

**Q. - 1 Tomb of Tansen?**

Ans. Tomb of Tansen is located in Behat Village Gwalior. It is the largest tomb (55 M<sup>2</sup>) in Madhya Pradesh.

**Q. - 2 Tuti-e-hind?**

Ans. Tuti-e-hind means "Voice/ Parrot" of India, this title was given to Amir Khusrau by Allauddin Khilji.

**Q. - 3 Who were the Mughals?**

Ans. Mughals were the passionate empire extended in Indian Sub-Continent, has its origin from the descendants of Taimur & Changez Khan.

**Q. - 4 Gateway to Deccan?**

Ans. Burhanpur Pass located in between Rajpipla hills & Satpura range of Madhya Pradesh is popularly known as Gateway to Deccan.

**Q. - 5 Ibn - batuta?**

Ans. He was a Moroccan traveler scholar, who travelled in lands of Afro-Eurasia, Most notable - Rihala .

**Q. - 6 Who was Ali Gurshap's slave-general?**

Ans. Malik Kafur, Tajaldin-izzal dawla or Hazar dinari are some popular name of Allauddin's Khilji's slave general.

**Q. - 7 Blood and Iron Policy of Balban?**

Ans. Balban implied ruthless methods / Policy towards his enemies by the use of sword to strengthen his power in sultanate. Blood means killing with no mercy Iron means strictness.

**Q. - 8 Suraiti?**

Ans. Suraiti is famous folk paintings of Bundelkhand devoted to Goddess Laxmi and drawn on diwali .

**Q. - 9 Gwalior fort?**

Ans. It is a hill located in Gwalior M.P. built by Suraj Sen in 3<sup>rd</sup> AD, popularity known as "Gibraltar of India".

**Q. – 10 1<sup>st</sup> Battle of Panipat?**

Ans. A battle that marked the beginning of Mughal empire & ended the Delhi Sultanate

Date – 20/April/1526

Fought between – Babur Vs Ibrahim Lodhi

Noteable Fact – Earliest 1<sup>st</sup> battle involving gunpowder firearm.

**Q. – 11 Rani Durgavati?**

Ans. She was the queen of Gondwana / Garha kingdom, wife of Dalpat Shah. She defended her kingdom against Mughal army of Akbar.

Noteable Fact – 24 June (1564) (Death) observed as “Balidan Diwas”.

**Q. – 12 Adhai – din ka Jopda?**

Ans. It is a mosque built by Qutubuddin Aibak, in 1192 AD

Location – Ajmer

Architect – Abu bakr of Heart.

**Q. – 13 Evaluate Akhbar’s religious policy?**

Ans. Akhbar was known for his liberal religious ideas. He adopted a policy of mutual understanding between people of different religion. He created a new religion.

**Other examples:-**

- (I) Abolition of tax/sation Hindus.
- (II) Freedom to worship all religion.
- (III) No religious conversions.
- (IV) Land grants to Hindu, Jain & Persian religious institutions.
- (V) Prohibition of killing of cows.

**Q. – 14 Describe world Heritage site of M.P. ?**

Ans. There are 3 world Heritage sites in M.P.

(I) Khajuraho Temples – Built by chandel dynasty rulers in Nagara style, devoted to Hindu and Jain deities.

Location - Chattarpur

Designated year – 1986

(II) Sanchi Stupa – Built by Ashoka, renovated by shunga & satvahanas rulers, devoted to Buddhism.

Location – Raisen

Designated year – 1989

(III) Bhimbetika Caves – Built in Paleolithic era, these cave have earliest trace of human life & colored Graffiti

Location – Abdullaganj, Raisen

Designated year - 2003

**Q. - 15 Give description of main historical tourist places of M.P.?**

Ans. M.P. is rich in Historical and cultural aspect that is why it is called as “Heart of Incredible India”.

**Main historical places are :-**

- (I) Sanchi Stupa – Raisen – Buddhism.
- (II) Khajuraho temple – Chattarpur – Hinduism /Jainism
- (III) Bhimbetika – Raisen – Paleo – Mesolithic
- (IV) Gwalior fort – Gwalior – Gibraltar of India.
- (V) Taj-ul Mosque – Bhopal – Largest Mosque in M.P.

**Other :-**

Bhoj temple, Mandu forts, Mahakal Temple. George Castle, Orcha forts & temples. Asirgarh fort.

**Q. - 16 Comment on Farooqui dynasty of M.P.?**

Ans. Farooqui dynasty was established in Nimar (South – West) region of M.P., better known as Khandesh.

Founder – Malik Ahmed Raza.

Time period – 14<sup>th</sup> – 16<sup>th</sup> century.

This dynasty was named after Kahlifa Omas – Farooq.

Prominent rulers – Malik Nasir, Adil

Kha II, Mirin Md. , Mirin Mubakask. Cast rules was Bahadur Shah. Who was dethroned by Akhbar.

**Q. - 17 Charanpaduka Massacare?**

Ans. This Massacare is also known as Jallianwalla of M.P..

Date – 14 / January / 1931

Location – Chattarpur

On Makarsankranti, british officer 'Fisher' ordered to shoot on mass of freedom fighters gathered for peaceful protest.

**Q. - 18 What do you know about "Bundela dynasty"?**

Ans. Bundela dynasty was established in Bundelkhand region of M.P. initially, they were the vassals of chandelas. In 14<sup>th</sup> century. Veer Bundela established an independent kingdom in the region presently Chattapur, Tikamgarh, Sagar, Vidisha, Guna etc. covers bundelkhand territory. Their capital was Orcha.

Prominent Rulers :- Madhukar Shah, Chattrasal

Veer Singh Bundela :- Jujhar Singh Bundela

Monuments / Architecture :- Jahangir Mahal (Orcha), Jama Masjid (Ashok Nagar), Ramraja temple, chaturbhuj temple (Orcha) etc.

**Q. - 19 Give brief description of Khajuraho temples?**

Ans. Khajuraho temples were majority constructed by chandela rulers of Tejakbhukt present day Khojuraho. They were built on Panchayat nagar style.

(I) Chusath Yogni Temple – It was the oldest temple.

(II) Kandariya Mahadev temple – It was built by Dhangadev, the largest temple devoted to Lord Shiva.

(III) Laxman temple – built by Yashovarman

(IV) Parshvanath, Adinath Temple also exist in the complex suggests Liberal religious attitude of chandel rulers.

**Artwork** - Over 90% of crafting depicts about daily life & symbolic vaues rest 10% contains eroticism.

**Q. - 20 What was impacted by the muslim invasion in Malwa region? Comment.**

Ans. After the declination of Parmar dynasty Malwa kingdom become the part of Delhi Sultanate. Dilawar Khan was governor of Malwa under rule of Tuglaq dynasty. Their capital was Dhar. Later son of Dilawar Khan, Hoshang Shah Ghorī (Alp Khan) shifted the capital to Shadiabad (Mandu). Temples were destroyed along with many mosques were built. Like – Dilawar Khan mosque, Lal Masjid (Dhar) established by his father an independent Malwa kingdom, has 1<sup>st</sup> tomb that was built by white marble, all architectural buildings built in Islamic pattern with a dome on top.

Next was the khilji dynasty of Malwa founded by mehmood khilji. He had conflict with Rana Khumbha of Mewar, Gujarat ruler and other in which Malwa kingdom should the strength & stood victorious.

A Madarasa was built with the name "Ashrafi Mahal" in Mandu. His on built a reservoir (Bawadi) named it Champa Bawadi.

Apart from aschitectural changer religious atrocities such as conversion and jaziya were reinstated.

During the reign of Nasiruddin Nasirshah, "Lalita Charitra" was written by Ishwar Suri.

Later in Mid 16<sup>th</sup> century Malwa went into the pocket of ruler of Gujarat, Bahadur Shah Contemporary to Sher Shah Suri.

At this time Malwa was under Afghan's patronage, Baj Bhadur become next ruler and shifted the capital to Sarangpur (Rajgarth). He had conflict with Queen Durgavati of Garth.

He constructed Reva kind, Rupmati palace for his beloved Queen Rupmati.

Next were the Mughals & during the reign of Akhbar Malwa was lost by Baj Bahadur after which Islamic impact centered onto Delhi.

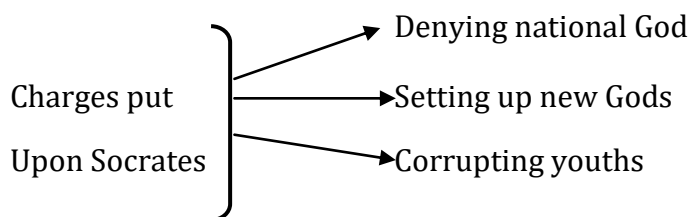
### **Conclusion :-**

Muslim invasion in Malwa changed its demography, religious & monumental work also shifted Silver & Gold coins replaced by Dinar Forts & places were constructed in Indo-Islamic pattern & army was strengthen.

### **Ethics :**

#### **Q. - 1 Three charges placed on Socrates?**

Ans.



#### **Q. - 2 Who proposed concept of Balance?**

Ans. Fritz Heider proposed concept of Balance in Psychology of motivation.

#### **Q. - 3 Define Stereotype.**

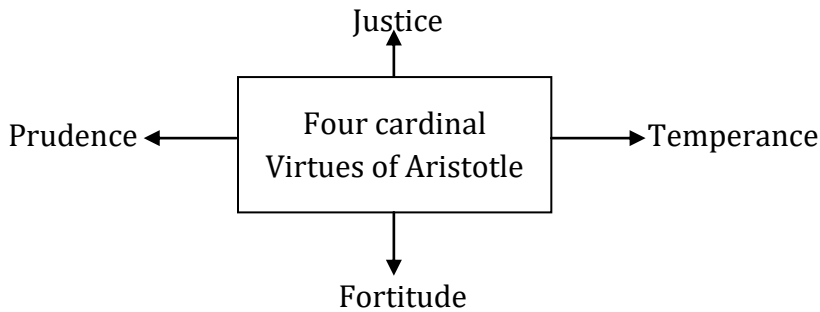
Ans. Stereotype is a generalized idea or belief towards a person place or thing.

**Q. - 4 What is OLQ (officer like Qualities)?**

Ans. OLQ is the benchmark or standards set upon by different institutes, ensuring candidates possess their traits like - Discipline, loyalty etc.

**Q. - 5 Name four cardinal virtues given by Aristotle?**

Ans.



**Q. - 6 Madhyam Marg?**

Ans. Madhyam marg or Middle path is doctrine of Buddha which states to avoid both extremes & it lies between reality and nothingness.

**Q. - 7 Define Dwaitwad?**

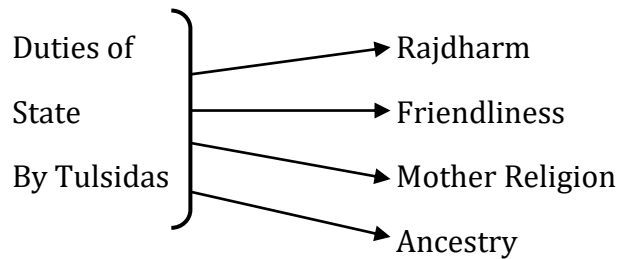
Ans. Dwaitwad or Dualism is concept of Madhavarcharya, which believes that God and individuals souls exist as on independent realities.

**Q. - 8 Theory of Reality?**

Ans. According to Charvaka matter is the only reality. He believes in Philosophy of Materialism it is also called Charvaka's Metaphysics.

**Q. - 9 Acc. To Tulsidas, what are duties of state?**

Ans.



**Q. – 10 What is an Individualism?**

Ans. Individualism is a theory of Swami Vivekanand in which he considered individuals as the centre of Society.

He States “ A nation is great because of the greatness of its individuals.

**Q. – 11 Name Major institutions to curb corruption in India?**

- Ans. (I) CVC - Central vigilance commission  
(II) CBI - Central Bureau of Investigation  
(III) CAG - Office of Comptroller & Auditor General  
(IV) ACB - Anti – Corruption Bureau (State)  
(V) Lokpals and Loakayukts.

**Q. – 12 Discuss the idea of Plato on Education?**

Ans. Acc. To Plato education is realization of truth it is essential for development of mind soul & body.

**Q. – 13 Aurtherors of Books.**

- Ans. 1) The Religion of Man - Rabindra Nath Tagore  
2) The Constitution of Athens - Aristotle

**Q. – 14 Define Citizen?**

Ans. Citizen is an inhabitant of a city, who is entitled to rights & privileges.

**Q. – 15 Who is a Whistleblower?**

Ans. Whistleblower is a name given to a person who plays an essential role in providing data concerning corruption.

**Q. – 16 What is an Integral Yoga?**

Ans. Integral Yoga is a practice in Sri Aurobindo’s Philosophy by which development of inner-self can be achieved.

**Q. – 17 Define Langar?**

Ans. Langar is a kitchen community in Sikhism that provide meals free of cost regardless of religion, caste, gender etc. People sit on floor and eat together.

**Q. – 18 What is collection of Kabir verses called?**

Ans. Kabir ideas were collected in verses called “Sakhis”, other names – Panchvani & Bijak.

**Q. – 19 Define Attitude?**

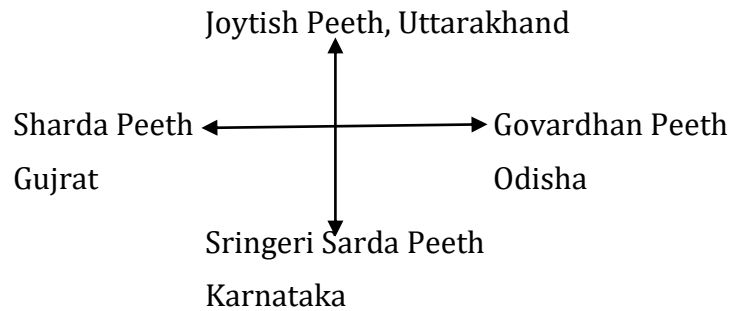
Ans. Attitude is an inherent quality of mind, an opinion or a feeling towards a person, place or thing.

**Q. – 20 Bodhisattavas?**

Ans. Bodhisattavas are the enlightened beings who are able to reach nirvana but choose to delay & help others reaching it.

**Q. – 1 Where are four Maths?**

Ans.



**Q. – 2 Name three works of Tulidas?**

Ans.

- 1) Ramcharitmanas
  - 2) Hanumanchalisa
  - 3) Vinay Patrika
- } Literacy work of Tulidas

**Q. – 3 What is Jiva?**

Ans. Jiva is consciousness, a living being, it originates from Sanskrit word ‘Jiv’ meaning to live thus, one who is alive is Jiva.

**Q. – 4 What is an Ideal State, according to Plato?**

Ans. Acc. To Plato an ideal state is a rational organization aims to love its citizens and mutual knowledge state has a king, its justice, education classification of citizen, philosophical dominance etc.



**Q. – 5 Write Briefly about “Triratan”?**

Ans. **Jainism**

**Buddhism**

Samayak Darshan ←— **Triratan** —→ Buddham

Samayak Gyan

Dhamm

Samayak Charitra

Sangham

**Q. – 6 Founder of Sikhism?**

Ans. Guru Nanak, First Guru / Teacher of Sikhism is Founder of Sikhism.

**Q. – 7 Why did Rabindra Nath Tagore renounced knighthood?**

Ans. In 1919, because of Jallianwala bagh massacare, Rabindra Nath Tagore wrote a letter to Lord Chelmsford repudiating his ‘Knighthood’.

**Q. – 8 What was the children name of Dayanand Saraswati?**

Ans. Childhood or original name of Dayanand Saraswati was ‘Moolshankar’.

**Q. – 9 Mention names of Socrates disciples?**

Ans. Plato, Aristotle, Xenophon were Socrates disciples.

**Q. – 10 Define Hedonism?**

Ans. Hedonism is School of Thought that argues seeking pleasure and avoid suffering for well being.

**Q. – 11 What do you mean by Oligarchy?**

Ans. Oligarchy is a form of Government ruled by few person/Families.

Aristotle used this term in contrast to aristocracy.

**Q. – 12 Who gave the principle of “Golden mean”?**

Ans. Aristotle gave principle of Golden mean, it states that statement should be sensitive even to minor changes, No extreme end should be evolved.

**Q.- 13 Define Ombudsman?**

Ans. Ombudsman is an Govt. official who investigates complaints against business public organizations, other officials etc. it has its origin from Sweden & it means “Legal representative”.

**Q.- 14 According To Charvaka, what is 'Shabda'?**

Ans. Shabda is the verbal testimony Charvaka States that verbal knowledge is based upon words not on inference, thus it is not a valid source of proof (Pramana).

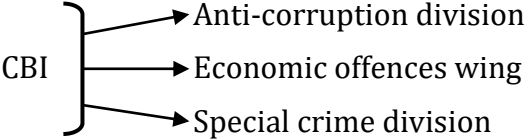
**Q. - 15 There stages of Truth, according to Shankara are -**

Ans. (I) Pratibhashika  
(II) Vyavaharika  
(III) Paramarthika

**Q. - 16 Describe characteristic of Helping behavior?**

Ans. Helping behavior has,  
(I) No profit motive  
(II) Non biasness  
(III) Kind and Politeness  
(IV) Care and evolving  
(V) Accomplishment

**Q. - 17 What are three main division of CBI?**

Ans. 

**Q. - 18 Define Transparency?**

Ans. Transparency is an act of open and honest disclosure of an information, addressed to public / subject. It can be a righteous idea for strengthen public participation with concerned organization.

**Q. - 19 What is ethical Guidance?**

Ans. Ethical guidance are code of conduct provided for the justification of actions of person of Group. It differentiate b/w right & wrong.

**Q. - 20 Who is known as watchdog in India?**

Ans. Agency that curb corruption and any activity that affects dignity of Nation are titled as watchdog Ex-watchdog of Public purse - CAG.

**Q. – 1 Describe 8 Fold Path of Buddha?**

Ans. Buddha recommended a path consist of Eight rule, they are called “Astangika – marga” or Eight fold path :-

- (I) Right views                      (V) Right Effort
- (II) Right Intention                (VI) Right Effort
- (III) Right speech                  (VII) Right mindfulness
- (IV) Right conduct                (VIII) Right concentration

**Q. – 2 Explain Aristotle “Golden mean”?**

Ans. Platu’s political thought was based on idealism, so Aristotle improvised it by adopting realistic approach and propounded the concept of “Golden mean”.

According to him life based on this principle is best life. He applied this principle on various areas such as :-

- (I) Relating to Slavery
- (II) Administration & Governance
- (III) Education

**Q. – 3 Socialistic views of Tulsidas Literature?**

Ans. Social views of Tulsidas was very revolutionary as he was much ahead of his time. He contributed in strengthening of family values imbibing dignity & honour.

In his socialistic view, Tulsidas covered 7 aspects they are :-

- (I) Varna system                      (V) Modesty / Dignity
- (II) Position of women in Society    (VI) Human love
- (III) Family values                    (VII) Unity
- (IV) Public welfare

**Q. – 4 Concept of Self Government?**

Ans. Self Government is one of the political thought of Swami Vivekanand in which he States ideal Govt. is self Govt. it is principle of life everywhere and it is possible only through acting upon teachings of Upnishads. He also states when a government is guided by code of law (Shastras) will lead to unbroken welfare of rich & poor, wise & ignorant etc.

**Q. – 5 Discuss Right to Service in M.P.?**

**Q. – 6 What is Dexterity.**

