

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

1	A	Indian Association → established by <u>Surendra-nath Tagore</u> in <u>1860s</u>
		→ it was a <u>pre-Congress</u> organisation
		→ raise <u>issues of Indians</u> before British
1	B	Charles Metcalfe → <u>Governor-General</u> of India in <u>1835</u>
		→ Called " <u>liberator of press</u> " for his liberal press policies
1	C	Mahadev Desai → <u>Personal secretary</u> of <u>Mahatma Gandhi</u>
		→ Assisted Gandhi in <u>2nd Round Table Conference</u> in London in <u>1931</u>
1	D	
1	E	<u>Enfield Rifle</u> → Introduced by <u>Britishers</u> in <u>1854</u> . <u>Indian soldiers</u> objected









2 A

Contribution of revolutionary movement.

\* Reasons for growth :-

- Grew primarily because of the belief that the liberal and soft approach was not yielding result and Eg. Tilak and Aribindo

- Unhappy with the calling off of Non-Cooperation Movement (1920) as they believed that it was stopped prematurely

- Inspired from Bolshevik Revolution of Russia (1917). Eg. Bhagat Singh

\* Impact and Significance

① Kept the wave and momentum of nationalism alive.

② Inspired youth, especially from Bengal and Punjab.

③ Raised the issues of common man.

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4) Created pressure on British and  
led to constitutional and civil  
prisoner's reform.

5) Propagated Communist ideology  
in India.



2	B	Quit India Movement (1942) was started by Gandhi-ji with the slogan of "Do or Die" as a measure of final resort against British rule.
		<u>Importance</u> → The <u>timing</u> of the movement was <u>significant</u> as British were caught with miseries of <u>World War - 2</u>
		→ It was a <u>truly a mass led and mass owned</u> movement as <u>Congress leaders</u> were in <u>jail</u> .
		→ <u>Students, women, professionals</u> etc. all <u>participated</u> in.
		→ Reached at <u>local level</u> , where <u>several</u> people appointed <u>local govt.</u> Eg. <u>Chittu Singh</u> at <u>Baliya</u> .
		→ Created a <u>wave of freedom</u>

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movement and British were  
forced to negotiate by sending

Cripps Mission (1942)

—x—





2	C	<u>Military Causes of 1857 revolt</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Discrimination between Indian and British sepoys, with regard to appointment, salary, posting, etc.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Non-payment of foreign service allowance created discontent.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Enactment of "General Service Enlistment Act" → under this the soldiers were asked to serve anywhere within British empire. This hurt their religious feelings.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Ban of wearing sectarian marks like tilak, pagdi (turban), etc.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Introduction of Enfield rifle. Its cartridges were made up of pig fat and had to be opened with mouth.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Conclusion</u> → All these created discontent among sepoys and they revolted.



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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chandragupta Maurya</u> (322 BC - 298 BC)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was the <u>founder</u> of <u>Mauryan Empire</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Achievements</u> → <u>Defeated</u> <u>Pthanananda</u> of <u>Nanda dynasty</u> in 322 BC
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with help from <u>Kautilya</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Founded</u> <u>Mauryan empire</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Expanded</u> the empire with the help of <u>military might</u> and <u>matrimonial alliance</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Defeated</u> <u>Seleucus Nicator</u> and <u>married</u> his <u>daughter</u> to <u>expand</u> empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Significance</u> → <u>Empire builder</u> , <u>conqueror</u> and <u>political expert</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Religiously tolerant</u> and <u>patronised</u> <u>Jainism</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	→ <u>Organised</u> a <u>vast empire</u> <u>across</u> the <u>length</u> of <u>north-India</u> .



2 E

Rumman Chaim Singh was the flag-bearer of the revolt of 1857 in Ara district of Bihar.

Achievements

→ Organised the poor peasantry of Patna, Ara and surrounding areas

→ Created consciousness against the exploitative tendencies of Britishers, Zamindars etc

→ Despite being in his 70s he led the revolt and united the masses against a might empire

Significance

→ led the movement and revolt in Bihar

→ Attacked and ceased properties of exploitative zamindars

→ Ceased and destroyed land record

→ Forced the British to

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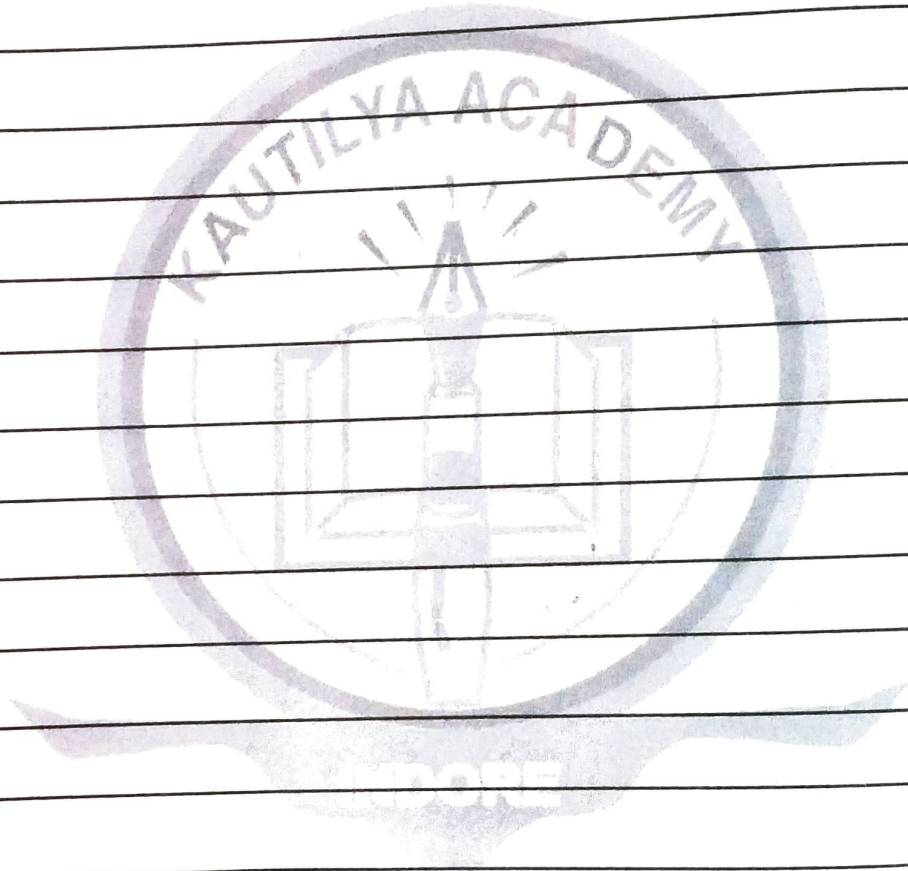
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relook at their revenue policy  
and take a softer approach

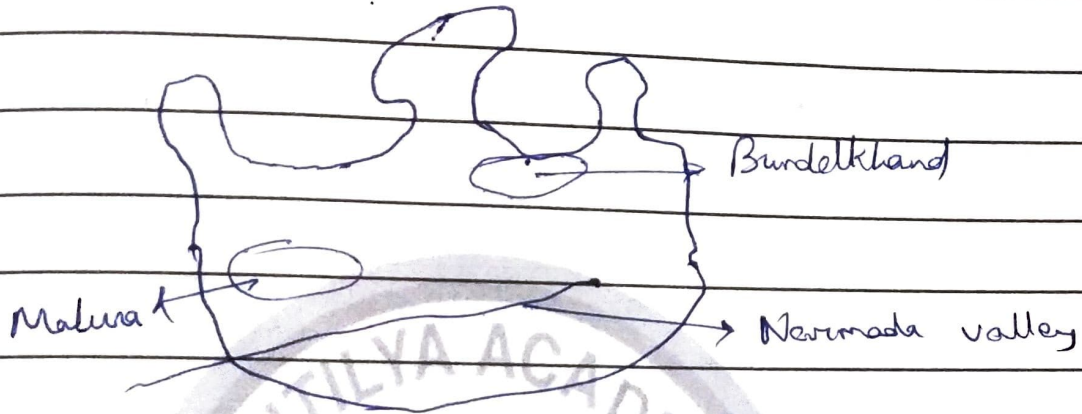
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2 F

Chalcolithic sites in MP



M.P. has witnessed the earliest civilizational aspect of human life. Even before the emergence of Harappan culture in north-west India, there emerged several cities in MP of chalcolithic area.

- Sites → Around Narmada valley.
- Malwa
  - Bundelkhand
  - Adangarh (Hoshangabad)
  - Okdullahaganj (Raisen)

- Significance → Evidence of thriving culture
- Tribal polity
  - Shows that the development

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of civilization was not discontinuous  
though isolated

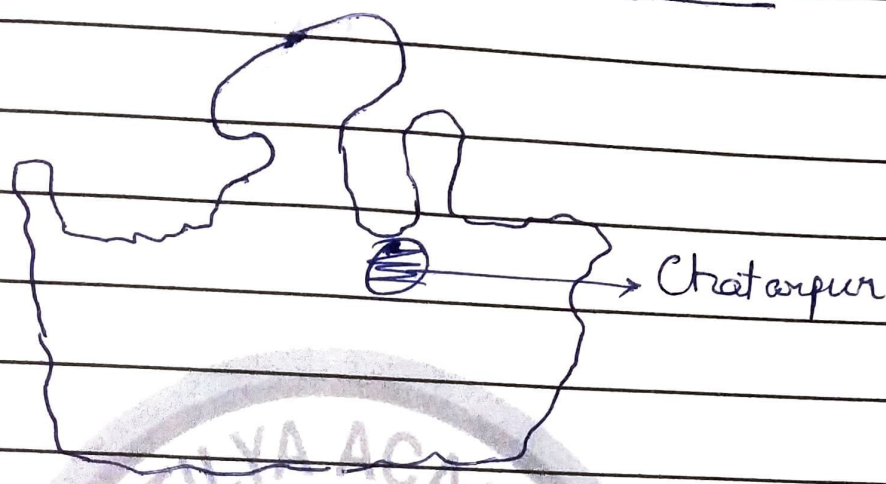
↳ subject of interest of historians,  
archaeologists, etc.



Q H

Chaman Poduka Massacre (1936)



→ Called as the Jallianwala Bagh of MP.

→ Happened on the Baishakhi of 1936 in Chatarpur, Bundelkhand

→ A ~~peep~~ peaceful group of protesters were killed by police on order of British general.

→ Killed 100's of innocent people and was a blackspot on the British govt.

Significance → Created discontent against British govt.  
→ Led the people to

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actively revolt against British  
and join national movement.

— x —







2	I	Contribution of MP in Quit India Movement (1942)
		<u>Originated</u> → from <u>Neemuch</u> , <u>Vidisha</u> and <u>Soni</u> (1942)
		→ <u>soon</u> spread to <u>Jabalpur</u> and <u>Bundelkhand</u> , <u>C.P.</u> <u>Berar</u> .
		<u>Leaders</u> → Pt. <u>Duranka Prasad Mishra</u> at <u>Jabalpur</u>
		→ <u>Makhanlal Chaturvedi</u>
		→ Pt. <u>Ravishankar Shukla</u>
		<u>Nature</u> → It was a <u>mass led</u> movement
		→ people <del>and</del> <u>marched</u> & <u>protested</u> against <u>British</u>
		→ <u>Prabhat</u> <u>feri</u> were organised
		→ <u>Emergence</u> of <u>regional</u> personalities. Eg. <u>Sabulal</u> of <u>Gradakota</u> , <u>Sagar</u> .

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2 J

Reasons of failure of Humayun

① ~~had~~ ~~the~~ No warrior spirit of his father Babur

② Lack of technical knowledge of India and lack of foresight.  
Eg. took Sher Shah Suri lightly

③ Non-support from his brothers.

④ Negligence and careless approach towards war and politics

⑤ ~~back~~ ~~of~~ while invading Bengal, after initial success, he choose to rest in Malwa rather than marching forward.

Hence, he lacked military leadership



French Revolution was started in 1789 against the despotic rule of Louis XVI of Bourbon dynasty.

Role of Philosophers

① Through their thought provoking writing, they exposed the rule of Louis XVI.

② Highlighted the miseries faced by 3<sup>rd</sup> estate (proletariate).

③ Raised the feeling of nationalism.

④ Focused on human rights, liberty, equality, fraternity, etc.

⑤ Criticised the role of clergy & exposed the nexus of King and clergy.





→ These caused differences between the countries

② Military rivalry

- There was a race to gain military superiority

- Emergence of Germany lead to naval rivalry between UK and Germany.

③ Europe was divided into 2 blocks

- Triple entente & Triple alliance to diplomatically isolate rivals

④ Rivalry for imperial and colonial empire

- as countries searched for market of their industrial goods

- Eg. Germany & UK, UK & France.

⑤ Secret alliances created mistrust

⑥ There was anarchy in Europe due to constant wars.



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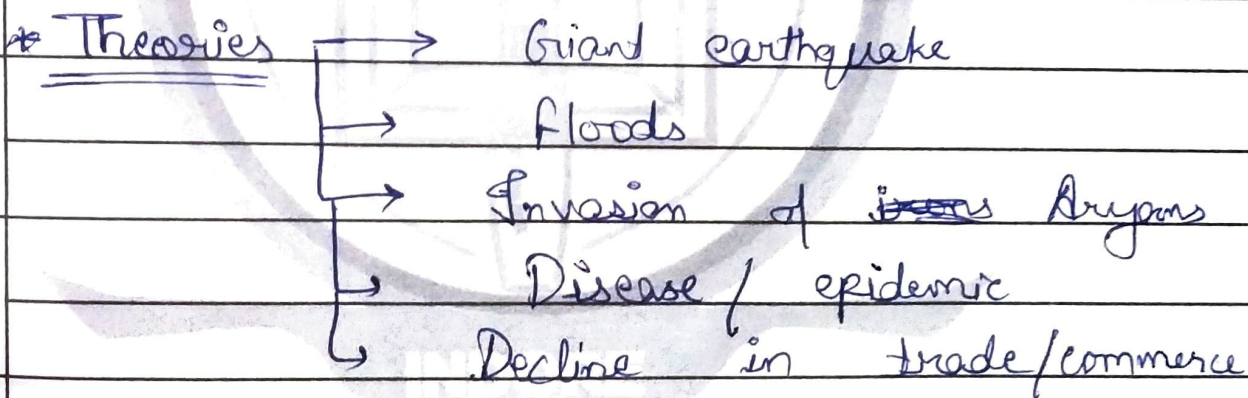
2 B

Decline of Indus Valley Civilization.

- No fixed reason can be ascertained.

- Multiple historians has many theories.

- We have to see all these in unanimity.



① Giant earthquake theory

- possibly would have changed course of rivers and accelerated the decline.

② Floods - would have destroyed city life and urban structures.

Based on evidences from Mohenjodaro



③ Aryan invasion  
- also called "Purandhar theory"

- where Indra was called  
destroyer of fort.

- However, it is not conclusive

④ Disease / epidemic theory

→ possibly an epidemic occurred  
that would have wiped out  
population.

⑤ Decline in trade

→ no specific reason can be  
cited for such decline, but  
it is possible.

Conclusion

- No single cause is enough to  
end such a wide spread  
civilization

- all ~~how~~ these theories must

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have played role in decline.

The possibility of sudden decline  
is ruled out as the habitations  
would turned out rural.



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3	c	Industrial revolution was a phenomenon that occurred in 17-18 century in Europe.
		It was the start of "factory system" of production and use of machines.
		It started in Europe's England first
		<u>Reasons for starting in Europe</u> :-
		① <u>Commercial prosperity</u> in England - and people had purchasing power to buy industrial goods.
		② <u>Vast Colonial empire</u> of UK ↳ source raw material from them & sell <del>pro</del> final goods.
		③ <u>Naval monopoly</u> of UK.
		④ <u>Rise of capitalist class</u> & their <u>risk taking ventures</u> led to



~~id~~ industrial revolution

⑤ Loots and plunders from colonies made a rich source of investment for industries

⑥ Rise of materialism in UK.

⑦ Rise of population of London  
→ allowed them to have  
labour.

→ ~~cont~~ constrained them to  
increase production to feed  
them.

⑧ Rise of modern banking &  
insurance industry in UK.

⑨ focus on new inventions and  
scientific outlook of people.

⑩ Policies of UK govt. made  
a conducive atmosphere for

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development of industries in UK.  
There was ease of doing business

in UK.

Conclusion :-

All these factors made UK the  
industrial hub of Europe. It

led to growth of industrial  
towns like Manchester, Lancashire

etc. and brought power and  
prosperity to UK.

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