





**PART - A**

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	A	<p>medici family</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Royal family ruled Italy (Florence) for 60 years
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Promoted Renaissance in 15 <sup>th</sup> & 16 <sup>th</sup> century
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Patron for Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Michael Angelo.
1	B	<p>(Banhatta) → Court poet of Harshavardhan</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ gave account of Harshavardhan period about culture, administration etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ famous work — " <u>Kadambari</u> "
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	C	<p>(George castle)</p>
<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 type="checkbox"/>	→ Built for George, British ruler, for hunting but didn't come
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Now act as <u>museum</u>





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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	F	minhaj-us-Siraj
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ was poet of medieval period in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ wrote in Arabic language
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ He wrote <u>Tabaqat-i-Nashiri</u> on <u>Iltutmish</u> <u>king</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	G	[Great Bath]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• was biggest structure in the Mohenjodaro
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Indus valley civilisation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Acted as ritual and worship place.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Community bath before worship & festivals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1	H	[No Robespierre]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ member of <u>Jacobins</u> in France
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Part of <u>Reign of Terror</u> in France (1793-94)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ part of committee to punish <u>anti-revolutionary</u> people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			



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



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1	(L)	(Tulghama)
		→ A military tactics with strategic aim to defeat enemy
		→ Used By " <u>Babur</u> " great emperor.
		→ It had formation of army in form of <u>Arrow</u>
1	(M)	(Haider Ali) → was leader of "Nysore <del>raja</del> " in Deccan.
		→ He rose to power from military commander.
		→ He was defeated & died in 1st Anglo Mysore war
		→ Succeeded by Son — Tipu Sultan.
1	(N)	Blitzkrieg







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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Belshank revolution of 1917 was led by "Lenin" that displaced the monastic power and provisional government and established Socialist & communist Soviet in Russia.
<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"/>		<u>Causes of Belshank Revolution are as follows</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		(1) <u>(Economic Causes)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		• Low level of industrialisation in Russia compared to other European countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		• Lavish life style of king.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		• Privileged based society with high suffering for peasant & workers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		• Inability of bringing reforms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		(2) <u>(Social causes)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		Russian society was highly privileged based.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	clergy → Religious group with orthodox church → High influence in state's matter (Eg - Rasputin - subimprist)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aristocrats & Nobles → High monopoly, Privileges, no taxes,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Peasants, workers → Highest sufferers → No rights, High taxes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) (Political Causes.)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• High discontent amongst Peasant & workers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Defeat of Japan Russia in Russo-Japanese war of 1905
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Lack of freedom of speech, Suppression of protest.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• events like → "Bloody Sunday" created anger
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• failure of czar to implement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>"October manifesto" in spirit</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) <u>Role of Intellectuals</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Maxim Gorky → In work "Mother" showed poor condition of peasant workers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Leo Tolstoy → openly opposed czarist regime.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5) <u>Cultural Causes</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ spread of marxist and Communism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ New ideas flowed from western Europe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6) <u>Russification</u> → Policy of Czar for creating Russian culture amongst non Russian
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ "One Czar, one Russia"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(7) <u>Formation of Political parties</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ National Socialist party — 1898
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ National Revolutionary Socialist party (1900)











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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<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, Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kripalani
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ underground Radio (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 <del>Go</del> (Balga) — 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)







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

3	A	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.
		<u>Causes for revolution</u>
		(Political causes)
		* Autocracy of James II.
		→ Divine rights of King
		→ Despotic and lavish lifestyle
		→ Ruled by Awe and fear
		* (Friendship with France)
		→ Louis XIV was also catholic
		→ James II supported French catholic
		comping to England
		* (Parliament) struggling for limiting
		rights of ruler.





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<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"/>	→ Imposition of pope in England
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Built church in London
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Declared no body right to criticize Catholicism
<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 vice-chancellor when refused degree to Catholic student.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Declaration of Indulgence on step towards religious freedom & conscience.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Case of 7 Bishops
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Sent 7 Bishop to jail for refusing to reced declaration of indulgence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* judicial case like Bill of Son to James II, increase in army power led to glorious revolution.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It changed monarchy to constitutional monarchy with parliament control over army, finance, foreign affairs. Ended fear of Catholics and divine rights of King. And became inspiration to other European countries for democracy.
<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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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
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2	A	French revolution (1789) ended despotic monarchy of Louis XVI and brought constitutional regime.
		<u>Role of philosophers —</u>
		(1) <u>(Voltaire)</u> — advocated freedom of speech & religious tolerance
		→ wrote <u>Henriade</u> and <u>Treatise on tolerance</u>
		→ separation of state and religion
		(2) <u>(Rousseau)</u> — gave <u>social contract theory</u>
		→ kingship is not divine right but a social contract between state and people.
		→ men are born free but every where in chains
		(3) <u>(Montesquieu)</u> —
		wrote about " <u>Separation of power</u> "
		→ France ruler is despotic because of centralisation of power
		→ " <u>Spirit of law</u> " — various forms of government.











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

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



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Industrial revolution that began from England in mid 18 <sup>th</sup> century marked transition to manufacturing with machine.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Consequences)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1) (Social) - New classes - Capitalist - Proletariats
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• women's role increased, as labour
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• attack on slavery system
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• But poor condition of living → Slum
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2) (Political impact)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Promotions to colonialism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Two types of nations → Developed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ underdeveloped
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3) (Religious) - separation of state from religion. Now religion personal affair.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) (Economic) → capitalist class
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ New cities developed → Urbanisation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eg - Manchester, Lancashire.
<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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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	2	F	Revolt of 1857 started with sepoy mutiny but became widespread, but was unable to de-establish British in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Not pan-India movement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Lack of leadership at many places
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Supremacy of British in Arms and ammunition
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rulers didn't participated at many places
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Middle class intelligentsia didn't took part
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Reasons
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Financial constraints
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Better communication & transport with British like telegraph
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			INDORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			money lenders were main target of rebel, so they refused to take part
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Though didn't lacked in bravery but lacked in planning & organisation. Still created many changes prepared plans for future movement.



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2	4.	Md Bin Tuglaq ascended throne after death of Ghiyasuddin Tuglaq 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 Khurasan 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 <u>Rihla</u> about his <del>jour</del> rule in Delhi Sultanate
		his later years he faced many revolts and died in <u>travels</u> while on campaign.







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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का पथ है...

<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 <u>28<sup>th</sup> June 1919.</u>
<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 type="checkbox"/>	<input 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 trial 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.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humayun succeeded Babur as Mughal 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"/>	* Wrongly assessed power of Sher Shah Suri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* Presence of large number of Afghans in North Indian 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 Zamindars.
<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.



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कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता 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"/>	<p>Avoid war like world war I</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Reasons → 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 type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ Rise of Mussolini in Italy - fascism</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Impact → Rise of Hitler → Nazism</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<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 → 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>
		<p>This policy is one of reason for world war II.</p>



PART-B

- Anken Uptn  
- 8587027550

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता 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.
		→ Protesters in 1789, attacked and freed prisoners and took arms.
		→ known as fall of Bastille → marks beginning of French Revolution 1789.



प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	D	[Bloody Sunday] → an event in Russian history took place in 1905
		→ protesters were attacked by Royal guards in winter palace
		under.
		→ Took place at time of Czar Nicholas II
		→ lead to 1905 revolution in Russia.
1	E	[Aranyak] → Vedic term used for forest
		→ forest texts were called because it was for hermits.
		→ It comes in end of Brahmanas.
1	F	(Santana)
		An Jainism philosophy of fasting unto death. Also known as Sallekhana.
		These are aim to break cycle of rebirth and achieve nirvana.





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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)

1	G	(Prasthna samaj)
		→ organisation founded by Atmaram Pandurang. in Bombay
		→ Aimed at social reform in Indian society
		→ objective - Caste abolition, intercaste marriage, widow re-marriage etc
1	H	(Saddler commission)
		→ Formed by British Indian government
		→ objective - TO look in educational systems 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)



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संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	J	(Bhudan movement) → Post Independence movement aimed at <u>Land Reforms</u> and <u>Equality</u>
		→ Started by Vinobha Bhave & based on Gandhian <u>Trusteeship</u>
		→ Donation of excess land by Rich to poor.
1	K	(Ryotwari system) → Land Revenue system in British India
		→ Started by Thomas Munro & Reed
		→ region - Madras, Assam, etc.
		→ High revenue, ownership of farmers.
1	L	(Butler Commission) 1927
		→ Commission on <del>the</del> Relationship with Princely States set up by British Indian government. Aimed at better relation and recommended <del>many reforms</del> - <u>Paramountcy's supremacy</u> .





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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Am-i- Dahshala)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Land revenue system by Raja Todarmal during Akbar's reign
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Collection of revenue based on 10 year average of previous production.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Resulted in better system than Zakti.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(Hunter Education Commission)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Formed by British Indian government in 1882-83
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rapid growth in next 2 decades in education.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	focused on better primary and secondary education
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	including vocational education.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Bhaag dudh 9
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



प्रश्न  
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	B	Glorious Revolution (1688) also known as Bloodless revolution took place in England.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			(Importance)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Religious
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Ended threat of Catholics
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ follower of anglican church victorious
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Ended divine rights of King
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Political
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Parliamentary supremacy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Control of parliament on army.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ established constitutional monarchy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Social
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ lead to better education and health.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Promote equality later years.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Bill of Rights passed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Financial
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Parliamentary control on finance
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Better use of resources.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Lead to colonialism.







प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Renaissance was intellectual and cultural movement took place over 15 <sup>th</sup> & 16 <sup>th</sup> Century in Europe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>Jan</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ development of individual contemplation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Secularism → over superstition,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	f E → philosophy of humanism (Petrarch)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	A → human at centre of study
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	T → Discourses and exploration of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	U → India (1498 - Vasco de gama)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	R → scientific development
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	E → Leonardo, William Harvey, S Galileo.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ development of arts and literature
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Dante — The Divine Comedy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ William Shakespeare — Hamlet
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ focus more on Logic rather than superstition.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Renaissance brought Europe out from <u>Dark Age</u> into <u>modernisation</u> .



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jainism is religion that rose to prominence in 6 <sup>th</sup> C. BC in Northern India under Lord Mahavir (24 <sup>th</sup> Tirthankar).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctrines of Jainism —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Triratna) Three Gems
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 1. Samyak Viswas → Belief in Tirthankars
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 2. Samyak Jnan — knowledge of Jainism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ 3. Samyak Karm → follow 5 vows.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* 5 Vows → Panch mahavrats in Jainism taken by followers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Ahimsa → Nonviolence towards any living being
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Asteya (Non-stealing) of anybody's objects
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Apanigraha → Non-possession of property
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Satya → Don't tell lie to anybody















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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

2	F	Kanishka was Kushan ruler, ruled over north western part of India, Capital at Gandhara.
		in 2 <sup>nd</sup> C. AD.
		Kanishka as Buddhist patron
		* (4 <sup>th</sup> Buddhist Council) Convened under his rule at Kundalvama, Kashmir.
		↳ Division of Buddhism into
		↳ Hinayana
		↳ Mahayana
		* (Gandhara school of art)
		↳ Buddhist sculptures prominent
		↳ Greek & Roman influence.
		↳ Standing Buddha.
		* (Ashvaghosha), Buddhist scholar, was religious advisor to him
		↳ wrote — Buddha Charita.
		* But he issued Buddhist coins
		* Built many viharas, monasteries for monks.
		He is hailed as champion of Buddhist patrons.



प्रश्न  
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

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



प्रश्न  
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	4	Swat split was separation of Moderates from extremist leaders of Indian National Congress in <del>Swat</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			[when] — 1907, Swat session of INC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			[Reasons] — (1) Divided own presidents post
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			moderates → appointed Ras Behari Ghosh extremist → wanted Tilak or Lala Lajpat Rai.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			(2) To extend Swadeshi movement beyond Bengal (extremists).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			(3) Boycott → limited to goods (moderates)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			[Impact] → weakened Swadeshi movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ lower morale of public
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ weakened congress demands
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			→ Trap for moderates in form of reforms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Anubindo left politics
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Tilak was sent to jail
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Lala Lajpat Rai — left to abroad.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			But INC became unified again in 1916, by Lucknow pact.



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	(I)	Subsidiary alliance was extension of Policy of Ring fence used by Lord Wellesly (Governor General of Bengal). - 1798-1805
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Objective</u> — To have subordination of Princely States & control over their defence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			<u>Features</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			① British Resident was present in Court of State
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			② State can't employ Europeans without Company's consent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			③ British will provide Army defence and State will pay for it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			④ No involvement by Company in internal affairs
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			⑤ External relations controlled by Company.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			signed by —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Awadh — 1801
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Mysore — 1799
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Hyderabad — 1798
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Marathas — 1802
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Scindhia — 1803.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			This led to States losing sovereignty and expansion of British Indian control.



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	J	Muslim rule started with Delhi sultanate and Mughals and had widespread impact on Indian culture.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Impact —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(1)	Architecture →	use of minarets, Arches, domes, chajja
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			↳ Buland minar, Panch mahal, ↳ Humayun tomb.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(2)	changed decorative style	↳ Arabesque, Pietra dura used in Taj mahal.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(3)	Development of language	↳ Persian as state language. ↳ Hindustani developed in Mughal garbous.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4)	Dressing style changed	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(5)	music developments	↳ Kathak in courts of Mughals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(6)	Cuisines and food style with different form.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Similarly muslim cultural <del>is</del> also assimila- ted Indian style.



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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Indus valley civilisation established by 3000 BC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>and</del> around north west of subcontinent and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	saw decline by 1500 BC.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	many theories have been propounded by archeologists
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with scientific development Reason will be found.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reasons
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	wheelers suggested Aryan Invasion led to decline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other Reasons like Drying of rivers, deforestation caused it
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	whereas new evidences suggest flood caused decline
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	INDORE
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Presently, none of the theories are conclusive. Development of science & Technology will enable us to find out reasons.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	







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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Social Cause</u> → Privileged based Society
<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"/>	<u>Economic Causes</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Extravagant & Lush lifestyle of czar
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Poor condition of farms due to flawed taxation policy
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Low industrialisation of Russia
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ High expenses in war.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	[Socio-cultural causes]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ New ideas flow from western Europe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Communism and Socialism reached masses
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ [Role of Intellectuals]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ [Maxim Gorky] → Russian writer
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ wrote "Mother" — showed poor condition of farmers and peasants
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ [Leo Tolstoy]
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ wrote about harsh rule of Czar Nicholas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<del>or</del> Immediate causes
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Participation in world war I (1914)
		→ Caused 17 lakh deaths
		→ Price rise etc.







प्रश्न  
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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	world war II was a devastating global war that included over 30 countries
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Started in 1939 and ended by 1945 only.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It was the deadliest war ever with over 70 million fatalities.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Causes of the war are as follows —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ spirit of extreme nationalism
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Nazism and Fascism under Hitler & Mussolini.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Political Causes) → Rise of Japan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Imperialistic standing of Japan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Attack of Pearl Harbor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Failure of League of Nations
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Policy of appeasement by France and Britain for Germany, Italy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Economic Causes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Economic depression of 1929
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leading to Recession in Europe
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Hunger for Colonists → fight for it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Treaty of Versailles)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Humiliating treaty on Germany
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Germany, later became reason for world war II.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Formation of Alliances)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Axis powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Allied powers
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↓
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Germany, Italy, Japan
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	America, Britain, France, China, USSR.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Leaders like —
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Churchill (Britain)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Roosevelt (USA)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Stalin (USSR).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Other causes)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Discontent amongst minorities and labours
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Scientific development of Arms and Ammunitions
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Immediate cause)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ Germany's attack on Poland in 1939 known as Blitzkrieg
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Britain and France declared war on Germany.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was ended in 1945 and led to end of colonialism, dictatorship of Germany. Germany was divided into East & West.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This also became important for Indian national movement with Britain losing power.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



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सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार...

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandhiji led crusade against British in India with principles of nonviolence, Satyagraha etc. His philosophy not only provided Indian independence but also led to social reforms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandhian Philosophy — His principles
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Nonviolence) → non use of arms, force against enemy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Even living creature shouldn't be harm.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He withdrew Non cooperation movement due to violence of Chauri Chaura 1921.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	* (Satyagraha) → Finding path of Truth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ inspired by philosophy by Mahavir, Tolstoy and Ruskin
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ It was overall method of nonviolence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Sarvodaya) → Progress of all
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ uplifting every individual to highest level & reducing inequality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Trusteeship) → Socio-economic basis
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ wealthy are not owner but the trustees of resources for poor.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Principle for Bhudhan movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Swadeshi) → not limited to free from foreign rule but also Swadeshi in economic & social sphere.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Applied them in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Social welfare
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Against untouchability
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Equality
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(Civil disobedience)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Break salt law
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ Non payment of taxes.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ fast as tool of public awareness & participation



