

# मुख्य परीक्षा

## म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

1 A

Burkotda → Eastern most site of  
Indus Valley Civilization  
→ Currently located in  
Baluchistan (Pak.)  
→ Evidence of earliest Harappan  
culture phase.

1 B

Sathpata Brahmana → Vedic text which  
deals with the rituals  
and other aspects of Vedic  
religion  
- Also throws light on  
Later Vedic Age.

1 C

Four Noble Truths of Gautam Buddha are-

- ① World is full of sorrow (dukkham)
- ② There are causes of sorrow
- ③ Sorrow can be overcomed.
- ④ Eight fold path should be followed

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हाशिए  
में न  
लिखें

to overcome sorrows

Ishakuashu Dynasty → Ancient Indian  
dynasty which ruled over the territory  
of north India. Lord Rama of Ayodhya  
also belonged to this dynasty.

Nagabhatta - I

Tuzuk - a - Jahangiri is the autobiography  
of Mughal ruler Jahangir. It deals  
with his political conquests, love for  
paintings and his administrative policies

Amir - al - Barid → He was the officer  
incharge of the Department of Espionage  
during Sultanate period, Sher Shah Suri  
and Mughals

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1 H

Diwan - a - Kohi was the agricultural department established by Mohammad

Bin Tuglaq

J I

Treaty of Saughauli was the treaty signed between Nepal Kingdom and Gov. of British India, for determination of territory between India and Nepal.

I J.

Deband Movement was the Islamic revivalist and social reform movement of 18<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup> century. It was an aftereffect of progressive Aligarh movement.

I K

Medan Lal Dhingra → killed Cuzon Willey in England. He was later caught and executed.

↳ Belonged to revolutionary group.

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१२-१८

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में न  
लिखें

Marco polo → European traveller who visited South India during medieval period  
→ Gives authentic account of Vijayanagar, Bhamani & other empires.

Spirit of Law is a work on politics by Montesquie. He was a renaissance era writer, thinker and philosopher.

Hyad George

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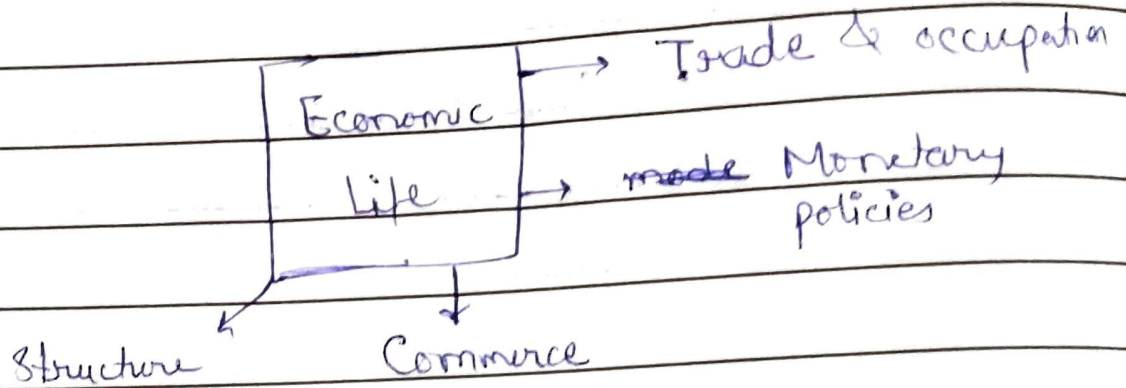
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2 A

Economic Life of Indus Valley People :-



① Structure → The economic structure was based on merchantilism. There were people involved in trading activities across the length.

② Other occupation → Agriculture, administrators, builders, carpenters, etc.

③ No evidence of money circulation, the barter system prevailed.

④ Trade within & also with other civilization flourished. Eg. Mesopotamia, Orman, Arabs, etc.

⑤ Items of trade → precious metals, grains.

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allows, salt, etc.

Conclusion → The Indus people lived in an urban system and flourishing trade and commerce is the evidence for it.

The prosperous economic life also indicate towards a thriving cultural life.

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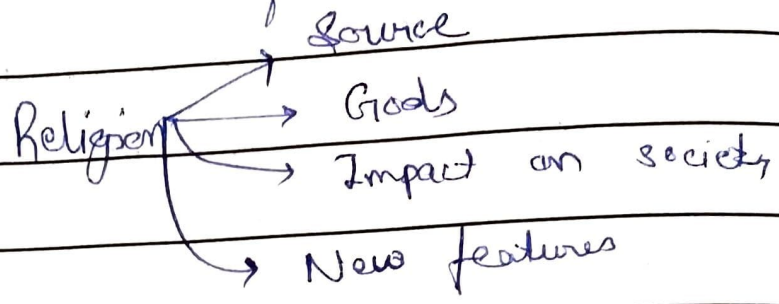
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2 B

Religion during later Vedic Age can be discussed in the following dimension



a) Sources → Sources of later Vedic religion are Sam veda, Yajur Veda & Attharva veda. They point towards changes in religion of later vedic period from rig vedic period

b) New features → Brahminical superiority & increased focus on rituals, yagnas, etc  
→ Gods like Indira, Varna, Sun, were replaced by Pastupati and Shiva.  
→ Nature worship was reduced and idol worship commenced.

c) Impact on Society → The changes directly

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लिखें

impacted people as Sanskrit became important due to popularization of religion/situal.

It impacted the life of women and shudra, as religion became out of reach for them.

Raised the status of Brahmins as they knew Sanskrit and used to perform situals.

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2 c

Ashokan inscriptions are mainly in the form of rock edicts and stone edicts.

They are important means for knowing the Mauryan history.

Importance → Source of political, social and cultural history of Mauryan age.

→ Gives authentic information about the policy of Dhamma by Ashoka. Eg. Edict at Sanchi describes Dhamma as ethical code of conduct.

→ Throughs light on personal beliefs and administrative policies of Ashoka.

Eg. Sarnath and Delhi edict talks about religious tolerance and public welfare.

→ Describes the status of people

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में न  
लिखें

land extent of Mauryan empire

↳ Mainly written in Brahmi script,  
but few edicts are also written  
in Kharosthi script.

Conclusion → They are of great archeological  
importance and depicts intellectual  
richness of ancient rulers.

प्रश्न संख्या

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2 D

Feudalism is the ~~sub~~ control of ~~land~~ lands by landlords and their direct role in collection of revenue, cultivation and control of peasants.

Feature → They used to act as middleman between peasants and aristocrats or monarchs.

Eg. Seignior in Europe and Zamindars / Jagirdars in India.

→ Exploitative tendencies → used by them to accrue more profit. Eg. 3<sup>rd</sup> estate in France was exploited.

→ No responsibility towards anybody.

→ Exempt from taxation and landholders class.

Eg. 2<sup>nd</sup> estate in France.

→ Reason for the impoverishment of lower class.

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The Deccan policy of the Mughal rulers can be best understood under the heads of individual rulers.

① Under Babur & Humayun (1426 - 1556)

- Since their regime lasted for few years, hence no progress was significant enough.

② Akbar (1556 - 1605)

- He was the real founder of Mughal dynasty and led political conquests to South. He made significant inroads to South.

- Important expedition include → Arisingarh, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra, etc., Mandla, etc.

③ Humayun & Shahjahan

- They continued the policy of conquest by Akbar and managed to increase their territory.

- Ahmednagar was incorporated into Mughal

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empire finally during Shahjahan.

④ Aurangzeb (1656-1707)

- Conquered the entire southern peninsula.

- Followed the policy of aggressive conquest and attacked Marathas.

- He brought several changes for administration of Southern Subas -

a) Gave jagirdari to Hindu Sardars

b) Admitted Marathas into service

c) Spent significant time in South India crushing rebellions.

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में न  
लिखें

Shivaji was the founder of Maratha empire. He was a brave fighter, able ruler and diplomat.

- Contribution
- Established the Maratha empire after declaring independence from Ahmednagar, in wake of its weakening status
  - Established and fortified his capital at Raigadh.
  - Used "guzella tactic" to win and claim enemy's territory
  - fought bravely with the might of Aurangzeb and emerged winner.
  - Declared himself as protector of empire and its people.

Conclusion → Shiva not only laid strong

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foundation of Maratha rule, but  
also established principles on which  
successive rulers could rule.



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Lord William Bentick was the last Governor of Bengal and first Governor General of India. In his tenure as Governor General, he did following works

- ① Centralization of British empire → The process commenced since advent of Cornwallis (1793) and culminated in 1833 with the enactment of Govt. of India Act, 1833
- ② Abolition of Sati (1820) → on efforts of Raja Ram Mohun Roy
- ③ Appoi Appointment of law commission.
- ④ Educational expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh proposed

Conclusion → His work adhered the policy of British govt. in U.K. However his liberal approach paved way for social reforms in India.



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2 J

Absentee landlordism is phenomenon that prevailed due to the land revenue policies of British Gov. vs- zamindari, mahalwari & ryotwari.

Reason → In the zamindari system, the landlords were misconceived and equated with European feudal lords.

→ Zamindars were made land owners and allowed to retain access revenue.

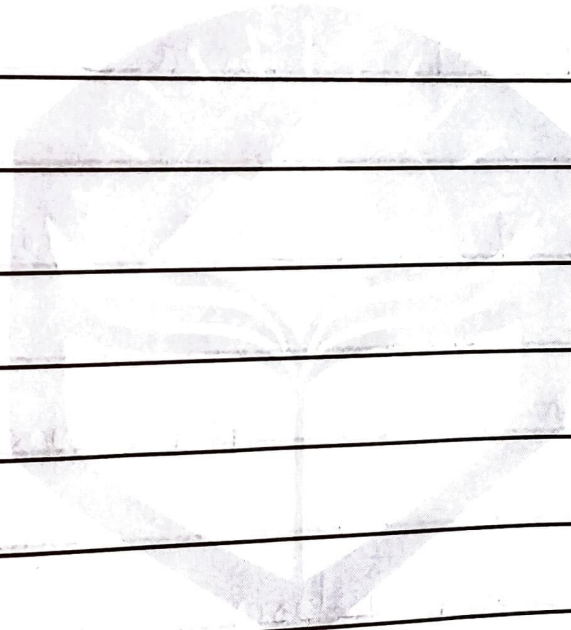
→ This made them rich and they appointed sub-agents and left villages to live in cities. This was called absentee landlord.

Impact → Over exploitation "ryots"  
→ Rise in economic disparity  
→ Loss of revenue and abuse of power

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Conclusion → Absentee landlord added to the miseries of farmers. It raised their status and they became permanent supporters of Britishers.



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2 K

Impact of industrial revolution:-

① Commencement of factory system of production.

② Use of steam power, development of engineering, etc.

③ Development of commercial centre

④ Development of capitalist ideology

⑤ Urbanization and population growth.

⑥ Supported imperialism and colonization

⑦ Rise of middle class

⑧ Labour movements

⑨ Rise in status of women and focus on their education.

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Glorious revolution (1688)

Importance

→ Establishment of democracy in UK

→ No bloodshed ensured peaceful transfer of power

→ Reduction in role of Church

→ Economic prosperity of Britain

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3 1

### French Revolution

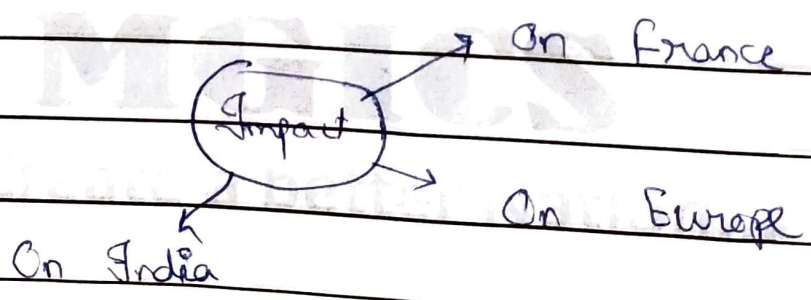
#### ① Background

- Poor economic condition
- Society was divided into 3 estates
- Exploitation of 3<sup>rd</sup> estate

#### ② Causes

- Poor economy led to discontent
- 3<sup>rd</sup> estate was demanding relaxation in taxation
- Unpopular King ~~is~~ Louis-16
- Intellectual impact

#### ③ Impact :-



#### a) On France :-

- Ended the despotic rule of Louis 16 and established rule of proletariat

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- Declaration of Human Rights  
in ~~from~~ France

- Establishment of liberal order based  
on liberty, equality, fraternity

- ~~Rule~~ Church's interference was checked  
and gave concept of secularism.

- Improved economic condition of France

b) On Europe and the World.

- Had a multiplier effect on Europe  
and instigated revolution in other  
countries.

- Rise of nationalism worldwide

- Napoleon spread the ideas of Liberty,  
Equality, Fraternity to rest of the  
world.

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c) On India.

- Inspired social reformers in India  
Eg. Rajaram Mohun Roy

- Tipu Sultan was member of Jacobin club and organised his army on French lines.

- liberty, equality, fraternity & secularism forms part of constitutional

d) Popularised the ideas of French intellectuals in rest of the world.

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The Quit India Movement of 1942 was started by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Gandhiji.

It was launched on 8-9 August, 1942 from Bombay and ended up being the final blow to the British govt.

Reason → World War II was in progress and Britishers were suffering from money and military shortage.

→ However, they were not ready to transfer power. Gandhiji launched the movement with the slogan of "Do or Die".

→ He considered it as an opportune time to deal with British.

Progress of Movement :-

① On 9th Aug. all prominent leaders



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including Gandhi was arrested.

(2) Movement carried forward by 2<sup>nd</sup> line of leadership and masses.

(3) Vsha Mehta run underground radio station

(4) Local govt. was formed at various places. Eg. Balia, Satara, etc.

Impact:-

(1) Movement spread like a wildfire

(2) Mass arrest were made

(3) British administration failed to contain movement.

(4) Chips Mission (1942), Cabinet Plan (1946), etc. were consequences

of pressure created by the movement

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⑤ Raised the enthusiasm of masses to uproot foreign empire.

### Conclusion

- The 1942 movement was a watershed event in the history of freedom movement. The fact that it was run by masses made it significant.

The timing of the movement was the main cause behind its success.

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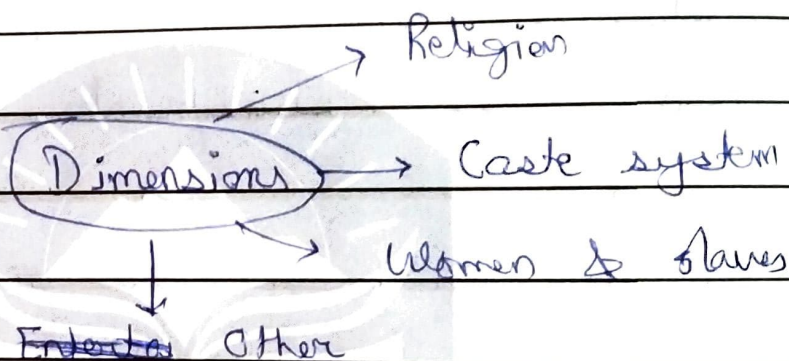
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3 C

Gupta empire is the dubbed as the golden age in the ancient history due to its cultural achievements.

Imp. features of social life can be understood under following dimensions:-



a) Status of Religion

- Brahminism prevailed and brahmins held superior position

- Religion was situationalistic and hence deprived peas from practicing it.

- Vaishnavism, Jainism was also on the rise.

- Superstitions prevailed

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b) Caste system

- ↳ Mainly hierarchical
- ↳ Shudra were denied education and could not speak sanskrit
- ↳ New castes "Kayastha" emerged

c) Women & Slaves

- ↳ Their condition worsened.
- ↳ Evil practice like

- ↳ Sati
- ↳ Purdah
- ↳ Child marriage
- ↳ No widow remarriage
- ↳ Polygamy
- ↳ Slavery

- Women were also denied economic rights

- Education was selectively allowed for women.

d) Other

- There was economic disparity

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growing among society.

- Shudra were not allowed to own  
asset and caste system was  
pronounced.

Conclusion

- Unlike in cultural context, the  
social context cannot be called as  
a golden age.