

Student - Shashi Meshram (Mains 2021)

Date - 16/10/2022 (Paper 1, Part 1)

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

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 1	' <u>aparigraha</u> ' is one of the basic doctrines of Jainism. It means ' <u>non-possession</u> ' of worldly things.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 2	Kathigumpha inscription is related to Jain King <u>Kharvela</u> of <u>Kalinga</u> (Odisha). It was found near <u>Udaygiri hills</u> , <u>Bhubaneswar</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 3	Ashtangika-Margas are eight noble paths followed in <u>Buddhism</u> . These are Right conduct, right knowledge, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right mindfulness, right intention.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 4	Maukhari dynasty came into existence after the downfall of Guptas in the <u>northern India</u> . Their capital was <u>Kannauj</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1. 5	Kokkala-1 was the founder of <u>Kalchuri</u> <u>dynasty</u> in <u>Tripuri</u> . This were was also known as <u>Chedi</u> or <u>Cheti</u> <u>dynasty</u> .

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1.	6	<p>idravidu dynasty was founded by <u>Tirumala Ray</u>. He killed the last ruler of <u>Tulung</u> dynasty & sieze the throne. idravidu dynasty was the last dynasty of <u>Vijaynagar Kingdom</u>.</p>
1.	7	<p>Surat Salt agitation at Surat salt works against the excessive tax charged on salt by British government. It was led by the local people which was brutally suppressed by the British.</p>
1.	8	<p>Indian National Conference was predecessor to Indian National Congress. It was organized by <u>Surenbra Nath Banerjee</u> (in 1883). It was later merged with Indian National Congress.</p>
1.	10	<p>Geographically Harappa civilization was spread across the North-Western part of Indian subcontinent. It included the Sindh region of Pakistan, Afganistan, Present day Haryana, Punjab, Rajasthan to the Gulf of Khambat.</p>

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1.	11	Ashvaghosha was a <u>Buddhist saint & scholar</u> . He wrote <u>Buddha Charita</u> , <u>Saundarananda</u> , etc.
1.	12	Chahamanas or Chauhan of <u>Shakambhari</u> were the <u>Rajput rulers</u> of <u>Rajmer</u> . They were also called <u>Chauhans of Sambhar</u> .
1.	13	Shri Ramanujacharya was a <u>Bhakti movement</u> saint. He propounded the philosophy of <u>Vishishtadvait</u> . Recently his <u>statue</u> is unveiled in <u>Telangana</u> & named as <u>"statue of Equality"</u> .
1.	14	Blue water policy was launched by <u>French Portugese</u> <u>governor Francisco de Almeida</u> . It was meant to control the <u>Arabian sea</u> by strengthening their <u>naval power</u> in <u>Indian Ocean & Arabian Sea</u> .
1.	15	<u>Moplah Uprising</u> was a <u>armed revolt</u> happened in <u>1921</u> in <u>Kerala</u> . It was led by <u>Muslim peasants (Moplah)</u> against <u>Hindu landlords & British officials</u> .

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2.	1	Factors responsible for growth & rise of Magadha - ① Magadha's geographical advantage. It was located in fertile Plains of Ganga which had huge ^{agricultural} production.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② The discovery availability of iron in the region. It led to better weaponry.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ The centralized administration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ The unpenetrable capital of Pataliputra was surrounded by rivers & forests.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ The advanced armies equipped with horses & elephants.
2.	2	Position of women in Rigvedic society -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① They were treated at par with the men.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② They were given education as their male counterparts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ They were part of decision making & governing bodies like 'Sabha' & 'Samiti'.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ No traces of <u>sati</u> custom & <u>child marriages</u> are found.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Some women were allowed to do marriages of their choices & <u>Sugamars</u> were also organized.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, in later vedic period the condition of women ^{got} deteriorated.

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2.	3	The Kachuri dynasty of Tripuri was founded by <u>Kokila-1</u> . They made Tripuri (near Jabalpur) their capital. They were also known as <u>Sahala</u> of Tripuri. They had several military conquests & merged the neighbouring states into theirs. The Kachuri dynasty reached to its zenith under King <u>Gangeydev</u> . He established a strong army & even expanded his empire.
<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.	4	Factors which compelled Babur to invade India - ① He lost his ancestral seat in <u>Farghana</u> & later ^{lost} <u>Samarqand</u> to <u>uzbeks</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② He was considering India as a refuge.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Daulat Khan Lodhi</u> , an afgan noble, invited him to invade Delhi sultanate, so that he can capture the throne.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Rana Sanga's</u> ambition to capture Delhi & expand his empire also made him invite Babur to invade.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Babur's warfare strategy gave him needed confidence to invade India & defeat the incumbent ruler.



2.	5	<p>Battle of Buxar referred as turning point for British because -</p> <p>① The victory in Battle of Plassey (1757) boosted the morale of British forces.</p> <p>② Battle of Buxar (1764) gave <u>Diwani & Nizamat</u> rights of Bengal & Bihar to British.</p> <p>③ This victory paved their way for future expansion, as after conquering Bengal nearly 1/8th of India was under them.</p> <p>④ It proved that their armies are enough efficient to defeat a large army.</p> <p>⑤ They followed the same spirit & waged war against different states.</p>
2.	6	<p>A nation's foundation lies in its political stability. Political stability comes when there is a political freedom available to its citizens to choose their political representatives & ^{manage} decide their political affairs without any external interference. This political freedom leads to overall development of a nation. Thus, it can be said that Political freedom is the life breath of a nation.</p>

2.	7	<p>Comparison between Digambaras & Shvetambaras-</p> <p>① The followers of Digambaras self renounce everything including clothes, while in Shvetambaras <u>white clothes</u> are adopted.</p> <p>② Digambaras believes that women can not be <u>the</u> <u>Atthankar</u> or achieve salvation, they have to <u>turn</u> as man to achieve this. while Shvetambaras put women at equal footing.</p> <p>③ Digambaras follow all the 5 doctrines of Jainism that are Satya, Ahimsa, Asteya, Aparigraha, & Brahmacharya, while Shvetambaras don't follow 'Brahmacharya'.</p> <p>④ Digambaras' god's idols are plain & naked while idols of Shvetambaras are decorated.</p>
2.	8	<p>Kautilya's <u>Arthashastra</u> is a collection of treaties on <u>politics</u>, <u>economics</u>, <u>diplomacy</u> & <u>administration</u>. It serves guidelines that how a king should rule. It provides rules regarding effective administration through <u>taxation</u>, <u>weights & measures</u>, <u>redistribution of revenue</u>, etc. It also emphasises upon having a strong <u>army</u> & <u>huge treasury</u>. It talks about punishment for crimes like <u>corruption</u> & stresses upon <u>good governance</u>.</p>

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and became a follower of Buddha's principles of <u>peace & non-violence</u> . Now, from 'ChandAshoka' he became ' <u>Dhamma Ashoka</u> '.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He followed the Dhamma & promoted it. His administration was now based on Dhamma. He asked his subjects to follow the teachings of Buddha & adopt Dhamma. His he later sent missions to neighbouring countries such as China, Myanmar, Ceylon (Sri Lanka) to spread Buddhism. He sent his own children <u>Sanghamitra & Mahinda</u> to Ceylon to spread Buddhism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His he gave up the aggressive expansion policy & adopted the path of peaceful rule. The various inscriptions including 14 major rock edicts & 7 minor pillar edicts describe the journey of Ashoka from aggressive ruler to Peaceful Buddhist ruler.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3..	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	Satyagraha means <u>non-violent</u> <u>resistance</u> against an <u>unruly system</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Gandhiji used and popularised Satyagraha as passive resistance tool against the British government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		He used the method of satyagrah in following movements-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		① Kheda Satyagrah
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		② Champaran Satyagrah.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		③ Non-cooperation Movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		④ Civil Disobedience Movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		⑤ Dandi March
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		⑥ Quit Indian Movement, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Gandhiji asked his followers to stick to a non-violent & peaceful method for showing disenchantment. This method helped him bring the British representatives to the negotiation table. And his continuous efforts contributed immensely to the achieve independence from the foreign rule.

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3.	4.	Chola Empire was founded by Vijayalaya. They were one of the most powerful rulers in the southern India during 10-11th century.
		The Cholas emerged as dominant kingdom under Raja-Raja I. He built a strong army & navy. He captured northern Sri Lanka. He defeated the Pandya & captured <u>Tanjavur</u> & made it his capital.
		Later, Cholas reached to its zenith under Rajendra I. He defeated Pala King Mahipala & captured Bengal. He expanded his empire to whole of Sri Lanka & won Ceylon & Maldives also. He took the title of ' <u>Gangai-kondra-Chala</u> '
		<u>Administrative structure</u> —
		Cholas were known for their efficient administration.

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पथ है।

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	They divided their state into states Mandalam, Nadu, Vellanadu & Kussam. Where mandalam was district, Nadu was ^{Provinces} Provinces , Vellanadu was commissary & Kussam was Group of villages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	They further divided them in 'Ur' & Aghashas!
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ur were the village units & the Aghashas were the donated lands to Brahmins.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Village administration</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	They developed their villages as local self-help govt.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	There were 'Sabbas' that was the decision making body in each village. The decisions were taken by the people themselves. Proper taxation system was there to collect revenue from the villages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The villages were monitored by the officers appointed by the