बीरज

157/300

2 Nov. 2020 **मुख्य परीक्षा**

Paper I **म.प्र. राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग**

Part I. History.

Ans

A. Rousseau :- European philosopher, writer, thinker, during Renaissance. 1/2

B. Paris Peace Conference 1919.
- Aftermath of world war I
- where indulged groups were decided the repercussion
- Held at palace of Versailles 2

C. Aranyak : Ancient Vedo philosophy.
- Aranyaka means thinking & self analysis
- Veda knowledge →
Veda → Brahman → Aranyak → Upnishad. 2

D. Turkan-e-Chihalgani

- Group of 40 Novels during Delhi sultanate.
- Established by Iltutamish.
- For aid and advice to sultan.
- Balban abolished it.

E. Deoband movement.

F. Shahdol Division → Distt. → Shahdol, Anuppur, Umaria.

प्रश्न संख्या | हाशिए में न लिखें

G. Subhadra K. Chouhan (1904-1947)

- Poet, Freedom fighter during final phase of struggle for independence.
- Famous work - "Jhansi ki Rani", "Veero ka Kaisa ho Bansant" etc.
- Married to Shri Laxman Singh of Khandwa

H. MP Tourism Development Corporation.

→ A state government initiative to encourage tourism.

→ Head office → Bhopal

→ To promote Natural, Heritage wildlife & spirituality places in MP.

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I. Tennis Court oaths.

- Oath taken by third estate of France during 1780s.
- Begining of French revolution.
- Oath taken in Tennis court.

1½

J. Talikota war (1565)

- Between Vijaynagra Empire & Sultans of Deccan.
- also known as Rakshasa-Tangadi.
- Vijaynagra destroyed

1½

K. Rahnumai Mazayadan Sabha.

?

17

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प्रश्न संख्या | हाशिए में न लिखें

L Bishti

M Sikhdev Committee.
- July 1989.
- 6 membered committee.
- State reorganisation & 6 new districts.

N Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

प्रश्न संख्या

0. Charan Paduka massacre. (1931)

→ This infamous incident occured in Chhatarpur district.

→ fishes opened fire on unarmed people.

→ also known as Jallianwala bagh of MP.

Possible consequences of World Wars (WW) II

① Economic – Economic crises & destruction

→ Establishment of IMF & World Bank

② Social → Impact on Humanity.

∵ >4 Crore people dead & many injured.

→ Emergence of Nuclear age. or threat

→ Demographic changed

- Young male died.
- Jews Holocaust.

⇒ a hatred & groupism arised.

③ Political → European dominace ended.

→ Emergence of Super power: US & USR.

→ Cold war started.

→ End of colonisation & Imperialism.

→ Establishment of United Nation.

Renaissance happed in Italy because of the following possible reasons.

① Geography: Italy is a peninsula calm & engaged region.

② Travellers: During Mughal period many travellers visited to east. Eg. Marco Polo.

Therefore: Insight of different culture.

Ottoman empire lean toward rigidity.

③ Culture: Greece philosophy & ancient Roman philosophy, pop culture etc. reasons for intellectual debate & discussions.

Italian thinker & writer like ~~Dhar~~ Dante, Machiavelli etc. pioneer of Renaissance after the capture of Istanbul by turkish

Q8 Ans Renaissance happed in Italy because of the following possible reasons.

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M

C. Social changes happend in Gupta Period.

① Religious changes.

→ Vaishnavism emerged.
→ Concept of "stri" worship emerged (Durga, Ambe).
→ 6 type of philosophies got popularized. ⇒ Consolidation.

② Women status.

→ According to "Narad smriti" widow marriage allowed.
→ Women enjoyed property rights, (stridhan).
→ Participated in public life. (Kumardevi & Dhruvadevi on coins).

But,

- Sati practices started.
- Devadasi system emerged.

(i) Education
→ Nalanda university by Kumargupta.
But caste prejudices were there.

(ii) Discriminating
→ Acc. to matchchtelipam there were many shudra officials.
→ Varna system largely practiced
→ Shudra could wear epits & purchase but slowly system of discrimination emerged.
→ Slavery were found.

Gupta period was 'golden era' of Indian literature and its social impact is the most evident even todays Indian society.

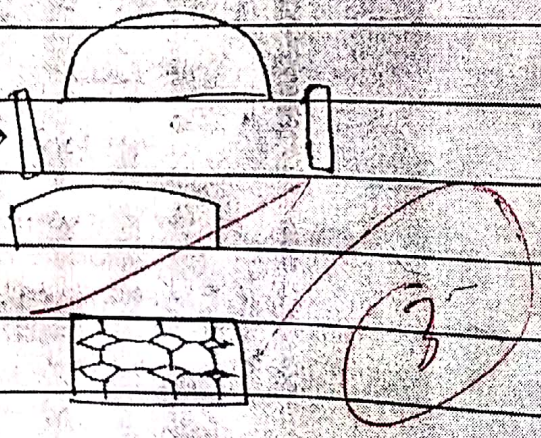
D. Architecture of Shah Jahan.

Mughal empire Shah Jahan (1628-58) built historical monuments in the land of India. like. 'Taj Mahal', 'Red fort' Jama Masjid.

Mughal architecture gained it climax during his rule itself.

features of the Architecture.

1. Large Dome.
2. lofty tower →
3. true arch.
4. Vault.
5. Pitradura.



6. Double Domes, etc.

Shah Jahan was so much in construction that he ran out of treasury.

Explanation about Jhanda Satyagrah in MP.

Background : Satyagraha committee arrived at Jabalpur.
- hoisted tricolour flag on Municipal Building.
⇒ European Deputy Commissioner Ordered to throw flag & disrespect.

Movement provoked by Pt. Sundaylal
Ms. Subhadra kumari Chouhan etc.
in Jabalpur but captured into Jail

Therefore, Movement shifted to Nagpur.

→ Country wide movement.
→ All India congress committee appealed to be always ready to respect flag.

→ At the end people won

Pt. Makhanlal Chaturvedi led really & allowed to carry flag in Nagpur.

Q. Achievements of Chandragupta Mourya.

① Political Achievement

- Consolidation of Empire.
- Strong army, Cavalry, Infantry, elephant, etc.
- Stablity to the region.
- Strong spy system.

② Economic

- Trade relation with Greeks, Yemans, China etc.
- Development of port (Tamraliptid
- Easy & simple taxation.

③ Socio-cultural.

- Positive philosophies of Heterodox. Jainism
- He himself not a royal member and sit on the thrown.
  - ⇒ Decrease discrimination.

Chadragupta Mourya led the foundation of the great undivided India.

Importance of Non-cooperation movement (NCM)

Non-cooperation movement was started by Mahatma Gandhi. He led the famous Salt satyagrah & broke the law. And provoke NCM. in 1928.

Although he was captured immediately but even his absence would not stoped this movement.

Many young & enthusiastic leaders like Pt. Nehru, Sardar Patel etc. were emerged as National leader.

British government went to backfoot. & call for roundtable meeting.

- Mass participation was unprecedented

NCM was the so impactfull that British government had to bring Act of 1935. which gave much more participation of Indian in governance.

I. Chain tourism sites located in MP.

K. Queen Durgavati.

Queen Durgavati was the ruler of Gondwana region during later half of 16th Century.

Central ruler was mughal empire Akbar sent his army to capture her territory in 1564.

Aasaf Khan was commander in chief.

Rani Durgavati fought brillently & even impressed her opponants.

Abul Fazal mentioned her just full rule in Aaine Akbari.

She sacrificed herself after defeat & refuse to surrender.

Market control of Alauddin-Khilji

Major reforms in market were taken during his regim.

① Fix the prices of commodities.

② Set 3 different market for.
→ Cloth.
→ Food grains
→ Horses, cattles & Slaves.

③ To control market affairs.
→ Official appointed → SHAHNA
& to check the market.
Diwan-i-Riyasat

④ All the goods for sale were brought to an open market → Sara-i-Adal.

⑤ In case of Breachment of Rule & law.
Major punishment.
Oke cut glass = Pound weight.

प्रश्न संख्या

6. ~~Bhan~~
Bang-Bhang Movement.

In 1905, lord Curzon split the Bengal in two administrative region
① Eastern Bengal &
② Western Bengal.

His intension was not for proper administration but led a communal separation & break the unity of India people.

Congress & Indian leaders opposed this division and hence launched a movement Bang Bhang movement. This movement was based on Petition, prayer & protest as moderates were leading it. but in 1907 surat split occurs & some revolutionary activities started in Bengal.

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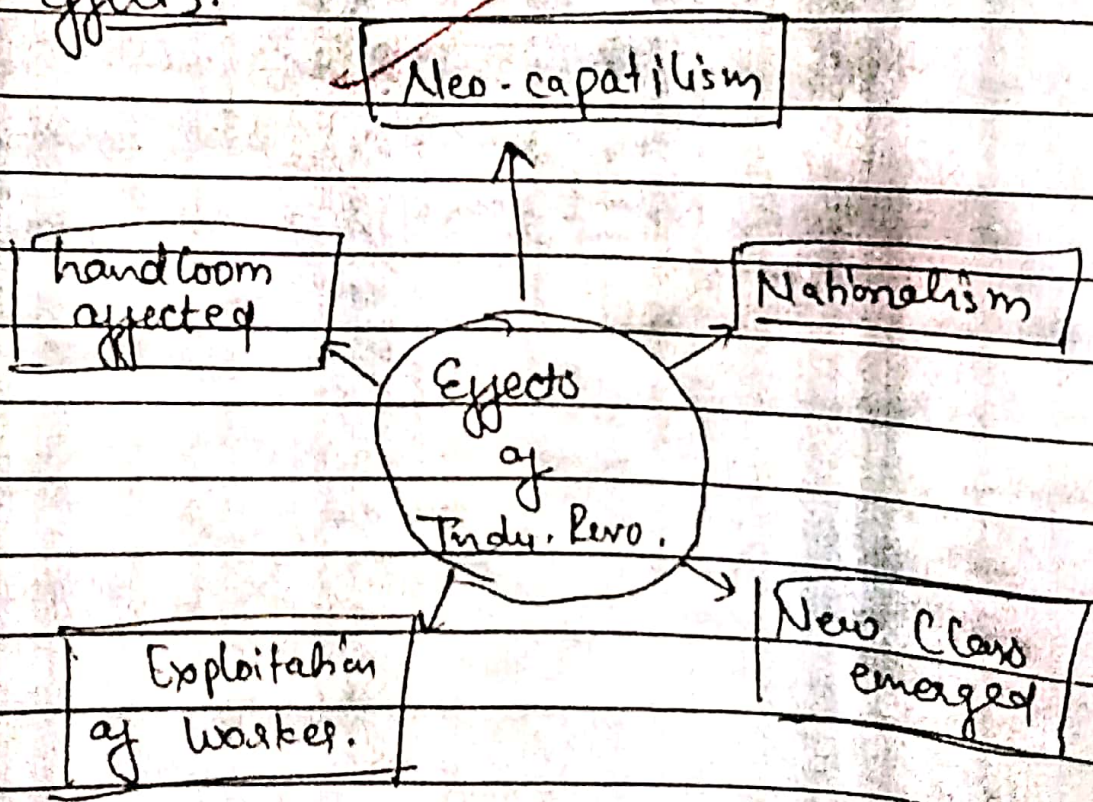
Due to continuous struggle by extremist & moderates in 1911 beg Bengal again gain its unity but the demage had done.

Que. 3.

A. Industrial Revolution

During 1760-1840, a chain of mechanisation by invention & innovation was occured in England, which increased the scale of production and led the begining of Machine age.

Effects.



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हाशिए में न लिखें

① Neo-Capatilism

Neo-capabilist class emerged with sole motive of profit.

② Nationalism

Boost the nationalism & hence unification but Jingonism started.

③ New classes emerged such labour class, middle class.

④ Exploitation

Since there was a blind competition started, working hours were high & condition was low.

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(5) Handloom.

Handloom workers were affected severly because their products were costly & mechanised same produced was cheap.

Industrial Revolution turn to the world events & acts as foundation of for the modern world.

More explanation required

प्रश्न संख्या 8

Akbar (1556-1602) was the one of the most powerful ruler of India.

Many Historians called him as National monarch because of the following reasons.

Consolidation

Akbar ruled entire Indian subcontinent (mostly direct rule).

Many local rulers were emerged but he campaigned continuously & united the territory.

Lenient Religious Policy.

He accepted the diversity of India not only in terms of region but also in terms of faith & belief.

Governance.

He worked toward good governance by bringing a scientific tax collection policy, Deoshala Bandobast by Raja Todalmal.

Distinguished criminal & civil court.

& Ensure their functioning.

But there are views that indicates that Akbar can not considered as National monarch.

Because he did not rule over all the part of India and he somewhere discriminate Hindus and Hindus ruled region like Rajputana did not like him as ruler.

Mar

Generally as per word limit

When India got independence, the teritory was divided into 4 division.

(1) A division: Regions those were directly under British administration.

(2) B Part: Regions under chief commissioners.

(3) C Part: Local prince king states.

(4) D Part: Andman & Nicobar.

Initially Sardar Patel & Pt. Nehru took the responsibility of Integration of India.

Sardar patel successfully ~~annep~~ merge the princely state into Indian union.

Pt Nehru also, by instruments of succession, managed to bring J&K as part of India.

But a continuous demand of reorganisation was of state was increased & in 1951 Andhrapradesh become the first state on the basis of language.

& Fazal Ali committee constituted to look into reorganisation of state on the language basis.

finally 1956 reorganisation occurse & many state like Gujrat, Maharstra, Tamilnadu etc. were emerged.

Other territories like, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, etc. also became the part of Republic of India during time.

(3)

Mention diff. commission formed after independence

GEOGRAPHY

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Part - B.

Geography.

Ans

A. Lagoon lake

lake which just by side of ocean and separated by a narrow land mass.

Example: Chilika Lake, Odisha.

lagoon

B. Nayed

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प्रश्न संख्या

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C. Mulching: Method of soil protection by capturing moisture in it.

by grass growing, barkchips spread etc.

D. Panika Tribe.

E. State Disaster Management Authority

Objective: To manage and minimize the impact of nature disaster

F

Mediterranean Sea.

- Sea between Europe & Africa continant.
- Consist many Island.
- Has geographic, historical, & political importance.

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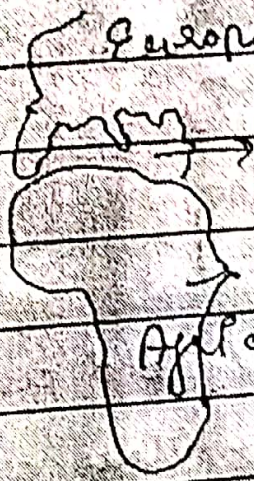

G

Top MP based paper based Industries.

→ Nepanagar, Burhanpur. (Newspaper).

→

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प्रश्न संख्या

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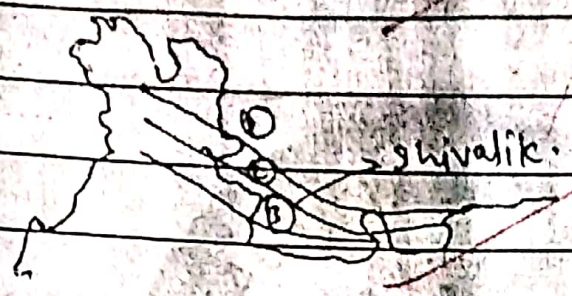
H. Shivalik range.

Shivalik range ∧ Outer / Middle Himalaya.

- Upliftment of foothills of Himalayas.
- Disappear after river Gandak.



I. North Atlantic stream.

- Cold current.
- flows over North Atlantic region.

Certified Seed.

State seed corporation
To ensure quality & variety.
Also free of distributed seed seeds.

Causes of Tsunami.

(1) Earthquake
(2) Plate tectonic movement

Rainwater harvesting.

- Sustainable water management Method.
- In this method, the rainwater is collected, to refile groundwater.
- Method :→ by making counter
  → Check dams.
  → Roof water restoration.
  etc.

N. Wainganga River.

- Originated from ~~Betul~~ Satpura region.
- flows in Vidarbha region.
- Tributary of Godavari

O. Humus.

- Upper made from dead leaves & plant, animal residue.
- help plants to grow.
- Contain & hold moisture.

Ans Tibetan Plateau.

formation : By collision of Indian plate & Eurasian plate.

due continent - continent collision, impacted portion of Eurasian plate up lifted.

Height: ~~Avage~~ Average : 3000-4000 meter.

Rivers : Sindhu (Indus), Brahmaputra, Sutluj etc.

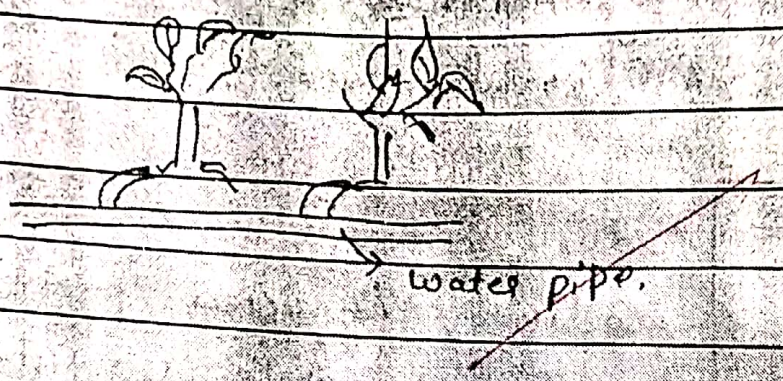
Climate : Cold temperate

Importance to India : → Low pressure generating. Therefore monsoon attract.

→ Protect from Jet stream.

B Method of efficient irrigation system.

① Drip Irrigation - Provide water & nutrition directly to roots.



② Sprinkler.

Through this soil Erosion reduce, uniform water distribution

③ Proper canal formation

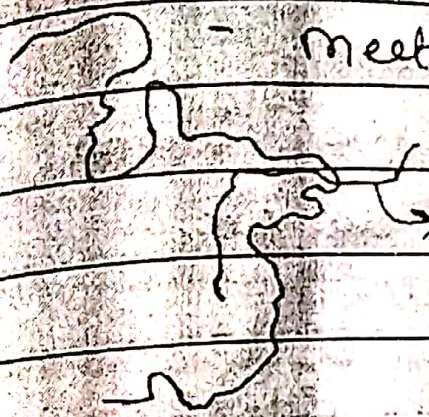
By making proper channels.

④ Pond formation

If pond is present in the field. crop need less water.

Major rivers of Ganga system in MP.

① Son :- Originate from Maikal range
- flows northward initially.
- Meet in ganga near Patna.



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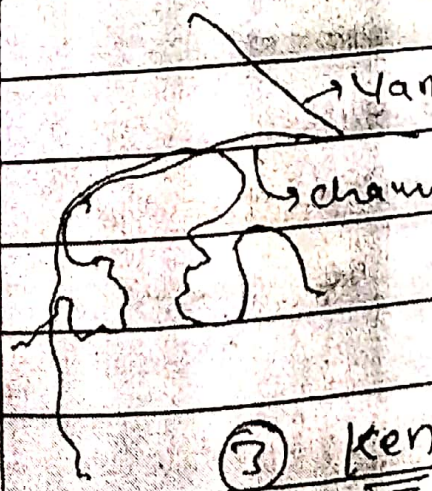
② Chambal :- Tributry of Yamuna.
- Meet Yamuna at Itawa.
- & Yamuna meet in Ganga at Prayraj.



Mul/Sect

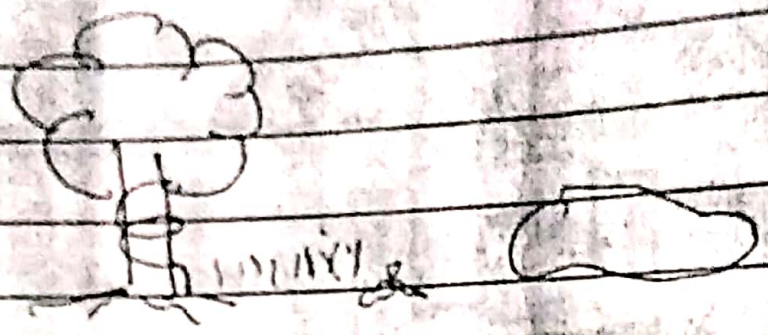
③ Ken :- Tributry of Yamuna.
- flows in Panna region.

Other rivers: Betwa, Sindh, Tons, Kalisingh etc.

Mixed farming

Mixed farming is sustainable practice of farming in which many crops grows together. (Permaculture)

Example: Mango Trees, Chana, Potato, Karela etc.



Benefits.

1. Sustainable practice.
2. Many crop can be grow together.
3. Increase fertility of soil.
4. Natural form of farming

(5) Increase productivity.

(6) low maintanance.

Mixed farming is vital for marginal farmers.

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Explain Mixed farming with its advantages

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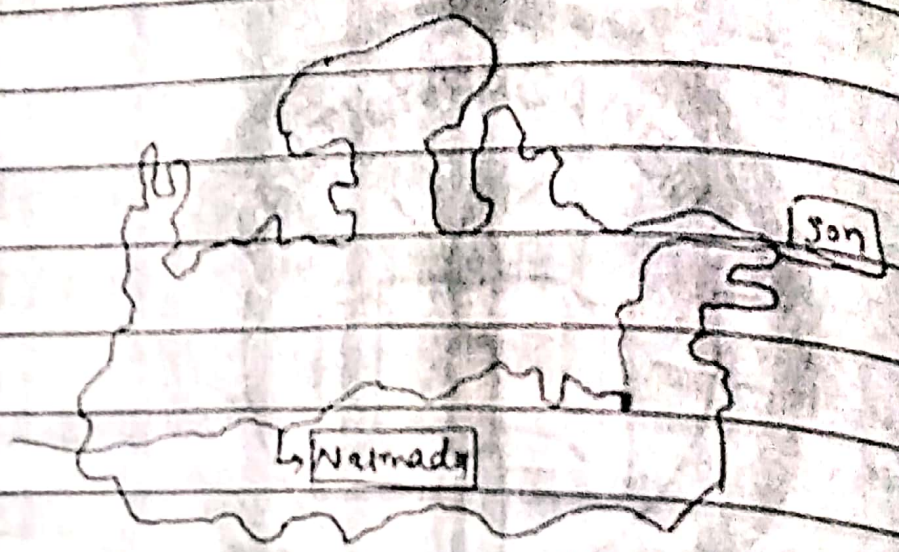
Narmada Son Valley is the most fertile region of MP.

Both originates from Maikal range. Narmada flows westwards & So flows Northwards.



Region cover of Narmada.

→ Jabalpur, Umaria, Shahdol, Mandla, Hoshangabad etc.

Majority whole Mahakaushal region, Nimad region. cover by Narmada.

Highest productivity of wheat in Hoshangabad region. It is highest in the country.

Son region also good for rice production.

- Important cities are established in this proximity.
  Eg. Mandla, Jabalpur, Hoshangabad, Narsinghpur etc.

- Possibility of river root for transportance.

- Tourism Both river flow through beautiful landscape & many places like Bhedaghat, Maheshwar etc. Attract tourist.

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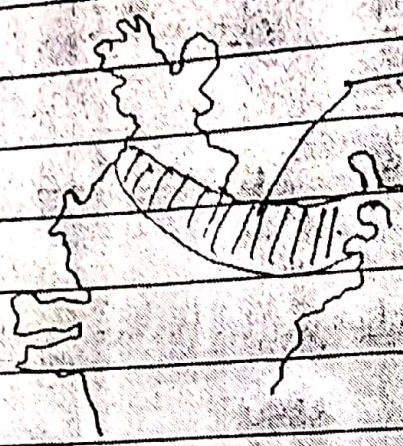
प्रश्न संख्या 11.

Importance of plains of North India

Region cover by Northern Indian plains
→ Uttarpradesh, Bihar, Punjab, Haryana.



Importance.

① Fertile land. → High productivity
→ Variety of crops.

② Climate → Sutaible for wheat, Pulses etc.

(3) Rivers → Many Himalayans rivers flow through plains
e.g. Ganga, Satluj, Yamuna etc.

(4) Transportation → River highway number 1 Varanasi to Kolkata.

(5) Ground water → Highest Ground water resource in India.

Northern plains are not only economically important but also socially & geographically.

MP is situated in state quite well connecting and has a huge potential of its trade share in terms of grain production.

Food processing is the systematic transformation of raw grains into edible, ready to use product.

⇒ Increase market value.

Possibility of food processing in MP.

(1) [Transportation] Easy to transport to whole country.

(2) [Logistic Hubs] Logistic Hubs are created by State government

(3) [Labour intense] MP has abundance of still labour.

(4) Resources — Water, raw material, energy are easily available.

MP has bright possiblity in terms of secondary activities like food processing. Many food processing industries like Adani, Ruchi etc are flourishing here.

प्रश्न संख्या

K

Soil the uppermost, fertile layer of earth crust, known as soil.

Types →
- Black
- Alluvial
- Yellow-Red
- Mountain soil etc.

Soil erosion due to →
- river flow
- deforestification.
- Sand mining etc.

Protection of Soil → Structural Solution,
- construction of retaining walls
- Strengthen slopes of river bank.
- Tripod, tetra pods & Groins,

→ Non-structural Solutions.
- → Afforestation
- → Discourage the cultivation on Marginal land.
- → Agro forestry.
- → Soil mulching.
- → Crop rotation etc.

Soil the most important gift which is given by nature to human kind. Our existence is directly depends on its existence.

3½

Q. Different types of irrigation equipments in MP.

Method of irrigation
- Tubewell
- Canals
- Wells & Ponds

70% of irrigation in MP is done with the help of tube wells.

Equipments
- Submersible motor.
- Sprinkler.
- Water pipes.
- Solar plates.
- Pumps etc.

Now a days drip irrigation, Polyhouse aquaphonics are also increasing in agriculture practices.

Position of Fishing industry in India

In India two types of fishing are in practice

- Marine fishing
- Inland fishing

75% of marine fishing comes from west coast states. Gujrat > Kerala > Maharastra.

Problems
- Poverty among fishing community.
- deep sea fishing is poor
- low use of technology.
- lack of Infrastructure like cold storage, etc.

Fishing industry can be improve by modernisation

Finance to fishing community → Trade → Hygiene & quality control

Processing Packing

storage

Ans. 3.

D

Water conservation

All major cities of India are vulnerable to water crisis. Recently we have seen Chennai crisis.

According to Niti Ayog report major population of India is not getting quantity of drinking water

Reasons of Water crisis.

- → Intense farming.
- → low conservation.
- → Excess construction
  - ⇒ Cemented land.
- → lack of rain water management.

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Suggestions for water conservation

① Check dams. → Making check dams in rivers so the water can be store near village, and groundwater can be restore.

② Counter farming. Best method for hilly region.

By counter farming we can slow the flow of water & Thus are have more time to store in the soil.

③ Roof top Rainwater conservation.
most part of India get enough rainfall around. 75-100 cm/yr.

so rain water can be dispose directly into ground or in the well.

Current water availability is 2000 m^3/person/year but By 2050 water demand would be 3600 m^3/person/year but availability would be 1200 m^3/person/year. Therefore, we are leading towards a major water crisis in near future.

Ground water pollution

Power resources in India

- Coal
- Natural Gas
- Oil

① Coal resources. Bituminous coal is found in India mainly.

Regions.

- → MP → Chhindwada, Betul, etc.
- → Jharkhand → Damodar valley, etc.
- → West Bengal → Birbhum etc.

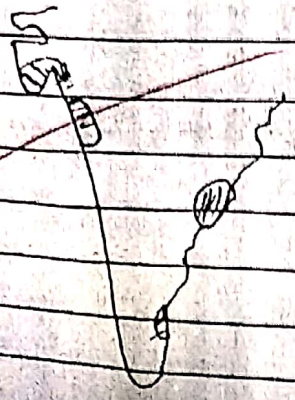
→ coal rich region.

(2) Natural Gas.

Sedimentary rocks in which hydrocarbons are trapped often hold gas.

In India natural natural gas found along with oil.

Resources → Bombay Offshore
→ Gujrat coastal region
→ Krishna Godawari region
→ Kaveri basin.



(3) (01) Petroleum resources.

- → Saurashtra region
- → Upper Assam
- → Cuttar shelf
- → Krishna Godavari basin.

The production of oil & natural gas is not sufficient enough to meet our requirement. Here case, we need to purchase oil from other country.

(65)

D

Ganga river is the lifeline of Nortes India.

Reasons. → flows throughout the year.

→ Major cities are on its bank.

→ transportation.

→ fertile soil

→ Ground water is high.

→ water availibility to industry.

→ Ganga basin system covers major part of the northern India.

Problems → Pollution → Plastic
→ waste disposal
→ Sand mining.
→ Deforestation etc.

Therefore, Namami Ganga project was started, to clean & restore the purity of ganga.

6½