

## Part A . (FLY)

1A. Francis Bacon - Father of modern science  
- He denounced deductive method & advocated inductive method for scientific research.

1B. → Place where Ferdinand, the heir of Austria was assassinated.  
→ Capital of Bosnia,  
→ played imp. role in First world war.

1F → Located in Maharashtra.  
→ comes deals with vaishnavism, Jainism & Jainism.  
→ Built by Satvahans.

1G → Son of Shaikh Mubarak by whom, Akbar was greatly influenced & which can be seen in religious policy of Akbar.

1H → unit of land measurement during Sikander Lodhi.  
→ consists of 32 digits.

1I → Father of Rabindra Nath Tagore  
→ Founded Land Holders Society.  
→ Paved ICS (Indian Civil Service) exam.

1K → Jhuri was a famous Bundeli artist, famous for Bundeli regional songs.

1L → Located in Betul (Amoda - Bhopal)  
→ played important role in National Movement

1M → Bharat Bhawan is located in Bhopal.

→ It deals with art & cultural programmes of MP.

1N → In Prussia, After First World War, Weimar republic was formed (1919 to 1933) & from 1933 onwards, Hitler came into picture of Prussia whose policy & attitude led to Second World War.

10 → 1) Sanchi stupa in Baisa

2) Bahut stupa.

3) Ad-neouq in Rewa.

2-C But which Buddhism gave to us is very precious which are in form of teaching of Buddhism -

- 1) World is full of sorrow
- 2) Be. Cause of sorrow/sufferings is desire,
- 3) If the desire is conquered, sufferings can be eradicated.
- 4) This is possible only through eight fold path.

Eight fold path:

Right understanding	}	wisdom
Right thought		
Right Speech	}	Morality,
Right Action		
Right livelihood		
Right effort		
Right mindfulness		
Right character		

- In teacher, the condition of man is its own deed.
- All social distinctions are prohibited.
- It is not religion but social.
- Helped in bringing equality in society.
- Did not discriminate on basis of caste, creed, color & religion that's why, large mass from all category attracted towards Buddhism.

In spite of this :-

- Buddhism contributed a lot in art & Architecture like Sauchi stupa, Bharhut stupa, Kanauj pillars etc which is today also reflecting their preciousness.
- provided languages like Pali - language of majority at that time.
- Bring the confidence of living in lower classes who was greatly exploited during later vedic period.

QA :- → Akbar is a great monarch who was successful in bringing political unity all over the country.

→ Akbar is very well known for his Rajput policy & religious policy. It is through such policy, he was able to consolidate such a large empire.

### Rajput policy :-

→ Akbar's Rajput policy started from incident marriage of a Rajput girl, daughter of Raja Bharmal - this would go to change the Mughal thought process & their ruling pattern.

→ Rajput was serving since four generations to Mughals. Some of them were at very reputed & senior posts like Raja Mansingh & Raja Bhagwan Das.

→ All Rajput kingdoms submitted to Akbar except rana Sangha of Mewar who also submitted after a registration of victory over Maharan Pratap by Akbar under Raja Mansingh during Battle of Haliyati in 1576.

→ Akbar's Rajput policy was greatly inspired by his policy of religious toleration. This policy is beneficial to both - Akbar & Rajput. For Akbar, he was having brave commanders in his army by which he could win any battle successfully & for Rajput there were peaceful environment in Rajasthan.

∴ Thus, the benefit is two fold.

27. → Though the <sup>1st</sup> freedom struggle of 1857 was fought in 1857, but there was some kind of its initiation in 1817. 15 years before i.e. in 1842.

→ when Appa Khosle was enthroned in 1817, he was obliged to sign Subs. Alliance. Then, Bundela king Chhatrasal offered him Sagar & Damoh district. When Peshwaship was abolished in 1818, the district of Mandla, Balaghat, Chhindwara etc. has come under company rule.

→ In 1842, a revolt/rebellion was upsurged in Sagar, Mandla valley which was led by Madhukar Shah & Jawahar Singh Bundela of Chandrapur.

→ British tried hard to suppress & as a result of which Madhukar Shah was executed & his body was burnt behind Sagar jail. — He then, known as National Hero. This is also known as Bundela Revolt.

Apart from this —

→ Tantiya Bui was also emerged as great leader who was beloned from Bui tribe & also known as a Robin hood of India. — was deceived by his sister's husband during Pakhi.

→ Tantiya Tope, along with Rani Laxmibai played a very important role in 1857 revolt. Acc. to Hydr rose — Rani Laxmi Bai was the only man in revolt — that shows her bravery.

Qk - Bhagat Singh belong to a revolutionist extremist.

Why revolutionist extremist emerged?

→ Became people lost faith in Gandhian Movement after sudden withdrawal of Non-cooperation movement.

→ Split in congress - Pro-changers vs No-changers

As a result of this -

→ Youth like Bhagat Singh came forward to contribute towards freedom movement.

→ Initially he thought that the assassination of famous official was enough to be eye opener for British but later after coming in contact with socialist ideas, change his thought as a result of which he throw bomb in Assembly to warn the British rule to take their demand seriously.

Contribution -

→ Increases the national awakening in masses.

→ Every youth want to become Bhagat Singh at that <sup>need</sup>

→ HRA → HSRA at KORA New-Delhi after knowing the necessity of socialism.

→ Due to their contribution only, British Govt. enacted Govt. of India Act 1935 which was marked as beginning towards attaining freedom.

21 → After getting independence on 15th Aug. 1947, major task in front of Indian Govt. was to reorganise state & to annex princely state which was not going to be easy task.

→ Responsibility was given to Vallabhbhai Patel, who through his policy of "Praise & Pressure" able to annex all princely states except Hyderabad, Kashmir & Junagarh.

→ Kashmir at that time was ruled by Hindu King "Raja Hari Singh" - on being asked to annex in Indian territory, he was ready to get merged with India but as he knows that the neighbour Pakistan is having direct territorial contact, can take some serious action against them. Therefore, required some time.

→ On <sup>22</sup> Oct 1947, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. They were the forces/army but showing themselves as civilians - on getting attacked, Kashmir, urged to India for help but Indian Govt. was ready to help with condition of getting Treaty of Accession signed - Kashmir Raja Hari Singh was ready to get merged with India & along with the Sheikh Abdullah (Chairman of Jammu committee) signed the treaty.

→ As a result, Indian forces just threw out the Pakistan forces & L.O.C. came into picture.

→ Lord Mountbatten, told Nehru to take the matter to UNO & Nehru did the same which till not get resolved - Resorty Govt. ~~power~~ abolished Article 370, from Kashmir.

3A. → French Revolution is a political, economical & social upheaval of French society<sup>in</sup> which, after abolition of Monarchy, despotism & social inequality, laid principles of republicanism based on liberty, Equality & Fraternity.

→ Event occurred from 1789 to 1815.

Problems that leads to Revolution :-

- Before knowing its success, it's necessary to know its causes then we can measure how well success it got.
- Politically, French was ruled by Louis XV of Bourbon dynasty - Betrayed Believed in "Divine Right" theory. His successor Louis XVI & Louis XVI was incompetent. His wife Marie Q. interfered alot in political system without knowing the actual condition of common man & supported the nobles & higher clergy.
- Economically, the condition was not good, Expenditure was more than income. Though quite late, but still Louis XVI thought to appoint Financial General & later appointed Langer & Necker. But the measures which he suggested was not got the approval b/c the nobles convinced the Queen not to impose these measures b/c by these measures, Nobles were imposed by taxes.
- Socially also, three main estate was there in French society. ~~First~~



- 1) Nobles
- 2) Clergy
- 3) Workers, peasants, traders etc.

→ All benefits were availed by upper two classes & also had control over more than 50% of resources. As a result, the pressure on resources in third class was quite high. In spite of this, several taxes to be paid - Taille, Croquette, Tithe.

→ All these contributed to Revolution.

→ National Assembly was established on 17th June 1789, on tennis court on denied by Louis XVI for joint sitting of all three states.

→ Though the revolution was not led to final result yet because the nobles & clergy were looking for the support of other European countries. Consequently Austria & Hungary came for their help. They were keep on fighting with the revolutionaries from time to time.

→ In meanwhile, Danton & Robespierre had taken over the politics in French France which ultimately led to "Reign of Terror" which occurred after execution of King & Queen etc. of differences in ideology.

3 B - Ashoka - Great Mauryan Emperor.

→ Achieved political unity all over the country.  
→ During Bindusara reign, he was in charge of  
awanti / ujjain, married to Mahadevi.

→ There was a period of 4 years b/w his  
accession of throne & actual coronation  
which indirectly indicates that there was a  
war of succession b/w his brother & himself.

- According to Megasthenes Indica - he had killed  
his 99 brothers before accession of throne.
- According to Taranathi, he only killed his 6 brothers  
before accession.

### Ashoka & Buddhism!

- He patronised Buddhism.
- He appointed Dhammasutras - official who was  
responsible for expansion of Buddhism.
- He also sent the mission through his daughter  
Sanghamitra & his son to Sri Lanka.
- After Kalinga war, he was greatly demoralised by  
huge lives loss approx. 1.5 lacs people died.  
After Kalinga war, Ashoka never fought any war  
& focused towards his policy of Buddhism.

## Administration !

- ~~the~~ family was unit of admin by Uprya
- Group of family → villages headed by Grahani
- Group of villages → vishya headed by vishyapati.
- Group of vishya → Janapada headed by Raja / Sang.

## Ashoka's Dhamma !

→ unique feature of Mauryan kingdom which consolidate whole country. Though inspired by Hinduism, Buddhism but it is neither political nor religious but it is the way of life, code of conduct. They are

- 1) Respect of father, mother, Non-violence towards animals & love of truth
- 2) Effective organisation of administration towards social welfare & constant contact with people through Dhammasutras.
- 3) Human treatment to servant by master & to prisoners by officials.
- 4) Congenial to Dhamma not to any war.

Part - B

1A. -  $\rightarrow$  Alkaline soil  $\rightarrow$   $\text{pH} > 7$ ;  
 $\rightarrow$  Not good for cultivation  
 $\rightarrow$  use of gypsum to make it cultivable

1B  $\rightarrow$  Consists Cau, Khar, Saurashtra hills along with  
Mikir, Narmada, Tapi will separated by Tapi river  
 $\rightarrow$  part of peninsular plateau.

1D  $\rightarrow$  Home latitude  $\rightarrow$   $10^\circ$  to  $30^\circ$  N  
 $\rightarrow$   $10^\circ$  to  $30^\circ$  S.  
 $\rightarrow$  It acts as tropical sub tropical high pressure belt.

1F  $\rightarrow$  Damodar  $\rightarrow$  Sonm of Bengal  
 $\rightarrow$  came originated from Chotanagpur plateau  
 $\rightarrow$  Its water is rich source of minerals.

1G  $\rightarrow$  Madhya Bharat plateau,  $\rightarrow$  western part.  
 $\rightarrow$  because of absence of monsoon wind disturbance

1H  $\rightarrow$  Established in 1961 with help of Great Britain  
 $\rightarrow$  Result of Second five-year plan (1961-1965)  
which greatly emphasised on Industrialization.

1J  $\rightarrow$  Sohappur Coal field  $\rightarrow$  located in Sidli / Singrauli  
 $\rightarrow$  Source of lignite / bituminous coal  
 $\rightarrow$  thickest layer of coal in Singrauli

IK → Operation Flood — white revolution which deals with high production of milk.

→ AMUL — Anand Milk Union Limited — result of operation flood.

FM → Western Rajasthan — Also called "Navratri"

→ Due to absence of restriction to monsoon wind of E-W monsoon.

→ Eastern part of Maharashtra Plateau.

→ Mainad area of KN.

IN → DMA — enacted in 2005 by invoking entry 23 of concurrent list — being responsibility of state first than central.

→ It is having legal body along with institutional framework

10 → As per Niti Aog Composite Water Mgmt Index, 21 cities will go out of safe ground water by 2020.

→ India Ranked 120 out of 122 countries in Water Quality Index — as per report of Water Aid.

→ In India, BIS is responsible for it.

2A. After continental Drift theory & sea floor spreading theory, some questions were unanswered -

- 1) Occurrence of Earth quake
- 2) Formation of fold mountain
- 3) Volcanic eruption on land.

→ These questions were answered by Plate tectonic theory

→ work of several scientist

→ using convictional cell theory & concept of Convectionism.

→ Two types of convictional cells are there -

- 1) Divergent
- 2) Convergent.

1) Divergent :-

a) oceanic-oceanic plate →

↓  
Island formation

cont. ↓

b) Continental - continental plate →

↓

Cont. } oceanic } Cont.

oceanic crust

→

Nascent sea

→

ocean.

(eg. Red sea)

2) Convergent :-

a) oceanic-oceanic collision :- one plate (heavier) got subducted & islands are formed due to formation of andesite after melting Basalt (oceanic crust)

b) oceanic-continental collision :- oceanic crust being heavier got subducted & andesite comes out at boundary of continent results in formation of volcanic mountains

eg:- Rockies, Andes, etc

c) Continental - continental collision :- No subduction takes place, No melting of basalt, no andesite formation. Two plates get folded over one another results in formation of fold mountains.

2B Topography created by river -

- 1) Bhabar
- 2) Terai
- 3) Khadar Bangar
- 4) Khadar.

→ All these are the North-South division of Northern Plain of India.

D) Bhabar - Foot hills of Himalayas which is formed due to alluvial fans created by antecedent rivers like Ganga, Indus, Brahmaputra.

- This region contains large boulder, sands.
- This region is having high porosity & high permeability.
- River disappears in this region.
- Not suitable for Agriculture.

2) Terai :-

- Marshy region & having bad drainage
- River reappears in this region.
- Sal tree is found mostly in this region.
- Soil salination takes place due to water logging.

3) khadar !.

- old flood plains of river flow where river used to flow previously.
- contain calcareous concentration.

4) Bhangar ! -

- New flood plain of river
- most fertile land like Punjab, Gangesic plain etc
- Slope b/w khadar & Bhangar is known by different names in diff. state -

khajur - U.P.

Dhriyan - Punjab.

Taal - Bihar.

Bhil - Bengal.



Qc. North plain is divided into three parts -

- 1) Indus plain - Punjab, Himachal, Kashmir
- 2) Ganga plain - UP, Bihar, Bengal
- 3) Brahmaputra plain - Assam & Other Northeast etc.

### Importance :-

- Approx. 30% of world population lived in this area comprises 10% of world land.
- Ganga is largest river of country, contributed a lot in irrigation, drinking, navigation etc.
- Inland water way are mostly developed on Ganga because peninsular rivers are flowing through rift valleys which are not possible to navigate.
- Canals are used for irrigation - Because of Ganga only, it is said that the UP, Bihar is having vast potential for green revolution II.
- As it is the region of alluvial soil - brought down by antecedent rivers, highly nutritious & good for cultivation.
- Due to being antecedent character, it is proposed to formulate river linking projects in India to connect antecedent river (Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra) to Eastern & Western part of southern India.

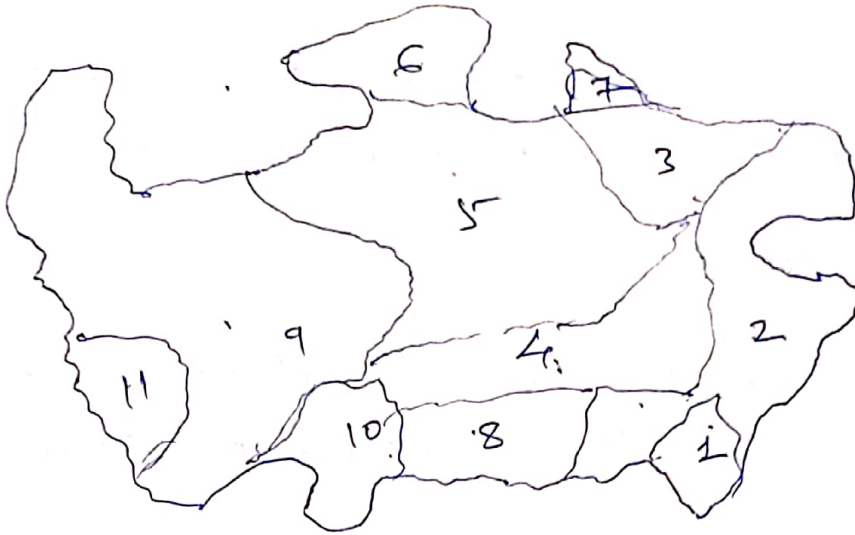
## 24 :- Green Revolution :-

- High variety of seeds were used to increase the productivity.
- Green success with high degree of production in Punjab, Haryana, some parts of UP etc.
- Productivity was so high that it was exported also & it all occurs so quickly because some days before we don't have grains to fulfill our consumption.

But apart from positive impact, Green revolution put some negative impacts also :-

- 1) In order to increase productivity of some specific crops, farmers started cultivating repeated crops due to which soil fertility gets reduced.
  - 2) This high yield variety of seeds used large amount of water - to fulfill this need, ~~farm~~ farmers used ground water as they thought it was unlimitedly available which results in degrading water table of that region.
  - 3) With low water table, during dry period, salts comes out on surface which results in soil salination   
 [ against affecting soil fertility   
 [ Also reduces percolation of water to ground
- All these negative aspects were also there in huge success of being largest producer of grain.

27.



- 1) Chhatishgarh plain — laterite soil → Rice cultivation
- 2) Vindhyas & Satpura MT — Red yellow soil → Rice cultivation
- 3) Red yellow — wheat & rice — Kaimur plain
- 4) Narmada valley — wheat & rice — Black soil
- 5) Central region — wheat, rice, Jowar,
- 6) Coastal region — Mustard, wheat, Jowar — Alluvial soil
- 7) Bundelkhand — wheat, Jowar — Alluvial soil
- 8) Chhindwara & Betul — wheat & Jowar
- 9) Malwa — cotton & wheat
- 10) Nimad — Cotton
- 11) Jhabua — cotton & wheat

Q2k  $\rightarrow$  Soil erosion is the erosion of top soil - A layer.  
 $\rightarrow$  It's man-made problem partly & partly natural depending upon geographical location.

Man Made reasons:

- 1) Deforestation! - percolation of water also decreases which results in low water table.
- 2) Using high variety of seed! - which was used in Green revolution to increase productivity which consumes large amount of water.
- 3) the faulty agro practices - repeat same cropping which decreases the soil minerals. Alternate cropping must be done to maintain soil nourishment.
- 4) Sand mines: Results in soil erosion b/c of disturbing soil layer pattern.
- 5) Formation of Bricks!: Removal of top soil took place which lowers the soil nourishment & makes them unviable for cultivation.  
 $\rightarrow$  also results in soil salination.

All these causes, were collectively forced us to say that soil erosion is largely man-made problem.

### 3c. Oceanic current: -

→ Large amount of water with narrow stream & 5-10 km depth moves along oceans which we called as oceanic current.

→ Forces responsible for their movement -

1) Coriolis force                      4) Temp/Insolation.

2) Wind force

3) Gravitational force

#### 1) Coriolis force -

- It is the force due to rotation of Earth
- Maximum at <sup>Equator</sup> poles & minimum at poles.
- Due to this, In Northern hemisphere, it acts clockwise  
In southern hemisphere, it acts anticlockwise

#### 2) wind :-

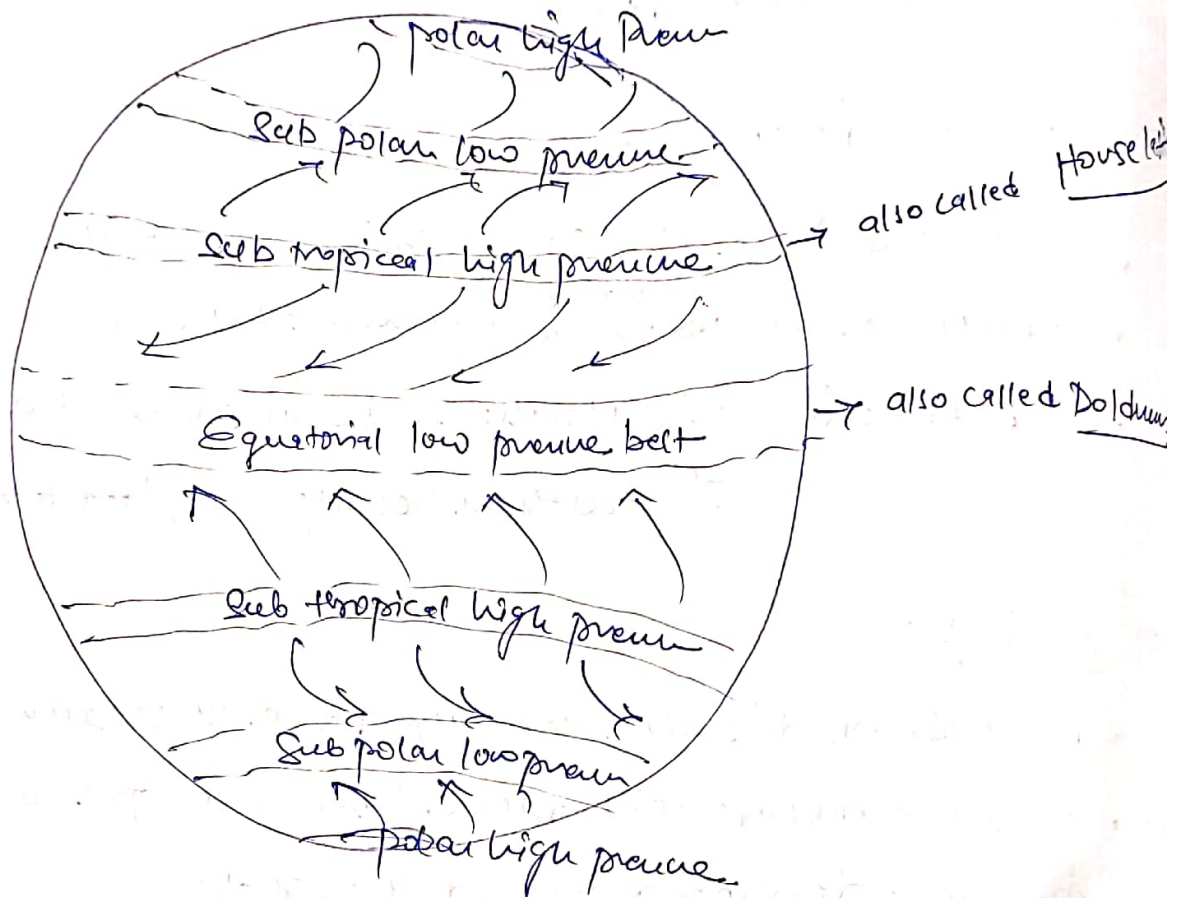
- Force of wind is the primary force in ocean currents
- Ocean currents will move largely as per wind current developed around the globe.

#### 3) Gravitational force :-

- If we closely follow the movement of water particle, its actual movement is circular rather than linear.

#### 4) Insolation :-

- At Equator, sun is at  $90^\circ$  means large amount of heat is available at Equator.
- oceanic water gets heated at Equator — after heating water become lighter & expand but in which direction will it move? → depends upon wind current. cold water at poles descends & moves towards Equator

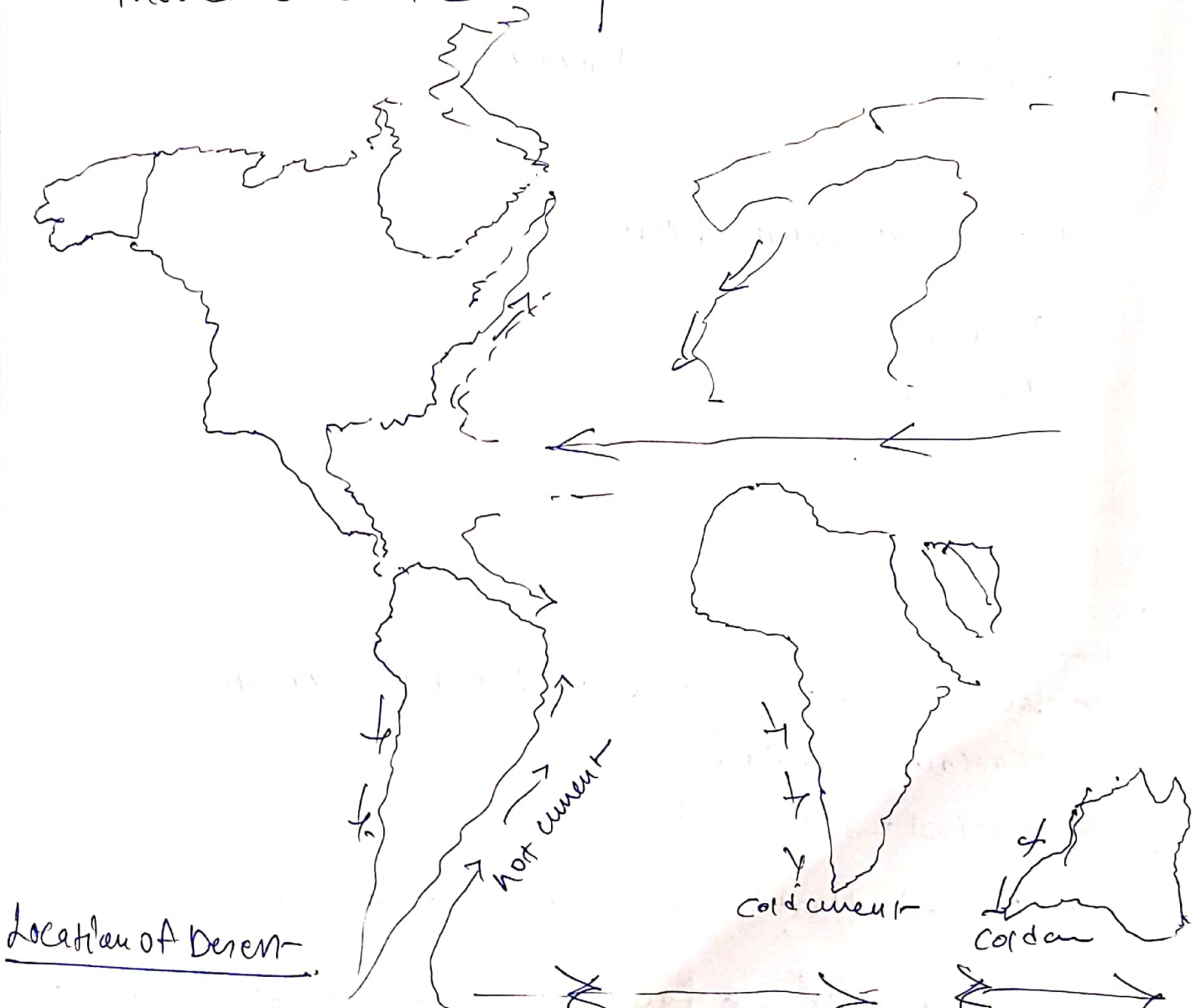


- When water expands on heating at Equator, it moves in direction of Easterlies i.e. towards pole but due to Coriolis force it moves tilted like Easterlies.

→ i.e. at Equator water will move towards west from East.

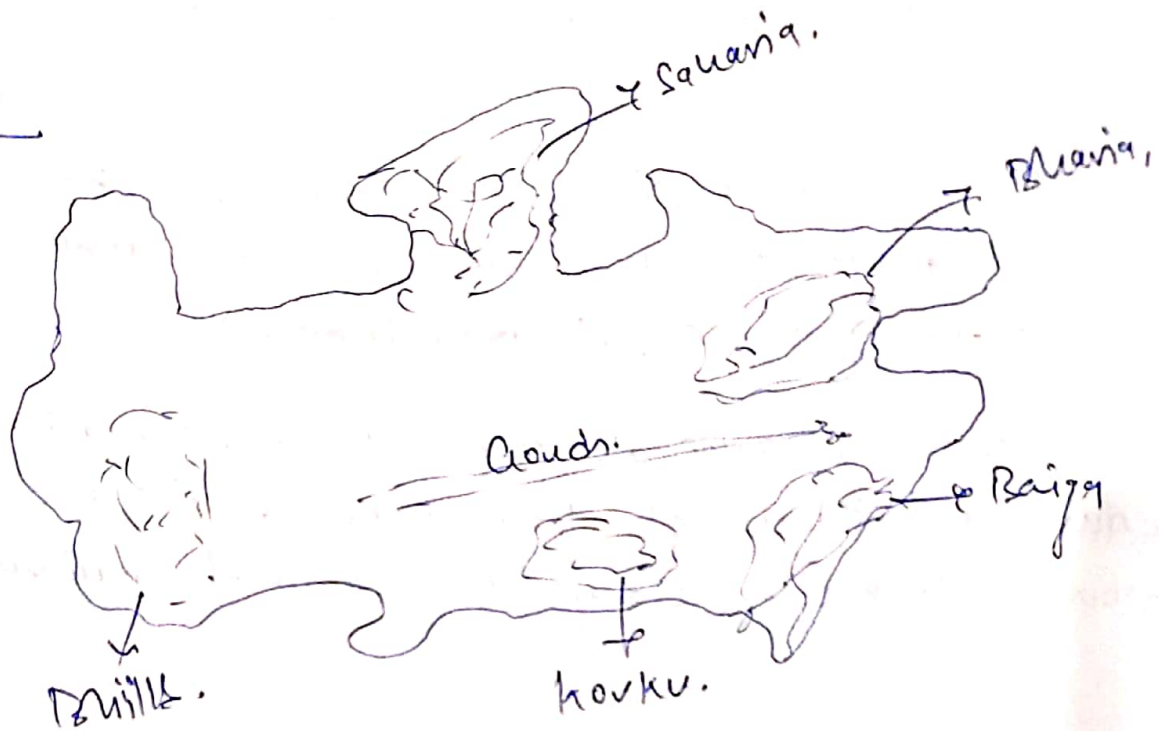
→ But due to presence of various landforms like continents, its direction changes & will move along continent coast. (Anticlockwise)

→ Similarly cold water also moves toward Equator & come in influence of trade winds & will also moves clockwise along the coast of continent



→ Due to such movement of cold current (i.e. towards west side of continent), provides desiccating effect. Therefore, most of the deserts were located on western side of continent

2B



## Special tribal Groups of NIP

- 1) Bhamo
- 2) Bhaia
- 3) Raiza.

### 1) Bhills :-

- found in Naga region in districts of Shabua, Bher, Dhalam, Bandai.
- Largest tribe of NIP.
- "Bhaya Hat" → their cultural organisation
- "Jatya Bhill" → famous freedom fighter belong to this community. He was also known as "Patrihood of India".



## 2) Baharia Tribe :

- one of the special tribal group.
- found in Madhya Bharat plateau in district of Cusabion, Guinpur, Amre, Dabra etc.
- High living standard. Also called "Banjara" in some regions.

## 3) Clouds tribe :

- found along the Narmada valley.
- used to be the largest tribe ~~of~~ of India but now small.
- Dani Durgavati - married in Cloud kingdom

## 4) Korku tribe :

- found in region of Chhindwara, Betul, Balaghat.
- southernmost tribe of region.

## 5) Baiga tribe :

- found in region of Balaghat
- one of special tribal group.

## 6) Bharia tribe :

- found in Narsa, Satna, Sidhi region
- one of special tribal group.

## Constitutional provision :-

- Article - 14. - Right to Equality
- Article - 17 - prohibition of untouchability  
SC/ST in
- Article - 330 - reservation of Lok Sabha seats
- Article - 332 - reservation of SC/ST in Rajya Sabha

## Other legal provision / Act :-

- SC/ST Act - Prohibition of Atrocities Act 1989.
- Applicable to Non-SC/ST member who do atrocities on SC/ST member.
- Empowers the marginal section of society.

## Census - 2011

- population of SC in % - 15.36% of N.P. popul.
- population of ST " " - 21.1% of N.P. popul.
- N.P. population - 7,26,26,809 as per census 2011
- Total SC/ST pop - 36% (Approx).
- Highest population - Jharkhand, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh
- Lowest population - Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam.