मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

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Test - 1 (5-Jan-2021)

Part-A

Ques 1

(A) Medici Family -
- Was an influence in Italian Renaissance
- Patronised Artworks, Sculptures like Michaelangelo
- Traders from Venice

(B) Banabhatt -
- Wrote Harshcharitmanas
- Author, dramatist, Poet of Madhya Pradesh.
- Court poet of Harshawardhan

(C) George Castle -
- British Fortress in Madras
- One of the first few

area under British rule

(D) Cripps Mission -

- Came in 1942 headed by sir Stafford Cripps
- Seek Indian support in World War - II
- Prepare a plan for constitution if all parties agree

(E) Sir Eyre Coote -

- British General defending territories in Revolt of 1857
- Actively capture parts of U.P back.

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(F) Minhaj-Us-Siraj

(G) Great Bath found in
- ~~Harr~~ Indus Valley city of Mohenjodaro
- Probably used for Rituals and religious purpose
- Made of Bricks lined with lime Mortar.

(H) Maxmillien Robespierre-
- Head of Jacobins (French Revolutionary)
- Started Reign of terror in France.
- Pioneer in French Revolution, was the executed through guilotine.

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(I) Mahmud Gawan –

(J) Mountbatten Plan –
- Outlined in June 1947
- For effective transfer of power from British to India.
- Brought Independence to the country and Partition there of.

(K) Balaji Baji Rao –
- Peshwa under Shahu Maharaja
- Was de facto ruler, cleared way for further Peshwa
- Was son of Baji Rao

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- further expanded Maratha empire, concluded treaties with Mughals.
- fought (~~indirect~~ through proxy) Panipat III with Ahmad Shah Abdali.

(L) Tulughuma –

(M) Haider Ali –
- Was general in army of Wodeyars of Mysore.
- Later became Ruler of Mysore
- fought Anglo-Mysore Wars with British
- Set up arms factory in ~~Dindi~~ Dindigul with French support.

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(N) Blitzkrieg –

- Strategy of attacking with Lightning speed and retracting Back

- Adopted by Hitler in world war – II

- Successfull in annexing Norway, Sweden etc

(O) Dandi March –

- Marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience movement in April 1930

- Mahatma Gandhi with followers led a March from Sabarmati Ashram to Dandi.

प्रश्न संख्या

- Salt was made on shore and laws were broken.

Ques 2

(A) Late 18th century witnessed French Revolution, which gave the world concept of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in essence.

The Backdrop of this revolution constituted of education by many philosophers throughout the years like —

- Jean Jacques ~~Robespierre~~ Rouesseau —
  - In his work he came up with the idea of Social Contract.
  - Highlighted General will

प्रश्न संख्या

and Representation by masses
- He is hence termed as father of Democracy

• Montasque - Highlighted the concept of
- Seperation of power
- Accountability of Monarchy

• Voltaire - Attacked Clergy
- Demanded seperation of state from Religion
- Secularism.

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(B) ~~Vernacular Press Act~~

Late 20th century saw rise in national consciousness of Indian masses. One of the main Reason for which was education through Journalism.

To curb this British govt under Lord ~~Curzon~~ Curzon ~~he~~ brought Vernacular Press Act which aimed at -

- Putting ~~furious~~ sanctions on vernacular Journals and magzines.
- ~~Cutting~~ Having a check on nationalist leaders
- It decreed that no article shall be published without verification of govt.

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As a consequence to this alternate ways of expression were evolved, some Journals turned English over night. And there was widespread dissatisfaction amongst the masses

(D) It is said that 1707, death of Aurangzeb is end of

Death of Aurangzeb 1707 marks the end of Medieval period in India. But beginning of End of Mughal Era started with Aurangzeb as -

- His reactionary Religious policy led to dissatisfaction amongst many allies

प्रश्न संख्या

- Like Rajputs
- Sikhs
- Marathas
- Afghans etc.

• His over ambitious Deccan policy was not only heavy on expenditure but dreadging towards & Army and Populace

• His lack of focus on consolidation of empire and more expansionary ambitions were shaking mughal Foundation.

• Mansabdari system became a bane, as state got divided in many small Mansabs and was heavy on exchequer.

• Weak successors and finally prolonged war of succession further caused downfall of Mughal Empire

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(E) ~~The~~ 18th Century ~~some~~ marks watershed in human civilisation with its new inventions, ~~more~~ ~~use~~ use of machines in production and rise of new Industrial era.

Some of its consequences are -

- Rise in imperial ambitions, colonies now acted as source of Raw material and market for finished goods
- Rise in Class divide with new labour class coming in picture
- Exploitation of labour, poor working conditions etc.
- More interconnected world, ie first wave of Globalisation.
- Rise in Socialism with some scholars like Jeremy Bentham.
- Urbanisation and Rise of Big cities like London, Manchester, Bombay etc.

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Consequences of I.R. were multidimensional and irreparable.

(F) Revolt of 1857 was a major effort in out throwing British with support of leaders like Rani Lakshmi Bai, Tantya Tope etc. But it was soon suppressed as -

- Revolt was loosely organised with no proper communication channels amongst various leaders
- Various leaders had independent and seperate agendas based on personal interest.
- Masses were also not unified and many classes like Zamindars and Ruling class acted as Break water to Revolt.
- Primitive methods of fighting and Backward looking approach.
- & Restricted Geographical Reach to North and

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Central India.

Even though suppressed revolt of 1857 was major event to arise national consciousness amongst masses.

G

Mohammad Bin Tughlak reigned in India in 14th century.

Md. Bin Tughlak reigned over a huge territory in India was often deemed as an intelligent but indecisive ruler.

Some of his ideas which created unrest in masses are

- Introduction of Token currency which led to counterfeiting and economic issues.

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- Shifting of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in Deccan.
- ~~to~~
- His Lahore expedition; which burdened the exchequer.
- Fixing high Rate of Land Revenue.

Given this he was a Philanthrophist Ruler who led many successfull expedition, Brought agriculture Reforms etc.

(H) Brahma Samaj was setup by Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a Reformist attempt and marked the beginning of Indian Renaissance.

Over the years leaders like Keshab ~~Nath~~ Chandra Sen and Devendranath Tagore got associated with it

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प्रश्न संख्या

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Philosophy -

- Monotheism
- Say no to idol worship
- Rationalism and Humanism in Religion
- Had no stand on philosophy of Karma
- Reading scriptures, and upanishads in light of humanism.
- Believed in Prayer.

Not only Brahma samaj was Religious Reformist movement but focused on Social upliftment as well.

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(II)

The year 1919 marked the ending of World War I with treaty of Versailles. Terms of treaty are -

- # Germany to pay heavy war indemnity
- Alsace-Lorraine to return to France.
- Saar valley to France
- Mass demilitarisation of Germany.
- Austria and Hungary to be divided
- Britain gets Mesopotamia, France to get ~~ethiopia~~ Syria

Although treaty ended WW I, it is said to be main reason behind WW II due to its harsh conditions.

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प्रश्न संख्या

(5) Reasons for Humayu's failure at the hands of Sher Shah Suris -

- Unrest in the state with brother Hindal and Kamran getting dethroned.
- Powerfull Afghan Politics.
- Lack of Military skills and prowess.
- Lesser time on the throne.

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(L) Policy of Appeasment :-

- Followed by European countries to appease Italy and Germany's rising fascism.
- Was done as a step against Communism and its rising threat.
- Under this policy flouting of treaty of Versailles was overlooked by other powers
- Germany's aggression in Eastern Europe and Africa were overlooked
- ~~Japan's annexation of Manchuria overlooked.~~
- Hitler's ways were overlooked

Deemed as one of the main cause for World War II

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Ques 3

(A) In the late 17th century Britain was under several turmoils which ultimately led to Glorious Revolution.

Backdrop -

- Reformist Revolution in Europe and England, divided the country into Protestants and Catholics and led to ~~A~~ English Civil war in 1670s

- When King of England decided to dissolve Parliament there were severe repurcussion.

- The Administration ~~and Gov~~ was inefficient and Corrupt.

- finally King decided to side with

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प्रश्न संख्या

Catholic upbringing for his heir

- This led Parliamentarians to replace King Henry by his Son in Law Archduke of Holland.

For the first time in History Parliament appointed the King and imposed treaty on them.

A Bill of Rights was engraved and written for first time limiting first Wave of constitutionalism

Glorious Revolution in essence paved the way for modern day Democracy

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(B) 1917 witnessed one of the landmarks in world history in form of Russian Revolution

It showed practical illustration of Socialism to the world, was beginning of end of Imperialism and Brough in an era of New world order.

Some of the causes of Bolshevik revolution are —

- Defeat of Russia at hand of Japan in 1905 seriously tarnished the image of monarchy in public opinion.
- Widespread corruption, and inefficiency of Czar Nicholas II coupled with incessant spending by Monarch

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- Imperialist ambitions of Czar and his expansion.
- Economic crisis face all over Russia and impoverishment of masses.
- Relapse of Czar on Duma.
- Entry of Russia in World War II without popular consent.
- Finally rising price of Bread and a procession of women against it developed into a full fledged Revolution.

This Revolution was led by Bolshevik Party under ~~leadership~~ leadership of Lenin.

Monarchy was overthrown and a new age was

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प्रश्न संख्या

ushered in with nationalisation of industries, Respect to other nationalities at fore front.

Russian Revolution & illustrated to the world, how a Political movement can bring in Socio-Economic equality.

(D) Indian National Movement is one of the longest running in History.

In this struggle spanning over a 100 years Quit India Movement started in 1942 serves as the Grand finale.

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Backdrop –

Indian support was necessary for Britishers in WWII and to seek it a mission was sent to India under leadership of Sir Stafford Cripps.

Cripps mission was unable to satisfy demands of Indians and hence congress planned to launch a wide scale movement, With Mahatma Gandhi as its leader.

The agenda was clear to fight for independence and self government.

In August 1942, the movement was announced from Gowalia tank Mumbai.

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And Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die".

But overnight all the popular leadership was arrested like Pt Neheru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sardar Patel were all in Jail.

And the movement fell into hands of local leaders.

The masses went ~~erat~~ eratic and movement turned violent at places.

Some areas fell into national control and local govt were setup eg Balia under Chitu Pathaik etc

Underground Radio Service Ran.

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प्रश्न संख्या

Part - B

(A) Kepler –
- Astronomer
- Contributed to Renaissance

(B) Petrarch –
- German Philosopher and author
- Translated Bible and other famous works in Regional language
- Contributed to Renaissance

(F) Bastille –
- Famous French Prison
- Storming of Bastile in 1789 formed beginning of French Revⁿ

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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प्रश्न संख्या

(D) Bloody Sunday –
- Attributed to Russian Revolution
- Due to dispute b/w Pro Zarist and Red Army

(E) Aranyak –

(F) Santhara –
- Jainism
- Fasting till death to achieve Moksha.

(G) Prarthna Samaj →
- Movement of social and Religious Reforms in India
- Founded by Atma Ram Pandurang
- Believed in caste based

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प्रश्न संख्या

equality, women Education and Emancipation.

(H) Sedler Commission

(I) Raphel -
- Italian Artist
- famous work - Madonna
- Italian Renaissance

(J) Bhudan Movemen -
- Started by Acharya Vinoba Bhave
- As part of Land Reform
- Volunteery contribution of land.

(K) Ryotwari system -
- Brought in Southern part of India

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- By Reed and Munroe
- Abolition of Intermediaries
- Direct contact with govt.
- fixed high rates of Revenue

(L) Buttler Commission

- for Princely states in India
- Greviance Redresal
- Cooperation Administration
- and Reforms

(M) Bhagdoodh

(N) Ain-i-dahshala

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(b) Hunter Education Commission -

- For mass education in India

- Invalidated downward filtration theory suggest by earlier commissions

- Focus on man, girls and higher education.

Q

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प्रश्न संख्या

Ques 2

(A)

(B)

Reformation movement and British civil war led to Glorious Revolution, which had long term consequences not only in Britain but entire world like =

- For the first time a democratic Parliament replaced an autocratic monarch.
- Bill of Rights emphasised on liberty of Man, freedom of expression etc.
- Rights were written down giving birth of constitutionalism.
- Led to further development of Britain into a free capitalistic society and consequently a world power.
- Steadfast Industrial Rev" in Britain.

Gives us a glimpse of

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Modern day Democracy.

(c) 14th to 17th centuries marked ground breaking change in Europe and its transition from Dark age to Medieval era.

features of Renaissance

- Importance on Reason, Humanism and Rationalism
- Questioning the authority of Church.
- New scientific inventions & discoveries eg - Galileo → gravity, Copernicus - Helio centric theory, Gutenberg's printing press.
- Revival of Classical literature
- New literary works eg - Divine Comedy by Dante
- Intellectual movement with respect to artworks. Some Pioneers are

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प्रश्न संख्या

- Leonardo DaVinci
  - Monalisa
  - Last Supper
- Michael Angelo
  - Cistine Chapel
  - Creation of Adam et.

Similar principles are seen in Indian Renaissance as well.

(D) Jain Dharm was founded by Mahaveer in 6th Century BC.
Major doctrines of Jainism are

- Based on Non-Violence and truth.
- Living a lifestyle of Non-indulgence
- 'Brahmacharya' or celibate life.
- Temptations and materialism is also discarded.

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- The ultimate aim in Jainism is Moksha
- They follow enlightened one or Jinna hence called Jain

Later on the religion split into two sects based on ideology ie Digambar and Shwetambar.

(E) Mughals ruled on greatest empire in the world and hence had a powerfull army to manage such empire and conquer new territories

- The system of Army was based on Mansabs.
  → Each Mansabdar had to maintain Cavalary and Army as per his mansab.
- The military was well

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प्रश्न संख्या

equipped with Elephants, horses and other means

• Modern techniques were know for eg.- Babur was known to have used gunpowder etc.

• With ~~Hore~~ this army was well trained in formation and counter formation.

(F) Kushan came to India as foreigners but got Indianised in process.

Kanishk is one of the best example, he took up Buddhism and Patronised it-

• He conducted a Buddhist Council where Buddhism was divided into

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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प्रश्न संख्या

Mahayan and Theravada Buddhism

- He sent many scholars to various areas and conducted religious meetings.
- He was a great patron of Buddhist Sculptures and developed Gandhara and Mathura school of Art.
- Various Buddhist epics were written in this period.

The rise of Mahayan Buddhism is attributed to Kanishk.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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प्रश्न संख्या

(6) Alexander invaded India around 320 BC although his Army had to return back it had wide spread impact on India -

- Direct land Route to India was discovered
- Indo Greek trade contacts were increased
- Greek influence on Indian Ruling class was seen like Seluscus and Heliodorous.
- Invasion by Indo-Greeks
- Greek influence in Indian art like Gandhar School of sculpture.

It also rendered Alexander's army ~~west~~ weak as India was his last mayor campaign.

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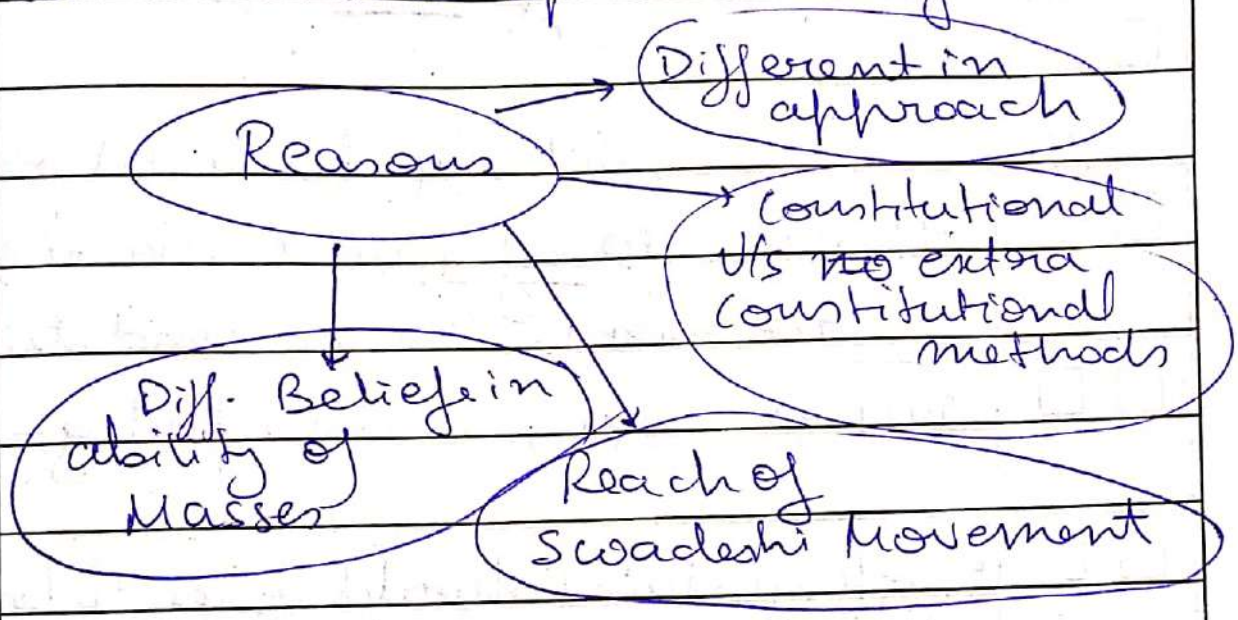
(H) 1907 Indian ~~to~~ national Congress session saw ~~moderates~~ extremist walking out and an inevitable split in Congress.



This split led to - strengthening of British Policy of Divide and Rule.

- Fizzling out of Swadeshi Movement
- Rise of extremist militant Revolutionary.
- Inactivity in political scenario for few years

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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प्रश्न संख्या

Although ammends were made at Lahore session in 1915, Surat split gave a lesson for further ~~comp~~ INC functioning.

(I) Lord Wellesly brought subsidiary alliance to safeguard existing teroitories in India and to annex new, In this policy -

- Indian states should agree to become an ally and position British troops for their safeguard.
- To have a British official in their courts.
- Cannot enter in treaty and alliance with any other Indian or European Power.

In return British would not interfere or annex them.

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प्रश्न संख्या

The cost of keeping British forces was often high, which, if states cannot pay, led to their complete or partial annexation.

States to enter Subsidiary alliance - Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh etc.

(II) Medieval age ushered in new ruling class and invasion, some of them became Indianised and brought with them a new ~~culture~~ era.

Impact -

- Blended culture of Indian sub continent.
  - ↳ Development of new language like A Urdu → Blend of Hindi and Pharsi

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प्रश्न संख्या

↳ Indo-Sarcenic architecture which is a blend of ~~Indian~~ Hindu, Jain and Islamic architecture eg- Imam Bada (Lukhnow) Red Fort (Delhi) etc.

↳ Music brought in various instruments, some were discovered like Tabla, Dholak

↳ Impacted Hindustani music eg- Khayal, Ghazal, Tappa singing.

Together both the cultures painted a unique Mosaic of Indian Sub continent.

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(K) As per Romila Thapar ~~1600~~ 1700-1600 BC marked the end of Harappan civilisation. Although exact. Some speculated Reasons are -

- Flood in Indus Valley
- Change in course of 'Saraswati' river led to inundation.
- Climate change and drought led to wide spread migration.

But the most accepted is Foreign Invasion by Aryans -

- As mass scale burials are found
- Haphhazard skulls and bones found.
- Rig Veda claims to have destroyed fortresses.
- Heavy fortification in later Harappa cities.

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प्रश्न संख्या

Ques 3

(B) World War II (1942-1945) was one of the deadliest war in human history which ended in the only use of Atom Bombs.

The causes for World War II are -

- Flawed treaty of Versailles in 1919, which led to harsh, demeaning and unrealistic punishment on Germany, sowing further seeds of resentment.
- Treatment of other powers like Italy, Austria etc was also unjustified.
- Policy of Appeasement towards rising Fascism in Europe.
- Rise of Mussolini in Italy and

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Dictatorship of Hitler in Germany was widely unjustified, But nothing was done to check commintern.

- The Balkan crisis - Pro Slav movement in Serbia which was supported by Russia but ~~after~~ opposed by Germany and Austria-Hungary.
- Polarisation in Europe due to imperialistic interest in colonies of Africa.
- Morocco crisis between Germany and France.
- Immediate reason was when Archduke Ferdinand, crowned Prince of Austria was

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assasinated in Serbia.

This led to declaration of war b/w

Triple alliance – Germany + Austria Hungary + Italy (later Japan joined) and

Triple Entante – Britain + France + Russia (later USA joined)

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

(a)

From 300-600 AD was the golden age in Indian History, the Gupta age.

It had many great rulers like Samudragupta, But Chandra-Gupt II is deemed the greatest of all as

- He reigned over a large territory from ~~Gott~~ Foothills of Himalayas to Narmada in the South.
  - His extention lay in Vakatak kingdom in Deccan and Orissa
- His age saw wide scale developement in Art and Architecture
  - eg - Ajanta Caves
  - Udaygiri Caves and beginning of Temple architecture in M.P. and India

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प्रश्न संख्या

• His age saw many Scientific endeavours

4 Iron Pillar at Mehrauli is said to be erected by him, which shows metallurgy of that age.

4 Varahmihir was a scholar in his court.

• He ~~had~~ Patronised various ~~liter~~ Court Poets and ~~t~~ most famous amongst them is Kalidas. His epics and dramas like Abhigyanam Shakuntalam, ~~and~~ Malvikagnimitra are said to have belonged to his age.

Manusmriti is said to have written in this age.

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- He had 9 gems in his court like Kalidas, Betal Bhatta, Varahamihir etc.
- He was given the title of Vikramaditya and is said to be the famous ruler of Ujjaini.

(D) Indian National Movement took a leap in 1920s with the entry of Mahatma Gandhi, and signified to the world an entirely new concept of Revolution based on Gandhian philosophy.

Gandhian Philosophy though ~~considers~~ in taking inspiration from all the major religions of

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प्रश्न संख्या

world was based on some basic principle like -

- Truth or 'Satya' - As means to every end and most powerfull tool. "Satyagrah" ie reformation of the truth became one of the most succesful method of self assertment.

Later Nelson Mandela followed in his footsteps.

- Non-Violence - In action and in thought was prime goal of Gandhian philosophy, as Violence can be suppressed but Non-Violence cannot

- He believed in 'Nishkama Karma' of Geeta and doing ones deed without expecting result.

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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Main Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

- Means before end - As per Gandhiji there is nothing like wrong means to right end. As if the actions are unjustified whatever the result may be it will be faulty.

In the end he tied all this together with humanism ~~and~~ at its centre.

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