

मध्य प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

मुख्य परीक्षा

आदर्श उत्तर पुस्तिका

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- Writing is very light
- Underline Key Points

पेज - 240

101 1/2

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प्रश्न संख्या		
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A	Major centre of Indus valley civilisation at present day Kutch. Excavated by J.P. Joshi in 1964.
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	Only site where remains of horse were excavated. Understir
3	<input type="checkbox"/> B	Commentary on Yajurveda. Most significant & systematic of Brahmanas. Accounts of ritualistic sacrifices, mythology, geometry and observational astronomy.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/>	Four Noble Truth
	<input type="checkbox"/> C	Cardinal principle of Buddhism -
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(A) World is full of sorrow
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B	(B) Desires are the root cause of sorrow.
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	(C) Desires can be conquered & removed.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	(D) Only path to remove desires is eight fold path - Astangmarg.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> D	feudatories of Satvahana dynasty which rules Andhra region. They independently ruled from 225-340 AD in Krishna-Guntur region. Nagarjunaconda was a major art centre.
	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> E	Founder ruler of Gurjara-Pratihara (8 th -11 th century) dynasty which ruled Malwa region.

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>2 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> from Ujjain as capital. Guwalian inscription has his account. He repelled Arab invasions.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>3 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Autobiography of Nur-ud-din Moh. Jahangir, also known as Jahangirnama, accounts of his reign, family, art & culture, literature. Written in Persian language.</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"/>	<p>9 <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Founder ruler of Bahid dynasty of Bidar. It was among 5 deccan sultanates, offshoots of Bahmani kingdom. Came in power in 1526-27. First</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>H <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural department established by Moh. bin Fughlug to cater the needs of taxation of deccan region which was severely affected by famine & heavy taxation.</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"/>	<p>I <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Treaty between East India company & Nepal in 1815, which decided the boundary between the two after surrender of Nepalese forces in Anglo-Nepalese war.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		

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J

3

Classical Islam revivalist movement of 1866 by Maulana Hussain Ahmad. It was led under Daw-ul-ulam. worked for political & spiritual awakening of muslims.

K

3

Freedom fighter who is known for assassination of surgeon Wylie, for which he was hanged. He was a close ally of V.D. Savarkar.

L

3

Clement Attlee, British pm, declared in house of commons to quit India not later than June 1948 after handover of power to ask government.

M

3

Venitian merchant, traveller & writer who travelled Asia through silk route in 12703. His travelogue is accounted in "The travels of Marco Polo".

N

3

Treatise of Montesquieu on political theory. Proposed the idea of division of power, equality, more power to citizen & freedom. Sparked French Revolution.

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<input type="checkbox"/> 0	British PM & senior representative at treaty of Versailles. Played major role in creating	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3	Germany as buffer state against spread of world war beyond Europe.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>GOVT</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Indus valley civilisation was one of the most advanced civilisation of the times.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Its economic life included -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Agriculture - Ploughed field, clay plough, seals have been discovered indicating	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	agriculture as occupation. Wheat, barley, millet were grown. They introduced cotton	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	to world.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) surplus of food - Great Granaries at Harappa & Mohenjodaro indicated surplus	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of food.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) animal rearing - such as cow, bull, goat, boar, buffalo were reared for meat & agricul-	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	- tural purposes.	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	(d) International trades - Imports & exports were common especially with Java, Sumatra, south	

Evidence ?

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	east, Iran, Central Asia etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Developed cities and ports indicates a good economy of Harappans.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
2 B	Late vedic period was a period of development of Yajurveda, Samveda, Atharva-veda, Upanishads, Aranyakas, Brahmanas etc.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Religion during late vedic age, became central to society. Ritualism, ceremonies, Yajnas, sacrifices became prominent.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Brahmanism saw a steep rise due to rigid practice of rituals. Gods like Prajapati, Vishnu & Rudra got prominence over Indra & Agni.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Women were sub-ordinated and prohibited from performing certain rituals.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Animal sacrifices were the most common form to please gods. Religion became expensive.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Materialistic desires got prominence over	

Imp 86
nt 80

4

प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र.राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाशिए में न लिखें
<input type="checkbox"/>	✓ <input type="checkbox"/> <u>spiritual upliftment.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	c <input type="checkbox"/> <u>Ashoka's inscription, rock edicts & pillars are a major source of bridging the historical</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>events. They not only describes the reign of Ashoka, but the region of his era,</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>polity & economy of his time, social setup & religious practices.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>These inscriptions were basically written in kharoshthi, Brahmi, Aramaic scripts. They account for the social order & societal norms of Ashoka's period.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>These edicts orders brotherhood among all, prohibition of animal slaughter, maintenance of law & order, propagation of Dhamma & Buddhism.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Give specific examples</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>All these inscriptions works to rebuild grounded facts of history, culture, art & architecture & nature of rule of Ashoka.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Because of these inscriptions historians are able to conclude Ashoka, as great ruler of India.</u>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <u>13th major Rock Edict</u>	

3

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E

~~Rajendra Chola, son & successor of Raja Raja Chola was the most able ruler of Chola dynasty. He was known for his expeditions. He ruled over entire south India.~~
Short intro

Achievements -

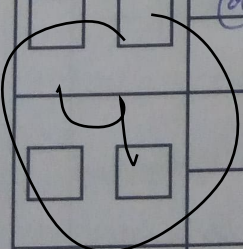
~~(a) Expedition to Odisha & Bengal against Pala dynasty. He defeated the dynasty & crossed Ganga River. Commemorated it with title of Gangai-konda Chola & built new city named Gangai-konda Chola-puram.~~

~~(b) Expeditions to south east & Ceylon - Captured Ceylon, Shailendra dynasty, Sumatra & Java to his empire. Built Gangai-konda Chola temple of Shiva in Shailendra.~~

~~(c) He was a great patron of art, architecture, literature & culture.~~

~~(d) Great patron of education. Built high education centres & lodging facilities were provided for free to students.~~

~~His rule was regarded as golden age of Cholas.~~



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<input type="checkbox"/> F	<p>Qauddin khilji was a fearless, able ruler of Khilji dynasty. He captured most of the North to his empire.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>After successful North expeditions he diverted to south. But never desired to capture Hindu kingdoms to establish Muslim dynasty.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>He raided & plundered south only for wealth - Gems, jewels, animals, war booty. His main aim was to collect resources of south to utilise to strengthen North.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>His campaign to the south were mainly to check alliances of southern kingdoms against his expansion in north.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>4 Check WGS & limit</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>He was a witty ruler who did not want to expand unmanageable empire & multiple centres of dissatisfaction, which he may not rule from one centre at north.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This showcased his statesmanlike qualities</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
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9

Mughal period saw a great expansionist tendency, to the south. From Babur, having nothing from southern land to Aurangzeb capturing entire south, the Deccan policy of Mughal was a both a success and failure at same time.

1780 is too long

Major region included to Mughal from south were Ahmednagar, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar. Deban was the 1st Mughal ruler to wage wars against southern kingdoms. Because of political & territorial conflict among southern dynasties it was easier to conquer them.

3

Better write in points

Jahangir & Shah Jahan too carried the rigorous vigorous campaign. During Aurangzeb it reached its zenith.

Aurangzeb conquered whole of south. This was the success of campaign & failure of Mughals. As historians say, "Deccan also ruined Aurangzeb", because it became unmanageable to rule extremes from Delhi.

This started the downfall of Mughal & hurted its economy.

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हाशिए में न लिखें

1

William Bentick, Governor General of India from 1828-1835 was a reformist, utilitarian & orientalist Governor. He was known for his various reforms.

(a) ~~Social~~ - Abolition of ~~thuggee~~, sati (1829) & human sacrifices. These led to internal reformation of society.

(b) ~~Educational~~ - Act of 1813 provided for ₹ 1 lac for educational revival. Bentick gave shape to this & provisioned for imparting English education to Indians.

(c) ~~Administrative~~ - Appointed Indians to administrative posts. Land revenue system gave new life to agricultural innovations.

(d) ~~Financial~~ - Decreased salaries & allowances of British official & appointed Indians at low wages to revive company's economy.

(e) ~~Judicial~~ - Provincial courts were abolished. Supreme Court of Appeal at Agra was established. Indians to get rights to be members of courts.

Conclusion

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3

Absentee landlordism happens when owner of the land does not reside in the region of his agricultural landholdings.

It was the worst outcome of Permanent settlement. According to this, 10/11 part of revenue was to be paid to company by landlords. They sublet their lands to middleman (commonly called as jotedar) and migrate to big cities like Calcutta to live luxurious life.

Pushed migration of farmers due to inability to repay loans of seeds, cattles & inputs.

Commercialisation of land.

Increase in social inequality

Implications

Deterioration of agricultural productivity, land & allied sector

Over exploitation of farmers to generate revenue anyhow.

This turned out as nightmare for not only farmers but for agricultural land as well.

Good

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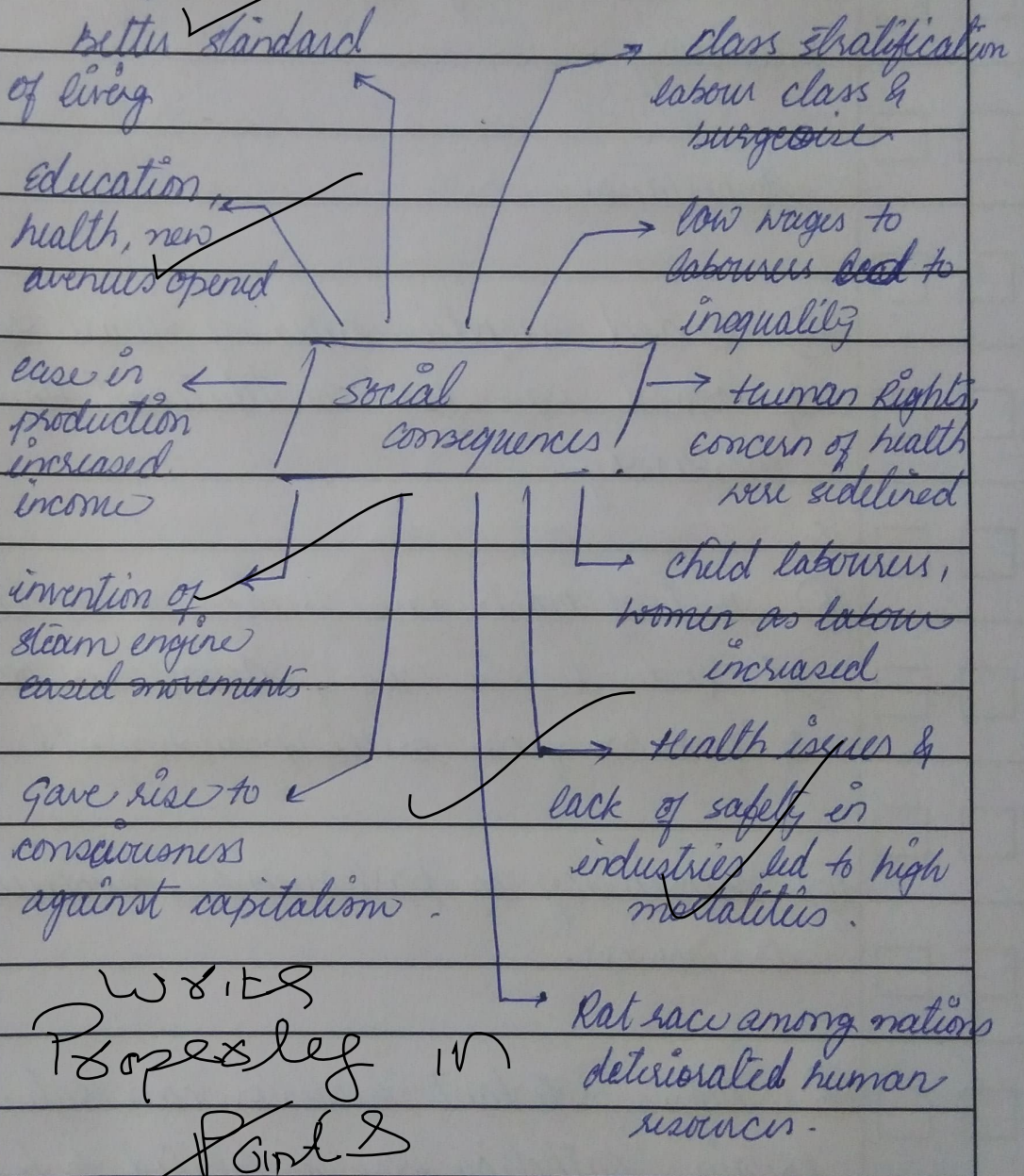
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K

Industrial Revolution was the revolution of innovation & inventions of machines and industries. It revolutionised the standard of living of people, production quality & quantity enhanced.

3



Industrial revolution was the epicentre of modernity & advancement.

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L

Glorious revolution of England or commonly called as Bloodless revolution of 1688 was

an attack on Stuart king, James II.

This ended constitutional struggle of people demanding rights politically & religiously.

Importance -

(a) Ended despotic rule of Stuart monarchy & paved way for constitutional monarchy.

(b) Bill of rights gave freedom of election, ~~ed~~ end despotic rule, debate in parliament & freedom from cruel punishments.

(c) supremacy of parliament, evolution of its powers.

(d) Only protestant successor can rule Britain, Catholics were prohibited to be heir to throne.

Context of History

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3 A	<p>French Revolution (1789-1815) was a struggle of weapons, ideas, thoughts & rights of the citizen of France.</p>	
□ □	<p>The whole revolution was for political, social & religious rights against the</p>	
□ □	<p>Monarch, Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. The inability of Louis XVI,</p>	
□ □	<p>bankruptcy of Monarchy, unequal representation & rights of common people against noble</p>	
□ □	<p>& clergy, increased burden of taxation over commons were the major causes of outbreak</p>	
□ □	<p>of French Revolution.</p>	
□ □	<p>Napoleon came to power, people were granted freedom & end of monarchy</p>	
□ □	<p>for constitutional monarchy which later paved way for Democracy were the</p>	
□ □	<p>major outcomes of the revolution.</p>	
□ □	<p>The consequences of French Revolution included</p>	
□ □	<p>(a) Napoleonic Code - various reforms took place through Napoleonic code & people</p>	
□ □	<p>got rights they revolted for. Some of those codes are still in existence till date in</p>	

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France.

(b) ~~Constitutional monarchy paved way for democracy.~~

(c) ~~The actual meaning of "nation" as the "people as source" & not territory came to existence.~~

(d) ~~Freedom of election, voting rights, to end despotic rule were given to citizens.~~

(e) ~~Idea of sovereignty came to existence.~~

(f) ~~Abolition of slavery & declaration of human rights gave equal status to people.~~

(g) ~~Ended maladministration of Bourbon monarchy.~~

(h) ~~Radical changes in economy replaced feudal system with capitalism.~~

(i) ~~Political rights were granted to all through the Jacobin constitution.~~

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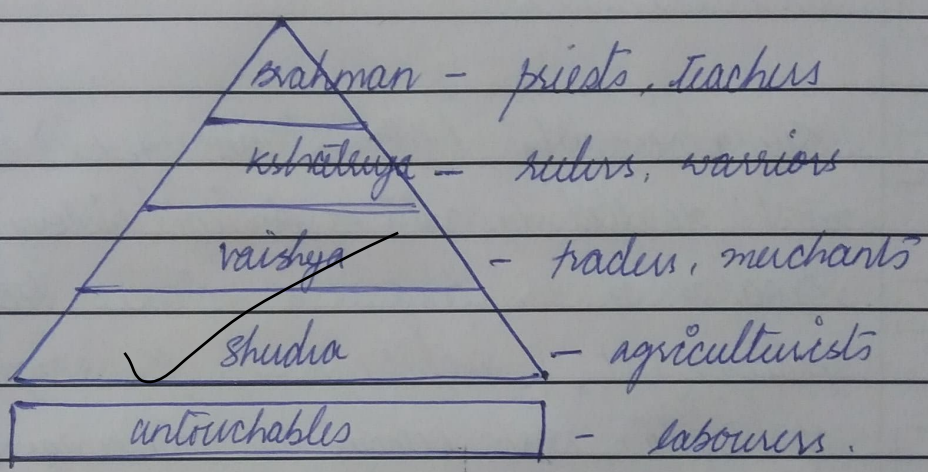
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~~Gupta society was mainly based on religion. Various sources such as contemporary texts, Brahmanas, Yajñavalkya, etc describes the society.~~

Features -

(a) ~~caste based stratification -~~



~~Slat stratum was mainly based on occupation rather than birth. It was not so rigid, & one can switch occupations.~~

~~Hsien Tsang in his travelogue described 5 Brahman, 5 Kshatriya, 2 Shudra & 2 Vaishya as ruler.~~

(b) ~~Subordinate position of women - Their position was according to their status. Women of high class were allowed education & other~~

~~not. They cannot interfere in political matters~~

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and have no religious rights and rights of inheritance of property.

Exception being prabharatigupta who ruled for almost 40 yrs.

① ^{rigid} Sati, widow customs, child marriage

were prevalent. Women were treated as consumer commodity, exclusively owned by

husband.

(d) Dress - Men wore upper garment & dhoti & women saris covering both upper & lower

body. ornaments among both were in vogue.

② Entertainment - gambling, animal fights, dances, theatre were the sources.

Though women's position is socially declined, but art, architecture, literature made rule to be declared as golden age.

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3 D

Akbar (Moh. Jalla-ud-din Akbar) 1556-1604 was the greatest ruler of all times.

Not only his policies to incorporate each & every sect of society but his expansionist & imperialist nature made him the greatest of all Mughals.

various policies of Akbar which made him great were -

(a) Tolerance towards Hindus or Rajput Policy - appointed Hindus to higher posts.

His mansabdar included Bisbal, Todarmal, Man Singh, Tansen.

(b) Abolished Jizya & Pilgrimage tax to be paid by non muslims to pay homage to any pilgrim.

(c) Mansabdari & Bandobast system not only gave fair play to farmers but to various collections as well.

(d) Prohibited enslaving of prisoners of war & selling of their wives & children in open markets.

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हाशिए
में न
लिखें

(a) Introduced marriage taxes to avoid multiple marriages.

(b) Increased age of marriage - 14 for Girls & 16 for Boys & banned child marriage.

(c) Banned Sati & enforced widow remarriage widows were given grants too.

(d) Sulh-e-kul to debate on religious, political matters with representatives of various communities.

(e) Dîn-e-illahi - New religion was introduced which incorporated good practices of all religion.

(f) Banned cow slaughter.

(g) Education was promoted in various languages to all.

(h) Many Sanskrit or Pali texts were translated to Persian.

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akbar, was greatest of all times.
He gave shape to most of the Indian

subcontinent of present day through his
own rule. He indigenised his rule &

assimilated himself to the people of the
country and ruled for people & not as an

alien ruler.