



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 1

नमूनार्थ प्रश्नोत्तर पुस्तिका
Sample Question Answer Booklet



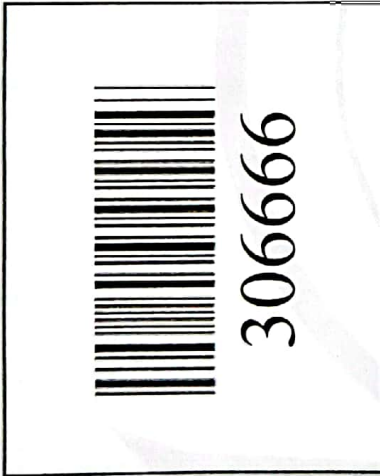
Paper Code
GS-IV

PART. A

PAPER. I

DATE. 10-Nov-2022

Paper Code
GS-IV



रोल नंबर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अंको में लिखें -
(1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 0)

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रोल नंबर शब्दों में लिखें -

नाम Aanshika Gupta Singh

अभ्यर्थी द्वारा सावधानीपूर्वक भरा जावे।

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0	0	0	0	0	0
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5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9

अभ्यर्थी के अनुक्रमांक एवं पहचान पत्र को प्रवेश पत्र से
मिलान पश्चात् ही वीक्षक बॉक्स में हस्ताक्षर करें

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वीक्षक द्वारा भरा जावे।

यदि अभ्यर्थी अनुचित साधन का उपयोग करते हुए पाया जाता है तो वीक्षक निम्नांकित
गोले को काले/नीले पेन से भरे एवं तत्काल केन्द्राध्यक्ष को सूचित करें :





प्रश्न 1. इस प्रश्न में 20 अति लघुत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं, प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/ एक पंक्ति होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 02 (दो) अंकों का है।

Que. 1 This question contains 20 very short answer type sub-questions. Answer each question in ideal 10 words/one line. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 02 (Two) Marks.

20x02=40

प्रश्न: (1.1)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

• Division of French Society into Nobility, Clergy and rest of the citizenry known as IIIrd Estate included Peasants & Professionals, one of the causes of French Revolution

प्रश्न: (1.2)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

• Was a Russian Socialist and leader of Bolshevik Party • Played an important role in Russian Revolution

प्रश्न: (1.4)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

First Urbanization

• The Indus Valley Civilization marked first Urbanization
• Cities like Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal etc.
• Vast trade network, urban planning were some features.

प्रश्न: (1.3)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

Treaty of Versailles

• Post World War I on the losing Axis power.
• Imposed huge War Indemnity on Germany, demilitarisation, Took away province of Alsace & Lorraine etc.

प्रश्न: (1.5)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 02

प्रासांक

Theory of ~~Non~~ Dualism of soul and Universe.
Main proponents were - Madhavacharya. As against theory of Ekantvad by Shakaracharya



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प्रश्न: (1.6)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Used for Ashokan Inscription in Western and North-Western parts of India, which were written in Greek or Aramaic language.

प्रश्न: (1.7)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : As per Dhauli Inscription, effect of war on Ashoka -
• He Converted to Buddhism, • Became a pacifist,
• Preached Non Violence & 'Dhamma', Bherighosha to Dhamma
ghosha

प्रश्न: (1.8)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: (1.9)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Was founder of Tughlaq dynasty not the
Khilji dynasty, ~~not the~~ Expansion
and Consolidation of Delhi Sultanat, Introduced
Dauk system.

प्रश्न: (1.10)

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर : Tuluva Dynasty - Ruled over Vijay Nagar
Empire, was founding Dynasty with
Harihar and Bukka being prominent



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प्रश्न: (1.11) _____

उत्तर : Ashtadiggajas → Eight 'Ratnas' of Krishna Dev Raya 'the most prominent king of Vijayanagar empire' - Well Versed in literature & science, eg - Tenali Raman

प्रश्न: (1.12) _____

उत्तर : Portugese General captured Goa, Diu and other settlement, "Blue water Policy" Had a progressive sign with elimination of Sati.

प्रश्न: (1.13) _____

उत्तर : _____

प्रश्न: (1.14) _____

उत्तर : • Established in Maharashtra for elimination of caste system and other social evils.
• Food cooked by untouchables, was consumed in meetings

प्रश्न: (1.15) _____

उत्तर : • Established in South Africa by Mahatma Gandhi. • Named after his favourite author Leo Tolstoy. • Was centre of Revolution in South Africa.

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 02

प्राप्तंक



प्रश्न 2. इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होंगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

08×05=40

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प्रश्न: (2.1)

५/M = 05

उत्तर: Renaissance introduced Humanism and Rationalism into the stagnated European Culture, Inspiration-

- Ancient Greek and Roman Scriptures, Art and techniques which traveled through Constantinople
- Thinkers and Polymath like Leonardo-Da Vinci, Michelangelo etc.
- Scientific improvements, Works of Galileo, Henry the Navigator, Copernicus etc.
- Translation of literary works, eg - Dante,
etc.

प्रश्न: (2.2)

५/M = 05

उत्तर: French Revolution introduced ideals of Justice, Liberty and Fraternity to man, Causes are-

- Division in Social Structure, 3-estate system
- Subjugation of 3rd estate by Clergy & Nobility
- Financial Crisis due to incessant spending by Monarchs, 7 year War and American Revolution
- Incumbent Monarchy like Queen Marie Antoinette
- Ideological school flourished under Rousseau, Montesquieu providing Democratic ideals.



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MAINS / PAGE - 8

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प्रश्न: (2.3)

पू./M = 05



प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Indus Valley Civilization ~~was~~ ^{were} a nature worshipping people especially Mother Goddess as seen -

- Terracotta figurines of Mother Goddess found at several sites probably for Personal use
- Yamini worshipping cult
- Elements of Nature like Pashupati Seal found.

This ~~is~~ is a trait of cultural continuity which can be seen till present days in Indian Subcontinent

प्रश्न: (2.4)

पू./M = 05



प्राप्तंक

उत्तर: Pushyamitra Shunga a Brahman from Udisha region was ruled by following reasons -

- Inefficient rule by later Mauryas.
- Emptied Treasury due to religious and Pacifist policies of Ashoka.
- Lack of consolidation with attacks from Hunas
- Brahmanical support against religious policies of Ashoka.
- Rise of Regional Powers on the fringes of Mauryan state



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पू./M = 05

प्रश्न: (2.5)

उत्तर :

प्रश्न: (2.6)

उत्तर :

Arthashastra throws light on Administrative, Socio, Political conduct of King in Mauryan empor-

① King should be a Benevolent Despot.

② Subjects of King are like his 'Children' in their 'happiness lies his happiness in sorrow lies his sorrow'

③ Should rule for their benefit, Welfare Approach.

④ Must be Just i.e. adept punishment for crimes is prescribed.

⑤

प्राप्तक

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक



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प्रश्न: (2.7)

उत्तर: Mansabdarai system is a tool of decentralisation for Mughal administration, where in a rank called 'Mansab' is provided to prominent personalities, they come under Mughal protection and provide a no. of Zat and Sawar to Mughal Army.

Its Importance for Akbar -

- Consolidation of Empire by bringing key parts under fold
- Better Administration
- Maintenance of large Army
- Perks for rebellious leaders.

प्रश्न: (2.8)

उत्तर: Aurangzeb's deccan policy is dubbed as one of the reasons for decline of Mughal empire.

It is marked by -

- Hostility towards Marathas for Chauth and Sardeshmukhi and constant battle with Shivaji.
- Difficulty in consolidation of Bijapur and Golconda led to constant wars.
- It led to emptying of treasury also known as 'Deccan - Alcer'.

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तंक



प्रश्न 2. इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (29)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 05



प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न: (210)

उत्तर :

पू./M = 05



प्राप्तंक

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is known as Father of Indian Renaissance. He established Brahma Samaj in 1829.

- ~~Ended~~ End to caste system, focused on Reason and Humanism as against rituals.
- Rights of Women to be upheld, End on 'Sati'.
- Montheistic school of thought.
- Against regressive Rituals and superstition.
- Pro - Education and scientific temperament.
- Fought against social evils.



प्रश्न 2.

इस प्रश्न में 08 लघु उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आवर्श शब्द सीमा 50 शब्द/ 5 से 6 पंक्तियाँ होती। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यता करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 5 (पाँच) अंकों का है।

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प्रश्न: (211)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

- उत्तर: 1905 Partition of Bengal led to the Swarajhi movement dubbed as first Mass Movement -
- Participation of Middle class intelligentsia.
 - Hindu-Muslim unity was at its peak.
 - Students boycotted classes, Women picketed shops and foreign cloth.
 - Participation was restricted to Urban and middle class in Bengal, Maharashtra region.
 - Support from Intelligentsia and Industrialists.

प्रश्न: (212)

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

- उत्तर: Tripura session of INC - 1929 held in Jabalpur Central Province was landmark in terms of -
- Subhash Chandra was popularly elected as president but due to opposition from Mahatma Gandhi Pattabhi Sitaramaiya was chosen. This showed change in Ideology of members & Internal Strife.
 - Rayendra Prasad finally presided the session
 - led to sepheration of Bose faction and formation of Forward Bloc



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 11

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04x20=80

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

पू./M = 20

प्रामांक

प्रश्न: (3,1)

उत्तर :

World War II from 1939 to 1945 is the most devastating and largest war world has witnessed and marks as a transition point b/w Modern and Contemporary world.

Causes of World War II

- Failure of League of Nation as major powers like USA and UK never joined it.
- Sanctions imposed on Germany and other losing powers were exorbitant and untenable.
- Unresolved grievances from Paris Peace Treaty for eg. Italy not compensated.
- Rise of factionism in Europe like anti-conservative pact of Italy & Germany.
- Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.
- Great Economic depression of 1920s led to popular discontent and rise in inflation.
- Stalin



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प्रश्न 3: (3.1) Continued (जारी)

• Policy of Appeasement towards German aggression, strengthened motives of Hitler.

• Moroccan Crisis where ~~the~~ Germany's aggression was rewarded in exchange with ~~to~~ parts of French Guinea

• And most immediate cause being German attack on Poland which led to entry of France and UK in World War II.

Turning Point

The war was in favour of German led alliance until ¹⁹⁴¹, Japan attacked Pearl Harbour of USA. Which led to entry of U.S in the war. Hence changing the equation.

This along with German attack on Russia and casualties caused to



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पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

प्रश्न (उत्तर)

German forces due to Russian winter changed the balance of the war.

उत्तर : Role of Adolf Hitler -

- Mastering of Alliance with Russia, Italy, Austria-Hungary etc.
- Scientific development in Germany, rapid Industrialisation and militarisation.
- Soon Germany became one of the largest Naval Power.
- His technique of 'Blitz Krieg' i.e. lightning attack was very efficient against Baltics and France.
- Created an atmosphere of fear through his policies. Eg- Anti-Jewish Policies, Tearing away of Paris Peace Treaty etc.

The War ended in 1945 with USA's bombing of Japan, It forever changed the power dynamic and geopolitical equation of the globe. With rise of two new Blocks Capitalist and Communist.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 15

प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

Que. 3 This question contains 04 long answer type sub-question. Answer each question in ideal 200 words. All questions are compulsory. Internal choice can be given in the question. The candidate has to explicitly indicate the option chosen. Each question carries 20 (Twenty) marks.

32

प्रश्न: (3.2)

पू./M = 20

प्राप्तंक

उत्तर :

The Second wave of urbanisation with it brought in surplus and rise of several Heterodox school of Thoughts. Buddhism and Jainism being prominent.

Life of Gautam Buddha -

- Born in Lumbini Nepal at Kapilavastu
- Known as Siddhartha was born in Shakya royal family, aka 'Shakya Muni'

Major events in his life

- Leaving of home when he saw a dead body (signified as a Horse) in Buddhism, to attain enlightenment.
- Attainment of enlightenment after years of ascetic life at Bodhi Gaya.
- First sermon (known as Dharma Chakra Pravartan) at Sarnath.
- And Mahaparinirvan at Kushinara.



- प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।
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04x20=80

प्रश्न 3: (3.3) Continued (जारी)

- He spent most years at Kausambi giving sermons and gathering followers.
- He ~~was~~ His teachings are written in Tri-Pitaka a Buddhist text.

Philosophy-

- Middle Path
- Buddha, Dhamma & Sangha as three fold path to attain salvation.
- 'Trishna' as ~~is~~ on temptation as road block on way to 'Moksha'.

Vardhaman Mahavira

- Born in Jnatrika clan of Lichhavi tribe at Vaishali in Bihar
- Died at Pavapuri
- Was the last Tirthankar, i.e. 24 th of Jainism
- Known as Jina or the enlightened one.



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 17

प्रश्न 3. इस प्रश्न में 04 दीर्घ उत्तरीय उप-प्रश्न हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 200 शब्द है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रश्न में आंतरिक विकल्प भी हो सकता है। अभ्यर्थी जिस आंतरिक विकल्प का उत्तर दे रहे हैं उसका स्पष्ट उल्लेख उत्तर के समक्ष अनिवार्यतः करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 20 (बीस) अंकों का है।

04x20=80

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प्रश्न: (3.2)

• Added 5th ~~Ans~~ Answered is 'Brahmacharya' or Celibacy to the 5 Vratas in Jainism

उत्तर :

• Was contemporary of Buddha and ~~Bimb~~ Ajatshatru

Philosophy

• Non Violence, Satya, Non-Stealing, Non-attachment and Brahmacharya

Both Mahavira and Buddha tread beyond caste rigidities of the time and provided more egalitarian recluse to the people. Women were allowed to enter Sanghas and become 'Bikkhunis'!

It also broke away from ritualistic practices of Brahminism at the time and hence became popular in subcontinent

• Their teachings are still reverberated around the world as messengers of Peace and Non Violence.

पू./M = 20

प्रामाणिक



प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2। प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

Que. 4 This question has 02 (Case Study) sub section. as sub-sections 4.1 and 4.2, Each Case study have 05 questions and the ideal word limit for each answer will be 100 words. All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 04 (Four) Marks.

04x05=20

प्रश्न (4.1)

प्रकरण अध्ययन (case Study)

3.3

British East India Company (EIC) came to India with trade motives but was able to colonise it for two centuries. Some of the policies which helped expand British Empire were -

- Divide and Rule Policy - In the initial years British EIC faced tough competition from local rulers like Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan, Marathas etc.

But over the years local differences came to surface which was reaped by EIC for eg. Alliance with Mir Jafar in Battle of Plassey.

Alliance with Nizam and Marathas during III Anglo-Mysore war etc.

- Policy of Ring fence - So as to safeguard important Revenue and Trade giving territories EIC would create Buffer states in b/w.



प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2। प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।

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04x05=20

पू./M = 4

प्रामांक

प्रश्न: (4.1).(1)

उत्तर: eg. Awadh would act as buffer state b/w Bengal under EIC and foreign Invasions or Marathas.

• Policy of Subsidiary Alliance - Introduced by Lord Wellesley. It turned states into virtual British Protectorate.

- had to accept British Protection
- provide for army and station British Army in their territory
- Cannot enter into alliance with other foreign Powers
- A British officer to be stationed in Royal Court Rooms.

This virtually took away sovereignty of states like Hyderabad, Mysore, Awadh etc joined.

• Doctrine of Lapse - Was reinforced by Lord Dalhousie, wherein if any Indian ruler died without male heir the state



कौटिल्य एकेडमी

MAINS / PAGE - 21

- प्रश्न 4. इस प्रश्न में 02 (केस स्टडी) उप खंड हैं। उप खंड 4.1 एवं 4.2। प्रत्येक उपखंड में 05 प्रश्न होंगे तथा प्रत्येक उत्तर हेतु आदर्श शब्द सीमा 100 शब्द होगी। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 04 अंकों का होगा।
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04x05=20

प्रश्न (4.1) (2)

Would come under British Protection.

उत्तर:

States like Satara, Thansi come under this policy

Along with this able Administrators like, Lord Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesely aided the expansion

पू./M = 4



प्रामांक