

M-2020 - PAPER

"Madhya Pradesh"

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

21/353

Name -

Anusag Solanki

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

□□

1A

□□

□□

1B

□□

□□

□□

□□

□□

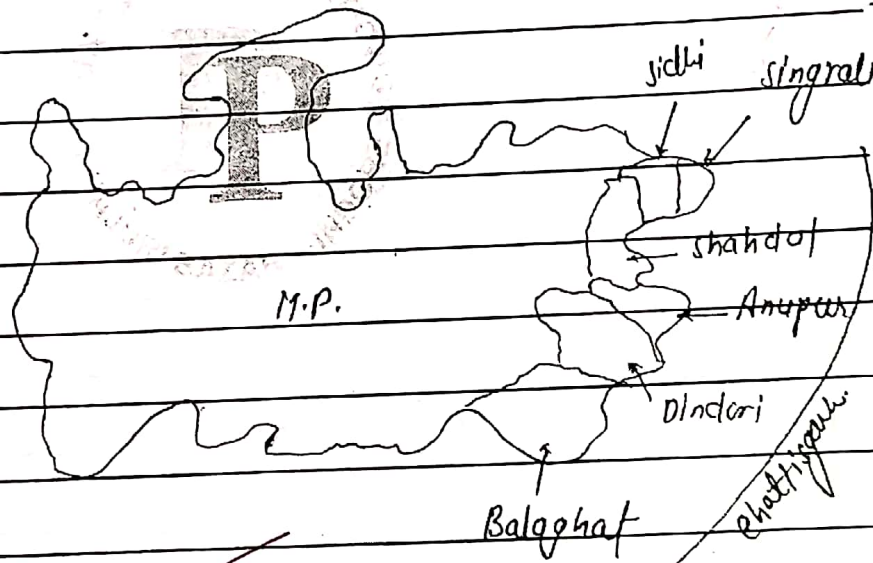
1C

□□

Malkhamb :- An Ancient Indian traditional sport. Gymnasts perform yoga steps and various postures on a vertical pole, known as Malkhamb.

The state game of state - "Madhya Pradesh" Declared on - 9th April 2013

Districts that share border with Chattisgarh.



21

Jangam Singh Shyam :- He was the prominent Indian tribal artist.

⇒ Belongs to a Gond family of Dindori, M.P.



पुणेकर मुख्य परीक्षा मॉडल उत्तर पुस्तिका

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक उचित करे

□ □

⇒ Initiator of a new school of art called as 'Jangash kalam'.

□ □

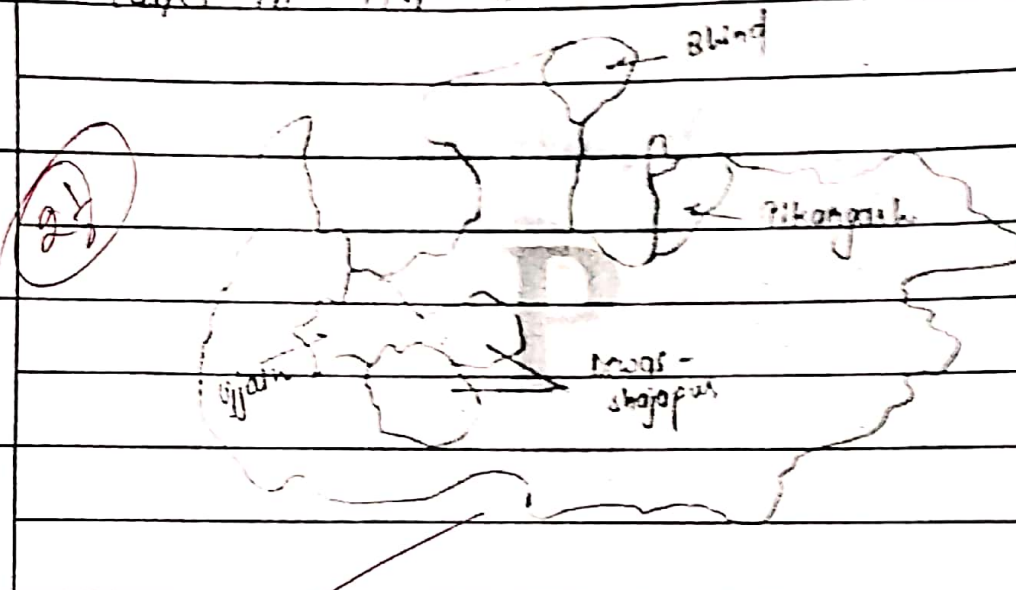
→ He was honoured with highest civilian award of IAF ⇒ 'Sukhar Samman'.

□ □

L D

Lok Sabha constituencies reserved for scheduled castes to 19-P ⇒

□ □



□ □

□ □

□ □

L E

School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis:

□ □

→ Named after late P.M. Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

□ □

→ Established in 2008 at Bhopal.

□ □

→ works as a "Think Tank" in the field of good governance.



ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

सर्वोत्तम से प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उत्तरक्रमांक अंकित करें

11 F

Chilpi Range :-

It is a part of Kanha Wildlife

National park.

Mostly comes in Chattisgarh in district of Kawardha and some of its part also in district of Balghat in M.P.

12 G

Mahi River :- ⇒ The only river that crosses Tropic of Cancer twice.

⇒ originates from ⇒ Sardarpur, Dhar district.

⇒ flows through Dhar and Jabalpur district of MP. and then Rajasthan, Gujarat and falls in gulf of Cambay.

⇒ River project ⇒ Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam Bansiward.

27

13 H

Chambal National Park :-

National Chambal

Gharial wildlife sanctuary situated at "Morena" protected animal ⇒ critically endangered gharial and Ganga

Dolphin

पुणेकर मुख्य परीक्षा मॉडल उत्तर पुस्तिका



ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उत्तर क्रमांक अंकित करें

को

□ □

⇒ Covers area of Uttarpradesh and Rajasthan also.

□ □

⇒ It was declared sanctuary in "1978"
⇒ Recently it is declared eco-sensitive zone

□ □

1 1

Jayprakash Narayan Samman Nidhi Yojana :-

□ □

→ J.P. Movement which was held between 1974 - 1977. Led by Jay Prakash Narayan.

□ □

→ To facilitate the agitators of J.P. Andolan this scheme was launched by state govt. on 2009.

□ □

□ □

→ It is a pension scheme of govt.

1 1

Mahavir Ahimsa Award :-

□ □

It is a national annual award conferred to an individual who promote the principle of Ahimsa or Non-violence.

□ □

□ □

Given by ⇒ Institute of Jainology at London



पुणेकर मुख्य परीक्षा मॉडल उत्तर पुस्तिका

१ मे प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

Award day \Rightarrow on 27th October (Ahimsa - day)

Recent Recipient \Rightarrow Abhinandan Vasthman (2019)

(Indian Air Force).

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

Bhola song :

\rightarrow folk song of Bundelkhand Region.

\rightarrow known as \Rightarrow Bambulia or Lamferq

\rightarrow people sing this song when they take bath in River Narmada.

(2)

Thakkar Bapa :

\rightarrow social worker Amisilal Vithaldas

thakkar known as - Thakkar Bapa.

\rightarrow He worked for upliftment of untouchables

and founded Bhil seva Mandal in 1923.

\rightarrow He was the member of Constituent

assembly and chairman of Excluded areas.

committee.

Do not write beyond this line

Piger Irrigation Project :-

\Rightarrow The clearance of

Majhgaw medium irrigation project and

ken - Betwa river link - project.

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

□ □

This two projects will be affect the Tiger Reserve. if is called Tiger irrigation project.

□ □

2

□ □

22

Awantibai :-

→ Freedom fighter and Queen of Ramgarh (present - Dindori)

→ fought against British in Battle of Kheri and defeated them.

→ lost his life with own sword during 1858 battle against Britishers.

□ □

□ □

□ □

10

Gangau's Dance :-

⇒ Religious folk dance of Nimar Region of Madhya Pradesh, some parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat.

⇒ In the worship of goddess Gangau's.

Thalanga

Pholga

⇒ two forms



मे प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

A

Raja Chatrasal :-

The son of Raja Champat Rai, and Bundela Rajput King Maharaja Chatrasal raised the banner of revolt against the Mughals at the age of 22. Chatrasal lead the revolt against Mughal King Aurangzeb.

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

35

Conquered territories ⇒ In the initial stage of Revolt he conquered Panna, Chhatarpur and Gwalior. Then stretched towards Jajpur, Damoh to South.

Do not write beyond this line

Chatrasal and Maratha's :- He signed a treaty with peshwa "Baji Rao" one of his daughter "Masawi" was wife of Baji Rao. He was defeated by Muhammad Khan Bangash in 1729 and lost his territory. But Aurangzeb executed a treaty with him and entitled him with "Raja". He was the founder of Bundela state

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक

Q B

Q C

Major Dialects of Madhya Pradesh is 9

As Madhya Pradesh is a tribal-popular state, it has major part speaks tribal dialects but also non-tribal areas there a separate dialect is used.

Dialects

Non-Tribal

Tribal dialects

① Malvi - In Malwa

Region, some dist.

are - Indore, Ujjain, Dewar,

Shajapur, Ohas, etc.

② Bundeli - In Bundelkhand

Region → Jagar, Damoh,

Narsinghpur, Panna etc.

③ Bagheli - Generally in

Baghelkhand and some part

of UP.

④ Nimari - widely spoken

in Nimar i.e. - Khandwa

Kargon, Barwani etc.

① Gondi - spoken

by Gond tribes.

Dist. → Betul, Harda,

Hosangabad, Mandla.

② Bhili - dialect

of Bhil tribe in

Mandla, Jabua,

Dhar and Ratlam.

③ Banjari - widely

spoken by Banjara

tribe. and influenced

by Rajasthani lang.

Do not write beyond this line

Leave blank



45/2

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

20

Folk Dances of Bundelkhand :-

Bundelkhand region of M.P.

(Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Panna etc.) is

the diverse and rich in art and culture.

Many folk songs and folk dances are famous like -

Badhai Dance

(performed on wedding by both men & women)

Rai Dance

(combination of love and courage based on ravidung tune).

Diwari

(In the celebration of Diwali)

Folk Dances of Bundelkhand

Chimathai

(Dance performed in style of Kathak)

Pawara

(on the occasion of crop harvesting women dance with basket of Jawara)

Sairi

(on occasion of Teej festival, sings song on Krishna-leela)

And many more like => Ravalra, Akhada, Pawara.

पुणेकर मुख्य परीक्षा मॉडल उत्तर पुस्तिका



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

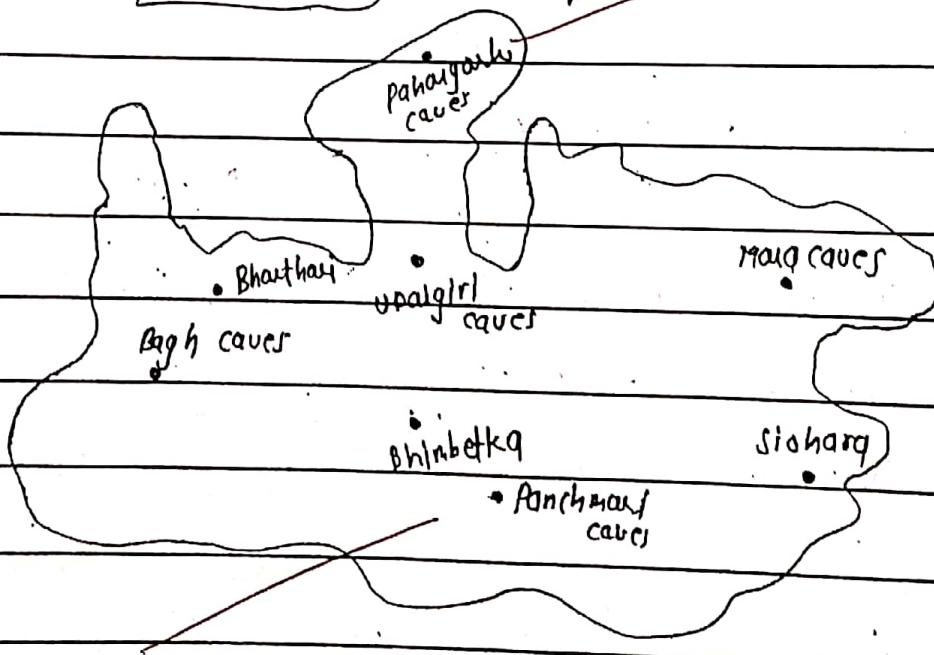
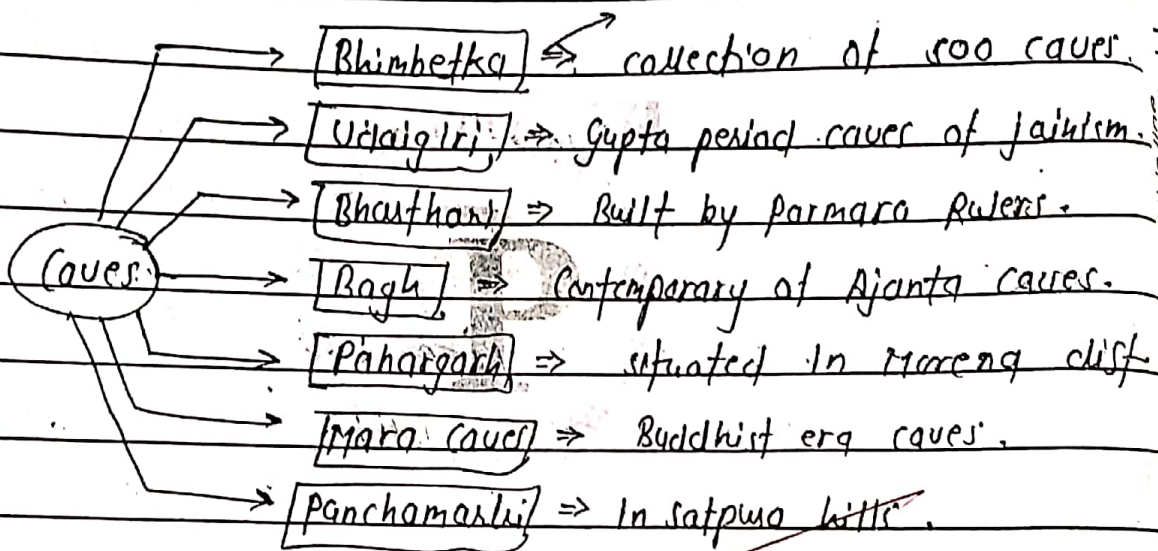
54

Q D

Major Caves In Madhya Pradesh :-

Madhya Pradesh is the heartland of India. State is rich in tourism and various monuments. There are more than 100+ caves in state. some are -

Dist Raew



सम मे प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

शत

Korku Tribe :-

Korku is a tribal population, generally resides in southern districts of Madhya Pradesh like. Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda etc. and Chattisgarh.

some characteristics of Korku tribe..

⇒ Occupation :- They are primarily cultivators. They mainly cultivate cereals grains and ~~potato~~ potato etc.

⇒ Subtribes :- Bawari, Bodaya, Pathariya etc.

⇒ Religion :- They follow Hinduism and called Rajput themselves ancestors.

⇒ Dialect :- Their language is also "Korku" if it is considered in UNESCO's endangered language.

⇒ Dance and play :- Khamb Swang is most famous play and Gadali is a folk dance.

⇒ Agriculture :- Korku tribe indulged in Jhum (shifting) cultivation.



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

२६

Narmada - Sonch Valley :-

It is the largest rift and fault valley of India and second biggest geographical division of Madhya Pradesh with 8600 km² area of 27% land of MP.

central High land
(58%)

Narmada - Sonch valley (27%)

peninsular plateau
of MP (11%)

Economic features :- ⇒ Having black soil makes it very fertile area where

soyabean, wheat, cotton are major products being produced.

⇒ Major rivers of MP. Like lifeline of MP. Narmada, Sonch, Tapi, and Tawa

flows from it, which makes it most important region for agriculture.



822

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

सम से प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

Leave Blank

Leave Blank

रिक्त छोड़ें

⇒ Many minerals like Quartz, coal, lime and copper are found in Narmada-son valley.

⇒ Son-valley is rich in sand deposits which makes it mineral rich.

Hence looking at all this point Narmada-son valley can be considered as major contributor in economical development of state.

4/5

Do not write beyond this line

Leave Blank

रिक्त छोड़ें

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

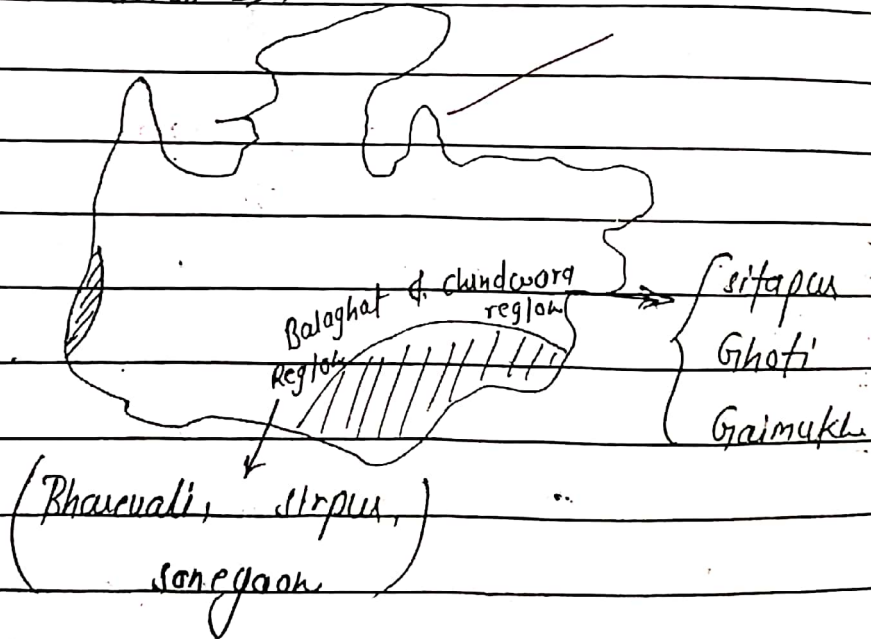
27

Manganese production in Madhya Pradesh:

Madhya Pradesh is one of the biggest producer of several minerals like manganese, coal, diamond etc. in country. M.P. ranks 4th in mineral production in India.

In Manganese production M.P. is the foremost source with 40% of reserve. The deposits are mainly located in Balaghat, Chhindwara and Jabalpur.

Bhauruli in Balaghat district is the largest manganese mine of India. Production areas →



Leave Blank

Do not write beyond this line

Leave Blank



बॉलम मे प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

2 M 1

Subhadra Kumari Chauhan :-

Leave Blank

Subhadra Kumari Chauhan was a great writer and poet of Madhya Pradesh. She was also a participant and leader of freedom movements during freedom struggle.

Birth and life :- She was born in 1904 in Allahabad in U.P. She was married with Prakesh Laxman Singh in Khandwa dist. of M.P.

Memorise
Collectives

Do not write beyond this line

Participation in freedom struggle :- Her husband worked with Mahatma Chaturvedi. From their she got influenced and moved towards freedom struggle and went jail several times during "Jhanda Satyagrah".

Works :- She wrote many inspiring stories & poems. Bhikore Mafi (story collection), Unmadini, Shabha ke khel, Rakhi ki Chunauti are some of them.

Leave Blank



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

३ k

Madhya Pradesh in Pulse production :-

Madhya Pradesh is the leader in pulse production in India. Around 75 lakh Hect. of land comes under its cultivation in 2018 which produces 95 lakh metric ton pulses.

In M.P. various pulses like Gram, Arhar, Tur. are majorly shown in state.

Gram :- MP. is the leading producer of gram in country with 54 lakh ton of production.

Area :- Hosangabad, Ujjain, Bind, Macha, Shajapur, Guna, Vidisha etc.

Arhar :- Arhar is another widely produced pulse in state, nearly 10% of total produced in Kargon, itaif.

Marmada and son valley region is most fertile and suitable for pulse production hence MP. is leader in it.



ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्न से प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

3/1

Tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh :-

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

00

Madhya Pradesh is known as tourism

00

capital of country, being a central region and rich in diversity of several

00

cultures. MP has approx 400 tourist sites including religious, natural, historical and cultural.

00

00

Tourist sites of MP.

00

Total tourist sites → 400

sites with International → 20

00

Recognition

Most visited site → Khajuraho

00

World Heritage sites → 03

Khajuraho (1986)

Dandeli (1989)

Bhimbetka (2003)

00

sites under National

tourism development → 17

00

scheme

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

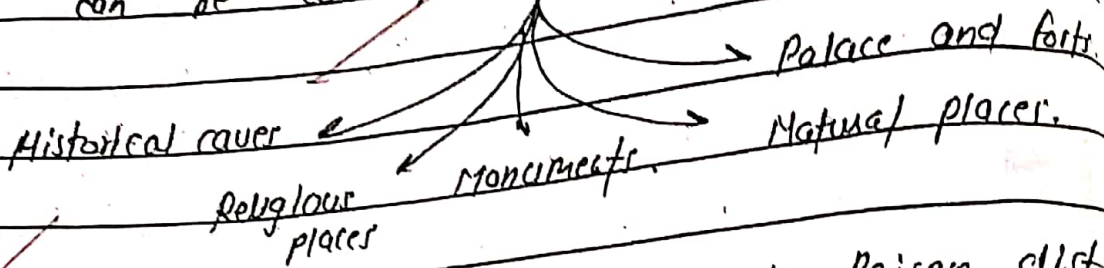


ANSWER BOOK
उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा

Since MP. is rich in tourism and it has too many tourist sites, so it can be divided into several categories.



- Historical cover
- Bhimbetka caves in Raisen dist.
 - Udalgiri caves in Vidisha
 - Bhasthami Caves in Ujjain
 - Pachmarhi Caves in Hosangabad
 - Pahangashu caves in Morena
 - Adamgarh caves in Hosangabad
 - Bagh Caves in Dhar

- Religious places
- Amarkantak → origin place of Narmada
 - Sanchi → Buddhist stupas
 - Ujjain → Mahakaleshwar jyotirlinga
 - Maheshwar → Omkareshwar jyotirlinga
 - Muktagiri & Songiri → Jainism place
 - Anandpur Sahib → Sikh religion
 - Bhojpur Shiv Temple → Bhopal



ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करे

10		Mandu → Jahaj Mahal, Hindola palace
10		Sanchi → Sanchi stupar. (3)
10	Monuments	Bhopal → Taj-ul-maula, Biliq Temple, Bharat-Bhawan etc.
10		Orchha → Jahangir mahal, shahed (marak. etc.
10		Khajuraho → Kandariya Mahadeo mandir, Chauith Yagini Temple etc.
10		
10	Natural sites	Panchmari → in Hosangabad a Hill Station
10		Amarkantak → origin of Narmada river
10		Kepildhara, dugdhara fall,
10		Panna N.p. → National park.
10		11 National parks
10	forts and palaces	Mandu fort → Mandu
10		Gwalior fort → Zibraltor of East
10		Chanderi fort → Chanderi
10		Dewash fort → Chindwara.
10		Ahlgarh fort → Gateway of south
10		Bushanpur.

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़े

Do not write beyond this line

Leave Blank



कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

3 B

Reorganisation and formation of Madhya Pradesh :-

□ □

□ □

Madhya Pradesh was formed on the recommendation of state reorganisation commission formed on 29 december

□ □

1953 headed by Fazal Ali on "1 November 1956".

□ □

□ □

The present Madhya Pradesh was created as Central province on 2nd

□ □

of Nov. 1861 as judicial commissioner's territory. The court of judicial commissioner

□ □

was converted into a Governor's province in 1921.

□ □

formation of Central province and Berar

□ □

① central province 2nd Nov. 1861

□ □

② Governor's province 1921

□ □

③ central province and berar. 1933



ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उत्तर क्रमांक अंकित करें

Re. Organization of Madhya Pradesh.

1947 - 1956.

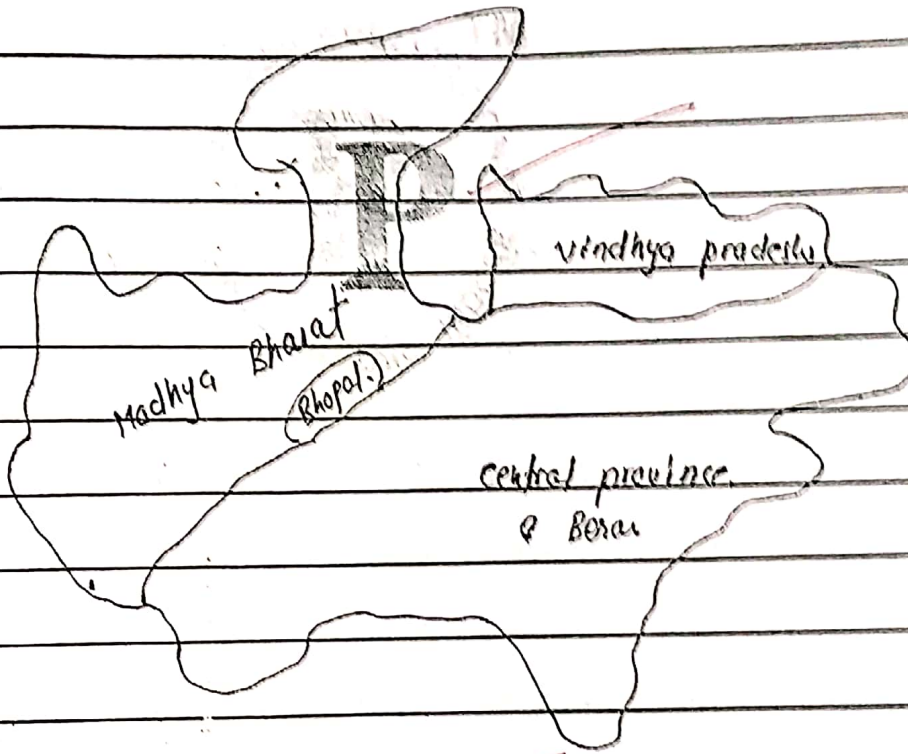
4 princely states of MP.

central province and berar.

→ Madhya Bharat.

→ Vindhya Pradesh.

→ Bhopal state.



(MP. In 1947)

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

Do not write beyond this line

Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें



ANSWER BOOK
उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

□□

Formation of M.P. in 1956

□□

on the recommendations of Re-organisation

□□

committee. under re-organisation of

□□

State Act, 1956. M.P. was reformed

□□

and formed a new state with
79 total princely states.

□□

⇒ Buldhana, Akola, Amravati, Wardha

□□

Yavatmal, Nagpur and some other

□□

parts have been added to Bombay

□□

state and remaining CP and Berar included
in MP.

□□

⇒ Vindhya Pradesh completely merged
in MP.

□□

⇒ Bhopal state also merged in MP.

□□



ANSWER BOOK
उत्तर पुस्तिका

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

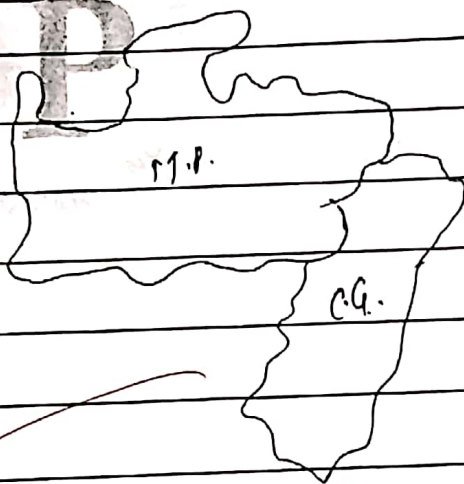
Leave Blank
रिक्त छोड़ें

⇒ Bhopal which was tehsil of Sehore dist. was made capital of MP.

"Re-organisation of MP."
(2000)

On 1st Nov 2000 MP was again re-organized the eastern part of state separated and named Chhattisgarh with 16 districts and 3 divisions

M.P. and
C.G. on
1st Nov. 2000
→



Do not write beyond this line

Presently there are 52 districts and 10 divisions ⇒

Newest district ⇒ Niwari (on 1st Oct 2018)

Leave Blank