

Student - Shashi Mishra (Mains 2021)

Date - 19/10/2022 (Paper 1, Part A)

प्रश्न
संख्या

मुख्य परीक्षा उत्तर पुस्तिका
(Mains Answer Sheet)



भारत का नं. 1 संस्थान
कौटिल्य एकेडमी
सफलता का प्रवेश द्वार

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1	Bhimbetka rockshelter is a <u>pre-historic site</u> . It is located in <u>Raisen (MP)</u> , 40km away from Bhopal. It has has over 500 caves with <u>pre-historic paintings</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Mesolithic sites in Madhya Pradesh are <u>Kaytha</u> , <u>Nagda</u> , <u>Kathnara</u> , <u>Adangarh</u> etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	3	Jungle Satyagrah was led by <u>Gurjan Singh Karkar</u> in <u>1930</u> against British ^{of Tribals} rule. It was focused on forests rights over the resources. It happened in <u>Turia (Seoni)</u> & <u>Ghoda Dongri (Betul)</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	1.	<input type="checkbox"/>	4	<u>Bundela Vidroh (1842)</u> was led by <u>Raja Hirdeshah</u> of <u>Hughes</u> , <u>Madan Singh Dillon</u> & others. It was against the British government. It happened in <u>Sagar</u> & <u>Narmada Sagar</u> & <u>Bundelkhand</u> region.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>				

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<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Subhadra Kumari Chauhan Samaroh is held in Jabalpur. It is a <u>literary festival</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 6	Thalkari Bai was a soldier & associate of <u>Rani Laxmi Bai</u> of <u>Jhansi</u> . She actively participated & bravely fought in <u>Revolt of 1857</u> against British forces. She martyred by committing <u>suicide</u> during the battle.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 7	Bhogaria festival is celebrated by the <u>Bhil Tribe</u> . It is organised in <u>Jhabua, Alirajpur & surrounding districts</u> . In this festival a <u>fair</u> is held where young people choose their life-partners.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 8	Muktogiri is a Jain pilgrimage site. It is located in Betul.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	<input type="checkbox"/> 9	Dalpatshah was <u>Gond Ruler</u> of <u>Garbh Mandala</u> . He was married to <u>Chandela princess Rani Durgawati</u> .

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10	10	<p>Uthiyadevi Holkar was the <u>Maratha</u> queen of <u>Indore Malwa</u>. She is known for her <u>wise administrative skills</u> & <u>welfare works</u>. She is recognized as '<u>Lokmata Uthiyadevi</u>'.</p>
11	11	<p>Geographical reach of Gondwana kingdom was from <u>Vidarbha</u> region of Maharashtra in south to southern <u>Madhya Pradesh</u> (<u>Mahakaula</u> region) & <u>Western</u> part of <u>Chhatisgarh</u>.</p>
12	12	<p>Hriday Prakash and Hriday Kautuk were <u>literary works</u> written by King <u>Hriday Shah</u> of Gondward Kingdom. He was a patron of <u>art</u> and <u>music</u>.</p>
13	13	<p>Dost Mohammad Khan was founder of <u>Bhopal State</u>. He was a <u>Afghan</u> <u>Sardar</u> under Mughals. He later declared his independence from the Mughals and became the ruler of <u>Bhopal State</u>.</p>

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1.	14	Aligarh Muslim University was founded by <u>Sir Saieyed Ahmed Khan</u> in <u>1875</u> . He acted as the first challellar of the Aligarh Muslim University.
1.	15	Raja Vyaghra Dev was the founder of <u>Baghel Dynasty</u> . Baghels were Rajput / Solanki rulers from Gujrat who came & settled in Baghelkhand.
2.	1	Rice Movement of Rewa was led against British government in Rewa. It was organised by the local people against the draconian levy charged on rice. People of Rewa organised & decided not to pay extra levy (taxation) on rice and started a revolt (1947) against British admintkration. In a short period of time it ^{was} became joined by large number of people. But later suppressed by the British forces.

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2.	2	<p>'Namaste Orchha' festival was started in Bundelkhand (Orchha). It aimed at developing the tourism in Orchha. It highlighted about the heritage of Orchha, the historical places, the architecture & sculpture etc. The festival was launched as a campaign to attract more tourists in Orchha & develop it as a tourist hub.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2.	3	<p>Contribution of Makhandal Chaturvedi in development of literature -</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ He was a prolific writer & poet.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ He wrote various literary works such as <u>Himatarangini</u>, <u>Himkisitari</u>, <u>Yug-charan</u>, <u>Pushpa ki Abhilasha</u>, etc.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ He is considered as <u>modern writer</u> of India.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ His writings also played significant role during freedom movement to</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>awake the consciousness of freedom fighters.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ He himself actively participated in the <u>freedom struggle</u>.</p>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<p>→ He worked as editor of '<u>Prabha</u>' & '<u>Karmveer</u>' which were centred on freedom struggle.</p>

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. 4	Religious tourist places in MP - ① <u>Ujjain</u> - ① <u>Mahakaleshwar Temple</u> is situated here. It is one of 12 Jyotirlingas.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② <u>Khandwa</u> - <u>Omkarshwar</u> or <u>Mandhata</u> Temple is another Jyotirlinga situated in MP.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ <u>Muktajini</u> , <u>Betul</u> - It is Jain pilgrimage site.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		④ <u>Barangaja</u> , <u>Barwari</u> - is 72 feet tall statue of <u>Adinath</u> , the 1st Tirthankar of Jainism is located here.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		⑤ <u>Bandi Chhad Gurdwara</u> - It is a Sikh religious place. It is situated inside Jainitas Palace, Gwalior.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. 5	Sadat Khan & Bhagiyath Sitawat were soldiers in Maratha Army of Holkars. Sadat Khan revolted against the British rule in the revolt of 1857. They were indirectly supported by the Holkar ruler, Tukojirao Holkar. Sadat Khan & Bhagiyath Sitawat were later captured by the British forces & were executed.

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2	6	<p>Sangram Shah was the ruler of Gondwana Kingdom of Garha Mandala. He is known for his efficient rule & expansionary policy. Under Under his rule Gondwana Kingdom advanced militarily. He captured the surrounding states & thus expand his kingdom. He also made made matrimonial alliances with the neighbouring states. He married off his son Dalpat Shah to Chandel Princess Rani Durgawati. This alliance strength strengthened his rule in the region.</p>
2	8	<p>'Bundela style' of architecture can be seen in Bundelkhand. Bundela Kings maintained friendly relations with the Mughals. Hence, the influence of Mughal architecture can be seen in Bundela architecture. Orchha was the capital of Bundelas. It is known for various palaces & temples such as Raja Palace, Jahangir Palace, Chaturbhuj Temple, Ram Raja Temple. The Mughal <u>arch</u>, <u>pillars</u>, and <u>intricate designs</u> can be seen in these architectures.</p>

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2. 9

King Hirdeshah or Hriday Shah was a Gondwana king of Garha Mandala. He is known for patronizing art and music. He himself wrote various poems & other literary works. Hriday Kautuk & Hriday Prakash were written by him. He also organised various music festivals in his courts. Musicians & poets were honoured & rewarded by him in his court.

2. 10

Maratha queen of Malwa, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar is known for her construction & revival works of old & destroyed temples. She was a follower of lord Shiva & constructed various Shiva temples in her capital & states. She redeveloped the various temples across the country, which were victims of Muslim invasion & plunder. These temples include Somnath temple of Gujrat, Dwarka temple, temples in Kashi, Badrinath, Puri, Kedarnath, Shringar, Rameshwaram etc.



<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2. 1	Madhya Pradesh is situated at the heart of the country. It hosts various mountains, rivers, forests, heritage sites etc. There are various tourist destinations in MP. These can be categorised as -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① Natural tourist places - Mandor Pachmashi, various national parks & wildlife sanctuaries, waterfalls, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② Historical places - Mandu, Orchha, Khajuraho, etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		③ Spiritual - Samhi, Omkareshwar, Sonagiri, Muktagiri, Mahakaleshwar etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		<u>Challenges associated with tourism -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		① <u>Lack of Infrastructure</u> - Lack of tourism infrastructure such as roads, airways connectivity, hotels etc
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>		② <u>Lack of skilled manpower</u> - Lack of skilled tourist guide, The tourist business is dominated by small companies which lacks professional, multi-lingual, efficient tour guides.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② <u>Issue of connectivity</u> - Lack of proper connectivity from airports to trains to buses. Specially in forested & tribal areas. Less no. of airports is another such issue.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ <u>Nonavailability of basic facilities</u> - Tourist facilities such as clean toilets, drinking water etc at tourist places.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ Lack of proper tourism policy of State Government.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	However, despite the challenges tourism sector has been a contributor to the state GDP. And it has immense potential to contribute in future growth. Some measures are needed to be taken to overcome these challenges such as -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	① Development of tourist infrastructure
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	② Better Connectivity
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	③ Skill development of tourist guides
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	④ Proper implementation of tourism policies such as 'Dekho Apradesh' & 'Incredible India' Campaign.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	3.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Madhyapradesh is a diverse state. It has a diversified population and diversified arts & crafts.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					<u>Arts & Crafts of MP -</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					① <u>Terracotta Art</u> - Terracotta pottery, toys, pots etc are famous in districts of Mirajpur, Jabug etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					② <u>Kaath shilp</u> (Wood craft) - Tribals of Seoni, Chhindwara are famous for their wood craft. This includes wooden toys, chairs, etc.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					③ <u>Bamboo Craft</u> - Tribals of Balaghat, Seoni, Dindori, Mandla are known for their Bamboo craft.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					④ <u>Tie & Dye</u> - Tie & Dye textile of Mandla & Rattam are famous in textile sector. This is also known as <u>Bandhani</u> or <u>Bandhej</u> print.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>					

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑤ <u>Chanderi silk</u> - Silk sarees of Chanderi across the country.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑥ <u>Maheshwari silk</u> - Maheshwari hand-woven silk sarees were promoted by Queen Ahilya Bai. It is famous for its fine silk.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑦ <u>Bagh print</u> - Bagh print of Dhar is famous.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	⑧ <u>Bhaisangah print</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other than this there are various painting from different regions, such as -
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Bundelkhand - Joraiti painting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Malwa - Chitravan, Mandana painting
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nimar - Chauk
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Various Tribal painting such as pithara painting, Patangah painting etc are also famous out of mp.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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3.	2	Dynasties of MP -
		① <u>Bundela Dynasty</u> - It was founded by <u>Rudra Pratap Bundela</u> . Their capital was <u>Orchha</u> . This kingdom was known as <u>Bundelkhand</u> .
		The other prominent kings were <u>Virsingh Bundela</u> , <u>Tujhar Singh Bundela</u> etc.
		② <u>Baghel Dynasty</u> - It was founded by <u>Nyaghradev Baghel</u> . Baghels were <u>Solanki rulers</u> from <u>Gujrat</u> . They settled in <u>Baghelkhand</u> (present day <u>Rewa</u>). King <u>King Ramchandra</u> was another prominent king of the <u>Baghel dynasty</u> .
		③ <u>Holkar Dynasty</u> - It was founded by <u>Matharao Holkar</u> in <u>1731</u> . They ruled over <u>Malwa Kingdom</u> . Their capital was <u>Indraprasth (Indore)</u> , & later it was shifted to <u>Maheshwar</u> . The prominent rulers of <u>Holkar</u>

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Gondwana kingdom of Gatha Mandala was founded by <u>Jadurai</u> . was
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	The first great king of Gondwana kingdom was King <u>Sangram Shah</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He was an efficient ruler. He took the empire to its new heights.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	He advanced his military power & captured the neighbouring areas. He later married his son <u>Dalpat Shah</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	to Chandela princess <u>Durgawati</u> . This is how he strengthened his kingdom over even more through the matrimonial alliance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	After Sangram Shah's death <u>Dalpat Shah</u> assumed the throne. He died in an early age.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	His son <u>Veer Narayan</u> was placed in his throne & his mother <u>Rani Durgawati</u> to started ruling as his regent.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Rani Durgawati</u> was an skillful & efficient ruler. She skillfully saved her kingdom from the attack of Malwa king

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Baaz Bahadur</u> . But ^{later} <u>Baaz Bahadur's</u> kingdom was attacked & annexed
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	by Mughal king Akbar. After acquiring Malwa, Akbar attacked
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	on Gondwana. Rani Durgawati bravely fought with Akbar's
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	forces led by his commander <u>Issaf Khan</u> . But eventually
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	she lost the battle & committed suicide on the battlefield.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Rani Durgawati's son <u>Veernarayan</u> continued the war
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	but soon lost & died. In later years <u>Dalpat Shah's</u> brother
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Chandra Shah</u> was recognized as ruler of Garha Mandla under Mughal
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	sovereignty.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Later kings such as Raja <u>Hriday Singh</u> was also a very
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	prominent king. He patronised music & art in his court. He later
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	converted to Islam. In later years Gondwana kingdom was annexed by
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	the <u>Marathas</u> & after 1818 it was made <u>princely state</u> under British rule.

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सफलता का पथ है इच्छा

3-	5	<u>Scindia Dynasty</u> —
		Scindia Dynasty was
		founded by <u>Ranoji Scindia</u> in
		1727, ^{in Gwalior} when Ranoji Scindia was its
		1st ruler. His son <u>Mahadji</u>
		<u>Scindia</u> was the one who took
		it to its zenith. He was well
		-versed with military skills.
		He organised a strong army under
		his rule & invaded to neighbouring
		state. He participated in 3rd Panipat
		Battle (1761). He also helped Mughal
		king Shah Alam II restore his power
		in Delhi.
		Mahadji was succeeded
		by his son <u>Daulatrao Scindia</u> .
		Then <u>Jiwajirao</u> came to power.
		In 1818, after 3rd
		Anglo-Maratha war Scindia signed
		<u>subsidiary</u> -alliance with British
		& it became a princely state under
		British rule.
		During Independence
		<u>George Jiwajirao</u> was the ruler

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<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	of Scindia dynasty. He signed the instrument of accession & acceded Gwalior state into Indian Union in 1947.
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>Holkar Dynasty</u> — Holkar dynasty was founded in 1731 in Malwa (Indore) by <u>Maharao Holkar</u> . He consolidated the neighbouring states through his military power & emerged as a powerful kingdom in Malwa region; he was succeeded by his <u>Khanderao</u> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Khanderao died in 1766 & his son Malharao was made king; but he died soon & then his mother Queen Ahilyadevi assumed the throne in 1767. She was a noble queen & known for his <u>wisdom</u> & <u>justice</u> . She did various welfare works. Hence, known as ' <u>Lokmata Ahilya</u> '
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	She was succeeded by Tukoji Rao I. Later years Holkar signed subsidiary alliance with British in 1818. In 1947, the Malwa kingdom of Holkar became part of Union of India.