

184  
360

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भाषा क्र. 1 संस्थान  
**कौटिल्य एकेडमी**  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

NAME — ANKUR GUPTA

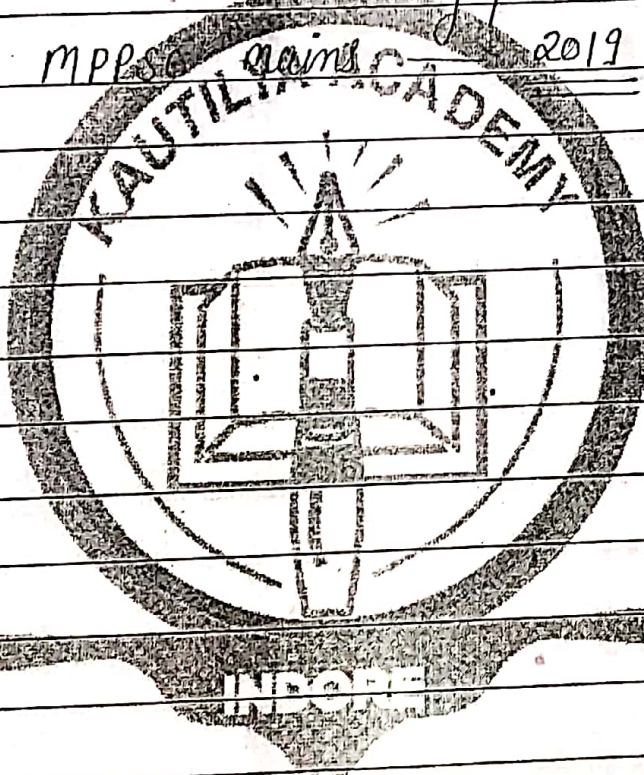
TEST NO. — 1 (Part A & B)

Date — 05-01-2021

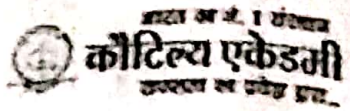
Contact — 8587027550

— ankur.gupta1506@gmail.com.

MPPSC Mains 2019



**PART - A**



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

पृष्ठ संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	medici family
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Royal family ruled Italy (Florence) for 60 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Promoted Renaissance in 15 <sup>th</sup> & 16 <sup>th</sup> century
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ patron of Leonardo da Vinci, Petrarch, Michelangelo
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	B
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		Bombhatta → court poet of Kashi Varadhan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Give accounts of Kashi Varadhan period about culture, administration etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	famous work "Kadambari"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	C
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		(George Castle)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Castle built by Scindia in 20 <sup>th</sup> c.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Location - Madhav national park, Shivpuri
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Built for George V, British ruler, for hunting but didn't come
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	→ Now act as <u>museum</u>

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भाषा क्र. 1 संस्कृत  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
संस्कृत का प्रवेश द्वार

I	D	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Chipp's Mission
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ mission aimed at gaining Indian support for world war II
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ presented & lead by Stafford Cripps
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ when 1942
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ features Dominion status
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	constituted assembly mainly of Indians after a war.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(88/15) eyes (ooto)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	F	menhaj-ud-draj
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ was poet of medieval period in India
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ wrote in Arabic language
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		→ He wrote <u>Tabaqat-i-Nasiri</u> on <u>Al-Hafsiyah</u> <u>Siir</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G	(Great Ghat)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• was biggest structure in the <u>sohajedo ro</u> <u>Friday valley</u> <u>Shillaloon</u> .
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		• Acted as <u>social</u> and <u>worship</u> place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		• <u>community</u> <u>to</u> <u>refer</u> <u>worship</u> <u>&amp;</u> <u>festivals</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	H	(No Robespierre)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		→ Member of <u>Jacobins</u> in <u>France</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		→ Part of <u>Reign of Terror</u> in <u>France</u> (1793-94)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		→ Part of committee to <u>punish</u> <u>anti</u> <u>revolutionary</u> <u>people</u> .

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कीर्ति एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

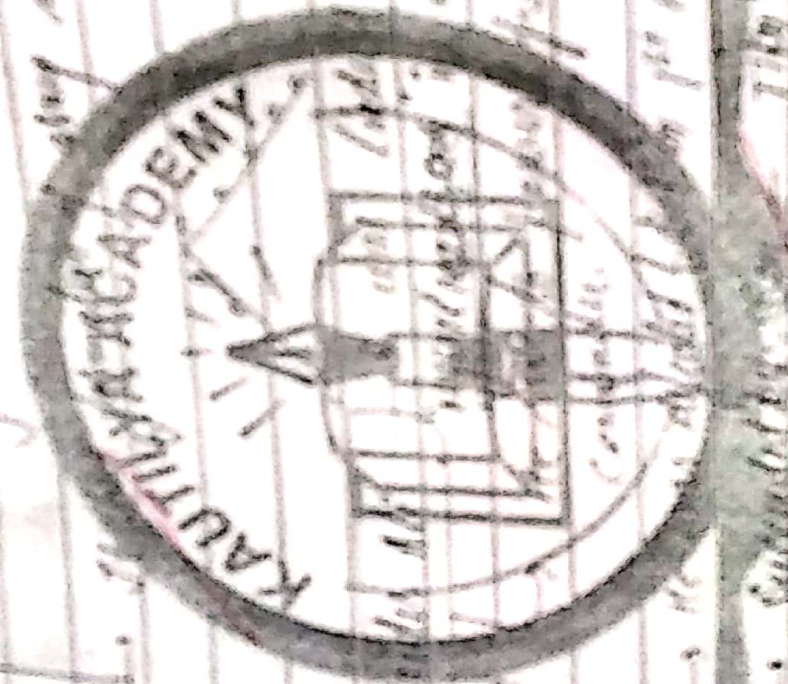
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 (J) (Mahmud Gawan)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 J (Mountbatten Plan)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Also known as "3 June Plan"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Presented by then Viceroy Mountbatten for post-British division of India
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ A plan for Balkanisation, which provided right of Provinces to secede from Union.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1 K (Balaji Baji Rao)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Peshwa with seat at Poona
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Son of Baji Rao I
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ 3 <sup>rd</sup> Battle of Panipat was fought during his time & Marathas lost power & prestige.

Perd?

The school was started  
 (Main Avenue Road)

Experiments

A military practice with strategic  
 use of signal lamps. A good experience.  
 was by order.



Order of  
 Decree  
 Keeping well  
 from military

Kautilya Academy  
 Tirthankar

10/12/2024



पुस्तक  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Main Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
जयपुरा का प्रवेश द्वार..

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dandi march → march started by Gandhi  
from Ashram to coast.  
→ Aim — to break salt law  
marked the beginning of Civil Disobedience  
Movement in 1930  
→ Similar march in Madras by C. Rajagopalachari





प्रश्न संख्या

3

B

Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 was led by "Lenin" that displaced the monarcho power and provisional government and established Socialist & communist Soviet in Russia.

Causes of Bolshevik Revolution are as follows

(1) Economic Causes

- Low level of industrialisation in Russia compared to other European countries
- Laxish life style of King.

• Privileged based society with high suffering for peasant & workers.

• Inability of bringing reforms.

(2) Social causes

Russian society was highly privileged based.





<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>clergy → religious group with orthodox church → high influence in state's matter (eg - Rasputin - subimperial)</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Aristocrats &amp; Nobles → High monopoly, Privileges, no taxes,</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Peasants &amp; workers → Highest sufferings → No rights, High taxes</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) Political Causes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High discontent amongst Peasants &amp; workers</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Defeat of <del>1905</del> Russia in Russo-Japanese War of 1905</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Lack of freedom of speech, suppression of protest.</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Events like → "Bloody Sunday" created anger</li> </ul>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• failure of czar to implement</li> </ul>

प्रश्न संख्या

"October manifesto" in spirit

(4) Role of Intellectuals

• Maxim Gorky → in work "Mother" showed poor condition of peasant workers

• Lenin's Party openly opposed exist-  
ing rights

(5) Cultural Causes

→ spread of Marxism and Communism

→ New ideas flowed from Western Europe

(6) Russification

→ Policy of Czar for creating Russian culture amongst non-Russian

→ "One Czar, One Russia"

(7) Formation of Political parties

→ National Socialist party — 1898

→ National Revolutionary Socialist party (1900)

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भाग सं. 1 संख्या  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उत्तराखण्ड प्रदेश सरकार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8) Role played by
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lenin → April Thesis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	slogans — All power to Soviets — Land, Peace, Bread
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Bolsheviks brought
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	changes and downed it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with Bolshevik Revolution
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Lenin became leader and Head of State
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with Soviet as state. Reforms like
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	economic planning, five year plan etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	brought change in condition of its people.
<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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुरितिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का मंत्र । संसलान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सगलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	On 8 <sup>th</sup> August 1942, Gandhiji from "Gwalior -tank khirdan, Bombay" gave slogan of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	"Do or die" this marked the beginning of Quit India Movement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Important events during Quit India movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* 9 <sup>th</sup> August 1942 → Arrest of all major leaders by British forces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* The event becomes leaderless and youth provided opposition to movement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Public Rampage)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ People started demonstration, Protest rallies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ rise of violence seen in areas of East UP, Bihar, Karnataka, Bombay.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Destruction of symbol of British like police station, flags etc.

प्रश्न संख्या

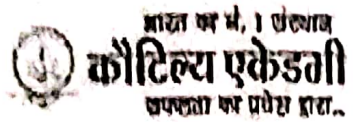
मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Underground Activities)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Leaders like J.P. Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Ram Manohar Lohiya
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ kept the channel of communication open
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ gave direction to youths.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Role of women leaders)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Aruna Asaf Ali, Jhansi mehta, Sucheta Kripalani (Bombay)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ participation of girls (colleges).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Parallel government)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ many parallel governments formed in various places
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1st at (Baliq) under Chittu Pandey
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Longest → Prati Sarkar at Satara under Nana Patil
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(from 1943-45)

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Promoted activities like Gandhi marriages, joined village libraries, released imprisoned leaders.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Suppression of Protesters by British force
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Use of Heavy force
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Hundreds of people killed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ the movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Though movement was suppressed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	but it took British to its core and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	let them be obliged to give more
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	concessions like the Montagu-Chatfield plan,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	cabinet ministers and ultimately fear of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	another such movement led to independence
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



3	A	<p>Glorious Revolution of 1688-89, also known as Bloodless Revolution was a revolution that ended rule of staunch catholic ruler of Stuart dynasty James II by his Protestant daughter Mary and her husband Duke of William Orange.</p>
		<p><u>Causes for revolution</u></p>
		<p>(Political causes)</p>
		<p>* Autocracy of James II.</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Divine Rights of King</li><li>→ Despotic and lavish lifestyle</li><li>→ Ruled by Awe and fear</li></ul>
		<p>* (Friendship with France)</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>→ Louis XIV was also catholic</li><li>→ James II supported French catholic compelling to England</li></ul>
		<p>* (Parliament) Struggling for limiting rights of ruler.</p>

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



केन्द्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा बोर्ड  
एन सी ई आर

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Bloody Court)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Trial of Duke of Monmouth by James II
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Assassination of 300 people, many sent prison
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Religious Reasons]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Religious policies of James II
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Invitation to Pope in England
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Built churches in London
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Declared no bodily right to criticize collection
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Indifference to "Test Act"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Suspended parliament when refused to abolish Test Act
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Interference in Universities
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Appointment of Catholics as teachers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Suspended Chancellor when refused degree to Catholic student.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उत्तराखण्ड का प्रवेश द्वार

\* Declaration of indulgence as step towards religious freedom & conscience.

\* Case of 7 Bishops

→ Sent 7 Bishop to jail for refusing to recel declaration of indulgence.

\* fundamental cause of the Bill of Son to James II, increase in army, psocue led to glorious revolution.

It changed monarchy to constitutional monarchy with parliament control over army, finance, foreign affairs. Ended fear of Catholics and divine rights of King. And become inspiration to other European countries for democracy.



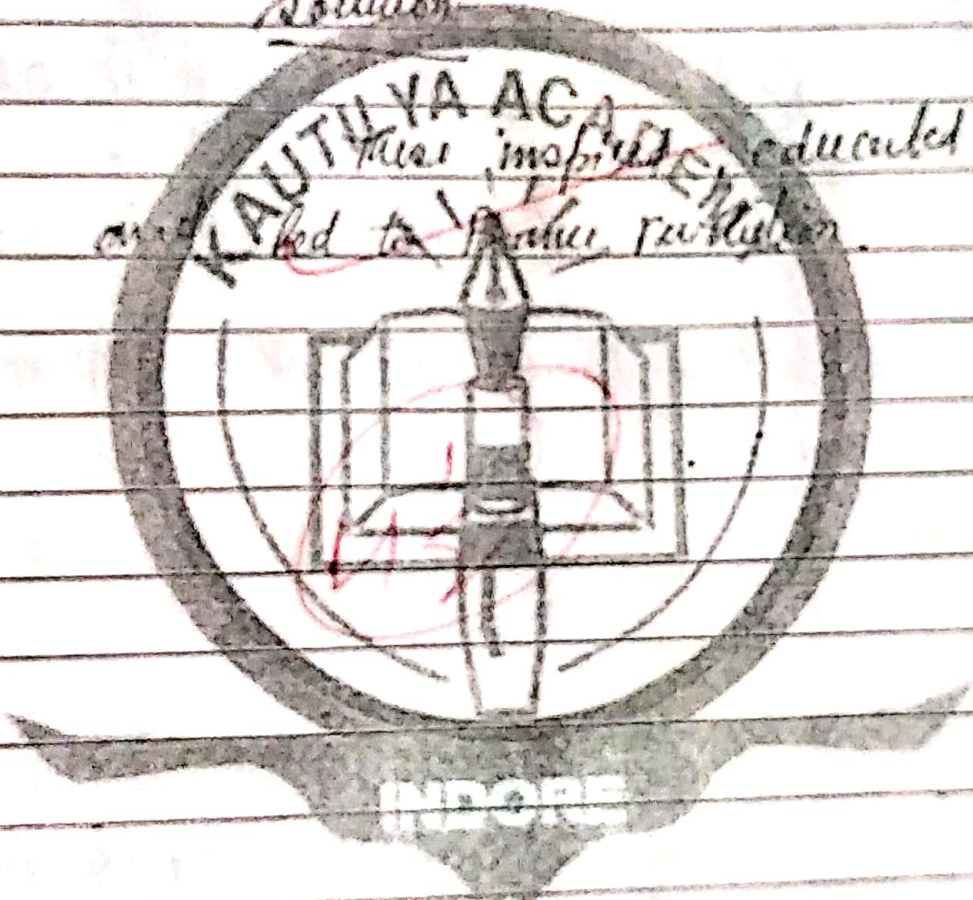
2	A	French revolution (1788/1789) ended despotic monarchy of Louis XVI and brought constitutional regime.
		Role of philosophers —
		(1) (Voltaire) — Advocated freedom of speech & religious tolerance
		↳ wrote <i>Henriade</i> and <i>Le philosophe enchaîné</i>
		↳ separation of state and religion
		(2) (Rousseau) — gave social contract theory
		↳ Kingship is not divine right but a social contract between state and people.
		↳ men are born free but every where in chains
		(3) (Montesquieu) —
		wrote about "Separation of power"
		↳ France ruler is despotic because of centralisation of power
		↳ "spirit of law" — various forms of government.



(2) Denis Diderot

He wrote "Encyclopaedia" - collection of all philosophies  
Described problem of France and its solution

These inspired educated people and led to French Revolution



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



शास्त्र सं. 1 संख्या  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

2 B

Vernacular Press Act 1878 also known as Gagging Act was introduced by Lord Lytton.

(Aim) — Control over Vernacular Press writing against policies of Lytton

(Provision) District magistrates had power to start prosecution

- (1) He could fine, seize and
- (2) Forfeiture of property for sedition
- (3) No court appeal for prisoners.

(Impact) → many vernacular press were tried under VPA like Som Prakash

→ Amrita Bazar turned English overnight to

→ An act that discriminated European press from Vernacular

It was repealed by Lord Lippon after widespread protests in 1882.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

भाग सं. 1 संज्ञान  
कीटिल्य एकेडमी  
कल्याण का प्रवेश द्वार

2	D	Anangzeb was last powerful ruler of mughal empire but seeds were sown by him —
		→ Absence of Anangzeb from North for over 25 year weakened empire.
		→ Policy towards Marathas was futile & Marathas rose to power
		→ Inability to control such vast empire & manage central rule was difficult.
4		Religious policies → increased taxes on Hindus compared to muslim
		→ Repealed <u>Jizya</u> on Hindus destabilised empire.
		But other reasons like war of succession after him, unabled rule, superiority of British forces and powerful regional ruler became other reason for fall.

Industrial revolution - started began from England in mid 18th century marked transition to manufacturing with machines.

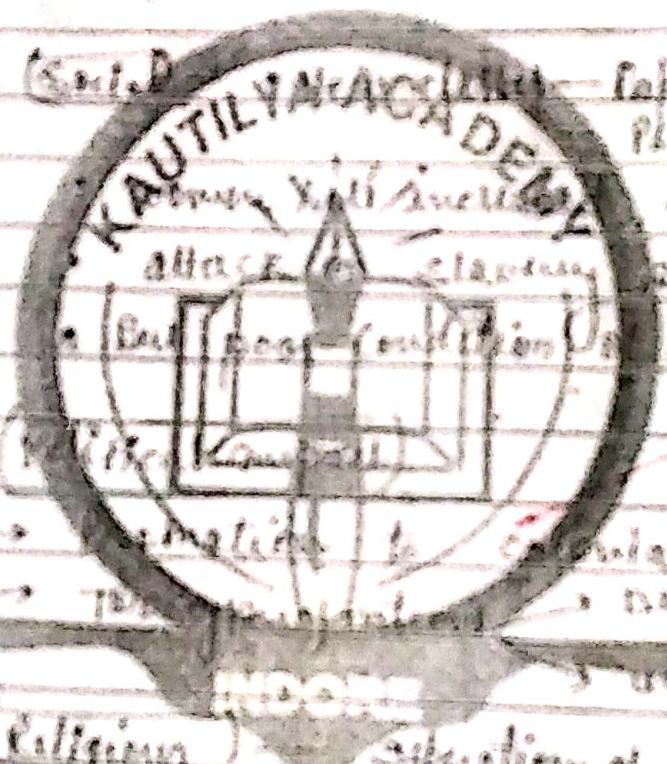
(Consequences)

(1) (Social) - Capitalist & proletarians as labour  
 attack of slavery system  
 (But poor condition of living & slow)

(2) (Political) -  
 → transition to capitalism & developed  
 → transition to underdeveloped

(3) (Religious) - separation of state from religion. New religion personal affair.

(4) (Economic) → capitalist class  
 → new cities developed → Urbanisation  
 Eg - Manchester, Lancashire.



प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

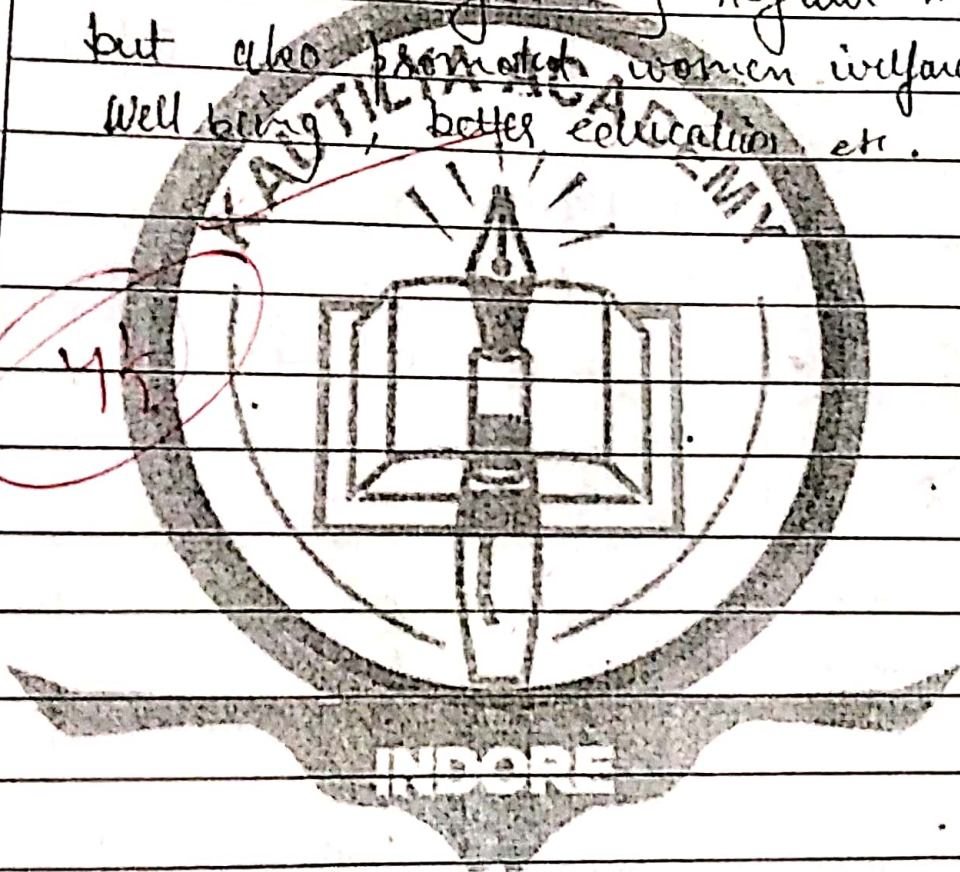


शिक्षण सं. 1 संलग्न  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उत्तराखण्ड का प्रवेश द्वार...

(5) Environment Impact

- ↳ Rising Green house gases
- ↳ Increased pollution.

Though many negative impact,  
but also promoted women welfare,  
well being, better education etc.



R  F

Revolt of 1857 started with sepoy mutiny but became widespread, but was unable to de-establish British in India.

Not pan-India movement

Lack of leadership at many places

Superiority of British in arms and ammunition

Rulers didn't participate at many places

Middle class intelligentsia didn't take part.

Reasons

Financial/Political

Better communication & transport with British like telegraph

Money lenders were main target of Rebel, so they refused to take part

Though didn't lack in bravery but lacked in planning & organisation. British created many changes prepared for future movement.





2 4.

Md Bin Tuglaak ascended throne after death of Ghiyathuddin Tuglaak during first half of 14<sup>th</sup> c. as Delhi's Sultan.

Reforms introduced by Md Bin Tuglaq

→ Taxation of doab, high asses lead to high prices and food shortage.

→ Paper currency using Copper coin

→ Transfer capital from Delhi to Daulatabad but reversed after 2 years

→ Expedition against Khilasan and Garachill

These reforms proved to be disastrous.

• He was great scholar, knew many languages and interest in literature.

• Ibn Battuta, Moroccan traveller, lived in his court and wrote Rehla about his ~~soj~~ sojourn in Delhi Sultanate

His later years he faced many swells and died in Thatta while on campaign.



प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

2	4	Brahmo Samaj was established by Raja Ram Mohan Ray in 1828, Calcutta.
		Monotheism - believe in one God
		No idol worship
		Abolishing
		Caste
		system
		Against
		caste system
		promoting equality
		and fraternity
		widow remarriages
		Promotion of women education
42		Samaj promoted ideas of equality, women empowerment, and tried to reform Indian society & its evil.
		This helped in promoting nationalism and reforming society.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत क. नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	It was treaty that ended world war I
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	signed during Paris peace conference
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on 28 <sup>th</sup> June 1919.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Terms of Versailles Treaty were —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 'war guilt clause' Germany held
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	solely responsible for war
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany to cede all its foreign
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	colonies
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ To demilitarise Rhineland by
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Germany
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Germany to pay war Reparation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of \$5 billion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Germany to slash its military
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	budget, can't maintain Air force.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Kaiser William II, ruler of Germany, to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	stand trials for war crimes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But it proved to be just an
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	document for temporary truce with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	world war II became inevitable by this.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humayun succeeded Babur as highest emperor. He was able administrator but committed many mistakes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Causes of Humayun's failure —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Wholly assessed power of Sher Shah Suri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Presence of large number of Afghans in North India and their ability to unite under Sher Shah.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Division of empire to his brother, weakened empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* He was unable to get support of local chieftains.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Ill conceived Bengal campaign.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Lack of funds and resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Hostility of Humayun's brothers & did not help Humayun as in battle of Chausa.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Though he was able to re-establish Mughal rule in India after Sher Shah's death.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का प्र. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उपस्थापक का प्रवेश द्वार

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>It was diplomatic policy of giving concessions to more aggressive powers like Germany, Italy by France and Britain.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Avoid war like world war I</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Reasons →</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Failure of League of Nation</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Economic crisis of 1929</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ fear of Communist Russia</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Rise of Mussolini in Italy - Fascism</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Impact →</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Rise of Hitler → Nazism</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Non-adherence to peace treaty by Germany &amp; Italy</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Outbreak of world war II</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Examples →</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ failure to check advancement of Germany in Rhineland</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ German occupation of Austria with no resistance</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Italy attack on Ethiopia.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This policy is one of reason for world war II.</p>

PART-B

- Answer upto 9  
- 88 8587027550

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



शिक्षण सं. 1 संस्थान  
**कौटिल्य एकेडमी**  
उपकला का प्रवेश द्वार

1	A	(Kepler) → great physicist, Astronomer of medieval period
		→ Provided Kepler's laws on Gravitation & motion of Earth around SUN
		→ Great contributor in science and Technology during Renaissance period.
1	B	(Petrarch) → was great writer, philosopher from Florence, Italy
		→ Father of Humanism → humanity more important than divinity!
		→ Great contribution in literature during Renaissance along with Dante and Boccaccio.
1	C	(Bastille) → was jail in autocratic France.
		→ Protestors in 1789, attacked and freed prisoners and took arms.
		→ known as fall of Bastille → marks beginning of French Revolution 1789.

I D

Bloody Sunday → an event in Russian history took place in 1905  
→ Protesters were attacked by Royal guards in winter palace.  
→ Took place at time of Czar Nicholas II  
→ Lead to 1905 Revolution in Russia.

I E

Aranya → Vedic term used for forest  
→ forest texts were called because it was for hermits.  
→ It comes in end of Brahmanas.

I F

Saṁkhya  
An Jainism philosophy of fasting unto death. Also known as Sallekhana.  
These are aim to break cycle of rebirth and achieve nirvana.



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न संख्या

1 G

(Prarthna Samaj)

- ↳ organization founded by Atmaram Ponde-  
 ring, in Bombay
- ↳ aimed at social reform in Indian society
- ↳ objective - Caste abolition, intercaste marriage,  
 widow remarriage etc

1 H

(Sardar Commission)

- ↳ Formed by British Indian government
- ↳ objective - to look in education  
 system in India
- ↳ Recommendations -

  - Poor education level
  - Provide education at higher levels
  - focusing of colleges.

1 I

(Raphael) → was Italian painter, architect.

1 A

- ↳ Renaissance man along with Leonardo and  
 Michaelangelo - "Trinity"
- ↳ work → Madonna
- ↳ The School of Athens (Fresco)



प्रश्न संख्या

1 7

Bhudan movement

→ Post Independence movement aimed at Land Reforms and Equality

→ Started by Vinoba Bhave & based on Gandhian Trusteeship

→ Donation of excess land by Rich to poor.

1 K

Ryotwari System

→ Land Revenue System in British India.

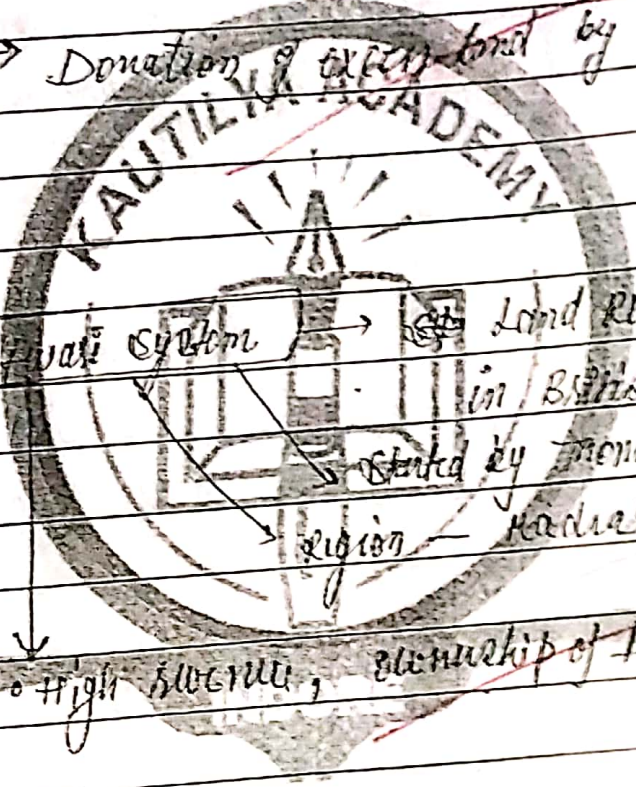
→ Started by Thomas Munro & Reid  
Region - Madras, Assam, etc.

→ High Revenue, tenure of Farmers.

1 2

Butler Commission 1927

→ Commission on Relationship with Princely States set up by British Indian Government. Aimed at better Relation and recommended Paramountcy's Supremacy.



पश्च  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



अस्य क्र. 1 संस्करण  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
वाराणसी का प्रवेश द्वार

1 M

(Ain-i-Dahshala)

- Land Revenue system by Raja Todarmal during Akbar's reign
- Collection of Revenue based on 10 year average of previous production.
- Resulted in a better system than Zabti.

1 0

(Hunter Education Commission)

Formed by British Indian Government in 1882-83

Rapid growth in next decades in education.

focused on better primary and secondary education including vocational education.

1 (m)

Bhaagudh



Q	B	Glorious Revolution (1689) also known as Bloodless revolution took place in England.
		(Importance)
		<p>Religious</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ ended rights of Catholics</li> <li>→ followed of Anglican church</li> <li>→ Victorious</li> </ul>
		→ ended divine rights of King
		→ Parliamentary supremacy
		<p>Political</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Control of parliament on army.</li> <li>→ Established constitutional monarchy</li> </ul>
		<p>Social</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ lead to better education and health.</li> </ul>
		→ Promotes equality later years.
		→ Bill of Rights passed.
		<p>Financial</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>→ Parliamentary control on finance</li> </ul>
		→ Better use of resources.
		→ Lead to colonialism.

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पत्रिका  
(Main Answer Sheet)

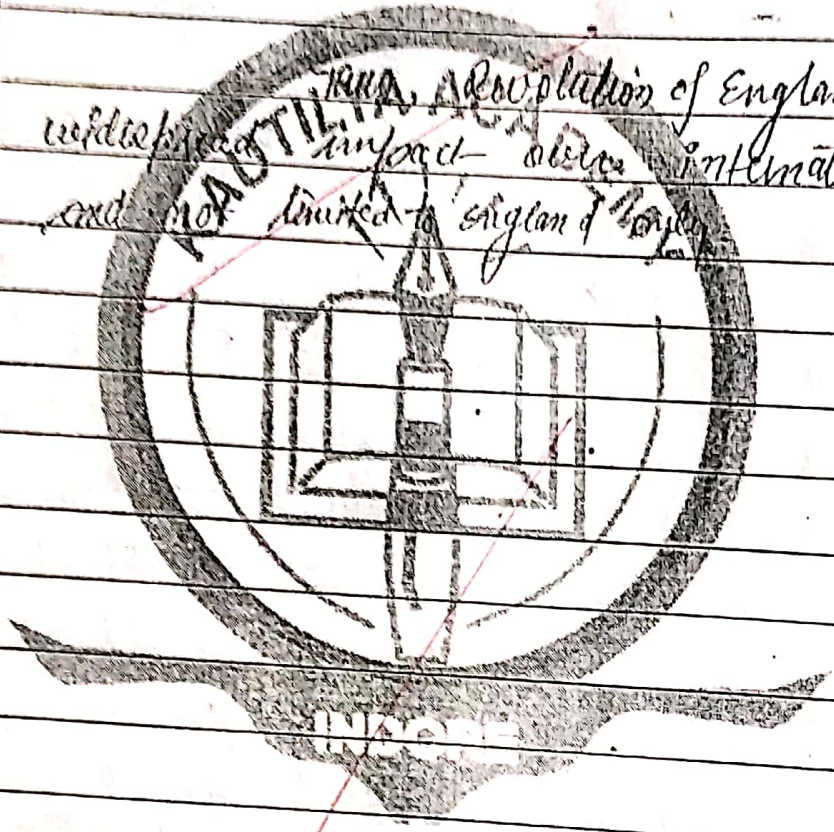


भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कीर्ति एवं प्रगति  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार.

International

- Demand for more democratic right in Europe.
- path of colonialism opened
- friendship with Poland.

Adoption of England had widespread impact over international forum. and not limited to England & Europe.





2 C

Renaissance was intellectual and cultural movement took place over 15<sup>th</sup> & 16<sup>th</sup> century in Europe.

Imm.

→ development of individual contemplation

→ Secularism → ~~other~~ superstition,

f

E

A

T

U

R

E

S

→ philosophy of humanism (Petrarch)

→ human at centre of study

→ Discoveries and exploration of

→ India (1498 - Vasco de gama)

→ Scientific development

→ Leonardo, William Harvey,

Copernicus.

→ development of arts and literature

→ Dante - The Divine Comedy

→ William Shakespeare - Hamlet

→ focus more on Logic rather than superstition.

Renaissance brought Europe out from dark age into modernisation.



2 D

Jainism is religion that rose to prominence in 6<sup>th</sup> C. BC in Northern India under Lord Mahavira (24<sup>th</sup> Tirthankar).

Doctrines of Jainism

\* ~~Tirthankar~~ Three Gems

1. Samyak Dharma → Belief in Tirthankars

→ 2. Samyak Jnan → Knowledge of Jainism

→ 3. Samyak Karma → Follow 5 vows.

\* 5 Vows → Panch mahavrats in Jainism taken by followers.

① Ahimsa → Non-violence towards any living being

② Asteya (Non-stealing) of anybody's objects

③ Aparigraha → Non-possessions of property

④ Satya → Don't tell lie to anybody



5) Brahmacharya → following chastity and celibacy. Added by Mahavira.

\* (Amokantavada)

→ There is no absolute truth. There are many realities and depends on our vision.

These doctrine guides towards attaining Nirvana & break cycle of samsara.

पृष्ठ संख्या

2 E

Mughals introduced an efficient military system in India, beginning with Babur (1526)

Features of military system

\* mansabdari system → Akbar's reign

Components

Zat

personal rank of mansabdar

Sawar

rank of horseman  
an mansab needed to hold

3 categories  
mansingh → flight

\* payment

cash → Naqdi

→ jagirs → provided right to collect revenue to mansab.

\* Mughals employed permanent army

\* The mughal army consisted of 5 units

P.T.O





[Artillery] → weapons played important role.

[Infantry]

foot soldiers

5 units

[Cavalry]

soldiers on horses

[Now]

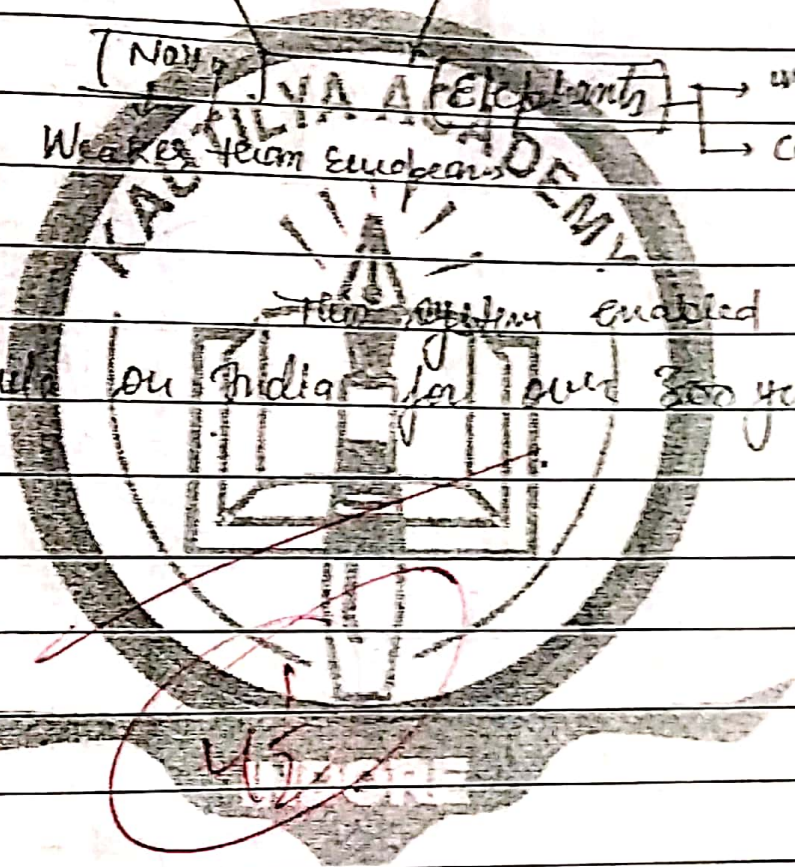
Elephants

Weaker than Europeans

used in wars

carried loads

then system enabled Mughals to rule on India for over 300 years.



प्रश्न संख्या

२ F

Kanishka was Kushan ruler, ruled over North western part of India, Capital at Gandhara. in 3rd C. AD.

Kanishka as Buddhist patron.

\* (4th Buddhist Council) convened under his rule at Kundalavana, Kashmir.

Division of Buddhism into → Hinayana → Mahayana

\* (Gandhara school of art) Buddhist sculptures prominent

→ Greek & Persian influence.  
→ Standing Buddha.

\* (Ashvaghosha), Buddhist scholar, was religious advisor to him

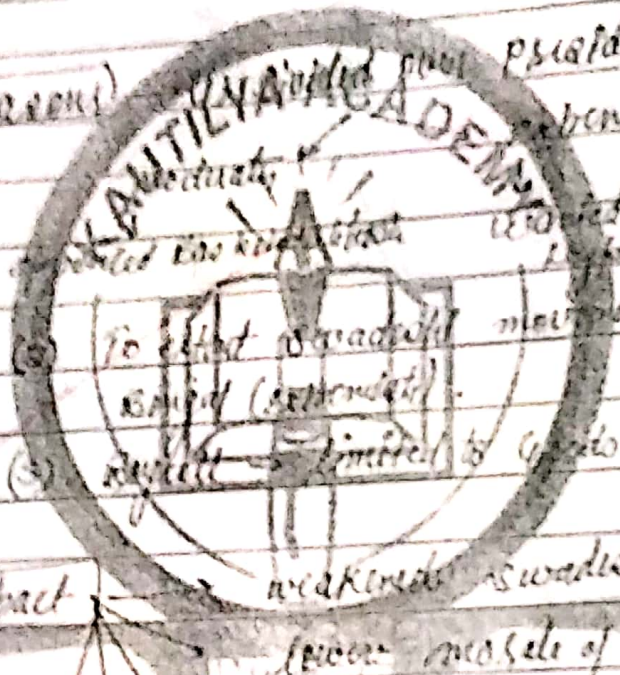
↳ wrote — Buddha Charita.

\* He issued Buddhist coins

\* Built many viharas, monasteries for monks. He is hailed as champion of Buddhist patron.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Alexandra invaded India in 326 BC during Nanda dynasty.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Impact of Invasion
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ created land and sea routes connecting Indian subcontinent with Greek empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Many rulers like Ashoka came India later years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Flow of Ideas, exchange of culture
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	eg - Gandhara school ↳ Greek-Roman influence on sculptures
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	→ Provided historical chronology for Indian ancient history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ But it also lead to more invasions into Indian continent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

2	17	Gandhi split was separation of Moderates from extremist leaders of Indian National Congress in 1907.
		(When) — 1907, Gandhian session of INC.
		(Reasons) —
		1. Moderates vs Extremists
		2. Moderates vs Extremists
		3. To effect Swadeshi movement beyond Gandhian (Moderates).
		4. Gandhian — limited to Gandhian (Moderates)
		Impact → weakened Swadeshi movement
		→ weaker morale of public
		→ weakened Congress demands
		→ Trap for Moderates in form of reforms.
		• Ambedkar left politics
		• Pataki was sent to jail
		• Laloo Jagpat Rai — left to abroad.
		But INC became unified again in 1916 by Lucknow pact.

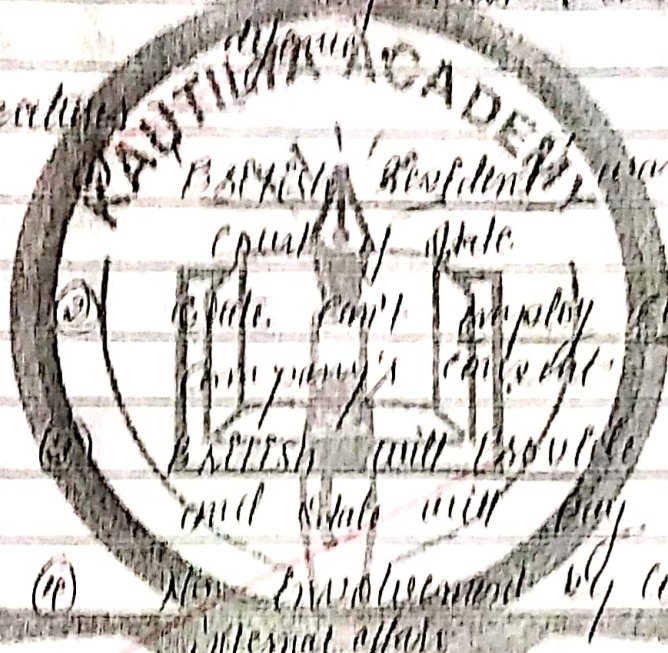


3 (C)

Arbitrary alliance was extension of policy of Clive used by Lord Clive (Governor General of Bengal) - 1798-1804

Objective - To have subordination of princely states & control over them.

Features



British Residents were present in court of state.

State can't employ Europeans without company's consent.

British will provide Army defence and state will pay for it.

(A) Non involvement by company in internal affairs.

(B) External relation controlled by company.

Signed by

• Awadh - 1801

• Mysore - 1799

• Hyderabad - 1798

• Marathas - 1802

• Sindhia - 1803

Result to states losing sovereignty and expansion of British Indian control.

45



पृष्ठ संख्या

Muslim rule started with Delhi Sultanate and  
Mughals and had widespread impact  
on Indian culture.

Impact —

(1) Architecture  
↳ use of minarets, Arches, domes, chajja  
↳ Buland Darwaza, Taj Mahal,  
Humayun tomb.

(2) changed decorative style  
↳ arabesque, Pietra dura used  
in Taj Mahal.

(3) Development of language

↳ Persian as state language  
↳ Hindustani developed in Mughal gardens.

(4) Dressing style changed

(5) Music developments

↳ Kathak in courts of Mughals.

(6) cuisines and food style with different form.

Similarly muslim cultural was also assimila-  
ted Indian style.

Q R

Indus valley civilisation established by 3000 BC and around north west of subcontinent and saw decline by 1500 BC.

many theories have been propounded by archeologists

with scientific development Reason will be found.

wheeler suggested Aryan Invasion led to decline

Reasons

Other reasons like Drying of rivers, deforestation caused if

whereas new evidences suggest flood caused decline

Presently, none of the theories are conclusive. Development of science & Technology will enable us to find out reasons.

215



Russian Revolution was pair of revolution  
  that took place in February/march 1917  
  and Bolshevik revolution of October/Nov. 1917.  
  It changed Russia from monarchy to set up  
  socialist regime under Lenin by replacing  
  czar rule.

Causes for Russian Revolution

+

Political Causes

Event like  
Bloody Sunday

Despotic rule of  
Czar Nicholas II

Revolution of 1905

loss of Russia in Japan-Russia war  
1905 increased discontent.

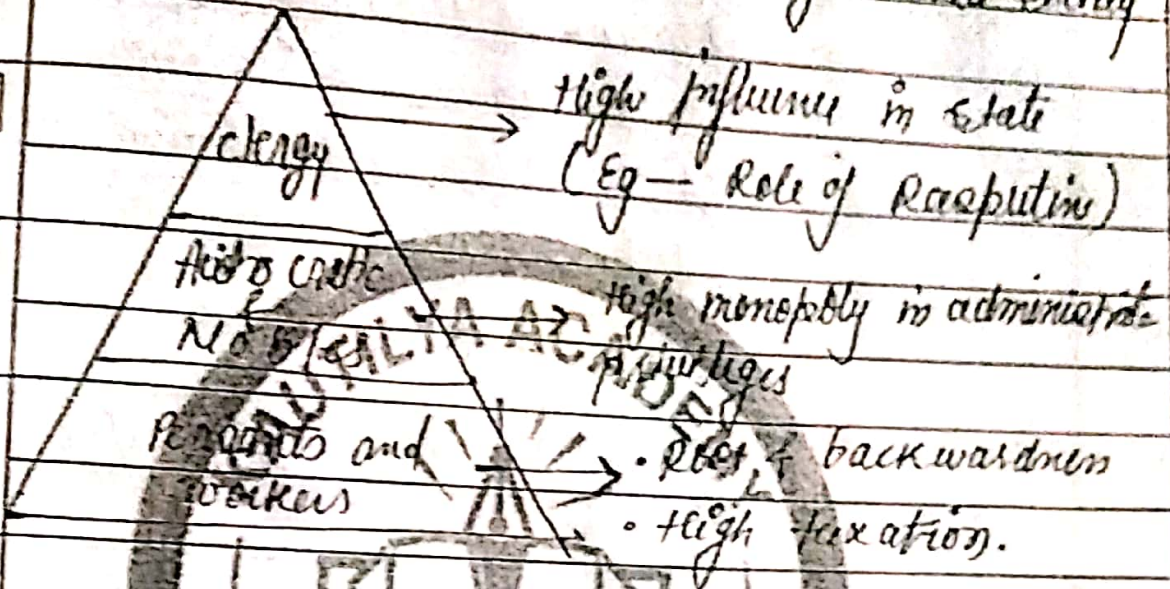
failure of czar to implement "October Manifesto"





Social cause

Privileged based Society



~~Economic Causes~~

- Extravagant & Lush lifestyle of exors
- Poor condition of Jarnu due to flawed taxation policy
- Low Industrialisation of Russia
- High expenses in war.



Reason - Cultural Causes

→ New ideas flow from western Europe

→ Communalism and socialism spread widely

Role of Intellectuals

→ [Madhusudan Malviya]

→ Ruskin Mises

→ wrote "Kamdar" - showed poor condition of farmer and peasants

→ [Leo Tolstoy]

→ wrote about harsh rule of Czar Nicholas.

or Immediate Causes

- Participation in world war I (1914)
- Caused 17 lakh deaths
- Price rise etc.

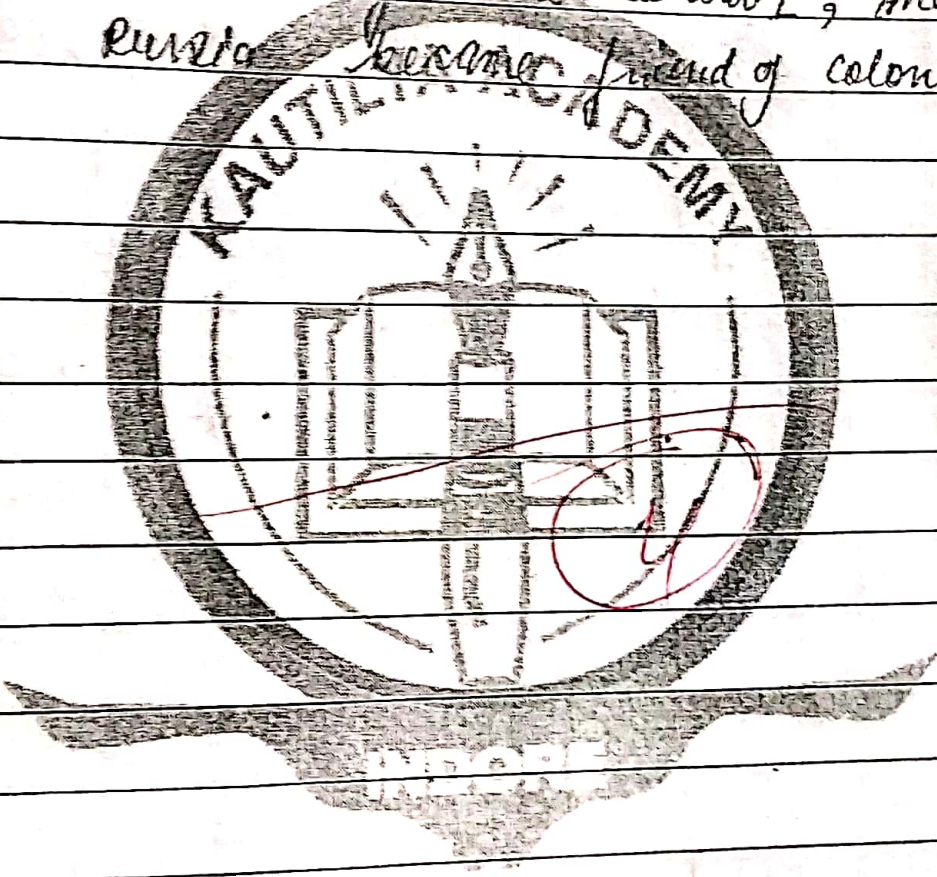
प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



प्रश्न क्र. 1 संख्या  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उत्कला का पथेन द्वारा

All of this created discontent and under leadership of Lenin Soviet was created as state with economic planning, withdrawal from world war I, and Russia became friend of colonies.





Economic Causes

- Economic depression of 1929 leading to recession in Europe
- Hunger for colonies → fight for it.

Treaty of Versailles

- Humiliating treaty on Germany
- Germany later became reason for world war II.

Formation of Alliances

Axipowers

Allied powers

↓  
Germany, Italy, Japan

↓  
America, Britain, France, China, USSR.

Leaders like -

- Churchill (Britain)
- Roosevelt (USA)
- Stalin (USSR).

प्रश्न  
संख्या

(Other causes)

→ Discontent amongst minorities and labours

→ Scientific development of Arms and Ammunition

(Immediate cause)

→ Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 known as Blitzkrieg  
Britain and France declared war on Germany.

was ended in 1945 and led to end of colonialism, dictatorship of Germany. Germany was divided into East & West.

This also became important for Indian national movement with Britain losing power.



3    d

Gandhiji led crusade against British in India with principles of nonviolence, Satyagraha etc. His philosophies not only provided Indian independence but also led to social reforms.

Gandhian philosophy - His principles

\* Nonviolence → non use of arms, force against enemy

Even living matter shouldn't be harm.

He withdrew Non-cooperation movement due to violence of Chauri Chaura 1920.

\* Satyagraha → finding path of Truth.

→ inspired by philosophy by Mahatma, Tolstoy and Ruskin

→ It was overall method of nonviolence.

[Sanskrit] } Program of all  
↳ uplifting every individual to highest level & reducing inequality

[Practical] } socio-economic basis  
wealthy take responsibility but the  
fruits of subsidies for poor.  
↳ Parallel for freedom movement

[Sanskrit] } not limited to free press  
foreign rule but also Swadish in  
economic & social sphere

Applied them in

(Civil disobedience)

- Non-Salt  
Law  
Non-payment  
of tax etc.

fact as tool of  
public awareness  
participation

social welfare  
Against  
intolerance  
equality

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
उत्कृष्टता का प्रवेश द्वार

His principles & ideology is very relevant today and is enshrined in Constitution in form of Directive principles (D.P.S.P. - 36-41) like development of cottage industry, against intoxication, prohibition of cows, etc.

