance -

① Responsible for producing & storing requirement of royals household.

② weaving, embroidery & blockade work done here.

③ stores used as workers in Khakhana.

④ was Cophers also worked in Khakhana.

2 1/2

Also mention year of introduction

E Tota system first introduced during Delhi sultanate, Periodic by rulers of slave dynasty. Tota system was a

unique type of land distribution & administrative system. Introduced by Alutimish, In the Tota system :-

① Land were divided into several tracts called Tota and assigned these tota to nobles, soldiers-officers.

② The purpose of this assignment was easy & flawless administration & revenue collection, in lieu of the

salaries of the officer.

③ Nobles are in charge of tota are responsible for law & order in totas.

2 1/2

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 (Mains Answer Sheet)

(d) these jobs were not hereditary.

Q2 (12) Vernacular Press act of 1878, proposed by vicerey Lord Lytton, to curtail the freedom of Indian-language (non-English) press, provision of this act are :-

(i) magistrates of district were empowered, without prior permission, to call upon a printer/publisher, to enter into a bond, while taking to not to publish any against government.

(ii) magistrates also authorized to deposit a security, which could be confiscated if publisher violates the bond.

(iii) if a printer repeated the violation his press could be seized.

mention newspapers curtailed under the act.

Q2 (6) Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat was a major episode of civil disobedience movement on 1928, the movement was led Sardar Vallabhai Patel, in 1925 the Bardoli taluka, government had raised the tax rate by 30%.

peoples already hit by floods & famine, which affected crop yield, peoples under Sardar Vallabhai Patel protest against the tax rise, Bardoli Satyagraha launched.

at the end, British government set up Maxwell Commission, & reduced land revenue to 6.03% and return the confiscated land back to farmers, in this Sardar Vallabhai Patel got titled Sardar by locals of Bardoli.

write as, 1/2 issue by leader 1/2 reaction of BR 1/2 solution 1/2

2 1/2

02 I

The 5 Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, also known as Panchsheel, were mentioned in the preamble of the Sino Indian Agreement signed on April 29, 1954, between then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and China first Premier, Zhou Enlai. Panchsheel is derived from historical Buddhist -st inscription, which are 5 prohibitions on Buddhist monks.

5 principle of @ agreement are :-

- (i) Peaceful co-existence
- (ii) Mutual Respect for each others territorial integrity and Sovereignty
- (iii) Mutual non-interference.
- (iv) Mutual non-aggression
- (v) Equality and mutual benefit.

5

02 J

After the Battle of Plassey & Battle of Buxar, British Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal from Mughal emperor.

The permanent Settlement of Bengal introduced by Governor General Lord Cornwallis, this was basically an agreement b/w Company and Zamindars to fix the land revenue.

1. Landlords / Zamindars were recognised as owner of land, they have hereditary right over lands.

2. Zamindar would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said to Government, if he failed in payment, rights would cease to exist & land be auctioned off.

year of introduction?

प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) amount of land Revenue was fixed by company, company would not increase in future.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) fixed amount was 10/11 th portion of Revenue for Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Negative consequences of Settlement →
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) Created a class of hereditary landlords.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) Land assessment & Revenue was fixed arbitrarily.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) the extreme high land revenue demand, created burden on farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) No Investment in the improvement of land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Rise of middlemen between company and farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
03	A	Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire, which ruled over Indian subcontinent between 319 to 467 CE. This period is considered as the Golden Age of India. because Gupta rulers gave rise to achievement in architecture, sculpture and painting, political Powers, etc. during Gupta period.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Political → Gupta empire ruled over vast empire, they took title of Maharajadhiraj, Parameshwara, Gupt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	administration was decentralised in nature & contained local kings; and post of these chief made hereditary, due there is weakness in Administration & which proved harmful in future.

Remember was a limit

imp. unless?

write in points

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का ज. 1 संवत् 2020
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② economy → there is increase in land under cultivation & land tax, but decline in the trade & commerce, which witness from the <u>mandshor</u> inscription.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Society → Due to land grants to Brahmanas, Brahmana supremacy not only continued, but rather consolidated in Gupta period. The social status of shudras is improved, they seen as agricultural, but now distinction made b/w shudras & untouchables (chandals), number restriction placed on untouchables.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Status of women deteriorated further in Gupta period, they were complete dependent on men for their livelihood.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	④ Art & Architecture → This period show the start of new style of temple architecture that is nagara style. Painting in Ajanta caves started during this period.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ literature : Sanskrit literature reached its climax in Gupta period, Kalidasa wrote - <u>Abhijnan Sakuntalam</u> , <u>Raghu vamsa</u> , <u>Aitwasamhata</u> and <u>Chosavi's Kirtan jayaya</u> , <u>Sudhaka</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Mrichhakatika</u> , Gupta period produced poetry, drama. <u>Classical</u> , which considered as golden period of Indian literature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gupta period as golden age is matter of debate between historians because in this there is huge achievement in literature, sculpture and painting, political power, but there is also decline in trade & commerce, subordination of women, atrocities on untouchables, rise of feudatories chiefs, which become harmful in the future & reason for decline of Gupta dynasty.

mention the sources of information.

International trade?

Institutions of edu?

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 संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

03

13

Muhi-ud-Din Muhammad, commonly known by name Aurangzeb (Alamgir), was last great Mughal emperor who, ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years, he was a notable expansionist during his reign, the Mughal empire reached its greatest extent, multiple interpretations of Aurangzeb's reign, have led to very complicated legacy, because. This reign saw the rise of Marathas, Jats, and loss of Rajput support, which became the decline of Mughal rule in the future. Aurangzeb's policies, which led to complicated its reign.

① Religious policy: Aurangzeb abandoned his predecessor's legacy of pluralism & religious tolerance, he was staunch orthodox Muslims, he ~~has~~ reimposed Jaziya tax & pilgrim tax on non-Muslims, prohibition and supervision of behaviours and activities that are forbidden in Islam, which resulted in the loss of trust of non-Muslim population & Generals specially

② Rajput policy: Aurangzeb regarded the power and influence of Rajputs as a stumbling block in the expansionist policy, Aurangzeb interfered in internal matters & succession of states of Malwa and Mewar, which resulted in the loss of most trusted & bravest soldiers and Generals of Mughal since the time of Akbar,

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नया संविधान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
अकलता का प्रवेश द्वार

③ Deccan Campaign → Aurangzeb entered in the Deccan in 1687 and spend the 20 years to destroyed Deccan Kingdoms and control the rise of marathas, Aurangzeb destroyed the Deccan Kingdom of Golkanda, Ahmदनगर, Beas & Bijapur, but in this task he ~~was~~ also destroyed the buffer between mughal and marathas. now struggle between marathas and mughal became inevitable, he fought frequent battles against Shivaji and his son Sambhaji. The policy of Deccan gave severe blow to Aurangzeb and mughal empire, which are -

good knowledge

(i) In Deccan campaign, he loosed his best generals & soldiers.
(ii) it emptied the treasury of empire

(iii) loosed it exhausted all his treasury & as Waterloo was become graveyard of Napoleon, similarly, Deccan campaign became graveyard of mughal rule.

6 1/2

Policy of Aurangzeb, proved harmful in the long run, because his reign saw rise of marathas, sikhs, jats rebellions, loss of Rajput states, his failed deccan campaign, but this can be corrected situation can be controlled by a strong able emperor, but successors of Aurangzeb is weak, proved weak, which led to ultimate declined of mughal empire.

03

0C

Quit India movement or August 1942 launched by Indian national congress on 8 August 1942 under the leadership of Gandhi in the Bombay session of All India Congress Committee in Bombay, to end the British rule in India.

There are number of factors responsible, which forced congress to start mass movement

① Failure of Cripps mission → British Government sent the Cripps mission to India for Indian support in world war II, but Cripps mission is failed to aspiration of Indian leaders, guarantee any kind of constitutional remedy, Indian leaders now assumed that British Government is not ready to give any constitutional powers to Indian, which led to launching mass movement-

② Fear of Invasion → British had abandoned their territories in South East Asia & left their population in their own faith,

③ Economic miseries → During the world war II, price of commodities rises high, at extreme high & there is shortage of rice and salt, war time difficulties, discontent fostered the sentiment against the British Government.

④ Due to war time difficulties & masses & peoples are ready show their discontent & mass movements.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

भारत का नं. 1 संरक्षक कौटिल्य एकेडमी सफलता का पवेश द्वार..

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These are factors responsible for which Congress launched the <u>quit India</u> movement.
03	(10)	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism started in India over 2600 years ago as a way of life that had potential of transforming a person, the Buddhism is based upon the teaching, life experiences of its founder.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siddhartha Gautam born in 598 CE.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The core of Buddha's doctrine expressed in the Ariya Sacchari (four noble truths) & Ashtangika marga (Eight fold path), middle path, social code of conduct and attainment of Nirvana.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The three pillars of Buddha teachings :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Buddha / Teacher
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Dhamma / Teaching.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Sangha / order of Buddhist monks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The four noble truths form core of the teaching of Buddhism-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Dukka (truth of suffering)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Samudaya (truth of cause of suffering - desire / craving)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Niradha (truth of end of suffering - attainment of Nirvana)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Ashtangika / truth of the path leading to end suffering - marga.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Ashtangika or marga (Eight-fold path) is more about unlearning rather than learning, that is to learn in order to unlearn and uncover, consist of 8 inter connected activities to attain nirvana.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Which consist of Right vision, Right thought, Right speech, Right Action, and others.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The teaching of Buddha follow the middle path (between the indulgence and extreme asceticism), Medium of Buddha teaching is attainment of Nirvana, the philosophy of Buddha accepts impermanence and transmigrator but denies existence of God & believe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason of spread and popularity of Buddhism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1) Liberal and Democratic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2) Simple language & Pali language was used.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3) Personality of Buddha.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4) Royal Patronage like Mauryan, Kushan etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5) Inexpensive & simple & advocated spiritual path not based on rituals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism tried to mitigate the evils resulting from the new material life of 8 th century BCE, since Buddhist had a keen awareness awareness of the problem, they presented innovative solution to these concerns, due this reason Buddhism became a dominant religion of that time & also presently continued practised in the different forms in the throughout the world.
<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"/>	

Famous Buddhist Propounders?

Region of spread of outside India?

Relevance of teachings today?

Q3 (E)

Vinoba Bhave's Bhoo-dan movement (land gift movement) often known as the "Bloodless revolution" aimed to bring in a "non-violent revolution" in India's land reform plan. These integrated groups tried to accomplish land reforms by encouraging the landed classes to voluntarily give up a portion of their land to impoverished. The Bhoo-dan first appeared in 1957, Vinoba Bhave was presented with the concerns of landless peoples. he walked hundred of kilometers soliciting land contribution for redistribution to landless, it had amassed almost 4 million acres of land for distribution by 1963.

The principle and philosophy of Bhoo-dan.

→ nice introduction

write in crisp points

(i) Bhoo-dan Yagna is an all inclusive reform movement aimed at all aspects of life. This movement aimed to improve the status of 'countryside most marginalized and disadvantaged segment & totally landless.

(ii) Considering the suffering of landless farmers, Vinoba Bhave assigned himself the task of collecting land contribution totalling 5 million acres, could be distributed to each landless farmer.

(iii) Encourage landowners and tenants in each village to relinquish their land rights,

The movement received widespread political patronage several state government passed laws aimed at glamdan and Bhoo-dan.

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In 1967, after withdrawal of Vinoba Bhave from movement, it lost its mass base, in later periods landloras had mostly donated land under dispute & unfit for cultivation; but whole movement was treated as something different from the general scheme, this scheme of separation from mainstream scheme, seriously affected its continuation as a policy.

contribution of mnt?
other famous participants?

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page, including the word "ance" and some illegible scribbles.