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प्रश्न संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका (Mains Answer Sheet)

कौटिल्य एकेडमी

1	A	It is a <u>copper plate inscription</u> from <u>Parivrajaka Dynasty</u> . It is known as	by ruler?
		<u>inscription of Samkshobha</u> .	district?
1	B	<u>Chauvath jogini temple</u> was built by <u>Kachchhapaghata king Deral</u> .	location? importance?
			dynasty capital?
1	C	<u>Jagdishpur fort</u> was built by <u>Dost Mohammad Khan</u> near <u>Bhopal</u> .	Islam Nafar
1	D	<u>Yashwant Rao Holkar II</u> was the last ruler of <u>Holkar dynasty</u> .	tenure? importance of ruler? capital?
1	E	<u>Pir Budan mela</u> is held every year in <u>shivpuri district</u> in the memory of <u>Muslim saint Pir Budan</u> .	month?
1	F	<u>Asharfi Mahal</u> is located in <u>Mandy</u> . It is an example of <u>Islamic architecture</u> .	material used? district?
		It was built by <u>Mahmed Shah Khalji</u> .	



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1	G	Heliodorus pillar inscription is located in <u>Besnagar, Vidisha, MP.</u> It is also called as <u>Gand-stambha.</u> It is named after <u>Indo-Greek ambassador Heliodorus.</u>
1	H	Koruko tribe is a branch of <u>Munda tribe.</u> They are concentrated in <u>Hoshangabad, Bilaspur, Haida, Chindwara, Khairone etc.</u>
1	I	<u>Kherla Kingdom</u> was <u>Gold Kingdom of Bilaspur.</u> It was founded by <u>Narsinh Patil.</u>
1	J	<u>Gyaraspu inscription</u> is found in <u>Gyaraspu, Vidisha &amp;</u> is related to <u>Kalchuri of Tripuri.</u>
1	K	<u>Great basin desert</u> is <u>temperate desert.</u> It is located in <u>Western part of USA - United States of America.</u>
1	L	<u>Crimean peninsula</u> lies between <u>Black Sea &amp; sea of Azov.</u> Earlier it was part of <u>Ukraine</u> but <u>Russia annexed it in 2014.</u>

4/2

festival?  
 (2)

1 1/2 year of rule?  
 monuments?

1 1/2 time period?  
 ruler?

topography,  
 ecology

Europe  
 (2)







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2 A Bagh Caves are a collection of Nine Buddhist-caves.  
 They are located near Bagh, Bhandarkhurd of MP, at the banks of River Baghri.  
 They were carved out around 6 century AD.  
 They are known for its Mural paintings.  
 They are not natural but are rock-cut monuments.  
 All of them are in forms of 'Viharas' & 'Chaityas'.  
 Some of the famous caves are Rang Mahal, Pandava caves etc.

3  
golden  
use of tempera, lime painting etc.

2 B Bundela Revolt was an organised armed rebellion in 1842. It was organised by the kings, zamindars, jagirdars of Bundelkhand & Mahakaulhal region which was known as Sagar & Narmada Territory in the colonial era. This revolt was precursor to 1857 Revolt. It was led by Rajput king Parikshat Singh of Jaitpur, Gond king Dethan Shah of Madanpur, jagirdar of Narkat, Raja Hindeshah & Madhukar Shah who was the jagirdar of Narkat.

category into  
Cause  
Impact  
participants  
3 1/2







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2	D	<p>Khilji dynasty of Malwa was founded by Mahmud Shah I.</p> <p>He replaced Dilawar Khan Ghori &amp; ascended the throne.</p> <p>Mandu was his capital.</p> <p>He was succeeded by his son Ghiyas-uddin. The last ruler was Mahmud Shah II. During his reign, Gujarat's ruler, Bahadur Shah invaded &amp; captured Mandu. Mahmud Shah II had to surrender and Khilji dynasty came to an end.</p>	<p>level period?</p> <p>major battles fought?</p>
2	(E)	<p>Allah &amp; Udal were two legendary brothers who are remembered for their valour.</p> <p>Allah was a general in Chahdel King Parmardidev's army. They fought very bravely against Prithvi Raj Chauhans army in battle btw Malwa &amp; Delhi. Their bravery is still part of several folk-songs. They are immortalised by Jagnik in his ballad work Allah-Khand. Allah is also recited as oral epic &amp; found its mention in Prithvi Raj Raso &amp; Bhavishya Purana.</p>	<p>fine description</p>

3 1/2

3 1/2



2	F	Mahadji <u>Shinde</u> was a <u>Maratha ruler</u> of <u>Gwalior state</u> . He was instrumental in <u>resurrecting Maratha power</u> in North India after <u>3rd Battle of Panipat in 1761</u> .
		During his reign <u>Gwalior became one of the foremost military powers in India</u> . He helped <u>Shah Alam II</u> in <u>1771</u> to restore <u>Mughal rule in Delhi</u> . He played a key role in the <u>1st Anglo-Maratha war</u> & <u>Treaty of Salbai</u> in <u>1782</u> .
		Later he <u>invaded &amp; captured Rajput states of Jodhpur &amp; Jaipur</u> in <u>Battle of Patan</u> . Thus, under Mahadji's leadership <u>Gwalior rose as military &amp; superpower in central India</u> .
2	G	King <u>Bhoja</u> was a <u>sub. ruler</u> from <u>Chola dynasty</u> . He has a reputation of a <u>scholar king &amp; a poet</u> . He wrote around <u>84 books</u> on <u>poetry, philosophy, medicine, yoga, archery, science etc.</u> He is known as <u>patron of arts &amp; literature &amp; science</u> . He established <u>Bhojshala</u> , a centre for <u>Sanskrit studies</u> . His works are <u>Bhojshala-Bhima, Champu-Ramayana, Chancharya, Gaudola-Vilas</u> etc.

write in points

3/2

capital? tenure?

3



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Because of his contribution to arts & literature, he is celebrated as a righteous scholar king.

2 21

Cryosphere is the frozen part of the planet earth. It includes ice caps &

frozen part of oceans such as Antarctica & Arctic, high mountain such as Himalayas

& permafrost regions like Greenland etc. (Cryosphere affects the global climate) :-

① It plays major role in maintain global temperatures. The snow has high albedo due to which majority sunrays are reflected back & heat budget is maintained.

② The permafrost of polar region has trapped tonnes of carbon. If global warming aggravates this carbon will release in form of methane & further ~~exg~~ aggravates the global warming.

③ Melting of cryosphere affects the volume of ocean water. Any changes in water cycle affects global energy cycle & thereby global climate.

Thus, cryosphere has direct & indirect bearing on global climate. Therefore to protect biosphere, we must protect the cryosphere.

write  
crisply

3 1/2

provide  
data  
related to  
melting  
of glaciers

focus  
on  
word  
limit



2	I	Coral reefs are <u>large scale structure</u> in the <u>ocean built by corals</u> . These structure are made up of <u>calcium carbonate</u> which is secreted by the corals.
		<u>Factors responsible for destruction of coral reef</u> :
		① <u>Climate change &amp; global warming</u> - It leads to <u>mass coral bleaching</u> .
		② <u>Ocean acidification</u> - <u>Increasing CO<sub>2</sub> levels</u> reduces <u>calcification rates</u> which results into <u>reducing coral reef formation</u> .
		③ <u>Decreasing pH of ocean water</u> - <u>Due to ocean acidification pH decreases</u> which is responsible for <u>destruction of coral reefs</u> .
		④ <u>Increased frequency &amp; intensity of storm &amp; tropical cyclones</u> .
		⑤ <u>Changes in precipitation pattern</u> - <u>Heavy rainfall increases the freshwater runoff</u> which eventually decreases <u>salinity of ocean</u> which causes <u>coral bleaching</u> .
		⑥ <u>Poor fishing practices</u> - <u>destructive fishing practices</u> such as <u>blast fishing &amp; cyanide fishing</u> .
		⑦ <u>Poorly managed tourism</u> is also responsible for <u>destruction of coral reefs</u> .

3/4

good structure

write in word limit



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2 J

These archipelagos are formed due to collision of plates as ocean-ocean plate convergence.

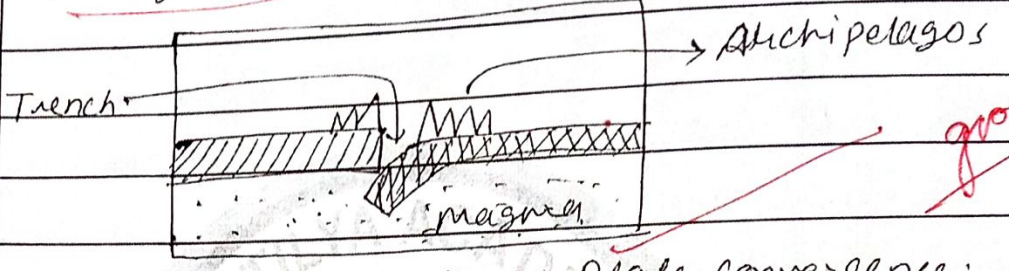


Fig : Ocean-Ocean plate convergence.

In Ocean-Ocean convergence the denser oceanic plate subducts below the less denser plate & forms trench along the boundary. The sediments of both the plates are folded to form submarine mountains. Due to subduction there is constant volcanism. Layers of lava build up & are projected above the water level forming archipelagos or festoons. Indonesia & Philippines are example of this. Indonesia archipelagos are formed due to convergence between Sunda Oceanic plate & Indo-Australian plate, whereas Philippines archipelagos are formed due to convergence of between Sunda plate & Philippine plate.

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the three jewels of Buddhism - Buddha, Dhamma & Sangha. A circular terrace or Pradikshana path is designed at the base for the worshippers to be able to walk around the steeps. The four gateways are highlighted by the intricate carvings of Buddhist symbols.

draw diagram

③ Bhimbetaka rock shelters - It was designated as such in 2003. It is a series of natural rock shelter in the foothills of Vindhya range. It is situated near Bhopal in Raisen district. It was discovered in 1957 & consists around 700 caves. It is famous for its paintings belonging to prehistoric era. Several other artifacts are unearthed from these caves. These caves provide a rare glimpse at the sequence of cultural development from early nomadic hunter-gatherers to settled cultivators.

③

drawing patterns? colors used!

These sites in MP have always been & continue to be a great tourist attraction.



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भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान  
कौटिल्य एकेडमी  
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

3	B	<p>Bhopal state was established by Afghani Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan. He was the commander in Mughal Army. He helped the Gond Queen <u>Kandapati</u> to restore her kingdom &amp; Queen granted him <u>Maura</u> village near Bhopal. After the death of the Queen he ascended the throne &amp; made his capital at <u>Jagdishpur</u> near Bhopal, which was also known as <u>Oslamnagar</u>. His successor later took the title of "<u>Nawab</u>" &amp; declared Bhopal an independent state.</p> <p>[During British Raj] — They maintained the friendly relationship with Britishers. In <u>1918</u> Bhopal became a princely state. Bhopal agency was formed as an administrative section of central India. It was administered by British Governor-General of India.</p> <p><u>Queens of Bhopal state</u></p> <p>In <u>1919</u>, <u>Saidista Begum</u> took over the throne as Queen of Bhopal state. She was the first female ruler of</p>
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part of  
central  
India  
agency



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ruled over of Bhopal. she broke various stereotypes such as she refused to follow parda tradition. she built Jama Masjid & Ghar Mahal.

She was succeeded by her daughter Sikandar Jahan Begum. she was trained in martial art & fought several battles. she helped Britishers during 1857 Revolt. Shah Jahan Begum succeeded her. And then she was succeeded by Kaitkurian Jahan Begum. she was also called 'Larkhan Amma'. she did several welfare works such she installed water pump.

she later acted as Chancellor of ~~the~~ Aligarh Muslim University. Nawab Hamidullah Khan, her son, ascended the throne in 1926.

After independence Bhopal was merged into Indian Union by signing the 'Instrument of Accession'.

also mention their terms

write answer in part format

6

Became Indian state in 1956



3	C	Major coal producing region of the world are :
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① USA — <u>Great lakes region</u> & <u>Appalachian region</u> have <u>carboniferous coal reserves</u> . It helped USA become <sup>leading</sup> <u>industrial nation</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Germany — <u>Coal reserves in Ruhr &amp; Rhine land region</u> coupled with <u>rich iron deposits</u> have made <u>Germany a leading industrial super power in Europe</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ England — <u>Coal reserves of South Wales, Yorkshire, Manchester, Liverpool etc</u> helped <del>in</del> <u>Britain in Industrial Revolution</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Brazil — <u>leading coal producer in South America</u> & <u>top exporter of coal</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Australia — <u>Rich coking coal deposits</u> . <u>Most of its coal is exported</u> . <u>India imports most of its coal from Australia</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ China — <u>Poor quality of coal</u> found in <u>China</u> , mainly <u>Bit lignite &amp; Peat</u> . It <u>imports from other countries such as Australia</u> .

give examples of major coal mines



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- |                          |                          |   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ① South Africa - Only region in Africa with <u>significant reserves</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ② Russia - <u>Siberian Region of Russia</u> .   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | ③ India - India's <u>Chotanagpur plateau</u> has <u>bituminous coal deposit</u> . India imports most of its coal. |

6/2

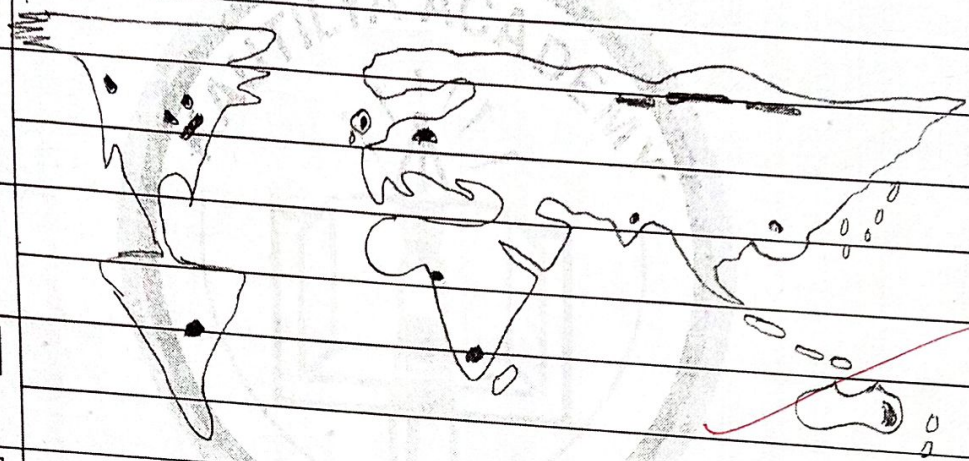


Fig:- Coal Distribution in the world  
■ Coal Reserves

Also mention it share of coal resource in world  
major exporters of world





3	D	<p><u>Madhya Pradesh, despite having a huge tourist potential, has not realised it fully. There are several factors responsible for this, they can be list down as follows:</u></p>
		<p>① <u>Connectivity &amp; infrastructural issues</u> — <u>Deficiency in infrastructure &amp; connectivity, lack of airports and other discourages foreign tourists.</u></p>
		<p>② <u>Promotion &amp; marketing</u> — <u>MP is lagging behind as the MP tourist information centres are poorly managed.</u></p>
		<p>③ <u>skill deficit</u> — <u>lack of adequately trained individuals for tourism &amp; hospitality sector is key challenge. To give visitors a world-class experience.</u></p>
		<p><u>Steps to be taken —</u></p>
		<p>① <u>a campaign focusing on domestic tourism is needed.</u></p>
		<p>② <u>Improvement in transportation infrastructure. Effective implementation of scheme such as UDAN scheme.</u></p>
		<p>③ <u>To improve accessibility <sup>fasten</sup> implementation of Bharatmala project.</u></p>

*add more points with relevant facts*



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(5) Preservation & revival of heritage sites with the help of NGOs & corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

(6) skill development of tour guides & participation of local communities.

(7) leveraging technology for safe & more accessible tourism.

Centre's campaigns such as 'Incredible India', 'Dekho Apna Desh' can be implemented effectively to attract the tourists. Thus, the under realised tourism potential of MP can be realised.

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