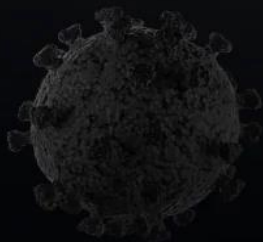




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**GS**

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महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न  
NCERT Based Questions**

**LIVE**

**6:30 PM**





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**टेस्ट सीरीज**  
**हिन्दी + अंग्रेजी**

**यूपीएसएसएससी पीईटी**  
**मॉक टेस्ट 2021**



**टेस्ट + ई-बुक**



The treaty of Purandra between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh took place in

शिवाजी और राजा जय सिंह के बीच पुरंदर की संधि हुई थी

- ☒ A) 1665
- B) 1664
- C) 1666
- D) 1669



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SIMRAN DAS 11 hours ago

The treaty of Purandar between Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh took place in 1665.



REPLY

↓  
Aurangzeb - १६५७ मरा  
१६५८ मरा  
१६५९



SIMRAN DAS 11 hours ago

Kalidasa's literary works:-

- 1- Kumarsambhava ✓
- 2- Raghuvansha ✓
- 3- Rutusamhara ✓
- 4- Meghaduta
- 5- Abhigyanam Sakuntalam
- 6- Malavikagnimitram →

Show less



REPLY

↓  
Agnimitra  
१२९  
↓  
१२९ -  
Agnimitra



SIMRAN DAS 11 hours ago

9 Gems of Vikramaditya:-

1- Amarsimha- Poet(Written Amarkosha)

2- Dhanvantri- Physician ✓

3- Harisena- Allahabad pillar inscription

4- Kalidasa- Poet and Playwright

5- Kahapanaka- Astrologer ✓

6- Sanku- Architect →

7- Varahamihira- Written Brihat Samhita, Panchasiddhantika and Brihat Jatak

8- Vararuchi- Sanskrit Scholar (Prakrit Prakasha)

9- Vetalbhatta- Magician

Show less



REPLY



Shivani Verma 11 hours ago

Today's answer .1665



REPLY

Lexicography

अमर-  
अमर

?

king

अमर  
अमर



**Battle of  
Pratapgad, 1659**

• Fought at the fort of Pratapgad near the town of Satara, Maharashtra, between the forces of the Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and the Adilshahi general Afzal Khan.

**Battle of Pavan  
Khind, 1660**

• Fought at a mountain pass in the vicinity of fort Vishalgad, near the city of Kolhapur, Maharashtra, between the Maratha Sardar Baji Prabhu Deshpande and Siddi Masud of Adilshahi.

**Sacking of  
Surat, 1664**

• Fought near the city of Surat, Gujarat, between Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and Inayat Khan, a Mughal captain.

**Battle of  
Purandar, 1665**

• Fought between the Mughal Empire and Maratha Empire.



Mughal  
30  
Trend

MPSC  
SSC

Jan 8





Imp

Movie

42167

2167

### Battle of Sinhagad,

1670

Aurang

- Fought on the fort of Sinhagad near the city of Pune, Maharashtra between Tanaji Malusare, a commander of Maratha ruler Shivaji Maharaj and Udaybhan Rathod, fortkeeper under Jai Singh I who was a Mughal Army Chief.

### Battle of Kalyan, 1682-

83

2161-11 = 1

- Bahadur Khan of the Mughal Empire defeated the Maratha army and took over Kalyan.

### Battle of Sangamner, 1679

- Fought between the Mughal Empire and Maratha Empire. This was the **last battle** in which the **Maratha King Shivaji** fought. ✓



\_\_\_\_\_ Becomes India's **1<sup>st</sup>** Institution to be Declared SDO (Standard a Developing Organization) by BIS under 'One Nation One Standard' Mission.

CA

\_\_\_\_\_ 'वन नेशन वन स्टैंडर्ड' मिशन के तहत बीआईएस द्वारा एसडीओ (मानक एक विकासशील संगठन) घोषित होने वाला भारत का पहला संस्थान बन गया।

RDSO

full  
HQ

Delhi

formation?

Dir / chair per



A RDSO

B DRDO

C ISRO

D RTRC



One Nation  
One Rahar

State

sect.

②

On 24th May 2021, Research Designs & Standards Organization (RDSO) became the 1st Indian Institution to be recognised as Standard a Developing Organization (SDO), under Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) SDO Recognition Scheme. SDO recognition is a key part of India's "One Nation One Standard" mission.

24 मई 2021 को, अनुसंधान डिजाइन और मानक संगठन (आरडीएसओ) भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (बीआईएस) एसडीओ मान्यता योजना के तहत मानक एक विकसशील संगठन (एसडीओ) के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त होने वाला पहला भारतीय संस्थान बन गया। एसडीओ मान्यता भारत के "वन नेशन वन स्टैंडर्ड" मिशन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा है।



(S1)

⇒

help

PYQ

# Railway

failure of India Railway

first Eng

Deccan Queen

RDSO is the sole R&D Wing of the Ministry of Railways located in Lucknow (UP), which is now responsible for developing World Class Standards for products manufacturing in the Railways sector.

✓ **About Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS):**

Established 1986

Director General Pramod Kumar Tiwari

Headquarters - New Delhi

About Indian Railways:

Chairman & CEO Suneet Sharma

Established 16th April 1853



Consider the following statements:

1. In Shivaji's domain Chauth was mainly a military contribution.

2. Shivaji demanded Sardeshmukhi on the basis of his claim as the hereditary Sardeshmukh of Maharashtra

1. शिवाजी के क्षेत्र में चौथ मुख्य रूप से एक सैन्य योगदान था।

2. शिवाजी ने महाराष्ट्र के वंशानुगत सरदेशमुख के अपने दावे के आधार पर सरदेशमुखी की मांग की

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

1 only

2 only

✓ Both 1 and 2

Neither 1 nor 2



## राजस्व प्रशासन:

- शिवाजी ने जागीरदारी प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया और इसे रैयतवारी प्रणाली से बदल दिया, और वंशानुगत राजस्व अधिकारियों की स्थिति में परिवर्तन किया, जिन्हें देशमुख, देशपांडे, पाटिल और कुलकर्णी के नाम से जाना जाता था।
- शिवाजी उन मीरासदारों की सख्त निगरानी करते थे जिनके पास भूमि पर वंशानुगत अधिकार थे।
- राजस्व प्रणाली मलिक अंबर की काठी प्रणाली पर प्रतिरूपित थी जिसमें भूमि के प्रत्येक टुकड़े को रांड या काठी द्वारा मापा जाता था।

चौथ और सरदेशमुखी आय के अन्य स्रोत थे।

- चौथ मानक का  $1/4$  था जो मराठों को गैर-मराठा क्षेत्रों पर हमला करने वाली शिवाजी की सेना के खिलाफ सुरक्षा के रूप में दिया जाता था।
- सरदेशमुखी राज्य के बाहर के क्षेत्रों से मांग की गई 10% की अतिरिक्त लेवी थी।





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## कम्पलीट बैच

बैच आरंभ तिथि (2 जून) 2021

सुबह 10:30 बजे से दोपहर 12:30 बजे तक

**LIVE CLASS**



हिन्दी + अंग्रेजी  
(मिश्रित भाषा)

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# यूपीएसएसएससी पीईटी 2021

## कम्पलीट बैच

बैच आरंभ तिथि : 9 जून, 2021

दोपहर 3:00 बजे से शाम 5:00 बजे तक

**LIVE CLASS**



हिन्दी + अंग्रेजी  
(मिश्रित भाषा)

UPSSSE  
PET

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# यूपीएसएसएससी पीईटी 2021

## कम्पलीट बैच

बैच आरंभ तिथि : 16 जून, 2021

दोपहर 1:00 बजे से दोपहर 3:00 बजे तक

**LIVE CLASS**



हिन्दी + अंग्रेजी  
(मिश्रित भाषा)



## Revenue Administration:

- Shivaji abolished the Jagirdari System and replaced it with Ryotwari System, and changes in the position of hereditary revenue officials which was popularly known as Deshmukhs, Deshpande, Patils and Kulkarnis.
- Shivaji strictly supervised the Mirasdars who had hereditary rights in land.
- The revenue system was patterned on the Kathi system of Malik Amber in which every piece of land was measured by Rod or Kathi.

## Chauth and Sardeshmukhi were other sources of income.

- **Chauth** amounted to 1/4th of the standard which was paid to Marathas as a safeguard against Shivaji's forces raiding Non-Maratha territories.
- **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional levy of 10% demanded from areas outside of the kingdom.



## Military Administration:

Shivaji organised a disciplined and efficient army.

The ordinary soldiers were paid in cash, but the chief and military commander were paid through jagir grants (Saranjam or Mokasa).

The army consists of Infantry i.e. Mavali foot soldiers, Cavalry i.e. Horse riders and equipment holders, Navy.

## सैन्य प्रशासन:

शिवाजी ने एक अनुशासित और कुशल सेना का गठन किया। सामान्य सैनिकों को नकद में भुगतान किया जाता था, लेकिन प्रमुख और सैन्य कमांडर को जागीर अनुदान (सरंजम या मोकासा) के माध्यम से भुगतान किया जाता था। सेना में इन्फैंट्री यानी मावली पैदल सैनिक, कैवलरी यानी घुड़सवार और उपकरण धारक, नौसेना शामिल हैं।

Death  
Shivaji

3<sup>rd</sup> AP  
1686

Army  
उस्ता यशा

→ Ilkubandh

गुलामगिर

paid Army

→ Alaudin

फिज्जत  
Phobes

उस्ता एंग  
मोद

Jagir

Shivaji

Indian Navy

फाथा





### Satavahana Dynasty (60 BCE - 225 CE)

623<sup>rd</sup>

- Simuka →
- Krishna / Kanva
- Satakarni 1st
- Gautamiputra Satakarni (106-130)
- Vashishtiputra Satakarni
- Shivaskanda Satakarni
- Yajna Sri Satakarni (165-194)
- Vijaya

Corealer

↑ दीप ल काल

End

1<sup>st</sup> - Kanva

2<sup>nd</sup> - " अशोक

3<sup>rd</sup> - G. Satakarni

Last

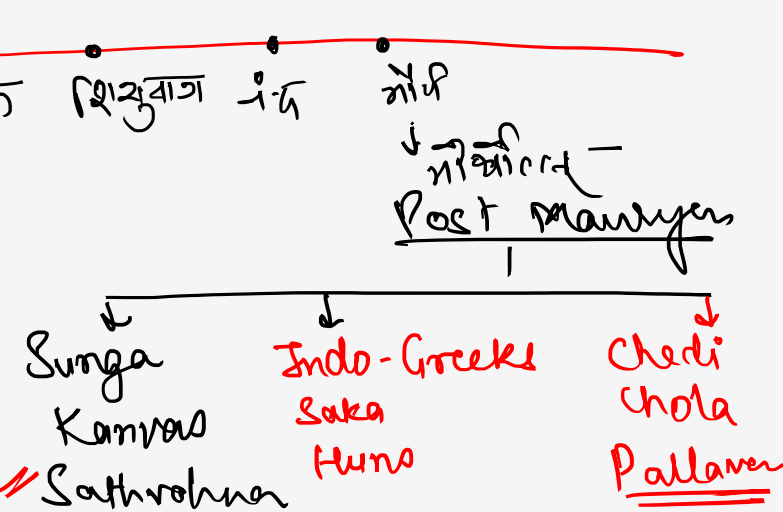
In which Purana do we find the longest list of Andhra-Satavahana kings?

(a) Vayu Purana <sup>Ameravati</sup> <sup>मगध</sup> <sup>हयग</sup> <sup>शिशुवाग</sup> <sup>इन्द्र</sup> <sup>मौर्य</sup>

(b) Matsya Purana

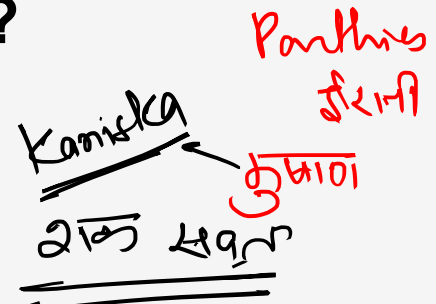
(c) Vishnu Purana

(d) None of the above



किस पुराण में हमें आंध्र-सातवाहन राजाओं की सबसे लंबी सूची मिली है?

- (a) वायु पुराण
- (b) मत्स्य पुराण
- (c) विष्णु पुराण
- (d) उपरोक्त में से कोई नहीं

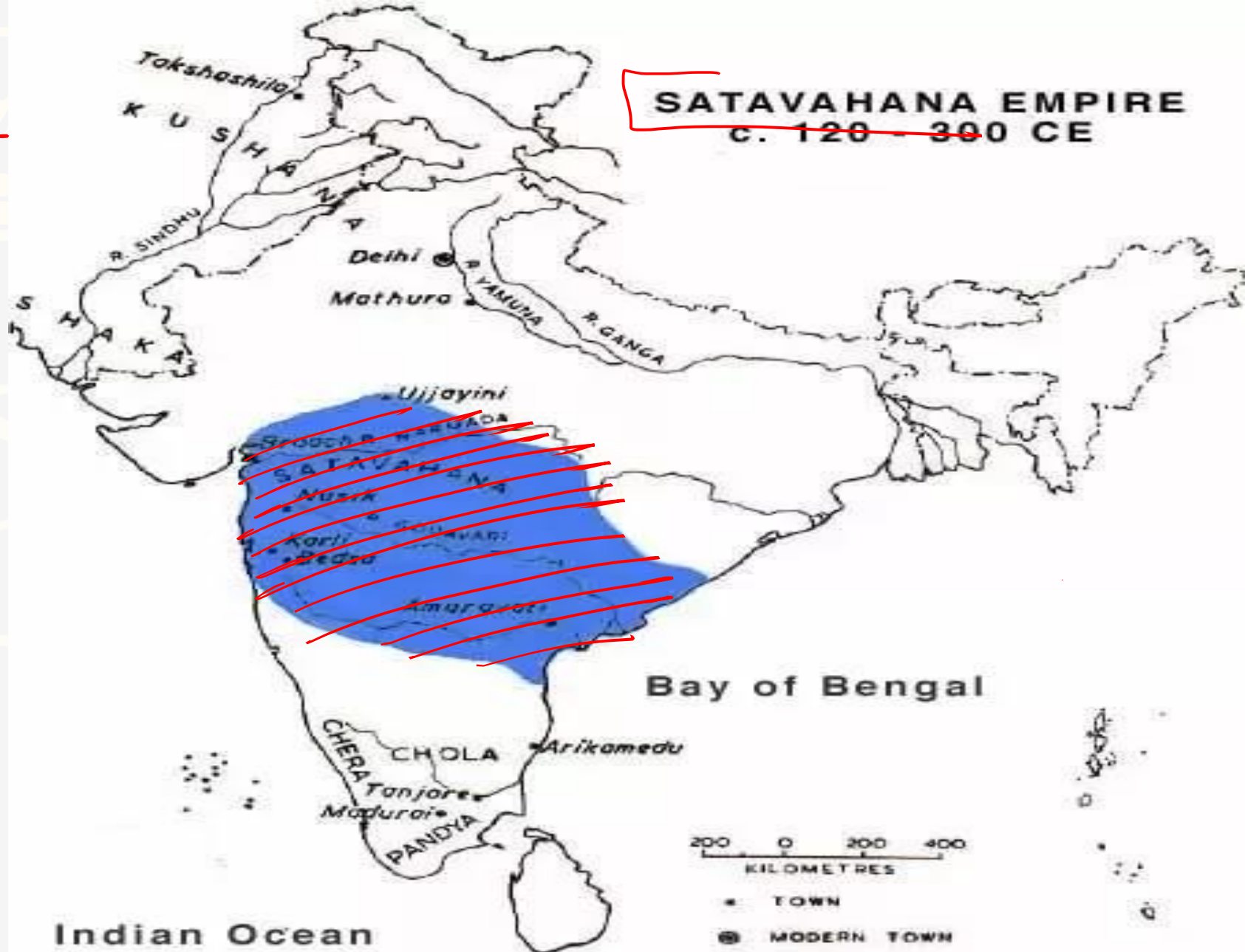




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Kaniska - school Art







Which one of the following Journals was brought by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

पत्रिकाओं

निम्नलिखित पत्रिकाओं में से एक मौलाना अबुल कलाम आज़ाद द्वारा लाया गया था

Q5 { गुलबर्गा  
मेसरी  
अंग इस्लाम  
हरिजन  
- यू इस्लाम  
National Herald

Al-Bilal

(a) Al-Hilal

(b) Zamindar

(c) Indian Socialist

← (d) Comrade



List of Newspapers  
during Indian  
Freedom Struggle

Year	Name	Newspaper/ Journal	Founder
1780	<u>Bengal Gazette</u>	English newspaper	<u>James Augustus Hicky</u>
1819	<u>Samvad Kaumudi</u>	<u>Bengali weekly newspaper</u>	Ram Mohan Roy <span>১৮৪১</span>
1822	<u>Mirat-ul-Akbar</u>	Persian language journal	Raja Ram Mohan Roy
1853	Hindoo Patriot	English weekly	Madhusudan Ray
1854	<u>Rast Goftar</u>	Gujarati Newspaper	Dadabhai Naoroji <span>Book</span>
1858	Som Prakesh	Weekly newspaper	<u>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar</u> <span>ECO</span>
1862	Indian Mirror	Newspaper	<del>Devendra Nath Tagore</del> <span>!</span>
1868	Amrita Bazar Patrika	Newspaper	Sisir Kumar Ghosh and Motilal Ghosh
1871	Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq	Journal	<span>?</span> Sir Syed Ahmed Khan



Given below are the names of freedom fighters and the newspapers started by them. Among these which combination is **incorrect**?

नीचे दिए गए स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों और उनके द्वारा शुरू किए गए समाचार पत्रों के नाम हैं। इनमें से कौन सा संयोजन गलत है?

- (a) Maulana Azad - Al-Hilal
- (b) Lokmanya Tilak - Kesari
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru - National Herald
- (d) Mahatma Gandhi - ~~The Pioneer~~



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1878	Hindu	Newspaper	Vir Raghavacharya and G.S. Aiyar
1881	Kesari	Marathi Newspaper	B.G. Tilak
1888	Sudharak	Newspaper	Gopal Ganesh Agarkar
1936	Free Hindustan	Journal	Tarak Nath Das
1936	Hindustan Dainik	Hindi newspaper	M.M. Malviya

पत्रिका = ?  
संपादक = ?

↓  
BHD = मराठा





BNU  
AMU

1896	Prabuddha Bharata	English monthly journal	P. Aiyasami, B. R. Rajam Iyer, G. G. Narasimhacharya, and B. V. Kamesvara Iyer at the behest of Swami Vivekananda
1899	Udbodhana	Magazine	Swami Vivekananda
1903	✓ Indian Opinion	Newspaper	M. K Gandhi
1905	Bande Mataram	English language newspaper	<u>Aurobindo Ghosh</u>
1910	Bombay Chronicle	English-language newspaper	<u>Firoze Shah Mehta</u>
1911	Comrade →	Weekly English newspaper	<u>Maulana Mohammad Ali</u>
1912	Al-Balagh }	Urdu weekly newspaper	Abul Kalam Azad
1912	Al-Hilal }	Urdu weekly newspaper	Abul Kalam Azad



1913	Pratap	Hindi language newspaper	Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi
1914	New India	English-language daily newspaper	Annie Besant INC - 2nd Home Rul Lea Annie - 4th Tilak 1st
1919	Independent	Newspaper	Motilal Nehru → Nehru Report - ?
1919	Young India	Weekly journal	M. K Gandhi
1920	Mook Nayak	Marathi weekly	B.R. Ambedkar
1924	Hindustan Times	English daily newspaper	Sunder Singh Lyallpuri
1929	Nav Jeevan	Weekly newspaper	M. K Gandhi
1932	Harijan	Weekly journal	M. K Gandhi

PDF



sc/st

ER 4th





Which of the following started during the **Rajput period?**

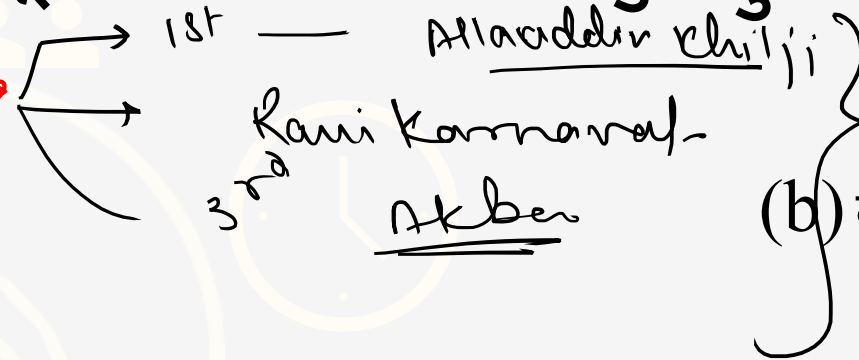
निम्नलिखित में से कौन राजपूत काल के दौरान शुरू हुआ था?

Chittorgarh



Padmaravali

लिंग  
अंग  
वर्ण



Abolished

(a) सती Sati

(b) बाल-विवाह Child-marriage

(c) जौहर Johar

(d) इनमें से कोई नहीं None of these

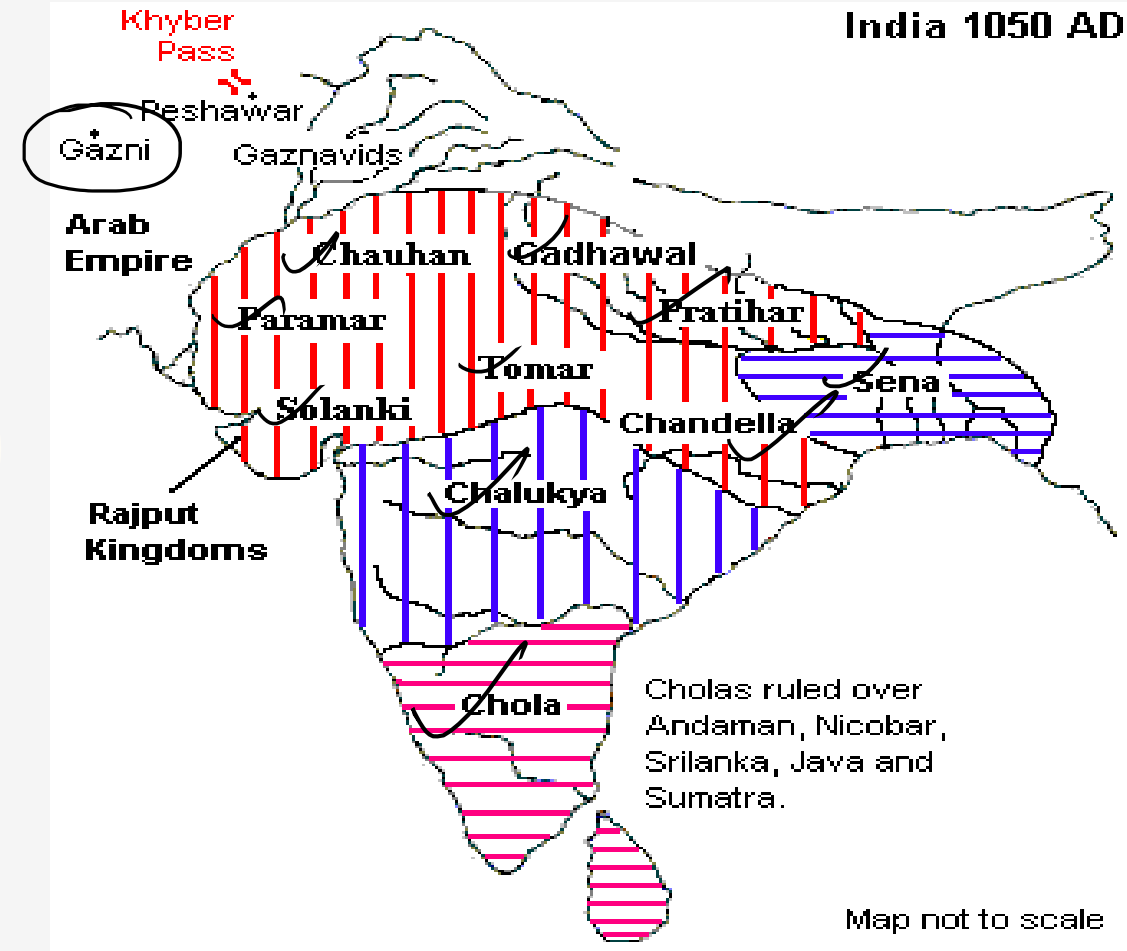


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712  
Md. Bin Karim  
Jahir





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# UPCOMING ONLINE BATCHES



## JUNE 2021

*Zoom*

02 June 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**ENGLISH  
FOUNDATION  
COURSE**

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**REASONING  
FOUNDATION  
COURSE**

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**MATHS  
COMPLETE  
COURSE**

**BILINGUAL**

02 June 2021

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**UP POLICE  
SI 2021  
(ONLINE LIVE CLASS)**

**BILINGUAL**

09 June 2021

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

**BILINGUAL**

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(IBPS PO & CLERK)**

**ENGLISH MEDIUM**

16 June 2021

05:30 PM to 07:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**UP POLICE  
SI 2021  
(ONLINE LIVE CLASS)**

**BILINGUAL**

23 June 2021

08:00 AM to 10:00 AM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

01:00 PM to 03:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

**BILINGUAL**

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

**ENGLISH MEDIUM**

30 June 2021

03:00 PM to 05:00 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
SILVER CARD  
(CGL & CHSL)**

10:30 AM to 12:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

07:30 PM to 09:30 PM

**LIVE PREMIUM  
GREEN CARD  
(BANK-PO & CLERK)**

**BILINGUAL**



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1. अशोक के किनारों को चट्टानों पर और सैंडस्टोन से बने ऊँचे स्तंभों पर अंकित किया गया था
2. स्तंभों को इतनी खूबसूरती से पॉलिश किया गया था कि पत्थर की तरह दर्पण
3. प्रत्येक स्तंभ के शीर्ष पर एक पशु आकृति-एक हाथी, या एक बैल, या एक शेर उकेरा गया था
4. सारनाथ के स्तंभ में शीर्ष पर चार शेर खुदे हुए थे

**Consider the following statements :** 40

1. The Edicts of Ashoka were inscribed on rocks and on tall pillars made of Sandstone
2. The pillars were so beautifully polished that the stone-like mirrors
3. On the top of each pillar was carved an animal figure-an elephant, or a bull, or a lion
4. The pillar at Sarnath had four lions carved on the top

Which of the above statements about Mauryan Art is/are correct?

Codes:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| a) Only 1, 4  | b) Only 2, 3 |
| c) 1, 2, 3, 4 | d) Only 3, 4 |