



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 INDORE</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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भारत का सं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	4 colleges for women & girls
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ condemned untouchability
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H. Sedler Commission ↳ Commission of Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	advocated a system for
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Primary, secondary
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Higher Education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ secondary education also
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	is to be vocational education
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	I Raphael & Ernest Philosopher INDORE social contract theory ↳ advocated separation of power between legislature, Executive judiciary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	J B. Sudam Movement → started by Vinoba Bhave
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B Land Reforms movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ post independence



प्रश्न संख्या

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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"/>	Better 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"/>	





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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 humanists
		→ 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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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

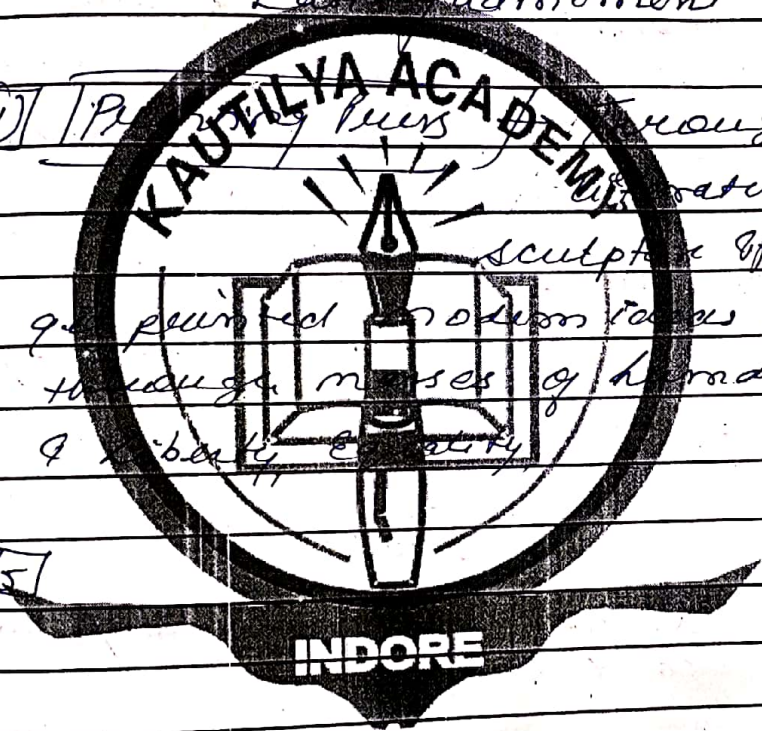
3] Painting

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

4] Through

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

5]

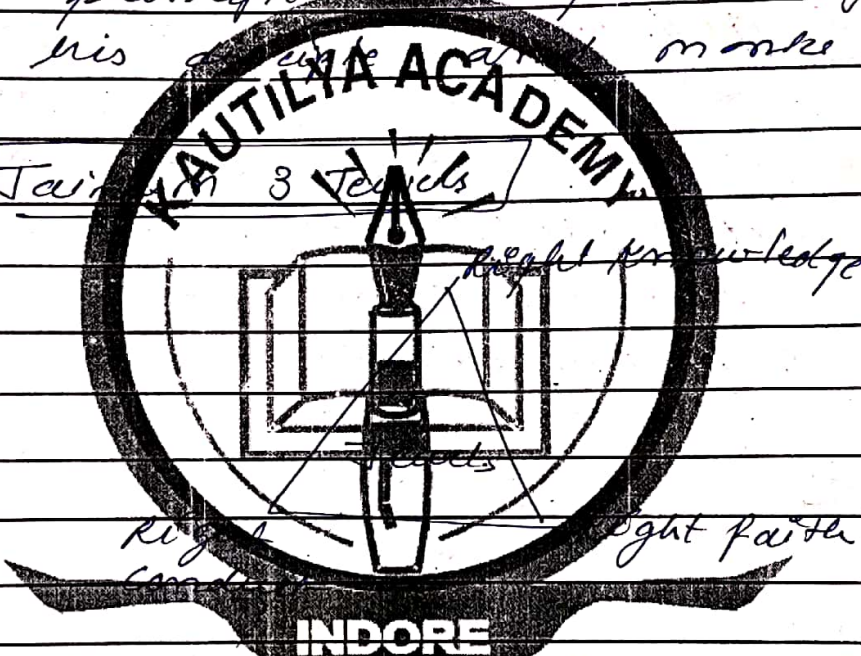




प्रश्न संख्या

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



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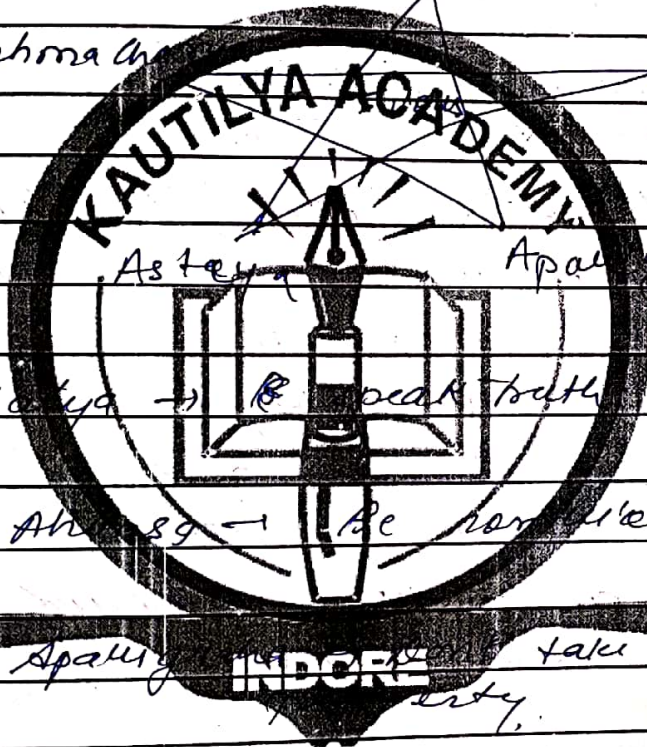
भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
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Right conduct → ~~good~~ Individual
conduct in harmony with
Jain principles. For this
he gave 5 Vows →

Satya

Brahmacharya

Ahimsa



Asteya

Apragya

* Satya → Be truthful always

* Ahimsa → Be non-violent

* Apathya → take others
property

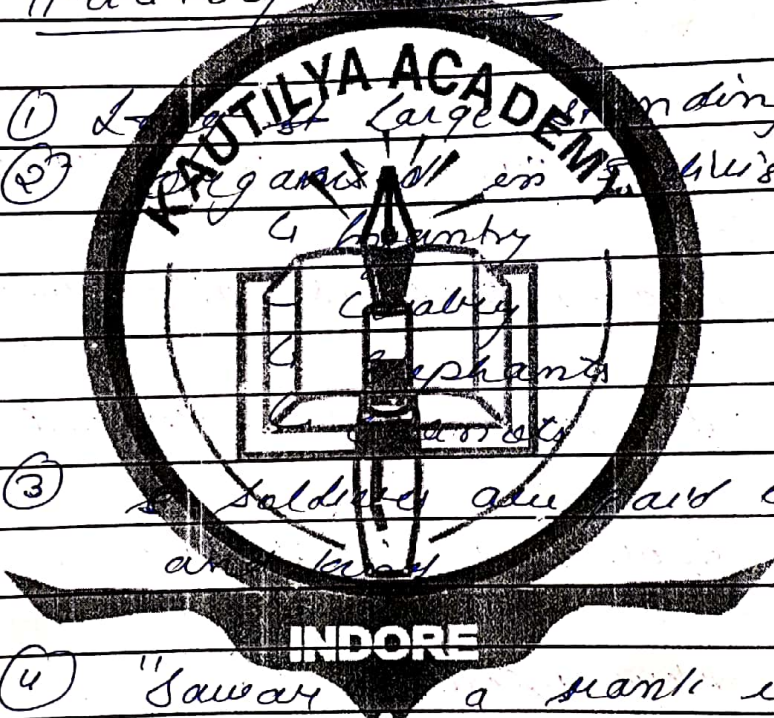
* Asteya → Don't steal

* Brahmacharya → observe abstinence
from sensual pleasure



प्रश्न संख्या

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



प्रश्न
संख्या

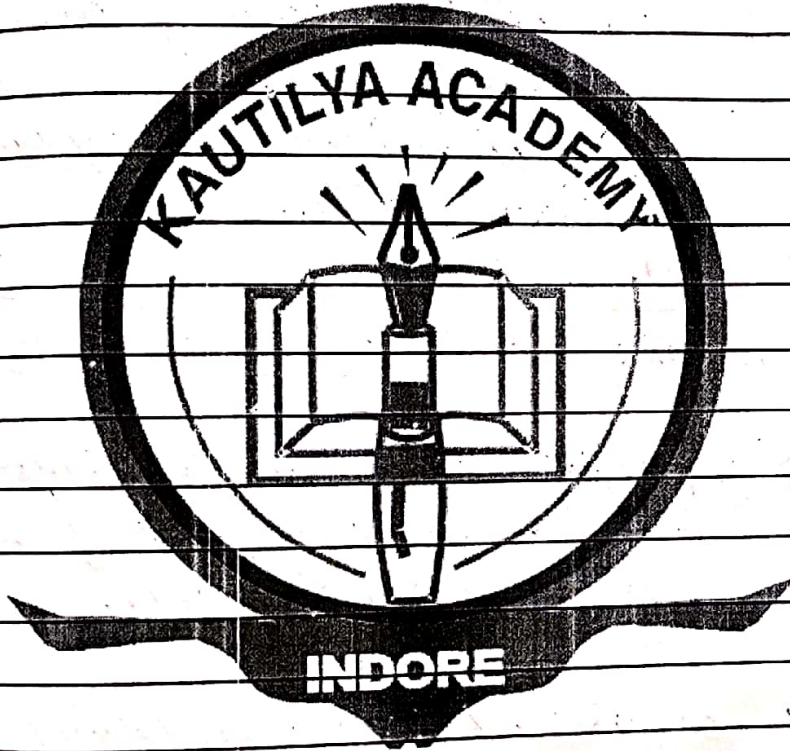
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
संपन्नता का प्रवेश द्वार-

babur and his military system.

⑥ swift military system.



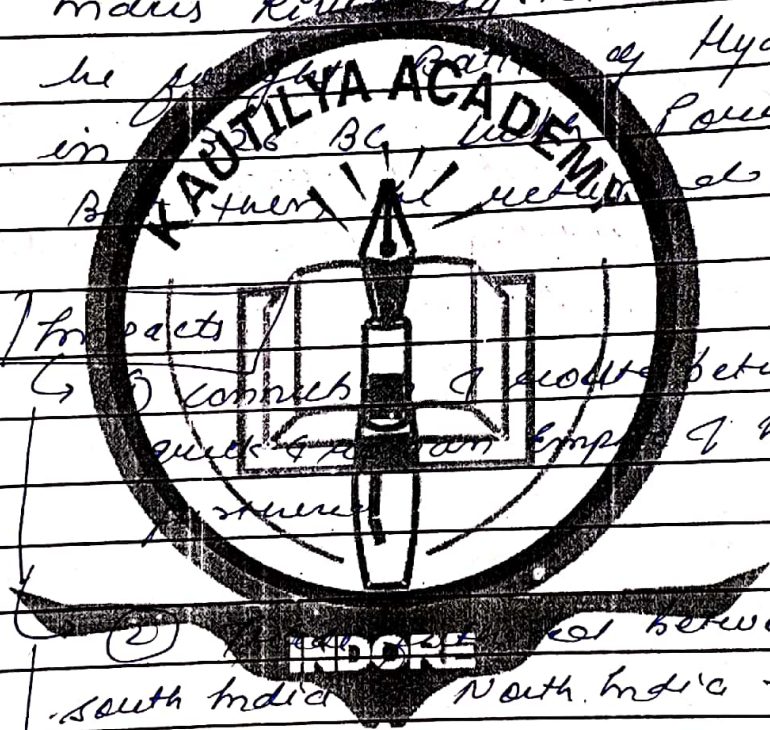


प्रश्न संख्या

३	F	Kauśhka & Buddhism
		Kauśhka → greatest ruler of Kushan Vishnavite → started during his early life
		early life
		Mahayana
		Kauśhka contribution to Buddhism
		→ spread Buddhism to Central Asia → was other part of Asia like China & Japan
		→ org. INDORE Buddhist summit. Kundalvana Kathonis.
		→ patronized many Buddhist scholar → Vasumitra, Ashvagosh
		→ led to faction in Buddhism
		Hindayan 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>



प्रश्न संख्या

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

~~Q ⑤~~





प्रश्न संख्या

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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, and Non-cooperation.												
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Developed a difference between moderate & extremist 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 Council & 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 Council & works		want mass upsurge	
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	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, houses, minarets, Jaali work, Pichadung style ↳ gardening ↳ spacious buildings ↳ use of water in gardens
		(2) <u>Painting</u> - more got Philip during Jahangir's ↳ miniature painting - ↳ having scenes of

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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

↳ B. Language → many

(4) Food for introduction potato &

Red chutney

↳ State dishes

(5) Saugat → Buddha system started

↳ women position more

improved



प्रश्न संख्या

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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

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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
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 Ashram

Reason for his acceptance

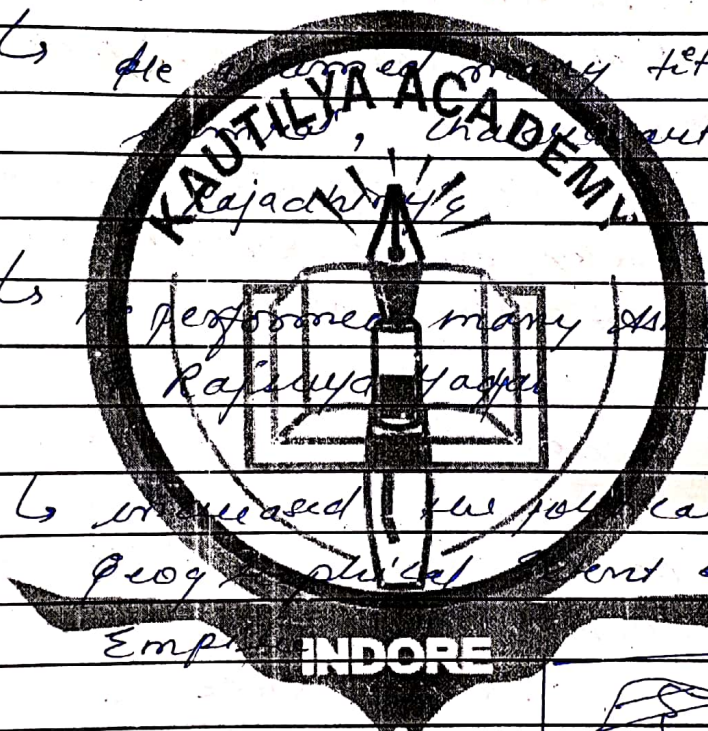
to accept it for the sake of independence

Communal riots - want to tone them down with harmony

प्रश्न संख्या

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



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

↳ Rikusaamharam

↳ Khamorushiyam

↳ Constructed many temples during his reign

↳ Begged temple up.

↳

↳

↳

INDORE

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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 panchayat 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.

Shradha Parashar
Part A

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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 Bogle	
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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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

प्रश्न संख्या

<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"/>	
1	E	<p>constituent assembly & some form of dominion status after war</p> <p>→ "Post dated cheque" - called by J.L. Nehru.</p> <p>→ ^{Samble} commission - in 1942</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	P	<p>→ <i>Alinaj us sajad</i> is part of prose writing INDIA - Amir Khusrau → written in persian language → written during the rule of Alauddin khilji</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	⁶⁷ 134	<p>Great Bath → Excavated at Mohenjodaro, present day Pakistan</p> <p>→ Belong to Indus valley civilization period</p> <p>→ purpose:- ceremonial Bathing</p>
<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"/>	

प्रश्न
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
खण्डगिरि का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ steps on 2 side leading to Base, surrounded by rooms for changing clothes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	H.	Maximilien Robespierre	↳ Head of Jacobin Club
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ Head of Revolutionary Committee formed by National Constitution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ Became virtual dictator of France
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ guided
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	I	Mahmud Gawan	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
1	J	Mountbatten Plan	↳ came on 3 rd June 1947
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ led to partition of India & Pakistan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		↳ also called plan for India's independence.



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2	A	Role of philosophers in french Revolution.
		French Revolution in 1789 & 1792
		led to as a new wave of thought world over - spreading motto
		of "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity" → given french intellectuals.
		French Revolution - result of, social, Economic, political, Religious and cultural changes
		↳ In cultural → philosophers play significant role →
		① Abuse masses against despotism of kings & nobles
		② gave right to way of following their grievances
		③ gave motto - "Liberty, Equality & Fraternity"
		④ spread message of humanism & Republic
		⑤ condemned corrupt religious practices of churches
		⑥ propagated Rational thinking & condemned superstition.

प्रश्न
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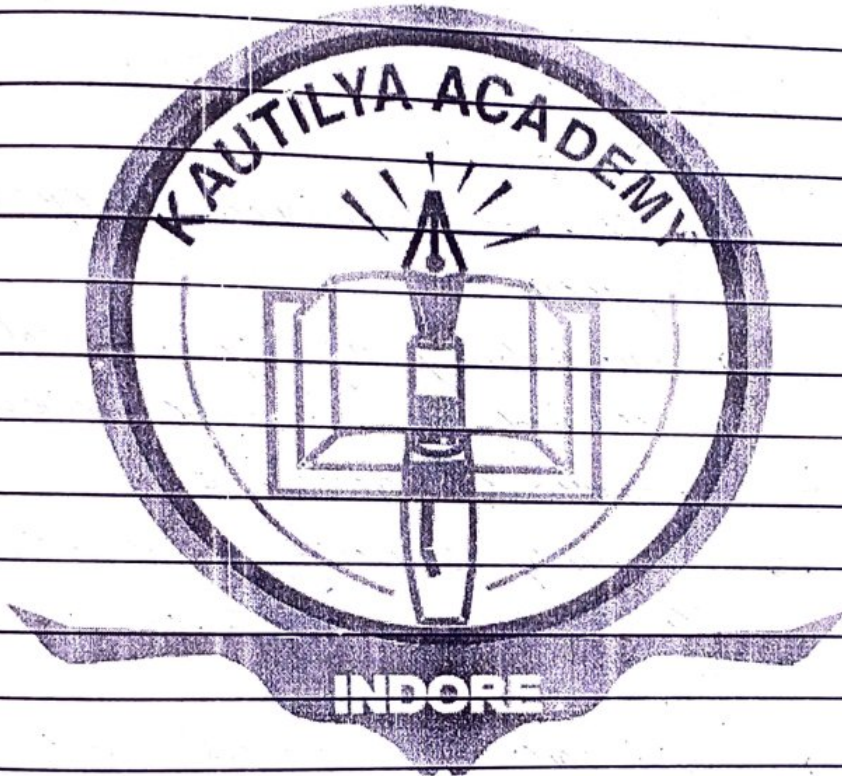
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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

4 Philosophers like "Montesquieu,
Voltaire etc played significant role
in spreading the mass awareness
through their writings and paintings

५



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



2 C

"Iqta system - Delhi Sultanate"

→ started by Iltutmish

→ Iqta allotted to nobles (Iqtadars) -

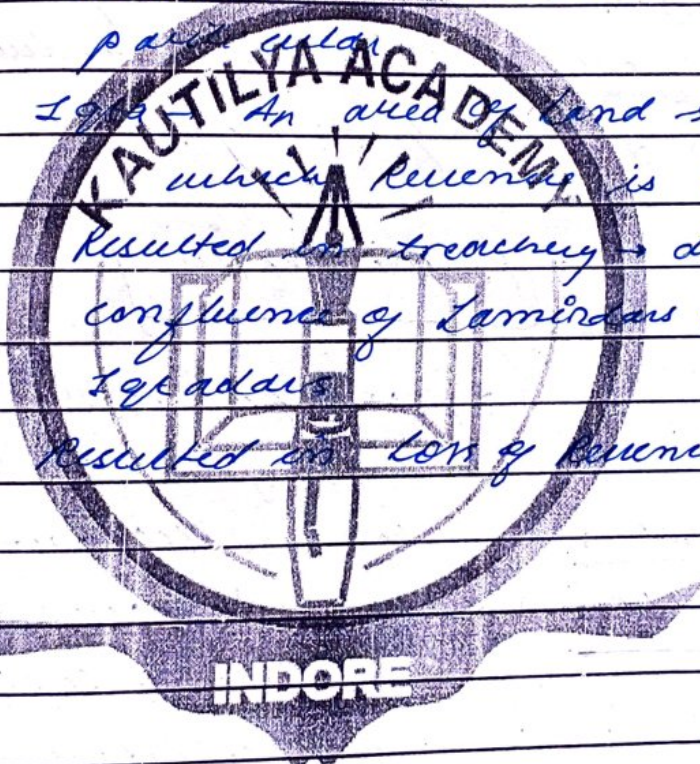
→ policy to please nobles

→ Iqtadars responsible to collect revenue and administration of

particular area
→ Iqta - An area of land from which revenue is collected

→ Resulted in treachery due to confluence of Zamindars and Iqtadars

→ Resulted in loss of revenue to state





प्रश्न संख्या

2 0

"Role of Aurangzeb in downfall of Mughal Empire"

Aurangzeb - last great ruler of Mughal Empire - credited by many scholars for fall of Mughal Empire - due to his foreign policy



Reasons

→ Deccan policy → ambitious and rigid policy to conquer deccan.

→ destroyed deccan sultanate which used to act as a buffer between Marathas and Mughals

→ Brutally suppressed revolt → Jat, Sikhs, Marathas

→ Religious → Intolerant - pious muslim

→ Banned Dasharath celebration and Muharram

→ killed - 9th Sikh guru - Tej



प्रश्न संख्या

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 & pilgrims tax

→ Economic

↳ corruption started in Mansabdar allotment- led to a loss of revenue to state.

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



प्रश्न संख्या

2	F	<u>Consequences of Industrial Revolution</u>
		① <u>Printing Press</u> → by Gutenberg → spread message of philosopher intellectual & Revolutionary world wide → 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 " <u>colonialism</u> " ↳ clothes become cheap.
		③ <u>Transport</u> ↳ <u>Invention of Railway</u> → 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 from diff parts of world together

(4)

Industrial Revolution -
invention of telegraph, landline, post
↳ spread of revolutionary message

↳ helped imperialism - "Britain ruling over colonies world over"

(5) Iron & steel

↳ Large scale Machinery for heavy industry produced
↳ further the revolution process

↳ led to "agriculture Revolution"



Q P

Causes of Failure of Revolt of 1857

Political Cause →

↳ weak single leadership - "Bahadur

Shah might imperor

claims of Revolt →

old & weak leadership

↳ Revolt scattered in time and space → Sporadic Rebellion →

↳ lack of India's upsurge

↳ missing unifying Ideology of Revolt

Social → narrow base of masses →

Lower class untouched

↳ ~~low~~ peasantry and lower

class - attacked upper class

Zamindar & Moneylender

↳ lack of national consciousness

↳ Result of personal grievances



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Individual
& Defence ~~Circle~~

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

↳ Leadership like - Shansi ki
Rani, Tatyq. tope, → no match
to their counterpart



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	04.	<u>Mohd Bin Tughlay</u>
		↳ Ambitious & leader of medieval history
		↳ 1st Ruler of Medieval history who took education formally
		↳ & started work of intellectuals
		↳ Political administration, social economic, political policies
		↳ when died → a phrase by scholars
		↳ "Ruler ruled by people, & people ruled by ruler"
		↳ Ambitious policies
		↳ Tokken currency → lead to drain of treasury
		↳ shifting capital to Devagiri - failed
		↳ Expedition to China - failed



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2 4

R "Philosophy of Brahma 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

↳ Raj
↳ 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 revered 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"
		↳ Secret secret communication →
		• through Radio by Usha
		• Women & youth spread underground message around villages
		↳ Boycott Individual Satyagrahs 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.



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

3

2

Samudragupta

↳ also known as Indian Napoleon

↳ Empire →

occupied
territories
extension of
India

↳ great scholar - patronized many scholars.

