

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पवेश द्वारा..

1	A	
1	B	Charles Metcalfe was the governor general of India who is known for his free libration policy.
1	c	Mahadev Desai was the Indian Independence Activist and writer who is better known as the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi.
1	d	Enfield Rifle is a weapon which before use should be opened by mouth.
1	e	Malik Kafur was the prominent slave general in Alauddin Khilji's army who was captured from Gujarat in 1299 and rose to prominence in 1300's.
1	f	Battle of Ahagra was another battle fought by mughal rulers to capture the India.
1	g	Nazi Party was formed in Germany by Adolf Hitler.
1	h	Battle of Talikota was fought between Vijaynagara Empire and an alliance of deccan rulers, resulted in defeat of Vijaynagara empire.
1	i	Alha Udal were general in army of chandel king famous for their worship and devotion to goddess Durga in Maithan.



प्रश्न
संख्या

1	L	Rajyapal was last strong and ruler of prathi-har who was killed by chandel King Vidyadhar.
2	M	Surya Sen was and a freedom fighter better known for his Chittagong Army Raid.
1	N	Bill of Rights, 1689 was an act in England in 1688 who which provides certain rights to citizens and also specifies that who will be the next ruler after the present crown.
1	O	CZAR Nicholas II was the last ruler of Russia who ruled till 1917.
2	a	During freedom struggle of for Independence in India revolutionary movement contributed a lot, some of these were -
		- These movement bring the rural and urban population of whole country together, unified them for a common cause.
		- The boycott of foreign goods and clothes were done during these movements which helped in increasing the local production.
		- Mass revolutionary movements whose leaders were mostly the youths helped the local populations know that British force was no bigger than unity of people together.

2

B

Quit India Movement was launched from Mumbai in 1942, was the last movement against Britishers which drove them away and led to the independence of the India. In this movement all ruler as well as urban population, mainly youth took part. Women also participated in a huge number. All India Radio, underground media were operated, and flags were forcefully placed on the top of the government buildings.

2

C

Revolt of 1857, was mainly started by some Indian British soldiers from Delhi with the consent of Mughal Ruler Bahadur Shah. The main reason for military revolt are were -

- Indifferent treatment of British and Indian soldiers in the army, despite of same rank.
- Hindu soldiers in the army were forced to remove the religious mark from their forehead and muslim soldiers were also forced to ~~unshave~~ shave their beards, so there was a rumour that Britishers wanted to destroy the religion of Indians.
- There was also a rumour that bones of Pigs and cows were mixed along with flour. flour or that army used to eat.



2	B	<p>Quit India Movement was launched from Mumbai in 1942, was the last movement against Britishers which drove them away and led to the independence of the India. In this movement all sectors as well as urban population, mainly youth took part. Women also participated in a large number. All India Radio, underground media were operated, and flags were forcefully placed on the top of the government buildings.</p>
2	C	<p>Revolt of 1857, was mainly started by some Indian British soldiers from Delhi with the consent of Mughal Ruler Bahadur Shah. The main reason for military revolt are:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Indifferent treatment of British and Indian soldiers in the army, despite of same rank. - Hindu soldiers in the army were forced to remove the religious mark from their forehead and muslim soldiers were also forced to shave their beards, so there was a rumour that Britishers wanted to destroy the religion of Indians. - There was also a rumour that bones dust of Pigs and cows were mixed along with flour so that army used to eat.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का पथ है।

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- The new rifle which was used by army was to be bitten by mouth and opened before war, and it was made of pig and cow fat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	D	Chandragupta Maurya ruled over kingdom of Magadha after defeating Nanda ruler. The greatest achievements of Chandragupta Maurya were-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He established a long, standing army of over six lakh soldiers at that time.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- A systematic bureaucracy was established by him and decentralisation of power was done but center and king remained to have more powers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He conquered Greek kingdoms and many small kingdoms thus uniting most part of the country under his rule.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He maintained proper judiciary system, and punishments were mainly decided by tooth for tooth and eye for eye system.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- He During his time, status of untouchables improved significantly, moreover they were also settled as farmers in the conquered lands.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	T	The second Mughal ruler Humayun was defeated by Sher Shah Suri twice and lost his kingdom and wandered for few years, after the death

of Sher Shah Suri he again acquired his kingdom but lived only for a short time. His major failures were -

- Underestimating the power of his enemy Sher Shah Suri at starting and after defeating him he leave him to ~~re~~ regain his power and went to Gujarat

to fight with another enemy, which gave him (Sher Shah Suri) sufficient time to heal his wounds.

- His army was not well maintained as of other Delhi sultans rulers and his father.