

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	It was a treaty between F the <u>Dutch</u> & <u>Britishers</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> H	<u>16th August, 1946</u> is called as <u>Direct Action Day</u> . It was the day when <u>Muslim League</u> leader <u>Muhammad Ali Jinnah</u> called the for <u>protest</u> for their demands of <u>separate Muslim country</u> . It resulted in <u>large scale riots</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> I	<u>Wardha</u> scheme of education was proposed by <u>Mahatma Gandhi</u> during <u>Wardha</u> conference in <u>1937</u> . It was focused on <u>elementary education</u> & use of <u>mother-tongue</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> J	<u>Ranch fall</u> is a waterfall located over <u>River Kora</u> in <u>Khajuraho</u> district.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> K	<u>Tamra</u> is <u>tourist place</u> in <u>Chhindwara</u> district of <u>MP</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Thakur Daulatsingh</u> was a <u>freedom fighter</u> during <u>Revolt of 1857</u> from <u>Deccan</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Raja Ramchandra</u> of <u>Baghel</u> dynasty was given the title of <u>Rajendra shivamani</u> by <u>Akbar</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Kirti Simha</u> was a <u>Rajput</u> ruler from <u>Gwalior</u> <u>Tomar</u> dynasty of <u>Gwalior</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Marwad Holkar</u> was a <u>Maratha</u> ruler from the <u>Holkar</u> dynasty of <u>Indore</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The <u>first Buddhist council</u> was held in <u>483 BCE</u> . It was held in <u>Rajgir</u> under king <u>Ajatshatru</u> of <u>Magadha</u> . It was presided by <u>Buddhist monk Mahakashyapa</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			The <u>objective</u> of the <u>conduct</u> of the <u>Buddhist council</u> was to <u>preserve</u> , <u>consolidate</u> & <u>spread</u> <u>Buddhist teachings</u> given by <u>Buddha</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			In order to do so, two <u>Buddhist texts</u> were compiled, namely <u>Suttapitaka</u> (teachings of <u>Buddha</u>) & <u>Vinayapitaka</u> (Monastic code), by <u>Buddhist monks Ananda</u> & <u>Mahakashyapa</u> respectively.

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2	B	Pulakeshin II was the ruler of <u>Chalukya</u> dynasty of <u>Vatapi</u> or <u>Badami</u> (Karnataka).
		He is known for his ex territorial expansion & valour. Under his reign the areas
		from Maharashtra, Karnataka & Andhra Pradesh came under Chalukyan kingdom.
		He defeated several kings from South India.
		He defeated <u>Harsiywardhan</u> , the ruler of <u>Kannauj</u> . His this victory is mentioned
		in his <u>Aihole Copper Inscription</u> . Later
		he was killed by <u>Pallava King Narahingvarman</u> .
2	C	Malik Kafur was the <u>general</u> of <u>Allauddin Khilji's</u> army. He won several
		battles against under his leadership.
		This includes battle against <u>Hoyasala</u> kings, of <u>Devagiri</u> , <u>Pandya</u> kings etc. After
		the death of <u>Allauddin Khilji</u> he
		tried to usurp the power and he
		made <u>Allauddin Khilji's</u> younger son
		<u>Shihabuddin</u> king & captured the elder
		son <u>Mubarak Khan</u> . Later Kafur was
		killed by <u>Allauddin Khilji's</u> loyalists & <u>Mubarak Khan</u> was made king.



2

F

Women's organization played a vital role in promoting women education, eradicating socially regressive practices & to generate awareness among women, during the British era.

Some of the women organization's are

① Ladies Society in Calcutta - It was formed by Suwarnakumari Devi. She was sister of Robinndranath Tagore. The main objective of it was to make women economically self sufficient & independent.

② Bhauat Stree Mandal - It was formed by Sarla Devi Chaudhrani in 1910 to work for the education of women.

③ ~~All India~~ Women's India Association - It was founded by Annie Besant & Margaret Cousins in 1917. It worked for the voting rights of women.



2	7	<p>Dost Mohammad Khan was an <u> Afghan</u> commander in Mughal Army. He helped <u> Gond Queen Kamlapati</u> to restore her kingdom & Queen granted him some reward money & Mauza village as reward. After the death of the last gond queen he seized the power & captured the gond kingdom. He made <u> Jagdishpur</u> his capital & renamed it as <u> Islamnagar</u>. His later successors took the title of <u> Nawab</u> & declared independence from the Mughals.</p>
2	7	<p>The Tomar dynasty ruled in the <u> Gwalior</u> state. They had friendly relations with the Delhi sultans. <u> Bahlol Lodi</u> ascended the throne in <u> 1451</u>, that time king <u> Kirtisimha</u> from Tomar dynasty was in power. Bahlol Lodi maintain cordile relations with Tomars of <u> Gwalior</u> as <u> Gwalior</u> was acting as a <u> buffer state</u> between <u> Delhi</u> & <u> Malwa</u>. But later this friendship turned into enmity when <u> Kirtirah</u> helped the <u> Jaunpur</u> ruler. Later Bahlol Lodi attacked the Tomars.</p>



migrants came & settled in
Harappan area & started a new
civilization.

③ Indigenous inhabitants - The DNA
sample of a skeletal excavated
from the Pakhigarki site from Harappa,
proves that the Harappan people had
the same genetics as of the indigenous
inhabitants of the Indian subcontinent.
It is the most accepted theory
regarding the origin of Harappan
civilization.

Considering all the theories of origin
of Harappan civilization, the theory
regarding indigenous genetic traits
is most widely accepted theory of
their origin.

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भारत का ज.। संरवाज
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
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3	B	Allauddin Khilji was the second ruler of the <u>Khilji dynasty</u> . After killing his uncle & father-in-law <u>Jalauddin Khilji</u> he ascended the throne in <u>1296</u> .
		He made several <u>administrative reforms</u> during his reign. His <u>market-reforms</u> are one such.
		<u>Market reforms</u> of Allauddin Khilji :-
		① <u>Creation of separate markets</u> :-
		Allauddin under his market reforms created separate markets such as:
		(i) <u>Mandi</u> — It was a separate market for <u>grains</u> & <u>grocery</u> .
		(ii) <u>Market for animals & slaves</u> —
		It was a market for exclusive trade in animals such as <u>horses</u> , <u>cattle</u> & <u>slaves</u> .
		(iii) <u>Market for expensive goods</u> — There was this exclusive market for expensive goods such as <u>cloths</u> , <u>ghee</u> , etc.
		(iv) <u>Sar-i-adab</u> — It was a market for <u>expensive</u> & <u>imported</u> goods.



② Appointment of dedicated officers -

To control & regulate the markets

Allauddin appointed specific officials such as :

(i) Sahna-i-mandi - To regulate & supervise grain market, mandi.

(ii) Intelligence Officers - To gather & look after the intelligence regarding these markets.

(iii) spies - He deployed spies to monitor the system more precisely.

(iv) Mustkharaj - To collect the revenue.

This apart, Allauddin also provided the facilities such as Public granaries, which was used during drought. He didn't used to raise the prices during droughts to maintain the continuous supply of food these granaries were used.

Allauddin managed his market well through proper monitoring & supervision.



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Government of India Act, 1935 was also called as Act of good governance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	It was brought after the failure of <u>Simon Commission</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The main features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>All India Federation</u> - It proposed the creation of an all India federation, including British provinces, <u>Covernor-general's provinces</u> & <u>princely states</u> . But it never came to reality.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Executive at Federal level
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Dyarchy</u> was abolished & <u>provincial autonomy</u> was given to provinces.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Council of States</u> & <u>Federal Council of people</u> were created.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The election to the council of states were <u>direct</u> & council of people were <u>indirect</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Communal Representation</u> was further extended to <u>Sikhs</u> & <u>Anglo-Indians</u> .



② Charan Paduka massacre — In 1931, few protesters were peacefully protesting at Charanpaduka, Chatarpur district. British com. Fisher ordered to fire on the peaceful protesters & 6 freedom fighters were dead. This is regarded as Jalianwala massacre of mp.

Civil disobedience movement influenced the ^{freedom} movements in Madhya Pradesh significantly & played a major role to ~~bring~~ wake the conscience of people during Indian freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh.



2

A

Factors responsible for the origin of ocean currents can be enumerated as follows:

- ① Coriolis force - Due to Coriolis force the winds move ~~in diff~~ clockwise in Northern hemisphere & anticlockwise in Southern hemisphere, so is the surface ocean currents with the surface winds.
- ② Atmospheric pressure & planetary circulation - Due to different pressure belts, different planetary winds exist which are responsible for the origin ocean currents. Such as counter equatorial current in the direction of Trade winds.
- ③ Inolation - Inolation thins up the surface water & is responsible for ^{vertical} ~~vertical~~ movement of ocean currents.
- ④ Salinity - Saline water sinks and flows as subsurface currents.
- ⑤ Density - Denser water is heavier & sinks & is responsible for the thermohaline circulation.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Shola forest are high altitude <u>tropical montane forest</u>. They are found at the altitude of <u>1500 m</u> or above. They are concentrated in <u>Western Ghats</u> across the states of <u>Karnataka, Kerala, & Tamil Nadu</u>. They are found at <u>Nilgiri Hills</u> of Western Ghats. They are characterised by <u>stunted trees & shrubs</u>.</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"/>	<p>Soil erosion is referred as wearing away of top layer of soil due to various natural forces such as wind, water etc.</p> <p>Soil erosion is a major problem in MP. It is mainly concentrated in Northern districts such as <u>Bhind, Morena etc.</u> Due to the <u>River Chambal</u>, the problem of <u>gully erosion</u> exist in this region. This has degraded a large tract of land & turned them into <u>ravines</u>. This place doesn't support agriculture significantly.</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"/>	



2	H	<p>In the given situation when there is no flood warning, as the collector of the flood prone district following measures can be taken :</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>① Creation of <u>strong</u> water management system such as small & big dams.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>② <u>Flood zoning</u> can be done along the flood plain of rivers.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>③ Proper <u>drainage system</u> to be maintained.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>④ <u>Desilting</u> of rivers so that they don't overflow.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑤ Construction of <u>embankments</u> in the flood plain.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑥ Ensuring that no <u>construction</u> activity is done in flood plain.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>⑦ Proper <u>urban planning</u>.</p>
2	J	<p>Passive sensors are those sensors of a remote sensing system which use only <u>natural light</u> as the <u>source of energy</u>, such as sunlight or sun as source of energy.</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"/>	Fruits cultivation such as oranges, lemons, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Viticulture</u> - Rainless summers promotes viticulture in this region. or
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Wine yards</u> of grapes in Europe are famous world wide.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>habitability</u> - The pleasant climate of these areas make it more habitable & attractive <u>tourist destinations</u> for the people from across the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" 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"/>	Fig:- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mediterranean type of climate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



④ Lack of skilled labour — Unskilled labour force is also responsible for ~~more~~ low performance of this industry.

Steps to be taken

① Sincere efforts needs to be made on the political side.

② Mega food parks needs to opened.

③ Strengthening of transport infrastructure is needed.

④ Large scale cold storage are needed to constructed.

⑤ Schemes like Sampada Yojna needs to implemented with more vigour.

India being a growing economy needs to focus more in its food processing sector in order to increase its exports of processed item. By adopting the above methods it can be achieved.

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Natural Vegetation of Madhya Pradesh?
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① <u>Tropical deciduous forest</u> — These forest are grown under the rainfall availability of 75-100 cm. These include trees such as Saguun (Oak), Behra, Harra, etc. These are found in the districts of (Bab) Sagar, Tikamgarh, Chattarpur, Satna etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Semi-deciduous Forest</u> — These forest require rainfall between 120-150 cm & are found in the districts of Balaghat, Seoni, Chhindwara, Jabalpur etc. These include Sal, Saguun, Babool, Sheetham etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <u>Thorny vegetation or shrubs</u> — These Thorny require rainfall below 75 cm. These are concentrated across Northern districts of Mandla, Bilaspur, Surguja etc. These include Babool, Cactus etc.
<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"/>	Thorny vegetation
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fig - Distribution of natural ^{Forest} vegetation in MP
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>3 E GPS or the Global Positioning system is a navigation satellite system. It was developed by USA.</p> <p>Today GPS technology is used is very widely. Its application in different fields can be discussed as follows:</p> <p>① <u>In mapping & surveying</u> → It is used for mapping various places & parts of the earth, such as sea food mapping, determination of borders etc.</p> <p>② <u>Agriculture</u> - It is used in agricultural activities such as irrigation patterns, seeds & har pest affected areas' identification</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"/>	

