

Shradha Parashar

Part A

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	a	Medici Family	→ Royal family of Florence in Italy → During Renaissance period patronized many Greek and Italian scholars.
□	□		
□	□		
1	B	Banabhatt	→ patronized by King Harsha during 7th century → wrote Biography of Harsha - Harsha Charita → also mention about River Son of MP in his writings
□	□		
□	□		
□	□		
1	C	George	→ He
□	□		
□	□		
□	□		
1	d	Cripps mission	→ sent by Britain parliament during 2nd world war to convince Indians for war participation. → mention about formation of
□	□		
□	□		

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प्रश्न संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	constituent assembly & some form of dominion status after war
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ "Post dated cheque" - called by J.L. Nehru.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ ... commission - in 1942
1	E	8th C.C. Cook
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	P	Alinhej us ... part of people writing ... written in persian language written during the rule of Alauddin Khilji
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	G	Great Bath → Excavated at Mohenjodaro, present day Pakistan → Belong to Indus Valley Civilization period → purpose:- ceremonial Bathing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	H.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	I	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	J	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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2	4	<u>Role of philosophers in french Revolution.</u>
		French Revolution in 1789 & 1792
		led to a new wave of thought world over - spreading motto of "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity" → given french revolution
		French Revolution - result of, social, Economic, political, Religious and cultural changes
		↳ In cultural → Philosophers play significant role →
		(1) Arose masses against tyranny of kings & nobles
		(2) show light to way of releasing their grievances
		(3) give motto - "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity"
		(4) spread message of humanism & Republic
		(5) condemned corrupt religious practices of churches
		(6) propagated Rational thinking & condemned superstition

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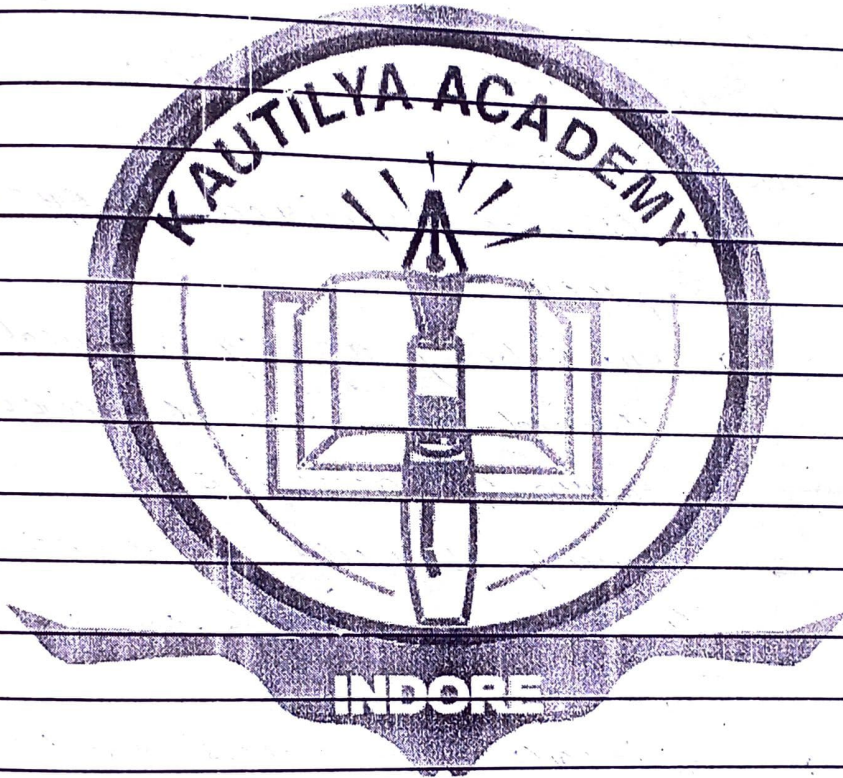
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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4 Philosophers like "Montesquieu,
Voltaire etc played significant role
in spreading the mass awareness
through their writings and paintings

२



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

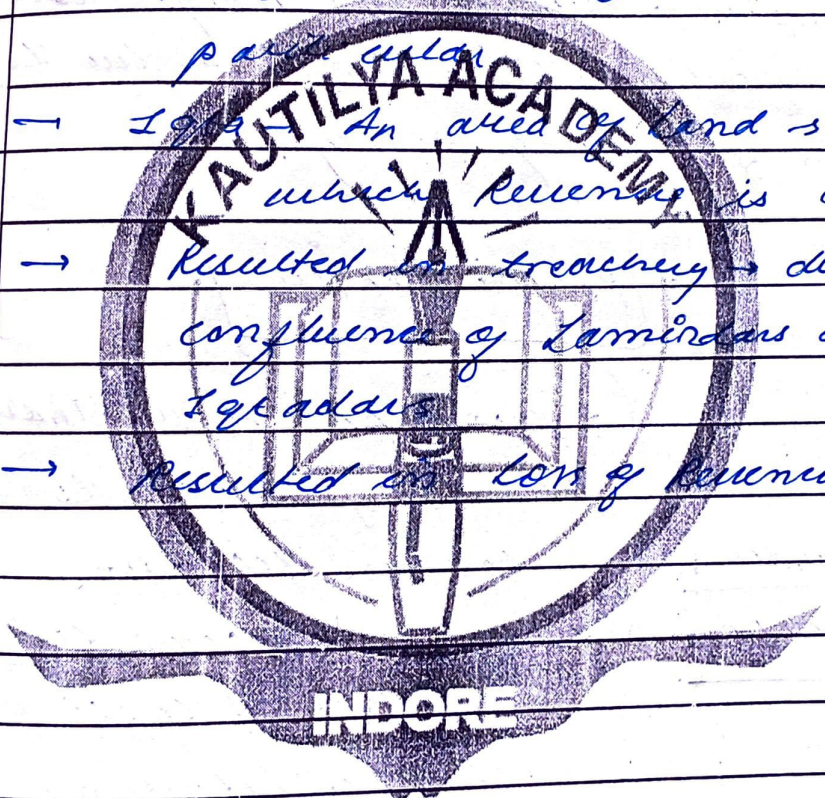
2	B	Vernacular Press Act
		↳ Enacted by Lord Rippon in 18 th century
		↳ imposed restriction of press and printing - papers & journals in vernacular languages
		↳ Provision - License required to open press
		↳ Publishing agency named should be printed below journal or newspaper
		↳ security should be deposited to government before opening press
		↳ Long's views - of press and security of public against government or supporting revolutionary activity
		↳ "Impact" → overnight change of language of "Amrita Bazar Patrika" from Bengalee to English of Rajaram Mohan Roy.
		↳ Repealed by Lord Rippon in 1798.



2 C

"Iqta system - Delhi Sultanate"

- started by Iltutmish
- Iqta allotted to nobles (Iqtadar) -
- policy to please nobles
- Iqtadar responsible to collect Revenue and administration of part of land
- Iqta - An area of land from which revenue is collected
- Resulted in treachery due to confluence of Zamindars and Iqtadar
- Resulted in loss of Revenue to State





प्रश्न संख्या

2	D	<p><u>"Role of Aurangzeb in downfall of Mughal Empire"</u> :-</p>
		<p>Aurangzeb - last great ruler of Mughal Empire - credited by many scholars for fall of Mughal Empire - due to his <u>foreign policy</u></p>
		<p>↳ <u>Political policy</u></p>
		<p>↳ <u>Deccan policy</u> → ambitious and rigid policy to conquer deccan.</p>
		<p><u>Reason</u> → destroyed <u>deccan sultanate</u> which used to act as a <u>buffer</u> between Marathas and Mughals</p>
		<p>↳ Brutally suppressed revolt → Jat, Sikhs, Marathas</p>
		<p>↳ <u>Religious</u> → Intolerant - pious muslim</p>
		<p>→ Banned <u>Nashvahan</u> celebration and <u>Muharram</u></p>
		<p>↳ killed - 9th Sikh guru - <u>Tej</u></p>



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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Bahadur → led to sikh become
Rebellious war.

↳ destroyed Deccan Sultanates
because of hatred towards
"Shia muslims".

→ social → in exorbitant revenue
collection

↳ destroyed many hindu
temples

↳ imposed Jizya on pilgrims
too

→ Economic

↳ corruption started in
Mansabdari allotment-

↳ led to loss of revenue
to state

↳ Expedition & Revolt - lead
to drain of Empire's treasure



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

2	F	<u>Consequences of Industrial Revolution</u>
		① <u>Printing Press</u> → by Gutenberg → spread message of philosopher intellectual & revolutionary world view → led to national movement world over. Eg France, Russia, etc.
		② <u>Mechanisation of Industry</u> ↳ <u>Spinning machine</u> ↳ reduced labour hardship ↳ led to mass production of goods like cotton clothes ↳ "important contributor towards colonialism" ↳ clothes become cheap.
		③ <u>Transport</u> ↳ <u>Invention of Railway</u> ^{ships} → led to large scale transport of goods from country to country and inland to another ↳ connect mines to factories



↳ connected factories to huge market
↳ Reach & Penetration of consumer goods increased
↳ Also brought revolutionary ideas & ideas from diff parts of world together

(4) **Industrial Revolution**
invention of telegraph, landline, post
↳ spread of revolutionary message
↳ helped imperialism → "Britain ruling over colonial world over"

(5) Iron → Large scale machinery for heavy industry produced
↳ further the revolution process
↳ led to "agriculture Revolution"

Q P

Causes of Failure of Revolt of 1857

① Political Cause →

↳ weak single leadership - "Bahadur

Shah might imperor

claims at end of Revolt →

old & lack leadership

↳ Revolt scattered in time and space → sporadic rebellion →

↳ lack of Indian uprising

↳ missing united ideology of Revolt

Social →

↳ narrow base of masses →

↳ lower class untouchables

↳ peasantry and lower

class - attacked upper class

↳ Zamindar & Moneylender

↳ lack of national consciousness

↳ result of personal grievances

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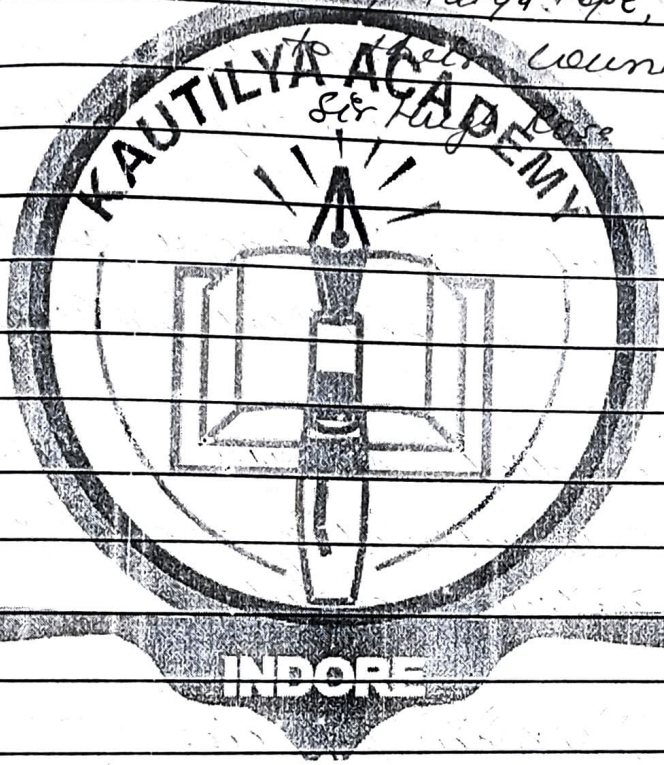


भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
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Individual
& Defence ~~Case~~

→ Lack of modern arms
& tools (guns, bombs) → fight
with traditional tools

↳ Leadership like - Shamshi ki
Rami, Taty, tope, → no match
to their counterpart



प्रश्न
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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2	Q.	Mughal Bin Tughlag
		↳ Ambitious & leader of medieval history
		↳ 1st Ruler of Medieval history who took education formally
		↳ & started among intellectuals
		↳ Political administration, social & economic, political policies
		↳ when died → phrase by scholars
		"Ruler believed by people, & people believed of Ruler"
		↳ Ambitious policies
		↳ Taken currency → lead to drain of treasury
		↳ shifting capital to Devagiri - failed
		↳ Expedition to China - failed



Q "Philosophy of Brahmo Samaj"

↳ Monothelism → '1 god'

↳ ~~Ag~~
↳ Against idol worship

↳ condemned elaborate rituals

↳ condemned Sati practice & child marriage

↳ advocate widow remarriage & Right for women in property & Education

↳ Ray

↳ Raja Ram Mohan Ray

sp: supported David Hare college for modern education

↳ believe in Humanism, Rational thinking, Individualism

↳ called 'Vedas' as Rational Book

↳ universality of Religion



3 C

"Akbar as a Ruler of National Unifier"

Akbar was ~~best~~ greatest ruler of Mughal Empire. Because of his socio-economic &

Religious Policy → He is remembered by people. He had to unification of India + advocated cultural assimilation.

Religious Policy - tolerant towards other religions

Abolished Jizya & pilgrims tax.

↳ Let his Hindu wife to practice their Religion

↳ "All this increased his acceptance among people".



3	D.	Quit India Movement
		Launched by Gandhiji in 1942 with a slogan "Do or Die"
		↳ was secret communication →
		• through Radio by Usha
		• Women & youth spread underground message around villages
		↳ was Individual Satyagrah by JL Nehru, and many other leaders
		↳ Participation of women, students, trade union, labour, peasants, Hindu Muslims (some)
		↳ Boycott of national goods, national school, colleges,
		↳ Boycott of Assembly Elections & Legislative Assembly.



3 2

Samudragupta

↳ also known as Indian
Napoleon

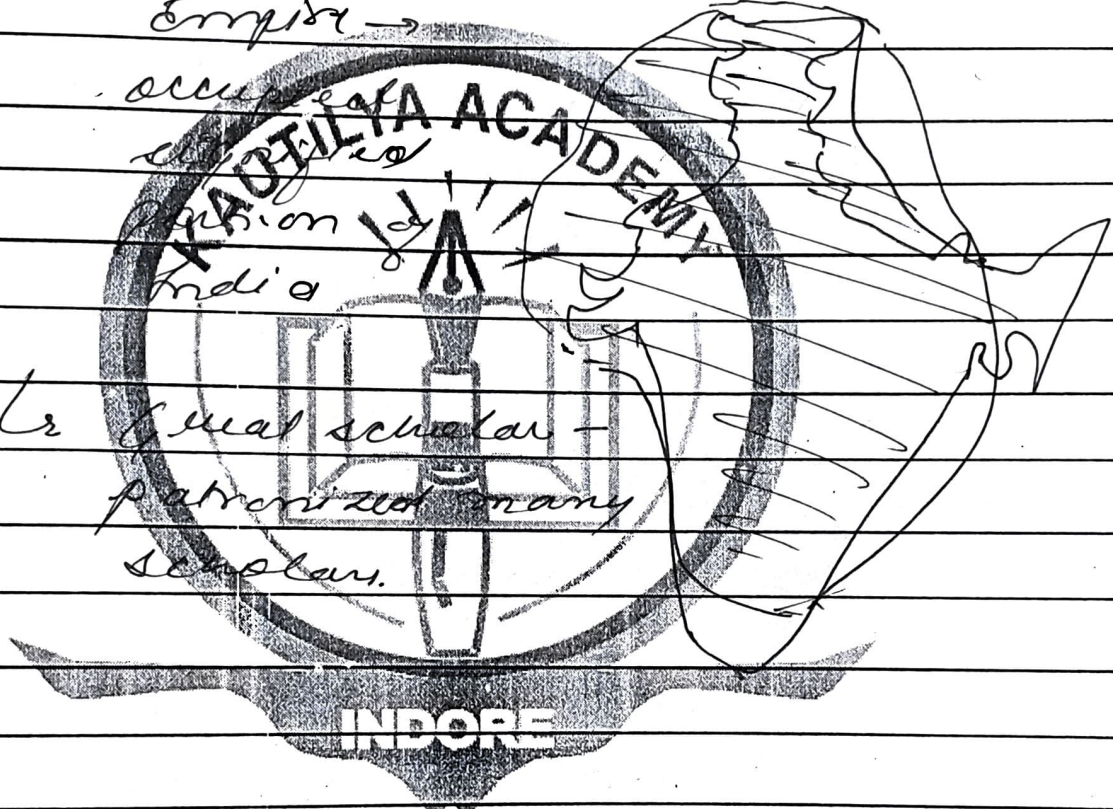
↳ Empire →

↳ occupied

↳ portion of

↳ India

↳ Great scholar -
patronized many
scholars.





मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

1	D	Bloody Sunday
1	E	<p>Many ^{trad} on Vedas - about ^{sciences}, & rituals ↳ man's forest taught by sage in forest to the students ↳ eg. Bharata many ka</p>
1	P	<p>Santha</p>
1	G	<p>Prarthana Samaj - Established by by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar ↳ work for widow remarriage against child marriage ↳ supported modern schools</p>

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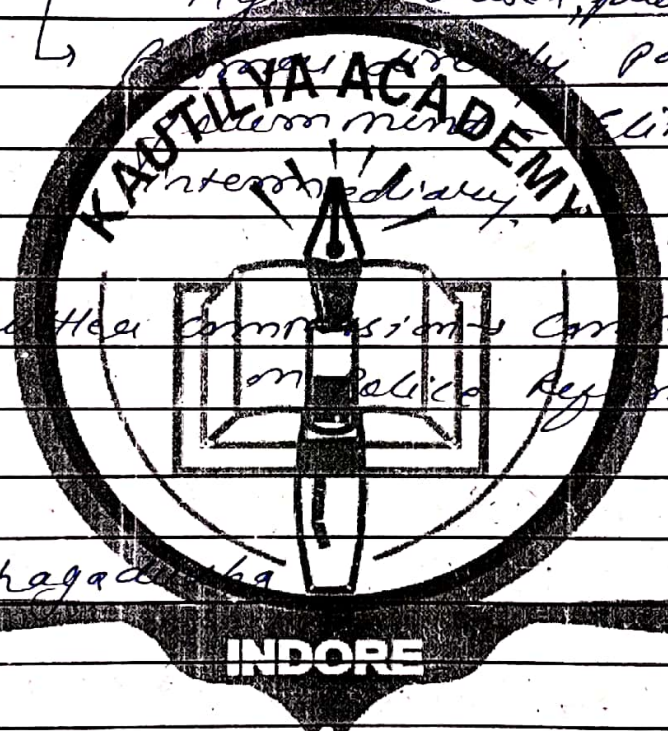
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 colleges for women & girls	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ condemned untouchability	
1	H.	Sedler Commission ↳ Commission of Education	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		advocated a system for Education, Primary, Secondary Higher Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ secondary education also include vocational education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	I	Raphael & French philosopher advocated ↳ advocated separation of power between legislature, Executive judiciary	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	J	Bhudam Movement → started by Vinoba Bhave	
20	B	↳ Land Reforms movement ↳ post independence	



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Ryotwari system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ given by Thomas Munro
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Land Revenue settlement system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ popular in southern India -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mysore, Dacca, Province
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Ryotwari pay to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eliminate intermediary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Barker Commission - Commission on Police Reform
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bhagadamba
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Din-i-dahsala - book written on 'dahsala Bandobast' given by Todar mal during Akbar's Reign
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
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प्रश्न संख्या

2	E	Reason for failure of National Union.
		Important Features of Renaissance
		1] Literature → Revival of Classical Greek & Latin literature
		→ Translation of Bible into vernacular by Martin Luther
		→ Edited Latin works by Martin Luther
		→ New Renaissance Literature inspired from classical
		Lit. Books written by Petrarch, Boccaccio, etc.
		2] Sculpture → restoration
		↳ sculpture work got filip
		↳ Doors sculpted at Rome →
		acclaimed by scholars as "doors of heaven".

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3] Painting

↳ modern painting came up
↳ Leonardo da Vinci → "Mona Lisa"
↳ "Last supper"
↳ "Last Judgement"

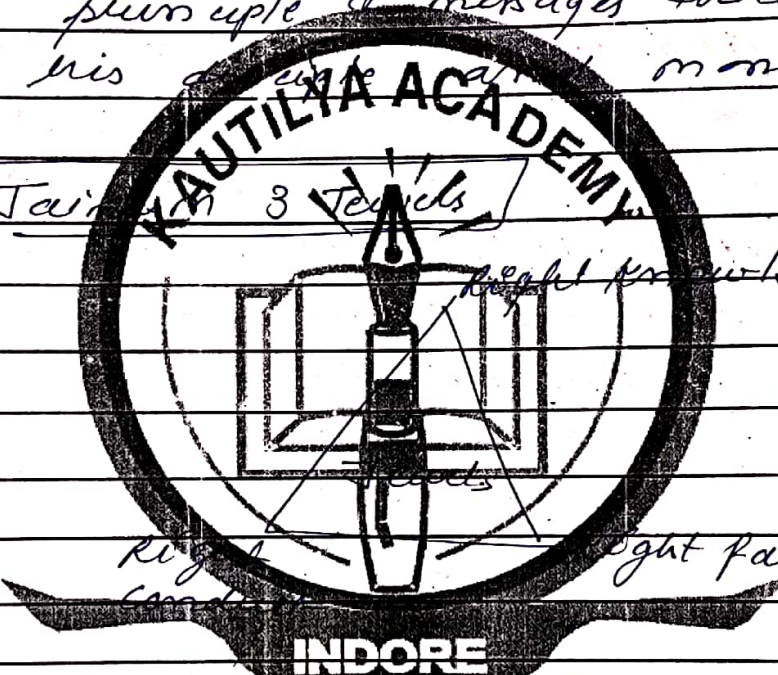
4] Through

sculpture & painting,
9. painted professions spread
through masses of humanism
& liberty, equality

5]

INDORE

प्रश्न संख्या

2	D.	<p>Jainism → A religion credited for its propagation to Vardhaman Mahavira. He became ascetic & attain "kevalya gnana". He spread his principle & messages through his monks.</p>
		<p>Jain 3 Jewels</p> 
		<p>Right knowledge → The knowledge preached by Mahavira to be taken as right</p>
		<p>Right faith → Faith in the principle & knowledge preached by Mahavira</p>

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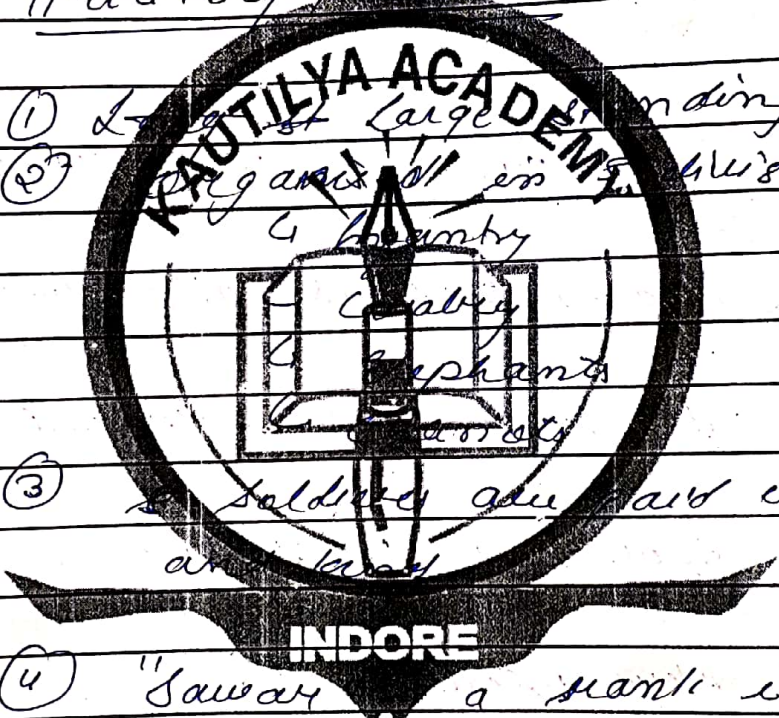
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Right conduct → good Individual conduct in harmony with Jain principles. For this he gave 5 Vows →
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Satya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brahmacharya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ahimsa
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Asteya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Apragya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Satya → Be speak truth always
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Ahimsa → Be non-violent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Apatya → Don't take others property
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Asteya → Don't steal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Brahmacharya → observe abstinence from sensual pleasure





प्रश्न संख्या

2	E	Mughal Military system.
		↳ system of Mughal military is very organized & well trained
		Military principles:-
		① Largest standing army
		② Organized in division. ↳ Country
		↳ Cavalry ↳ Elephants ↳ Garris
		③ Soldiers are paid in cash
		④ "Sawar" a rank is allotted to military personnel
		↳ Each sawar → need to maintain minimum 2 horses.
		↳ with rank increases → sawar
		- no. of horse increased
		⑤ Use of gun powder begins by



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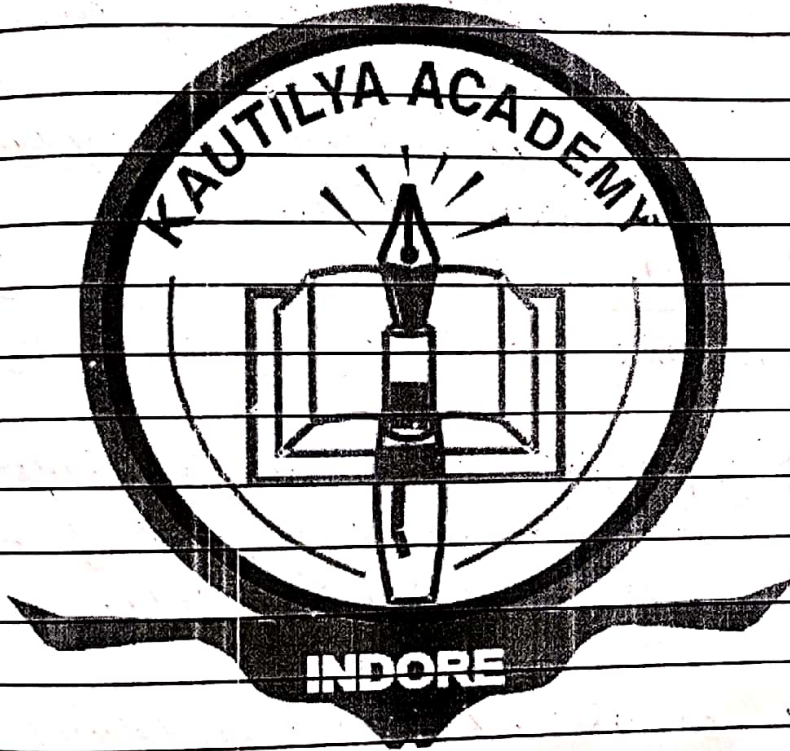
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संपन्नता का प्रवेश द्वार-

babur and his military system.

⑥ swift military system.





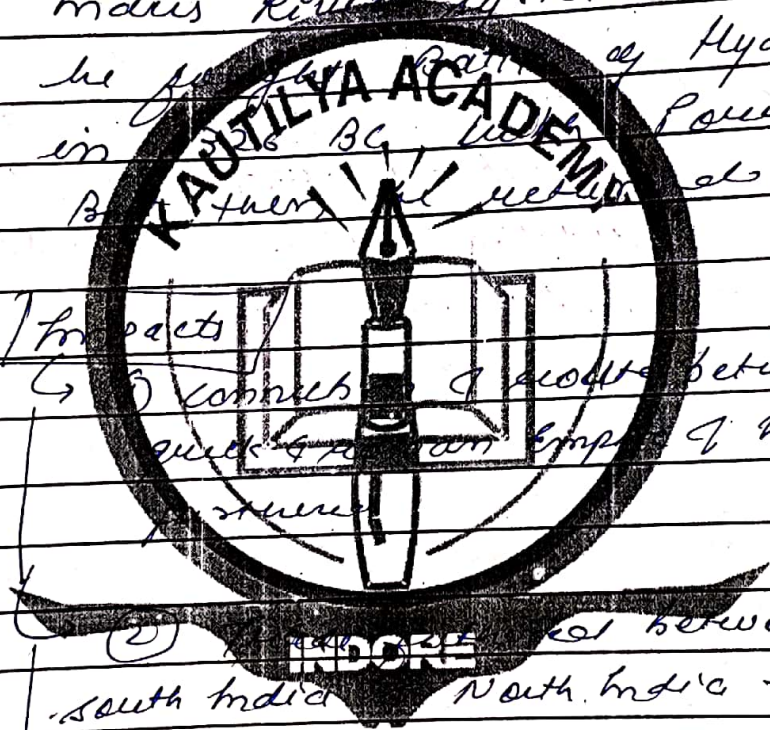
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प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kanishka & Buddhism</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Kanishka → greatest ruler of Kushan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ ^{Vishnavite} Shaktite during his early life
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ patronized Mahayana Buddhism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kanishka contribution to Buddhism</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ sponsored Buddhism to Central Asia
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ set up a branch of Ashoka like edicts in Gandhara
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Organized Buddhist Council at Kundalavana Kashmir.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ patronized many Buddhist scholars → Vasumitra, Ashvagoshtha
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ led to faction in Buddhism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Hinayan Mahayana

प्रश्न संख्या

2	Or	<p><u>Impact of Alexander's Invasion in India</u></p>
		<p>• Alexander invaded in 4th</p>
		<p>century BC. He reached till Indus River system. There</p>
		<p>he fought Battle of Hydaspes in 326 BC. He never</p>
		<p>crossed Indus river.</p>
		<p>Impacts</p>
		<p>↳ (1) connects & creates between South & North India</p>
		<p>↳ (2) created link between South India & North India through Sindh region.</p>
		<p>↳ (3) opened gateway for Persian invasion to India</p>
		<p>↳ (4) led to influence of Greek-Roman art on Indian art & culture</p>



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Q 5 Revealed significance of
North west frontier to Indian
Rulers.

~~Q 5~~





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	H.	Swiat split												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			In 1905, partition of Bengal formally announced which led to upsurge among Indian masses and leaders.												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			In India, it led to Swadeshi, Boycott, etc.												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			It led to a difference of view between moderates & extremists in ideology & spread of movement.												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Timeline of Swadeshi & Reason												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Product of Event</th> <th>Extremist</th> <th>Moderate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1905 - Congress session</td> <td>want movement outside Bengal</td> <td>want Swadeshi & Boycott movt within Bengal</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Benaras</td> <td>advocate Boycott of Councils</td> <td>movement not include Boycott of Councils & works</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>want mass upsurge</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Product of Event	Extremist	Moderate	1905 - Congress session	want movement outside Bengal	want Swadeshi & Boycott movt within Bengal	Benaras	advocate Boycott of Councils	movement not include Boycott of Councils & works		want mass upsurge	
Product of Event	Extremist	Moderate														
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Benaras	advocate Boycott of Councils	movement not include Boycott of Councils & works														
	want mass upsurge															



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>Subsidiary Alliance</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ It was given by Lord Wellesley
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Policy to Expansion to acquire Indian state in British India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Policy →
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 1) British troops stationed in Indian states
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 2) Cost to maintain troops & army borne by Indian state
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 3) British will fight & Defeat Indian Rulers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 4) British agent will permanently sit in the court of Indian Ruler
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ 5) Foreign relations with other European nations - will not be done without British agents

प्रश्न संख्या

2	J	<u>Impact of muslim culture</u>
		With various invasions from Persians & Central Asia, coming establishment of Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Empire - led to mix of cultures & traditions in Indian subcontinent.
		(1) Architecture - eg. Qutub Minar at Delhi, domes, arches, etc. style. Buildings have intricate Jaali work, Islamic style. Gardens, spacious buildings, use of water in gardens.
		(2) Painting - more got Philip during Jahangir's miniature painting - having scenes of

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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↳ Courts of King,
↳ Paintings with pencil

Sketch - started by Jahangir

(3) Language → Hindi → mixture of words from many languages

↳ Urdu, Persian, Arabic

↳ Bhojpur Language → many

(4) Food for introduction potato &

Red chutney

↳ State dishes

(5) Saasna → Hindu system started

↳ women position more

improved



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	K	<u>Decline of Harappan Civilization</u>
		Many scholars advanced many theory for decline of Harappan civilization. Some of theories
		① Disaster ↳ Changing of Rivers ↳ Earthquake & flooding ↳ course of river shift
		② Invasion ↳ Human killer ↳ Indus valley ↳ come from central Asia ↳ swift cavalry ↳ Rigveda:- mention of Harappan war

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार-

2 2

Partition process - started by muslim league demand for separate state for muslim majority provinces

Gandhiji was not happy with

the partition
to consider that many

did not believe in independence day on 15 August but remained in his Ashrams

Reason for his acceptance

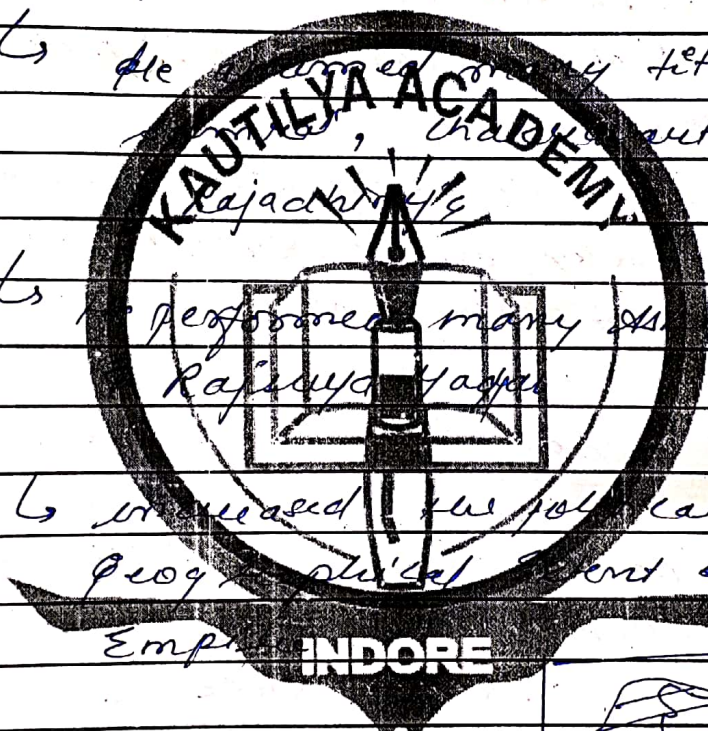
↳ Last years my best friend supported it for the sake of independence

↳ Communal riots - want to tone them down with harmony

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

3	G	Chandragupta II
		↳ Chandragupta II aka विक्रमादित्य was greatest ruler of Gupta dynasty
		↳ He issued many title → Ekraja, Rajaditya
		↳ performed many Ashwamedha Yajna
		↳ increased the political & geographical extent of Gupta Empire
		↳ issued gold coins
		↳ took many administrative reforms
		↳ centralized administration
		↳
		↳
		↳
		↳



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार-

↳ Patronised many scholars like 'Mauryana' at his court → 1 of them being great kavidasa.

↳ Rikusaamharam

↳ Khamorushiyam

↳ Constructed many temples during his reign

↳ Begun temple of...

↳ ...

↳ ...

↳ ...

INDORE

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[4] Dilemma
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	When in dilemma - think of the most poorest & weakest person saw by you. Is your duty is justice to that person
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[5] Queen's Ji created this holding enormous wealth & stealing & speaking lie
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[6] Village society according to local government is form of govt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[7] Mechanisation] condemned mechanisation & want cottage industry as mean of development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It is difficult to imagine history of India without contribution of - Gandhi ji.