66-

The central structure of the Mughals empire was written by IBN HASAN. During the Mughal rule there were four central government principals officer Diwan, Mir bakshi, Mir saman, Sadr.

The Provincial governmemt of the Mughals was written by P. Saran. During Akbar period the provincial administration was very much organized. The boundaries of the provincial units exactly fixed and a uniform administrative pattern, with little modifications to suit local conditions, was developed for all parts of the empire.

The Mughal Nobility under Auragzeb was written by M. Athar Ali. He said that during the period of 1658-78 there were 486 mansabdars who took control over the 1000 zakat.

India at the death of Akbar was written by Moreland he mentioned in his book that during the close of the 16th century, there was no dearth of grazing fields, and milk and ghee were obtainable cheaply and in plenty. The state demand was fixed, and every peasant

knew what he had to pay.

67- Though The conscious of French weaker position in India did not support them from engaging hostilities, The English navy headed by Barnet captured some French ships to incite france. France repatriate them by Capturing the Madras in 1746 with the support of the navy support from Mauritius, the Isle of France, under direction of the French governer of Mauritius Admiral La Bourdonnais, and it result in the begun of first Carnatic War. Dupleix convinced Admiral La Bourdonnais to break the treaty of Aix-la-Chappel with the English. The first European who was inerefering in the political matters of states of indian ruler was Dupleix.

68- Babasaheb Ambedkar was the person who had faced the worst form of caste discrimination since his childhood. He many time fought against dominance of high caste people. He organised

All India Scheduled Castes Federation and several other leaders founded the All India

Depressed Classes Association as they belong to depressed class of society. Bhim Rao Ambedkar condemned the caste system completely, and support that this discrimination was hampering the real growth of nation.This struggle of independence by the depressed classes promote to make the provision for special representation for these scheduled classes in the Government of India Act, 1935.

74- Jyotiba Phule critics on the caste system and its impact. He served the maximum potential for the education of lower castes, especially for girls he opened many schools. He was born in Satara, Maharashtra and comes from the mali community. He organized a effective movement against domination of upper caste and supremacy of brahmin. he founded the Satyashodhak

Samaj also called as Truth Seekers’ Society in 1873, with the leadership of the community belong to the backward classes, malis, telis, kunbis, saris and dhangars*.* The main objective of the movement were providing social service and to educate women and lower caste people.

Sarvajanik Satyadharma and Gulamgiri, was some great work which became an inspirational source for the common people. The main aim of Phule was to abolish the caste system and socio-economic inequalities. he criticise the Sanskritic Hinduism. The movement led by phule gave a consense attention to the depressed classes against those brahmins who use there tactics of religion and the superstitousness, for his social reform works he was given the title Mahatma.

79-On 21 May 1930 Sarojini Naidu, Imam Sahib and Manilal complete the unfinished task by raiding the Dharsana salt work. The peaceful movement of crowd was changed into a brutal lathi charge which impact on the life as 2 die and 320 were injured.

An underground radio was strted by Usha Mehta in Bombay. This underground activity phase was made to to keep update and led the people to provide and give a direction of command and guidance to allocate arms and ammunition.

Ram Manohar Lohia, Aruna Asaf Ali, Sucheta Kripalani, Chhotubhai Puranik, Biju Patnaik, R.P. Goenka and Achyut Patwardhanwere among some of the leaders who strenghthen the underground movementand work for a revolutionary change for the successful of Quit India Movement.

In 1943 Subhash chandra bose called on women to serve as soldiers in the Indian National Army. A regiment was formed in 1943 in the INA which was named as the Rani of Jhansi Regiment. The regiment was commanded by Captain Lakshmi Swaminathan. There were many women who are eager to serve in the regiment.

75- Lord canning, the last governer general of india from 1856-1862 and he was the first viceroy of india from 1 november 1858. An important significant event during his tenure was the outbreak of sepoy mutiny of 1857. Many of the official of british government and indian people were died in the mutiny and Canning was supposed to suppressed it. This had made a great impact on british government as the Britain parliamentary Act of 1858 result in the Proclamation of the Queen to end rule of East india company in India and now India became under the direct control of crown of England. Canning gave punishment to those who were indulge in the provocation of mutiny. He due to his sensible measure and administrative reform got name of clemency canning.as he avoided to take indiscriminate harmful revenge from the Indians and thus earned the title of ‘Clemency Canning’.

72- Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan was a civil servant in East India Company and a colonial administrator. In the late 1850s to 1860s under the colonial government of EIC in Calcutta he worked for senior level appointment.

Henry Thomas Colebrooke was an [English](https://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/England) orientalist. He was a civil servant in India from 1783 to 1814 and was one of the co-founder of the Royal Astronomical Society and appointed as its second President. He serve as a founding director of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal.

Horace Hayman Wilson was an English [orientalist](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Orientalism). He was very much attached with Calcutta due to his keenship of metallurgy as the mint factory at that time was in Calcutta. From the [St Thomas's Hospital](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/St_Thomas%27s_Hospital) he pursue medicine and in 1808 he work as an assistant surgeon in the [Bengal](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bengal) establishment of the [British EIC](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_East_India_Company). He worked as a secretary for many years to the committee of public instruction and also as a superintendent of the studies of the [Sanskrit College](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskrit_College) in Calcutta.

Edwin Arnold was a British orientalist, poet and journalist. He became the leader writer for The Daily Telegraph in 1861 and its newspaper's chief editor in 1873. One of his best known work is 'The Light of Asia', which was an epic related to the life and teaching of Gautam Buddha.