

मध्य प्रदेश लोक सेवा आयोग

मुख्य परीक्षा

आदर्श उत्तर पुस्तिका

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प्रश्न संख्या	<p style="text-align: center;">मुख्य परीक्षा म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग</p>	हाथ में न लिखें
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A	Major centre of Indus valley civilisation at present day Kutchh. Excavated by J.P. Joshi in 1964.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Only site where remains of house were excavated.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <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"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> C	Cardinal principle of Buddhism -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(A) World is full of sorrow	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(B) Desires are the root cause of sorrow.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(C) Desires can be conquered & removed.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(D) Only path to remove desires is eight fold path - Astāngmārg.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> D	Feudatories of Satvahana dynasty which ruled Andhra region. They independently ruled from 225 - 340 AD in Krishna-Guntur region. Nagasjenkonda was a major site centre.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> E	Founder ruler of Gurjara-Pratihara (8 th - 11 th century) dynasty which ruled Malwa region	

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>from Ujjain as capital. Gwalior inscription has his account. He repelled Arab invasions.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> F	<p>Autobiography of Nur-ud-din Moh. Jahangir, also known as Jahangirnama, accounts of</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>his reign, family, art & culture, literature. Written in Persian language.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> G	<p>Founder ruler of Bairat dynasty of Bidar. It was among 5 Deccan sultanates, offshoots</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of Bahmani kingdom. Came in power in 1526-27.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> H	<p>Agricultural department established by</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Moh. bin Fughlug to curb the mounds 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"/> I	<p>Treaty between East India company & Nepal in 1815, which decided the boundary between</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>the two after surrender of Nepalese forces in Anglo-Nepalese war.</p>	

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

 K

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

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

Venitian merchant, traveller & writer who travelled Asia through silk route in 1270s.

His travelogue is accounted in "The travels of Marco Polo".

 N

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

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east, Iran, Central Asia etc.

Developed cities and ports indicates a good economy of Harappans.

2 B

Later vedic period was a period of development of Yajurveda, Samveda, Atharva-veda, Upanishads, Aranyakas, Brahmanas etc.

Religion during later vedic age, became central to society. Ritualism, ceremonies, Yajnas, sacrifices became prominent.

Brahmanism saw a steep rise due to rigid practice of rituals. Gods like Prajapati, Vishnu & Rudra got prominence over Indra & Agni.

Women were sub-ordinated and prohibited from performing certain rituals.

Animal sacrifices were the most common form to please Gods.

Materialistic desires got prominence over

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<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	spiritual upliftment.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> c	Ashoka's inscription, rock edicts & pillars	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	are a major source of bridging the historical events. They not only describes the reign	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of Ashoka, but the region of his era, polity & economy of his time, social setup	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	& religious practices.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	These inscriptions were basically written in	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Kharoshthi, Brahmi, Aramaic scripts. They account for the social order & societal	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	norms of Ashoka's period.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	These edicts orders brotherhood among all, prohibition of animal slaughter, maintenance	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of law & order, propagation of Dhamma & Buddhism.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	All these inscriptions works to rebuild	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	grounded facts of history, culture, art & architecture & nature of rule of Ashoka.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Because of these inscriptions historians are able to conclude Ashoka, as great ruler	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of India.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> E	Rajendra Chola, son & successor of Raja Raja Chola was the most able ruler of Chola	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	dynasty. He was known for his expeditions. He ruled over entire the south India.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Achievements -	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Expedition to Odisha & Bengal against Pala	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	dynasty. He defeated the dynasty & crossed Ganga River. Commemorated it with title	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of Gangai-konda Chola & built new city named Gangai-konda Cholapuram.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Expeditions to south east & Ceylon - Captured	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Ceylon, Shailendra dynasty, Sumatra & Java to his empire. Built Gangai-konda	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	Chola temple of Shiva in Shalldu Shailendra.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(c) He was a great patron of art, architecture, literature & culture.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Great patron of education. Built	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	high education centres & lodging facilities were provided for free to students.	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	His rule was regarded as golden age	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	of Cholas.	

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<input type="checkbox"/> F	<p>Alauddin 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</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>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.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This main aim was to collect resources of south to utilise to strengthen North.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This campaign to the south were mainly to check check alliances of southern kingdoms against his expansion in north.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>He was a witty ruler who did not wanted 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"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>This showcased his statesmanlike qualities</p>	

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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.

Major region included to Mughal from south were Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar. Akbar 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.

Jahangir & Shah Jahan too carried the ~~vigorous~~ 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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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 Sugee, sati (1829) & human sacrifices. These led to intenal 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.

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5

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.

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.

Better standard of living

class stratification
labour class & bourgeoisie

Education, health, new avenues opened

low wages to labourers led to inequality

ease in production increased income

social consequences

human rights concern of health were sidelined

invention of steam engine eased movements

child labourers, women as labour increased

Gave rise to consciousness against capitalism.

Health issues & lack of safety in industries led to high mortalities.

Rat race among nations deteriorated human resources.

Industrial Revolution was the epicentre of modernity & advancement.

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<input type="checkbox"/> L	Glorious revolution of England or commonly called as Bloodless revolution of 1688 was	
<input type="checkbox"/>	an attack on Stuart king, James II.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	This ended constitutional struggle of	
<input type="checkbox"/>	people demanding rights politically & religiously.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Importance -	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(a) Ended despotic rule of Stuart dynasty & paved way for constitutional monarchy.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	/	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(b) Bill of Rights gave freedom of election, end despotic rule, debate in parliament & freedom from cruel punishments.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(c) supremacy of parliament, evolution of its powers.	
<input type="checkbox"/>	(d) Only protestant successor can rule Britain, Catholics were prohibited to be heir to throne.	
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>		

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<input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> A	<p>French Revolution (1789 - 1815) was a struggle of weapons, ideas, thoughts & rights of the citizen of France.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The whole revolution was for political, social & religious rights against the</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Monarch, Louis XVI and his wife Marie Antoinette. The inability of Louis XVI,</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>bankruptcy of Monarchy, unequal representation & rights of common people against noble</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>& clergy, increased burden of taxation over commons were the major causes of outbreak</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>of French Revolution.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>Napoleon came to power, people were granted freedom & end of monarchy</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>for constitutional monarchy which later paved way for Democracy were the</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>major outcomes of the revolution.</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>The consequences of French Revolution included</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<p>(a) Napoleonic Code - various reforms took place through Napoleonic code & people</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	<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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① All effects - Reign of terror of Napoleon; innocent were killed or guillotined in war; 7 year long war disrupted France's economy; anarchy in the state.

These consequences opened ideas of liberty, equality & fraternity and introduced equal rights to all in every field of governance.

3 C Gupta Dynasty (4th - 6th century BC) was most glorified dynasty of Ancient history.

Because of the progress of sciences, technology, medicine, art & architecture, the reign of Guptas were known as Golden age of India.

Gupta Dynasty mainly ruled in North & central India & witnessed great ruler like Chandragupta, Samudragupta et al & a women ruler too, Prabhavati Gupta.

Dynasty reached its zenith in art architecture, sciences, literature but societal conditions started eroding during their rule.

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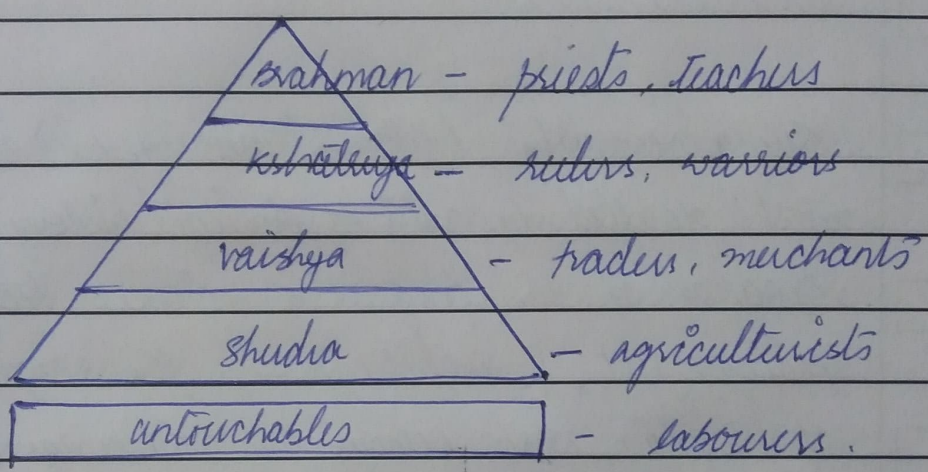
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Gupta society was mainly based on religion. Various sources such as contemporary texts, Brahmanas, Yajurvedya, etc describes the society.

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.

③ ^{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 sarees covering both upper & lower

body. ornaments among both were in vogue.

④ 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 nominations included Birbal, 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 revenue collections as well.

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

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(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) Din-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
area ruled. He indigenised his rule &

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

alien ruler.