

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Malik Kafur fought against Shiraji, - military general of Bijapur ruler.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Battle of Ghagha - between Humayun and Sher Shah Suri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Nazi party, Germany during first half of 20 th century.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fascism in faith.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Battle of Talikota - 1765. Before marked the end of Vijayanagara Kingdom.
<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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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Revolutionary movements played
		an important role during
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indian struggle of independence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some major contributions are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• They highlighted the defects
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in British policy.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Showed the Britishers that
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Indians are not awakening.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Indians won't tolerate the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	suppressive British policies any
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	more.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Rose nationalism in Indians.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Encouraged people to fight
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	against the mighty British
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These revolutions like Bhagat Singh
		revolution and others showed the
		Britishers that India is ready for
		independence.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quit India movement <u>August</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>1942</u> , against British rule in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India was a major setback
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	for Britishness.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Its importance -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• United <u>whole India</u> against
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	British rule.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• It <u>shook</u> the British rule,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as they were not able to control it.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Emergence of <u>new leadership</u> ,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	as all famous leaders were in Jail,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	but it was led by other people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Paved the way for Indian
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	independence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Compelled Britishers to negotiate
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	with Indian leaders on their terms.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quit India is a benchmark revolt
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	against Britishers, that shook their
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	rule in India.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	First struggle of Indian independence, the revolt of 1857, played an a vital role in Indian history.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Some major military causes are:
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Discrimination</u> against Indian soldiers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Low salary</u> and <u>tough</u> conditions of jobs for Indian.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>playing</u> with the <u>religious</u> <u>sentiments</u> of soldiers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Immediate</u> cause - Enfield rifle cartridges (greased) made up of flesh of cow and pigs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Though there are were many causes which led to revolt of 1857, but but basically, it was the result of long suppressive policies of British.
<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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2	D	Chandragupta Maurya established
		Mauryan rule in Pataliputra in
		4th 4th century BC.
		Some major achievements -
		• United whole North India.
		• Suppressed many invaders
		from North west frontier.
		• paved the way for further
		consolidation of empire by
		future kings.
		• Increased prosperity in the
		region.
		• Built an efficient administration
		system.
		Chandragupta, along with his
		minister Kautilya established
		a strong empire in North
		India.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	9	Hand or flag Satyagrah
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			started from <u>Jabalpur</u> during
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			1930s.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• During this Satyagrah, the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Indian flag was hoisted all
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			over the country, to counter
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			the British rule.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• It showed the love for the
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			India by its people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• played an important role
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			in uniting Indians.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• Britishers tried hard to put
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			an end to the Satyagrah.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Handa Satyagrah, along with
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			other Satyagrahs of Indians
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			against British rule, helped
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			India achieved independence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Babur's Humayun was the son of Babur, he was enthroned in <u>1930</u> after Babur's death.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	But he was not able to hold his kingdom longer, the major causes for his failures are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Enmity with brothers.</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Choosing the <u>wrong battle ground</u> against Sher Shar Suri.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• <u>Underestimated the power</u> of his opponent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• didn't get enough time to consolidate the empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All of the above causes led to the fall of mughal empire and but after a series of setback he again gained the throne and restore the glory of mughal empire.

2	L	French revolution of 1789, changed the whole setup of Europe and paved way for new system.
		In French revolution philosophes played an important role, such as -
		• roused the feeling of masses by giving ideas of <u>Brotherhood</u> .
		• <u>gave</u> idea of <u>liberty</u> , <u>Equality</u> and <u>fraternity</u> .
		• <u>Social Contract theory</u> , which explained the relation btw between king and people.
		• <u>Separation of powers</u> , theory.
		These philosophers rose the feeling of masses and encouraged them to be courageous and to fight for their rights.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	A	First world war was fought from 1914 to 1919, and impacted whole world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Some major causes of first world war are :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• <u>Formation of groups</u> -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			eg. Triple Entente
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Triple alliance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• <u>Militarism</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Excessive military use and competition to show great power.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• <u>Excessive patriotism</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			Love for one country means hatred for another.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			• <u>Competition for colonialism</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			powers of Europe, wanted to colonise the whole world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>			

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3	C	Industrial revolution is a series of scientific inventions in industry.
		The first and industrial revolution took place during 18 th , 19 th century in Europe. It led to the prosperity of European nations and was a major factor for their powers.
		Some reasons which enable its growth from England are -
		• Geographical location of England, its ports and its connectivity.
		• Supportive nature of rulers in England.
		• Efficient entrepreneurs and scientists.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Availability of <u>natural resources</u> like coal, which helped in growth of industries.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Availability of <u>man power ^{power}</u> from the surrounding regions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Efficient transportation mechanism within the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• Available of market, due to its colonies.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Its colonies played an important role, in the success and start of Industrial Revolution from England.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Today, all the difference and inequality in world ^{is} can be attributed more or less to the Industrial Revolution during 18 th and 19 th Century.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3	D	Mahatma Gandhi the father of our nation, led many movements against Britishness and against society evils.
		His major values values were based on <u>Truth and Non violence</u> .
		. He led many movements which were called <u>Satyagrahas</u> , means <u>agraha of Satya</u> (following in truth).
		Some of his major movements were -
		. Champaran Satyagraha 1917
		. Kheda Satyagraha 1918.
		. Non cooperation movement 1920-22.
		. Civil disobedience movement 1930.
		. Quit Quit India movement 1942.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	All of the above movements worked solely on the basis of Truth and Non-violence.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• He encouraged the participation of masses in these movements.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• He wanted Gram Swarajya, means village sufficiency, so that a community can produce for themselves.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	• He believed in, that the <u>means</u> are as equally as important as <u>an end</u> , i.e. always follow a good or virtuous path irrespective of <u>the end</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These Gandhian movements and principles were a great source of power for not only for India but for the whole world.