

MPPSC Mains

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Submitted by

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① Ans. →

- Ⓐ Indian Association was established by Surendranath Banerjee and Anand Mohan Bose in 1876 in Calcutta. Its newspaper was Hindu Patriot.
- Ⓔ In 1857, East India Company introduced Enfield Rifle. It was believed that it has fat of cow and pig.
- Ⓕ Malik Kafur was commander of Alauddin Khilji. He is also called Hazar Dinari. He led many campaigns (military) for Alauddin, e.g. Madurai campaign.
- Ⓖ Battle of Ghagra was fought between Babur and Rana Sanga.
- Ⓗ Nazi Party was there in Germany. Adolf Hitler became its head. It had Swastik (卐) as its symbol.
- Ⓙ Battle of Talikota was fought between Vijayanagar empire and remnants of Bahmani Kingdom.
- Ⓚ Aaha Udal were warriors of Bundelkhand, who fought against Prithviraj Chauhan, ruler of Delhi. Their braveries are still sung.
- Ⓛ Pratihara ruler Rajyapala was King of Rajput era and his dynasty was Pratihara (Rajputs).
- Ⓜ Surya Sen led Chittagong Armoury Raid. He along with his followers tried to loot arms and amunitions, then hoisted flag and ran to hills. He was successful in fleeing but later was caught and hanged.
- Ⓝ Bill of Rights, 1689 was a set of rights for citizens set up in USA constitution. Our fundamental rights were inspired from it.
- Ⓞ CZAR Nicholas II was the King of USSR.

② Ans. →

(A) Consider the following revolutionary movements.

① Kankai Train Conspiracy → In 1925, a train between Allahabad and Sarangpur was looted by members of Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) e.g. Chandrashekhar Azad, Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqulla Khan, Rashan Singh etc.

Their motto was to raise money to carry out the revolutionary activities. This activity inculcated fear in British and that Indian money is for Indians.

② Murder of DSP Sondars → To take revenge of killing of Bhai Lal Chharg and killing of Lala Lajpat Rai, member of Hindustan Socialist Republic Army e.g. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Rajguru, killed DSP Sondars and fled from Lahore.

They message that government cannot make atrocities on people. Thus, they inculcated fear in officers for against ruthless use of force.

③ Bombing in central legislature → They believed that 'it takes a loud voice to make a deaf here'. Hence, against the passage of 'Anarchical and Revolutionary Bill', they ~~the~~ (Bhagat Singh and Battakeshwar Dutt) through Bomb on empty benches in central legislature which was to make noise and not to harm anyone. They shouted slogans like 'Inqilab Zindabad' and surrendered themselves.

Thus, they wanted government to not pass such bills.

Thus, revolutionary activities e.g. establishment of HRA, HSRA brought many youths on one platform.

~~They~~ Their activities inculcated fear in Britishers, oppressive officers and against misuse of power. Martyrdom of these shahids inspired many youths and they also got involved in national movement for freedom.

(B) Quit India Movement was started in 9th August, 1942. Gandhiji gave his famous slogan 'Do or Die' in it.

Importance of Quit India Movement -

(1) In Quit India Movement, Muslims also participated and there were no community clashes. Thus, it brought unitedly Hindus and Muslims against British.

(2) There were participation of women, e.g. Usha Mehta ran congress radio, Suchitra Kripalani was involved in underground activities.

(3) There were participation of peasants also, though they participated less than Non-cooperation movement.

(4) Hence, different sections of society participated.

(5) There were establishments of parallel governments e.g. in Solara it was called 'Prati Sarkar' and in Midnapur, parallel govt. sanctioned cyclonic relief and grants to schools, etc.

Such parallel governments was direct challenge to British governments.

(6) There were underground activities e.g. Jay Prakash Narayan was involved in it. These jolted base of British government.

(7) Great August Uprising (9th - 15th Aug., 1942) which saw attack on government railway lines, post offices, telegraphs etc. jolted the government.

Hence, this movement saw unity of different sections and activities which jolted government and its reputation, due to which it had to come with heavy hand.

(C) Military causes of the Revolt of 1857 →

① Immediate cause was the introduction of 'Enfield Rifle' which had greased cartridges which had to be believed to had fat of cow and pig. This hurted sentiments of both Hindus and Muslims.

② Lord Canning had ordered that soldiers can't be posted overseas. But there was religious taboo against sea journey.

③ Due to charter Act of 1833, Indians cannot raise above the rank of Subedar. Thus, there was discrimination with them.

④ Due to British Act, they could not use free postal services unlike Britishers.

⑤ East India Company officials asked soldiers to clean their beard and ~~remove~~ remove ~~the~~ tilaks on their forehead. Thus, Mangal Pandey shot dead two of his senior British officials on 29th March, 1857. He was hanged on 8th April 1857. On 10th May 1857, Native Bengal Infantry, 3rd Bengal Light Infantry revolted in Meerut and this started Revolt of 1857.

(D) Chandragupta Maurya was the founder and first king of Maurya dynasty.

His Achievements are—

① He alongwith his teacher 'Chanakya' defeated the most mighty king of India, Magadh King Dhananand. They also defeated other kings and thus established rule in India and established Mauryan dynasty.

His empire was from Bengal to Afghanistan and from Kashmir to Karnataka except Orissa (Kalinga).

② He alongwith Chanakya averted attack by Sikandar and made him returned through diplomatic skills. For example they spreaded many rumors like Indian God will become angry to change Sikandar and his army mind.

③ Chandragupta Maurya established a welfare state and it was prosperous. Megasthenese, Greek diplomat, write about well established city management of Pataliputra and provision of free medical treatment in his book Indika.

④ He also promoted art and architecture. For example his palace 'Rajvillas' was a fine example of wooden art. Megasthenese called him made up by demigods.

⑤ He established links with foreign countries eg. Greece, Egypt etc. He send and received diplomats. For ex. Megasthenese was a greek diplomat in his court. He married with daughter of Seleucus Nikator (King of Greece).

⑥ He had large army consisting of infantry, cavalry, chariots, elephant forces. Justin, a greek writer wrote that with Chandragupta with his large army (around 6 lacs) throttled India.

⑦ He gave protection to Jainism and adopted it. He died practicing Jainism in Shravanbelgola in Karnataka.

Thus, he was great king who relieved that time's people from atrocities of kings like Dhanand and gave

peaceful and prosperous empire.

⑦ (G) Jhanda Satyagraha of M.P. →

During national Movement unfurling the national flag was seen as spreading the national feeling, symbol for Indian rule and challenge to British government. Thus, it was done on many occasions e.g. Pt. Nehru unfurled tri-colour on Ravi ~~bank~~ river bank on 31st Dec., 1929.

In Madhya Pradesh, in Jabalpur for the ~~and~~ preparation of Non-cooperation movement in 1923, Ajmal Khan and other congress leaders had come. To show respect to them Jabalpur Congress Committee decided and it unfurled national flag tri-colour with charakha in between on Jabalpur Municipal Council. Deputy Commissioner became so enraged that it ordered Police to not only remove the flag but to throttle it beneath feet.

To take revenge a group comprising of Subhadrakumari Chauhan, Harman Singh Chauhan, Sundarlal etc. proceeded to unfurl national flag. But they were stopped by police. But the second group unfurled it on Victoria Tower Hall. This was done by Damoh resident Ustad.

Congress after understanding the importance of this movement decided to do it on pan-India basis and started it in 1923 from Nagpur.

In April, 1923 it again started in Jabalpur under direction of Dr. Rajendra Prasad. Sundarlal was sentenced to six months imprisonment for

unfurling the national flag.

Finally British government allowed a procession with national flag.

(H) In Chhatarpur district on the bank of Urmil river, ~~there was~~ in Charan Paduka village, there was meeting of revolutionaries who were unarmed. British officers became suspicious and they fired on such unarmed persons. Many were killed in it, govt. accepted death of six revolutionaries. This incident Charan Paduka massacre is called Jallianwala Bagh massacre of Madhya Pradesh.

(I)

(J) Humayun was second King of (Badshah) of Mughal dynasty after Babar who ruled in 1530-40 and 1560-65.
Reasons of his failure -

(1) Division of empire → He divided his father's empire among him and his brothers. They were four, so there were four divisions. Humayun kept Delhi with him.

(2) Humayun's poor political and military ability → Humayun crossed Karmansa river and he less^{er} measured Sher Shah's ability, ^{But} Sher Shah was one of the ablest Afghan leader. Sher Shah attacked Humayun's army after it crossed Karmansa river and Humayun barely escaped with life. It caused heavy military loss to Humayun.

Sher Shah was able to cut his supplies through his political wits which Humayun failed.

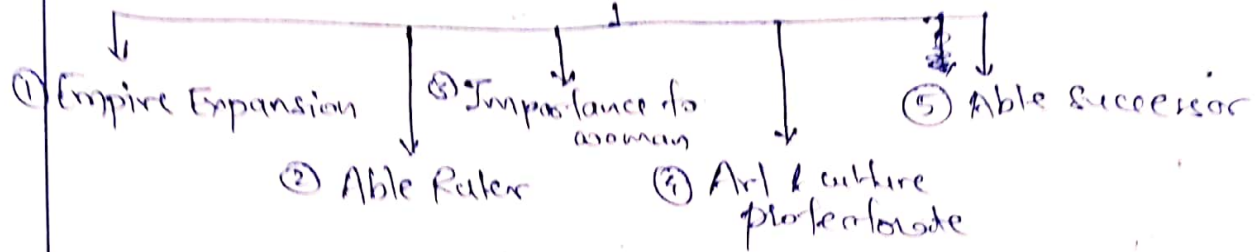
(3) No help from Brothers → When Humayun was campaigning against Sher Shah and was also in need, there was no help from his brothers. On the other hand they were planning to seize Delhi.

(4) Poor Economic Condition → Babar ~~thru~~ though gained looted money but heavily distributed it in Kabul. Thus, economically also Humayun was weak which contributed for his defeat.

(K) Gaurlami Putra Satkarni was one of the ablest King of Satvahana dynasty.

P.T.O.

His Achievements



① Empire Expansion → He was mighty warrior, his empire was from Vindhya to Karnataka and capital was Amravati.

② Able Ruler → He was able and welfare king. He donated land on large scale specially to Brahmins. He was able to bring peace and prosperity to his empire.

③ Religious achievement → He revived Hindu religion. Yajnas were performed and donations were made to Brahmins. Other religions were also allowed to grow.

④ Importance to woman → To show respect to woman, he put her mother's name Gausami before his name Srikarni, hence, he was called Gausamiputra Srikarni. He thus started matriarchal society.

⑤ Art & culture proflourate → Kalyan chaityas were made during his time. There were also constructions of temples.

⑥ Able Successor → He choosed able successor 'Vashistha-purba Pulvami'.

③ Ans. →

Ⓐ

First World War started in 1914 and lasted till 1918.

~~Reasons~~ Factors responsible for it -

Immediate reason was murder of heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary empire Ferdinand. He was killed by a Serbian national ~~was~~ who was struggling for end of Austria-Hungary rule on Bosnia. Austria-Hungary blamed Serbian government and wanted to crush Serbian nationalism. Austria-Hungary also got support of Germany and they attacked Serbia. But Serbia in turn was helped by Russia. Thus, there became formation of two groups - Central Powers which had Germany, Austria-Hungary, Ottoman empire etc. and other Allied Powers which had Russia, France, Great Britain, Italy, ^{USA} etc. As these European powers were imperialist, thus the countries on which they ruled, they declared them belligerent. Thus, India became belligerent to Britain in war.

The imperialist powers of them was also a reason ~~among~~ of rivalry and contributed to outcome of the war.

Imperialism caused involvement of almost whole world and caused widespread destruction and deaths.

Ⓑ

Harappan was oldest known civilisation which lasted around 2500 BC ~~between~~ around India-Pakistan areas around Indus river.

Reasons of its decline

① Climate Change → It is said that Harappans cut the trees on large scale due to which there was climate change and it contributed for its decline.

② River course change → There were arguments that due to change in course of river, civilisation declined.

③ Floods, earthquake and natural calamities → There were arguments regarding occurrence of floods which might have killed large number of people and devastated agriculture and animals, main base of economy, which led to decline. Similar arguments for earthquake and other natural calamities.

④ Aryan Invasion → Argument was there that Aryans attacked them. Though we find weapons and corpses, but they were not in large number such that it ~~was~~ would lead to decline.

Hence, there ~~was~~ ^{were} different arguments related to the Harappan civilisation decline and more research is needed to come to exact conclusion.

① Gandhiji's style of working was truth and non-violence. He was of belief that through non-violence, we can check government for use or rather abuse of his power and can ~~be~~ compell it to consider what we want. If we use violence then government has too much power e.g. through police and army to crush it within short time. Thus, through non-violence one can last ~~it~~ his/her movement long and therefore effective. It can ~~at~~ thus attract women, weaker sections also which may not find place in violence. Thus, unity can be ~~p~~ more in non-violent movement and unity is strength, hence more strength. His tactics ~~&~~ also involved fasting, e.g. in Ahmedabad Mill strike, he sat ^{on} fast and kept food.

This immediately brought results.

Analysis of some of his movements ↓

① Non-Cooperation Movement 1921 → In Non-cooperation movement, he asked for non-cooperating with British government. Thus, by

• (a) leaving govt. schools and colleges.

(b) Leaving government jobs

(c) Returning of govt. provided honours

(d) Boycott of courts etc.

The motto was not to let government function by non-cooperating with it. This created enthusiasm, and this first mass movement of congress got ~~over~~ many participation from whole country.

But Gandhiji was so much dedicated to non-violence, that violent movement at Chen-chaura in UP in Feb, 1922 in which an angry mob set ablaze a police station in which around 22 policeman burnt alive, led him to withdraw the movement.

② Civil Disobedience Movement 1930 → As per Lahore session of Congress 1929, Congress will demand 'Poorna Swarajya' from 1930 onwards. Hence, in this movement he asked to violate civil laws eg. ~~the~~

① Violation of salt laws

② Peaceful picketing of shops that sold liquor.

③ Leaving government jobs and honours.

④ Boycott of courts

⑤ Non-payment of taxes

Gandhiji himself started 'Dandi Yatra' and reached Dandi on 6th April 1930 with 72 delegates and ~~he~~ broke salt law.

There were defiance of tax laws e.g. refusal to pay chookidar tax, forest laws etc.

This movement brought many nationalists and there was also huge participation of people. Though, there were defiance of laws but non-violence was also followed.

When Macdonald Award was announced in 1932, Gandhiji sat on fast unto death, because this award called Communal award was breaking Indians, community wise and was detrimental to unity. Gandhiji knew it and therefore he started fast unto death and wrote letter to PM Macdonald to withdraw so far as it concern Dalits. Dalit was accorded minority status and seats were reserved for them. Gandhiji thought British were cutting Dalits from main body of Hindus.

Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar rushed to Yerwada jail where Gandhi was lodged and this culminated in Poona Pact which was more generous to Dalits. ~~but~~ and Ambedkar on behalf of Dalits agreed for joint electorate.

③ Quit India Movement → On 9th August 1942 in August Kranti Medan, he gave his historic speech in which he asked every individual to be his own light for the movement. He gave his famous slogan 'Do or Die' (karo ya maro) which means you either shall have freedom or die in such attempt. This show the higher level of determination and dedication which they gave to people.

Besides these three movements, there were other movements e.g. Champaran Satyagrah in which he made exhaustive studies which govt. accepted, Ahmedabad mill strike, Kheda Satyagrah and Individual Satyagrah for right of speech.

Thus, his tactics involved study and true presentation on a matter (Champaran e.g.), truth, non-violence, non-cooperation, civil disobedience and encouraging people through tour, speech and providing slogans.