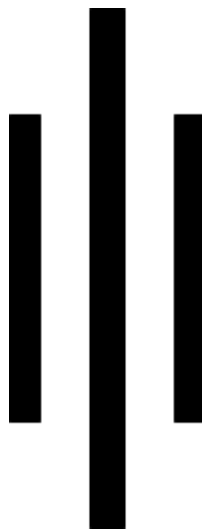


NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



A Project Report On

THE COMPARISON BETWEEN QIN DYNAST AND RANA REGIME



Submitted To:
Mr. Upendra Bahadur Bam
Department of English
Principal, NAST

Submitted By:
Amrit Pant
Class 11 (2022)
Section F

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I want to express my special Gratitude to **Mr. Upendra Bam** sir who gave me this opportunity to present a report on **THE COMPARISON BETWEEN QIN DYNASTY AND RANA REGIME**. I want to extend my gratitude to my parents who supported and motivated me while doing the Project. I want to thank my friends Ritik Chand, Prasab Kunwar, and Ashish Chand who helped me to finish this report within a limited time. I have also taken some references from websites that are mentioned on the last page.

**THANKS TO THE EVERYBODY WHO HELPED ME
WITH THIS PROJECT**

Amrit Pant

Certificate of Completion

This is to certify that this Project is made by **Amrit Pant** a student of **Class 11 (Section F)**. From the **National Academy of Science and Technology** on the topic of **THE COMPARISON BETWEEN QIN DYNAST AND RANA REGIME**. Under the guidance of **Mr. Upendra Bahadur Bam** and have been completed.

Mr. Upendra Bam
Lecturer of English
Principle, NAST

Mr. Krishna Bhandari
Lecturer of Chemistry
HOD, Science

Table of Contents

1. Introduction to QIN Dynasty.....	5
2. Introduction to Rana Regime	6
3. Similarities between QIN and Rana.....	7
4. Differences between QIN and Rana.....	8
5. Conclusion.....	11

Introduction to Qin Dynasty

The Qin Dynasty (221-206 BCE) was a brief but significant period in ancient Chinese history. It marked the first time China was united under a single ruler and centralized government. The dynasty was founded by the ambitious ruler Qin Shi Huang, who became king of the state of Qin at the age of 13 and went on to conquer the other six states and unify China.

Qin Shi Huang is best known for his massive building projects, including the Great Wall of China and his lavish tomb complex, which famously contains an army of terracotta warriors. He also standardized the written



script, currency, weights and measures, and laws throughout his empire. However, his rule was also characterized by authoritarianism, censorship, and the persecution of his critics.

The Qin Dynasty was also a time of significant cultural and intellectual development. Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism all emerged or gained prominence during this period, and the era saw the creation of many important works of literature, philosophy, and history.

Despite its short duration, the Qin Dynasty profoundly impacted Chinese history and laid the foundation for many of the political and cultural traditions that would shape China for centuries to come.

Introduction to the Rana Regime

The Rana Regime of Nepal, also known as the Rana dynasty, was a period of authoritarian rule that lasted from 1846 to 1951. During this time, a small group of hereditary prime ministers known as the Ranas wielded absolute power over Nepal, while the monarchy was reduced to a ceremonial role.

The Rana family first came to power in Nepal in 1846 after a palace coup that overthrew the existing monarchy. From that time on, the Ranas held the real power in the country and ran the government in an autocratic fashion. The regime was characterized by its repression of political opposition, censorship, and a lack of democracy.



Fig. Janga Bahadur Rana

Despite these authoritarian tendencies, the Rana period also saw some important modernization and infrastructure development in Nepal. The Ranas built roads, introduced electricity, and modernized the military, among other things.

The Rana regime finally came to an end in 1951, when a popular uprising led by political parties and supported by the Nepalese monarchy forced the Ranas to step down and restore the monarchy to its traditional role as the nominal head of state. The end of the Rana regime paved the way for greater political freedom and the eventual establishment of a democratic government in Nepal.

Similarities between Qin and Rana:

- Both the Qin Dynasty and the Rana regime were characterized by authoritarianism and centralized government control.
- In both cases, a small ruling elite held the reins of power and made decisions on behalf of the larger population.
- The rulers of both regimes were known for their building projects and infrastructure development, with Qin Shi Huang constructing the Great Wall of China and the Ranas building roads and introducing electricity in Nepal.
- In both dynasties, people were deprived of basic human right.
- There were no education and people were forced not to read books or any educational materials.
- Both Qin and Rana are highly power-hungry dynasties who always wanted absolute power.
- Both the Qin Dynasty and the Rana regime relied heavily on centralized control and powerful military to maintain their rule.
- In both cases, the ruling elites were known for their lavish lifestyles and the construction of grand palaces and monuments.
- Both the Qin Dynasty and the Rana regime faced significant internal opposition and were prone to using violence and repression to quell dissent.
- The leaders of both regimes were seen as controversial figures in their time, with Qin Shi Huang being remembered both for his contributions to Chinese unification and his harsh rule, while the Rana family is seen by some as responsible for stalling Nepal's development during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Differences between Qin and Rana:

- The Qin Dynasty was a much earlier period than the Rana regime, with the Qin Dynasty lasting from 221-206 BCE and the Rana regime lasting from 1846 to 1951.
- The Qin Dynasty united a large and diverse territory into a single Chinese empire, while the Rana regime maintained control over a smaller, mountainous kingdom in Nepal.
- While the Qin Dynasty saw significant cultural and intellectual development, with the emergence of Confucianism, Taoism, and Legalism, the Rana regime was characterized more by repression of political opposition and a lack of democratic institutions.
- The end of the Rana regime saw a transition to democracy in Nepal, while the end of the Qin Dynasty led to a period of political fragmentation and division in China.
- There was a puppet or ceremonial king system in Rana's Period, Whereas there was no such a system in QIN.

Conclusion:

The Rana regime of Nepal and the Qin Dynasty of China were two very different historical periods, separated by geography, culture, and time. However, there were some notable similarities between the two. Both were characterized by centralized control and a powerful ruling elite, who were known for their building projects and infrastructure development. They also faced significant internal opposition and were willing to use violence and repression to maintain their rule. However, there were also many differences between the two, including the size and scope of their territories, their political structures, and the cultural and intellectual achievements of their respective societies. Despite these differences, both the Rana regime and the Qin Dynasty continue to be studied and remembered for their impact on history.

References:

<https://www.wikipedia.org>

<https://www.google.com>

<https://www.youtube.com>

English Book Class 11

Class 9 and 10 social Book