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प्रश्न

संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A. Lost wax technique?
		→ Statue making technique extensively used
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	In "Mohenjodaro". En ^o Bronze "godanug giel" statue. Primary technique for statue manufacturing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B. Gomat?
		→ Rtg word 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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C. Antiallidas?
		→ Indo-greek ruler. Sent "hellodorus" to the court of Shunga king "Bhaghadra". Hellodorus erected the "hellodorus pillar"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. MahaBhashya?
		→ written by "Patanjali". It was a comm- entry on Sanskrit grammar ^{belonging to} including "ashtadyaji by panini".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	Syadvada?
		→	Principle of Jainism (alongside Anekantavada).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		It is the "study of practicality" in decision making.
			making i.e. Decisions are dependent on situations and circumstances.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	F.	Atalig?
		→	Atalig's are grandsons of Nalika and royal family.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	G.	Sulh-P-keel?
		→	Mughal philosophy of "peaceful co-existence" of weak and powerful and "universal peace" propagated by "Akbar". Symbol "goat & Tiger".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	H.	Kalma?
		→	Verses of Quran often recited by Muslims.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	I.	Nalaji Bhosle?
		→	he was a general of Malik Ambar (Ahmednagar sultanate). His grandson "Shivaji" founded the "Maratha Kingdom".

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	J	Qunawat-ul-Islam Mosque?
		→	First mosque built in delhi. (constructed by "Qutab-uddin-ai-bak". Initially, it was "Adhai din ka jama" jama temple.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	K	vellore movement
		→	10 July 1906, in south india, it revolted against East India company. It was a reaction to British policies insensitive to Indian beliefs. It was in vellore (Tamil Nadu).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	L	Talstar?
		→	Talstar leaders in south africa saw the "First satyagrah by mahatma gandhi".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	M	Dharsana salt works
		→	Dharsana 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	N	Anushilan samiti?
		→	Bengali revolutionary group estd. by Prafulla Chandra Mitra in 1902.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kalhoi Train Action?
	→	On "3 Aug 1925", an armed robbery took place in Kalhoi village. Planned by HRA.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Leadership i.e. Ashfaqulla Khan & Ram Prasad Bismil.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A.
	→	What is the importance of seals in Harappa civilisation?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Seals have been an important source of knowledge about Harappa's. Made of steatite seals would authenticate the transaction or confirm the identity of the sender.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also, seals were symbolic & pictographic. Pictographic would help the illiterate ones. Hence, it was measure against counterfeiting and concern to keep things original.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	B.
	→	What was Mahamokshaparisad?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mahamokshaparisad was a "welfare festival" organised by Maheshvardhan of Pushyabhuti dynasty. It was organised in Prayagraj every 5 years - As per Hiuen Tsang,

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All the wealth in royal treasury including personal jewellery was donated "Karsavan-dhan" for "welfare of poor". Many other was establishment of "welfare state".
<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 treatise" of "Yoga sutra".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yoga is basically a state of mind. i.e. the union of atma with pramatma.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Patanjali propounded "Ashtanga Yoga" i.e. Yama, Niyam, Pranayam, Pratyahar, Dharana, Dhyana, Samadhi etc.
<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.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Emperor Shah Jahan "Institutionalized slavery" and appointed them to Karkhana's. Also, various developmental works like roads, irrigation facilities, etc. carried out by the Karkhanas. It was vital for cultural

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Renaissance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	Throw light on IOT system of Delhi Sultanate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Introduced by "Iltutmish (Ibaki-I)", Iqta were "land assigned" to "people/officials".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Q.A. Iqtadars "free of salary".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Now, they had to "collect Revenue" from the land and send the surplus to state and "keep a part of it for themselves". Also,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Iqta system was made hereditary" by "Feroz Shah Tughlaq."
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	F.	What does Al-Biruni tell us about India in his work?
<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 privileged position of Brahmins. Also, Brahmins were

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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 th of Tax produce as Tax.
<input type="checkbox"/>	6.	Bardoli satyagraha?
	→	During, 1925 "Bardoli (Gujarat)" suffered famine.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But, "Bombay peasants" increased the taxes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	So, the "peasants revolted" and "Invited Vallab-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	bhai Patel to launch a protest. The protest
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was successful in "removing additional taxes".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also, Bhai Vallabh Bhai Patel got the title of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Sardar". This "movement got support from
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	all the religions, castes & women actively
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	participated.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	11	Main provisions of Vernacular press act 1878?
	→	Vernacular press act 1878 was aimed to silence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the criticism from the local newspapers and maga-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	zines. Provisions :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) District Magistrate was empowered to seize
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the press in response to critical publications critical
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of the govt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) No court of appeal against District Magistrate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Disfranchisement of Vernacular and British

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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 ^{Content} Mat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> I	Panchasheel? what are it's five principles?
	→	Panchasheel are "5 principles of peaceful co-existence between India & China" coined by J.L. Nehru & Zhou Enlai.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Co-spirits of :-
<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"/> J.	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 unrealistic w.r.t.
<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 Enormous Exploitation of the landless labour, small peasants.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) Sun Sunset clause i.e. default in payment

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Navanataka Tells use of powders and oils.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) Law of separate civil and criminal laws.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Travelers</u> : Hiem Tsang, Fa-hien etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Issues</u> :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Condition of women</u> → child marriage, no widow remarriage, no property rights.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ completely dependent on husband.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ sati system and abolition of <u>swayamwar</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Untouchables</u> → Also known as Chandala.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Reside outside the village.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Prevalent <u>varna system</u> → considered polluted.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Hiem Tsang informs about "Uppere system".
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gupta period saw the evolution of sciences, literature, law etc. But, simultaneously it was the period of discrimination against the untouchables, women lost their autonomy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Also, the rise of religious orthodoxy played

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	alicy role.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B.	Role of amangrele in decline of Mughal Empire?
<input type="checkbox"/>	->	Amangrele (Aurangzeb) ascended the policy of "aggressive expansion" of the Mughal Empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, Amangrele's death in 1707 marks the fall of Mughal Empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Causes of Decline</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Excessive conquests :- Throughout his reign, Amangrele was fighting wars i.e. depleted the resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Religious orthodoxy :- Being a staunch Muslim, he imposed Islamic ideas on the other groups. Hence, he faced revolts like J'at, satnam, sikh etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Unable rulers :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Weak successors :- Post Amangrele, the Mughal monarchs were weak and unable administrators. Ex: Farrukiyar, Shah-alam-II

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Terrence shahetz.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Overpowered Nobles</u> : The nobles usurped all the powers in practice owing to the void the . En: Faruqiyar & alauddin - II were assassinated, Shahalam II and Ahmedshah blinded.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Power politics</u> : The humiliation of shroafi was Aurangzeb's enemy with Marathas. Hence, his control were decreased loosened.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Tired Military</u> : Throughout his reign military expeditions were done by Aurangzeb. Hence, the army was tired of continuous wars.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) <u>Suspicion</u> : Aurangzeb had suspicious nature. Hence, he could didn't let all heres and nobles to grow capable.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Mughal dynasty was already weakened due to suspicious and despotic reign of Aurangzeb. On the top, Raids by Nadirshah (1739) and Ahmedshah abdal (1748-61) were just a death blow.

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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	C.	What were factors which joined congress & started mass movement in 1942?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→	Quit India movement was a watershed movement of India's struggle for independence. Being a PAN India movement supported by women (Amma As of A.P), peasants, labourers, etc. ^{culminated} was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		into independence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Reasons</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① <u>Cripps Mission</u> : The failure of Cripps mission of 1940 to guarantee the sovereignty. As Dominion status was dead letter.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② <u>Nationalist feeling</u> : The Indian population led by able leaders like Nehru, Gandhi, Patel were enthusiastic to devote for the national cause.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ <u>World war-II</u> : The unfavourable condition of war for the British was "perfect timing" to put them under the pressure for Indian cause.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	D. Throw light on doctrines of Buddhism?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Buddhism has been a cornerstone garnering goodwill and international accolades for India since the ancient age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Propounded by Buddha, it focuses more on non-violence, honesty, compassion, love etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Propounded by Buddha, it focuses more on non-violence, honesty, compassion, love etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctrines of Buddhism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Marga (Path to salvation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Dukha (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"/>	Dukha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Marga are 4 universal tenets of life.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tri ratna
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddha / The enlightened.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chamma / knowledge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sangha / monastic order

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right spell
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right resolve
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right vision
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rightness
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ashtanga Marga
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right effort
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right conduct
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right contentment
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right livelihood
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hence, Buddhism deals with the root cause of suffering. A Buddhism is in fact a way of living by promoting peace, honesty, brotherhood. The values preached by Buddha are significant in this modern chaotic 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"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E.	Bhooday movement?
		→	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"/>		<u>Features:-</u>
<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 donation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ At a particular date, entire village gathered

