

प्रश्न - 01

प्रत्येक अतिलघुत्तरात्मक प्रश्न की आदेश शब्द सीमा 10 शब्द/एक पंक्ति होगी।  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न 03 (तीन) अंक का है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

Question- 01

The ideal word limit for each short answer question will be 10 words / one line.  
Each question is of 03 marks. All questions are compulsory

प्रश्न

01

उत्तर

Khoh Inscription is a copper-plate inscription in Satna district. It belongs to around 4-5<sup>th</sup> century BC. It is related to Uchcheta Kings.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

02

उत्तर

Chausath yogini Temple at-mitavli was built by King Devpala. It is located in Moresna district. It was built in 13-14<sup>th</sup> century

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

03

उत्तर

Jagdipura fort was built by Nizam Mohamad Khan after he established the Bhopal state. It is located 10km from Bhopal city.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

04

उत्तर

Last reigning ruler of Holkar Dynasty was Yashwant Rao Holkar II

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

05

उत्तर

Pis Budhan ka mela is held every year in Bhadrabad month in Shivpuri.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

06  
उत्तर

Ashrafi Mahal was built by mohamad khilji in Mandu.

प्रश्न

07  
उत्तर

Heliodorus Pillar Inscription is located in Vidisha. Pillar was established by <sup>greek</sup> ambassador in court of Agnimitra. He declared himself follower of Bhagvat religion

प्रश्न

08  
उत्तर

Kosku tribe is found in southern region in M.P. Mainly in Hoshangabad, Betul district. Khamr Swang is their famous play

प्रश्न

09  
उत्तर

प्रश्न

10  
उत्तर

Gyasarpur Inscription belongs to 982 BC. Century It tells about the kalchuri dynasty of Tripuri

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

11

उत्तर

Great Basin desert is located in USA, North America continent. Death Valley lowest point in this continent is part of great Basin desert.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

12

उत्तर

Crima Peninsula is part of Ukraine. It is situated in north of Black Sea. It is cause of dispute between Russia and Ukraine.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

13

उत्तर

South China Sea is part of western Pacific Ocean. It covered by China in north and Indo Chinese peninsula on west.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

14

उत्तर

Arctic Council is a intergovernmental forum of Arctic countries. It is mainly concerned with issues of countries and inhabitants in this region.

पू./म = 03

प्राप्तक

प्रश्न

15

उत्तर

Lake Tahoe is located in USA near Sierra Nevada, des.

प्रश्न

01

उत्तर

Bagh Caves are located in Dhar district. There were total 9 caves out of which 05 are in good condition at present.

They have mural painting on them. Caves are built generally in form vihara.

Cave 1 - Grahgufa Cave 2 Panchpandu Cave 4 - Rang Mahal.

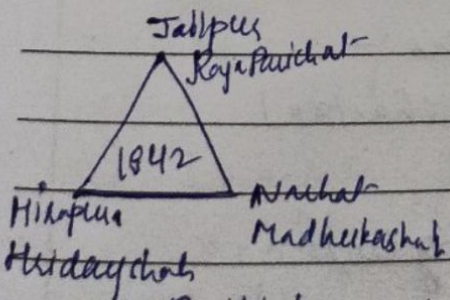
They were built by Satvahana kings

प्रश्न

02

उत्तर

Bundela Revolt 1842 was reaction to British oppressive policies. Kings from all the dynasties got together and planned the revolt at Budhwa Mangal in 1836 at Charkhari



Revolt was mainly led by 3 kings - Raja Panchal of Jaipur Madhukas Shah of Nachal and Hidayachal of Hissapur.

British declared prize to catch these 3 kings. BUT no one later helped. This revolt proved the power of dynasty to fight against British. Later these rulers were decided by contemporary kings and were caught & revolt was suppressed.

प्रश्न

06

उत्तर

Mahadji Scindhia was the actual establisher of Holkar dynasty. He was an able commander of peshwa.

He participated in 3rd battle of Panipat. He fought 1st Anglo-Maratha war against British.

His last battle was battle of Lakhei against Holkar. He won but didn't celebrate the victory.

प्रश्न

07

उत्तर

King Bhoj was an able ruler of Parmar dynasty. Raja Bhoj was a great scholar. He wrote about 84 books on various subjects - yoga, music, architecture etc.

Some of his literary works are:-

1. Sansangra (Uttaradhasa) (Vastushastra)
2. Tatvaparikash
3. Champu Ramayana (Prose style)
4. Yuktikalpataru (Political economic)

प्रश्न

8  
उत्तर

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

Cryosphere refer to the snow-cover on the earth. It has a major impact on global climate. Snow-clad area act as a reflecting source of sunlight. It does not let the earth to get too hot by absorbing more sunlight. It act as a heat balancing tool. They maintain the temperature on earth.

प्रश्न

9  
उत्तर

पू./M = 05

प्राप्तक

Coral reefs are the skeleton of polyps residing on the shore of water bodies.

The major factors responsible for destruction of coral reef are - pollution, using fishing containing cyanides which are harmful for corals. Another reason is extracting corals for aquariums, marketing etc.

Destruction of corals lead to disequilibrium in marine ecosystem

प्रश्न

उत्तर

Archipelago is group of many small islands.

The formation of Indonesian & Phillipine archipelago is cause of plate - tectonics and continuous volcanic activity in the ocean. Volcanic activity in the sea leads to release of magma which gets deposited on the surface of sea.

Plate tectonics - In Indonesia, <sup>Indo-Chinese Australian</sup> ~~Indo-Chinese~~ sonda plate and pacific plate movements and in Phillipine pacific plate and sonda plate movements are responsible for formation of small islands.

प्रश्न

उत्तर

World heritage sites are the landmarks or area which are protected by legal convention administered by UNESCO. UNESCO gives recognition to places on the basis of cultural, religious, historical significance. These are 03 world heritage sites in MP.

- 01) Khajuraho Temples :- Khajuraho temples were declared world heritage sites in the year 1983. There is a group of 85 temples out of which only 25 are remaining. These temples were discovered by general Taylor. Khajuraho temples are divided into three groups :-
- (i) Western group :- Kandariya Mahadev temple, Chausath yogini temple, Vishwanath temple, Laxman temple, Matangeshwar temple
  - (ii) Eastern group :- Paschannath temple
  - (iii) Southern group :-



Other than these temples - Sanchi waterfall is there.

02) Sanchi Stupa:- These stupas were discovered by general Taylor. Sanchi Stupa were declared world heritage site in the year 1989. It was built in Mauryan period and renovated in Shunga period. There are 03 stupas. The main stupa is dome shaped 54 ft diameter with 04 gateways/toranas. and upper and lower pradikshnapath.

03) Bhimbhetka - are the rock-shelter paintings discovered by Wakankar. They belong to prehistoric times. There are about- 800 rock shelters and 500 bear paintings. They depict the lifestyle of mankind from paleolithic to historic period. Natural colours and bushes were used to depict the daily activities as hunting, figures of animals etc.

"Rock paintings are best gift left by the primitive man".

These world heritage sites of MP bring an international recognition to the state of its rich heritage. They are a great attraction to tourists.

Bhopal state was established by an Afghan Sardar Dost Mohammad Khan in 1724. Bhopal muslim dynasty was the second largest muslim rule in India. It is well known for rule of Begums.

Dost Mohammad Khan established the rule defeating the dacoit Rajput ruler of Jagdispur and renamed it Islamnagar. After Dost Mohammad Khan, Yaqub Mohammad Khan, Faiz Mohammad Khan, Hayat Mohammad Khan and Gau Mohammad Khan ruled.

Gauhar Begum/Aziziy Begum sat on the throne after death of his husband Nazim Mohammad. She abrogated the panchayat system and ruled the state in full capacity. Her daughter Sikander Shah Begum became the ruler. Her period is called golden period of Bhopal dynasty because

of the welfare works and administrative and social reforms brought by her. After her Shahbeg Jahan Begum and Sultan Jahan Begum became the ruler. Sultan Jahan Begum gave up the throne in favour of his son Nawab Hamidullah. He was the last ruler, during his rule Bhopal was merged in Indian Union.

The rulers of Bhopal especially the 100 year rule of the 04 Begums established a peaceful state. They supported the British in almost all the revolts and kept the state away from atrocities of the foreign rule. Bhopal state is adorned with many historical monuments established by its rulers — Sheekhah Mahal, Taj-ul-Masajid, Taj Mahal, Gaurah Mahal, Sadai Manzil, etc.

This sculptures exists today depicting the rich heritage. Ruler also contributed to women education, economic activities — encouraged zai work, established Royal market

Over all the history of Bhopal state shows the foresightedness of rulers and their interest in art and culture.

Copper was the first metal used by man. For a long time copper metal use remained to only utensil and tool making. But now it is being used in electrical equipments due to its good conductivity. Copper has good malleability and ductility also.

Copper is extracted from its ores.

- 1) Sulphide - Chalcopyrite, Bornite
- 2) Oxide - Cuprite
- 3) Carbonate - Azurite.

Copper metal is found in rocks of Shallow system. It is extracted from igneous metamorphic rocks. Its uses expand to electrical equipment, alloy making, utensil making.

Chief copper producing areas of the world are as follows:-

(i) Chile - top producer, (ii) USA (Montana state)  
(iii) Canada (Ontario) (iv) Australia (Mount Isa,  
Morgan) (v) Zaire (vi) South Africa (Congo,  
Transvaal).

As of the report of 2019  
the above mentioned areas are the chief  
copper producing areas in the world.

04

The state of Madhya Pradesh has 382 tourist places approximately out of which 20 are of international status.

Potential of tourism :- Madhya Pradesh is naturally and geographically blessed with almost every type of location which would attract tourist. For example - Rivers in the state make beautiful waterfalls, Forest in the state are the site of national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, adventure camps etc.

Cultural spots - involve the rich sculpture left behind by the ancestors. Religious spots - Hindu, Jain, Sikh of all religion are present. Two lakes add not only to the natural beauty of the state but also possibility of water sports, cruise, and other activities. State is blessed with two hill stations - Pachmarhi and

and Amarkantak.

Use of the potential not satisfactory: Inspite of being adorned with all variety of natural, geographical, historical landscape the tourism revenue is still minimalistic in the GDP (2-3%) only. There is a lot of scope to utilize the tourist places to full capacities by adding facilities of air connectivity, safety of tourist. There is need to develop the less known spots to full capacity by adding the recreational activities around it.

Lack of connectivity, lack of promotion and awareness about the significance of the spot, lack of additional facilities on the route are some of the hindrances.

Although government is taking enough measures by improving the route, awareness programme as 'Apari Inlegay' are being run. Water sports, adventure activities are being developed. It is necessary that government continue to invest and promote tourism as a industry so that it utilize the full potential of the 'richness of the state.'

Pravarajak dynasty of Madhya Pradesh ruled the area in around 4-5th century. They can be considered as feudatories of Gupta rulers.

Pravarajak dynasty ruled over the Panna region. The first ruler of the dynasty was Darday.

Other prominent rulers of the dynasty were — Hastin, Sankhibh, Damodar.

• Khoh inscription is related to Hastin and his son Sankhibh

• Manjgawn Copper inscription is related to Hastin. This capital was at Uchchra.

• Belul inscription tells about the complete hierarchy of Pravarajak dynasty.