

M-2020 - PAPER

"Madhya Pradesh"

ANSWER BOOK

उत्तर पुस्तिका

Name -

Anusag

Solanki

कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

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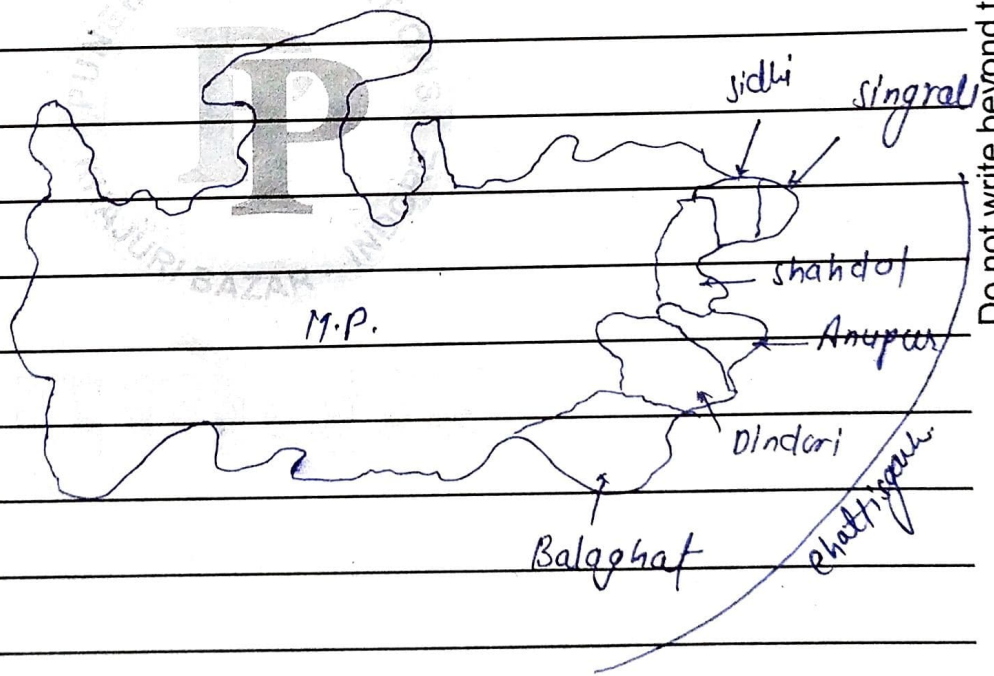
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Malkhamb :- An Ancient Indian traditional sport. Gymnasts perform yoga steps and various postures on a vertical pole, known as Malkhamb.

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

Districts that share border with Chattisgarh.



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

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

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⇒ Initiator of a new school of art called as 'Jangarkh Kalam'.

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⇒ He was honoured with Highest civilian award of I.P. → 'Shikhar Samman'

□ □

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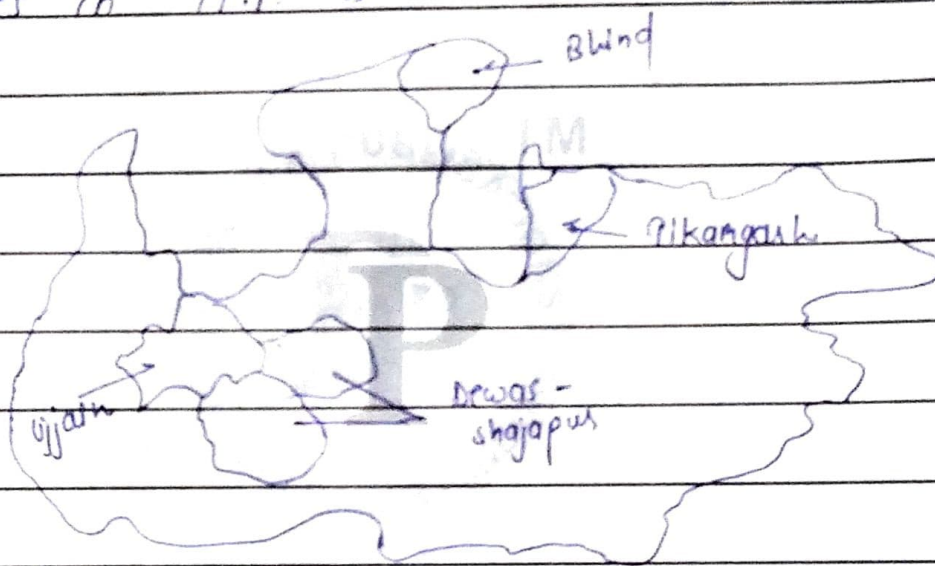
Lok Sabha Constituencies reserved for Scheduled castes 10 M.P. →

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School of Good Governance and Policy Analysis →

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

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→ Established in 2008 at Bhopal.

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



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Chilpi Range :-

It is a part of Kanha Kishi

□ □

National park.

□ □

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

□ □

L G

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

□ □

⇒ originates from ⇒ Sardarpur, Dhar district.

□ □

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

□ □

⇒ River project ⇒ Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam Bansiward.

□ □

L H

Chambal National Park :-

National Chambal

□ □

Gharial wildlife sanctuary situated at Morena protected animal ⇒ critically endangered

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Gharial and Ganga Dolphin



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→ Covers area of Uttarpradesh and Rajasthan also.

□ □

→ It was declared sanctuary in "1978"

□ □

→ Recently it is declared eco-sensitive zone.

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Jayprakash Narayan Samman Nidhi Yojana :-

□ □

→ J.P. Movement which was held between 1974 - 1977. led by Jayprakash 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 :-

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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



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Award day ⇒ on 2nd October (Ahimsa - day)

Recent Recipient ⇒ Abhinandan Vasthman (2019)

□ □

(Indian Air Force)

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Bhola Song :-

→ folk song of Bundelkhand Region.

→ known as ⇒ Bambulia or Lamferq

→ people sing this song when they take bath

□ □

in River Narmada.

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L M

Thakkar Bapa :-→ social worker Amritlal Vithaldas

□ □

Thakkar known as - Thakkar Bapa.

→ He worked for upliftment of untouchables.

□ □

and founded Bhil Seva Mandal in 1923.

□ □

→ He was the member of Constituent
assembly and chairman of Excluded areas
committee.

I M

Tiger Irrigation Project :-

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⇒ The clearance of

□ □

Majhgaw medium irrigation project and
Ken - Betwa river link - project.Leave Blank
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This two projects will be affect the Tiger Reserve. if is called Tiger irrigation project.

□ □

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Avanti Bai :-

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

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□ □

□ □

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

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

1 0

Gangaur Dance :-

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□ □

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

⇒ In the worship of goddess Gangaur.

⇒ two forms → Thalya → Tholga

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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.

Conquered territories ⇒ In the initial stage of

Revolt he conquered Panna, Chattarpur and Gwalior. Then stretched towards,

Jagar, Damoh in south.

Chatrasal and Maratha's :- He signed a treaty with peshwa "Baji Rao" one of

his daughter "Masfawi" 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

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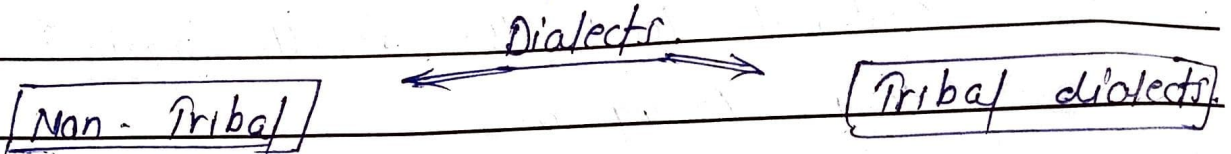
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Q B

Major Dialects of Madhya Pradesh

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



① Malvi - In Malwa region, some dist. are - Indore, Ujjain, Dewas, Shejapur, Ohas etc.

② Bundeli - In Bundelkhand region -> Jajpur, Panna, Narsinghpur, Panna etc.

③ Bagheli - Generally in Baghelkhand and some part of UP.

④ Nimari - widely spoken in Nimar i.e. - Khandwa, Kargan, Barwani etc.

① Gondi - spoken by Gond tribes. Dist. -> Betal, 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.

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Folk Dances of Bundelkhand :-

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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-

□ □

Bodhai Dance

(performed on wedding by both men & women)

□ □

Rai Dance

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

□ □

Diwari

(In the celebration of Diwali)

□ □

Folk Dances of Bundelkhand

Dhimathai

(Dance performed in style of Kathak)

□ □

Tawara

(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 => Raula, Akhada, Tawara.

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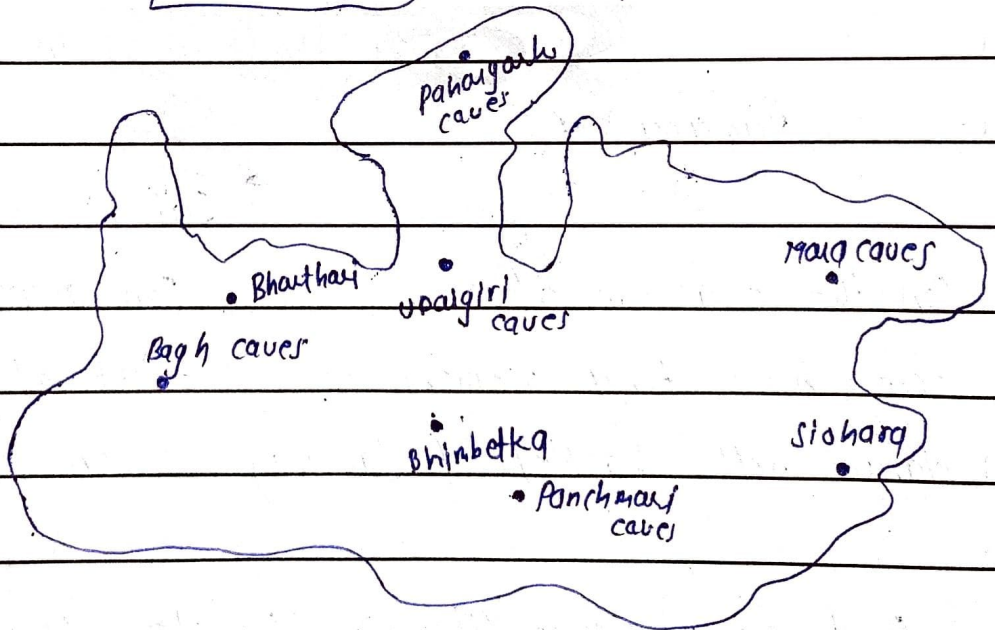
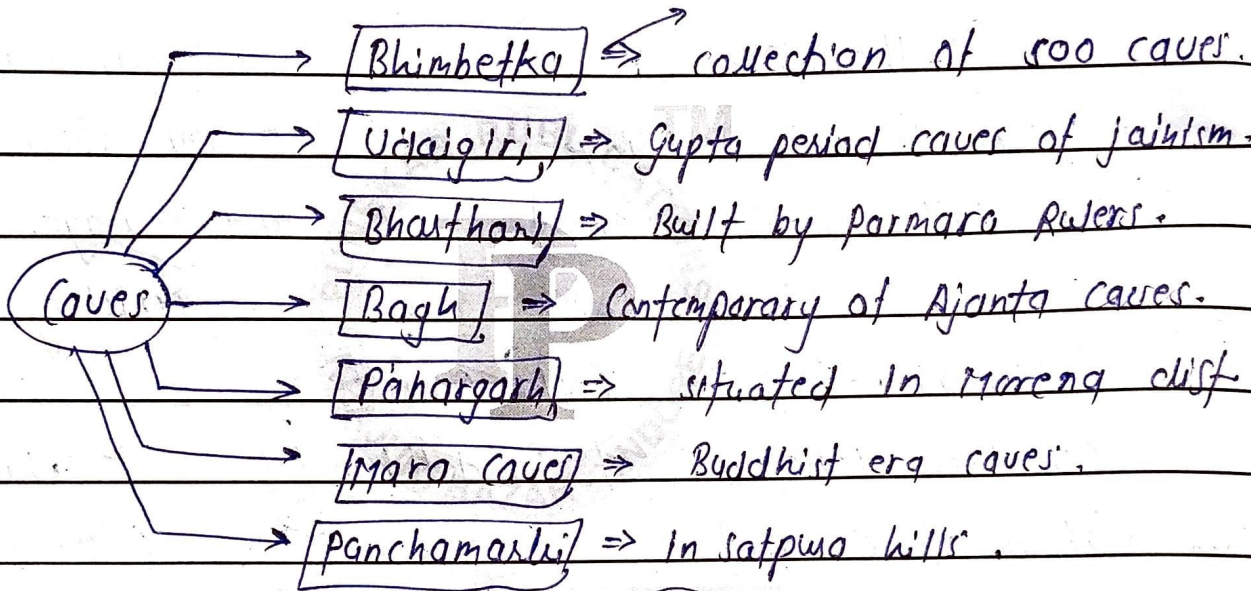
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2 D

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 Raichur



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Korku Tribe :-

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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 coarse grains and potato etc.

□ □

⇒ Subtribes :- Bawari, Bodoya, 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 Godali is a folk dance.

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

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कॉलम में प्रश्न क्रमांक तथा उपक्रमांक अंकित करें

२ 6

Narmada - Sone 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 - Sone 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 Tapti, and Narmada flows from it, which makes it most important region for agriculture.



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⇒ 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.

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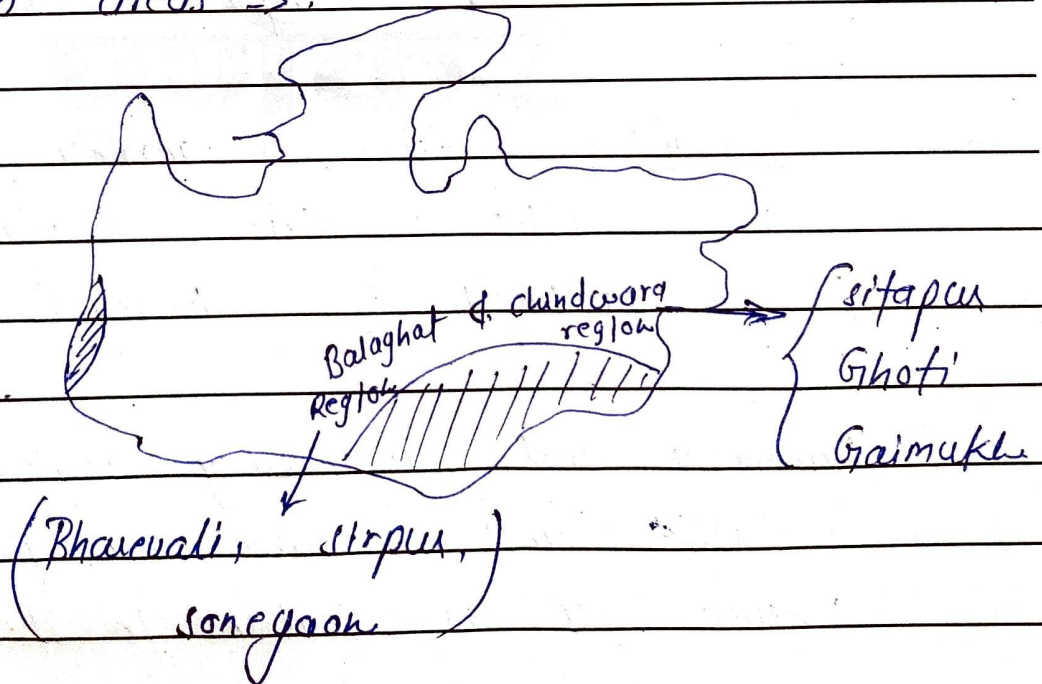
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Manganese production in Madhya Pradesh:

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 MP. is the foremost source with 40% of reserve. The deposits are mainly located in Balaghat, Chhindwara and Jhabua.

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



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Subhadra Kumari Chauhan :-

□ □

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 Thakur Laxman Singh in Khandwa dist. of M.P.

□ □

□ □

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

□ □

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

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२ क.

Madhya Pradesh in Pulse production :-

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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, Pw, are majorly shown in state.

□ □

Gram ⇒ MP. is the leading producer of gram in country

□ □

with 54 lakh ton of production

□ □

Areas :- Hosangabad, Ujjain, Bind, Harcha, Shupur, Guna, Vidisha etc.

□ □

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

□ □

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

□ □



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3 A

Tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh :-

Madhya Pradesh is known as tourism capital of country, being a central region and rich in diversity of several cultures. MP has approx 400 tourist sites including religious, natural, historical and cultural.

Tourist sites of MP.

Total tourist sites → 400
sites with International → 20

Recognition

Most visited site → Khajuraho
World Heritage sites → 03

Khajuraho (1986)

Sanchi (1989)

Bhimbetka (2003)

sites under National tourism development → 17
scheme

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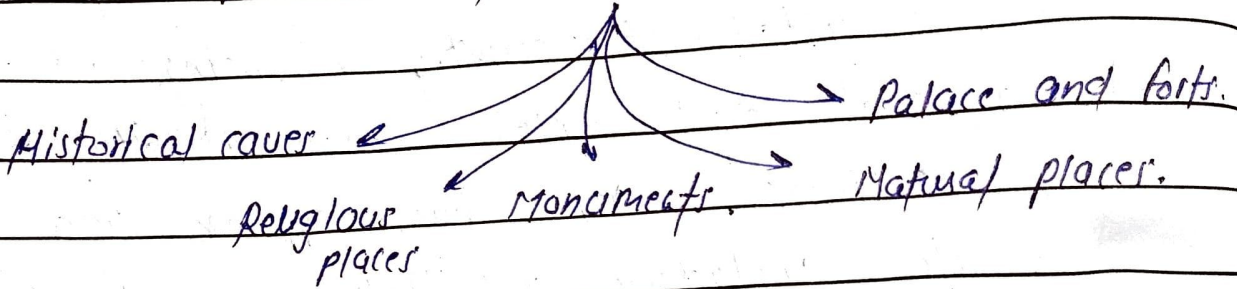
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Since, M.P. is rich in tourism and it

□ □

has too many tourist sites, so it can be divided into several categories.

□ □



□ □

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→ Bhimbetka caves in Raisen dist.

□ □

→ Udaigiri caves in Vidisha,

□ □

→ Bhambhani Caves in Ujjain

□ □

Historical } → Pachmarhi Caves in Hosangabad

caves } → Pahangash Caves in Morena

→ Adim gumbh caves in Hosangabad

→ Bagh Caves in Dhar

□ □

→ Amarkantak → origin place of Narmada

□ □

→ Sanchi → Buddhist stupas

□ □

Religious } → Ujjain → Mahakaleshwar jyotirlinga

places } → Maheshwar → Omkareshwar jyotirlinga

→ Muktagiri & Songiri → Jainism place

→ Anandpur Sahib → Sikh religion

→ Bhojpur Shiv Temple → Bhopal,



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□ □	<p>Mandya → Jahaj Mahal, Hindola palace</p> <p>Sanchi → Sanchi stupas. (3)</p> <p>Bhopal → Taj-ul-Maidan, Bilga Temple, Bharat-Bhawan etc.</p>	<p>Leave Blank रिक्त छोड़ें</p>
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□ □	<p>Mounments } → <u>Orchha</u> → Jahangir Mahal, Shaheed Smarak, etc.</p> <p>→ <u>Khajuraho</u> → Kandariya Mahadev Mandir, Chaukhamba Temple etc.</p>	<p>Do not write beyond this line</p>
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□ □	<p>Natural sites } → <u>Panchmuni</u> → In Hosangabad a Hill Station</p> <p>→ <u>Amarkantak</u> → origin of Narmada river, Kshipidhara, Dugdharra fall,</p> <p>→ <u>Panna N.P.</u> → National park.</p> <p>→ 11 National parks</p>	<p>Do not write beyond this line</p>
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□ □	<p>forts and palaces } → <u>Mandya Fort</u> → Mandya</p> <p>→ <u>Gwalior Fort</u> → Gibraltar of East</p> <p>→ <u>Chanderi Fort</u> → Chanderi</p> <p>→ <u>Dewash Fort</u> → Chindwara.</p> <p>→ <u>Adilgarh Fort</u> → Gateway of South Bhopal.</p>	<p>Leave Blank</p>
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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 |



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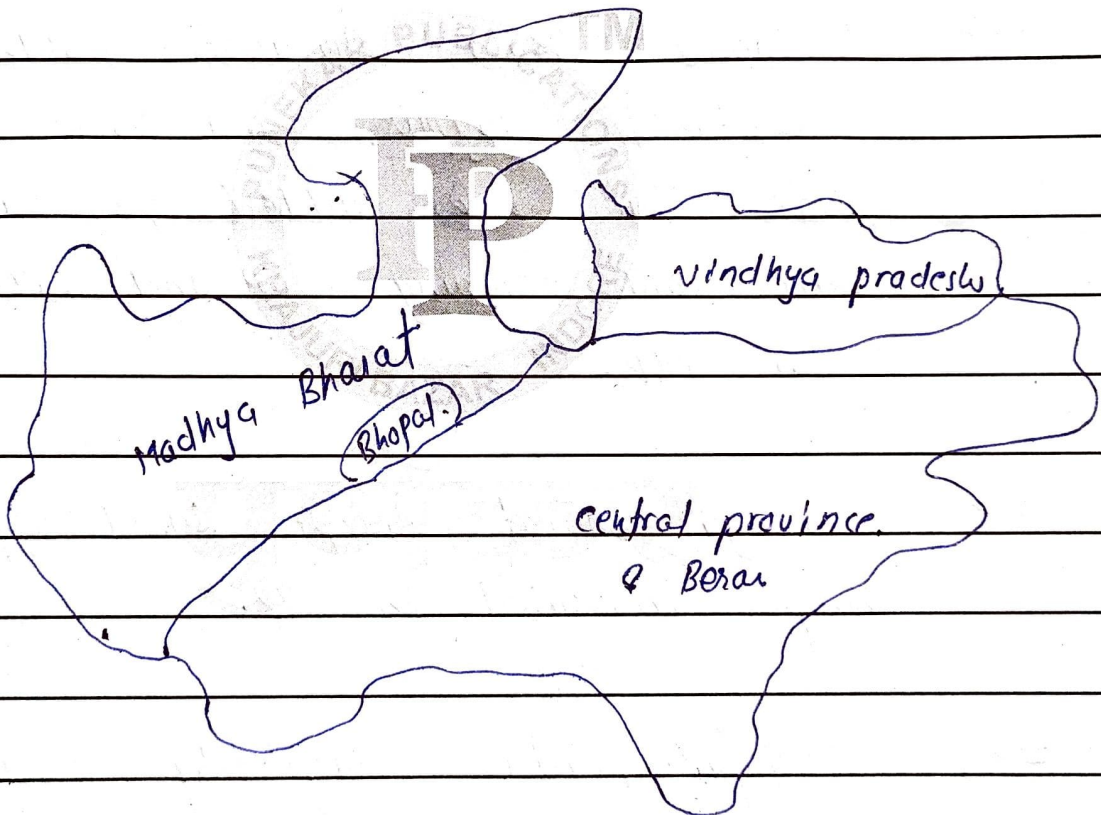
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Re. organization of Madhya Pradesh.

1947 - 1956.

4 provincial states of MP.

- central province and berar.
- Madhya Bharat.
- vindhya pradesh
- Bhopal state



(MP. in 1947)

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"Formation of M.P. in 1956"

□ □

on the recommendation 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.

□ □

⇒ Madhya Bharat except "Sonei Tappa (Bunapur)" included in MP.

□ □

□ □

⇒ Vindhya Pradesh completely merged in MP.

□ □

⇒ Bhopal state also merged in MP.

□ □



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

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"Re-organisation of MP."
(2000)

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

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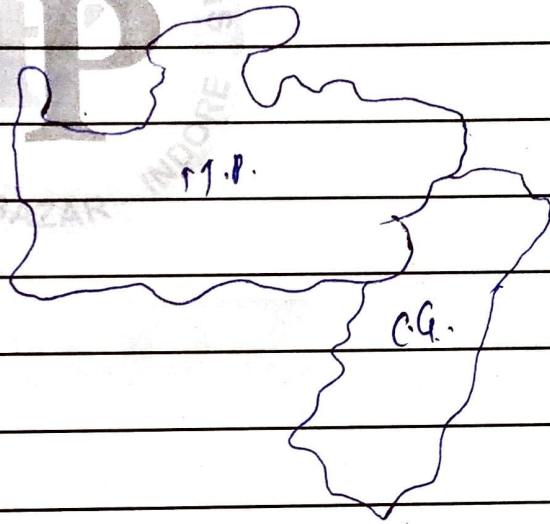
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M.P. and
C.G. on

□ □

1st Nov. 2000
→



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Presently there are 52 districts and 10 divisions →

□ □

Newest district ⇒ Niwari (on 1st Oct

□ □

2018)

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