

प्रश्न  
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका  
(Mains Answer Sheet)



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

01	(A)	Lost wax technique is used for sculpture making, in Harappan civilisation, ex → Bronze sculpture.
01	(B)	Gomat in term used for person, who protect the cow in the vedic periode.
01	(C)	Quwat-ul-Islam mosque is in Delhi, constructed by Qutb-ud-Din Aibek, first sultan of Delhi sultanate.
01	(L)	Tolstoy farm is set up by Gandhi ji in South Africa. as a resistance place for satyagrahis.
01	(m)	Dhansara Salt works, in Gujarat, where Gandhi chose as next protest against salt after Dandi march in civil disobedience movement 1930.
01	(N)	Anushilan Samiti is a Tel Revolutionary group in Bengal. set by Sisir Kumar Ghosh, Anubindo Ghosh, to end the British by violence means.
01	(O)	Rakosi train Action, is a Robbery activities conducted by Hindustan Republican Army, under the leadership of Chandra Shekhar Azad in 1925.



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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<del>khakhana</del> <del>are</del> <del>were</del> <del>many</del> <del>manufacturing</del> <del>factories</del> <del>to</del> <del>make</del>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	khakhana literally means a workshop/factory, in Delhi sultanate these khakhana used as were small manufacturing units for various art & craft as well as for emperor's household needs, the officer Mir saman in charge of the khakhana, also used for exploration of new technique & innovation, Importance -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Responsible for producing & storing requirement of royal household.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② weaving, embroidery & blockade work done here.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ slaves used as workers in khakhana.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ was Cophites also worked in khakhana.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Iqta system first introduced during Delhi sultanate, Periodic by rulers of slave dynasty. Iqta system was a unique type of land distribution & administrative system. Introduced by Iltutmish, In the Iqta system :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① land were divided into several tracts called Iqta and assigned these Iqta to nobles, soldiers-officers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② the purpose of this assignment was easy & flawless administration & revenue collection, in lieu of the salaries of the officer.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Nobles in charge of Iqta are responsible for law & order in Iqtas.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(4) These jobs were not hereditary.
02	(11)	Vernacular Press act of 1878, proposed by vicerey Lord Lytton, to curtail the freedom of Indian-language (non-English) press, Provision of this act are :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Magistrates of district were empowered, without prior permission, to call upon a printer (publisher, to enter into a Bond, under taking to not to publish any against Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Magistrates also authorized to deposit a security, which could be confiscated, if Publisher violates the Bond.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) If a printer repeated the violation his press could be seized.
02	(11)	Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat was a major episode of civil disobedience movement on 1928, the movement was led Sardar Vallabhai Patel, In 1925 the Bardoli taluka, Government had raised the tax rate by 30%.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	peoples already hit by floods & famine, which affected crop yield, peoples under Sardar Vallabhai Patel protest
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	led against the tax rise, Bardoli Satyagraha launched, at the end, British Government set up Maxwell
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Commission, & reduced land Revenue to 6.03% and Return the confiscated land back to farmers, In this struggle Vallabhai Patel got titled Sardar by locals of Bardoli

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02	I	The 5 Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, also known as Panchsheel, were mentioned in the preamble of the Sino-Indian Agreement signed in April 29, 1954, between then Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and China first Premier, word Panchsheel is derived from historical Buddhist-st inscription, which are 5 prohibition on Buddhist monks.
		5 principle of agreement are:-
		(i) Peaceful co-existence
		(ii) Mutual Respect for each others territorial integrity and Sovereignty
		(iii) Mutual non-Interference.
		(iv) Mutual non-aggression
		(v) Equality and mutual benefit.
02	J	After the Battle of Plassey & Battle of Duxur, British Company got the Diwani rights of Bengal from Mughal emperor.
		The permanent Settlement of Bengal introduced by Governor General Lord Cornwallis, this was basically an agreement b/w company and Zamindars to fix the land revenue.
		1. Landlords / Zamindars were recognised as owner of lands. They have hereditary right over lands.
		2. Zamindar would stay as long as he paid the fixed revenue at the said to Government, if he failed in payment, rights would cease to exist & land be auctioned off.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ amount of land Revenue was fixed by company, company would not increase in future.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ fixed amount was 10/11 <sup>th</sup> portion of Revenue for Government. Negative consequences of Settlement :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Created a class of hereditary landlords.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Land assessment & Revenue was fixed arbitrarily,
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ <del>the</del> extreme high land revenue demand, created burden on farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ No investment in the improvement of land.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Rise of middlemen between company and farmers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
03	A	Gupta Empire was an ancient Indian empire, which ruled over Indian subcontinent between 319 to 467 CE. This period is considered as the Golden Age of India. because Gupta rulers gave rise to achievement in architecture, sculpture and painting, political Powers, etc during Gupta period.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Political → Gupta <sup>rulers</sup> empire ruled over vast empire, they took title of maharajadhiraj, parameshwara, Gupta.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	administration was decentralised in nature & contained local kings; and post of these chief made hereditary, due there is
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	weakness in Administration & which proved harmful in future.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② economy → there is increase in land under cultivation & land tax, but decline in the trade & commerce, which witness from the mandshor inscription.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Society → Due to land grants to Brahmanas, brahmana supremacy not only continued, but rather consolidated in Gupta period. The social status of shudras is improved, they seen as agriculturist, but now distinction made b/w shudras & untouchables (chandals), number restriction placed on untouchables.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	status of women deteriorated further in Gupta period, they were complete dependent on men for their livelihood.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Art & Architecture → This period show the start of new style of temple architecture that is nagara style. Painting in Ajanta caves started during this period.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ literature : Sanskrit literature reached its climax in Gupta period, Kalidasa wrote - Abhignasakuntalam, Raghuvamsha, Ritusamhata and Bhavavi's Kirtajayaya, Sukrta.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mirichh akahita, Gupta period produce poetry, drama. Garmrod, which considered as golden period of Indian literature.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Gupta period as golden age is matter of debate between historians because in this there is huge achievement in literature, sculpture and painting, political power, but there is also decline in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	trade & commerce, subordination of women, atrocities on untouchables, rise of feudatories chiefs, which become harmful in the future & reason for decline of Gupta dynasty.





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Deccan Campaign → Aurangzeb entered in the Deccan in 1687 and spend the 20 years to destroyed Deccan kingdoms and control the rise of marathas, Aurangzeb destroyed the Deccan Kingdom of Golkanda, Ahmदनगर, Belas & Bijapur, but in this task he <del>was</del> also destroyed the buffer between mughal and marathas. now struggle between marathas and mughal became inevitable, he fought frequent battles against Shivaji and his son Sambhaji. The policy of Deccan gave severe blow to Aurangzeb and mughal empire, which are -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) In Deccan campaign, he loosed his best general & soldiers.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) it emptied the treasury of empire
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) loosed it exhausted all his treasury & as waterloo was become gravegald of Napoleon, similarly, Deccan campaigned become gravegald of mughal state.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Policy of Aurangzeb, proved harmful in the long run, because his reign saw rise of marathas, sikhs, jats rebellions, loss of Rajput states, his failed deccan campaign, but this <del>can be controlled</del> situation can be controlled by a stronger able emperor, but successor of Aurangzeb is weak, proved weak, which led to ultimate declined of mughal sea empire.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Q3	9C	Quit India movement or August Struggle launched by Indian national congress on 8 August 1942 under the leadership of Gandhi in the Bombay session of All India Congress Committee in Bombay, to end the British rule in India.
		There are number of factors responsible, which forced congress to started mass movement
		① Failure of Cripps mission → British Government sent the Cripps mission to India for Indian support in <del>that</del> world war II, but Cripps mission is failed to aspiration of Indian leaders, guarantee any kind of constitutional remedy, Indian leaders now assumed that British Government is not ready to give any constitutional powers to Indian, which led to launching mass movement-
		② Fear of Invasion → British had abandoned their territories in South East Asia & left their population in their own faith,
		③ Economic miseries → During the world war II, price of commodities rises high, at extreme high & there is shortage of rice and salt, war time difficulties, discontent fostered the resentment against the British Government.
		④ Due to war time difficulties & a, masses & people are ready show their discontent & mass movements.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	These are factors responsible for which Congress launched the quit India movement.
03	10	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism started in India over 2600 years ago as a way of life that had potential of transforming a person, the Buddhism is based upon the teaching, life experiences of its founder.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siddhartha Gautam born in 598 CE.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The core of Buddha's doctrine expressed in the Ariga Sacchari (four noble truths) & Ashtangika marga (Eight fold path), middle path, social code of conduct and attainment of Nirvana.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The three pillars of Buddha teachings :-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Buddha / teacher
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Dhamma / teaching.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Sangha / order of Buddhist monks.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The four noble truths form core of the teaching of Buddhism-
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(i) Dukka (truth of suffering)
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(ii) Samudaya (truth of cause of suffering - desire (tanhma).
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iii) Niradha (truth of end of suffering - attainment of Nirvana.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	(iv) Ashtangika (truth of the path leading to end suffering - marga.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The Ashtangika or marga (Eight-fold path) is more about unlearning rather than learning, that is to learn in order to unlearn and uncover, consist of 8 inter connected
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	actions to attain nirvana.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Which consist of Right vision, Right thought, Right speech, Right Action, and others.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The teaching of Buddha follow the middle path (between the <del>to</del> indulgence and extreme asceticism), the aim of Buddha teaching is attainment of Nirvana, the philosophy of Buddha accepts impermanence and transmigrat
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on but denies existence of God & believe.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Reason of spread and popularity of Buddhism.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	↳ ① Liberal and Democratic.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Simple language & Pali language was used.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Personality of Buddha.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Royal Patronage - like Mauryan, Kushan etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Inexpensive & simple & advocated spiritual path not based on rituals
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Buddhism tried to mitigate the evils resulting from the new material life of 8 <sup>th</sup> century BCE, since Buddhist had a keen awareness awareness of the problem, they presented innovative solution to these concerns, due
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	this reason Buddhism became a dominant religion of that time & also presently continued practised in
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the different forms in the throughout the world.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	





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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>In 1967, after withdrawal of Vinoba Bhave from movement it lost its mass base, In later periods landlords had mostly donated land under dispute &amp; unfit for cultivation; but whole movement was treated as something different from the general scheme, this scheme of separation from mainstream scheme, seriously affected its continuation as a policy.</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"/>	

