

Paper - A Part - A

(A) please change exam pattern based on 2020 syllabus.

(B)

(C) Aranyak  
- vedic god - part of shruti vedas.  
- God of forests  
- Aranyakas are ending to Brahmanas written by sages in forests.

(D) Surkan - a - chahalgani  
- A 40 noble system  
- started by Alutnisk  
- Abolished by Ghiasuddin Balban

(E) Deoband movement

(F) Shahdol division - created in 2008 E.  
- Shahdol  
- ~~Sidhi~~  
- Singrauli  
- Umaria  
- Anuppur

(G) Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

- Poet
- Nationalist
- Award for literary work is given by MP govt

(H)

(I)

(J)

Talikota war - Battle of Rakshash  
Tangdi

→ 1565 -

→ Vijaynagar empire vs  
Bahmani Kingdom

→ Vijaynagar under Rama Raja  
lost

(K)

(M)

Singhdev committee

→ For reorganization of  
Madhya Pradesh

(N)

Eastern Ganga Dynasty

(O)

Chauran Paduka Massacre

- February, 1931
- Chhatrapur
- Colonel Fisher ordered  
firing - 6 killed.



(2) (A)

Please change to 2020  
format

(B)

(C) Social changes during Gupta period  
(319 - 540 AD)

- Varna system ~~was~~ became strong
- Shudras improve - allowed listening to scriptures
- Untouchable position became very vulnerable
- Salt evidence - 510 AD
  - ↳ Bhanugupta's era
- Position of women deteriorated
  - ↳ Polygamy
  - ↳ Early child marriages.



(D)

Shah Jahan the son of Jahangir was a great patron of architecture

→ Taj Mahal - Agra

→ Red Fort complex - New Delhi

→ Moti Masjid → Lahore

→ Jama Masjid → Delhi

→ Agra Fort - Agra

(E)

→ The Bengal partition under Lord Curzon in 1905 is called as Banga-Bhanga movement

→ It was formally ~~to~~ for-able administration but in reality for communal division

→ It was implemented on 16 Oct. 1905

→ That day was observed as Raksha Bandhan to solidify communal ties

→ Swadeshi movement was observed

(F)

Jan

- In 1923, Jhanda satyagraha was observed from Jabalpur.
- Devdas Yandhi, Rajendra Prasad and Rangopalacharya were leaders
- Pandit Sundarlal was imprisoned for 6 months
- They hoisted National Flag on this day
- It was symbolism of nationalism

(G)

- First ruler of Mauryan Empire was Chandragupta Maurya
- Established central Administration under Saptaanga theory of Kautily
  - Raja
  - Janpad
  - Durg
  - Mantri
  - Kosh
  - Sena
  - Mitra.
- He conquered and made Patliputra his capital



(H)

- Non cooperation movement

- 1920 - 1922

→ started by Mahatma Gandhi

→ Ended due to violence of

Chauri Chaura incident

→ It taught Indians to protest without using violence

→ It was first united movement against British

→ It involved participation from every sector

(I)

Jain Tourism sites

→ Dattia → Sonagiri

→ Betul → Muktagiri

→ Indore → Yammargiri

→ Damoh →

→ Khandwa

→ Jh Khargone

(J)



- (K)
- Durgawati was a great Gond queen
  - she defeated Baz Bahadur in 1555 AD
  - In 1564, when Akbar's army attacked her kingdom
  - she fought valiantly seated on her elephant
  - she killed herself when she knew no other option is available then surrendering

(L)

② (B)

Akbar, born on 15 Oct, 1542 in Sialkot, Punjab, during the reign when Humayun was on movement as he was betrayed by Sher Shah Suri. He was the greatest Mughal emperor.

Although after Humayun's death in 1555 from falling down from Din-Panah, when Akbar ascended throne he was [1556-1560] under regency of Bakram Khan and then under influence of Portuguese Government under Mahama Ansa (1560-62).

But when he attained full power he conquered territories both through conquest and matrimonial alliances as with Jodha Bai. This also showcases his religious tolerance.

\* Akbar was religiously tolerant:-

- He established Din-i-Ilahi in 1582 as a revolt against orthodox religious priests. It was a new religion based on common values from Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism.

- He abolished Jaziya in 1564

\* He established Navratna based on talent from all corners of nation.

- |             |               |                             |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| - Birbal    | - Todarmal    | - Jansen                    |
| - Faizi     | - Bhagwan Das | - Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khanan |
| - Abul Fazl | - Man Singh   | - Mulla Do Pyeza            |



- Akbar introduced a common language i.e. Persian for entire empire.
- His navratna Todar Mal introduced Mansabdari and Dahsala Bandobast system
- He separated religion from politics
- He is considered real founder of Mughal Empire
- His system of administration gave equal importance and brought standardisation.

Hence Akbar is considered as National monarch.



(c) Madhya Pradesh lies at the centre of India and played a pivotal role in freedom struggle.

starting from small regional revolts such as that of Bundelkhand in 1842 by Hudesh Shah, Jawahar Bundela Dillon Shah as they were not happy with British economic policies.

The revolt of 1857 was the first struggle of independence ~~was~~ began from Meerut on 3<sup>rd</sup> June 1857. The fire soon spread to

↳ Indore                      ↳ Mandla  
↳ Gwalior                    ↳ Jhansi  
↳ Mhow

\* In Indore → Saadat Khan, an army general of Holkar dynasty killed and attacked British residency

\* Ferozshah, the Mughal prince of Bahadur Shah Zafar, came to Mandsaur and declared it as independent state.

\* Svantibai Lodhi of Rangash state, Mandla participated and fought valourously but was ultimately defeated.

\* Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi who lost her territory due to Dalhousie's Doctrine of lapse, fought <sup>with</sup> valour with the help of



Jantya tope. Hugh Rose said she was the only man in the whole revolt; such was her bravery.

Although all these revolts were suppressed and ultimately British re-established their empire but it gave rise to national freedom struggle.

→ Makhan Lal Chaturvedi through his newspaper Karmveer, helped in spreading the nationalist sentiment

→ In 1931, M.P faced Charanpaduka massacre, on the similar lines of Jallianwala Bagh massacre of 1919

→ Chandra shekhar Azad →

↳ born in Bhabra, Alwar, established, Hindustan Socialist Republic Association and died in Alfred Park, Aunahabad.

→ 1923, In Jabalpur - Flag Satyagrah took place under supervision of Devdas Gandhi, Rangopalacharya and Rajendra Prasad

→ In 1930 - Forest Satyagrah  
- salt Satyagrah.

Shankar Dayal Sharma, who is also became president was an important figure for freedom struggle.

M.P has contributed significantly to the spirit of creating nationalist feeling and to gain independence from oppressive British rule.



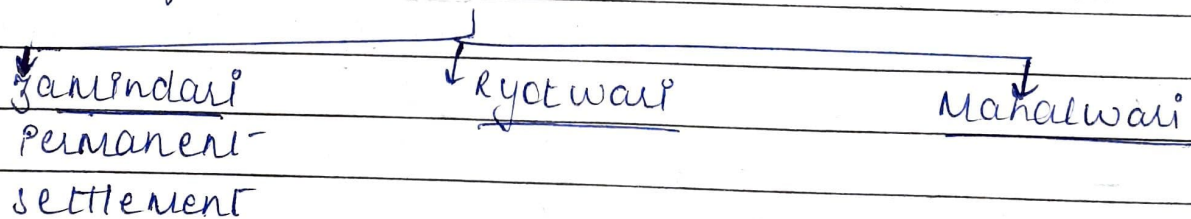
(D) British entered India first as East India company with only purpose of trade in 1608. They also received permission to establish factories i.e. trading units from Jehangir.

Soon they spread to different parts of country and starting from Madras started interfering in administrative matters.

After Battle of Plassey in 1757 and Buxar in 1764, the company started acting as administrative body in Bengal.

Later through various policies, such as subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse and Regulating Act - 1773, 1784, 1793, etc they established control in whole India.

The major source of revenue was land revenue; which can be broadly classified into



Zamindari: The permanent settlement was introduced by Lord Cornwallis in 1793.

- under this system the land ownership was given to zamindars and a fixed amount of revenue was to be collected from them, irrespective of conditions such as crop failure, famine, etc.

This led to oppression on farmers by zamindars.



- It was introduced in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa side.

### \* Ryotwari system

- It was established by Thomas Munro in Madras and Bombay in 1820

- This established direct contact between farmers and British officials.

### \* Mahalwari system

- It was established in North-West provinces

- It gave whole village control to its head or pramukh.

- British officials collected tax from pramukh as a whole.

The three land revenue systems although established with motive to get permanent, stable source of revenue. They failed miserably because they didn't considered special conditions such as famine or crop failure or any other reason that can account for unavailability of income.

Overall they were oppressive and formed one of the major reason for Tribal, Peasant, Civil revolts and ultimately Revolt of 1857 and freedom struggle.

(E)

At the time of independence as on 15 August 1947, the colonial India consisted of 11 <sup>governor</sup> ~~central~~ provinces, and 552 princely states.

The Indian Independence Act created two independent and separate dominions of India and Pakistan and gave princely states 3 options

- ↳ Go merge with Pakistan
- ↳ Go merge with India
- ↳ Go remain independent.

Here, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel played a pivotal role to integrate all princely states in the dominion of India.

After due convincing, 549 out of 552 princely states joined India except 3 states

- ↳ Hyderabad
- ↳ Junagadh
- ↳ Jammu and Kashmir.

In course of time Hyderabad, was integrated by police force, Junagadh by plebiscite and Jammu and Kashmir by Instrument of Accession.

Hyderabad, under Nizam rule wished to join Pakistan. Sardar ~~try~~ tried to convince that it will lead to inconvenience as all other states surrounding it would be of Indian territory.



In J&K, Maharaja Hari Singh wanted to stay independent. Pakistan entered through guerrilla attack, so Nehru gave defence, communication support on signing of Instrument of Accession in October 1948.

The Goa, Daman and Diu was under Portuguese and were liberated in 1961 by means of police action and constituted as union territory by 12<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act of 1962.

Later in 1987, Goa was given statehood. Dadra and Nagar Haveli was Portuguese ruled territory until 1954. From 1954-1961 it was ruled by local administrators and integrated as union territory by 10<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

Puducherry — Pondicherry was a French establishment  
— Yanam  
— Mahe  
— Karaikal  
• upto 1954

In 1962 it was integrated by 12<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act.

In this manner, what constitutes today's Indian land mass was integrated and consist of 28 states and 8 union territories.

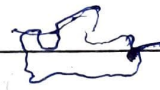


## Part - B

- (1) (A) Lagoon lake  
- Lake surrounded by brackish sea water from all sides  
- e.g. - Chilika Lake, Odhisa

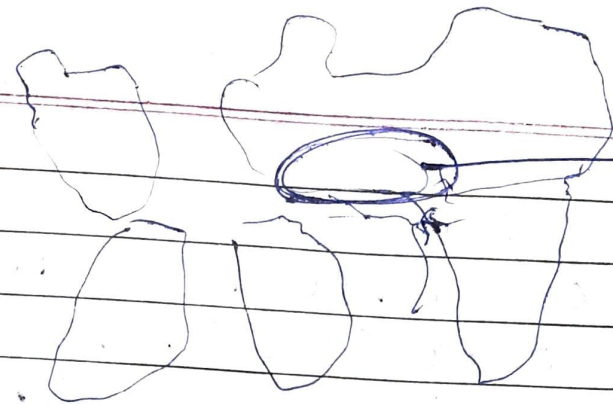
(B) NAFED

- (C) Mulching <sup>organic</sup>  
↳ The process of soil fertilization by covering the soil with cow dung and dried organic products such as leaves, frigs, etc.

- (D) Panika tribes  Panika  
↳ weavers  
↳ kabir - panthi  
↳ Eastern MP → sing sauli  
↳ SPDW

- (E) → Under Disaster Management Act, 2005  
→ chairman → Chief Minister.  
→ Prepares D. state Disaster Management Plan.

(F)



Mediterranean sea.

- located between Europe and African continent
- Mediterranean climate
  - ↳ good for orchid cultivation

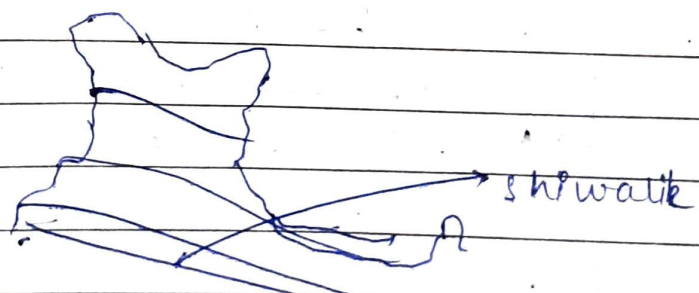
(G)

Paper Industries

- ↳ Amliap → Orient Paper MPIL
- ↳ Bulhanpur → Napanagar newspaper
- ↳ currency → Dewas

(H)

Shivalik range

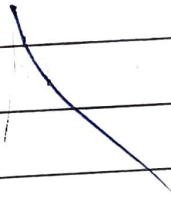


- Outermost Himalayan range
- borders with Northern Plains
- Dun formation.



- (I) North Atlantic stream
- ↳ Hot ~~or~~ water oceanic current
  - ↳ Also called Gulf stream
  - ↳ responsible for moderate climate in north Europe.

(J)



(K)

- Tsunami, is caused
- ↳ volcanic eruptions
  - ↳ Earthquake
  - ↳

(L)

- Rainwater Harvesting
- ↳ water conservation mechanism
  - ↳ Rain water conserved

underground tanks

ground water

(N)

origin → Beoni

cities → Balagnat

Merges with Vardha and forms

Pranhita, tributary of Godavari

(O)

HUMUS

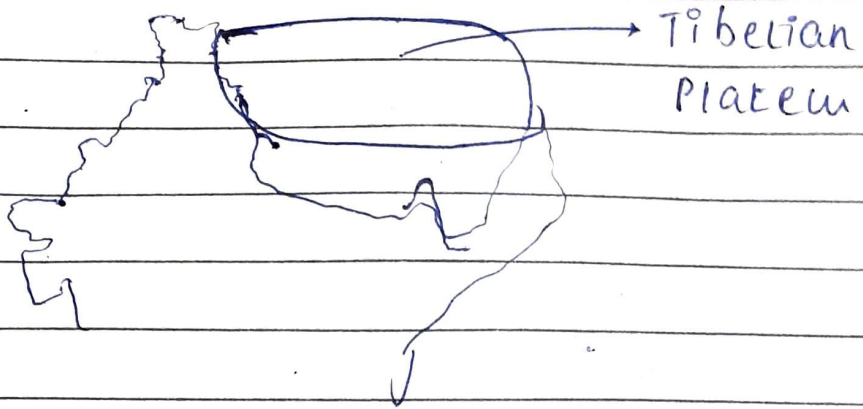
↳ organic material rich layer of soil

↳ consist of Fe, N, mineral rich

↳ Good for plant growth :



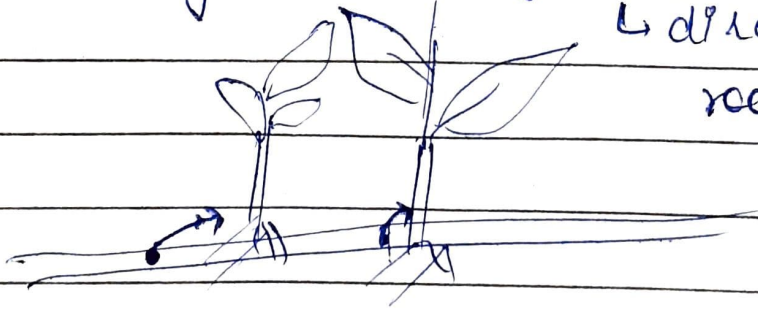
2 (A)



- Roof of the world
- Highest plateau
- North of Himalayan Ranges
- Geographical Area of China

3 (B)

- Artificial means of providing water to plants is called irrigation.
- Efficient irrigation system
  - ↳ min wastage of water
  - ↳ continuous availability
  - ↳ water canals
  - ↳ eg - drip irrigation system
    - ↳ directly to root

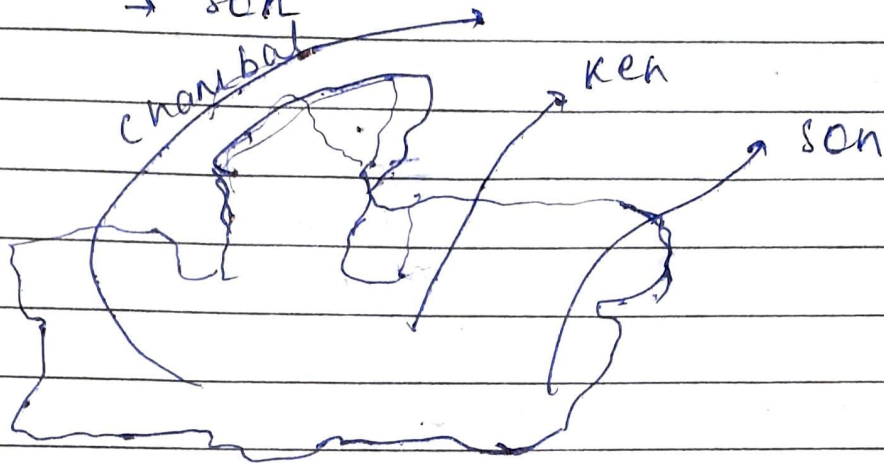


(C) Ganga river system in MP

→ Chambal →

→ Ken

→ Son



(E) → Mixed farming includes growing diversified crop varieties in any manner. Like.

→ Eg → Rice → wheat → Gram

i.e. - Different crops in different  
→ season or different crops in  
same season in subsequent  
years.

(I) Food Processing in MP.

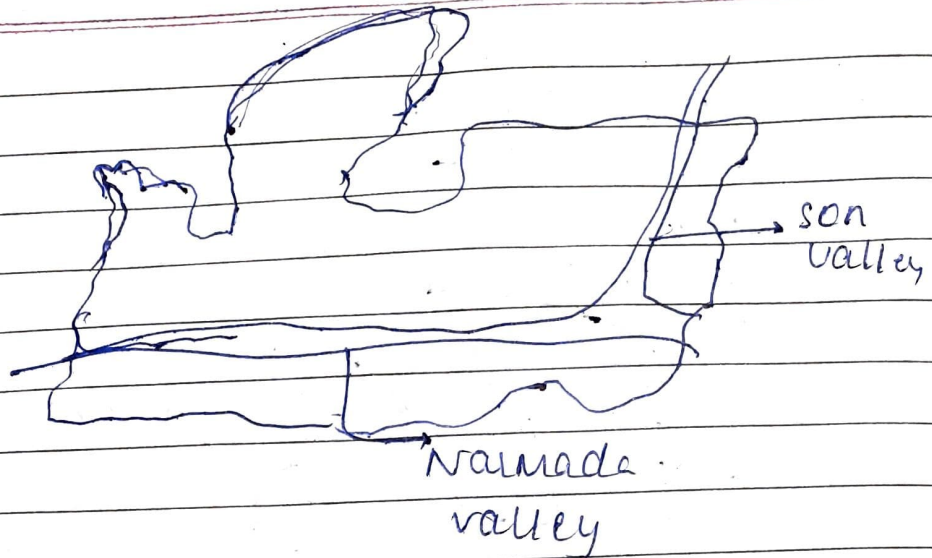
- M.P is agricultural state with  
70% population dependent on  
agriculture

→ Major producer of soyabean,  
pulses

→ Abundant black soil → rich  
for cotton-based or wheat based  
industries.



(F)



→ Fertile Black soil -  
 ↳ agriculture  
 ↳ wheat, gram, etc.

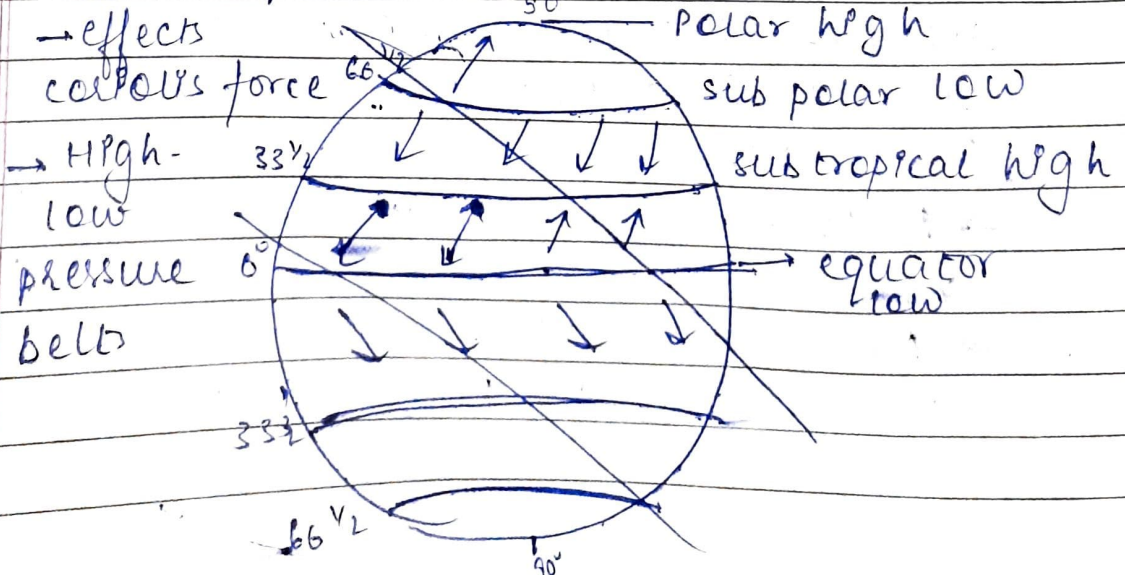
→ Hydro-electric projects  
 ↳ Maheshwar, Onkareshwar

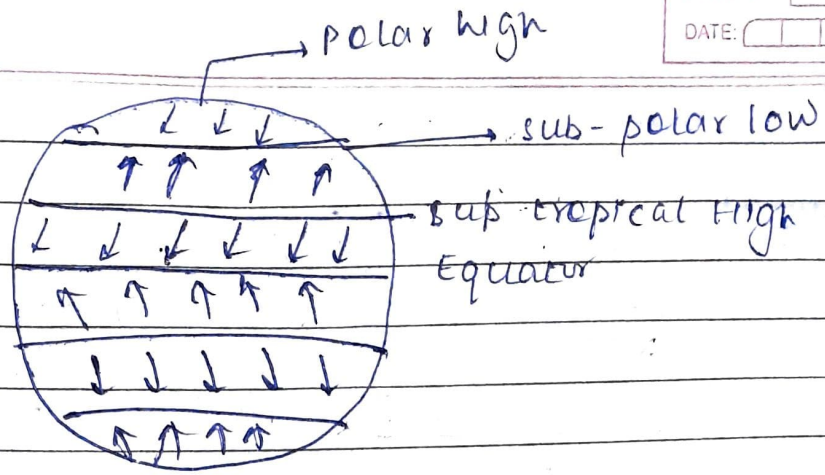
→ Rich in coal deposits

→ Rich in forest cover  
 ↳ forest produce

→ Tribal rich area - Gondwa, Kols, etc.

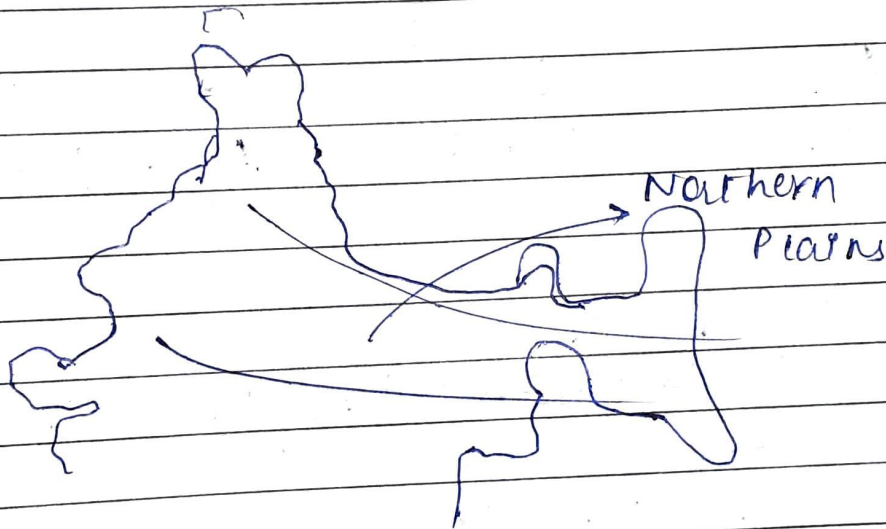
(G) → winds that do not change in accordance with seasons are called permanent or trade winds





- wind direction → High Pressure  
↳ Low
- Coriolis force → bends right

(H)

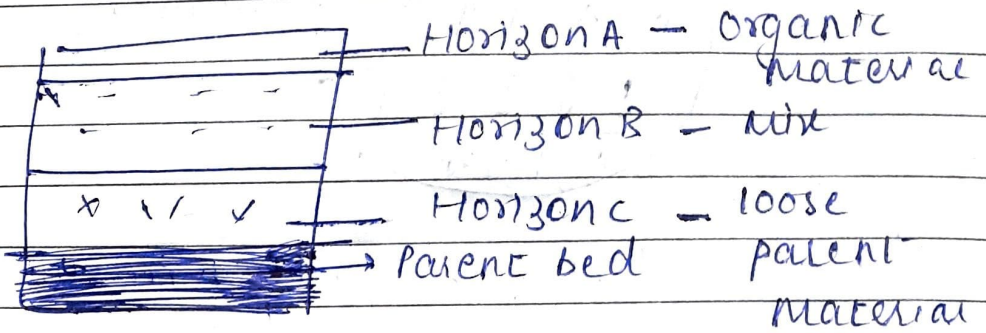


- very fertile due to alluvial deposit
- suitable for cultivation
- living conditions easy hence highly populated
- In Rajasthan it is covered by desert
- It also is main economic centre for food industries.

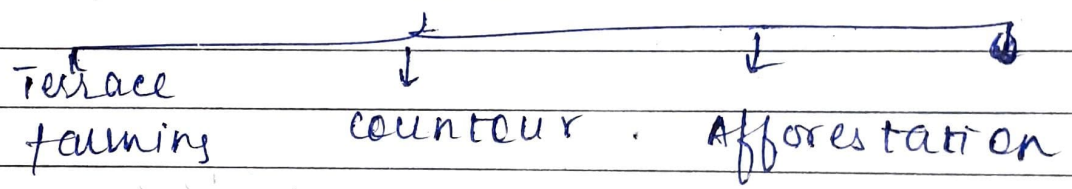


(K) (3)

The uppermost crust with loose parent material is called soil.



To protect soil, use various methods such as



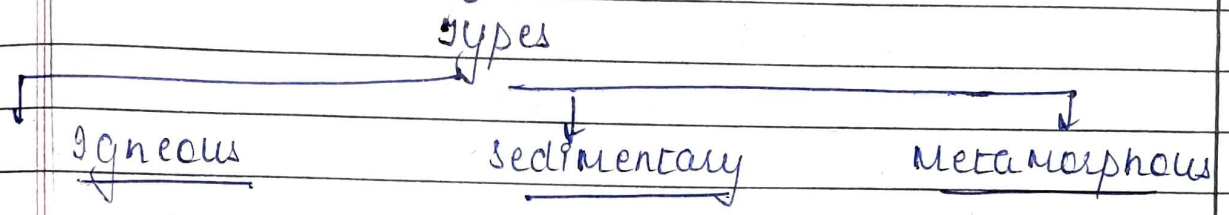
(J)

Ujjain stampede

- ↳ ~~1996~~ 2016 → During simhas the
- Bridge collapsed
- Ujjain comes under Indore division located in western Madhya Pradesh
- It is important pilgrimage destination
- Jyotirlinga → Mahaleshwar is located

3 (A)

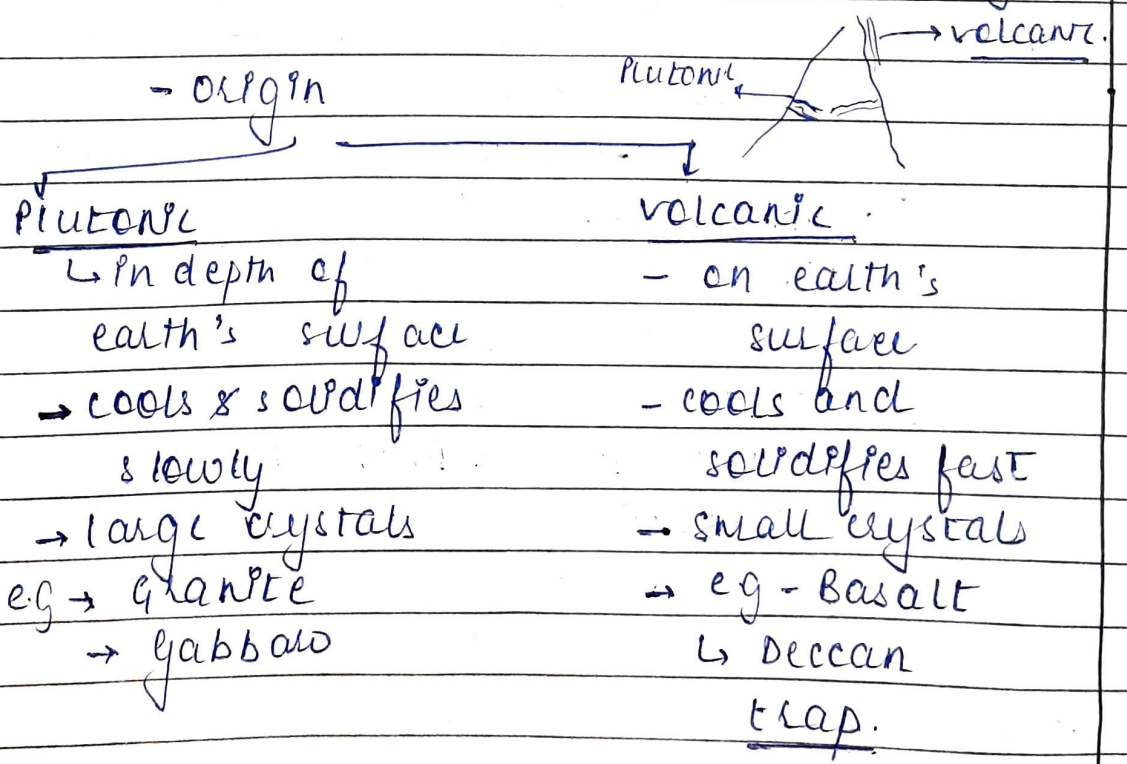
- The earth's crust is composed of rocks.
- Rock is an aggregate of one or more minerals.
  - They can be hard or soft
  - They can be composed of various colours  
 e.g. - gabbro is black  
 - Quartzite is white



Igneous rocks

- Formed by cooling and solidification of molten rock i.e. magma which comes out from volcanic eruptions

- they can be
  - acidic → Si
  - basalts → Fe, Al, Mg





## Sedimentary rocks

- Formed from sediment accumulation over long period.

- characteristics

- layers → stratified

- non-crystalline structure

- fossils

e.g. - Ganga valley.

origin

mechanical

e.g. sandstone

chemical

e.g. gypsum

organic

e.g. limestone  
coal.

## Metamorphic rocks

All rocks (igneous & sedimentary) changes due to pressure, heat, ~~etc~~ volume.  
into metamorphic rocks

e.g. clay → slate

limestone → marble

sandstone → quartzite

granite → gneiss

shale → schist

coal → graphite

All the forms of rocks are interchangeable and they keep on converting from one form to another and also magma and hence minerals are recycled!

(B)



The Ganga, longest river of India with its length being 2525 km and covering the entire stretch of Northern Plains from Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and finally entering Bangladesh and forming world's largest Delta at Sundarban while merging with Bay of Bengal.

It originates as Bhagirathi from Gangotri glacier and Alaknanda from Satopanth glacier and forms Ganga at Devprayag in Uttarakshi, Uttarakhand.

From ancient period, it is the place where civilization dwelled from the Mahajanpads esp. Magadh and tripartite struggle over Kannauj. to present day scenario where it is agriculture dependent.

• It is because the river flowing from Himalayas brings down silt and the river bed as well as ~~surround~~ banks are



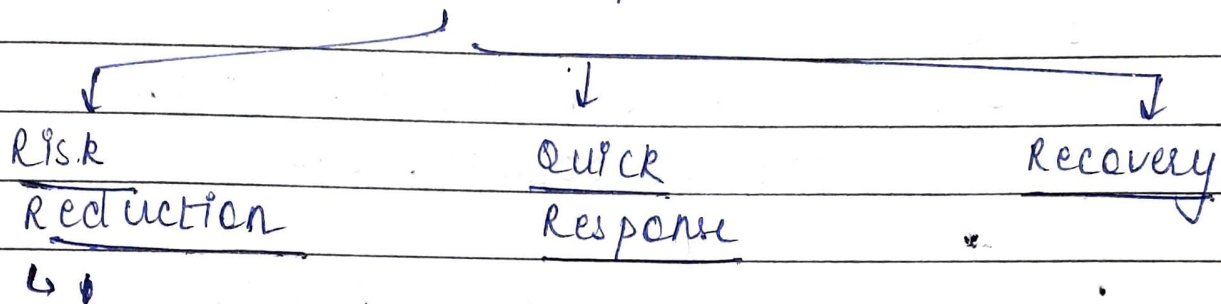
filled with new alluvium continuously. This increases fertility of the region's alluvium soil which ensures good agriculture facility.

Due to agricultural surplus people engaged in various trade and art activities and hence many industries such as cotton, sugarcane, etc were based here.

Therefore Ganga is considered as lifeline of northern plains.

(c) Disaster is a serious disruption of the functioning of a community or a society involving widespread human, economic, material and environmental impact and losses. Managing such disasters to reduce its impact as much as possible is called disaster management.

It can be coped in 3 phases



It is important to oversee that hazards do not degenerate into disasters.

Risk reduction

↳ Prior to the disaster the measures which are to be taken.

e.g → Earthquake resistant buildings

→ Flood & Tide embankments.

→ safe construction practices.

→ Training of rescue forces

→ Mock drills.

→ National, state & district disaster plans.

Quick response

↳ At the time of disaster

for - proper surveillance of affected area

- food, shelter and clothing

- medical facilities.



- Use of Alternative communication system

↳ Amateur Radio

↳ satellite based communication system

Recovery and Rehabilitation

- Return to normal life: post-disaster

- It should be better condition
- Employment opportunities

The Disaster Management Act of 2005 post Tsunami 2004, serves the legal framework and works at decentralised base in three levels

- National

- State

- District

It has its own fund and force and helps systematically to manage a disaster or hazard.

(D) The proper utilisation and saving of water resources so that it is available to all in required amount or quantity is called water conservation.

### Objectives

- ↳ Enhance water availability
- ↳ Improve water quality
- ↳ Reducing water-related risks

### \* Enhance water availability

- Increasing green cover.
- Adopt water-efficient diversified agriculture
- Encourage rain water harvesting
- Soil moisture conservation
- Storage in reservoirs
  - ↳ Barram Yojana
- Water-Budgeting

### \* Improve water quality

- POLLUTION CONTROL
  - ↳ RESTRICT IN pouring sewage, urban effluents
- PROHIBITION ON use of pesticides & weedicides.
- WATER TREATMENT PLANTS should be established.
- Adoption of BIOREMEDIATION techniques.



## \* Reducing water related risks

- Reducing possibility of related health hazards

- droughts
- floods
- dyspels

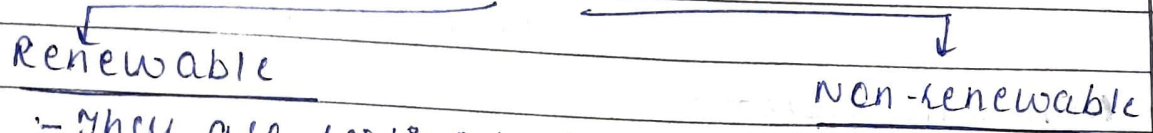
- watershed management programmes
- flood control mechanism
- climate resilient agriculture

Water is essential for survival of every living organism and there is no economical activity possible without water hence we must actively work in the direction to save water or water conservation.

(E)

Power resources are those resources which help in generating energy and hence important especially from economical reasons.

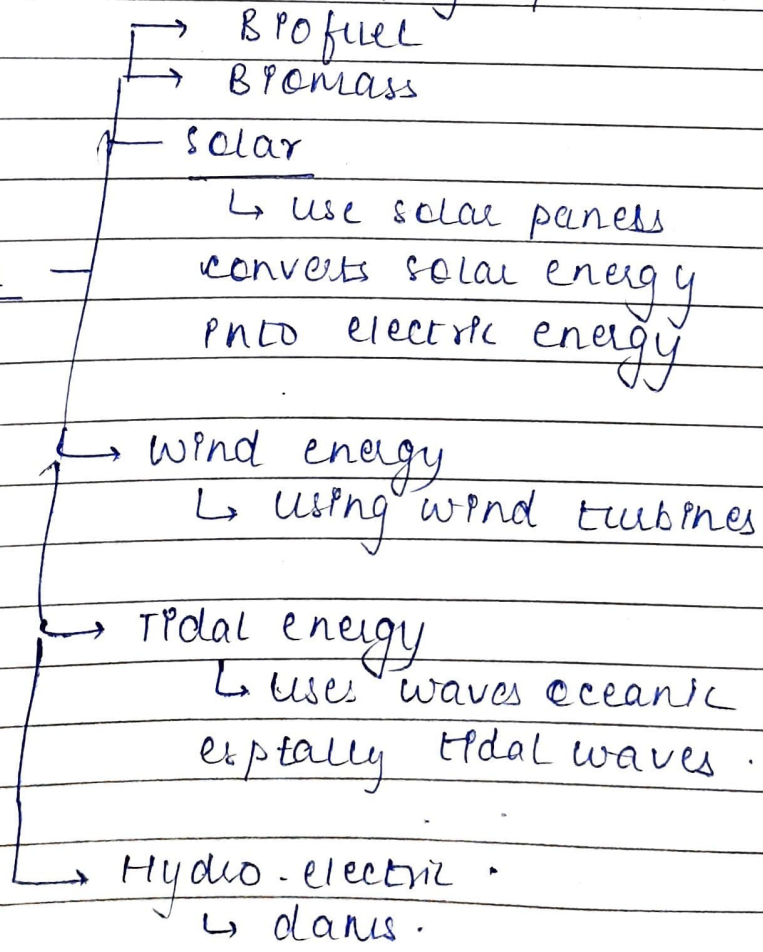
Power resources



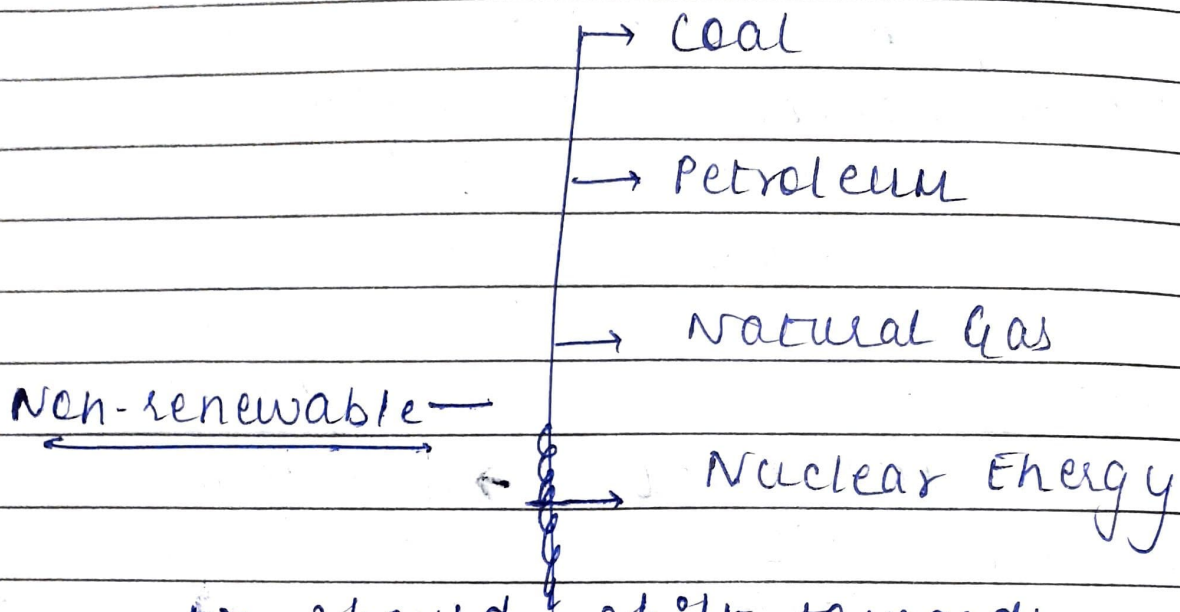
Renewable  
:- They are replenished faster than their consumption rate.  
e.g solar, wind, Tidal, etc.

→ their formation rate is slower than their present consumption rate and hence they will be consumed and end before being replenishable.

Renewable







We should shift towards ~~non~~ renewable source of energy as non-renewable sources are limited as well causes pollution whereas renewable sources causes least pollution.