

प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The Indian Association was the first political association formed by Anand Mohan Bose and Surendranath Banerjee in 1878. Its aim was to create political awareness and unity. It was later merged with the Indian National Congress.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Charles Metcalfe was one of the important Governor-Generals of Bengal. He was the saviour of the press in British India. He relaxed the restrictions imposed on print media and press.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Mahadev Desai was the secretary of Mahatma Gandhi and also a famous writer and freedom fighter. He wrote biographies of Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Nino-di-Cunha was one of the important Portuguese governor. He</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	captured Daman and Diu and later in 1530, forced Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah to sign the Treaty of Bassien.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	1	Ans E
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enfield Rifles were introduced by the British in the Indo Army in the 1850s. It allegedly had greased conering of cow and pig fat to be opened by mouth. It hurt the religious sentiments of Hindus and Muslims and triggered outrage.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	2	Ans F
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malik Kafur was one of the generals of Alauddin Khilji.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	1	Ans G
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Battle of Ghaghra was fought between Babur and Afghan generals united under Lodi ruler. It proved Babur victorious and paved the way for Mughal reign in India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	1	Ans I
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Battle of Talikota was fought between

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Aliya Rama Raya and Deccan Sultans. It ended the Vijaynagara Empire and began the era of Deccan Sultanate.
<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 checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ans J		Zein-ul-Abidin was a Kashmiri Ruler.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ans K		Alha Udal were two brave generals and warriors in the Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ans M		Surya Sen was one of the important revolutionary freedom fighters of India. He was the pioneer of revolutionary activities in India. He was involved in the Chittagong Armoury Raid (1930s).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ans N		The Bill of Rights 1689 was signed in the aftermath of the England Revolution or the Glorious Revolution. It limited the rights of the monarch and provided for regular meeting of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the Parliament. It gave the citizens various freedoms like that of speech and expression.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Czar Nicholas II was the last emperor of Russia dethroned after the Russian Revolution of 1917.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Revolutionary Movement was started in the mid 1920s and continued till India got independence. Prominent leaders were Surya Sen, Chandrashekhra Azad, Bhagat Singh, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The contribution of the movement is enumerated in the following points :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) It translated the revolutionary ideas of the youth into action.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) The British Govt. finally got the clue that the people especially the youth was becoming intolerant of the repressive policies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) It brought out a new definition

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of nationalism and patriotism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) It forced the Congress to rethink its ways of political agitation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) It showed hope to the people about the independence from the British rule and inspired them to raise their voices against the British.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	2	
Ans B		Quit India Movement was started on 7 th August 1942 as a final call of agitation against the British Rule. It was led by Mahatma Gandhi giving to the slogan of 'Do or Die'.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The movement was started as a consolidation of all the previous efforts. In other words, it had the elements of radicalism and strong agitation. It proved as a catalyst for the freedom movement because British were already exhausted due to Japanese invasions and World War II. Hence the movement proved to be decisive in the fight for freedom.
<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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0	2	Following were the Military Causes of the Revolt of 1857 :-
Ans C		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) The induction of Royal Enfield Rifles in the army which allegedly had a greased sealing of cow and pig fat. The Hindu and Muslim soldiers were forced to open them with their mouth which caused resentment among them.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) The soldiers were not allowed to serve the army at high posts. The highest post which an Indian soldier was allowed to serve was of the constable.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) The law which provided forcible postings in overseas country also caused great resentment. Crossing the sea was considered against the social and religious customs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0	2	Chandragupta Maurya was one of the greatest rulers of ancient India.
Ans D		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He ended the rule of the Nanda Dynasty and consolidated smaller kingdoms under the Mauryan Empire.
		His major achievements are the following:-

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) He saved Indian boundaries from the invasion of Napoleon and his general Seleucus Nikator.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) He provided for well structured administration.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) The laws both criminal and civil were well defined. Punishments were stringent which proved as a deterrent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) He provided for well trained army and navy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(v) Trade relations with various countries and states were sound and smooth.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(vi) He considered his subjects as his family and took care of them as a guardian.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Thanda Satyagrah or flag Satyagrah was targeted against the British supremacy in Jabalpur and Nagpur.
0	2	In the 1930s, the revolutionaries and other political agitators were not allowed to hoist the flags of their political organisations. Even Gandhiji supported the idea of defying the orders of the British authorities and
Ans 6		

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	hoisting the flags against the orders of the British. This Satyagrah
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	continued for several years and was also spread to the other
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	parts of the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Charan Paduka Massacre, also known
0	2	as Jallianwala Bagh Massacre of
Ans H	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madhya Pradesh, was the infamous
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	event mass killing of innocent
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and peaceful protestors in Chhatas-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	pur.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Humayun was the son of the first
0	2	Mughal Emperor Babur. Although
Ans J	<input type="checkbox"/>	he succeeded Babur to the throne,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	he could not keep the power consoli-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	dated due to the following reasons:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) War for succession among the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	brothers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Afghan rulers united against
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	him under Sher Shah Suri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Mughal Empire was new in the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian subcontinent so none of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the other rulers supported Humayun.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) He could not administer the Mughal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Empire effectively.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>Gautamiputra Shatkarni was the most important Satrahana ruler in India. His achievements are enumerated in the following points:-</p> <p>(i) He conquered a large part of Deccan. His boundaries extended upto Narmada in the North, Gujarat and Maharashtra in the west and Odisha in the east.</p> <p>(ii) He was the best administrators of his empire. The subjects were prosperous and happy.</p> <p>(iii) He had navy to protect the borders.</p> <p>(iv) literature and art flourished under his rule.</p>
<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"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>French Revolution was targeted against the Monarchy and Church rule in the 18th Century. Many famous and enlightened philosophers, through their ideas and philosophies created awareness among the masses. Some of the philosophers and their contributions were :-</p> <p>(i) <u>Voltaire</u> → He led the people to question the authority of the Church. He</p>
<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 संस्करण
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	propounded that man should be ruled by himself and not God.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Montesquieu → He contributed with his philosophy of division of power among the executive, judiciary and legislature. He, in other words raised his voice against concentration of power.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Rousseau → He, through the concept of 'Social Contract' held the view that man should be governed only when he wishes to be governed. Rule should not be imposed forcefully upon the subjects.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	First World War, famously known as the "War to end all Wars"
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was fought between the Axis and the Allies between 1914 - 1918. Major factors responsible for the war were :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Assassination of Emperor Ferdinand → Emperor Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated by the Serbs. This particular incident triggered the war as Russia and Germany got involved in it.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Military groupings → That was the time when many countries promised each other to defend at times of wars. In other words, when a particular country was attacked, the other countries of the military group were bound to defend it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Colonialism → Colonial powers were strong at the time of war. There was a constant race in capturing and recapturing such countries which were resource rich like India and various countries of Africa.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Nationalism and ethnicity → This feeling of nationalism was deep rooted among the masses which meant that particular country should be ruled and inhabited by its ethnic population. Like Serbia should have Serb population only.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

First World War came with a heavy cost. The reasons mentioned above formed the background of a full fledged

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	war which caused widespread losses to even the victorious nations.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Ans B	The Harappan Civilisation was a short lived civilisation of that time. Being one of the most advanced civilisation, it could only survive for about a century.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	The reasons for the decline are the following :-
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(i) <u>Flooding of Indus</u> → The remains of clay and silt over the ruins of the Harappan cities point towards possible and frequent flooding of the Indus river.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) <u>Aryan Invasion</u> → The horse riding people of Aryan race were advanced in their ways of battles and weaponry. Horse and its use was not known to the Harappans.
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) <u>Changing course of Indus</u> → The proximity of the present day Indus river and the Harappan sites indicate that the Indus could have changed its course.

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कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार..

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	0	3	Mahatma Gandhi had started
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ans D		opposing the repressive British
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			policies even before coming to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			India in 1917. He had successfully
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			done Satyagraha, Non Cooperation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			and Civil Disobedience in during
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			his stay in South Africa. After
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			coming to India, non-violence,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation and
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Civil Disobedience became the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			bedrock of his freedom movement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			(i) Non-Violence → He always practised
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			and preached non-violence in all
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			kinds of agitations. The value of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			non violence was such that he
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			withdrew the Non-cooperation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			movement in 1920 when the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			violent protestors burnt the police
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			station at Chauri-Chaura.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			(ii) Satyagraha → Satyagraha was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			the fight for truth. His famous
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Salt Satyagraha forced the British
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			gont. to lift the ban on producing
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			salt and renoked the salt tax.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Non-cooperation → His policy of non-cooperation was that to
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	refuse cooperating with the authorities while doing a legitimate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	act. He used this method when he went for to Champaran. He
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was deeply pained by the conditions of Indigo cultivators. He was asked
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to leave Champaran by the police but he refused and surrendered.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	This was his non-cooperation with the authorities. Later, this movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	was started formally.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Civil Disobedience → This indicates
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	defying the law and face the consequences whatever they may
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	be. Many leaders got arrested including Gandhiji for disobeying
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the laws of the Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These were the weapons of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gandhiji which he used successfully in demanding freedom for India.