

Kautilya test series

Test no. 3

~~Q.1.A~~

Test Date - 3-2-22, Submitted on 5-2-22

Subject - Paper - 1, Unit 4, 5, 6

Q.1.A

Answer - Khoh inscription → found in Satna (MP)

- ↳ they are of Gupta period
- ↳ mention about Uchhalakalp Kings

Q.1.B

Ans. → It is situated at Mitawali, Morena district

↳ Indian parliament is said to be built inspired by it

→ Built by King Devpala in 11th century

Q.1.C

Ans → Fort Jagdishpur fort is situated in Bihar

→ It was center of evolution of 1857

→ controlled by famous zamindar 'Kunwar Singh'

Q.1.D

Ans - Last reigning monarch of Holkar - Yashwant Rao

→ He reigned during 1925-1948 Holkar

→ He built many school and Hospital in Indore

Q.1.E

Q.1.F

Ans - Ashrafoti mahal - situated at Mandu,

→ It is an example of muslim architecture

Q. 1.G

Ans - Heliodorus pillar ~~was~~ is situated at Vidisha
- built by ambassador of Anticlaus, Heliodorus
- It is dedicated to Lord Vishnu, It has a 'garud' on it

Q. 1.H

Ans - Korku tribe lives in South eastern part of MP
↳ they took part in Jungle Satyagrah of 1930
→ Most popular leader of Jungle Satyagraha was Gungun Singh Korku

Q. 1.I

Ans - ^{Khorela} ~~Kheta~~ Kingdom ruled at Kalinga and nearby area; they came to power after decline of Mauryan dynasty; their inscription ~~are~~ very important from archaeological point of view.

Q. 1.J

Ans

Q. 1.K

Q. 1.L Crimean Plateau → it is situated in South east Europe
→ covered by Black sea from 3 side
→ Recently Ukraine and Russia were fighting to control it

Q. 1.M South china sea → situated at the Western Pacific region
→ many rivers like Mekong drains into it
→ It is economically important due to fishing activities

- Q. 1.1 - Arctic Council → It is an intergovernmental forum to address the issues of Arctic region
- India is not its permanent member
 - Became important due to melting of snow and opening up of shipping route in Arctic

Q. 1.0

Q. 2.1

Ans -

- Bagh caves are situated in southern part of MP. In Dhar districts, some of the important characteristics of Bagh caves are
- They are Buddhist caves
 - Built during Gupta period
 - They have similarity with Ajanta caves
 - There are total of 9 caves, but only 5 survived
 - They are rock cut caves
 - Most of them are viharas for monks to stay

Q. 2.2

Ans -

Bundella Revolt of 1842 was a major event of modern history of MP and sole purpose of this revolt was to throw out British

- Cause → ~~to~~ High taxes
- No exemption in tax to mountain a hilly areas
 - Racist behaviour of British with zamindars
- Immediate cause → ~~the~~ incident of 'Bokashi' done by British

Leader → Raja Parikshit of Jaitpur

- Hirdesh Shah of Hirdapur

Leaders of the Bundelkand revolt were caught

due to treachery of ~~the~~ other zamindars of that area and were hanged

Q. 2. C

Answer → He was born in Gwalior State at Jhanji
→ He was from Poonch ghorana
→ He won Sahitya academy award for music

Q. 2. D Khilji dynasty ruled in the region of Malwa

→ It was founded by Mahmud Shah Khilji in 15th century

→ Ghasyuddin was his successor, but he was a forget and incapable ruler

→ most ~~powerful~~ ^{powerful} leader of Khilji dynasty was Mahmud Shah II Khilji

→ Mahmud Shah Khilji II took support of Muzaffar Shah II to fight against but lost and got killed

→ This led to the end of Khilji dynasty of Malwa Sultanate.

Q. 2. E → ^{Folklores} ~~Folklores~~ of the Alha and Udal are famous in whole Bundelkhand region.

→ ~~According~~ the author of this stories of Alha and Udal is ~~considered~~ ^{was} Jagnik

→ According to the folk tales Alha and Udal are the commanders of the army of ruler of Mathura (Ratanmal).

→ Both of them fought valiantly ~~at~~ in the war with Parthivraj Chauhan

→ Their valor is ^{still} celebrated by singing folk songs made on them in the Bundelkhand region

Q. 2. F

Answer

- Mahadji ~~and~~ ~~Sindhya~~ Sindhya was most powerful ruler of the Sindhya dynasty of ~~the~~ ~~18th~~ century, during 18th century
- he was considered as the real founder of Sindhya's
- he attacked and defeated Mughal emperor Shah Alam II and took over his territories
- his empire extended to the north till Punjab and Ganga Yamuna doab.
- he fought in II Anglo Maratha against the B
- he was famous for Battle of Talcher in which he invited British forces in western Ghats in which Maratha army is superior and defeated them tactically
- he used scorched earth policy which include poisoning of the water sources
- He was appointed as mutual guarantor of the conclusion treaty of I Anglo Maratha war i.e. Treaty of Salabai

Q. 2. G - Raja Bhoj was one of the greatest ruler of central India during the 11th century; his capital was Dhar

~~the~~ ~~was~~ ~~the~~ ~~was~~

- He was a able writer, linguist, warrior, ruler and administrator
- He gave patronage to various writer of Sanskrit and other language
- He ~~himself~~ was a author of 25 books on various subjects such as medical science, architecture, religion and grammar

→ Some of his famous works are

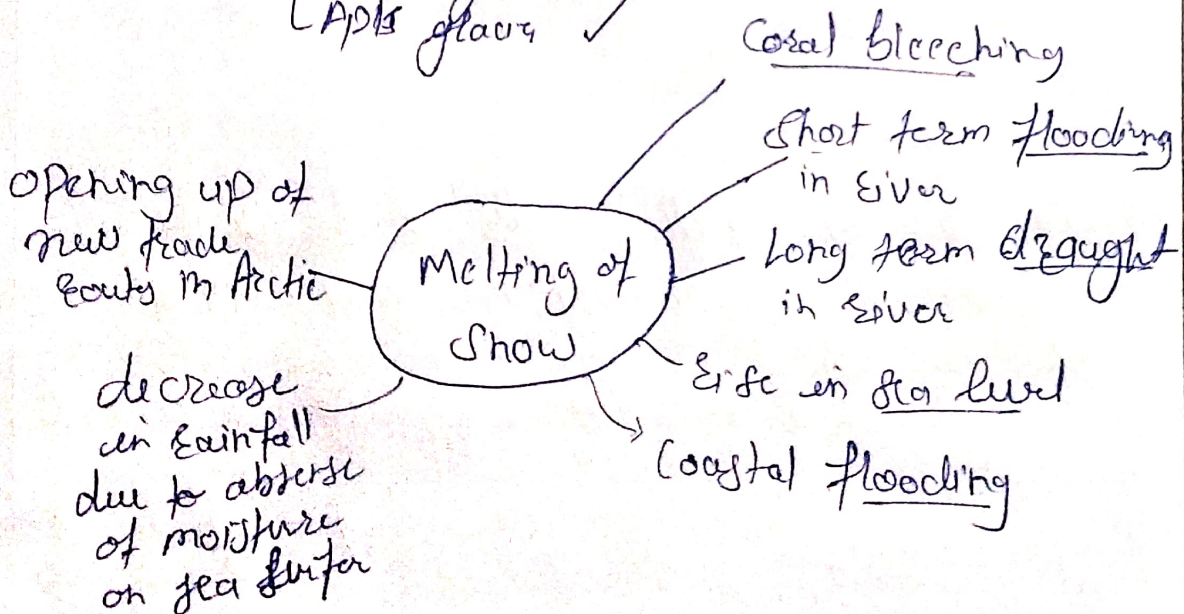
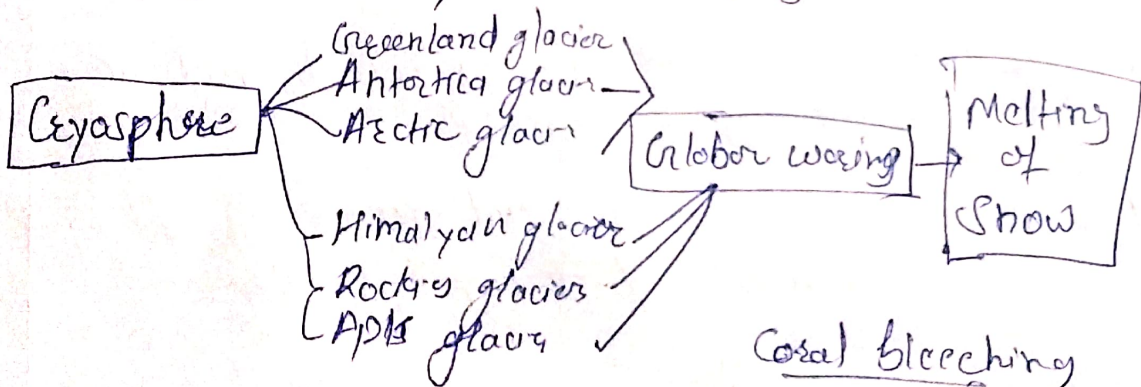
- ↳ Samagra Sutra
- ↳ Ayurveda Samhita
- ↳ Shringoreupkom
- ↳ Shringor manjari
- ↳ Shubdarushyon

Q. 2011

Answer → Cryosphere is the area of the Earth's surface that was covered by snow throughout the year

→ This contains ~~Ice~~ Greenland, Antarctica, Arctic and the glaciers found on high elevation of young fold mountains such as Himalaya, Rockies and Alps

→ due to green house gases temperature of earth is rising continuously and causing global warming



Q. 2

Answer

Coral reefs are the large skeletons of colonies of tiny creatures called corals, coral reefs are colorful structures which attract huge number of tourists. Corals are made up of limestone and they can't produce their food so in order to survive they establish a symbiotic relationship with photosynthetic organisms called zooxanthellae, which give them color and food for coral skeletons.

→ Due to many anthropogenic activities corals and the entire ecosystem of corals is in danger, some of the factors that are responsible for it are:

- ① Global warming → Corals though grow in warm water but are sensitive to sudden change in temperature.
- ② Extensive fishing → It disturbs the aquatic ecosystem and badly affects corals.
- ③ Siltation → As corals perform photosynthesis they need sunlight but the presence of solid pollutants blocks the sunlight and makes the region aphotic leading to death of zooxanthellae and coral bleaching.

→ Coral bleaching is a serious problem of the aquatic ecosystem and can be seen in the coral of Great Australian Reef. Government around the world has to take steps towards protection of coral.

Q. 3

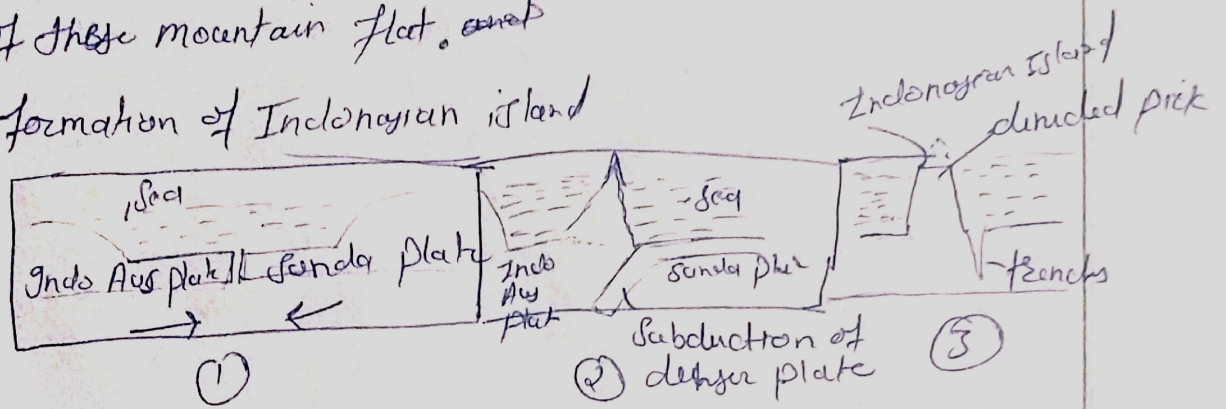
Answer

In the region of West Pacific Ocean exists thousands of islands of Indonesia and Philippines. These islands have extensive amount of volcanoes and they were formed due to ocean-ocean convergence of ~~plate~~ lithospheric plates.

→ In case of Indonesian island a major plate i.e. Indo-Australian and Sunda plate converge and give rise to fold mountains and trenches. These fold mountains are ~~are~~ long that

They start appearing on the sea surface and with the time due to denudation of surface, sharp peaks of these mountain flat.

Formation of Indonesian island



Same process takes place in the formation of Phillipine archipelago with Phillipine plate and Pacific ocean plate

Q. 3-1

UNESCO declares the sites having a great heritage, tourism value as World heritage sites, till now state of madhya pradesh have 3 world heritage sites

- ① Khajuraho temples (1986)
- ② Buddhist stup (1989)
- ③ Prehistoric caves of Bhimbetka [2003]

Khajuraho temples - oldest world heritage site of MP

- These temples are built by Chandela rulers in 11th-12th century
- They are one of the finest example of Bundelkhand sub-style of Nagara type of temples
- One of finest sculpture were found on the walls of these temple which include depiction of scene from epics to the Kamasutra
- distinct feature of Khajuraho temples is long hall in front of Garbhagriha
- Some of the famous building and temples of Khajuraho are

- ① Chitragupta temple
- ② Brahma temple
- ③ Lakshman temple
- ④ Kandavira Mahadev temple

Buddhist Stupa of Sanchi

- ↳ Sanchi Stupa was declared world heritage site by UNESCO in 1989, this famous Stupa was built by Ashoka, the Mauryan ruler and they are one of the most famous pilgrimage spot of Buddhism.
- It is a dome shaped structure having 2 gates or Torans
- It has stories of Jataka carved out on its walls
- The ceilings around the Stupa are built on latter by Sunga ruler who also built 2 smaller stupas
- Relics of follower of Shuddha Mongalyon were placed below it
- An Ashokan pillar was also found there
- A university, also set up there in 2012

Caves of Bhimbetika

- ↳ It is the latest world heritage site of M.P., situated in Baisen district.
- They are prehistoric caves
- They are shelter for prehistoric humans
- There are ~~too~~ approx 700 caves found in Bhimbetika
- a large number of painting on the walls of these caves of birds, human hunting animals, etc gave us idea about prehistoric life
- It was excavated by Vishnu Vakankar

There are many sites including Mandu, Bichha, Bagh etc have potential to become world heritage site. A joint effort of government and people can be made to achieve this feat.

Q.3.B

Answer

Bhopal State was founded by Dost mohammad Khan in 1st quarter of 18th century, It was famous for being ruled by ~~the~~ "Begums" ~~in~~ and the administrative and social initiative taken by these Begumas, some of ~~the~~ important rulers of Bhopal state are

① Dost mohammad Khan

- he came from Afghanistan ~~from~~ India and served as a mughal soldier in early stage of his career
- he ~~even~~ ~~was~~ set up his state by capturing a small region of Jodhpur by defeating the Jamindar of that area
- he changed the name of that city and named it Bhamnagar and built a fort and palace there
- After the death of Queen Kamjawati of gond dynasty he captured the area under gond and established a vast empire in central india

② Ausagra / Achor Begum

- She was the first begum of Bhopal
- She sat on the throne of Bhopal after the death of his husband in an accident by gunshot
- She gave up 'Parda'
- She built Achor mahal at the bank of Bhopal and Taj-ul-masjid at Bhopal

③ Sikandar Jaha Begum

- she was Begum of Bhopal during the 1857 revolt
- She supported British during the revolt
- She was known for her administrative reforms

→ She made Victoria school and Moti mahal

④ Karthikeyan Jahan Begum

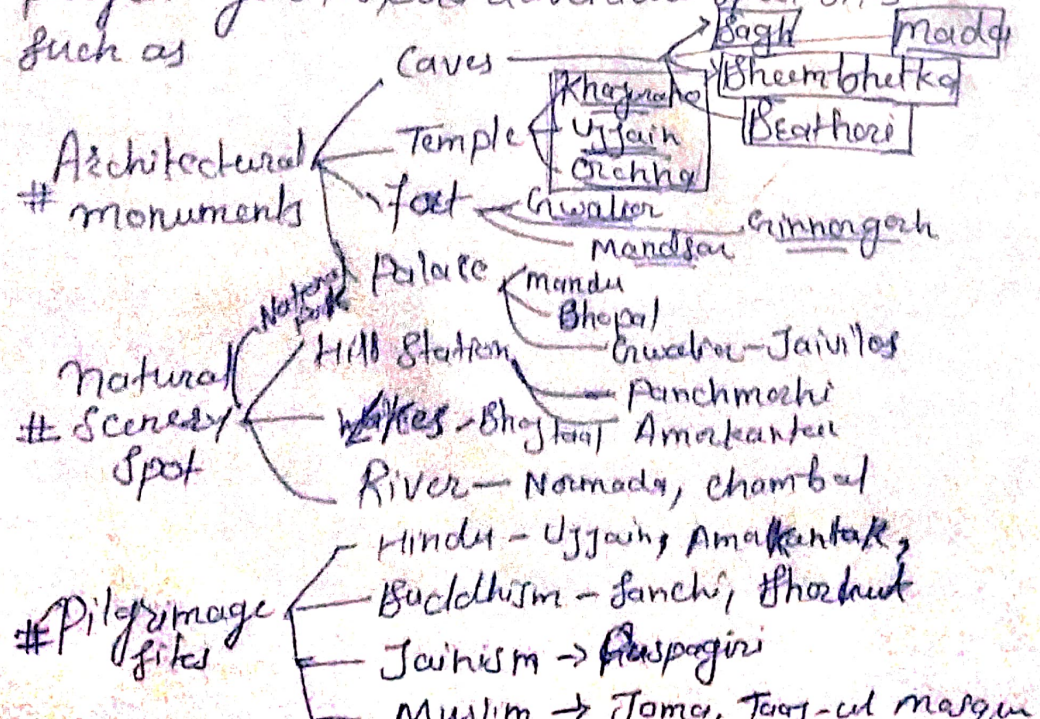
- She built 'Jadon masjid' and "Nona-us-Sabha" palace
- She made primary education compulsory for getting job in state institution
- She established schools such as Jahangiriyas and Alexandria
- established Yunani hospital and Skill development centers

Assimilation of Bhopal in Indian union

- Initially Nawab of Bhopal Hamidullah wanted it to be an independent state
- However after the demand of people to merge in India and violent protests Bhopal was acceded to India on 1 Jun 1949

Q. 3.D

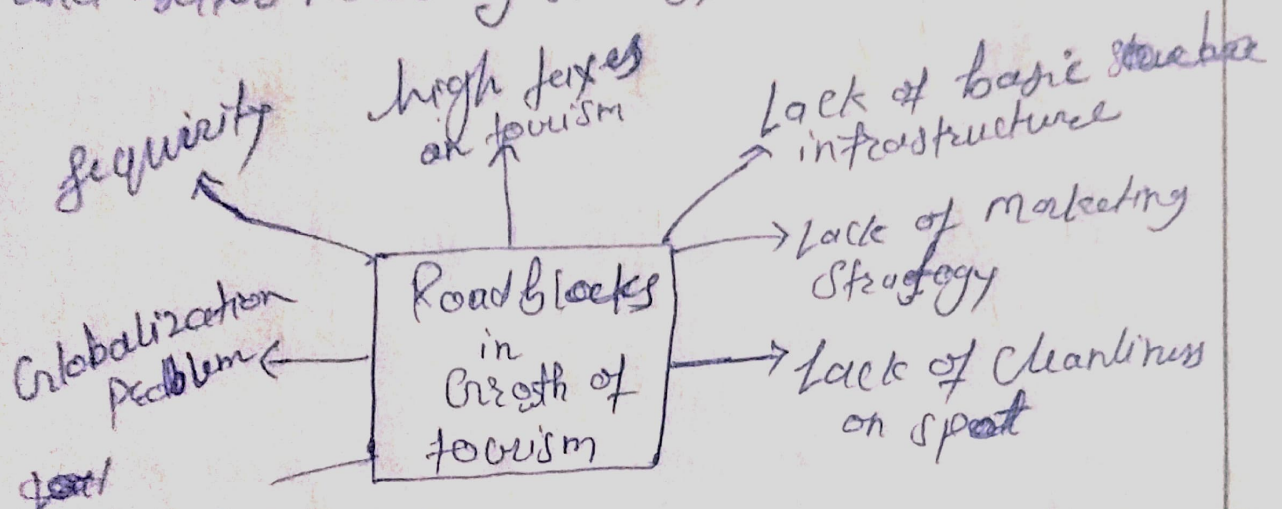
Madhya Pradesh has a lot of potential in the field of tourism due to the vast variety it posses in tourist sites, It has large number of temples Architectural monument, natural scenery spot, pilgrimage sites and adventure sport sites such as



Adventure Sports spots

- Hanuman triya tapy
- Shigtaal
- Mandu utsav

even after having such large bokeh of spots MP Madhya Pradesh is still not on the top of list of state sales receiving tourist and income from tourism due to lack of basic infrastructure and better marketing strategy



The Government of Madhya Pradesh is working strategically to remove these roadblocks from tourism growth by building infrastructures like road network, sanitation facilities and hotels and by introducing schemes as 'Home Stay' for promoting tourism in tribal areas and by working according to the Tourism policy of 2016 which was amended in 2019 and Eco tourism Policy of 2016.