

"Part - A."

Que. 01)

A) - Francis Bacon :-

He was an English philosopher and worked as a Lord Chancellor of England.

B) - Sarajevo :-

Sarajevo is a capital city of Bosnia. It is situated on Alps mountain range. The Bosnia got independence after 1996 war.

C) - Trotsky :-

D) - Nagarjuna :-

Nagarjuna was a Buddhist philosopher. He has an honour of founder of a school of Mahayana Buddhism.
works :- Mulamdhymaka - karka,
Yuktisastika,

E) -

War of Arbella

It was fought between Alexander and Persian Empire. In which Alexander led Macedonian empire got victory.

G) -

Abul Fazal

Abul Fazal was one of the jewels in the Nouratna of Akbar.

work : Author of Akbarnama.

H) -

Gaj-e-sikandari

Gaj-e-sikandari was an unit of length to measure the land for the taxation.

It was started by Mughal King Sikandar Lodhi.

I) -

Devendra Tagore

Devendranath Tagore was a Bengali philosopher and a religious person.

known for - founder of Brahma religion

J) -

Guruvayur Satyagraha

Year & Place - In 1932 at Thrissur (Kerala).

It was a non-violent movement led by K. Kelappan. In effort to allow entry of untouchables in the Guruvayur Temple.

4) - (Isur) :-

k) - Ghoda Dongari Satyagraha :-

Year & place :- In 1930 at Ghoda Dongari (Betul)
known as :- Ghoda Dongari Jungle Satyagraha.
led by :- Gunjan Singh.

l) - Bharat Bhawan :-

It is an multi arts complex and Museum.
Year of st. and place :- In 1982 in Bhopal (M.P.)
established by - Government of India (M.P.)

m) - Adolf Hitler :-

He was a German Politician and Leader
of the Nazi Party. He was a dictator.
During his dictatorship, he initiated World War-II

n) - 5 Buddhist sites in Madhya Pradesh :-

- ① Sanchi Stupa - Sanchi (Raisen)
- ② Bharut - Satna
- ③ Sonari - Sanchi
- ④ Dew Kothar - Sanchi
- ⑤ Sanchi Stupa - II - Sanchi

f) - Kailash Temple of Ellora :-

location :- Ellora Caves, Maharashtra,
known for :- largest rock-cut Hindu temple
constructed by :- Rashtrakut King. Krishna - I.

Que: 02)

A) Napoleon - The Sun of Revolution.

Napoleon Bonaparte was a French military leader. He became very prominent during the French revolution. Comes from a modest Italian family he served earlier as a artillery officer at the time of start of revolution, this revolution gave him new opportunities to rise and he became General at the age of 24.

When he was entered into the revolution French colonies were facing a great political and economical challenges. after his participation he merely won all battles he fought and lead France to a greatness.

B) - The Treaty of Versailles :

The Treaty of Versailles is one of the most significant events of the 20th century.

The peace efforts started after the surrender of Germany.

The Treaty generally not satisfied all the parties. and it was ended after a great war, that's why it was referred as the "20-year ceasefire, not a treaty.". some reasons are -

- ① The treaty was a result of several compromises. so none of the parties were satisfied.
- ② Germany didn't agree on many provisions.
- ③ The war damaged the economy of Germany. as the result, Germans were not able to pay debt. so French people take over several coal mines of Germany.
- ④ German colonies of east-asia instead of restoration, handed over to Japan. as a result China refused to sign the treaty.

C)

The Gift of Buddhism :-

Buddhism is the world's fourth-largest religion. More than 7% of world's population follows Buddhism. Buddhism has a variety of traditions, beliefs, and spiritual practices, largely based on teachings of Buddha.

The source for the ethics of Buddhists are the three jewels -

(i) Buddha (ii) Dharma (iii) Sangha.

Buddha has given four noble truths, which are considered as a life philosophy named - as -

(i) Dukkha (ii) Samudaya
(iii) Nirodha (iv) Magga.

There are also several important virtues, motivations and habits which are widely promoted by Buddhist texts. These virtues are for help of mankind to live a noble and respectful life.

Giving (dana) is an important Buddhist virtue. In which giving of grains, food, and clothes are considered as blessing

D) - Reasons for the decline of Rajputs..

Rajputs were fine soldiers and very courageous towards their land, yet they failed to establish their empire. There were many reasons of that, but many historians and philosophers consider feudalism is one of the biggest reasons in the decline of Rajputs.

Feudal organization :

The political organisation of Rajputs was based on the feudal system. The king allotted land to the jagirdars who were the feudal lords. They paid the king fixed annual revenue. The jagirdars usually belong to the ruler family, so they have their own ambitions. They further allotted some portion of land to sub-jagirdar and gain profit from them. This system proved to be defective. It all depended on the ruler how he handles the jagirdar and situation, but many rulers were failed to manage them, and the feudal chiefs were also gain profit of the lack of political strategies of Rajput and this became a great reason of decline of Rajputs.

E) - Effects of Arab Invasion :-

Arab invasion was a biggest important event of Indian history. The Arab people were in contact with India prior to their Sindh attack. They used to come for trade in India, but when they saw a crack in way ~~so~~ they used the opportunity and get an entrance through Sindh and Multan.

Effects of Invasion :-

Colonel Tod, the famous historian described that the invasion of the Arabs had a tremendous effect. But several other historians refuted this view, according to some historians -

- ① Arabs didn't break the military strength of India, therefore did not pave the way for the victory on India by Islam.
- ② Besides all views, Arabs were the first who started converting Hindus in muslim.
- ③ The Arabs got so many things from India, in which, knowledge of science, numericals, all included.

A) Rajput Policy of Akbar :-

Rajput policy was based on the agreement and suppression. In this policy interest of both sides were dependent.

The object of Akbar's Rajput policy was to get the sympathy of the Rajputs for the expansion of his empire and rule over India.

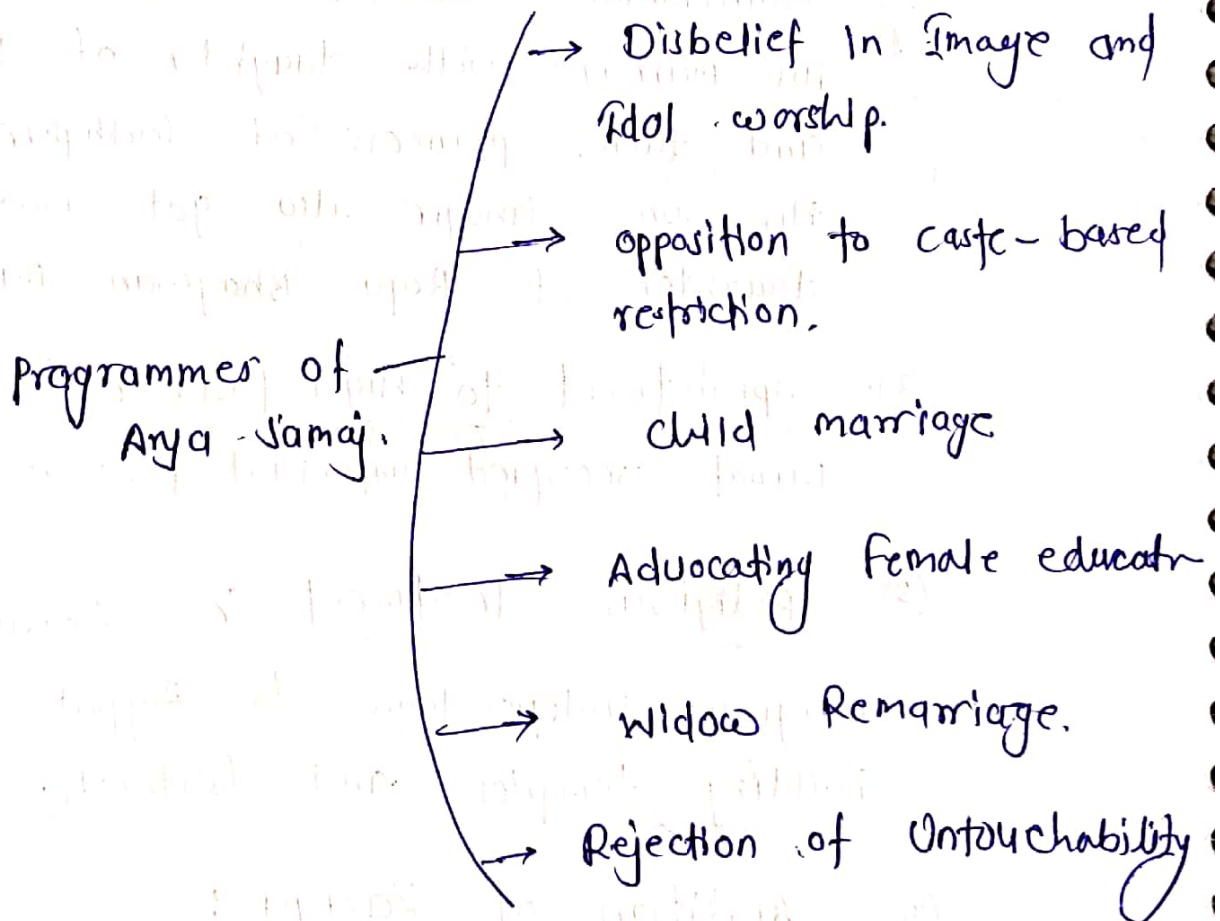
Chief features of Akbar's - Rajput Policy -

- ①. Matrimonial Alliances :- Akbar's first step was his marriage with daughter of king of Amber. and then, princess of Jodhpur and Jaisalmer. His son, Jahangir also got married with daughter of Raja Bhagwan Das.
- ②. Appointment to High Posts :- Todar mal and Birbal occupied important position in his cabinet.
- ③. Religious Treatment :- Akbar gave full religious independence to Rajputs for worship. building temples and festivals.
- ④. Abolition of Zayya :- Akbar removed zayya tax on non-muslims.
- ⑤. Internal freedom, for Rajput kingdom without any mughal interference.

H).

Arya Samaj :

The Arya Samaj was founded in the year 1875 by Swami Dayanand Saraswati. Swami Dayanand was a Sanskrit scholar. He adopted Hindu epics Ramayan and Mahabharat as a literary treasures. He always admired vedas instead of puranas. His views were similar to Raja Ram Mohan Roy.



The Arya Samaj always works for equal status of woman. and helps many people in crisis like floods, earthquake etc.

I) - Revolution of 1857 :-

The first expression of organised resistance was the Revolt of 1857. It took place as a flame from the Indian soldiers of Company's army and became a fire in whole India, In M.P. this fire was also got some air.

Role of M.P. in Revolt. -

- ① As a heartland of nation, most of the revolts and operations were controlled by here.
- ② In Revolt of 1857 people like, Rani Laxmi Bai, Gaya dutt, Monik Chand and many other freedom fighters inspired the Indian mass and played a vital role against British army.
- ③ Prominent King and civilians initiated rebellion such as, Gond Kings and Thakur of Jabalpur, Mandala, and Hosangabad.
- ④ Army regiment in Cagar and Jabalpur, also came on front line to support their fellow soldiers against their new policies.
- ⑤ Rani Laxmi Bai (the first Indian freedom fighter) fought against Britishers with bravery for her mother land.

22 -

Jain Temples in Madhya Pradesh

India is a holy land with a rich heritage and spirituality. Jainism is one of the oldest religions that have found its roots in this diverse land. Madhya Pradesh is a heartland of India, and also of Jainism. Many Jain pilgrimage sites and temples are situated in M.P. such as -

①

Jain Pilgrimage sites

- Sonagir Temple (Dahod)
- Hanuman Tal (Jabalpur)
- Parshwanath Temple (Khajuraho)
- Bawangaja (Bawani)
- Gomatgiri (Indore)
- Muktagiri (Betul)
- Bandhaji (Pikamgaon)

K1) - Bhagat Singh :-

Bhagat Singh is considered to be one of the most influential revolutionaries of Indian Nationalist Movement. He became involved with numerous revolutionary organizations and played an important role in the Indian National Movement. He died a Martyr at the age of just 23 years. He contributed in several ways of revolutions like establishing institutions to aware youth about situations and also by participating in several movements against Britishers.

⇒ Institutional works.

↳ 1) Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha in 1926 at Lahore.

2) Lahore Students Union.

He worked with Sukhdev and Batukeshwar Dutt and attempted several brave work like -

⇒ Initially writing corrosive articles against the British Govt.

⇒ Printing & distributing pamphlet outlining principles of a violent uprising.

⇒ In April 1929, He threw a bomb onto the corridor of assembly and shouted Inquilab Zindabad.

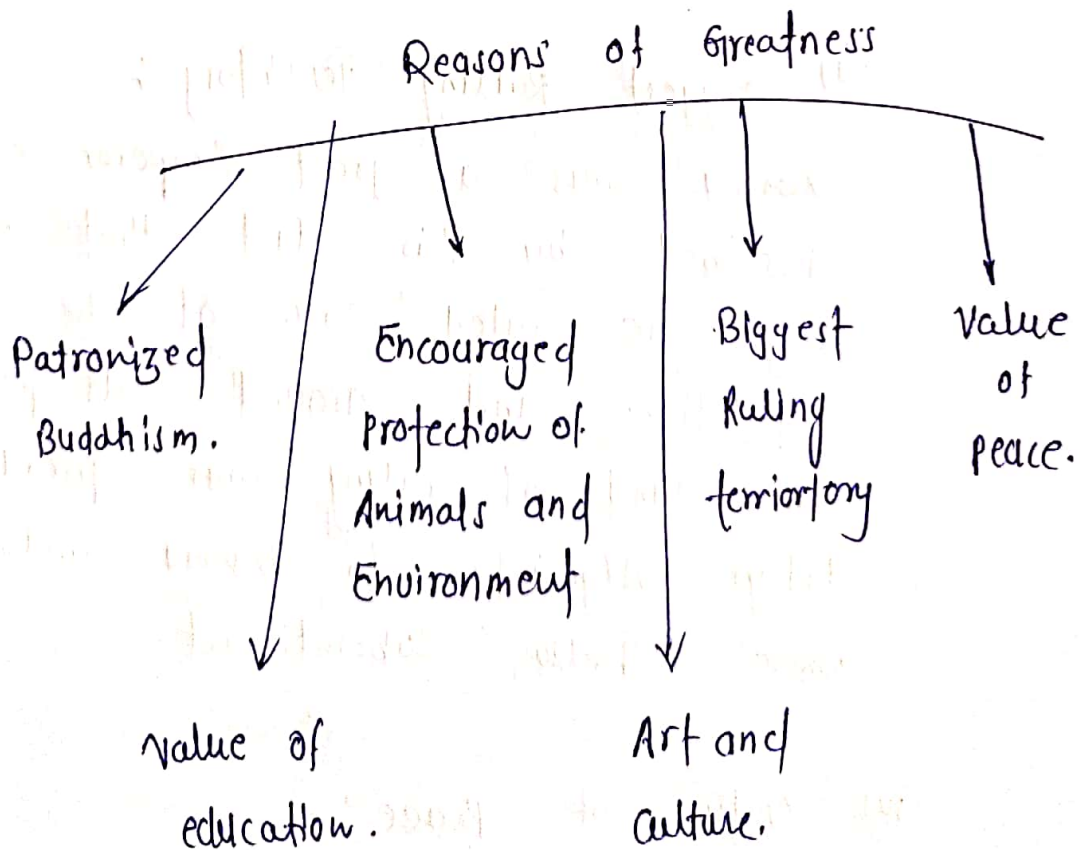
Que. - 03)

B)

Ashoka the Great :-

Ashoka was the son of Bindusara. He was governor of Taxila and Ujjain during his father's reign. Ashoka set on the throne after defeating his brothers. During his reign, his territorial extent was huge, from present day Afghanistan to Burma and covering almost entire Indian subcontinent. He was considered as the first empire builder of ancient India.

There are several reasons why Ashoka called as "great emperor".



(i) Patronized Buddhism :-

Ashoka was a great follower of Buddhism. He followed all teachings of Buddha and patronized it all across Asia and all the way to Rome and Egypt.

(ii) Environment and Animal Conservation :-

He stopped royal hunt of animals and let them live freely in jungle. He was the first Indian ruler to make laws concerning the environment.

(iii) Biggest Ruling Territory :-

Ashoka was a great Emperor can be described by this fact that in his reign he ruled 30% of the world population and around half part of Asia. His land of ruling was spreaded from today's Afghanistan to Burma including whole Indian subcontinent.

(iv) Value of Peace :-

He has a large military, and a great reign. It is believed that

world's biggest military was Asoka's. But he didn't fight any wars. After defeating Kalinga, the loss of lives and decline of a whole empire, deeply impacted Ashoka, and he changed his mind to not fight any war after that.

(v) Value of Education :-

Ashoka was a well literate person, in his kingdom he was well known for his education policies and about literacy. He encouraged many writers and poets. He built lots of schools all across India.

(vi) Art & Culture :-

Ashoka bounded whole India into a good governing and well established kingdom. by Dharma and one language and one script called Brahmi, which was used in most of his inscriptions. Ashoka built lots of temples and monuments. The Lion Pillar is an example of his art & culture love.

Ashoka's legacy still felt today. He built the foundation for a powerful Magadha empire. After that Gupta empire also flourished by his footprints so that is true that

"Ashoka was a great Emperor".

C) Restructuring of M.P. after Independence

Madhya Pradesh is a heartland of India. It is situated in the middle of country so that it got many names like - "Heart of India", Central India, Mini India and many other.

During British rule, M.P. wasn't any state, but it was known as "central provinces and Berar". Madhya Pradesh was divided into several small and big states and provinces. It has following main provinces during British Rule.

① Central Provinces and Berar with its capital at - Nagpur.

② Along with above, few provinces with certain areas were also included in it. those are -

i) Malwa

ii) Madhya Bharat

iii) Vindhya Bharat

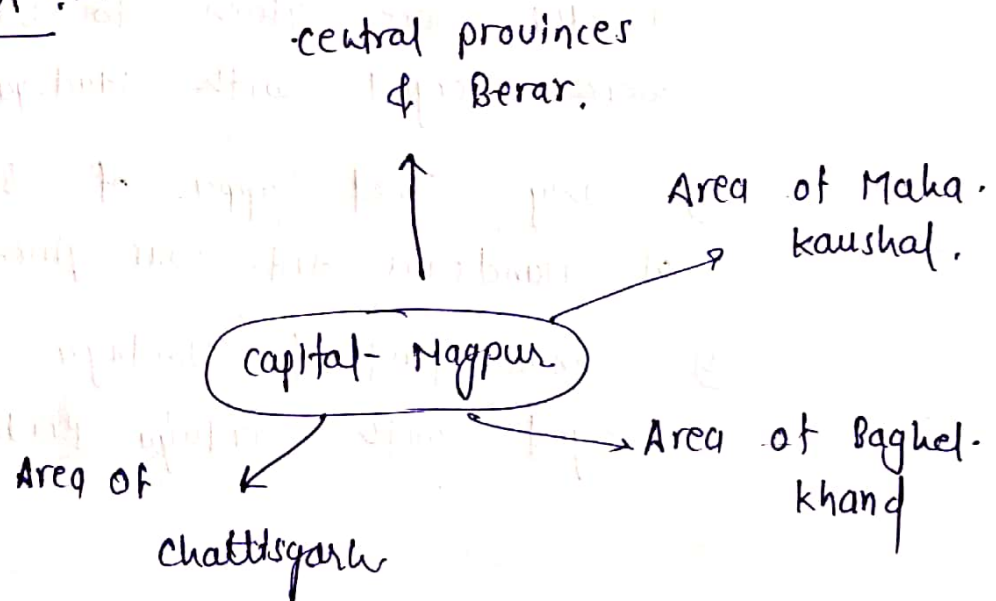
iv) Bhopal.

After Independence, formation and reorganization of states took place, in which many provinces were merged to create a state and many were divided. In this process, Madhya Pradesh were also reorganized in several steps and on language basis also.

① Madhya Pradesh after Independence -

After Independence, Madhya Pradesh was not formed as a state but four parts of state got formed which are -

Part A :-



Part - B :-

Madhya Bharat.
capital. → summer C. ⇒ Indore.
winter C. ⇒ Gwalior.

Part - C :-

Vindhya Bharat.
capital ⇒ Rewa,

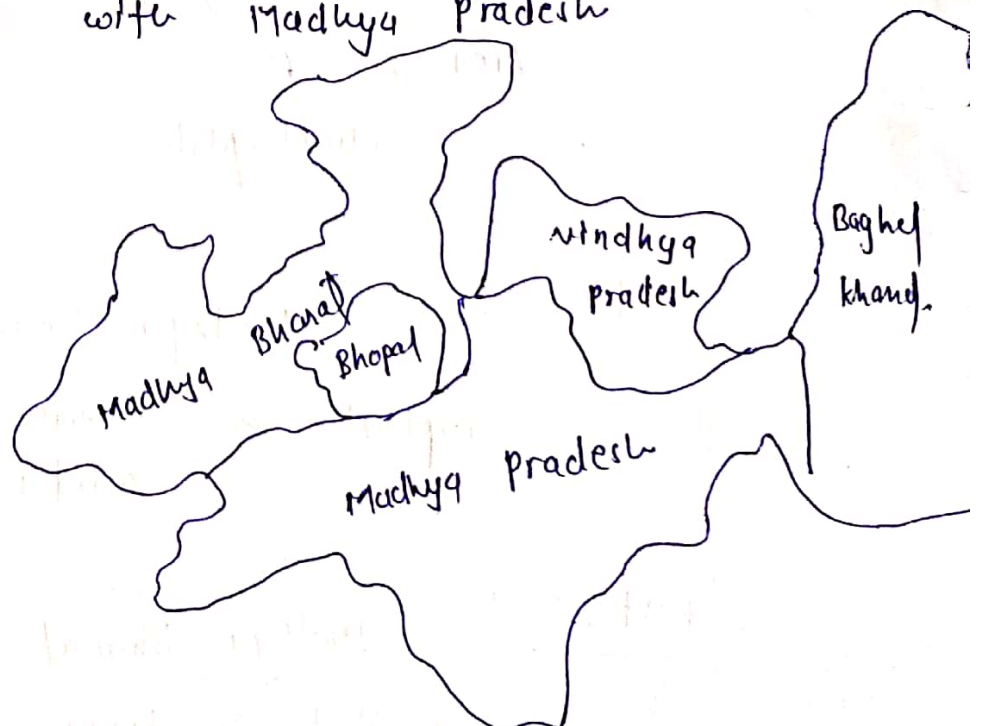
Bhopal \Rightarrow Bhopal was created as a separate state.

②. Declaration of Madhya Pradesh as a New State :-

On 9th December 1953, a State Reorganization Committee was formed. On whose Recommendation, Madhya Pradesh was formed as a new state on 1st November 1956.

The committee was headed by - Fazal Ali, this formation was done on basis of -

- ①. All those areas whose people speak Marathi were given to Bombay and rest were merged with Madhya Pradesh
- ②. Only Sunel Pappa of Bhanpura-Pewli of Mandla dist. was given to Rajasthan.
- ③. Whole part of Uindhya and Bhopal were merged with Madhya Pradesh



③ Journey of Madhya Pradesh to come into its present form -

⇒ After formation of M.P. in 1956. It has 8 divisions and 43 dist. In 1972, two new dist. came into existence.

① Rajnandgaon

② Bhopal.

⇒ In 1980, Chambal and in 1981 Hosangabad divisions were formed.

⇒ In 1992, on the recommendation of Singh Deo committee 16 new districts were formed, and total districts were counts as 61.

⇒ on 31st October 2000, Chattisgarh got separated with 3 divisions and 16 districts. and on 1st Nov. 2000 M.P. formed with 45 dist. and 9 divisions.

⇒ In 2003, three new districts were formed.

→ Burhanpur (from Khandwa)

→ Anuppur (from Shahdol)

→ Ashoknagar (Guna).

⇒ In 2008 two dist. were formed.

→ Alirajpur and Sironia

⇒ In 2013 ⇒ Agar - Malwa

⇒ In 2018 ⇒ Niwari, (52nd district)

At present there are 52 dist. and 10 Divisions.

"Part - B"

Q. = 01)

A)

Alkaline Soil :-

Soil with pH value above than 7.
contains \Rightarrow sodium, calcium and magnesium,
 \Rightarrow Less soluble than acidic or neutral soil.

B)

Shillong Plateau:-

Location :- Eastern part of Meghalaya state.

Hills :- Garo, Khasi and Jaintia.

Highest peak :- Shillong Peak.

C)

Benefits of Earthquake :-

- ① It helps in soil looseness, which increases nutrients and minerals in soil, and fertility.
- ② Access to petroleum and minerals become easier.
- ③ It helps in planet's balance maintenance.

D)

Horse Latitude :-

Two latitudes at $30^{\circ}N$ and $30^{\circ}S$ from the equator, known as Horse latitude.

specification :- High pressure area with calm winds.

E)

Nunatak :- It is a hill covere surrounded by ice sheet, but its peak is above the ice level and exposed.

F) Bereavement of Bengal :-

G) Regions in M.P. below 75 cm rainfall -
Mainly the western part of M.P. receives below 75 cm. rainfall. in which, Alrajpur, Jhabua, Barwani and Dhar included.

H) BHEL Bhopal :-

BHEL = Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited -
established in = 1964, New Delhi.
India's largest power generation equipment manufacturer.

I) Bawanthadi Project :- Raju Sagar Irrigation Project. (Balaghat - M.P.)

Interstate project of M.P. and Maharashtra over river Bawanthadi.

J) Sohagpur Coalfield :- It is the biggest coal-field of Madhya Pradesh in Saldol district. It is under the ownership of the South Eastern coal fields limited.

K) Operation Flood :- It is called white revolution. It was led by Dr. Verghese Kurjian, to empower the milk production & distribution.

L) Major planting crops of India :-
Kharif - summer crop. \Rightarrow millets, soybean, Rice.
Rabi - winter crop \Rightarrow wheat, Barley, Mustard,
Zaid - in March-June \Rightarrow watermelon, pumpkin etc.

M) Highly Drought prone region \Rightarrow

- ① Marathwada of Maharashtra
- ② Major part of Rajasthan, Major \Rightarrow Jaisalmer.
- ③ Kutch Region of Gujarat.

N) Disaster Management Act :- It came in 2005, purpose \Rightarrow to establish National Disaster Management Authority.
work \Rightarrow Management and reduction of disasters.

O) Quality and standards of Drinking water :-
These standards are set by the World Health Organization for the drinking water. The quality parameters and what constituent is permitted are described in standards.

Q.02)

A)

Plate Tectonics Theory :-

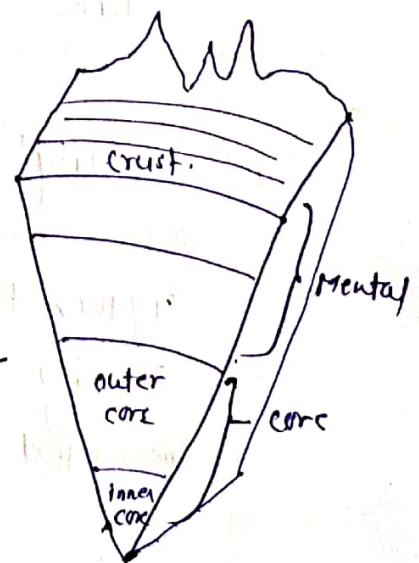
The earth is constituted three parts namely - Crust, Mantle and core. Crust is the upper most layer which is also divided in 7 major plates. This large plates are called tectonic plates, when due to motion of earth and also the physical changes occurs beneath the earth this plates moves on a large scale movements happens in this plates, it called plate tectonics theory. This movements is also known as continental drift.

Use: plate tectonic theory is very useful in several human studies like -

- ① Internal structure of earth
- ② Mountain Building process
- ③ Eruption of volcanoes
- ④ Evolution of earth

Causes: when plates move, several phenomenon happens such as -

- ① Volcanic eruptions.
- ② Earthquake and Tsunami,
- ③ shifting of continents.
- ④ movement in mountains, etc.



Q)

Key Elements for Conservation of water :-

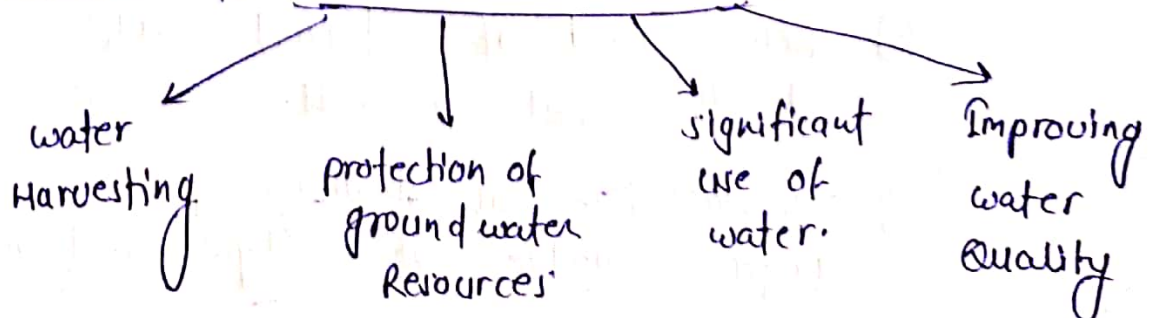
Water conservation defines the management and several activities done for the purpose to save and manage the water resource present on planet. This is done to protect the biosphere and to fulfill the demand of all living bodies and also of nature.

Many activities such as, urbanization, industrialization increased the demand of water. So that the resources are suffering a great pressure, so water resources should be conserved.

Key Elements :- for water conservation, some efforts should be done -

- ① Ensuring the availability of water, so that it is not end before we pass it to next gen.
- ② To reduce the water consumption,
- ③ To provide freshwater for wildlife in a good amount by conserving it.

Solution to water Conservation :-



E)

Measures to Reduce Landslides -

Landslides: It is a movement of rock, soil, or a section of land mainly in hilly areas, due to rainfall, earthquake movement or other factor.

Causing factors:

- ① Man Made factors such as construction over the sloppy region or heavy transportation.
- ② Loose strata of soil, or low load bearing capacity against gravity.
- ③ Natural phenomenon such as heavy rainfall, change in ground water, earthquake etc.

Measures to reduce it:

- ① Disaster management organization should evaluate regions and provide advance warning.
- ② Use of supporting structures such as metal sheet, pile or anchors.
- ③ Reinforcement of external walls at the foot of hill.
- ④ Installation of drainage pipes for proper drainage of slope and rain water.
- ⑤ Grading of slopes should be done properly.



B)

Topography Created by River -

when water flows in rivers, it causes two types of topography.

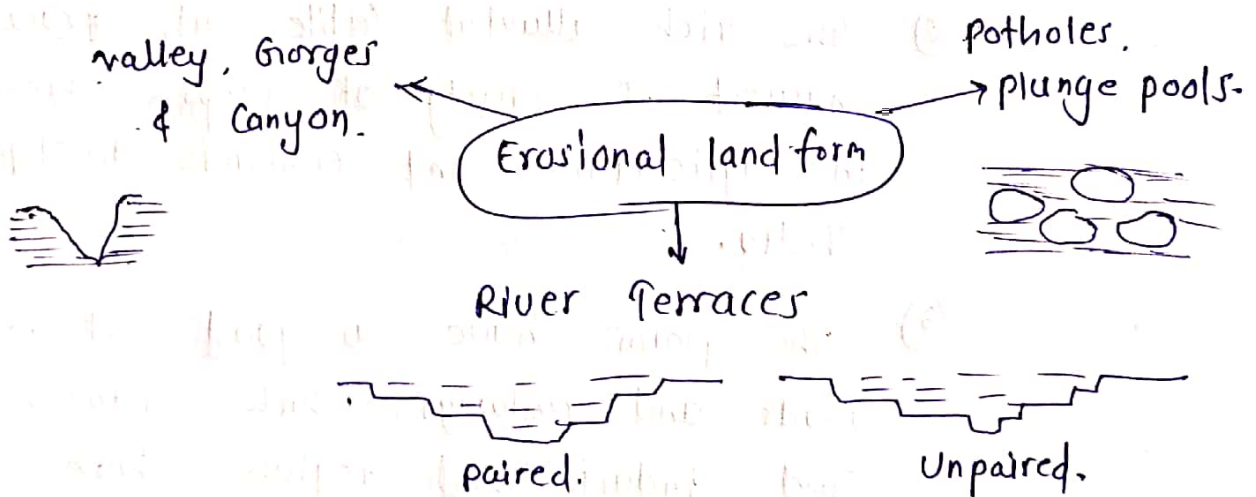
① Erosional

② Depositional.

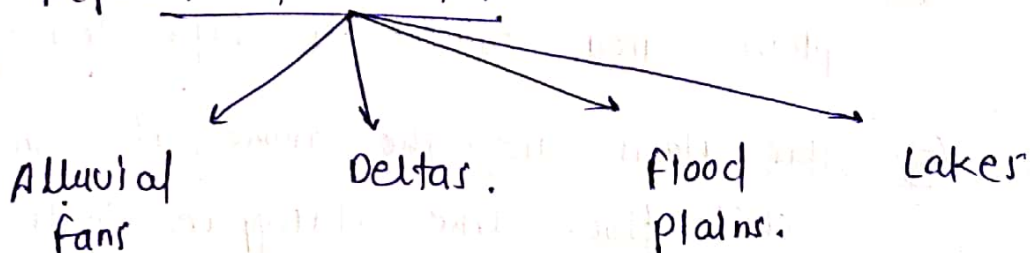
The flow of river causes sheet erosion, and depending upon the irregularities of land it may be narrow to wide. The topography created by river is done in three phases \Rightarrow erosion, transportation and deposition.

\Rightarrow Erosional Land forms :-

In erosional land forms running water erode the side surface and made a profile which are deeper than plain area.



\Rightarrow Depositional Land forms :-



C)

Northern Plains :-

Northern plains are also called - Indo - Gangetic plains. spreaded in the northern region of India, in the Ganga river basin. It includes many states of India such as - Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West-Bengal etc. In north it is rised by Himalayas and in south Vindhyas.

Properties of Plains :-

- ① Northern plains have been formed with alluvial deposited by the Himalayan rivers, which made it very fertile.
- ② The rich alluvial fertile soil, grows a rich harvest of variety of crops, which helps in agricultural and economic development of India.
- ③ The plains have a good network of roads and railways which established a good industrialized region there.
- ④ Due to economical benefecier, the northern plain area consist a high density of population.
- ⑤ This plains are the home of ancient civilization like Harappan, civilization.

(ii)

Green Revolution :-

It was the Third agricultural revolution occurred during 1950-60. It was an event in the agricultural history to make India independent in agricultural sector. This revolution aimed to reduce prices of products. to reduce income gap between large, small farmers and to maximize the production of indigenous crops to prevent from hunger and starvation.

But, every good things comes with its opposite phase, so do. green revolution came, with demerits and problems for future India.

⇒ Demerits of Green Revolution :-

① Crop Imbalances :- Green revolution aimed to the indigenous crops such as wheat and rice this. partial benefit was proved a great shortage of commercial crops such as - cotton, jute, tea. etc.

② Unemployment :- Green revolution affected many landless farmers. and created a widespread unemployment.

③ Inequality :- Bigger farmers become more richer and poor more poor.

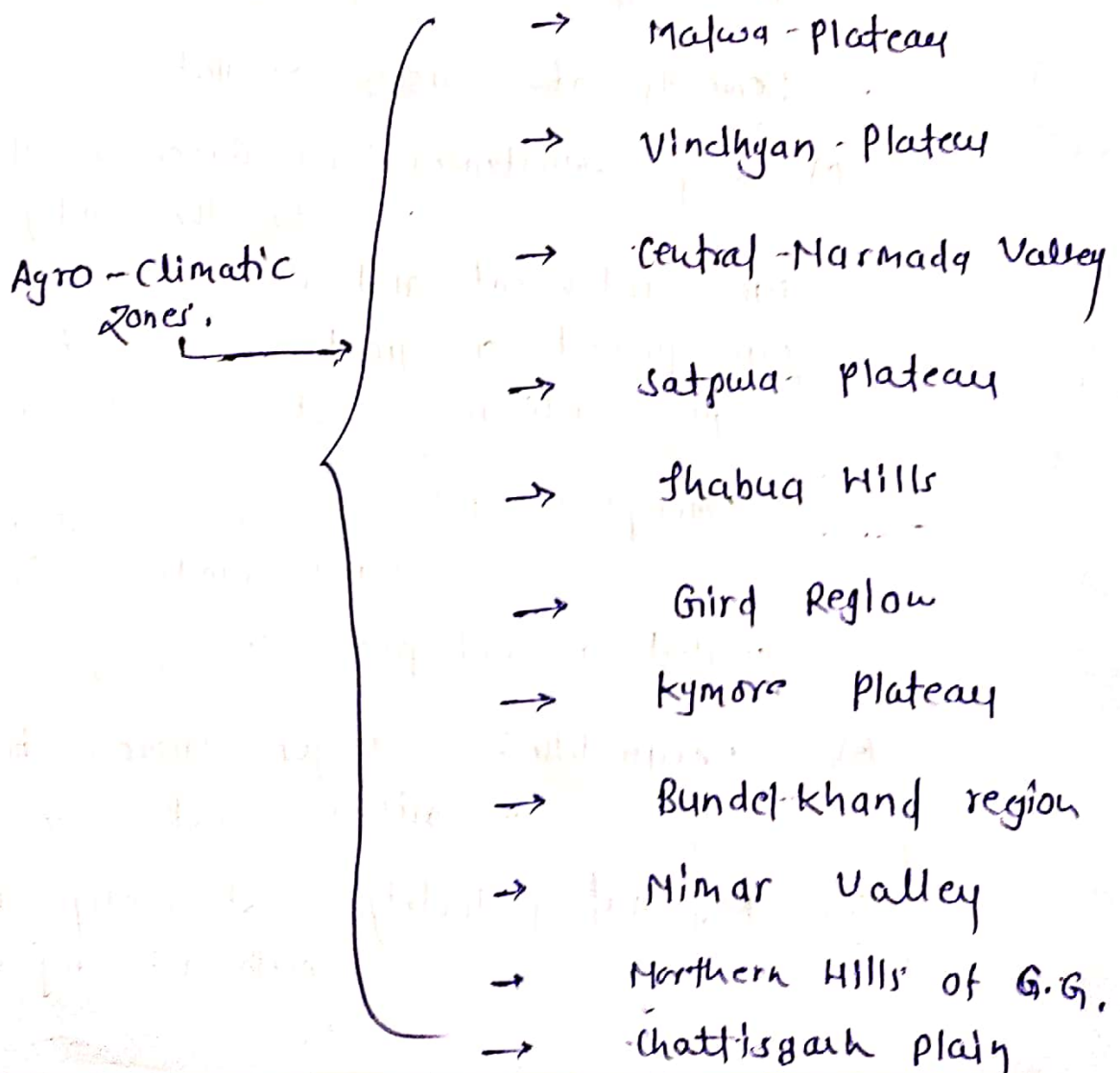
④ Regional partiality :- It mostly affected the north east region of India.

I)

Agricultural Areas in M.P. -

Agriculture sector is the backbone of Madhya Pradesh. Because of the largest production of soybean, it is also named as - soya state. 70% population of state depends on agriculture or engaged in it. Growth of agricultural sector is a key factor of rural development. M.P. has implemented effectively the employment guarantee scheme - "Mahatma Gandhi Employment Guarantee Act".

Madhya Pradesh is divided into 11 agro-climatic zones. -



k) soil erosion is a man made problem :-

soil erosion is the permanent change of its characters such as - loss of fertility, pH, colour, or structure. Soil erosion occurs naturally by wind but human activities are eroding soil on a great amount this activities are -

① Overgrazing :- when farmers or herders, stock too many animals such as sheep, goat or cattle on land, this animals damage soil surface by eating vegetation and either by digging into soil. this harms the soil. results in less fertility of soil.

② Overcropping :- when the agricultural land continuously cultivated, and not allowed to rest between two crops, it reduces the soil's production ability.

③ Deforestation :- cutting down of large areas of forests and leaving an open landscaped, for the purpose of industrialization or urbanization. This act damage the biodiversity, less rainfall and quick erosion of soil.

Hence, soil erosion is a man made problem no more of nature.

L)

Major Fishing Regions of World.

The world's Ocean fishing grounds are generally located in the cool waters of the northern hemisphere, because of availability of varieties and number of fishes. Some are -

① The North-west Pacific Region

⇒ Biggest fishing region of world.

⇒ stretches from Bering Sea to East-China Sea.

② The North East Atlantic region -

⇒ stretches from Iceland to Mediterranean Sea.

③ The West Central Pacific -

⇒ from Philippines to Australian coast.

⇒ one of the major exporting regions.

④ Major Straits -

i) The North-west Atlantic

ii) The North-East Pacific

iii) The South East Pacific

Q. 03)

B)

Tribal Population of M.P. -

The tribal community in India are diverse and widespread. There are wide ranging diversities among them in respect of language spoken, size of population and mode of livelihood.

Madhya Pradesh is known as the home of 'tribals' because, in Madhya Pradesh the tribal groups are in a huge number and state comes on number first in the terms of special tribal population. In M.P. mostly tribes are live in forests, so that they are cut off from the main stream of development.

According to census of 2011, \Rightarrow

\Rightarrow percentage of ST population in M.P. = 21.1%

\Rightarrow % ST's to total population in India = 14.7%

M.P. scheduled areas are -

- 1) Jabua
- 2) Mandala
- 3) Dhar
- 4) Khatgoan

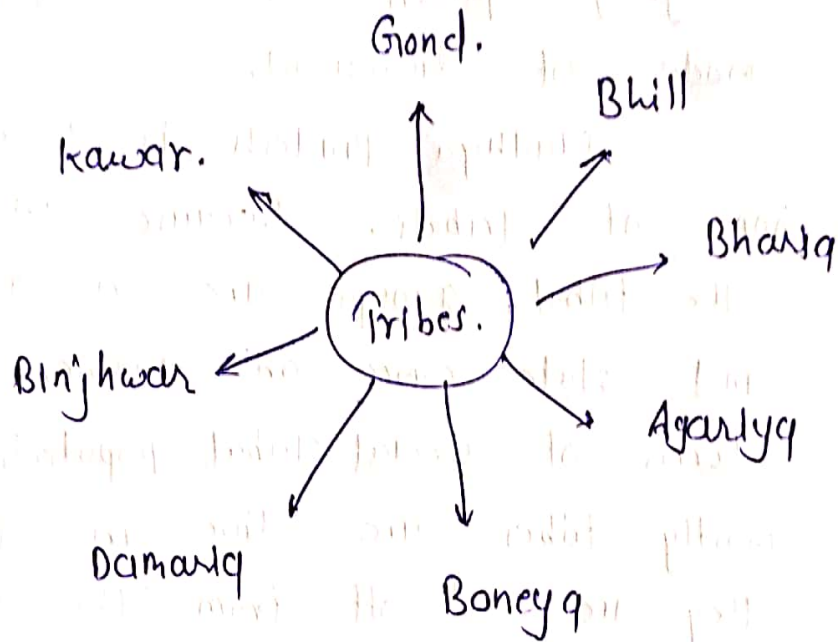
5) Khandwa

6) Betul

7) Seoni

8) Balaghat

* Major Tribal groups of M.P.



① Gond : Gond tribe stands first in terms of population not only in the state, but also among the major tribe of India.

lives in - Vindhya hills and Satpura mountain range.

Livelihood - Agriculture and hunting

Major festival - Pola, Muga Panchami, Dasera.

② Bhil :- It is largest tribal group in India. They are indigenous in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chattisgarh, Gujarat, and Rajasthan. Bhils are divided into numbers of clans.

Art & Culture \Rightarrow Pithora paintings,
Ghoomar folk dance

Festivals \Rightarrow Akhatij, Dhobi, Bhagoria.

③ Bharia :- It is one of the most ancient tribe which lives mainly in the forest areas.

Major concentration \Rightarrow Patalkot valley (M.P.)

Famous for \Rightarrow Own treatment centres,
Treats with herbal plants.
doctor known as \Rightarrow "Bhagat".

④ Agaria :- Agaria tribe is known for their Iron casting work. They are resides in Madhya Pradesh, Chattisgarh, and Maharashtra.

Social - Culture \Rightarrow widow marriage,
Divorce is permissible

Worship. \Rightarrow Dulha Deo & Bura deo.