



समीक्षा इंस्टीट्यूट

A Center of Excellence for Knowledge, Skills & Aptitude

QTS - MPPSC MAINS 2019

Test ID :

Date :

TOTAL
MARKS-150

SUBJECT

Paper-1 (Part- A)

TIME
01:30 Hrs.

SAMPLE ANSWER COPY

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश (DIRECTION FOR CANDIDATES)

- **Be accountable to yourself.**
- आप की ईमानदारी आपके हाथ में है।
- Please mention Your Name, Date, and Test ID.
- कृपया अपना नाम, दिनांक, और टेस्ट आई-डी का उल्लेख करें।
- Convert Images Into PDF File then Upload the File.
- इमेज को पीडीएफ फाइल में बदलें फिर फाइल अपलोड करें।
- All three questions are compulsory, Try to write in the given word limit and given time.
- तीनों प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं, दिए गए शब्द सीमा और दिए गए समय में लिखने का प्रयास करें।

Student Name

Candidate's Mobile No.

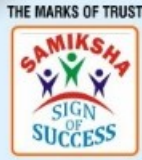
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Direction -

Q. No.1. These questions consists of 15 very short answer type questions from A to O each question is to be answered in one or two lines. There is no internal choice each question carries 03 marks $3 \times 15 = 45$

**A. What do you mean by turkan-e-chahalgani?
Who form it?**

Ans Iltutmish (1210-1236 AD) was ruler of the Mamluk dynasty of Delhi formed a corp of 40 loyal slaves Amirs Known as Turkan-i-Chihalgani. It was destroyed by Balban later.

B. Why Mohammad tughluq did started token currency?

Ans Mohammad bin Tughluq started token currency because of shortage of Silver and gold in royal treasury and to sustain a huge army.



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C. Who was Ramanujacharya?

Ramanujacharya

- Bhakti saint (1017- 1137,)
- Follower of the Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism
- Philosophy: Vishishtadvaita

D. What do you mean by 'Iqta'? By which name head of iqta known as?

Ans Delhi sultanate was divided into several **Feudal lands** known as 'Iqtas' or and put them under the charge of officers called '**Iqtadars**'.

E. Renaissance

Ans.

- Literary means “**revival**” or “**rebirth**”.
- Began from **Italy** from 14th century.
- Transitional movement of Europe that swept away medieval unprogressive ideas.

F. Who was Adolphe Thiers?

Ans. Adolphe Thiers was a French statesman, journalist, and historian. He was the first president (1871–73) of the Third Republic of France.



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G. When and where the cease fire agreement happened after the World War I?

Ans. World War One ended at 11am on 11 November, 1918.

H. What did Mahaveer Swami meant for Triratna? Mention the three.

Ans. Triratna constitutes the path to liberation. Tiratnas are- Samyak darshan (Right belief), Samyak gyaan (Right knowledge) and Samyak charitra (Right conduct).

I. Shravanabelagola

Ans. The monolithic statue of Bahubali (son of Rishabhdev) is situated at Shravanabelagola, located 158 km from Bangalore (karnatka).

J. Write down the three Achievements of Pushyamitra Shunga?

Ans. Pushyamitra Shunga conquered Vidarbha. the Stupas at Sanchi and Barhut were renovated by him. He performed Vedic sacrifices i.e., Ashvamedha yajna.



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K. Write the name any four rules of Pallav dynasty?

Simhavishnu

Mahendravarman I (600-630)

Narasimhavarman I (630-668)

Nandivarman II (731-795)

L. What is chauri-chaura incidence?

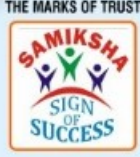
Chauri-chaura incidence-

- 5 February 1922
- Participants of the Non-cooperation movement clashed with police (policemen died) at Chauri Chaura in the Gorakhpur district.
- Gandhiji ended Non corporation movement.

M. What do you mean by khilafat movement?

Ans. Khilafat movement

- Date- 1919
- Leaders- Ali Brothers (Maulana Mohammed Ali and Maulana Shaukat Ali)
- Movement against British Empire to restore throne of Khalifa of Turkey after World War I.



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N. Write the any two teaching of Swami Vivekanand ?

Ans. He believed that it was only in selflessness and in consciously trying to serve the larger humanity that one truly gained a perspective on religion and God. This thought laid emphasis on the Karma Marga of Bhagavad-Gita.

O. Write about the Shudhi Movement?

- Started by Arya Samaj (important role played by Swami Dayanand Saraswati) in early 20th century
- To bring back the people who had converted to Islam and Christianity from Hinduism.

Q.No.2 Write the Answer of any ten of the following questions in about 100 words $6 \times 10 = 60$

A. Make an assessment of Bhoj Parmar on the basis of his achievements.

Ans. Bhoja was a philosopher king and polymath of medieval India. He ruled the Parmar kingdom of Malwa in Centra India from about 1010 to 1060 and reigned gloriously for more than 45 years.



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Political Achievements-

It was probably the fear of Bhoja's organized army that Mahmud Ghaznavi returned via Thar Desert. He was able to defeat the Chauhans of Shkambhari. Bhoj founded the city of Bhopal, which is named after him to secure the eastern frontier of his kingdom.

Cultural Achievements-

Some important cultural works of Bhoja are as follows:

Raja Bhoj wrote- **Saraswatikantabharna, Rajmartanda, Samarangana Sutradhara, TattvaPrakasha, Rasarajamriganka** etc.

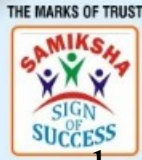
The Bhojeshwar temple at Bhojpur dedicated to Shiva near Bhopal was established by him.

B. What was the significance of treaty of Versailles?

Ans. The Treaty of Versailles, formally ended the 'Great War', was signed between Germany and allied powers. The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919 in the palace of Versailles, Paris.

Significance of Treaty of Versailles-

- The creation of a League of Nations, to prevent further world conflict.



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- Germany had to accept the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage during the war - the War Guilt clause.
- The German armed forces were reduced to 100,000 troops, no tanks, a navy of six battleships and no submarines, and no air force
- All German and Turkish colonies were forfeited and put under Allied control
- Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Latvia and Czechoslovakia all became independent countries
- Austria-Hungary was split up and Yugoslavia was created as separate nations.

C. Explain the effects of World War I?

Ans. **Economic consequences:** Germany and Great Britain spent about 60% of the money their economy produced on war. Countries had to raise taxes and borrow money from their citizens. Extra printing of money in order to buy weapons led to **inflation** after the war. Loss of Property was also a economic loss.

Political Consequences: World War I brought an **end to four monarchies: Czar Nicholas II of Russia, Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, Emperor Charles of Austria and the sultan of the Ottoman Empire** had to step down. **New countries** were created out of old empires. Austria- Hungary was carved up into a number of independent states. Russia and Germany gave land to Poland.



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Countries in the Middle East were put under the control of Great Britain and France.

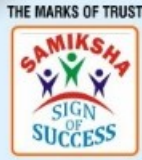
Social Consequences: World war changed society fabric. **Birth rate declined** because millions of young men died (eight million died, millions wounded, maimed, widows and orphans). The **role of women** also changed. They played a major part in replacing men in factories and offices. Many countries gave women more rights after the war had ended, including the right to vote. Young middle and lower class men and women demanded a say in forming their country after the war.

D. Explain the impact of Noorjahan on the reign period of Jahangir?

Ans. Nur Jahan first married to an Iranian, Sher Afghan, and after his death (in a clash with the Mughal governor of Bengal), she married to Jahangir in 1611.

After marrying with Nur Jahan, Jahangir appointed her father Itimaduddaula as joint diwan and later he had been promoted to chief diwan. Asaf Khan, Nur Jahan's brother, was also appointed as the 'khan-i-saman;'.

Some historians mentioned that along with her father and brother, and in alliance with Khurram, Nur Jahan formed a group or "junta," which managed Jahangir's governance at such a level that without its support no one could approach emperor. This led to the division of the court into two groups i.e. Nur Jahan "junta" and its opponents.



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The precise political role of Nur Jahan during that period is not clear. However, she dominated the royal household and set a new fashion based on Persian traditions. Nur Jahan was the consistent companion of Jahangir, and even joined him in hunting. However, Jahangir was not dependent on the "junta" or on Nur Jahan's diplomacy.

E. Write an essay on the relation of Mughal - Maratha?

Ans. The Mughal–Maratha Wars, also called the Maratha War of Independence, were fought between the Maratha Empire and the Mughal Empire from 1680 to 1707. The Deccan Wars started in 1680 with the Mughal emperor Aurangzeb's invasion of the Maratha enclave in Bijapur established by Chatrapati Shivaji.

- Aurangzeb sent Raja Jai Singh of Amber, who besieged Purandar fort → Treaty of Purandar, 1665
- Treaty of Purandar → Shivaji surrendered 23 / 35 forts to Mughals & said to be loyal to Mughal empire
- After the death of Aurangzeb, Marathas defeated the Mughals in Delhi and Bhopal, and extended their empire till Peshawar by 1758.
- Balaji Bajirao came into agreement with Mughals in 1752
- Protection of Mughals in exchange of revenue (Chauth) from Northern provinces.
- When Ahmed Shah Abdali invaded India, Marathas fought for Mughals.



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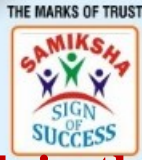
F. Kabir was the supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. Discuss on this Interpretation?

Ans. Saint Kabir is the most celebrated poet of all times, the supporter of Hindu-Muslim unity. The teaching of Kabir is seen as amalgamation of several religious teaching like Tenements of Christianity, Philosophy of Bhakti under Hinduism, Values of Quran. This can be examined from following points:

- He understood God as one with different forms. Himself a Muslim, he sang about devotion to ram.
- He explained how all religions talked about unity, peace and love.
- Subjects of his poem were largely secular, reflection of everyday social and economic life.
- His poetry inspired later religion like Sikhism. Guru Grant Sahib contains Kabir's teaching.

Bhakti Movement which begins in 13th century talked about personal devotion to god.

Sant Kabir continues to inspire people world over even after 500 years of his death. People still find his couplet relevant in today's context which is gradually being engulfed by consumerism, urbanization and globalization. Hence, Kabir's dohas are rooted in basic philosophy with ability to stand the test of time. This makes the teaching of sant kabir immortal.



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G. Explain the Pune Pact?

Ans. **Poona pact** refers to an **agreement between B. R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi** *on behalf of depressed classes and upper caste Hindu leaders* on the reservation of electoral seats for the depressed classes in the legislature of British India government. However, **Gandhi was not involved in signing the pact.**

- It was made on **24 September 1932** at Yerwada Central Jail in Poona, India.
- It was *signed by Ambedkar on behalf of the depressed classes and Madan Mohan Malviya* on behalf of the Upper Caste Hindus as a means to end the fast that Gandhi was undertaking in jail as a protest against the MacDonald communal award.

Terms of the pact:

- Seat reservation for the SCs and STs in provincial legislature.
- The representation of these classes was based on the standards of joint electorates and reserved seats.
- About **19 percent of seats were to be reserved for these classes in the legislature.**
- The system of election to the panel of candidates in **both, Central and Provincial Legislature should come to end in 10 years, unless it ends on mutual terms.**

H. Write the benefits of permanent settlement system?

Ans. **Permanent settlement system** was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793. It was prevalent in the regions of Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, Banaras region of Uttar Pradesh, and areas of North Karnataka. The estate of the landlord was to be treated as



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his property and was divisible among his dependents upon his death.

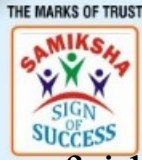
Benefits of permanent settlement system:

1. The peasants condition improved and there was an improvement in agriculture.
2. It resulted in a political advantage to the English as the landlords who became the owners of the land became true supporters of the English government.
3. Permanent Settlement led to the modernisation of India in the sphere of revenue system.
4. The English government did not have to fix the revenue every year. The income of the government was fixed once for all.
5. A large number of employees were no longer needed for the revenue administration of the company and could devote their services to other departments of the company.

I. Was the revolt of 1857, the first Independence struggle of India?

Ans. Indian Mutiny also called Sepoy Mutiny or First War of Independence, widespread but unsuccessful rebellion against British rule in India in 1857–59. Begun in Meerut by Indian troops (sepoys) in the service of the British East India Company, it spread to Delhi, Agra, Kanpur, and Lucknow.

The British and colonial press, along with contemporary Europeans, referred to the events under a



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number of titles the most common being the Sepoy Mutiny and the Indian Mutiny.

In India, the term First War of Independence was first popularized by Vinayak Damodar Savarkar in his 1909 book The History of the War of Indian Independence, which was originally written in Marathi.

J. Explain the social situation during the Gupta Period?

Ans. Revival of Brahminism, the land grants phenomenon and economic changes brought about changes in the Gupta period's society. Some of the features of society were-

- Dominance of **Brahmins** made the caste system more rigid.
- Increase in the number of **Kshatriyas** with the influx of the Hunas and the Gurjaras.
- The number of **Vaishyas** also increases as a result of craftsmen who joined the status of Vaishyas.
- The **Shudras** were absorbed into the Varna society.
- Fa-Hien's description about the Chandelas reviles the practice of **untouchability** was in voyage.
- The **position of women declines**, as the social evils like - Sati, practice of Devadasi and child marriages etc started.
- The family system was **Patriarchal** whereby the eldest male member was the head of the family. The eldest son takes over the property.



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K. Discuss the cultural achievement of Kanishka?

Ans. Cultural achievements of Kanishka are as following:

- Kanishka was a patron of Buddhism and he called the 4th Buddhist council in the Kundalvana of Kashmir in 78 AD. During Kanishka's reign that Buddhism was divided into Mahayana and Hinayana.
- He had invaded Patliputra and had taken the Buddhist monk Asvaghosa to Purushpura.
- The scholars who resided in Kanishka's court were Vasumitra, Asvaghosa, Nagarjun, Charaka and Parsva.
- He was also a liberal patron of Indian art and literature. The famous Gandhara School of arts and the Mathura style of art and the relic tower monastery built at Purushapura (Peshawar) is a standing evidence of his notable artistic achievements.

L. Explain about the literature during the Pallava dynasty?

Ans. The Pallavas were great patrons of learning. Their capital Kanchi was an ancient centre of learning.

- Bharavi, the great Sanskrit scholar lived in the time of Simhavishnu.
- Dandin, another Sanskrit writer adorned the court of Narasimhavarman II. Mahendravarman I composed the Sanskrit play *Mattavilasaprahasanam*.
- Tamil literature had also developed. The Nayanmars and Alvars composed religious hymns in Tamil.
- The *Devaram* composed by Nayanmars and the *Nalayradivyaprabandam* composed by Alvars represent the religious literature of the Pallava period.



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- Perundevanar was patronized by Nandivarman II and he translated the Mahabharata as *Bharathavenba* in Tamil.
- *Nandikkalambagam* was another important work but the name of the author of this work is not known. Music and dance also developed during this period.

Q.no-3 Answer any three of the following questions in about 300 words each

15 *3 = 45

A. Explain the economic situation during the later Vedic period?

Ans. With the increase of geographical boundary, there was a corresponding growth in later vedic period. As a result, the range and prospect of economic activities had become remarkably wider.

Agriculture

Agriculture became mainstay of Economy in later vedic period. The mains crops included paddy, barley, wheat and various oil-seeds. Cow dung was used as many fields. Kshetrapati or God of the soil was worshipped for bumper crops. Even He was offered sacrifices for good harvest.

Animal Husbandry

As a corollary to agriculture, animal husbandry had its own significance. Rearing of cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and horses was a common feature. So pastoral lands were properly maintained. There are also quite a few references



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to loss of harvest due to draught, floods etc. in the Vedic literature.

Art and Craft

Remarkable changes were now marked in occupational art. Among the artisans class washer men, barbers, butchers, potters, blacksmith, goldsmith etc. were prominent ones. In Later Vedic Age zinc, silver, iron and metal works were in vogue. Iron was used for weapons, hammer or plough while utensils and household articles were made of copper. Gold and silver were mainly used for ornaments.

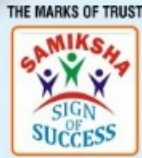
Trade and Commerce

In Later Vedic Age, the Vaishya caste had taken the leading role in the field of trade and commerce. Literary references affirm the emergence of a hereditary mercantile class in due course. Further, the descriptions related to rich land-owner community denote the system of lending money to the common people. The presence of words like Runa (Loan) or Sresthins (rich merchants) indicate the creation of guilds for commercial convenience. The medium of exchange was Satamana, Nishka and Krushnala. Panini refers to Pana and Karsapana coins in his writings.

Thus, political stability, disciplined society, prosperous economy of Later Vedic Age had paved the way for the emergence of Nagars and Janapadas like Mathura, Ayodhya, Kampilya, Prayag, Kurushketra etc.

B. Explain the Ashok's policy of Dhamma and its nature?

Ans. The word Dhamma is the Prakrit form of the Sanskrit word Dharma. Dhamma is a set of edicts that formed a policy of the Mauryan emperor Ashoka, who succeeded to the



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Mauryan throne in modern-day India around 269 C.E.

Ashoka's Dhamma were framed in such a manner to avoid the conflicts with personal and fundamental rights of the people like in his Dhamma , animal sacrifice should be avoided for religious purpose but there is no comments on the slaughtering of animals for the need of food or to follow vegetarianis.

Principle of Dhamma developed by probing the contents of some of the Rock Edicts:

- ✓ Rock Edict I call for a ban on animal sacrifice and social gatherings like samaj.
- ✓ Rock Edict II declares measures to be taken to built roads, inns, wells, hospitals, and planting of shade giving trees.
- ✓ Rock Edict III,IV, AND XIIth ask people to respect parents, relatives, brahmanas and shramanas (monks).

He called people to follow the path of negotiations and constructive discussion while keeping the principles of humanity above all.

He apointed officials known as dhamma mahamatta who went from place to place teaching people about dhamma . Ashoka also sent messengers to spread ideas about dhamma to other lands, such as Syria, Egypt,Greece and Sri Lanka.

C. Explain the main principle and objective of Bhakti Movement?

Ans. Bhakti means personal devotion to God. It stresses the Union of the individual with God. Bhakti movement originated in



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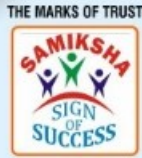
South India between the 7th and the 12th centuries A..D. The Nayanmars, who worshipped Siva, and the Alwars, who worshipped Vishnu, preached the idea of Bhakti.

The Bhakti movement in North India gained momentum due to the Muslim conquest. There were a number of such saints from the 8th to 16th century A.D. like- Ramanuja, Ramananda, Kabir, Meerabai, Chaitanya, etc. They had preached the Unity of God and brotherhood of man. They had stressed tolerance among various religious groups. Their preaching was simple. The main principles and objective of Bhakti movement were:

- 1) God is one.
- 2) To worship God man should serve humanity.
- 3) All men are equal.
- 4) Worshipping God with devotion is better than performing religious ceremonies and going on pilgrimages.
- 5) Caste distinctions and superstitious practices are to be given up.
- 6) Bhakti movement provided a spur for the development of regional languages such as Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Kannada, etc. Enrichment of literature.
- 7) Contempt ritualistic Brahmnical religion and gave push to true devotion for god.
- 8) The Hindu saints of the Bhakti Movement and the Muslim saints of the Sufi movement became more liberal in their outlook. They wanted to get rid of the evils which had crept into their religions.

D. Give an account of the main leaders in the history of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Madhya pardesh had remained the either birthplace or workplace of many freedom leaders. Some of theme are-



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Leaders of 1857 revolt- Tatya Tope, Maharani Laxmibai, Rani Avantibai, Rana Bakhtawar Singh, Veer Narayan and Thakur, Ranmat Singh were the Prominent leaders of the 1857 revolt in Madhya Pradesh. **Sheikh Ramjan** led the soldier mutiny in **Sagarcantonment** in 187; Rao Khalak Singh Dava of Sevdha (Datia); Daulat Singh of Raghogarh (Dewas); Phajil Mohammad Khan Sohagpur (Shahdol); **Sadat Khan and Bhagirath Silawat** of Indore; Waris Mohammad Khan and Nawab Adil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani of Bhopal played an important role in revolt of 1857.

Tribal leaders- Tanya Bhil, Khajya and Bhima Bhils of Malwa and Nimad area were tribal leaders.

Revolutionary leaders- Chandra shekar Azar (village Bhabhra of Alirajpur), Ram Prashad Bismil etc were revolutionary leaders.

Leaders of national freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh-

- ✓ **Prabhakar Bundi Rai and Mr. Sitaram Jadhav** were main leaders of Non Cooperation Movement movement in Madhya Pradesh. The leader of Khilafat movement in the state was **Abdul Jaffar Khan**.
- ✓ Seth Govind Das and Dwarika Prasad Mishra led salt movement in Jabalpur on April 6th, 1930
- ✓ Pandit Sundar Lal, Subhadara Kumari Chauhan, Nathu Ram Modi, Lashman Singh Chauhan, Prem Chandra, Sita Ram Jadhav, Todimal etc. were leaders in Jhanda satyagraha.

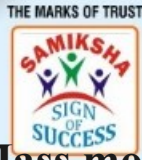


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E. Explain the contribution of Subhash Chandra Bose in the Indian national movement?

Role of Subhash Chandra Bose in India's struggle for independence:

1. **Political leadership:** Subhash Chandra Bose played a very active role in India's political life during most of the 1930's. He was jailed in 1921-1922 because of his political activities.
 - Immediately upon his release, he organised the All-Bengal Young Men's Conference.
 - He was twice elected President of the Indian National Congress (1938 and 1939).
 - He established a separate political party, the All India Forward Block and continued to call for the full and immediate independence of India from British rule.
2. **Work with other nations:** Both before and during the Second World War, Bose worked tirelessly to secure German and Japanese support in freeing his beloved homeland of foreign rule.
 - **The Indian National Army:** In July 1943 in Singapore, with Japanese assistance, he reorganised and later led the Indian National Army.
 - **Azad Hind Government:** With Japanese monetary, political, diplomatic and military assistance, he formed the Azad Hind Government in exile.



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3. **Mass mobilisation:** Realizing that manpower was India's greatest resource, he proclaimed that all Indians should actively participate in the fight for freedom.
4. **Women mobilisation:** Bose called on both men and women for freedom struggle. After his return to Asia in 1943 he called on women to serve as soldiers in the Indian National Army. A women's regiment (Rani of Jhansi Regiment) was formed in 1943, and came to number about 1,000 women.
5. **Youth leadership:** Convinced that young people were by nature idealistic, restless and open to new ideas, Bose worked with and put efforts to the new Youth Leagues that were formed in a number of provinces during the 1920's.

Subhash Chandra Bose advocated complete freedom for India at the earliest, even when the Congress wanted it in phases, through a Dominion status. The organisation of the Azad Hind forces and INA are a milestone in the history of the Indian struggle for freedom, the formation of which was the brainchild of Subhash Chandra Bose.

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S. No.	Topic	Time (hr.)	Marks	Day	Date
1.	Ancient and Medieval history	1 ½	150	Monday	10-08-2020
2.	Modern history	1 ½	150	Friday	14-08-2020
3.	World and Post Independent	1 ½	150	Monday	17-08-2020
4.	MP History and Culture	1 ½	150	Friday	21-08-2020
5.	Paper-1 (Part- A)	1 ½	150	Monday	24-08-2020
6.	World geography	1 ½	150	Friday	28-08-2020
7.	Indian Geography	1 ½	150	Monday	31-08-2020
8.	MP geography + Disaster and water Management	1 ½	150	Friday	04-09-2020
9.	Paper-1 (Part- B)	1 ½	150	Monday	07-09-2020
10.	Full Test Paper - 1	3	300	Friday	11-09-2020
11.	Paper-2 (Part- A) - 1. To 1.6	1 ½	150	Monday	14-09-2020
12.	Paper-2 (Part- A) - 1.7 To 3.12	1 ½	150	Friday	18-09-2020
13.	Paper-2 (Part- B) – 4 To 10.4	1 ½	150	Monday	21-09-2020
14.	Full Test Paper - 2	3	300	Friday	25-09-2020
15.	Paper-3 (Part- A) – 1.1 To 2.5	1 ½	150	Monday	28-09-2020
16.	Paper-3 (Part- A) – 2.6 To 6.6	1 ½	150	Friday	02-10-2020
17.	Paper-3 (Part- A)	1 ½	150	Monday	05-10-2020
18.	Paper-3 (Part- B) – 7.1 To 7.9	1 ½	150	Friday	09-10-2020
19.	Paper-3 (Part- B) – 7.10 To 7.17	1 ½	150	Monday	12-10-2020

THE MARKS OF TRUST



समीक्षा इंस्टीट्यूट

20.	Paper-3 (Part- B)	1 ½	150	Friday	16-10-2020
21.	Full Test Paper - 3	3	300	Monday	19-10-2020
22.	Full Test Paper - 4	3	200	Friday	23-10-2020
23.	Full Test Paper - 4	3	200	Monday	26-10-2020
24.	Full Test Paper - 5	2	200	Friday	30-10-2020
25.	Full Test Paper - 5	2	200	Monday	02-11-2020
26.	Full Test Paper - 6	1	100	Friday	06-11-2020
27.	Full Test Paper - 6	1	100	Monday	09-11-2020
28.	Full Test Paper - 1	3	300	Friday	13-11-2020
29.	Full Test Paper - 2	3	300	Monday	16-11-2020
30.	Full Test Paper - 3	3	300	Friday	20-11-2020