



1	A	Francis Bacon was an English philosopher who served as Lord Chancellor and advocate general of England.
1	DB	
1	F	Kailash Temple of Ellora was built by Chalukya rulers in Ellora Caves.
1	G	Abul Fazl was the writer in Akbar's court and author of the book Ain-e-Akbari.
1	T	Devendranath Tagore was one of the founding fathers of Bhawan Samaj in Bengal.
1	N	Adolf Hitler was a founding member of Nazi Party in Germany who came into power after second world war.
1	O	Sanchi, Bhambhut,
2	A	Napoleon Bonaparte came into power in France after French Revolution in 1804. Under his rule, France became a strong union nation with nationalist feelings among her people. Napoleonic civil works included, establishment of Bank of France which gave loans to needy businessmen, removal of tariffs and taxes which traders have to pay in different regions of France for trade thus establishing a uniform trade in whole country, central control over school education, administrative reform with local government development, promotion of Idea of Secularism.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	and granting religious freedom to people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	D	During seventeenth century, there was a decline in power and authority of Rajputs in North India.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The main reasons for this were
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Religious Policy of Aurangzeb, which includes suppression of Hinduism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Defects in Mansabdar system was the main cause, since there was huge inequality in distribution of Mansabs, those having higher mansabs tried to collect more revenues from farmers of their land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- After abolition of Mansabdar system when Iqbaldar system was introduced, it led to heavy exploitation of farmers. As a result the farmers raised revolts against their rajput landlords.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Since lack of unity and trust among rajputs which increased their feudal character and resulted into their defects against marathas, mughals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Hence there were several reasons for decline of rajputs but the main among them was feudalism which introduced many defects and faults in among them, and induced their decline despite of being a good warrior.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	E	During eleventh and twelfth century, after decline of Magadha empire, when north frontier of the country became weak, several arab invasion



started in the country. The major effects of these arab invasions were -

- Arab rulers like Mahmud Ghazni and Muhammad Ghauri, looted the large amount of wealth which was accumulated in temples, like Somnath which resulted in loss of large amount of wealth of the country.

- Many of the Indian states were included in arab countries and people started to pay *zizya* for their safety to arab rulers.

- These plunderers weakened the power of Indian rulers.

- These plunderers weakened the power of Indian rulers.

2 F Unlike other Delhi Sultanate rulers, who defeated Rajputs, Akbar followed a different policy to include them into Mughal rule. The main features of Akbar's Rajput Policy include

- Akbar married to its Rajput princesses, and because of his matrimonial alliances many Rajput rulers accepted his ~~own~~ sovereignty supremacy.

- Akbar offered high ranks, posts as well as mansabs to the Rajput rulers.

- He surrounded them with different titles for their loyalty.

- Unlike other rulers, he allowed them to rule their own states, after having different posts in Mughal army.

प्रश्न
संख्या

army.

 2 H

Arya Samaj was founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Its main works include, education

for girl child, widow remarriage and it was against the early marriage of girls. For these

purposes it started DAV schools in different parts of country, first among which was established in

punjab. Deendayal Ashrams were also operated in different parts of the country. The main

supporter of Arya Samaj late Lajpat Rai among the others.

 3 A

The French revolution in 1789, was one of the main founding movement of democracy. The main reason

for this revolution was inequality among the peoples.

Objectives of French Revolution

- To remove inequality among taxpayers in the country, where only third estate have to pay taxes.

- To establish a government which will work for the people and will fulfill their demands.

- To end the exploitation of workers, slaves, farmers and labourers - us and labourers by nobles and churches.

- To achieve freedom of religion and secularism.

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- To obtain certain rights for people like right to freedom of expression and also right to vote which is denied to the third class peoples.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Objectives which were attained after French Revolution</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- After revolution, lands held by church and nobles were seized and is distributed among landless labourers and farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Peoples of french including all three classes were given right to vote but voting rights for women were still denied.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Inequality in taxes were removed and salaries of higher government officials were reduced and that of lower government workers were increased to the certain amount.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- After revolution nearly 10000 african slaves, serfs and peasants were freed from their noble masters.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Catholic churches were abolished and churches were used as state offices, right french became a secular state and right to choose their own religion was granted to people.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- All the titles were abolished and people of france



मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
संख्या

<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	B
<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"/>

were only referred to as citizen of France.
- Certain rights, including right to equality, freedom of expression among the others were granted to the people.

French revolution was a successful movement in the history which was successful in achieving its most of the demands and objectives. It established the rights of people to choose their own ruler, that is, it was first step towards democracy.

Ashoka was the third Mauryan emperor of Magadha. He sat on the throne after defeating his 100 brothers, according to the Buddhist literatures. The


 मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

 प्रश्न
 संख्या

		<u>Part B</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
1	A	Alkaline soil is the soil with high pH value, usually more than 8.5, and have poor infiltration capacity.
1	D	Harar latitudes are the region known for storm winds and little precipitation.
1	F	Damodar river was earlier known as Bhairavmati of Bengal.
1	G	Western region of MP was the region where rainfall was below 75cm.
1	K	Operation Flood was world's largest Dairy Project started in India in 1970.
1	L	Major planting crops of India are, Rice, Wheat, Tea and Sugarcane.
1	M	Western Indian states including Rajasthan, Gujarat are highly drought prone areas in India.
1	N	Disaster Management Act was enacted by parliament in 2005.
2	A	Plate Tectonic Theory was given by At Alfred Wegener of Greenland. It says that, it was not the continents who moved, it was the plate which moved and is now in the current state. The Plate Tectonic Theory was supported by the faults which are created in certain places in Pacific as well as Indian ocean. The movement
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
 (Mains Answer Sheet)

प्रश्न
 संख्या

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of these plates causes earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions. It states that earth's outer crust, lithosphere moves over inner crust asthenosphere.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	B	Rivers are generally originated from mountains, be it Himalayas, or Vindhyas, only some are originated from other sources. During its way from mountains to plains, rivers can firstly develop gorges, rifts, after which they reach into the plains where some of them shifts their courses frequently while others remain in their courses. Rivers like Chambal form meanders, which is famous for its badland topography. They deposit silt and sand in the plain from Himalayas. After which different tributaries like Yamuna, Chambal, Tamara among others joins the main river like Ganga, Yamuna, Tapti among others and discharge their river water in sea. During its way to sea, rivers form deltas and estuaries.
<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	C	Large plains of north India were formed due to alluvial deposits carried by rivers from Himalayas. These are very fertile in nature and are regions of highest population in the country. These areas are used for cultivation of wheat.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	rice, maize among other crops; which plays major role in increasing food sufficiency of the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These areas plains are also suitable for industrial development, as these regions have easy access to transport, water, electricity, and raw materials.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	D	Out of total water availability in south, only 1% fresh drinking water is available for use; so the conservation of water is very useful. The key elements for conservation of water are-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Storage of rainwater during rainy seasons.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Sustainable use of waste water, for watering of plants; reuse the drainage water
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Sound irrigation management, that is, using drip irrigation.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Shallow water table management and groundwater management.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Avoiding damage to water quality, available in present.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	E	Landslides generally occur in hilly areas, it causes large amount of damage to lives and property of people. Main measures to reduce landslide are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Planting of trees, which will increase the

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	holding capacity of soil in hilly areas. - Reduction in mining activities in hilly areas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- Construction of safety walls which are used to prevent landslides damages.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- cleaning of roads and areas, is after heavy snowfalls, as it is done to in Kashmir regions.
2	h	Green revolution in 1960's created some problems in country inspite of agricultural boon and self-sufficiency. These are:-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- It led to regional and state inequalities as states of Punjab and Haryana alongwith western UP were more benefitted than other states.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- HYV seeds were costly in price and were generally used by big farmers, leaving out small farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- The green revolution helps only in production of wheat and rice leaving pulses and cereals.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	- In some areas due to high use of fertilisers quality of soil worsened.
2	k	Soil erosion is the wearing off of the soil. Naturally, it happens because of flowing stream water in plain areas, but nowadays it is increasing due to human activities, such as use of fertilisers heavily in fields, excess amount



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of irrigation was usage which increases the capillary salinity of the soil, construction of
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	roads, buildings, lodging, mining and agricultural production & led to the increase in soil erosion.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	India and USA are facing major problems of soil erosion among the others.
2	L	The major fishing regions of the world are Japan, Seashore and Mississippi river side in North America, Amazon river basin among the others.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Due to meeting of hot and cold waves in Pacific
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	ocean, situation of fog takes place, which provides a major fishing grounds in Japan. The large
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	fertile and dense forest state regions of Amazon basin are also one of the major fishing grounds
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	in the world.
1	C	Earthquake helps in studying the inside structure of earth, mining mining of oil and metals from
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	inside and allows scientists to monitor the progress of water during geothermal energy extraction.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	