

मुख्य परीक्षा

म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग

हाथिए
में न
लिखे

प्रश्न संख्या		
1	A.	Indian Association an Organization before congress formed in Calcutta in 1876.
		Headed by Surendra Nath Banajee and Anand Mohan Bose.
	B	
	C.	Mahadev Desai → Indian Independence Activist Personal Secretary of Mahatma Gandhi
		Took part in Bardoli Satyagrahan along with Sardar Patel
	1	
	D	Nino-di - Cunha → Portuguese Governor. transferred capital from Cochin to Goa.
		acquired Diu and Bassim from Bahadur Shah of Gujrat.

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Enfield Rifles were the immediate cause of Revolt of 1857. Its cartridges had cover made of beef and pork.

Malik Kafur - Slave General of Alauddin Khilji also known as Hafardinari Alauddin annexed Gujrat, Ranthambore Madurai, Devagiri, Warangal with an army led by Malik Kafur

Battle of Ghaghra was fought between Babur and Mohammad Ghodhi in which Ghodhi was defeated

Nazi Party was a Right wing political party in Germany. Under the leadership of Adolf Hitler party came into power.

Battle of Talikota → fought between Rama Raja and Hussain Nizam Shah I. This led to the defeat of Vijay Nagar Empire.

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J.

Zein-Ul-Abdin — Sultan of Kashmir also referred as Akbar of Kashmir

He abolished Jaziya on Hindu, He was religious tolerant.

K.

Aalha Udal.

L.

Pratihara ruler Rajyapala — Last ruler of Pratihara dynasty. He was killed during his reign. Md. Gazni Invaded India from Kannauj.

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M.

Surya Sen also known as Mastu Da. He lead Indian Independence Movement against British rule leading to Chittagong Armoury Raid in 1930

N.

Bill of Right in constitution of England classifies who will be the next to inherit the crown

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2 B

Quit India Movement also known as August Kranti Jinas observed on 8 Aug. 1942.

Quit India movement called for India's immediate Independence and was launched in protest against sending Indians to fight for the British in Second World War.

Movement demanded British to leave India immediately and transfer their powers to Indian National Congress.

British responded to quit-India by imprisoning almost entire INC leaders including Gandhi, Nehru and Patel.

Due to weak coordination and lack of leadership movement failed. But it made British government realise that India is ungovernable in the long run.

India celebrated 77th anniversary of Quit India movement on 8th Aug 2019.

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2

C.

Revolt of 1857 also referred as first war of Independence was a combination of political, economic, socio-religious and military cause.

- Ill treatment of Indian Soldiers → East

India company discriminated against British and Indian soldiers; they were

poorly paid, ill fed and badly housed. forbidden from wearing any caste marks, beads and turbans.

- General Service Enlistment Act - requires

Indian soldiers to sent overseas for deployment if required. It was considered

taboo for Brahmins to cross the seas.

- Immediate cause of Revolt of 1857 was Enfield Rifles whose cartridges were greased with beef and pork.

Thus the policies followed by Lord Dalhousie and Lord Canning greatly

hurt the sentiments of Indians.

Neemuch (Chauri) Revolt of 1857 started in Madhya Pradesh.

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- 2 D According to Greek philosopher and thinker Justin-
"India after the death of Alexander had
shaken, as it were, the yoke of servitude
from its neck and put his governors to
death. The author of this liberation was
Sandrocottus (Chandragupta)"
- Chandragupta liberated Sind from the
Yoke of Macedonians
 - After establishing his authority over
Punjab, he marched towards Eastern
Punjab and conquered upto Thelum
 - Then he conquered land between Jhelum
and Indus.
- To Create a better Nation
- Chandragupta then turned attention
towards the overthrow of Nanda.
 - Chandragupta's conquest were not
confined only to the India, he conquered
territories outside Geographical boundaries
of India. He defeated Seleucus Nikator.
 - Chandragupta conquered Saurashtra and
Kathiwar in Western India.
 - His conquest to South achieved.

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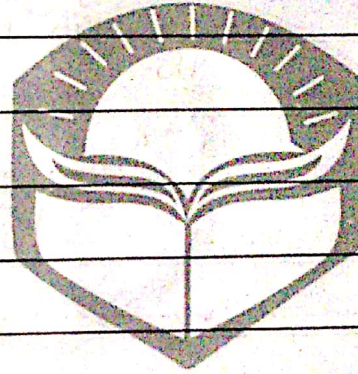
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political unification of India


Chandragupta maurya is the first historical founder of Great empire in India —

H.C. Roychoudhary .

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- 2 4 - Flag satyagraha was peaceful civil disobedient movement during freedom struggle of India.
- Under this people were hoisting flags every-where under their right to hoist the flag.
- This movement took place mainly in Nagpur in 1923 but other places in India also had movements at different times.
- Jabalpur was the centre of flag satyagraha in Madhya Pradesh.
- Flag satyagraha started in March 1923 in Jabalpur.
- The trouble began on 8th March 1923 when flag was wanted at municipal building, Deputy Commissioner engaged and ordered to take down flag. This resulted in flag movement.
- In retaliation of government ban some volunteers along with Subhadra Kumari Chauhan Nathuram Modi took out a procession with flag.
- The procession was stopped, satyagrahis were prosecuted, in which Pandit Sundarlal Chama was imprisoned for six months.
- Later the flag became centre of satyagraha. Soon the movement took an all India form.

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- 2 H British government realised that India can no longer be governed due to Gandhi's Gandhi march and non-co-operation movement.
- Movements were being organised in order to boycott foreign goods.
- On one fine day of 14 Jan 1931, a day of Makarshankranti fair on Charan Paduka village of Chhatrapur, a movement was organised. People gathered in large mass against British government.
- General Fisher opened fire on innocent men, women and children, 21 dead and 26 injured.
- Among those who martyred themselves for sake of nation included Sundarlal Gupta, Dharamdas Mahto, Ram Lal, Raghuraj Singh, Ramkumar, Karam Singh and many more.
- After this 21 people were arrested and out of which Subaj Davaa was imprisoned for 4 years and rest 20 were imprisoned for 3 years.
- A memorial was inaugurated to mark their sacrifice on 14 January 1984.

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2 J

Humayun, son of Babur ascended throne in 1530. His succession was challenged by his brother Kamran, Hindal and Askari along with Afghans.

Causes of his failures -

- Division of Empire amongst his brothers and thus weakening the position of king.

- Humayun's inability to understand the nature of Afghan power and Sher Shah's deceptive trick.

- The presence of large number of Afghan tribes across north India and their nature of getting united under capable leader (Sher Shah).

- Without the support of local rulers and Zamindars, the Mughals were bound to remain numerically inferior.

- Though Humayun was competent

General and politician, his two mistakes i.e. ill conceived Bengal campaign and

wrong interpretation of Sher Shah's proposal made him lose

2

L

Ideas of philosophers played an important role in bringing about the french revolution. They

popularised the idea of french society based on equality and freedom of individuals.

Philosophers like Rousseau and John Locke criticised the Doctrine of Divine and Absolute rule of king

- Voltaire → Great writer and critic; he launched attacks against church and state. He defended freedom of speech and religious tolerance.

- Montesquien - He wanted power to be shared between the king, the Nobles and the third estates. He propagated the theory of Separation of powers into 3 branches of government - Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

Rousseau - Advocate of sovereignty theory. He said "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains".

The main aspect of their thought was the establishment of a liberal, progressive and Ideal Society.

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3	1	World War I or Great War was a global war originating in Europe that lasted from 28 July 1914 to 11 Nov 1918.
		Among several causes for First World war few are stated below.
		- The policy of Imperialism — European Nations began their policy of Imperialism in other countries of the world. England, France, Dutches extended their empire in India, Indo-china and Indonesia.
		But Germany could not tolerate this. The European Nations followed the policy of Imperialism and became jealous towards each other.
		- Extreme Nationalism — Each Nation of Europe had the slogan 'My country is Great'. First this Nationalism took its birth in Germany. Its ruler William II was the symbol of extreme Nationalism. Influenced by him England, France, Holland also became proud of their nationalism and internal rivalry among

countries arose

- Industrial Rivalry — Due to Industrial revolution economic changes happened in Europe; they started establishment of factories and tried for more production. Competition for selling products at cheap rates grew. These attempts created enmity between them.

- Competition in Trade — Due to increased production and with an attempt to prove themselves best in the world European Nations started printing nation's brand on products — "Made in England", "Made in France". This trade rivalry created bitterness.

- Colonialism — From trade rivalry, Colonialism was born. They started colonizing their trade centres in Asia and Africa. England and France played important role in this. So Germany became jealous of them.

- Lack of International Institutions — Before First World War there was chaos in whole of Europe. There was no International Organisation to maintain law and order. All nations were free to do anything.

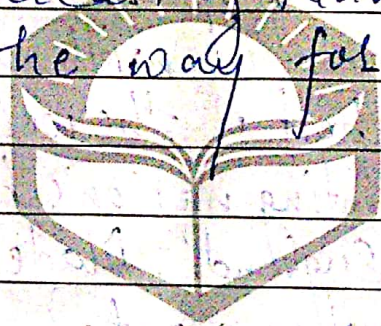
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Anglo-German Naval Competition — is an important cause for the outbreak of the first world war. England felt Germany had upset the European 'Balance of Power' by increase in number of soldiers. England was threatened by Germany's bid for Naval Supremacy. England also started increasing Naval Supremacy. This paved the way for First World War.



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- 3 B The Harappan Culture flourished about 1800 BC. Afterwards the culture began to decline. Population expanded in new settlements in Gujrat, Haryana and Western
- There is no unanimity among historians on exact reason of decline of this civilization
- Stuart, Piggott and Gordon-Childe says - External Aggression
 - MR Sahni says Inundation
 - KVR Kennedy says Epidemic
 - Marshall and Raike - says Tectonic disturbances
 - Marshall, SR Rao, Maickey - says Flood
 - Hales - due to change in course of river Ghagghar
 - Law of Nature → Arnold Toynbee says decay of culture to its final stage after a culture is born and grows to highest point of efficacy. Harappan culture decline set in around 1800 BC and in course of time came its extinction.
 - floods - Massive floods in Indus must been a potent cause for extinction of Culture.

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This point is proved by the silt-clay that covers the collapsed house at Mohenjodaro.

- Earthquakes — Geographically the cultured occupied an area that was prone to earthquakes as it came under seismographic zone. Repeated seismographic vibrations must have led to erosion that brought down buildings.

- Change of the course of Indus — due to Indus river changing its course frequently resulted in decline of

Culture. As such Indus delta shifted

it away from Mohenjodaro and became water scarce. Water scarcity led to

exodus of Harappan people to other places.

- Plague — Skeletal remains from Harappa and Mohenjo-daro tells epidemic like plague visits a human habitation. It leaves its trail of death everywhere.

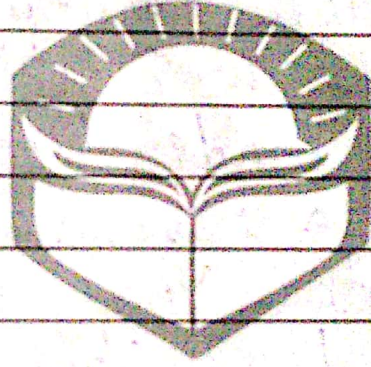
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- Foreign Invasion - Wheeler is of the opinion that the Aryan Invasion is the reason for decline of Culture. An autopsy reveals damages that have been caused by sharp objects. Use of weapons like Iron was known to Aryans. Not to Harappan.



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Industrial Revolution, now also known as First Industrial Revolution was transition to new manufacturing processes in Europe and United States. Period between 1760 to 1840.

The beginning of Indust. Renaissance and Reformation led to awakening among the people in Europe.

Inventions made by British Scientists brought a revolution in Industries in Great Britain.

Invention like Spinning Jenny by Hargreaves made spinning faster.

Invention of 'Water frame' by Arkwright produced stronger and harder Yarns.

England had large colonial empire. Hence produce raw material at cheaper rates for Industries. India was the countries from where she produced cotton at extremely cheaper rates.

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- Several raw materials like Iron and coal were available in England.

- England was a supreme in Naval power. She was able to procure raw materials from other countries by ships.

- Moderate Climate of England in development of textile Industries.

- Decline of Feudalism resulted in large number of unemployed peasants. They came to cities in search of job. Thus labourers were available for factories.

- The use of charcoal and iron enabled the construction of roads in European countries. By Invention of locomotive engine transport system was improved in England.