



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

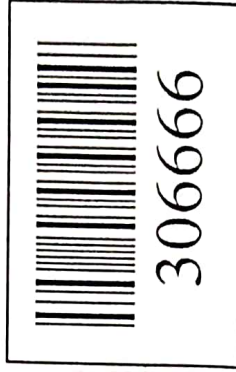
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नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet

PART. Paper 1A

PAPER.....

DATE. 12-11-22



रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

नाम BHUVANESH PATIDAR

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।



Roll No.					
<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
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5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

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वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो वीक्षक निम्नांकित
गोले को काले/नीले पेन से भरे एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :

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प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिल्पप्रश्नीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों/2 पंक्ति में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंकों का है।

Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 20 words/2 sentence. All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15=45

1.1

उत्तर: It represents the social classification of 18th century France. (i) Clergy were rich aristocratic class. (ii) Nobles were fighters (iii) III estate was at lowest level. Poverty and discrimination with III estate led to French Revolution 17th 19

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.2

उत्तर: (A) Russian Communist leader who contributed in Russian revolution (B) Leader of Bolshevik Party. (C) Propounder of Marxist-Leninist thought. (D) Created a Soviet grouping called USSR.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.3

उत्तर: (A) Treaty took place in 1919 in Versailles (France) (B) Ended the First World War (1914-18). (C) It was signed between Germany and Allied powers (D) Heavy war guilt clauses eventually led way for II world war

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.4

उत्तर: (A) Urbanization in India is term given to Indus Valley Civilization (B) It is 2000 BC-1500 BC. (C) It spread across Northern India and Pakistan (D) Mohenjodaro, Harappas were advanced urban cities.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

उत्तर: (A) It represents Jain philosophy of knowledge (B) It shows that truth has different facets and every part / facet is itself a truth (C) It promotes tolerance and acknowledgement of all opinions / ideas

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक



SECTION

खंड

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुप्रश्नीय उभ प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों/2 पंक्ति में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
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3x15=45

1.6

उत्तर: (A) Ancient Script found in modern day Afghanistan
(B) It has historical linkage with Persian Empire
(C) Achaemenids in North West employed use of
Kharosthi script -

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.7

उत्तर: (A) Kalinga war took place in Odisha, which was a
huge success of Ashoka (B) but bloodshed on battle-
field created guilt and regret (C) So Ashoka left violence
and introduced path of Ahimsa and love {DHARMA}

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.8

उत्तर: Rajasekhara is a great scholar and writer
from Ancient India. He wrote a famous
work called "KAVYAMIMANSA".

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.9

उत्तर: (A) He is known as founder of Tughlaq dynasty
(B) He ended rule of Khilji dynasty (C) His empire
was succeeded by Muhammad Bin Tughlaq (D) he died
during a victory ceremony by an accident -

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.10

उत्तर: Tuluna Dynasty ruled the Vijayanagar empire
after Hukka and Sangam dynasty. It was succeeded
by Praseedu. Krishnadevaya was most famous
Tuluna King.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक



SECTION
खंड.....

प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 15 अतिलघुत्तरीय उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 20 शब्दों/2 पंक्ति में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
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Question 1. This question contains 15 very short type subquestions. Answer each question in maximum 20 words/2 sentence.
All question are compulsory. Each question carries 03 (Three) Marks.

3x15=45

1.11

उत्तर: (A) Ashvādiggajal refers to group of 8 scholars
 (B) They were sitting in court of Tulava King Kumbhar - devaraja of Vijayanagar Empire.
 (C) Tanali Pan's one of 8 Ashvādiggajal

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.12

उत्तर: (A) Almeida was a Portuguese leader who came to India in 16th century (B) He gave 'Blue Ocean Policy' to increase Portuguese supremacy over oceans (Maritime domain) in India.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.13

उत्तर: (A) Took place against British imposition of land revenue system under Wellesley.
 (B) Poligars were dominant group in Tamil Nadu with hereditary right to collect land revenue, stopped by British

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.14

उत्तर: (A) Created in 1867 in Maharashtra.
 (B) Daboba Pandurang, Meloth ji Aungars were key members (C) Was liberal-reformist in values.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक

1.15

उत्तर: (A) It was an Ashrama Set up in South Africa. (B) It was Set up by Mahatma Gandhi.
 (C) Name, Tolstoy was by for Russian scholar Leo Tolstoy who greatly inspired Gandhi.

पू./M = 03

प्रासांक



SECTION

खंड

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है)।

6x10=60

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

2.1

उत्तर: Renaissance is a period of social, scientific, philosophical and technological reformation that erupted in Europe of 16th century.

Main Inspirations

1) Rise of Ottoman Empire in 15th century and its naval blockades prompted Europe to undertake geographical discoveries.

2) Dawn of scientific knowledge, eg. Galileo's & Newton's principles etc challenged old ideas of Church.

3) Rise of intellectuals like John Locke, Voltaire, Rousseau who promoted Liberalism.

4) Industrial revolution of mid-18th century which gave impetus to technological discoveries.

5) Political Renaissance i.e. rise of idea of "Nationalism" and democracy.

6) Arts like sculpture, literature, paintings which revived European culture.

This brought Europe out of the "dark ages" to new light.

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः) अंकों का है।

6x10=60

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

2.2

उत्तर: French Revolution was a popular revolt in France against King Louis XV in 1789.

Reason

- 1) Social unrest created by division of 3 Estates. Clergy owned 10% of land but comprised only 1%. Nobility owned 20% land with 2% population.
- 2) Widespread poverty and rising prices of bread (inflation 200%).
- 3) Extravagant lifestyle of Queen Marie Antoinette made French people frustrated in times of poverty.
- 4) Lack of able leadership by King Louis XV to take decisions for people's welfare.
- 5) Only III estate paid taxes but were not given proportionate political power in Assembly.

Finally when III Estate was given only 1 vote in French Assembly, the unrest exploded into French Revolution.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छ: अंकों का है)।

6x10=60

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

उत्तर : Harappan Civilization by discovered by
Rajarao Sahasra and it estimated age is 2000-1500 BC.

Religious Significance of Mother Goddess.

- 1) Highlight the religious beliefs of Harappan people
- 2) Shows secular nature of religion.
- 3) Proves that women were respected and venerated in those times.
- 4) Highlight that Harappan people worshipped nature and natural forces.

Cultural Significance

- 1) Provided basis for cultural values for coherence with nature and social structure.
- 2) Influenced art and architecture, e.g. terracotta seals and idols of Mother Goddess, bronze statues etc.
- 3) Influenced practices and ceremonial rituals of Harappans (e.g. in the Great Bath, Mohenjodaro).



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है)।

6x10=60

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

2.4

उत्तर: Pushyamitra Sunga was founder of the Sunga Dynasty. He was the commander in army of Bimbisara Maurya (Son of Ashoka).

(Various conditions in front of Sunga)

- 1) Ashoka's big empire was no longer big as it was bifurcated in 2 parts (East, West) between his son.
- 2) ~~East~~ ^{West} Part was already captured by Central Asian forces and Ashoka's empire was only reduced to eastern part.
- 3) Constant danger of foreign invasions like Persian, Greek, Bactrians, Parthians forced Sunga to take greater fortification.
- 4) Mauryan elaborate bureaucracy had become corrupt, inefficient and unnecessary as empire reduced in size.
- 5) Hence Sunga carved a new kingdom with different administrative structure.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंकों का है)।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

2.6

उत्तर : Arthashastra is an ancient text on statecraft. It was written during period of Chandragupta Maurya by Kautilya.

Moral Duty of King

- 1) King had a divine responsibility to establish Dharmic order by destroying the Matsyanyaya and ensure Justice for all.
- 2) King must focus on welfare of his people and help them achieve liberation (YOGAKSHEMA)
- 3) King must help the poor, destitute, old, children, widow and if he violates the Dharmic, people have right to revolt.
- 4) King must seek his happiness in the happiness of his people, as given by the following Shloka:-

PRAJA SUKHE SUKHAM RAJAH
PRAJANAM CHA HITEH HITAM



SECTION

खंड.....

प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है)।

6x10=60

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

2.7

उत्तर: Mansabdari system was a major administrative system of Akbar's army.

Mansabdari System

1) Each soldier's rank was divided in 2 elements → (A) Zaf (B) SAWAR

(A) Zaf showed the rank of warrior and his salary and importance in army.

(B) SAWAR showed the number of horsemen he had to maintain. Also he must keep double the ~~horse~~ horses than horsemen.

(C) This system enabled the Mansabdar to get revenue for his mansab, and in turn maintain a part of army.

Importance

1) It saved huge resources of Mughal empire

2) It ensured that no concentration of power takes place and hence no/less rebellion

3) Administratively efficient, convenient and competitive

4) Tends to promote meritocracy in Mughal empire



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंकों का है)।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

उत्तर: Akbar the Great was greatest Mughal King who brought great administrative reforms in the 49 year rule.

Administration

- 1) The entire empire was militarily divided into Mansabs headed by Mansabdars who were given Zaf and Sawar ranks.
- 2) The territory was grouped as → SUBA → SARKAR
Village ← Mahal ← Pargana
- 3) Suba was headed by Subedar, and elaborate bureaucracy followed. - Local rules were adopted at village levels.
- 4) Ain-i-Dahsala system (Todar Mal-Bandobast) for Land Revenue Administration.
- 5) Institutions of Fauzdar, Qazi, Mu-Bakshi, Diwan-i-Aam, Wazir etc. played important role at Provincial (Suba level)

Thus Administration under Akbar was decentralised, especially at lower levels.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छः अंको का है)।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

210

उत्तर: Rajarammohan Roy is considered as the greatest Indian reformer of 19th century and father of Indian renaissance.

Rajarammohan Roy received western education which expanded his world view. He began to apply liberal principles to reform Hinduism. He led a crusade against SATI which was abolished in 1833. He invoked upanishads to bring his opinion with evidence. His Sambad Kaumudi, Mirat-ul-Akbar, Gift to Monarchs, etc. showed his passion for reform. He supported freedom of press and expression.

Brahmo Samaj was created by him in 1829 to create a liberal organization. It mobilised support to reform Hinduism. It supported girl education, caste-reform and opposed SATI. It used Hindu religious texts to support its case. After Roy, Debendranath Tagore headed it, which later got broken into other units.



प्रश्न 2. निम्नलिखित में से किसी 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (सix) अंकों का है।

Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

2/11

उत्तर : Partition of Bengal was a politico-administrative initiative of Lord Curzon to break the unity and integrity of Bengal by creating communal divides.

Various sections participated against it:-

- 1) Extremist leaders like Tilak took protest beyond Bengal to Maharashtra. Lala Lajpat Rai led in Punjab.
- 2) Students left British schools, and Indian schools began to flourish, National Education Policy brought up in 1905.
- 3) Leaders like Ashwinī Kurnal datt led Swadeshi bandhas Samitis, arbitration court, parallel government.
- 4) Hindus and Muslims tied Rakhi to each other to show unity.
- 5) Women participated with men on equal basis.
- 6) Arts, indigenous industries, paintings etc. flourished.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

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SECTION

खंड

प्रश्न 2

निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं 10 प्रश्नों के उत्तर अधिकतम 100 शब्दों में लिखिए। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 6 (छह अंकों का है)।

2.12 Question 2. Write the answers of any ten of the following questions in maximum 100 words. Each question carries 6 (Six) marks.

6x10=60

उत्तर : Tripuri is a place near Jabalpur in today's Madhya Pradesh. It is important because of Tripuri Session of INC in 1939.

Tripuri Session:-

Tripuri session of 1939 was preceded by INC session of 1938 which was led by Subhash Chandra Bose. However, when Bose again stood for election in 1939, Gandhiji disagreed. He wanted a new person to be president for 1939 session. There were also ideological differences - Manu Gandhiji fielded Pattabhi Sitaramayya who lost election by 207 votes. Gandhiji called it as "My defeat". Because of this Bose resigned and instead created Forward Bloc - 1939.

Significance:-

This session shows rise of socialism in INC which eventually reflected in India's policies. This defeat of Gandhiji is also significant. But this session also proved Bose as a great leader who ~~was~~ proved his respect for Gandhiji by resigning from President post.



प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक द्व्यकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।

15x3=45

Question 3. There are 03 sub-questions in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3.1

उत्तर World War II was a great war that was fought between the Axis powers (Germany, Italy, and Japan) and allied powers (England, France, the USA etc.). It was started in 1929 and ended in 1945 with Geneva Conference.

Causes of World War II

- 1) The harsh provisions of Treaty of Versailles (1919) along with \$5 billion war guilt clause, ban on raising military, depriving coal-rich zones like Ruhr fuelled great discontent among German people. This helped in rise of Hitler.
- 2) Hitler and Mussolini's fascist ideas began to get greater acceptance which openly celebrated war.
- 3) The League of Nations (LON) was a powerless body which could do nothing

- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।
- Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

When Japan invaded Manchuria (China) in 1925, & Hitler invaded Czechoslovakia. This encouraged Germany, Italy, and Japan.

1) Italy was not given its due after World War I. So it felt betrayed and this time joined Germany.

2) England and France's appeasement Policy backfired as Hitler was never satisfied from conquests, which only increased one by one.

Turning Points

1) Germany and Italy were winning the war, but then suddenly, Germany attacked USSR, violating Treaty of Friendship in 1940. This USSR initiative cost Hitler almost his entire unit of military. And USSR now joined the war.

2) USA's entry in the war after maintaining initial neutrality. This turned the tide in



- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक द्विकल्प है। अभ्यासी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है।
- Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3

Factors of Allied Powers.

3) Japan's attack on Pearl Harbour which eventually led to us using Nuclear on Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945.

(Role of Adolf Hitler)

1) Hitler exploited the frustrated Nationalism in German people and eventually took hold of political power.

2) He openly supported war, and started to violate treaty of Versailles by 1933.

3) He attacked France, recaptured Ruhr Coal Zone, attacked Czechoslovakia and also left League of Nations.

4) He sided with Mussolini and Japan and even established Fascist leader Franco in Spain.

5) He attacked Poland which led to World War II in

1939



SECTION
खंड.....

- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 03 उप प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न का उत्तर अधिकतम 300 शब्दों में देना है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के शीर्षक अनिवार्य करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 15 (पंद्रह) अंकों का है। 15x3=45
- Question 3. There are 03 sub-question in this question, each has to be answered in maximum 300 words. All questions are mandatory. There is also an internal option in every question. The answer to the internal option of the candidates is to be made explicitly before the answer. Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks.

3.2

उत्तर Gautam Buddha and Mahavira Swami were
Prime Spiritual Leaders who taught in
6th century B.C.

Gautam Buddha's Life

1) Buddha was born in Lumbini Garden,
Kapilvastu its father who was leader of
Sakya clan.

2) Siddhartha as he was called grew up in
royal life with all luxuries and facilities.

3) But one day he sighted ① Old Man ② Diseased
Man ③ Dead Corpse ④ A wandering Ascetic
brought a spiritual awakening in him.

4) One night he left his wife and son in
search of true knowledge of life.

5) His life is divided in 4 parts :-

① Birth ② Renunciation ③ Enlightenment

Each question carries 15 (fifteen) marks

ment (D) First Sermon (Dhammacakkra-
-pravachana at Sarnath) (E) Death (Maha-
-nirvana.)

(5) His Teachings included the four Noble Truths:-

1) World is full of suffering

2) Suffering can be overcome

3) Desire is cause of all suffering

4) Suffering can be overcome by following

8 Fold Marg (Madyama Marg) which includes Right-

(i) Observation (ii) Determination (iii) Speech (iv) Action

(v) Truthfulness (vi) Exercise (vii) Mindset (viii) Meditation

Mahavira Swami

1) He was born in Royal Republic near present
day Vaishali.

2) He was also the 24th Tirthankars
belonging to Jainism.

3) He left his family to find true knowledge

प्रश्न 3.

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of life which ^{is} ~~the~~ called as Kevalya Gyar.

4) His teaching say that one must leave their house if they want kevalya.

5) He recommended severe sufferings and strict penance to achieve liberation.

6) He believed in universal animism i.e. every object has a soul and can thus feel the pain.

7) His teaching included 5 key points:

(A) Satya → Always be truthful

(B) Ahimsa → Practice Non-violence

(C) Asteya → Non-stealing

(D) Aparigraha → Non-possession / Attachment

(E) Brahmacharya → Celibacy

प्रश्न 3

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3.3

उत्तर Mahatma Gandhi and Ambedkar Both con-

-tributed greatly to Indian freedom movement -
but they had ideological similarities and
differences

Ideological differences

1) Opinion on Varma System :- While Gandhi was not against Varma System as such, Ambedkar was vehemently against this unscientific classification based on birth.

2) Gandhi believed that upper castes could be convinced by Satyagraha to respect the untouchables as equals. For this he himself cleaned latrines to dignify work of Bhangi. Ambedkar, on other hand believed untouchables be given reservation and share in political power.

3) Gandhi was against separate electorates for



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / P

SECTION

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dalits as it would break Hinduism. Ambedkar believed dalits to be given separate electorates as were totally alienated from Hindu Society.

4) Ambedkar was great proponent of ideology of socialism and supported state-led developmental interventions, but Gandhiji believed in state-less party-less society of decentralised Gram Swaraj (Oceanic Circle theory)

5) Finally while Gandhiji believed that in inculcation of Indian values in education, Ambedkar's idea of education was modelled on western lines.

Similarities

1) Both were against the discrimination against Dalits and wanted sustainable emancipation of them.

SECTION

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2) Both were aware that British Rule is not good for India and Indians.

3) Both favoured a democratic system of polity to govern India.

4) Both supported need of socialism to alleviate poverty especially after 1930s, with rise of socialism in INC.

5) Both believed that concentration of wealth is harmful, and supported progressive tax.

6) Both favoured ideology of Satya and Ahimsa in a divided country.

7) Both favoured accountable and responsible government and freedom of speech and press.

The difference became evident in reference to McDonald Award, eventually led to signing of Poona Pact in 1932 at Yeravada Jail.