

Kautilya Academy

M-2020 Paper

Madhya Pradesh

2.8.2020

1.

A/A

Malkhamb -

- It is the state Game - declared on 9th April 2013
- Prabhas Teshi Award. is given
- State Malkhamb Academy Ujjain.
-

B

Name the district that touches Chhattisgarh State

- 6 district of M.P. touches Chhattisgarh
- Balaghat, Dindori, Anuppur, Shahdol, Sidhi, Sargansi.

C

Jagan Singh Shyam -

- Born in Mandla District of M.P.
- a great painter & sculptor

- award with Shikha Samman
- He worked at Bhasat Bhawan
- Belong to Pradhan Gord Family.

D

Name - the Lok Sabha constituencies reserved for Scheduled Caste.

- There are 4 constituencies booked for Scheduled Caste - they are Blind, ~~Dhar~~, Ujjain, Dewas & Tikamgarh.

E

School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis -

- School of Good Governance & Policy Analysis also called as Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi University established in Dec 2011.
- It is situated in Bhopal.
- It is an autonomous Institute of Government of Madhya Pradesh.

F

Chilpi Range -

- Chilpi Range found in Balaghat
- Dharwar Rocks (absence of fossil) are found here.

G Mahi River -

- Originated from Sardaspura, Dhar district of Madhya Pradesh
- Flows east to west
- Only river that crosses tropic of Cancer twice.

H Chambal National Park -

- Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary situated in Morena District of Madhya Pradesh
- It is the habitat for the Alligators
- Dolphin also survives in few numbers here

- ## I Jay Prakash Narain Samman Nidhi Yojana.
- started from 1 June 2020, in the name of great leader Jay Prakash Narain.
 - JP led the movement to save the democracy. All those who

participated in the movement will be given 2500/- /month by the Bihar government.

J) Mahavir Ahimsa Award.

- started by All India Digambar Jain Samiti.
- It was announced to be given to the King Laxman Abhimandan Khandhoman on 17th April 2020 (on the birth anniversary of Mahavir Swami)
- given 2.5 lakh + memento + Certificate.

K) Bhola Ghet-

-

L) Avanti Bai

- Queen of Ramgarh (now Dindori) - Gond Queen
- she was a freedom fighter & taken part in the revolution of 1857.

M) Thakkar Bappa.

- He was a social worker
- worked for the upliftment of the Tribal people.
- He was close to Gandhiji & G.K. Gokhale - selected to constituent Assembly after independence - supported

of universal compulsory education & advocated
abolition of untouchability. Authored

N

Tiger Bristle Project -

0

Gangaur Dance -

- It is the religious folk dance of Mimar region.
- Women establish the statue of Gangaur Devi (Goddess Parvati) & worship.
- Dance - in the beats of clapping & plate.
- Two Types - Thalariya & Thola.

2

A) Write a short note on Raja Chhatrasal.

Ans^o - Raja Chhatrasal -

- Son of Champat Rai
- Revolt against Aurangzeb.
- Captured Panna & made it as his capital.
- Signed treaty with Peshwa Bajirao, offered 1/3rd of his territory to the Marathas.
- Peaceful treaty with the Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb gave him the title of 'Raja'.
- He was the founder of independent Bundela State, Orchha was his capital.
- On his name, the district of Chhatrapur got its name.
- Statue of Maharaja Chhatrasal is located in Chhatrapur district.

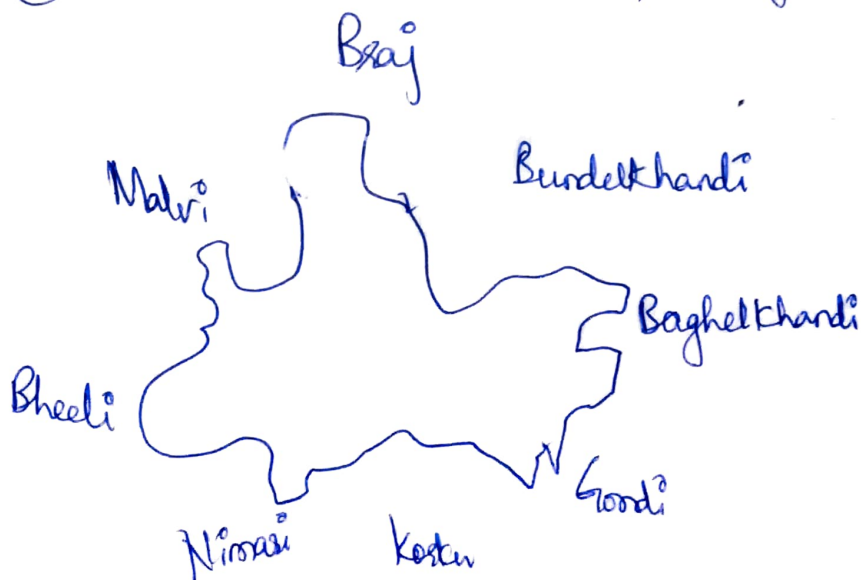
B | What are the Major dialects of Madhya Pradesh

Ans: - The Major dialects of Madhya Pradesh are -

- (a) Bundelkhandi
- (b) Baghelkhandi
- (c) Malvi
- (d) Nimasi

Regions associated with these dialects are -

- (a) Bundelkhandi - Chhatarpur, Tikamgarh, etc.
- (b) Baghelkhand - Sidhi, Singrauli, Rewa etc.
- (c) Malvi - Indore, Ujjain, Dewas etc.
- (d) Nimasi - Khandwa, Khasgore etc.



Q1 Describe about the folk dances of Bundelkhand 2

Ans: - Folk dances of Bundelkhand are -

- (a) Rai - Combination of both Shringar & Shoneya.
- Mridang is used.
- (b) Saera - Performed in the month of Shraavan.
- based on Krishna kela
- (c) Karara - Performed by Phobi caste on different occasions
- (d) Tawara - a symbol of prosperity
- farmer community celebrate it during crop harvesting
- (e) Dhimarathi - Performed on marriages & Navratri
- Dance - in the manner of Kathak
- (f) Badhai - Performed by both men & women
- on the occasion of marriage & child birth.

D) Describe about the caves located in the Madhya Pradesh?

Ans: - There are many caves in Madhya Pradesh -

(a) Udaigiri Caves - Situated in Vidisha District
- Cave No. 5 - Statue of Varahmishra
- Gupta period
- Total 20 Caves.

(b) Bhimbetka - it is of Pre-historic era.
- Situated in Raisen
- Early painting of Prehistoric people. & tells the story of early life.

(c) Bagh Caves - Situated in Bhopal district
- Caves belongs to Buddhism
- They are considered to be the contemporary of Ajanta Caves
- Total 9 Caves.

(d) Panhmarhi Caves - Situated in Hoshangabad District
- Tourist place
- Only Hill station of M.P.

- ⑥ Adangach Caves - situated in Hoshangabad District
 - famous for Rock Shelters
 - Prehistoric era.
- ⑦ Maa Caves - situated in Angauli Distt
 - Buddhism was prevalent.
- ⑧ Shankaracharya Caves - it is in Khandwa.
- ⑨ Bharathari Caves - situated in Ujjain
 - Total 9 caves
 - Built by Paramar Rulers.
 - Main feature - Beautiful Colour Paintings

E] Throw light on the special characteristics of Korku Tribe.

Ans:- Special characteristics of Korku Tribe -

- ① Korku means group of humans. They belongs & recognise the Rajput caste as their ancestors.
- ② Belongs to Kolarian tribe & Murda family.

- (c) Endogamy is prohibited but custom of Bride price is prevalent
- (d) Generally indulge in Jhum cultivation
- (e) Khamb Swang is famous
- (f) Manda - wooden memorial of died person, worshipped by Korku.
- (g) Sidoli custom - Funeral custom
- (h) Mainly resides in Betul, Hoshangabad, Harda District
- (i) They worship moon & Mahadev.

F Throw light on Manganese producing areas of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans - Madhya Pradesh & Orissa are the major manganese producing state of India. ~~a~~

- 40% of manganese reserves are found in three district of Madhya Pradesh they are -

- (a) Balaghat (b) Chhindwara (c) Jabua.

- Bhaeruli Mines of Manganese in Balaghat is the largest underground mine of manganese in Asia
- Manganese is solid, soft & non crystalline metal mainly found in metamorphic rocks of Dharwar Range.
- Manganese is used in steel industries, alloy metals & in manufacturing of aircrafts

H | Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in Quit India Movement?

Ans:- On August 1942, when Gandhiji gave the slogan of "Do or Die", the youth & leaders of MP also started to participate in this movement.

- ~~Many~~ Many big leaders like Pt. Kari Shankar Shukla, Swarna Prasad Mishra participated in movement to fight against the oppressive activities of the British. People organised themselves & in Betul

Struggle took the serious turn when police opened fire.

- People attacked Government offices, burnt Government records, railways post and disrupted the transport services.

Q.11 Give information about Subhadra Kumari Chauhan.

Ans - Subhadra Kumari Chauhan -

- Born in 1904, in Kayastha district of Uttar Pradesh.
- Married to Thakur Lakshman Singh of Khandwa (M.P.)
- Her husband worked with great poet Mahanlal Chaturvedi.
- She along with her husband participated in freedom struggle.
- She was a poet & writer too.

Some of her work are -

- (a) ~~Bhi~~ Bikhre Moti
- (b) Mukul
- (c) Tharsi ki Rani - well known poem.
- (d) Unmadini
- (e) Sabha ka Khet.

J

Give information about Bhatti Paintings of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans:-

Bhatti Paintings -

- Oldest form of paintings (Murals)
- It is made of mud & cow dung on walls
- Many shapes are made like geometry figures, creative paintings, cultural & traditional paintings, simple pictures etc.
- Today Bhatti paintings are more prevalent in the Unhatisgarh state.
- Bhatti paintings are made in Gondi

tradition - Gond people make this type of paintings on their walls of home.

- Durgabai the famous Gond artist is famous for this Bhitti painting.
- Bhitti painting have the tradition of Kahani Parampara. (story telling) through paintings.
- Many God-Goddess, animals, jungle surrounding is depicted in this Bhitti painting.
- Luminous colour & fine line brushwork is used there

L | Throw light on the rural population of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans:-

- Rural population of M.P. is 72.37% according to ~~the~~ census of 2011.
- In rural area sex ratio = 936 per 1000 males
- Literacy rate - ~~71.74%~~ (male)
~~48.49%~~ (female)

- Literacy rate = 63.9%

- District with least Rural literacy (%)

. Alirajpur

Highest Rural literacy (%) - Balaghat

- Rural population is mainly dependent on agriculture. They depend on their farm land to make both ends meet.

- Mainly cultivation is of subsistence type.

- State is an agrarian economy. Minor forest produce like tendu leaves, beedi, sal seed, teak contribute to state's rural economy.

3

A.] Throw light on the major tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh

Ans.] - The major tourist spots of Madhya Pradesh are -

(a) Khajuraho

(a) Khajuraho (Chhatarpur) -

- Monuments of Khajuraho are UNESCO World Heritage Site (1986) such as Kandariya Mahadev Temple, Parshwanath Temple (Jain sects), Adinath Temple etc.
- Famous Khajuraho sculptural splendour was built by Chandela Rulers (a Rajput clan) between 950 to 1050 A.D.
- The temples of Khajuraho represents some of the most exquisite specimens of Hindu architecture & sculpture.
- These are made by Chandelas, mostly by sandstones.
- The monuments of Khajuraho have a distinctive style & architecture belonging to the Shaiva, Vaishnava & Jain sects.

⑥ Ujjain -

- located on the banks of river Shipra
- It is one of the oldest & holiest city
- It is the holy city - many great people like Kalidas, King Vikramaditya & King Ashok belongs to this great land.
- The great Simhastha Mela is organized once in 12 year. (chief pilgrimage)
- One of the 12 jyotirlinga of the country - Mahakaleshwar is in Ujjain
- Some other places of tourist attraction in Ujjain are -
 - ① Sandipani Ashram
 - ② Haz Siddhi Temple
 - ③ Mangalnath Temple.
 - ④ Gopal mandir
 - ⑤ Tantar - Mantar

③ Jabalpur -

- Cultural Capital
- Marble rocks of Bhedaghat
- Samadhi of Rani Durgavati
- Tripuri (Capital of Kalchuri Dynasty)
- Dhuanthas fall:
- Chausath Yogini Temple.

④ Mandu (Dhar) -

- City of Joy
- Rani Roopmati Mahal.
- Built by Paramar rulers
- Romance of Bat Bahadur & Rani Roopmati (a legendary love story)
- Rewa Kund.
- Lohani Caves
- Jahaz Mahal
- Asheafi Mahal.
- Hindola Mahal.
- Tarni Masjid.

(e) Bhimbetka (Raisen) -

- UNESCO world Heritage site (2003)
- Stone age painting & rock shelters
- depicts the life of pre-historic man
- Over 600 rock shelters

(f) Panchmarchi -

- Queen of Satpura.
- in Hoshangabad district & in Satpura range.
- Only Hill station of M.P.
- maximum rainfall.
- Dhoopgarh
- Pandav caves
- Water falls (Rajat & Bee fall)
- Priyadaashini point

(g) Sanchi (Raisen) -

- Buddhist Pilgrimage.
- UNESCO world Heritage site (1989)
- Built by King Ashoka
- Relics of Sariputta & Mahamoggallana (chief disciple of Buddha)

D] Describe the folk art of Madhya Pradesh

Ans: - There are many folk arts of Madhya Pradesh -

(a) Bamboo Art -

- Tribes of Jabua & Mandla do this
- decorative items.

(b) Wood Craft -

- houses, wheels, statues etc
- Sal, Teak, Bamboo used

(c) Teracotta -

- Clay is used.
- prehistoric art
- Jabua, Betul are famous
- utility items are made

(d)

Wood Art (Kharad Kala)

- decorative stuff
- Sal, Teak different kinds of woods are used

- Sheoper, Balaghat & Rewa. famous

(e) Puppetry -

- Kathputli mask
- drama famous in India.
- puppeteers move village to village to show it
- Mainly magical work of thread & fingers.

(f) Comb Art -

- Mainly done by Banjara tribe
- decorated combs, beads, meenakari

(g) Doll Making -

- Jabbera is famous for Bhildolls
- colourful doll with cloth & paper
- Gwalior is famous for decoration & costumes

(h) Chipa Art

- Tribal Impressions & symbols are not
- designing on cloth by hand impression

- Centres are Bagh, Ujjain.
- Bhairnagarh (Ujjain) is famous

(9) Stone Art -

- Jabalpur - Bhedaghat is famous for stone Art (Marble).
- Statue of God & Goddess.
- Ratlam & Mandasaur district are famous for stone art.

(10) Lakh (lac) Art -

- Gum of a tree
- it is heated & used with different colours
- used for making bangles
- Umaria, Mandasaur, Ratlam, Ujjain, traditional centre for lakh art
- used for sealing also.

E) Through light on the non-conventional sources of energy in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans - Non-conventional source of energy is also called as Renewable source of source of energy.

- Energy which can be renewed, or recycled.

They are -

- (a) Solar Energy
- (b) Biogas
- (c) Bio mass
- (d) Wind energy
- (e) Hydel energy.

1) Solar Energy -

~~Solar power is used in its use~~

- (a) Itarsi solar project
- (b) Neemuh solar plant
- (c) Rewa solar plant - 750 MW
- (d) Suwasara (Mandsaur) project
- (e) solar energy park in Rajgarh
- (f) solar energy park in Bhopal.
- (g) solar photo voltaic programme

② Bio gas -

- Excretory material of cow (Gobar) is used to produce energy such as Methane, Butane. which can be converted into Bio Gas.
- Used as cooking fuel & lighting
- Swa Lamban Project - Installed Capacity 13.50 MW.

③ Bio mass -

- non-carbonaceous waste of various anthropogenic activities
- either used in combustion to produce heat or indirectly converting into bio fuel.
- plant in Dhar that produces energy through Rice Husk. Total Capacity 44.34
- Naphtha Based Gas power plant
(Gwalior)
- Kotwa (Kharagpur)

4 - Wind Energy -

- plant in Jamagadrani village (Deoria)
- M.P. has installed capacity of 315 MW
- Betul, Mandla, Jabalpur & Shahdol also have favourable conditions for wind energy.

5 - | MicroHydel power -

- Small hydel power stations that can mitigate the hazards of big hydel power stations
- State Minor Hydel power capacity - 8625 MW.
- Kobra Hydro power plant (90 MW)
- Son Hydro power plant
- Gandhi Sagar.