

Paper - I (FLT)

Part - A

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- 1(A) Francis Bacon :- One of the greatest essayists of the Renaissance period in Europe.
- 1(B) Sarajevo :- Capital of ~~Tuzgo~~ Serbia where Ferdinand and Francis, the prince of Austria was murdered.
- 1(C) Trotsky :- By the treaty of Trotsky with Germany, Lenin was able to pull out Russia from World War I.
- 1(D) Nagarjuna :- One of the greatest Buddhist saints of his period. He propounded the 'theory of Shunyavada'. Also known as Indian Einstein.
- 1(E) War of Arbella :- One of the wars fought by Napoleon, the great.
- 1(F) Kailash Temple at Ellora :- One of the finest rock cut temples of India and it was built by Krishna I, the Rashtrakuta ruler.
- 1(G) Abul Fozal :- One of the navratnas of Akbar. He was the author of Ain-I-Akbari & Akbarnama.

(1)

1(H) Gaz- E-Sikandari: - It was a measuring unit devised by Sikandar Lodi. It is similar to modern day 'Yard'.

1(I) Devendranath Tagore: - He took up the presidency of Banamo Samaj after Raja Ram Mohan Roy.

1(J) Jhounayon Satyagraha: - An important satyagraha during the freedom movement in South India.

1(K) Iswi: - It is a folk song of Burdikhard.

1(L) Jhoda Dongri Satyagraha: - Performed in the Jhoda Dongri region of Betul by local tribes during India's freedom struggle.

1(M) Bharat Bhavan: - It is situated in Bhopal. It has a large amphitheatre where there is a facility of sitting of 5000 persons. Here, short-acts and dramas are performed.

1(N) Adolf Hitler: - The ~~is~~ Chancellor of Germany during World War II and propogate - d 'Nazism' in Germany.

1(O) Buddhist sites → Sanchi, Bharhut, Bagh Caves, ( ) (2)

2 (A) Napoleon Bonaparte has often been called as the 'Son of Revolution'. To some extent this seems true, because Napoleon ~~was~~ belonged to a very poor family of France. He had a humble origin. He had himself witnessed the French Revolution of 1789. He was inspired by the ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity.

It is due to this that he wanted to establish the rule of people in France and to uproot the Bourbon dynasty from his country.

But after assuming the power in his hands, he changed his mind set and became the 'dictator' of France. This ultimately led to his downfall.

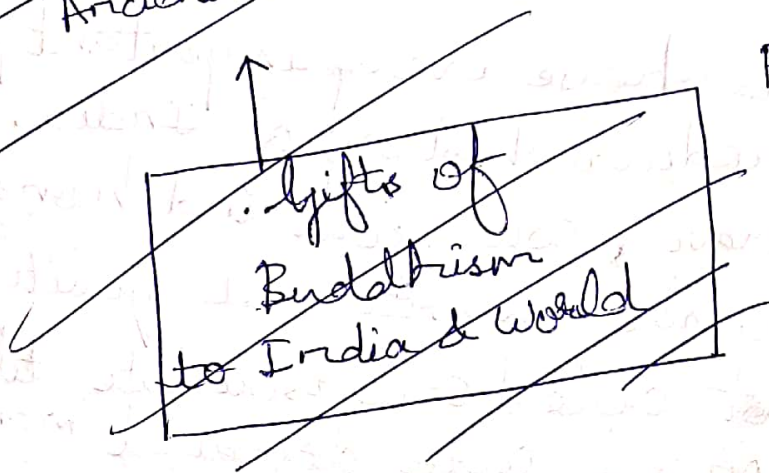
2 (B) The treaty of Versailles was signed in the year 1919 and it marked the end of World War I. As a result of the war, Allied nations i.e. Britain, France, USA, Russia came out victorious and the Central Powers i.e. Germany, Austria, Turkey ~~lost~~ were defeated.

(3)

The victors i.e. the Allied powers, by this treaty, tried to decimate the Germany so that it could not rise to a great power in the power. As a result of this treaty, Germany had to lose a large amount of its mineral wealth and a large part of its territory. ~~Similarly~~ Similarly, Italy was not provided the territory of Fiume which ~~was~~ annoyed the people of Italy. As a result, Hitler and Mussolini emerged as the dictators of Germany and Italy respectively and vowed to take the revenge of this humiliation.

Finally, the war started in Sept. 1939 and hence, the given statement seems correct in light of the above stated facts.

2(c) Ancient universities



P.T.O. →

(4)

2(c)

Buddhism has contributed to India and the World in following ways

- Establishment of Universities like Nalanda, Udaytperi, Vikramshila
- Cave paintings at Ajanta & Ellora and Bagh Caves
- Starting of statue making in India
- Starting of sending missionaries to other parts of the world for propogating the religion
- Beginning of the tradition of Stupa making
- The concept of 'Ahimsa', which was used by Gandhiji later, was a gift to our country by Buddhism & Jainism

2(d) Rajputs have a very important place in the medieval history of India. They were very brave, courageous and honest. In spite of their above mentioned qualities they were not able to consolidate their position and were defeated many times by the Muslim rulers of Sultanate period and

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then by Mughals.

Their cause of defeat lay in their ~~defect~~ defective military system. Rajput kings did not possess a large standing army of their own and they were mainly dependent on their feudal lords, who maintain army of their own. They used to render their Rajput kings at times of war but sometimes, they used to desert them and get inclined towards the enemy in line of money. This proved to be one of the main causes of the decline of Rajput kings.

2(E)

### Effects of Arab Invasion

- Whole of the area to the west of Indus river passed under the Muslim rule.
- Islam propagated into India
- The territory of Sindh was for the first time ruled according to Islamic Law i.e., Shariat
- Jaziya was levied for the first time in the Indian sub-continent
- Large-scale conversion of people to Islam was carried out by the Arabs in their conquered territory.

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2(F)

## Akbar's Rajput Policy

After ascending the throne in 1556AD, Akbar became very well acquainted with the fact that if he wanted to become the 'Badshah of Hindustan', he must utilise the services of Rajput kings, who were known for their bravery.

He took up the following measures to align the Rajputs to his side

- Matrimonial alliances with very various Rajput rulers. 1st → Amber State
- Many important Rajput rulers were made well paid Mansabdars
- Some of them were made the provincial governors like Man Singh of Amber [gov. → Benaras]
- They were made to accept the overlordship of Akbar in lieu of money, fort etc.
- All the Rajput officers and wife were granted the freedom to worship

## Arya Samraj

2(H)

- It was founded in the year ~~1875~~ 1875 AD by Swami Dayanand Saraswati at Bombay.
- Later, the headquarters of the Samraj were shifted to Lahore.
- It advocated the supremacy of Vedas.
- Arya Samraj started the Shuddhi movement in order to bring back the people converted to other religions in the fold of Hinduism again.
- It advocated the idol worship.
- It established its own Dayanand Anglo-Vedic (D.A.V.) schools.

- 2(I) Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in the revolt of 1857:-
- a) The revolt of 1857 started from Meerut district in Madhya Pradesh in June 1857.
  - b) 'Bodhan Dana' played an important role during the revolt of 1857.
  - c) Rani Tharsi was able to free the fort of Gwalior for some time with

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from British rule. However, she died in  
May 1858 and her samadhi is at  
Phoolbagh, Jwalior.

d) Soon the revolt spreaded to Jwalior,  
Datia, Shivpuri etc. However, the  
Scindhias of Jwalior, Holkars of Indore  
and Nizam of Bhopal whole heartedly  
helped the British East India Company,  
which proved disastrous ultimately.

### 2(I) 2(V) Bhagat Singh's Contribution to the National movement of India

→ Murdered Saunders, DSP of Lahore,  
in order to take revenge of the  
death of Lala Lajpat Rai in  
lathicharge.

→ Threw a bomb in the assembly  
in 1928 in order to prevent  
the passing of Public Safety Bill  
of 1928

→ One of the founding members  
of Hindustan Socialist Republican  
Association (H.S.R.A.), which  
aimed at the establishment of  
socialist republic in India

→ Created fear in the minds of  
British officers by carrying out  
assassination & bomb-blasts.

## Brief Information of Kashmir's accession to India: -

→ On the instance of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, nearly all the princely states in the territory of India signed the instrument of accession with the Union of India.

→ Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh decided to remain independent.

→ But in Aug. 1947, the Lashkar kabailis of Pakistan attacked Kashmir.

→ Immediately, the king of Kashmir Hari Singh decided to sign the instrument of accession with India.

→ After that Indian army entered the territory of Kashmir and started ousting the Pakistani army.

→ But, an early ceasefire called-off by Nehru, resulted in the creation of P.O.K.

→ In Aug 2019, the Govt. of India revoked the special status of state of J&K.

3 (D)

## Quit India Movement

- 1) The call for 'Quit India' was given by Gandhiji ~~was given~~ at the Indian National Congress annual session at Gowalia Tank at Bombay on 8 Aug. 1942.
- 2) Actually, the term 'Quit India' was coined by Yusuf Mehally, a socialist leader of that time.
- 3) The movement was started by Gandhiji after the failure of the Cripps Mission of 1942. Now Gandhiji ~~was~~ had fully realised that the British Govt. is not in mood to leave the country and was trying to fool the national leaders by sending missions and commissions.
- 4) Gandhiji, with his full might, assumed the leadership of the movement and gave the slogan of 'Do or Die' to the people of India.
- 5) The movement was a great success and as a result of it, the Britishers left India in Aug. 1947.

Quit India Movement was a spontaneous movement because on 9<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1942, all the top leaders of the INC along with Jadhvi, were arrested.

The movement became leaderless on its very next day. In such a situation, the people of India, who were already very infuriated with the British govt., decided to assume the leadership in their hands and made it successful.

~~In the last~~

However, they were given guidance by the underground leaders of the Congress like Usha Mehta, Ram Manohar Lohia, Awara Asaf Ali, who gave them instructions from an underground radio.

3(B)

Ashoka

It has been said about Ashoka that he ascended the throne ~~in~~ in year 273 BC by killing his 99 brothers. ~~Due to~~ Also, during the war of Kalinga, fought in 269 BC, he was responsible for a large-scale bloodshed of the enemy soldiers. Due to this, he earned the

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title of 'Chhanda' or 'Cruelness'.

But, after the war of Kalinga, he changed a lot. His inherent cruelty in his nature started to vanish gradually. This is evident from the following measures taken by him after the war of Kalinga.

- He ~~started~~ changed his policy of 'Digvijaya' to 'Dhammavijaya'. By this, he proclaimed that he would do only cultural conquest of any territory and not the physical conquest by war.
- He decided not to fight any war in the future.
- He became a monk from his heart and Buddhist principle of non-violence started to appeal him.
- He propounded the concept of 'Dhamma', which included the principles of gratitude, non-violence, purity of heart, respect towards elders etc.
- He sent missionaries to China, countries of South-Asia, West Asia etc. in order to propagate the teachings of Buddha.

Hence, Ashoka, in spite of the ~~great~~ great emperor being an emperor ~~once~~ became a monk by his heart. He decided to abandon the policy of war and conquest. This was not done even by some of the other ~~the~~ great emperors like Ashoka, Napoleon, Alexander, Samudragupta etc.

Hence, in this way, he was truly ~~one~~ a great emperor among all the other great emperors.

### FRENCH REVOLUTION

3(A)

The famous French Revolution started in July 1789 was the storming of the fort of Bastille and continued till the rule of Napoleon ~~in~~ upto 1814 AD.

Now here a question as to whether the French Revolution was able to achieve its objectives?

In this content, if we see in the initial phase of the revolution, then we will be able to observe that the revolutionaries successfully overthrew Louis XVI, the ruler of the Bourbon Dynasty. This resulted in the end of

despotic rule of monarchy in the France.  
Now, the National Assembly became all powerful and it proclaimed France as a republic.

In the next stage, the Girondists and the Jacobians made their appearance. But, they proved to be very cruel and suddenly France witnessed a large-scale bloodshed and executions of even innocent people.

Next, the Napoleon dissolved the directory and managed to control all the powers in his hands. Though, he was very much inspired by the ideas of republic, fraternity, equality and liberty, but, he himself became the dictator of France.

He started to dream of the world conquest and this resulted in the huge loss of life and property to France, without significant benefits. In this way, during his rule, France lost more than it gained anything and its condition became miserable.

Hence, in this way, the objectives were not fully achieved by the French revolution.  
~~The only big achievement~~

## Part - B

1(A) Alkaline soil: - Found in the arid and semi-arid regions and this soil is generally infertile, due to the presence of excess amount of salts in top surface of soil.

1(B) Shillong Plateau: - The plateau of Shillong is an extension of the perinular plateau of India in the north-east. It is separated by main ~~pt~~ perinular plateau by Malda gap.

1(C) Benefits of earthquake: -

1) Formation of tectonic lakes

2) The earthquake waves can be used to find out the overall depth of the earth.

3) Earthquakes leads to eruptions (volcanic) in divergent plate boundaries resulting in the formation of new ocean floor.

1(D) Horse latitudes: - These are the belts of ~~the~~ high pressure in sub-tropical regions, approx.  $\rightarrow 30^{\circ} - 35^{\circ}$  N/S.

1(E) Nuratak  $\rightarrow$  Indigenous people of Greenland and Siberia.



1 (F) ~~Damodar~~ Damodar river

1 (G) Chambal region i.e. Morena, Bhind,  
Sheopur Jwalior, Bundelkhand plateau,  
Western part of Malwa plateau adjoining  
Rajasthan

1 (H) BHEL Bhopal  
one of the largest plants of BHEL in India,  
Established in 1961.

1 (I) Bawarhadi Project  
situated in Chhatarpur district.

1 (J) Sohagpur coalfield  
situated in the Shahdol district.

1 (K) Operation flood :- Started in 1970s by  
Vergese Kurier. It is related to increase  
& in the milk production in the country.

1 (L) Plantation crops → Tea, Coffee, Jute

1 (M) Bundelkhand, Marathwada, Vidarbha,  
Telangana.

1 (N) Disaster Mgmt. Act was enacted in the  
year 2005 after the Tsunami of 2001.

It resulted in the constitution of National and State Disaster Management Authority.

- 20)
- 1) % of the dissolved salts in water
  - 2) % of important minerals in it
  - 3) It should be odourless, colourless.

2(A) The theory of Plate Tectonics Theory was propounded in the decade of 1960s.

According to this theory, the whole of earth's crust i.e. (continental + oceanic) is divided into segments which are known as plates.

It is these plates that move over the semi-molten Asthenosphere in the mantle.

Hence, this theory is opposite to the Continental Drifting Theory of Alfred Wagner, in which he stated that the continents are in continuous motion.

It was a coincidence that once, i.e. before 200 million years ago all the plates were so close aligned that all the continents formed a joint landmass 'Pangaea'. The

Movement of continents was ~~not~~ responsible for the formation of 'Pangea'.

2(B)

Landforms created by River In

Its Course

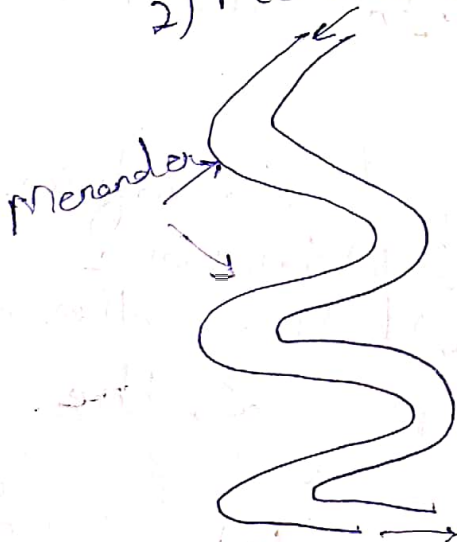
a) Landforms of upper course :-

1) Due to the huge erosive power in its youthful stage, there occurs deep undercutting of the rocks on both sides through which the river flows, this results in the formation of 'gorge'.

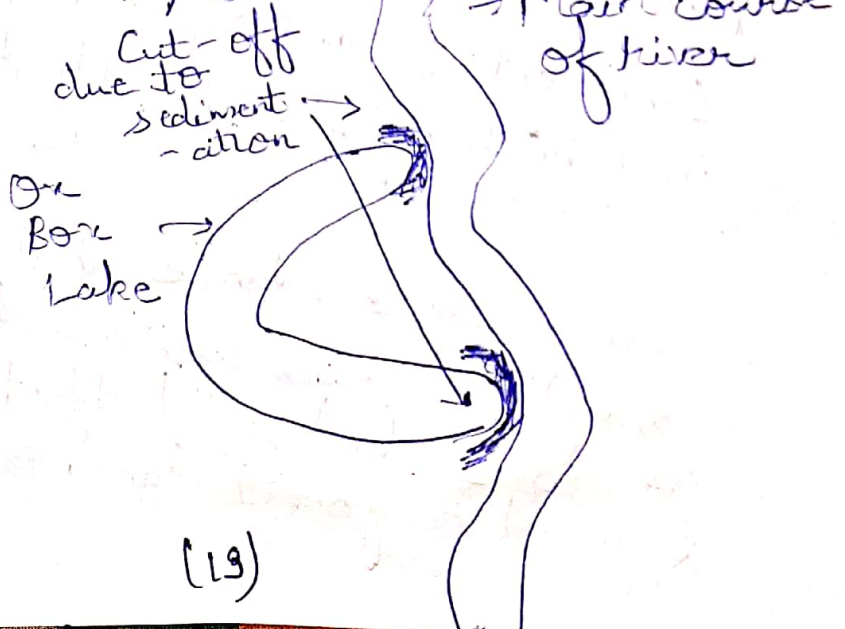
b) Landforms of middle course :-

1) Due to the deposition work carried out by river in this ~~stage~~ stage, a large amount of sediments gets collected in the adjoining areas of river, and flood/alluvial plains are formed.

2) Meanders



3) Ox-Bow lakes



c) Landforms of lower course: -  
1) As the river has very low when it approach  
- as the mouth of sea, due to this, it  
deposit its sediments on the ~~sea~~ mouth  
and a typical 'Δ' shaped pattern of distributi  
- on of sediments is found. It is called  
as delta.

2(c) Importance of Great Plains of North India

- Provides livelihood to a large part of the population of N. India. A great number of people ~~is~~ living in these plains are employed in agriculture.
- Due to their fertile alluvial soils, it is possible to carry out the cultivation of three crops in a year.
- The great plains play an important role in maintaining the self-sufficiency of India in food grains, as wheat and rice grows here in plenty.
- The Great Plains of North India are the backbone of our agricultural sector.

21 (E)

## Measures to reduce landslides

- Maintaining the tree cover in the hilly areas especially those which are prone to landslides and earthquakes.
- Constructing a retaining wall at the foot of hills so as to check the movement of rocks down the hill.
- If the roads are situated on such type of hills then, a proper drainage channel system must be employed to check that water does not seep inside the hills and make the rock fragments loose.

21 (D)

## Elements of Water Conservation

- Creating awareness in the minds of people about the importance of water
- Making water-harvesting compulsory in residents/commercial plots above 5000 sq. ft.
- Making the digging up of lakes on fields compulsory so as to reduce the dependency on tubewells & canals.
- Installation of 'smart water meters' so as to encourage the judicious use of water
- Govt. of India must make a 'National Water Grid' like that of 'National electricity grid' in order to transport and store water in any part of the country.

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261)

Problems created by Green Revolution are as follows :-

- a) Excessive use of fertilisers resulted in the losing of fertility of soil.
- b) High-yielding variety crops used during the ~~to~~ Green Revolution resulted in the use of a large amount of water resulting in its wastage.
- c) To give sufficient water to the high-yielding variety crops, the use of tubewells was encouraged and this resulted in the lowering of the water table.
- d) Excessive irrigation resulted in the increase of salinity of soils of the Great North Plains of India.
- e) Excessive use of fertilisers has also resulted in the pollution of underground water.

27)

Economic importance of the plateau of Bundelkhand :-

- a) Provides the state of Madhya Pradesh, huge amount of furniture wood especially the teak grown in the reserved forests of Sagar, Parvha & Chhatarpur districts.

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- b) The ~~plateau~~ plateau of Bundelkhand is endowed with natural beauty and a large number of tourists visit every year. Parva Tiger Reserve, Bardhanagar Tiger Reserve etc., this provides revenue to the govt. of Madhya Pradesh.
- c) The only diamond mine of India is situated in the Majhgawan region of Parva district.
- d) A large number of tourists also visit the historic city of Orchha, Chanderi Fort, Datia Fort, Temples at ~~the~~ Khajuraho. This provides an ample amount of revenue to the state govt.
- e) A number of forest-based industries also thrive in the region of Bundelkhand.

## 21K) Soil erosion

In simple words, the removal of the top soil (which is the fertile layer) by agents of erosion such as water and wind etc., due to the absence of vegetation, is known as soil erosion.

Several anthropogenic activities like clearing of forest land for other purposes, excessive irrigation of fields, leaving the fields barren ~~the~~ for a long time, illegal grazing

of cattle on forest land and similar factors are largely responsible for the erosion of soil.

Hence, soil-erosion is a man-made problem.

## 2 (2) Major fishing regions of the World -

An important point to note here <sup>is</sup> that ~~the~~ the major fishing regions of the world located generally in those regions, where the hot and cold oceanic currents meet with each other. This provides conducive conditions for the survival of ~~the~~ planktons, which are the main food of the ~~fish~~ fishes.

Accordingly, the major fishing regions are

- a) North West Atlantic Ocean :- Dogger Bank, located in North Sea near Britain.
- b) North East Atlantic Ocean → Grand Bank near New Foundland in Canada
- c) Eastern Pacific Ocean → Californian coast
- d) Western Pacific Ocean :- Coast of Japan and its adjoining region.



2(F)

Major agricultural areas of Madhya Pradesh are as follows: -

a) Malwa Plateau: - This covers about 28% of the total area of the state. It is suitable for the growing of cotton, wheat, soyabean due to its black soil of lava ~~origin~~ origin.

b) Chambal region: - In the Chambal region, there is an extension of fertile alluvial soils of North Indian plains. Due to this, it is suitable for carrying out the cultivation of rice, wheat, sugarcane etc.

c) Narmada - ~~Son~~ Tapi Valley: - This area possesses the deep black soils and receives a good amount of rainfall (>100cms) every year. Due to this, this region is mainly known for the cultivation of rice.

3(C) Ocean Currents  
Following are the causes of origin of the ocean currents: -

1) Rotation of the Earth: - The Earth rotates on its axis from West to East. As a result of it, the ocean water starts to flow in ~~an~~ 'east - to - west' direction and this flow results in the development of ocean current.

The origin of Equatorial current is due to this reason only.

2) Amount of precipitation :- The regions having high amount of rainfall like the equatorial regions, in these areas, the amount of water in oceans will be more in comparison to the sub-tropical regions and due to this, there starts a flow of water from higher to the lower water level.

3) Movement of planetary winds :- Planetary winds like the Westerlies, Polar easterlies and the trade winds deflect the surface water of oceans in their direction and this leads to the origin of ocean current.

### Effects of ocean currents

1) The places where the hot and cold currents meet are the places where foggy conditions are found.

2) The meeting of the hot and cold currents resulting in the conducive climate for planktons, which are the main food of fishes. Due to this reason, these regions are highly developed fishing regions of the world. E.g. → Grand Bank, Dogger Bank etc.

3) The flow of the ocean currents also affects the salinity of the oceans,

4) The flow of hot North Atlantic Drift and Gulf Stream results in the opening of ports of Western Europe and Eastern Coast of U.S.A., ~~monsoon open~~ throughout the year.

5) The flow of El-Niño and La-Niña had a considerable effect on the South West monsoon pattern and the arid climate of Western Coast of ~~Para~~ South America i.e. Chilean-Peru Coast.

Q/3(B)

### Tribal Population of Madhya Pradesh:-

1) Bhil tribe :- This is the largest tribal group of Madhya Pradesh. It resides mainly in the Malwa and Nimnar regions of the state. Bhilala is its main sub-caste. The people of Bhil tribe are of short stature and with a broad-nose, they are generally fair in complexion.

2) Sahariya tribes :- They reside mainly in the Bundelkhand and in Chambal Region of Madhya Pradesh. Mainly these tribes reside in Shipuri, Jwalior, Sheopur etc.

3) Bhaaria tribe :- They are one of the most backward tribes of Madhya Pradesh and they reside in a valley known as 'Patalkot' in the Chhindwara district. They are generally short-statured and of dark complexion.

4) Agaria tribes :- Found in the eastern parts of the state. They are sub-caste of Gond tribe. Their main occupation is ~~metallurgy~~ metallurgy and due to this, their main god is 'Lakura Deva Ji'.

5) Kol Tribes :- Kol Tribes mainly reside in the Narmada valley in the states of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.  
[-Tapti]

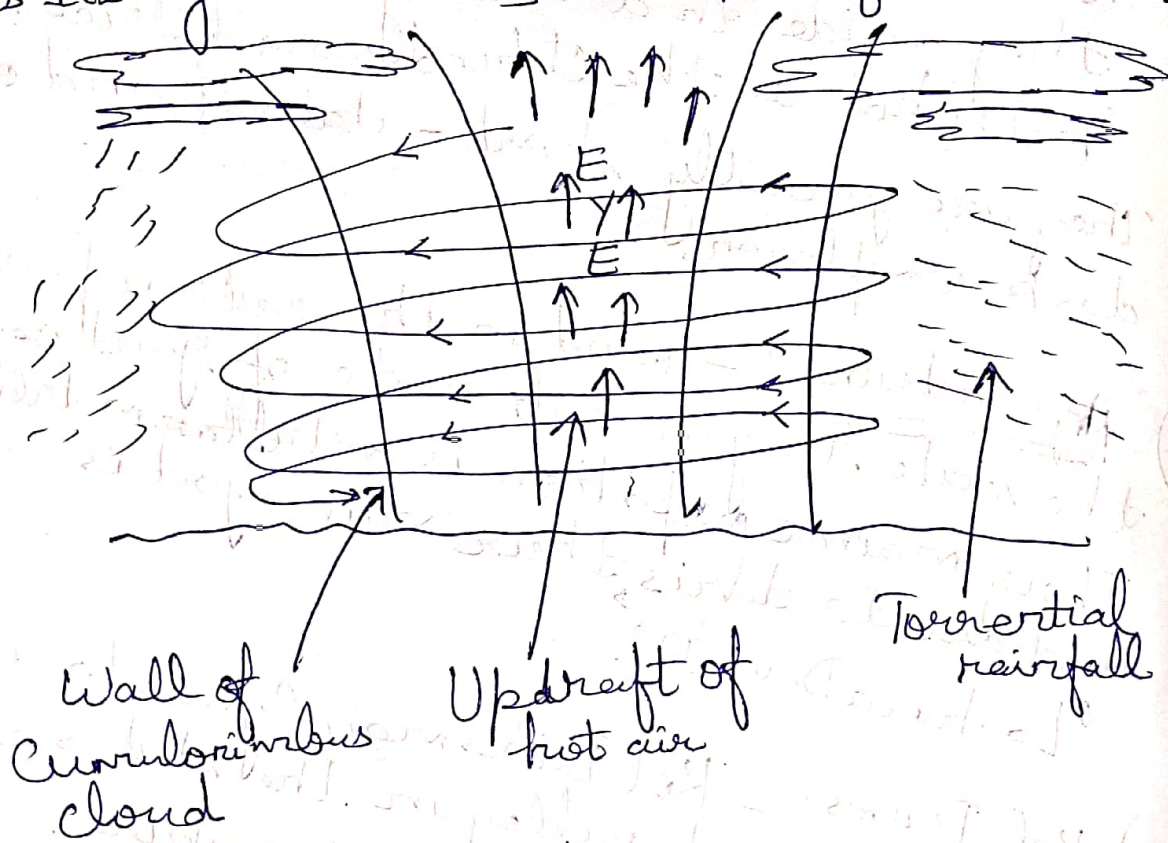
4) Korku tribes :- These tribes mainly reside in the Hoshangabad district.

3(D) →

Tropical Cyclone  
A tropical cyclone is the area of the intense ~~to~~ low pressure' around which the wind ~~to~~ start to whirl. Due to this whirling motion of winds, the cyclone moves forward from the ocean to the coastal region. This results in the huge amount of torrential rainfall in the

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region of its path. The area of the intense low pressure of cyclone is known as its 'eye' and here, no rainfall occurs.



- Effects of Cyclone
- 1) Destruction of life and property due to the torrential ~~amount~~ amount of rainfall in great amount and due to the huge velocity of winds,
  - 2) Uprooting of trees especially like that of Mangroves and Coconut - palm have a substantial effect on the climate of coastal areas.
  - 3) Destruction of crops on a wide scale.

## Measures to reduce the effect of cyclones

- Installation of an early warning system in areas frequently affected by ~~the~~ cyclones.
- Permitting no construction ~~very adjacent~~ near to the sea coast in such places.
- Making the GPS and NAVIC navigation - al systems more effective, so as to issue the early warning to fishermen on their satellite mobile phones.
- Planting shelter belts of Coconut and Mangroves in order to reduce the ferocity of the tropical cyclones.