

MPPSC MAINS EXAMINATION

(Based on New Syllabus and Pattern)

VOLUME-I

3 MARKER

(VERY SHORT QUESTION - ANSWERS)

EXCLUSIVELY FOR ENGLISH
MEDIUM ASPIRANTS

• GS PAPER-1 •

(HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY)

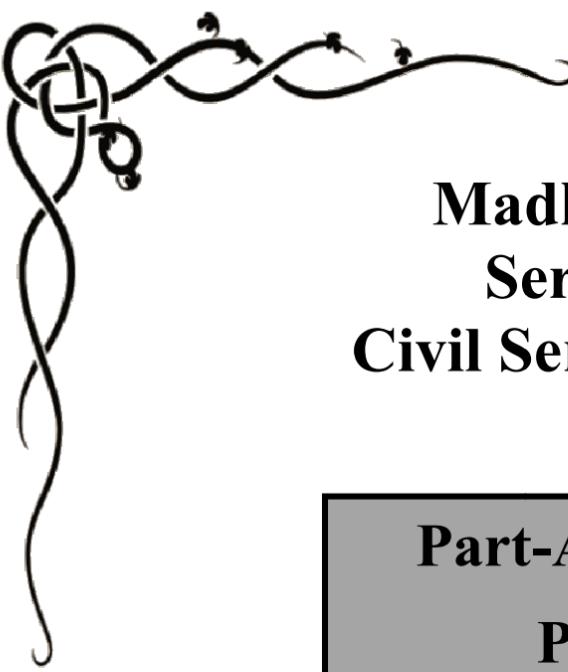


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NARENDRA BHADORIA
DIRECTOR



**Madhya Pradesh Public
Service Commission
Civil Services Exam (MAINS)
PAPER-1**

**Part-A: History and Culture
Part-B: Geography**



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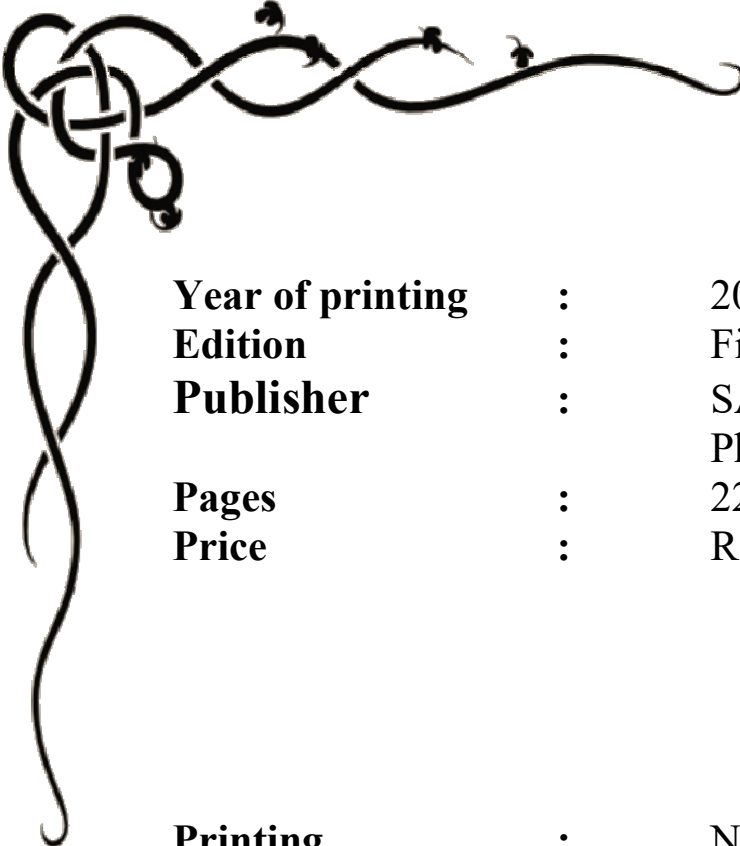
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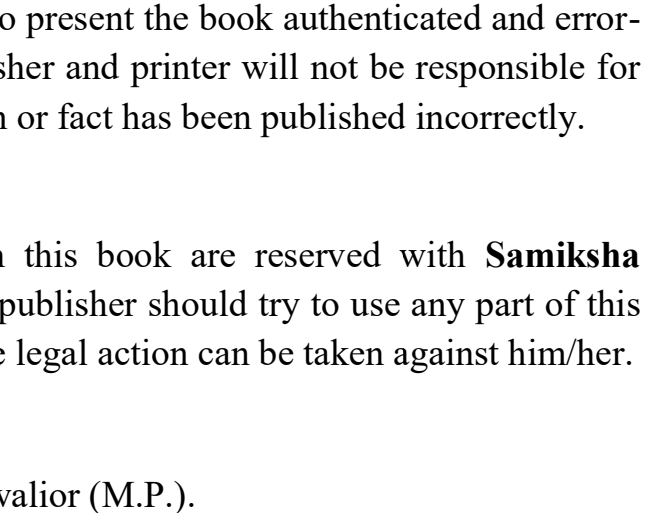
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Preface

Dear Aspirants,

I am very pleased that I have written such a book through which the aspirants who are preparing for the main examination of Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission will be able to prepare questions based on **new syllabus and pattern**.

I have experienced that aspirants were finding it extremely difficult to write answers to very short questions. Therefore, to overcome the problem of such aspirants, I am going to write four books of **title '3 Markers' (Very Short Questions- Answers)**.

In this book, according to the syllabus of Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission, an attempt has been made to write effective answers to very short answer type questions under Section-A and Section-B of the second paper. Writing answers to such questions within the word limit is a difficult task. Therefore, while writing such answers, **the laconic style of filling ocean in a pot** has to be used, this has been done in this book.

To make this creative work, I have laid special emphasis on presentation of answers. Various dimensions including different types of 'flow charts' have also been used in answer writing. It is a valid truth that the effect of pictures is more marked on the mental board than words, so many diagrams have been given in the book which is an integral part of this book, as well as very useful for aspirants.

I hope that the English medium MPPSC aspirants after studying this book will be able to solve the answers of any very short questions (3 markers) within the word limit and will be able to get maximum marks by writing effective and attractive answers.

I have received invaluable contribution from **Roshan Jha, Dharmendra Singh Bhadoria, Vikas Purohit, Prerna Gupta, Madhavi Sikarwar, Mahendra Gautam, Ashutosh Chaturvedi and Ranu Bhadoria** in the writing work of this book. I express my sincere thanks to my team for this contribution.

Every effort has been made to make this book error free and remove inaccuracies. Suggestions of scholars are gladly invited for the desired improvement in the nature of the usefulness and level of this book.

With warm wishes to all the participants for achieving the goal.....

Thanks

Author

Narendra Singh Bhadoria
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PART-A, UNIT-1

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

SYLLABUS

Indian History - Political, Economic, Social and Cultural History of India, from the Harappan Civilization to 10th Century A.D.

Sources of Ancient Indian History

Que. What is the importance of history of ancient India?

Ans.

- Makes us aware of the ancient Indian culture.
- It tells us how man entered from stone age to iron development and about his spiritual, artistic and political development.

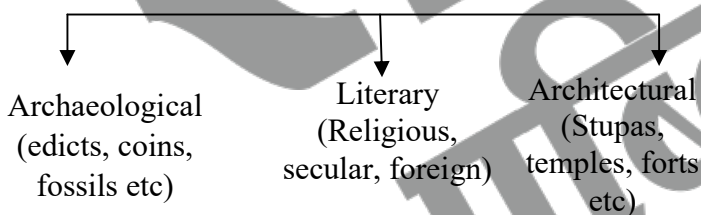
Que. Explain the literary sources that throw light on ancient Indian history.

Ans.

1. Religious literature:- Vedas, Puranas, upnishadas, sutras, Epics, jain and Buddhist literature.
2. Secular Literature:- Arthasastra, Mudrarakshasha Rajtarangani, Mahabhasya Asthaadhyayi.

Que. Which are the most important sources that help in the study of ancient history?

Ans. Source of Ancient History



Que. Write the Names of the major study centres of ancient India?

Ans.

1. Nalanda University
2. Taxila University
3. Vallabhi University
4. Vikramshila University.

Que. What kind of information do we get from ancient painting?

Ans.

- Human life of that time

- Civilization
- Relations and Rituals

For example, the murals of Ajanta are beautiful expressions of human emotions.

Que. What is the meaning of 'Saam'? What type of mantras are there in Samaveda?

Ans. Literally Meaning – 'Anthem'

- In this, the mantras to be sung on the occasion of Yagyasa
- Mantras praising the Sun

Que. What information do we get from the Upanishads?

Ans.

- Knowledge of the oldest philosophical ideas
- Knowledge of Brahma, Jiva and the world

Que. Name the authors of the epics Mahabharata and Ramayana.

Ans.

- Mahabharata - Vedavyasa
- Ramayana - Maharishi Valmiki

Que. What historical information do we get from Ramayana and Mahabharata?

Ans.

Information about the social, religious and political condition of ancient India, which is a glorious description of Sanatan culture.

Que. By which literature the early history of Tamil kingdoms is known?

Ans.

By Sangam Literature

Que. From which texts the knowledge of the history and culture of the Pallava and Chola dynasty is known?

Ans.

- Nandi Kalambakam- Pallava
- Kalingattuparni - Chola

Que. What is the importance of coins in the knowledge of ancient Indian history?

Ans.

- Information about religious, social, economic and political condition
- Knowledge of empire expansion

Que. Name foreign writers from whom we get information about ancient history.

Ans.

1. Greek writer Pliny (Natural Historia)
2. Tibetan author Taranath
3. Greek author Megasthenes (Indica)

Que. Write the names of foreign travelers whose description throws light on ancient Indian history.

Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Megasthenes - Indica • Fa hien - Fo-kwo-ki • Hiuen-Tsang - Siyu-ki 	Que.	From which book do we get information about the Chauhan dynasty ruler Prithviraj?
Que.	Kharosthi script	Ans.	From the book Prithvirajraso written by Chandbardai
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevalent in the north-west of India • written from right to left • Developed from Aramaic and Syrian scripts • Example script of Shahbazgarhi and Mansehra inscription (Ashok) 	Que.	What is meant by archaeology?
Que.	In which period the most ancient inscriptions were found, in what form are they displayed?	Ans.	All those objects and ruins, which are found in the form of excavation material (such as ancient buildings, inscriptions, monuments, ruins, coins and statues).
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During the time of Emperor Ashoka • These have been displayed on rocks, pillars and stupas. 	Que.	Father of Indian Archeology
Que.	Write the names of the major travelers who came to ancient India from China.	Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alexander Cunningham • Established the Archaeological Department of India in 1861.
Ans.	Fahien, Huen Tsang, Itsing and Sanyugan	Que.	Punch Marked coins
Que.	From which inscription do we get information about the achievements of Samudragupta?	Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Square coins made of silver and copper • Also known as Aahat coins. • Belong to 600-200 BC
Ans.	From the pillar inscription of Prayag	Que.	Veda Vyasa
Que.	From which texts do we get information about the post-Vedic period?	Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Original Name: Krishna Dvaipayana • The creator of the Vedas • Wrote a Samhita of Mahabharata and composed the Bhagavata Purana.
Ans.	From Samveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda	Que.	Panini
Que.	Write note on Yajurveda	Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author of Sanskrit Grammar • Ahik (original name) • The famous book 'Ashtadhyayi' was composed by him.
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rituals related to Yajnas included. • Two parts (i) Shukla Yajurveda (ii) Krishna Yajurveda. • Written in poetic and prose form. 	Que.	Whose details are engraved on the Varaha statue found at a place called Eran in Madhya Pradesh?
Que.	What is the historical significance of Kalhana's Rajatarangini?	Ans.	Description of the activities of Hunraj Toorman
Ans.	Important information about the political condition of Kashmir and the events of that time is received.	Que.	Which figures were found on the punchmark coin?
Que.	Who was the author of Mudrarakshasa? Which period is described in this book?	Ans.	Figures of fish, bull, elephant, crescent, tree
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author Vishakhadutt • Description of events of Maurya period 	Que.	Which metals were mostly minted by the Satavahanas?
Que.	Which foreign writers get information about Alexander's India campaign?	Ans.	Lead coins
Ans.	Diodorus, Justin and Plutarch	Que.	In which period the making of idols started?
		Ans.	In the post-Kushan period
		Que.	Give any two examples of non-brahmin texts.
		Ans.	

- Tripitaka, Deepavamsa, Mahavamsa etc. (Buddhist Literature)
- Agamas, Acharanga sutra (Jain Literature)

Que. What do you know about Jataka tales? Briefly state.

Ans.

- Fictional tales of Buddha's previous births
- Available in both prose and verse
- Number approx (550)

Que. Who was Herodotus? Briefly explain.

Ans.

- Father of History, Place of Birth - Greece
- The mention of the then relations between India and Persia in his composition 'Historica'

Que. Write the name and importance of Pliny's book.

Ans.

- Natural Historica
- Book written in the first century
- Source of information about Indian animals, plants and minerals

Que. In whose court or reign the following foreign travelers came to India (d) Dimachus, (ii) Dionysius, (ii) Fa-hien

Ans.

- Dimachus - During the reign of Bindusara
- Dionysius - In the court of Emperor Ashoka
- Fa-hien - During the reign of Chandragupta Vikramaditya

Indus Valley Civilization

Que. Short note on Indus valley civilization.

Ans.

- Bronze age Urban civilization - Time Period (2500 B.C to 1700 B.C)
- Flourished in India and Pakistan
- Known for – Town planning, Trade, matriarchal society.

Que. Short note on Sutkagandor.

Ans.

- Western most site of Indus valley civilization situated in Balochistan province, Pakistan on Dashk river.
- Discovered by Stein in 1929.
- It was a trade point between Harappa and Babylone.

Que. Why Indus valley civilization is also known as Harappan civilization?

Ans.

The Indus Valley civilisation is also known as the Harappan civilisation because the first site of the archaeological remains of the Indus Valley civilisation was found at the modern site of Harappa, West Punjab, Pakistan.

Que. Give the name of important sites of Indus Valley Civilization.

Ans.

- In India: Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Lothal, Dholavira, Rangpur, Surkotda (Gujarat), Banawali (Haryana), Ropar (Punjab).
- In Pakistan: Harappa (on river Ravi), Mohenjodaro (on Indus River in Sindh), Chanhudaro (in Sindh).

Que. What is Steatite?

Ans.

Steatite is a mineral occurring in the form of soapstone, used for making seals during Harappan period.

Que. What were the three forms of burials in Indus valley civilization?

Ans.

- Complete burials
- Fractional burials (burial of some bones after exposure to wild beasts and birds)
- Post cremation burials.

Que. Short note on Script of Indus valley civilization.

Ans.

Harappan script is regarded as pictographic since its signs represent birds, fish, and varieties of human form etc. The Indus Valley script has not yet been deciphered.

Que. Write a short note on "bronze dancing girl".

Ans.

The most famous specimen bronze figurine discovered at Mohenjo-Daro. It is a nude female figure, with right arm on the hip and left arm hanging in a dancing pose. She is wearing a large number of bangles.

Que. Write a short note on "Pashupati seal".

Ans.

- Pashupati seal is the most famous seal with a horned male deity represented on it.
- He has three heads and is sitting in a yogic posture surrounded by four animals viz elephant, tiger, rhinoceros and a buffalo.

1. Small and big buildings made of pucca and raw bricks
2. Construction of buildings on both roads and streets
3. Kitchen, bathroom, toilet, well and courtyard in each building

Que. Development and chronology of Indus Valley Civilization

Ans.

1. Early Harappan Civilization- (3500-2600 BC)
2. Fully developed civilization - (2600-1800 BC)
3. North Harappan Civilization - (from 1800 BC onwards)

Que. Sir John Marshall

Ans.

- Famous Archaeologist
- Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India between 1902-28
- The Harappan civilization was discovered in 1920-21 under his guidance.

Que. Mehrgarh

Ans.

- Pre-Harappan sites
- Archaeological site located in Balochistan province of Pakistan
- Found the oldest evidence of agriculture

Que. Alexander Cunningham

Ans.

- A British engineer and archaeologist
- First Director General of Archaeological Survey of India
- Father of Indian Archeology

Que. Features of Harappan civilization.

Ans.

- Roads run from north to south and cross each other at right angles.
- Excellent drainage system
- Bricks ratio is generally 4:2:1

Que. Give brief information about the city plan of Lothal.

Ans.

- A fully developed and prosperous city with dockyard
- Both the city and the fort were surrounded by defense ramparts.

- Evidence of having a market in the north of the city and an industrial area in the south.

Que. Write the names of the major Indus sites of Balochistan.

Ans. Mehrgarh, Sutkangedor, Balakot, Sutkakoh, Ranaghundai, Kulli, Quetta Ghati, Dabasadat and Dabarkot etc.

Que. Write the names of the major Indus archaeological sites of Sindh province.

Ans. Kotdiji, Amri, Mohenjodaro, Alimurad Chanhudaro, Judirodaro etc.

Que. How many sites of Harappan civilization have been discovered so far?

Ans.

- Over 350 locations have been discovered
- Most of the parts were around 200 in the Gujarat region of undivided India.

VEDIC CIVILIZATION

Que. What is the time period of Vedic Culture?

Ans

Vedic Period (1500 BC - 600 BC)

Early Vedic Period (1500 BC - 1000 BC)

Later Vedic Period (1000 BC to 600 BC)

Que. Write a note on Vedic Literature.

Ans.

- Information of the Vedic Period Comes from Vedic Literature.
- Vedic Literature consist of the Vedas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas (literally forest treatises) and Upanishads (sitting down beside).

Que. Define Veda

Ans.

The Word 'Veda' comes from the root 'Vid', i.e. to know. It is specifically applied to a branch of literature considered to be 'Sruti' i.e. sacred knowledge or divine revelation.

Que. What is 'shruti' literature?

Ans.

The four Vedas together with their Brahmanas are known as shruti or 'hearing', which was directly heard by the sages

Que. What do you mean by Smriti Literature?

• Right to upnayan sanskar

Que. What is the importance of the later Vedic period in Indian ancient history?

Ans. The later Vedic period has special importance in the ancient history of India, because it was during this period that Samveda, Yajurveda, Atharvaveda, Brahmin texts, Aranyakas and Upanishads were composed.

Que. What is the meaning of the word 'Ratni'?

Ans.

1. High officials of the state in the Vedic period
2. Member of State Council
3. The king's relatives, ministers, royal priests, generals, heads of departments and courtiers used to come under this category.

Que. Rigvedic Panchjan[MPPSC 2019, 30 words]

Ans. Puri, Yadu, Turvasu, Druhu and Anu were referred as Panchjan (five Tribes) of Rigvedic period.

Que. What was the nature of religion in the post-Vedic period? Briefly explain.

Ans.

- Changes started in the nature of religion
- The importance of Indra and Agni diminished
- Prajapati Brahma, Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva, synonymous with Rudra, began to be worshipped.

Que. Who was Maharishi Yajnavalkya?

Ans.

- A talented and respected sage of the later Vedic period
- Wrote yojnavalkya smiriti
- The author of the 'Vrihadaranyaka' Upanishad
- Gargi challenged him for the debate

Que. Which crops did the Aryans grow in the post-Vedic period?

Ans.

- Paddy, barley, urad, moong, wheat and lentils etc.
- Food crops- Paddy- Wheat
- They are mentioned in Yajurveda

Que. Manu Samhita. [MPPSC 1991]

Ans.

- The oldest memory composed by Manu
- This is called the law 'Samhita' of the Hindus.

• In this, starting from the creation, the development and daily duties of human society have been described.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS OF 6TH CENTURY BC

Que. Mahavira was born at which place ?

Ans. Lord Mahavir was born on the thirteenth day of rising moon of Chaitra month, in 540 B.C. in the village- Kundgram, Vaishali at Bihar (India).

Que. Under the bank of which river Mahavira got enlightenment ?

Ans. At the age of 42, Mahavira attained Kaivalya under a Sal tree on the bank of river Rijupalika near Jrimbhikgrama in Modern Bihar.

Que. Vardhaman Mahavira passed away at which place?

Ans. Vardhaman Mahavira passed away at age 72 in 468 B.C. at Pavapuri (near modern Rajgir).

Que. The first Jain Council was held convened at which palce?

Ans.

- First Jain council convened at Patliputra in 300 B.C.
- Chairman – Sthulbhadra

Que. Who is believed to be the founder of Jainism?

Ans. The founder of Jainism is believed to be Rishabhadeva, the first of the twenty four tirthankaras and as the last tirthankara Mahavira developed and gave final shape to the Jain doctrines.

Que. In which language Jain literature are written?

Ans. Agam literature consists of many texts, which are the sacred books of the Jain religion. They are written in the Ardha-magadhi Prakrit language.

Que. Kalpasutha

Ans.

- The Biography of 24 Jain Tirthankaras depicted in Kalpasutha.
- Wrote by Bhadrabahu

Que. Gautam Buddha gave maximum number of sermons at which place?

Que. Which states are mentioned in the Sangam age literature?

Ans. Cholas, Cheras and Pandys

Que. Tolkappiyam

Ans.

- Sangam Age Books
- Composition – Tolkappiyar, a disciple of sage Agastya
- Based on Tamil Grammar
- It mentions 8 types of marriages

Que. What was the position of women in the Sangam age society? Briefly state.

Ans.

- Satisfactory condition of women
- Women got educated
- Some women engaged in prostitution for earning livelihood.

Que. Give a brief introduction of 'Marugan'.

Ans.

1. Important place among the deities of South India
2. The oldest deity
3. Other names- Subrahmanyam, Velan and Skandakarthiskeya

Que. Which was the most powerful state among the confluence age states? Give a brief introduction.

Ans.

- Chola kingdom most powerful
- Karikala, the most powerful king
- Capital - Uraiyur

Que. Where was the Chera kingdom situated in the confluence age? Give this information.

Ans.

1. Chera State – Present Kerala State
2. Capital- Wanji/Karaiyur
3. Udiyanjoral, the first ruler of the Chera dynasty

Que. Pandya dynasty

Ans.

- Situated in the south of Kaveri

- Capital- Madurai
- Mighty King- Nedungelian
- Megasthenes named it 'Mabar'

GUPTA PERIOD

Que. Who invaded the Gupta Empire during the reign of Kumaragupta?

Ans. The White Hunas invaded the Gupta Empire during the reign of Kumaragupta, were also known as the Hephthalites, and caused great damage to the failing Gupta Empire.

Que. The Gupta gold coins were known by which name?

Ans. The Gupta gold coins were known as Dinar.

Que. What was the royal emblem used by the Gupta period ?

Ans. The royal emblem used by the Gupta period was the mythic eagle Garuda.

Que. The word Vishti means what?

Ans.

- Vishti means Forced labour.
- While the Kshatriyas acquired their share of the social surplus through the force of arms in the form of taxes (Kar, Shulka, Bali, etc.), forced labour (Vishti, Balutam, etc.), tithes and other privileges.

Que. Who is known as the 'Napoleon of India'?

Ans.

- Samudragupta (335-375 AD) of the Gupta dynasty is known as the Napoleon of India.
- Historian AV Smith called him so because of his great military conquests known from the Prayag Prashasti of Harisena.

Que. Shudraka

Ans.

- A Sanskrit Poet at king Varmalata's court from Gujarat.
- Wrote famous Shishupalavadh in Sanskrit.

Que. Dandin

Ans.

- Kavyadarshana and Dasakumarcharita were the famous work written by Dandin.
- Dasakumarcharita 'The Tale of the Ten Princes' which represents the adventures of 10 princes.

Que. Mention the main source of information about the history of Gupta period.

Ans.

Ans.

1. Incompetent and weak successors
2. Huna Invasion
3. High positions to be hereditary in court.

Que. What was the impact of the fall of the Gupta Empire on the politics of India? Briefly state.

Ans.

- India divided into many small kingdoms.
- Feudals become stronger.
- Internal conflict among small state started.

Que. Who were the Huns? Give brief information about them.

Ans.

- Native to Central Asia
- Strong invasion of Hunas during the reign of Skandagupta
- Toranman - The first powerful ruler

Que. What was the effect of Huns invasion on India?

Ans.

- Become a reason for Gupta empire downfall.
- Adverse effect on the economic condition of India
- The decline of Indian art, literature and culture

Que. How was the governance system during the Gupta period?

Ans.

- Based on Decentralization
- Appointment of people of higher caste in administrative posts
- Kumaramaty, the highest officer of the province

Que. What was the position of women in the Gupta society?

Ans.

- Did not get enough freedom
- Dowry system, purdah system and child marriage were prevalent
- Restricted educational rights
- Vaishyas and Devadasis also have a proper place in the society.

Que. What changes took place in Hinduism during the Gupta period?

Ans.

1. Yagya was replaced by idol worship

2. Coordination between Vaishnavism and Shaivism

3. The importance of rituals increased.

Que. Give information about the famous temples and stupas of Gupta period.

Ans.

1. Shiva Temple at Bhumra (Nagod)
2. Vishnu Temple of Tigwa (Jabalpur)
3. Dashavatar Temple of Deogarh (Jhansi)
4. Laxman Temple of Sirpur (Raipur)
5. Vishnu Temple at Udayagiri
6. Brick Temple at Bhitargaon (Kanpur)

Que. Mention the main features of Gupta temples.

Ans.

- Construction of Nagara style of temples
- Made of small bricks and stones
- Free from foreign influences

POST GUPTA AGE

Que. Which styles of architecture were developed during the post-Gupta period?

Ans.

The Nagara, Dravida and Besar styles of temple construction were developed in the post-Gupta period.

Que. Bhavabhuti

Ans.

- Sanskrit playwright
- Residing in the court of Yashovarman
- Compositions - Maltimadhav, Mahavircharit, Uttarramcharit

Que. Bhartrihari (7th century AD)

Ans.

- Famous Sanskrit Poets
- Known as a philanthropist
- Composition – Shataktrayam (Nitishatakam, Shringarshatakam and Vairagyashatakam)

Que. Maukhri dynasty

[MPPSC2018, 30 words]

Ans.

- Established after the fall of Gupta dynasty (Gupta feudatories)
- Capital- Kannauj
- Early ruler – Harivarma

Que. Maitrakas of Ballabhi

Ans.

- Establishment- Bhattarka (Gupta Soldier)
- Powerful state in Saurashtra

PART-A, Unit-2
MEDIEVAL History

SYLLABUS

- Political, Economic, Social and Cultural History of India from 11th to 18th Century.
- The Mughal rulers and their administration, the Emergence of a composite culture.
- Impact of British rule on Indian Economy and Society.

Arab and Turk invasion

Que. Muhammad bin Qasim

Ans.

- Arab military commander
- Invaded Sindh in 712 BC and got success in battle of Aror
- First to impose Jajiya In India.

Que. Impact of Arab invasion.

Ans.

- Introduction of Islam in India.
- Chaos in Sindh (North-west frontier).
- Trade relations were established between Arab and Indian.
- Culture and educational exchange.

Que. Chachnama

Ans.

- Book written in persian language
- Authered by Ali Kufi
- Source of information about the Sindh conquest of Arabs

Que. Mahmood Ghaznavi.

Ans.

- The son of subuktigin & ascended the throne of Ghazni in 998 A.D. including somnath in 1025 A.D.
- Plundered India 17 times from 1000 to 1026 A.D.
- He patronized Firdausi, Al Baruni and Utbi.

Que. Objective of Ghaznavi's invasion.

Ans.

1. To plunder the wealth of India.
2. To propagate Islam.

Que. Give a brief introduction of Mahmood Ghaznavi's attack on the temple of Somnath.

Ans.

- Invasion in 1025 AD
- The burden of protecting the temple rests on King Bhim.
- Received immense wealth, destroyed the idol and cell himself But shiken

Que. Firdausi

Ans.

- Persian language poet
- Composition-Shahnama
- Composition dedicated to Mahmud Ghaznabi's Achievements

Que. Alberuni [MPPSC 2017,30 words]

Ans.

- Famous scholar and historian from Central Asia
- Mahmud came to India with Ghaznabi
- Written - 'Tahqiq -e-Hind'

Que. Tahqiq-e-Hind / Kitab-ul-Hind

Ans.

- Written by Alberuni
- It describes the social and economic condition of 11th century India
- Composed in Arabic

Que. Where was the rule of Muhammad Ghori? when did he visit India and where did he attack?

Ans.

- Ruler of Ghazni
- The first attack on India was done on Multan in 1175 AD.

Que. Muhammad Ghori.

Ans.

- He belongs to Shashwan dynasty, ruled in Gour kingdom Afganistan.
- Real founder of Muslim rule in India.
- Fought two battles of Tarain in 1191 and 1192.

Que. Objective of Ghori's invasion.

Ans.

1. To propagate Islam
2. To establish Islamic rule in India.

Que. First Battle of Tarain.

Ans.

- The Battle fought between Prathvi Raj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghorī.
- In 1191 at the battle field of Tarain (Haryana)
- Muhammad Ghorī lost this battle.

Que. Second Battle of Tarain.

Ans.

- The Battle fought between Prathvi Raj Chauhan and Muhammad Ghorī in 1191 at Tarain.
- Muhammad ghorī got victory & chauhan lost the battle.
- Result- Foundation of Muslim rule in India.

Que. Battle of chandawar.

Ans.

- The Battle fought between Jaichandra of Gahadwal dynasty and Muhammad Ghorī
- In 1194 at the battle field of Chandawar (near Kannauj, U.P.)
- Muhammad Ghorī got victory in this battle.

Delhi sultanate and Slave dynasty

Que What are sources of information about Delhi Sultans?

Ans

- Inscriptions, coins and architecture provide a lot of information.
- Tawarikh (histories written in Persian writers)
- Foreign Travellers' accounts.

Que. Name the Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

Ans.

Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)



Khilji Dynasty (1290- 1320)



Tughlq Dynasty (1320- 1414)



Sayyid Dynasty (1414 to 1451)



Lodi Dynasty (1451-1526)

Que. Slave dynasty.

Ans.

- Founded by slave of Muhammad Ghorī i.e. Qutub Ud-Din-Aibak in 1206 A.D.
- This dynasty ruled over Delhi from 1206-90
- Prominent rulers- Iltutmish, Razia Sultan, Balban etc.

Que. Write the names of four major rulers of the slave dynasty.

Ans.

- Qutubuddin Aibak
- Razia Sultan
- Iltutmish
- Balban

Que. Qutubuddin Aibak

Ans.

- ❖ The founder of the Slave dynasty (1206 AD)
- ❖ Known as 'Lakh Baksh' and "Peef Baksh"
- ❖ Started the construction of Qutub Minar in 1210 AD.

Que. Battle of Jud

Ans.

- Year – 1211 Acc. to Tobakat-i-Nasiri
- Between Iltutmish and Aramshah
- Result - Aramshah defeated
- After this Iltutmish became the Sultan

Que. Iltutmish

Ans.

- Real founder of Delhi sultanate
- Ruled from (1210-1236) A.D.
- Achievements:-
 1. Turkan-i-chalangani
 2. Took bite of sultan in 1229 AD
 3. Tata system

Que. Why Iltutmish is called the first legitimate Sultan of Delhi?

Ans.

On receiving the acceptance of the post of Sultan from the Caliph, he became the first legitimate Sultan of Delhi.

Que. Mongol invader during the rule of Iltutmish

Ans.

- ⇒ Fear of Chengiz Khan (Mongol invasion) was there.
- ⇒ Protection from Mongol invasion by rejecting Mangbarni's demand for help by Iltutmish

Que. Turkan-e-Chalangani

Ans.

- ⇒ Created by Iltutmish to administer delhi sultanate
- ⇒ Group of 40 Turk nobles
- ⇒ This group became a part of the monarchy
- ⇒ Balban abolished it.

Que. Rukunuddin Firoz Shah.

Ans.

- The general of Alauddin khilji.
- He held charge of Multan, Samana And Sivistan etc.
- He used to defend kingdom from mangol's invasions.

Que. Shahabuddin Umar

[MPPSC 2018, 30 Words]

Ans.

- 5-6 year old Sultan of Khilji dynasty
- The son of Alauddin Khilji
- Malik Kafur made him Sultan in 1216

Tughlaq dynasty

Que. Tughlaq dynasty

Ans.

- The third dynasty of Delhi sultanate founded by Ghiasuddin Tughluq
- Rule from 1320 to 1414.
- Prominent rulers- Muhammad-bin-Tughluq , Firoz shah Tughluq etc.

Que. Ghiasuddin Tughluq.

Ans.

- Original name- Gazi Malik
- Founded Tughlaq dynasty in 1320
- He ruled till 1325.
- Built Tughlaqabad city new Delhi.

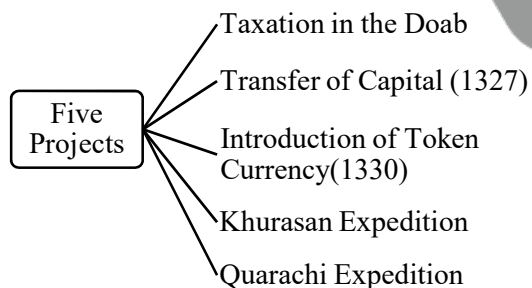
Que. Muhammad Bin Tughlaq

Ans.

- Famous ruler of Tughlaq dynasty ruled from 1325-1351 A.D.
- Nick name:- Juna khan and Ulug khan Sultanate
- Known for his failure works and high Ambitions.

Que Write Five Projects of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

Ans.



Que. Tughlaqnama.

Ans. Tughlaqnama is a historical text compiled by Amir khushro in persian language which was dedicated to Ghiasud-din-Tughluq.

Que. Write Name of two historians of the time of Muhammad Tughlaq

Ans.

- ❖ Ziauddin Barani
- ❖ Ibn Battuta

Que. Why did Muhammad Tughlaq change the capital?

Ans.

- Daultabad being at the centre of an empire with strategic importance
- There was a fear of Mongol invasion in Delhi

Que. Why did Muhammad Tughlaq introduce the Token currency?

Ans.

- To increase the income of the state
- Lack of gold and silver at that time

Que. Military campaign of Karachil (1332 AD)

Ans.

- ❖ Karachil - An area situated in the hills of Kumaun
- ❖ Almost the entire army of Khilji was killed in the winter and snow storm.
- ❖ Military Leadership- Khusro Malik

Que. Muhammad Tughlaq's Agricultural reforms

Ans.

- The establishment of a new department named 'Amir-e-Kohi'
- first the famine code got prepared
- Provided agricultural loan (Taqaavi) to the farmers.

Que. Who was Firoz Tughlaq? When did he ascend the throne?

Ans.

- ❖ Ruler of Tughlaq dynasty known for welfare works
- ❖ Sitting on the throne in 1351 AD
- ❖ Known as Akbar of Sultanate Period

Que. Mention the public welfare works of Firoz Tughlaq. [MPPSC 2018, 100 words]

Ans.

- Diwan-i-Bandgaan
- Diwan-e-Khairat Department
- Charitable hospital (Darul safa)
- Imposed Jizya Tax on Brahmins

Que. Firoz Tughlaq's construction work

Ans.

Que. Mahmud Khilji I

- Ans.**
- Establishment of Khilji dynasty in Malwa
 - The greatest ruler of Malwa
 - Built a seven-storey pillar in Mandu

Que. Rana Sanga

- Ans.**
- Ruler of Mewar
 - Brave defeated Ibrahim Lodi in the Ghatoli battle
 - He was defeated by Babur in the Khanwa battle.

Que. Mahmood Begada

- Ans.**
- The great ruler of Gujarat
 - Founded Bug-e-Firdous
 - The Portuguese were defeated in the battle of Chaul.

Que. Yusuf Adilshah

- Ans.**
- Establishment of Adilshahi dynasty
 - Religiously tolerant
 - Patron of arts and literature

Que. Shahmirza (Shahmir)

- Ans.**
- Establishment of Muslim state on the throne of Kashmir
 - The basis of governance is justice and fairness
 - Turkish rule in Kashmir

Que. Alp Khan (Hushang Shah)

- Ans.**
- The son of Hussain Khan
 - Made the capital - Mandu
 - Establishment of Hoshangabad city
 - Policy of Religious Tolerance

Que. Rana Kumbha

- Ans.**
- The greatest ruler of Mewar
 - Built Kirti Stambh in Chittor
 - Wrote the book 'Sangeet Mimamsa'

Que. Ahmad Shah

- Ans.**
- The real founder of the state of Gujarat
 - Religiously intolerant
 - Establishment of Ahmedabad city

Que. Asirgarh Fort

Ans.

- Located in Burhanupur district of Madhya Pradesh
- Gate to the South India
- Constructed by Malik Raza Farooqui
- Akbar captured it in 1601

Que. Malik Amber

- Ans.**
- Ahmednagar's Wazir and General
 - Ryotwari system implemented in the south
 - Attack on Mughals using Guerrilla method first time

Que. Bazbahadur Khan

- Ans.**
- The last ruler of Malwa
 - Famous for his love for Rani Roopmati
 - Defeated by the Mughal army in 1562

Que. Raja Mansingh

- Ans.**
- Tomar Ruler (Gwalior)
 - The composition of the music book 'Maan Koutuhal'
 - Build Gujar Mahal, Man Mandir

Que. Charminar

- Ans.**
- Located in Hyderabad
 - Constructed by Qulikutub Shah
 - Four ornate minarets and four grand arches (the height of each minaret is 160 feet)

The Mughal Rulers

Que Who were Mughals?

- Ans.**
- Mughals were the descendants of two great lineages of rulers
 - 1. Father's side - Successors of Timur
 - 2. Mother's side - Successors of Genghis Khan.
 - Mongol origin from Central Asia.
 - They ruled over India from 1526-1857

Que. Babur

- Ans.**
- Chagatai Turk of Fargana
 - Founder of Mughal dynasty in India (first Battle of Panipat 1526)
 - Autobiography- Babarnama

Que. First Battle of Panipat (April 1526)

- Ans.**
- Fought Between Babur and Ibrahim Lodi

Que. Ahmed Shah Abdali

Ans.

- An Afgan ruler
- Known as Durre-Durrani
- Invasion of India during the time of Muhammad Shah
- Fought and down Third battle of Panipat with Marathas in 1761

Que. Sayyid brothers

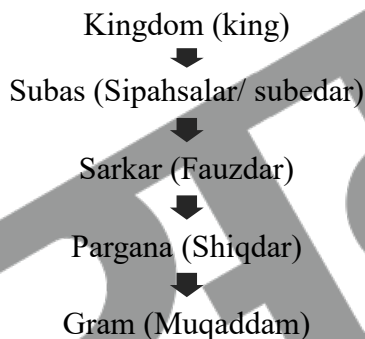
Ans.

- Both Abdullah Khan and Hussain Ali Khan are known as king makers
- Four people Farrukhsiyar, Rafi-ud-Darjat, Rafi-ud-Daula and Muhammad Shah were made Mughal emperors by them

The Mughal administration and the emergence of a composite culture.

Que. What were the units of mughal administration?

Ans.



Que. Diwan-i-Wazarat

Ans

- Head of Revenue and Finance department head in Mughal Administration
- Regulating Revenue Settlement
- Fixing Taxes
- Controlling Empire expenses

Que. Mirbakshi

Ans.

- Head of the Mughal Military Department
- The development of the term took place during the period of 'Akbar'.
- Appointment of Mansabdars and recommendation of Jagirs

Que. Khalsa land

Ans.

- Medieval land over which the state controlled

- On this the state used to get agriculture done by its employees.

Que. Diwan-i-Rasalat

Ans.

- Department of Foreign affairs rule
- Responsibility of maintaining trade and economic relations with foreign rulers

Que. Diwan-i-insha

Ans.

- Custodian of government paper under mughal rule
- Incharge of the Royal correspondence for all mothers.

Que. Diwan-i-qaza

Ans.

- Department of intelligence under mughal rule
- Managing spies and intelligence affairs

Que. Diwan-i-Saman

Ans.

- In charge of Royal household under mughal rule
- Responsibility of managing Royal household

Que. Define composite culture.

Ans.

- Culture drawn from amalgamation of different culture and values
- Started in India during mediaval times.
- Reach on climax during mughal rule

Que What were the cause of emergence of Composite culture during Mughal period?

Ans.

- Role of secular Rulers like Akbar and Shahjahan to encourage cultural values
- Persian and Indian influence on monument building
- Matrimonial alliances between mughals & Indian rulers.

Que Signs of Composite culture during Mughal period

Ans.

- Matrimonial alliances
- Indian ruler were given higher position in mughal court
- Jharoka Dharsan, Ibadat khana, sulah-i-kul by Akbar

Que Impact of Emergence of Composite culture during mughal era

Ans.

- Unity among different religious

Que. Treaty of Purandar

Ans.

- Happened in 1665 AD
- Between Shivaji and Aurangzeb's mansabdar Jai Singh
- Shivaji entrusted his 23 forts to the Mughals

Que. Third battle of Panipat

Ans.

- In 1761, between the Marathas and the Afghan ruler Abdali
- Defeat of Marathas (Sadashivrao Bhau and Vishwas Rao)
- Kashiraj Pandit witness the war with his eyes

Que. Afzal Khan incident

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans.

- Warrior of the Adilshahi rule of Bijapur
- Sent to kill Shivaji
- Shivaji killed him with Vaghankha in 1659 AD

Impact of British rule on Indian economy and society.

Que. Throw light on the Economic consequence of British Rule of India.

[MPPSC 2005]

Ans.

- Destruction of handicraft industry.
- Drain of wealth.
- Commercialisation of Agriculture.
- Poverty and landlessness.

Que. What was the effect of various revenue policies of the British Company on Indian farmers and agriculture?

Ans.

- Increase in farmer indebtedness
- Both agricultural land and cultivator became temporary on their own land
- Cottage industries destroyed

Que. What were the main effects of British rule on Indian agriculture?

Ans.

- Commercialization of Indian Agriculture
- The decline of industries increased the burden on agriculture
- Farmers became indebted

Que. What were the effects of British rule on Indian society?

Ans.

- The destruction of the original Indian education system
- Moral Decline of Indians
- Western costumes, influence on food
- Propagation of Christianity and increase in communalism

Que. Write two effects of colonial rule on social life.

Ans.

- Dissolution of joint family
- Poverty increase on large scale

Que. Write two effects of colonial rule on the economic life.

Ans.

- Destruction of traditional industries
- Drain of wealth from India to England

Que. Tinkathia Method

Ans.

- Colonial farming system
- In this it is necessary to grow indigo on 3/20 part.
- In protest against this, Champaran Satyagraha (1917) took place.

Que. Ryotwari system

Ans.

- Introduced by lord hasting in 1820 Planned by Thomas Munro.
- Area- Tamil Nadu, Madras, East Bengal, Assam
- Applicable to 51 percent area of British India
- The farmer was considered the owner of the land

Que. Mahalwari system

Ans.

- Introduced by lord William Bentick in 1833, planned by Mckenzie
- Area- North India, Oudh, Central Provinces, Punjab
- Applicable to 30 percent area of British India
- Determination of land revenue on the basis of Mahal (village)

Que. Write short note on Zamindari system / permanent settlement

Ans.

Part-A, Unit-3

MODERN HISTORY

SYLLABUS

- **Reactions of Indians against British Colonial Rule:** Peasant and Tribal revolts,
- The First Struggle of Independence.
- **Indian Renaissance:** National Freedom Movement and its leaders. The emergence of India as a Republic Nation, Reorganization of States, Formation of Madhya Pradesh.
- **Major events of the post-independence period.**

Reactions of Indians against British Colonial Rule: Peasant and Tribal revolts

Que. Reactions of Indians against British Colonial Rule

Ans

- Tribal and Peasant revolts
- Revolt of 1857 (First struggle of Independence)
- National Freedom Movement

Que. Causes of the tribal uprisings.

Ans

- Activities of Christian Missionaries in the tribal areas
- Exploitation of tribal people by Zamindars.
- Restrictions on forest rights and shifting cultivation.

Que. What caused the peasants revolt?

Ans

- Revenue policy of British
- Commercialization of Agriculture
- Atrocities by the Moneylenders.
- Peasants' traditional handicrafts were ruined.

Que. Which were some of the most famous Tribal Revolts?

Ans

1. Koila Tribe Revolt – 1820 to 1837
2. Santhal Tribe Revolt – 1855-56
3. Rampas Tribe Revolt – 1879

4. Munda Tribal Revolt – 1895 to 1901. This revolt was led by Birsa Munda.

Que. What are the causes behind failure of tribal rebellion ?

Ans

- Revolt was localized
- Lack of unity
- British had the upper hand because of their modern day weapons whereas Tribals had to fight with bow and arrows.

Que. Characteristics of Tribal Revolts

Ans

- Tribal identity or ethnic ties
- Against Foreign Government
- Led by messiah-like figures
- Technologically Backward

Que. Birsa Munda [MPPSC 2017, 30 Words]

Ans.

- Born in the tribal group of Chota Nagpur
- Leader of Munda Rebellion
- Movement for the waiver of rent (1894)
- Nickname-Dharti Baba

Que. Pabna Peasant Uprisings

Ans.

- Time period- 1870-85
- East Bengal (Pavana)
- Reason- the atrocities of the landlords
- Published in Amrit Bazar Patrika (A Bengali newspaper).

Que. Ramosi Rebellion.

Ans.

- Ramosi Varg of Maharashtra (1822)
- Opposing maximum tax system
- Leader- Chittar Singh

Que. Pagal Wing Rebellion (1813-33)

Ans.

- Rebellion of Baul followers in Bengal region
- Leader- Karamshah and Tipu
- Reason- Exploitation of landlords and British officers

Que. Revolt of Poligars

Ans.

- By Polygars of Tamil Nadu in 1801 AD
- Against the British land tax system
- Leader - Veer Kattavamman

Que. Paika Rebellion

Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By Paika caste of Orissa(1817-25) • Leader- Bakshi Jagabandhu • Revolt against British policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Happened in Andhra Pradesh in 1946 • Against the exploitation of landlords and the atrocities of corrupt officials
Que. Sannyasi rebellion or Fakir rebellion		Que. Nile Rebellion
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rebellion of the Bengal fakirs (1776-77) • Against British rule • Leader- Majnushah and Chiragali Shah 	Ans.
Que. Rampa Rebellion of 1897		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1860; Bengal • Led by Indigo growers against British landowners • Leaders- Digambar Vishwas and Vishnu Vishwas
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal areas of Andhra • By the tribals of Rampa hill • Against the corruption of the mansabdars and the new forest law. 	Que. Santhal rebellion
Que. Rampa Rebellion of 1922		Ans.
Ans. Also known as Manyam Rebellion, was a tribal uprising, led by Alluri Sitarama Raju in Godavari Agency of Madras Presidency, British India.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tribal rebellion in 1855-66 • Centered between Bhagalpur to Rajmahal Hills • Leaders - Sidhu and Kanhu
Que. Tebhaga movement		Que. Bhil Rebellion
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peasant Movement (1946), in Bengal • Struggle to reduce rent rate to 1/3 • Movement of sharecroppers (bataidar) against Jotedars 	Ans.
Que. Kol Mutiny [MPPSC 2016, 30 words]		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread in Banswara and Dungarpur of Rajasthan • Inspired by the reforms of Guru Gobind Guru • Led to the infamous Mangarh massacre in 1913.
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1831 AD, Chota Nagpur region • Leader - Buddha Bhagat • Against British tyranny by Kol tribe 	Que. Bundela Rebellion
Que. Munda Rebellion / Ulgulan [MPPSC 2019, 30 words]		Ans.
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leader- Birsa Munda • Munda tribal revolt (1895-1900); in chotta Nagpur region. • For the rights of tribals on water-forest-land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1841-43 • Leader- King Hirdesh Judev of Hiragarh • Jagirdar and peasant revolt against the Britishers.
Que. Khond Rebellion (1837-1856)		Que. Eka Movement
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From Tamil Nadu to Bengal to the hilly regions of central India • Leader- Chakrabisoi • Reason- imposition of new taxes and entry into the area by moneylenders 	Ans.
Que. Telangana Movement (1946)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In some areas of U.P., during the non-cooperation movement. • Non-payment of tax, non-serving etc. were the demands. • Towards the end of 1922
Ans.		Que. Kuka Movement
		Ans.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started by Namdharis (Kukas), a sect within Sikhism. • Took place in 1860-70 (West Punjab) • Leaders - Bhagat Jawaharmal and Ram Singh Kuka • To purify the Sikhe religion from its abuses and superstition Sikhism.
		Que. Khasi Rebellion
		Ans.

- Formation of regiments in the army on the basis of caste, community, religion

Que. Peel commission

Ans.

- Formed after the revolt of 1857
- Established for the reorganization of the army
- The proportion of Indian soldiers was reduced

Indian Renaissance

Que. Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Ans.

- Father of Indian Renaissance
- Title of Raja - conferred by Akbar II
- 1815- Atmiya Sabha, 1828- Brahmo Samaj
- Published a newspaper called Samvad Kaumudi

Que. Annie Besant [MPPSC2015, 30 words]

Ans.

- A theosophical leader
- She founded theosophical society Adyar, (1889); central Hindu college (1898).
- Started Indian Home rule league (in 1916).
- She published a weekly newspaper New India and common weal.

Que. Brahmo Samaj

Ans.

- The first reform movement of Hinduism
- Establishment- 1828 (by Raja Ram Mohan Roy)
- Objective- To end the practice of Sati, polygamy
- Also promoted by Devendranath Tagore and Keshav Chandra Sen

Que. Which newspapers were published by Raja Rammohun Roy?

Ans.

- Bengal Language- Sambad Kaumudi
- Persian language- Mirat-ul-Akhbar

Que. Prarthna Samaj

Ans.

- Establishment - 1867 (Bombay), by Atmaram Pandurang with the inspiration of Keshav Chandra Sen
- Important role of Mahadev Govind Ranade

Que. Shuddhi movement.

Ans.

- Started by Arya Samaj
- To purify such Hindus, who had become Christian or Muslim by force, and converted them to Hinduism.

Que. Theosophical Society

Ans.

- Founder - Helena Petrovna Blavatsky and Colonel Henry Steel Olcott in 1875.
- At New York City, USA.
- It was a reformist movement.

Que. Swami Vivekananda

Ans.

- Born- January 12, 1863
- Establishment of Ramakrishna Mission (1897)
- Gave speech at All Religion Conference - Chicago in 1893
- 12 January - National Youth Day (his birthday)

Que. Write two teachings of Swami Vivekananda.

Ans.

1. Emphasis on duties rather than rights
2. Taught the lesson of nationalism and patriotism.

Que. Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar

[MPPSC 2017]

Ans.

- He was an educator and social reformer.
- He protested against child marriage and favoured widow remarriage.
- Published 'Somprakash' newspaper.

Que. Sambad Kaumudi

Ans.

- Newspaper published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- Published in Bengali language
- Objective- To oppose the evils prevalent in the society

Que. Write the names of the organizations established by Sir Syed Khan.

Ans.

- 1866 - Scientific Society
- 1875 - Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College
- 1888 - United India Patrick's Association

Que. Bahawi or Baliullah Movement

Ans.

- First reaction of Muslims against western influences

- Purpose- To inculcate the motivation of patriotism, social service and duty-fulfillment among the youth.

National Freedom Movement

Que. National Freedom Movement

Ans. The Indian National Freedom Movement was a series of historic events with the ultimate aim of ending British rule in India. It lasted from 1857 to 1947.

Que. When, where and by whom was the Indian National Congress established?

Ans.

- Venue- Gokul Bhai Tejpal Sanskrit College (Bombay)
- Establishment- 24 December 1885
- Founder- A. O. Hume
- First President- Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee

Que. When and by whom was the Servants of India Society established? What were its objectives?

Ans.

- Established-1905 AD (Gopal Krishna Gokhale)
- Purpose- To inculcate the motivation of patriotism, social service and duty-fulfillment among the youth

Que. The real purpose of the establishment of Congress was A.O. What did Hume think?

Ans. Established to express the growing discontent against British rule in a constitutional way.

Que. How did Dadabhai Naoroji express the British effort of economic exploitation and inspired Indians?

Ans.

- In his book 'Poverty and Un-British Rule in India', the cause of Indian poverty was explained by the theory of 'Theory of drain of wealth'.
- It had a huge impact on the Indian public.

Que. What methods were used by the moderate Congressmen to get their demands fulfilled?

Ans.

- Peaceful demonstration
- By cheering the British monarch
- Demand by prayer and pleading words

Que. Write the names of few Extremist leaders of the national movement?

Ans.

- Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- Bipin Chandra Pal
- Lala Lajpat Rai
- Arvind Ghosh

Que. Where and who founded the Muslim League?

Ans.

- Established- 1906, Karachi
- Founder-Sir Aga Khan

Que. What is meant by Ilbert Bill?

Ans.

- Brought by Lord Ripon
- Attempt to give judicial rights to Indians at par with Europeans
- There was a widespread reaction in the Indian public.

Que. Bengal Split

Ans.

- Done by Lord Curzon
- Took place on 16 October 1905
- Division of Bengal on linguistic & communal lines.
- Annulment of partition of Bengal in Delhi Darbar of 1911.

Que. Short note on Individual satyagrah

Ans.

- A peaceful way to mark protest of Indians in world war time.
- It was started in October 1940
- Viroba Bhave was the first satyagrahi & J.L. Nehru was second.
- Delhi chalo movement is also associated with it.

Que. What were the objectives of Curzon behind the partition of Bengal in 1905?

Ans.

- Enforce Divide and rule policy.
- Separation of Hindu-Muslim majority states
- To break the feeling of nationalism that flourished in Bengal

Que. What was the Surat split of 1907?

Ans. Separation of Congress members of extremist and modernist ideology in the Surat session of Congress.

Leaders of National Freedom Movement.

Que. Gopal Ganesh Agarkar (1856-95 AD)

Ans.

- Journalist, Social Reformer and Nationalist from Maharashtra
- Weekly paper- 'Reformer'
- Editor of Maratha and Kesari

Que. Asaf Ali (1888-1935 AD)

Ans.

- Nationalist Muslim, Freedom Fighter
- Minister of Railways in the Interim Government of India (1945-47)
- First Indian Ambassador to the United States

Que. Liaquat Ali Khan (1895-1951 AD)

Ans.

- Prominent member of Muslim League.
- Finance Minister in the Interim Government.
- Became the Prime Minister of Pakistan in 1947.

Que. Rabindra Nath Tagore (1861-1941 AD)

Ans.

- Poet and philosopher.
- Nobel Prize for Literature (1913).
- Establishment of Santiniketan University.

Que. Chittaranjan Das (1870-1925 AD)

Ans.

- Formed 'Swaraj Party' with Motilal Nehru
- Presidency of All India Trade Union Congress
- Title – 'Deshbandhu'.

Que. Gopal Hari Deshmukh (1823-92)

Ans.

- Indian thinker, social reformer and writer
- Editing of monthly magazine 'Lokhitwadi'
- Condemnation of child marriage, caste and slavery

Que. Bhula Bhai Desai (1877-1946)

Ans.

- Eminent jurist
- Participated in the freedom movement
- Desai-Liaquat Pact to make a compromise between the League and the Congress

Que. Sarojini Naidu (1897-1947 AD)

Ans.

- First Indian woman president of Congress
- Known as 'Nightingale of India'

- The first woman to become the governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Que. Bipin Chandra Pal (1858-1932 AD)

Ans.

- Became a member of Congress in 1886 AD
- Published – Vande Matram (Weekly) Papers
- Assistant editor of 'Bengali' and 'The Trivene'.

Que. Govind Vallabh Pant (1887-1961 AD)

Ans.

- Prominent freedom fighter as well as an administrator.
- Born – Almora, Uttrakhand.
- Established – 'Prem Sabha' in Kashipur.

Que. T. Prakasham (1872-1957 AD)

Ans.

- Known as 'Andhra Kesari'
- President of Andhra Pradesh and member of Congress Committee
- Minister in Madras Province in 1937

Que. Vyomesh Chandra Banerjee (1847-1905)

Ans.

- First President of Indian National Congress
- Congress President twice (1885 and 1892 AD)
- First Indian to contest for the 'British House of Commons'

Que. Gopal Krishna Gokhale (1866-1915)

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans.

- Political Guru of Mahatma Gandhi
- Presidency of the Indian National Congress (1907)
- Organization- 'Servants of India Society'

Que. Rajkumar Shukla

[MPPSC 2018, 30 Words]

Ans.

- Freedom Fighter
- The slavery of Britisher's exploitation exposed by him.
- He called Gandhiji for Champaran Satyagraha.

Que. Surendra Nath Banerjee

Ans.

- Establishment of "Indian Association" in 1876
- (1918) Establishment of 'Liberal Federation'

PART-A, UNIT-4 FREEDOM STRUGGLE AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MADHYA PRADESH

Syllabus

- Independence Movement in Madhya Pradesh.(With in Geographic reference of Present Madhya Pradesh.)
- Indian Cultural Heritage (with special reference to Madhya Pradesh): Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature, Festivals & Architecture from ancient to modern times.
- World Heritage sites in Madhya Pradesh and Tourism.

Independence Movement in Madhya Pradesh (With in Geographic reference of Present Madhya Pradesh.)

Que. Who was the leader of Battle of Multai 1818?

Ans. In 1818 Appaji Bhosale revolted against Britishers and fought the Battle of Multai in 1818, but could not succeed and he had to escape.

Que. When and between whom Treaty of Gwalior did take place?

Ans. Treaty of Gwalior was signed between Daulat Rao Scindia and Governor General Lord Hasting on 5 November 1817 to suppress Pindaries.

Que. From where the revolutionary activities in 1857 started in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans. First revolutionary activity in Madhya Pradesh could be observed in Neemuch cantonment on June 3rd, 1857 where infantry and cavalry together revolted.

Que. Where the revolutionary activities did in 1857 could be seen after Neemuch?

Ans. After Neemuch, on June 14th, 1857 Soldiers of Morar cantonment of Gwalior cut down all the communication channels and supported queen of Jhansi.

Que. Sheikh Ramjan led the freedom struggle of 1857 from where?

Ans. Sheikh Ramjan led the Sepoy mutiny or soldier mutiny in Sagar cantonment in 1875, but crushed down by British forces.

Que. Who were the leaders of freedom struggle of 1857 in Indore?

Ans. Sadat Khan and Bhagirath Silawat of Indore were the leaders in revolt of 1857.

Que. Who were the leaders of freedom struggle of 1857 in Bhopal?

Ans. Waris Mohammad Khan and Nawab Adil Mohammad Khan of Ambapani of Bhopal played an important role in revolt of 1857.

Que. Name any three leaders of revolt of 1857 who belong to Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Rao Khalak Singh Dawa of Sewda (Datia), Daulat Singh of Raghogarh (Dewas), and Fazil Mohammad Khan (Bhopal) .

Que. Shankarshah [MP PSC 2019, 30 words]

Ans

- Son of Gond ruler Sumer shah of Garah Mandla
- Leader of 1857 freedom struggle from Gondwana and sacrifice his life for freedom
- Shankarshah award for bravery given by M.P. Govt.

Que. Girdhari Bai

Ans.

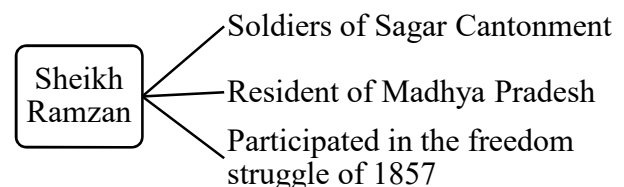
- Girdhari bai was the bodyguard of Rani Avantibai.
- She committed suicide on 20 March 1858 fighting against britishers.
- Her mausoleum is at Mandla.

Que. Name the major leaders of the 1857 freedom struggle in Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Taty Tope, Maharani Laxmibai, Rani Avantibai, Raja Bakhtawar Singh, Veer Narayan and Thakur, Ranmat Singh were the major leaders of the national movement of Madhya Pradesh.

Que. Sheikh Ramzan

Ans.



- Second Satyagrahi- Nehru

Que. Tripuri session

Ans.

- Beginning in 1939 at Tripuri ,Jabalpur
- It was 52nd Congress session
- Headed by Subhash Chandra Bose

Que. From where did the Quit India Movement start in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- First start from Vidisha
- After that it spread widely in Jabalpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Sagar etc.

Que. Ram Sahai Tiwari

Ans.

- Revolutionary leader of Madhya Pradesh
- Belong to Bundelkhand region
- Establishment of Bundelkhand Congress Committee in 1939

Que. Punjab Mail massacre

Ans.

- Date- 23-24 July, 1931
- Location- Khandwa Railway Station
- Action- Murder of British officer 'Hexel', by Veer Yashwant Singh, Devnarayan Tiwari and Dalpat Rao.

Que. Rice Movement of Rewa

Ans.

- 28 February 1947
- Against forced labor recovery
- Reason- Tribhuvan Tiwari, Bhairav Prasad killed by Rewa soldiers while protesting against their atrocities.

Que. Bhopal's Jallianwala incident

Ans.

- Date- January 15, 1949
- On the day of Makar Sankranti, the Nawabi army shot and killed 5 local people for hoisting the tricolor in Veras village, Bhopal.

Indian Cultural Heritage (with special reference to Madhya Pradesh): Salient aspects of Art Forms, Literature, Festivals & Architecture from ancient to modern times.

Que. What is the origin of word Culture and Sanskriti?

Ans. 'Culture' is derived from Latin term 'cult or cultus' meaning cultivating or refining and worship. The term 'Sanskriti' has been derived from the root 'Kri (to do).

Que. Indian cultural heritage

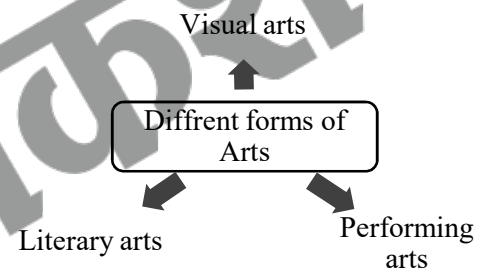
Ans. The heritage of social norms, ethical values, traditional customs, belief systems, political systems, artifacts and technologies that originated in or are associated with the ethno-linguistically diverse Indian subcontinent.

Que. Art

Ans. Art is a diverse range of human activity, and resulting product, that involves creative or imaginative talent expressive of technical proficiency, beauty, emotional power, or conceptual ideas.

Que. Mention the different forms of arts.

Ans.



Que. Name any three arts included in visual arts.

Ans.

- Architecture
- Painting
- Sculpture

Que. Name any three arts included in performing arts.

Ans.

- Dance
- Music
- Theater

Ans.

- Folk artist of Bundelkhand, Rai dancer.
- Created a new history by giving rhythm to the traditional dance with the Mridang.
- Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Durgabai Vyama

Ans.

- Born in Burbaspur in Mandla district
- Artist of attractive Gond paintings
- Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Arjun Singh Dhurve

Ans.

- Arjun Singh Dhurve, a resident of Dindori district of Madhya Pradesh, is the flag bearer of Baiga folk art (Baiga folk songs and dances).
- Received Padma Award for the year 2022

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Bundelkhand region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Naura	Navratri
Surati	Diwali
Mamulia	Navratri

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Baghelkhand region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Kohbar	Marriage
Thilnga	Marriage
Neura Name	Navmi of Bhadhoh month of Hindu calendar

Que. Give the name of three folk painting of Nimar region.

Ans.

Folk Painting	Occasion associated
Jiroti	Hariyali Amavasya
Sanjafula	Kwar Month of Hindu Calender
Pagalya	Birth of First Child
Kachali	Marriage
Bharna	

Que. Short note on the Pithora tribal painting.

Ans. Pithora is a ritualistic painting done on the walls by the Rathwa and Bhilala tribes. Horse is its main theme.

Que. Name some famous folk painters of Madhya Pradesh

Ans. Some Famous painters of Madhya Pradesh are- Bhuri bai, Pema falya, Durgabai Vyama, Maqbool Fida Hussain, Narayan Shridhar Bende, Vishnu chichalkar, Dr. Manjusha Ganguli, Lakshmi Shankar Rajput, Deokrishna Jai Shankar Joshi, Syed Haider Raza, and Devyani Krishna etc.

Que. In which region of Madhya Pradesh and by whom Bhagoria dance is being performed?

Ans. Bhagoria is the tribal dance of Jhabua and Dhar region. This dance is performed by Bhil tribe on the occasion of Bhagoria Haat.

Que. Short note on the Karma Dance

Ans. This dance is famous among Gond and Baiga tribes of Baghelkhand region. This dance is performed to please 'lord Karma'

Que. Write a short note on Pardhoni Dance

Ans.

- Tribal dance of Baiga tribe
- Famous in Nimar and Malwa
- Performed on the occasion of marriages.

Que. Short note on the Kamali /Saajani dance

Ans. Kamali /Saajani is the dance of Baghelkhand region performed on the occasion of marriage.

Que. Short note on the Kathi dance

Ans.

- Kathi is popular festival dance drama of Niwari region associated with worship of Goddess Parvati.
- It is performed on the occasion of Mahashivratri.

Que. Write a short note on Bharthari songs

Ans.

- These songs are sung by Nath community people on the beats of Chinkara in Malwa region.
- These songs were composed by Poet Bhartihari.

Que. Write a short note Basdeva song.

Ans.

Samiksha Publication

- Women and men jointly perform Gangaur dance

Que. Pardhoni dance

Ans.

- By Baiga Tribals
- On the occasion of marriage
- Presented / organized by the groom's side

Que. Bilma dance

Ans.

- By Gond and Baiga tribes
- Occasion of Dussehra
- Prevalent in South East M.P.

Que. Bhagoria dance

Ans.

- By Bhil tribes
- On the occasion of Holi
- Dance performed by young girls

Que. Chatkora Dance

Ans.

- Dance performed by korku girls
- Prevalent in Southern M.P.

Que. Chhahur folk drama

Ans.

- Famous folk drama of Baghelkhand
- Representation of agriculturist and Ahir culture
- Starting from Deepawali till Ashtami

Que. Mach

Ans.

- State folk drama of Madhya Pradesh
- At night by men in Malwa region
- Subject- Heer-Ranjha, Nal Damyanti

Que. Banshi Kaul

Ans.

- Related to Indian theatrical stage
- International actor, director and writer
- Awarded with national and international awards

Que. Habib Tanveer

Ans.

- Known as the director of plays
- Awarded with Magsaysay Award
- founded the theater company by name 'Naya Theatre'.

Que. Kalidas [MPPSC 2014, 30 words]

Ans.

- One of the Navaratnas of Vikramaditya

Freedom Struggle and Cultural Heritage of M.P.

- Also referred as Shakespeare of India
- Compiled- Kumarasambhavam, Abhijnanshakuntalam, Malvikagnimitram

Que. Bhavabhuti [MPPSC 2017, 30 words]

Ans.

- Court poet of King Yashovarman of Kannauj
- Also referred as 'Milton of India'
- He wrote Mahavir Charita, Malti Madhav, Uttarramcharita

Que. Makhanlal Chaturvedi

[MPPSC 2014, 30 words]

Ans.

- He was a polymath belong to Babai of Hoshangabad
- Compositions- Him Kirtini, Him Tarangini, Yug Charan
- Honors - Sahitya Akademi in 1955, Padma Bhushan in 1963

Que. Subhadra Kumari Chauhan

[MPPSC 2017, 30 words]

Ans.

- Born- 1904, in Sihapur village of Allahabad
- Freedom Fighter and Nationalist Poet
- Compositions- Tridhara, Mukul, Bikhre moti, Jhansi ki Rani
- She participated in the non-cooperation movement and Jhanda Satyagrah.

Que. Gajanan Madhav Muktibodh

Ans.

- Born - 1917 in Sheopur district of Madhya Pradesh
- Compositions – Chand ka muh teda, Kath ke sapne, Brahma-rakshasa, Andhere Mein, Bhuri Bhuri Khak Dhul .

Que. Balkrishna Sharma 'Naveen'

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans.

- Born - In Bhayana village of Shajapur
- Compositions - Kumkum, Rashmirekha, Apalak, Kwasi, Vinoba Stavan, Urmila and Hum Vishpae Janam Ke
- Editor of a magazine named 'Prabha'

Que. Bhavani Prasad Mishra

Ans.

- Famous poet, born in Hoshangabad
- Editor of the magazine 'Kalpana'
- Compositions - Buni Hui Rassi, Ye kohare mere haainn , Trikaal sandhyaaah, Tus ki

PART-A, UNIT-5

DYNASTIES OF MADHYA PRADESH

SYLLABUS

Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh:-

Gondwana, Bundeli, Bagheli, Holkar, Scindia and Bhopal State (From beginning till independence)

With in Geographic reference of Present Madhya Pradesh

Gondwana

Que. Gondwana

Ans.

- Gondwana is a Gond Kingdom
- Established in Central India's hilly regions by replacing the Kalchuri rajputs in 14th – 15th century.
- Founded by Yadavarai.

Que. Chauragarh Fort

Ans.

- Built by Sangramshah, Gond king of Garha mandla
- Located in Narsinghgarh.
- It was attacked by Jujhar Singh Bundela.

Que. Jataba Gond King

Ans. Jataba founded the Deogarh Gond Kingdom., one of the four Gond kingdoms in Chhindwara and Nagpur region. He also established Deograh Fort.

Que. Kherla kingdom

Ans. Kherla kingdom of Gond was founded by Narsimha Rai in Betul & Amravati region. It was captured by Bakht Buland shah of Deogarh

Que. Gadheshnripavarnanam inscription

Ans.

- Sanskrit Shloka Collection
- Related to Sangram Shah, the ruler of Gondwana.
- Description of 52 forts (given in it)

Que. Last Gond ruler

Ans. Narhari Shah, during his time the entire Garhmandala was under the control of the Marathas.

Que. Why the name of Gondwana was called 'Gondwana'?

Ans. Due to the plurality of the Gond tribe and being ruled by the Gond dynasty kings, this region came to be called Gondwana region or Gondwana princely state.

Que. Write the names of three main regions of Gondwana.

Ans.

- Garha Mandla (Jabalpur, Mandla)
- Deogarh (Chindwara)
- Kherla (Betul, Amravati)
- Chanda (chandrapur)

Que. Comment briefly on the Chandra kingdom.

Ans.

- Founder-Ballal Shah (1472-07)
- Located in Maharashtra (Chandrapur)
- Famous for their irrigation system and revenue system.

Que. Sanskrit inscription of Ramnagar

Ans.

- Built in 1667 by the Gond ruler Hridayshah.
- Mention of 54 rulers from Yadavrai to Hridayshah
- Source of information about Gond dynasty rule

Que. For what reasons did Garh katanga become a prosperous state?

Ans.

- By capturing wild elephants and exporting them
- Efficient leadership and good management policies

Que. Write the similarities in the history of Gond and Ahom kingdom.

Ans.

- Both were tribal kingdoms
- Established two empires
- Both were defeated by the Mughals

Que. Write the geographical location of Gond ruled Deogarh state.

Ans. First developed in Satpura zone, later in the

Que. Whose name is Pulsyavanshika?

Ans. Sangram Shah

Que. Chhatra Shah

Ans.

- Ruler of Gondwana (1672-1684)
- Successor of Hridayshah
- Arrival of Guru Mahaprabhu Prannath in Ramnagar (1681)

Que. Premshah

Ans.

- Successor of Madhukarshah (Ruler from 1576 to 1586)
- Title – Maharajadhiraj
- First Gond ruler to pay gratitude to Mughals.

Que. Rajgond

Ans.

- The noble and feudal class of Gonds
- Famous for political skill and power

Que. Bakht Buland Shah

Ans.

- The king of Deogarh Gond Kingdom
- Established the Nagpur City.
- Embraced Islam to win favor of Aurangzeb
- Merged Kherla Kigdom of Gond into Deograh.

Que. Dhamani garh

Ans.

- Located in Sagar
- Built by Sangramshah

Que. Adhar singh

Ans.

- Minister of Rani Durgawati
- Helped Rani in administratin and battle field also

Que. Madan Mahal

Ans.

- Build by Madan shan, Gond ruler
- Located in Jabalpur
- Firest example of Gond Architecture

Que. Sinaurgarh Fort

Ans.

- Located in Daimoh
- One among the 52 forts of Sangram shah
- Marriage of Dalpat shah & Rani Durgawati took place here
- Capital of Dalpat shan

Que. Describe the battle between Rani Durgawati & Mughal army

[MPPSC 2016, 100 words]

Ans.

- Mughal army of Akbar led by Asaf khan marched against Durgawati in 1564
- Queen defended bravely but could not won the battle
- She sacrificed her life on 24 june 1564.

Bundela dynasty

Que. Bundela dynasty

Ans.

- Establishment - 1501, by Rudra Pratap Singh Bundela
- Comprises Orcha kingdom, Panna kingdom, Ajaygarh kingdom etc.
- Ruled over Bundelkhand region of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Que. Who established Orchha as the capital for the first time ?

Ans. Rudra Pratap Singh Bundela founded orchha in 1531

Que. Which Bundela ruler did transfer capital from Orchha to Tehar (Tikamgarh)?

Ans. In the year 1783, Vikramaditya Singh Bundela transferred the capital after got frightened by the power of the Marathas.

Que. Geographical location of Bundelkhand?

Ans.

- Yamuna in the north, Vidhya ranges in the south, Chambal in the north-west and Panna Ajaygarh ranges in the south-east
- Situated in both the states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh

Que. Name the major districts of Madhya Pradesh included in Bundelkhand kingdom. Write.

Ans. Sagar, Damoh, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Datia, Niwadi

Que. Alha - Udal

Ans.

- Commander of Chandela King Parmal
- Belonging to the Banafar (Ahir) lineage
- Famous in Bundelkhand due to bravery and valor

Que. Alha Khand

Ans.

- Wrote by Jagnik

- Maratha became victorious in the battle

Que. Battle of Bhopal

Ans.

- In 1737 AD
- Between the Nizam of Hyderabad and the Marathas
- Maratha army got success

Que. Treaty of Daurah-Saram

Ans.

- Completed in 1737 after Bhopal war
- Between Nizam and Marathas
- Nizam accepts Maratha authority over Malwa

Que. Treaty of Rajpur Ghat

Ans.

- Completed in 1805 after the Second Anglo-Maratha War
- Between Yashwant Rao Holkar I and Lord Wellesley
- Yashwantrao had to leave the northern part of Chambal, Bundelkhand

Que. Treaty of Mandsaur

Ans.

- Between Malhar Rao II and the British government in 1818.
- The British got 2/3 part of the Holkar state.

Holkar state went under British protection

Que. Ahilya Bai Holkar

[MPPSC.2016, 30 Words]

Ans.

- Queen holkar dynasty, ruled from 1767 to 1795
- Ruled as the successor of Malhar Rao Holkar
- Capital- Mahashwar
- Popularly known as "Lokmata"
- Made Tukojirao the commander
-

Scindia Dynasty

Que. Scindia dynasty

Ans.

- Founder- Ranoji Scindia in 1726
- Also called Shinde Shahi Vansh
- Initially under the Marathas

Que. Ranoji Scindia

Ans.

- In charge of the Maratha conquest of Malwa in 1726.

- Founder of the Scindia dynasty

- Ujjain was made the capital of the state.

Que. Sir Dinkar Rao

Ans.

- Minister of Jayaji Rao Scindia
- He Improved department of administration
- One of the first non-British members of the Legislative Council of India

Que. Baijabai

Ans.

- The chief queen of the Scindia dynasty
- Daulat Rao Scindia's wife
- Constructed 'Scindia Ghat' in Varanasi

Que. Maharani Tarabai Scindia

Ans.

- Ruled after the death of Jankoji Rao Scindia (Widow of Jankoji Rao)
- He took over the rule at the age of 14

Que. Write a note on George Castle building.

Ans.

- Constructed by Jiwaji Rao Scindia
- Located - Madhav National Park (Shivpuri)
- King George V of England stayed here for a night.

Que. Moti Mahal

Ans.

- Built in Gwalior by Daulat Rao Scindia
- Example of unique architecture
- The assembly of the Central Provinces used to be here.

Que. Maharaj Bada

Ans.

- Constructed by Daulat Rao Scindia at Gwalior.
- Famous for architectural building and market

Que. Mahadji Scindia

Ans.

- Son of Ramoji Rao Scindia .
- Defeated Jat ruler Lokendra Jat to capture Gwalior fort
- The greatest ruler of the Scindia dynasty

Que. Vijayaraje Scindia

Ans.

- Known as the Rajmata of Gwalior
- Wife of Jiwaji Rao Scindia

Part- B, UNIT 1

WORLD GEOGRAPHY

SYLLABUS

- **Major physical features:** Mountains, plateaus, plains, rivers, lakes and glaciers.
- **Major Geographical Phenomena:-** Earthquake, Tsunami, Volcanic action, Cyclone.
- **World Climate:-** Climate and seasons, distribution of rainfall and climate region; Climate change and its effects.

Major physical feature: Mountains

Que. Mountain

Ans. A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly to a summit, and attaining an altitude greater than that of a hill, Usually greater than 2000 feet.

Que. What percentage of the total area of the landmass is found in the expansion of mountains?

Ans. Expansion on 26 percent of the total area of the lithosphere

Que. The mountain is counted as the relief of which category?

Ans. The mountain is counted as a second-class relief.

Que. Write the definition of mountain peak.

Ans. Those parts which are situated in a wide mountainous area at a higher altitude than all the other nearby mountainous parts are called mountain peaks.
Eg- Kanchenjunga, (K₂) Dhaulagiri, Nanga Parbat

Que. Mountain system or Mountain Belt

Ans. A group of mountain ranges with similarity in form, structure & alignment that have arisen from the same cause.
Eg- Appalachian, Rockies etc.

Que. Write the names of the mountains of Africa.

Ans. Kilimanjaro, Mount Kenya, Mount Stanley, Mawenzi etc.

Que. Mountain range

Ans.

- It is a series of mountains or hills

- Long and narrow mountain parallel ranges formed in different eras
- Plateau or flat land between them
- Example- Himalaya, andes etc.

Que. Mountain Ridge

Ans.

- Mountains resulting from local folds and faults
- The part raised above the enclosed area
- Example- Blue Ridge Mountains

Que. Define Mountain Chain

Ans.

It consists of several parallel long and narrow mountains of different periods. Sometimes, mountain ranges are separated by flat upland or plateaus.

Que. Define Mountain Group

Ans.

Consists of several unsystematic patterns of different mountain systems.

Que. What is syncline?

Ans.

Synclines are folds in which each half of the fold dips toward the trough of the fold

Que. What is anticline?

Ans.

Anticlines are folds in which each half of the fold dips away from the crest.

Que. Valley

Ans.

Topography formed as a result of tension and compressive force
Example- Son and Narmada Valley

Que. Dead Valley

Ans.

- Location southeast of California in North America
- Extreme temperature, lack of rain
- The lowest, hottest and driest place on the North American continent

Que. What are the main bases of classification of mountains?

Ans.

- On the basis of geographical arrangement
- Height
- Age
- Origin
- Mode of formation

Que. What are fold mountains?

Ans.

Such mountains formed by compression process, in which the process of formation or uplift is going on.
Example - Himalaya Mountains

Que. Define 'Great Dividing Range'.
[MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

- Ans.**
- Eastern Highlands of Australia (Great Divide)
 - Australia's largest Mountain Range
 - Highest Peak – Mt. Kosciuszko
 - Height- 2228 m

Major physical feature: plateaus

Que. Plateaus

- Ans.**
- Second order relief on earth
 - High ground, a part of which is flat with a steep slope.

Que. What percentage of the surface area is covered by plateaus?

Ans. 43.2% of total surface area of earth.

Que. Where are Plateaus Located?

- Ans.** Plateaus can be found in the following areas.
1. Mountainous regions
 2. Desert regions
 3. Under the oceans

Que. Define Aeolian Plateau.

Ans. An upland formed by the deposition of enormous volume of sediments brought by winds is called Aeolian plateaus, example: Potawar plateau of Pakistan and Loess plateau of China.

Que. Define Diastrophic Plateau.

Ans. The upland raised by horizontal and vertical earth movements caused by endogenetic forces is called diastrophic plateau.

Que. Define Fluvial Plateau

Ans. Continuous deposits of fluvial sediments brought by the rivers, their consolidation and stratification into sedimentary rocks of great thickness are called fluvial plateaus, Example, Kaimur plateau.

Que. What are Intermontane Plateaus ?

Ans. The plateaus surrounded by hills and mountains are called intermountain plateau. Eg. Tibetan plateau, Bolivian plateau

Que. Define Piedmont Plateau

Ans. Plateau formed at the foot-hill zone of extensive mountains is called piedmont plateau, Eg. Malwa Plateau, Pantagonian Plateau.

Que. Coastal Plateau

- Ans.**
- Situated on the sea coast
 - Formation - as a result of submersion and discharge of sedimentary action of rivers
 - Example- Coromandel plateau

Que. Continental Plateau

- Ans.**
- These plateaus are located near the sea coasts and plains and away from the mountains.
 - Example- Greenland plateau

Que. What is a volcanic plateau ?

Ans. The plateau formed by the layer by layer solidification of lava emanating from the volcanic eruption is called volcanic plateau. For example, the plateau of Colombia

Que. What is a domed plateau ?

Ans. When lava forms a dome shape, that is, the middle part is high and the edge part is circular. e.g. Ozark plateau

Que. Glacial plateau

- Ans.**
- A heighland glacier that overlies a generally feat mountain tract, usually overflows its edges in hanging glaciers.
 - Example- Antarctica

Que. Young plateau

Ans. Plateau with deep valleys and wide relief surface and surrounded by ridges on all sides
Example- Colorado Plateau

Que. Which is the highest plateau in the world?

- Ans.**
- Plateau of Tibet (4875 m) Qinghai, Tibet
 - Roof top of world

Que. Plateau of Katanga

- Ans.**
- Location- Democratic republic of congo and Zambia.
 - Mineral – Rich in cobalt
 - River – Lualaba

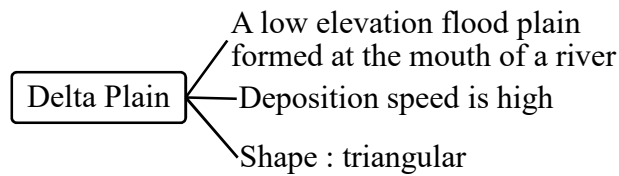
Que. Which plateau is bounded by the Rocky Mountains to the north and east, the Great Basin to the west and the Sonoran Desert to the south?

Ans. 'Colorado Plateau'

- Plains are generally found in high latitudes.
- Example-Sweden field

Que. Deltaic plains

Ans.



Que. Mountainous plains

Ans.

- The alluvium brought by the rivers from the mountains is transferred to the mountains.
- Plains formed by deposition in the surrounding areas
- Example- Plains built in the foothills of Himalayas

Que. Alluvial plain

Ans. Plains formed due to sediments carried by rivers coming from highland regions
Example- the middle plains of Ganga-Yumuna

Que. Depository plains

Ans. Plains formed by the deposition of sediments brought by processes like glaciers, wind, rivers etc.

Que. Pediplane plains

Ans. In hot arid and semi-arid regions, the plain formed by the mixing of many pediments by the erosion of water.

Major physical feature: Rivers

Que. Define Drainage Pattern.

Ans.

- The system of flow of surface water mainly through the forms of rivers and basins.
- It depends upon factors such as slope of land, geological structure, amount of volume of water and velocity of water.

Que. What is catchment area ?

Ans. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.

Que. What is the drainage basin ?

Ans. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.

Que. What is watershed?

Ans. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed

Que. Difference between river basins and watersheds.

Ans.

River Basins	Watersheds
The catchments of large rivers are called river basins.	The catchments of small rivulets and rills are called watersheds.
They cover larger areas	They are small in area.

Que. Why river valleys are said to be the 'cradle of civilization'?

Ans. Because many civilizations flourished on river valleys (where people abandoned Their nomadic way of life to build permanent homes).

Que. Subsequent Rivers

Ans.

- Join the subsequent rivers at right angles.
- It is also called 'Strike Water'.
- Example- Asan river, a tributary of Yamuna

Que. What is a lattice-like drainage system?

Ans. The network of streams and tributaries developed in the tributaries on the lateral parts of the rivers in the folded mountainous regions is called lattice-like drainage pattern.

Que. Internal Drainage

Ans.

- A type of runoff
- The water of the streams disappears only in the internal parts
- Location – often in semi-arid desert parts

Que. Continental river

Ans. The river which does not reach the ocean and its water dries up by evaporation in the terrestrial part or falls into a terrestrial reservoir (lake).

Que. Waterfall

Ans.

- In hilly and plateau areas, during the worse water falling several meters down due to the rapid velocity of water from high altitude.
- Deep pools are formed below the waterfall, which are called plunge pools.

Que. Write a short note on Murray – Darling River

Ans.

- Rises from western coast of Great Dividing Range
- Flows in south-western direction falls into southern ocean near kangaroo island.

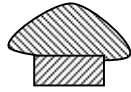
- Located in the central parts of the continents of Eurasia and Africa
- 23% Volcanic area under it
- Example- Kilimanjaro

Que. Intrinsic topography

Ans. While coming up from the ground, the magma becomes solid by filling the cracks in the inner passage itself, due to which the topographies made are batholiths, dykes etc.

Que. Laccolith

Ans. Great mound of igneous rock formed on the surface of the earth
The upper layer of rocks turns into a shield.



Que. Batholith

Ans. Dome-like deposition of magma in rocks during a volcanic eruption upper floor asymmetrical



Que. Lopolith

Ans. Common Meaning – Shallow Basin
At the time of volcanic eruption, a layer of magma is deposited forming a saucer-like shape.



Que. Hawaiian Eruption

Ans.

- Named after Hawaiian islands.
- Calmest type of eruption
- Characterised by the effusive eruption of very fluid basalt-type lavas from craters, lava lakes, fissures with little-ejected material

Que. Strombolian Eruption

Ans.

- Named after Stromboli (Lipari Islands, Italy).
- Driven by the continuous formation of large gas bubbles within the magma.
- Because of the high gas pressures associated with the magma, episodic explosive eruptions occur

**Major Geographical phenomena:
Earthquake**

Que. What is an earthquake?

Ans. The vibrations that arise in the earth's crust at a high speed due to external or endogenous causes are called earthquakes.

**Que. Describe the Causes of earthquakes
[MPPSC 1999]**

Ans.

- Plate Tectonics activity.
- Nuclear Blast or Dam Construction.
- Volcanic activity.

Que. Any three natural causes of earthquake

Ans.

- Tectonics reason
- Volcano
- Elastic Recycling Theory

Que. Any three anthropogenic causes of earthquake

Ans.

- Nuclear blast
- Dam construction
- Mining

Que. What is focus?

Ans. The place of origin of earthquake below ground surface is called focus. Focus may be either point or a line.

Que. What is epicenter?

Ans. The point or a line on the surface vertically above the focus is called epicenter or epicentral line

Que. Classification of earthquakes on the basis of position of earthquake origin

Ans.

- Ordinary earthquake (up to a depth of 0-50 km from the ground)
- Intermediate earthquake (up to 50-250 km from the ground)
- Extremely deep earthquake (surface center 250-700 km)

Que. Elastic Reconstruction Principle

Ans. There is a theory propounded by Reid which is based on the elasticity of the rocks of the crust and crustal fracture.

Que. Earthquake shadow area

Que. Temperate Cyclone

Ans.

- Forms between 30° to 65° latitudes in both hemisphere.
- They are often round or wedge shaped.
- Moves from west to east, less destructive.

Que. Effect of cyclone.

Ans.

- Heavy rainfall in coastal region.
- Large storm surges near landfall.
- Environment and biodiversity loss.
- Devastation (Loss of life and property)

Climate of the world:- Climate and seasons, distribution of rainfall and climate region, climate change and its effects.

Que. What is climate ?

Ans. Perceived long-term weather of a region typically averaged over a period of 30 year.
Eg. Monsoon, temperate etc.

Que. Season

Ans. Season is the atmospheric condition of a particular place or small area.
Eg. Winter, Summer etc.

Que. What is meant by weather?

Ans. Description of the conditions of the atmosphere at a particular place, at a particular time, in which temperature, rainfall, humidity are studied.

Que. Seasons Change

Ans.

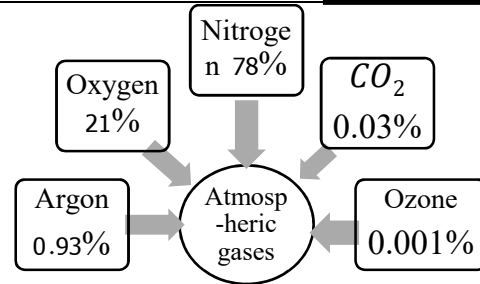
- Earth tilts its axis to one side at 23.5° latitude
- The northern hemisphere is closer to the sun and the southern hemisphere is away from the sun
- At that time there is summer in the Northern Hemisphere and winter in the Southern Hemisphere.

Que. Atmosphere [MPPSC 1999]

Ans. A thin blanket of air that surrounds the earth. Mainly composed of gases and vapour.

Que. Which gases are found in the atmosphere? [MPPSC 1995, 1994]

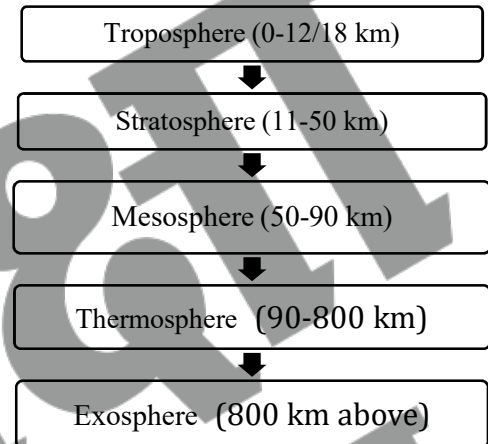
Ans.



Que. Structure of Atmosphere

[MPPSC 2015, 100 words]

Ans.



Que. Why is the troposphere so important?

Ans. Troposphere has the most importance in the atmosphere, because all the weather related activities take place in this region.

Que. In which layer of the atmosphere are the ideal conditions for the flight of aircraft?

Ans. Stratosphere layer

Que. By which part of the atmosphere radio waves are reflected?

Ans. The ionosphere consists of ions with an electrical charge. These particles reflect the radio waves on the earth's surface.

Que. Importance of ozone layer

Ans. Ozone system by absorbing ultraviolet rays, prevents, the increase in temperature caused by ultraviolet rays on the earth.

Que. Troposphere

Ans.

- Lowest level of the atmosphere
- About 0 to 16 kilometers from the Earth's surface
- Situated in the entire water vapor and cloud troposphere

Que. Stratosphere

PART-B, UNIT - 2

GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA

SYLLBUS

- **Physiographic Division of India.**
- **Major physical features:** Mountains, Plateaus, Plains, Rivers, Lakes and Glacier
- **Climate:** Origin of Monsoon, El Nino, Climate and Seasons, Distribution of rainfall and climatic regions
- **Natural Resources:** Types and their uses. (A) Water, forest, soil, (B) Rocks and minerals.
- **Population:** Growth, distribution, density, sex ratio, literacy, migration, rural and urban population
- **Food Processing and Related Industries:** Scope and significance, Localization of industries, Requisites for forward and backward linkages for industries, demand-supply and chain management.

Physiographic Divisions of India

- Que.** How many physiographic divisions of India?
[MPPSC 2019, 30 words]
- Ans.** Broadly it can be divided into six divisions
- The Northern and northern Eastern mountains
 - The Great Northern plains
 - The Peninsular plateau
 - The Great Indian desert
 - The Coastal plains
 - The islands
- Que.** In which hemisphere does India lie with reference to the equator?
- Ans.** The Northern hemisphere.
- Que.** Name the latitude which divides India into almost two equal parts.
- Ans.** The Tropic of Cancer ($23^{\circ}30'N$).
- Que.** What is the area of land mass area of India?
- Ans.** 3.28 million sq.km.

- Que.** What per cent of the world's land area is with India?
- Ans.** 2.42 per cent.
- Que.** Which is the southernmost point of Indian mainland?
- Ans.** Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)
- Que.** Which is the southernmost point of the Indian Union?
- Ans.** The Indira point (Andaman & Nicobar Islands).
- Que.** Which place in India is located between the sea three sides?
- Ans.** Kanyakumari or Kanniyakumari (Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean and the Bay of Bengal.)
- Que.** Name the largest (areawise) country in the world, and what is the position of India?
- Ans.** Russia is the largest country, and India stands seventh in terms of size.
- Que.** Which places in India experience sunrise first and last respectively?
- Ans.** Arunachal Pradesh experiences sunrise first, and Saurashtra in Gujarat experience it in last.
- Que.** Which longitude represents the Standard Meridian of India?
- Ans.** Longitude of $82^{\circ}1/2^{\circ}E$.
- Que.** Name the states from which Standard meridian passes?
- Ans.** Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.
- Que.** State why is the north-south extent of India larger than its east-west extent even though the country's latitudinal and longitudinal extent in degrees is of the same value?
- Ans.** Because its distance per latitude is larger than the distance per longitude.
- Que.** Why has India selected a Standard Meridian of India with an odd value of $82^{\circ}30'E$?
- Ans.** (i) Because it is divisible by $7^{\circ}30'$, a standard adopted by almost all the countries of the world.
(ii) It lies almost in the middle of India, and as such, it suits us the most.

- The width of northern plains varies from 240 to 320 kilometers.
- It gets narrower towards east.

Que. What are the local names given to Western Ghats?

Ans.

- Sahyadri in Maharashtra
- Nilgiri hills in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu
- Anaimalai hills and Cardamom hills in Kerala.

Que. Name some important ports on the eastern coast?

Ans. Tuticorin, Vishakhapatnam, Paradeep, Chennai, Kolkata are important ports.

Major Physical Feature : Rivers of India

Que. Define Drainage Pattern.

Ans.

- The system of flow of surface water mainly through the forms of rivers and basins.
- It depends upon factors such as slope of land, geological structure, amount of volume of water and velocity of water.

Que. What is catchment area ?

Ans. A river drains the water collected from a specific area, which is called its 'catchment area'.

Que. What is the drainage basin ?

Ans. An area drained by a river and its tributaries is called a drainage basin.

Que. What is watershed ?

Ans. The boundary line separating one drainage basin from the other is known as the watershed

Ques. Difference between river basins and watersheds.

Ans.

River Basins	Watersheds
The catchments of large rivers are called river basins.	The catchments of small rivulets and rills are called watersheds.
They cover larger areas	They are small in area.

Que. Why river valleys are said to be the 'cradle of civilization'?

Ans. Because many civilizations flourished on river valleys (where people abandoned

their nomadic way of life to build permanent homes).

Que. Dendritic drainage pattern.

Ans. A drainage pattern which looks like tree branches with lots of twigs is known as Dendritic drainage pattern.

For example, the rivers of the northern plain.

Que. Radial drainage patterns

Ans. It forms when rivers originate from a hill and flow in all directions.

For example, the rivers originating from the Amarkantak.

Que. Centripetal drainage pattern

Ans. It is formed when rivers discharge their waters from all directions into a lake or a depression.

For example, Loktak lake in Manipur.

Que. Trellis drainage pattern

Ans. It is formed when the primary tributaries of main rivers flow parallel to each other and secondary tributaries join them at right angles.

For example, Rivers in the upper part of the Himalayan region.

Que. Name the three main Himalayan river system.

Ans.

- Indus River System
- Brahmaputra River System
- Ganga River System

Que. Name the main peninsular river system.

Ans.

- Godavari River System
- Krishna River System
- Cauvery River System
- Mahanadi River System

Que. Why Himalayan rivers are called perennial rivers ?

Ans. The Himalayan rivers are called perennial rivers because these rivers originate in snow-covered Himalayan mountains and have a constant stream throughout the year.

Que. What is Panjnad ?

Ans. The Panjnad is the name given to the five rivers of Punjab, namely: Satluj, Beas, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum.

- Rill Erosion
- Gully Erosion
- Stream bank Erosion

Que. Raindrop or Splash erosion.

Ans. The erosion due to the impact of falling raindrops on soil surface leading to the destruction of the crumb structure is known as the raindrop or splash erosion.

Que. Sheet erosion.

Ans.

- It is the fairly uniform removal of soil in thin layers from the land surface, either by wind or water.
- Areas where loose, shallow topsoil are most susceptible to sheet erosion.

Que. Rill erosion.

Ans. A form of water erosion in which numerous very small straight channels are produced (resembles like twigs, branches)

Que. Gully erosion

Ans. A form of water erosion in which gullies are produced by a combination of unattended rills.

Que. Stream Channel erosion

Ans.

- Stream banks are eroded by water either flowing over the sides of a stream or scouring at the base.
- It is aggravated by removal of vegetation, overgrazing or cultivation near the stream banks.
- Konkan and Malabar region

Que. Atmospheric erosion

Ans. Soil particles get transferred from one place to another with the fast blowing wind such as dust storms and storms.

Que. Name the areas affected by water erosion.

Ans.

- Shivalik and Himalaya Mountains, mainly in the central and eastern part.
- Valley of Yamuna and Chambal Rivers.
- Braj Bhoomi area of Uttar Pradesh

Que. Mention the measures to prevent soil erosion.

Ans.

- Prevention of floods by constructing dams.
- Afforestation
- Contour ploughing.
- Avoid overgrazing.

Que. What is meant by soil conservation?

Ans. Soil conservation is the prevention of erosion and decay, and improving soil conditions to maintain soil fertility.

Que. Write the reasons for the decrease in soil fertility.

Ans.

- Loss of nutrients
- Leaching
- Erosion
- No use of crop rotation

Que. Central Soil Conservation Board

Ans.

- Headquarter- New Delhi
- Formation- 1953
- Purpose- To conduct soil conservation programs at national level
- Work- construction of terraced fields, leveling of land

Natural Resources: Types and Their Uses- Rocks and Mineral of India

Que. Archean rocks

Ans.

- Formation - As a result of cooling of the hot earth.
- Complete absence of fossils.

Que. Dharwad Rocks

Ans.

- Formation by erosion and deposition of rocks of Archean order.
- Extension from North Karnataka to delta of Cauvery.
- Abundance of metallic minerals

Que. Cuddapah rocks

Ans.

- Formation- by erosion and deposition of rocks of Dharwad order.
- Lack of fossils
- Minerals- sandstone, marble etc. are found.

Que. Rocks of Vindhyan order

Ans.

- Formation - By sediment deposition in shallow ocean, river belts.
- Cement production is done in these rocks.
- Evidence of fossils of microorganisms found.

Que. Rocks of Gondwana system

Ans.

- ✓ It clearly indicates that there is excessive burden of population in India.

Que. What are the reasons for the steep rise in the population of India since 1921?

Ans.

- Early marriage of men and women.
- Lack of literacy, particularly among females.
- High birth rate and low death rate.
- Lack of proper family planning techniques.

Que. Name the Union Territory of Indian having lowest density of population as per 2011 census.

Ans. As per census 2011, the least density populated Union Territory of India is Andaman and Nicobar Islands (46 persons/sq km.)

Que. Position of India in the world in terms of its total population and density of population.

Ans.

- In terms of total population India has second position after China.
- But in terms of density of population, India is at second position after Bangladesh.

Que. Name the states which have less population in comparison to the extent of their land area.

Ans.

- Arunachal Pradesh (17 persons per sq km)
- Mizoram, (52 persons per sq km)
- Sikkim (86 persons per sq km).

Que. What is the population density of West Bengal and Bihar?

Ans. The population density of west Bengal is 1028 and that of Bihar is 1106 (as per 2011 census).

Que. Who are marginal workers in India?

Ans. In India, marginal worker is referred to a person who works for less than 183 days in a year and rest days have no work.

Que. Which age group of population indicates the largest working group of population.

Ans. The age group 15-59 years indicate the largest working group of population.

Que. "Assam and most of the Peninsular states have moderate population densities."

Give three reasons.

Ans.

- The region has hilly, dissected and rocky terrain.
- The region receives moderate to low rainfall.
- The region has shallow and less fertile soil.

FOOD PROCESSING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES: Scope and significance, Localization of industries, Requisites for forwarding and backward linkages for industries, demand - supply and chain management.

Que. What is food processing ?

Ans. The transformation of raw products of agriculture, dairy, animal husbandry, meat, poultry or fishing into food, or of one form of food into other forms.

Food Processing = Transformation + Value Addition

Que. Why do we process food?

Ans.

- To convert to edible products.
- To preserve for long time.
- To extend availability and provide accessibility.
- To provide variety and choice.
- To add value of the product.

Que. Which processes involve in a food processing industry

Ans. Two types of processes -

- Manufacturing: Raw materials → Food.
- Value Addition: Increase shelf life and value of manufactured food.

Que. Name few names of Food processing industries in India

Ans.

- Cereal/ pulse milling
- Fruit & vegetable processing
- Milk & milk products
- Fish, poultry & meat products
- Soft drinks Beer/alcoholic beverages
- Bread, biscuits & other bakery products

Que. Types of Food Processing.

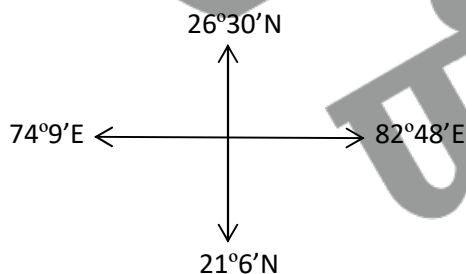
PART- B, UNIT - 3
Geography of Madhya Pradesh
SYLLABUS

- Major geomorphic regions - with special reference to Narmada valley and Malwa plateau.
- Natural vegetation and climate.
- **Soil:** Physical, chemical and biological properties of soil, Soil formation Process, Problem of Soil Erosion and Soil Degradation, Method of its reclamation, Soil conservation planning on a watershed basis.
- **Mineral and Energy resources:** Types, distribution and uses.
- **Major Industries:** Based on agricultural produce, forests and minerals.
- **Tribes of the State:** With particular reference to the vulnerable tribes.

Major Geomorphic regions of Madhya Pradesh with special reference to Narmada valley and Malwa Plateau

Que. Name the states which surround the M.P. & state its longitudinal & latitudinal extend. [MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

Ans. Gujrat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra & Chattisgarh.



Que. What is the total area of MP and number of Districts in MP?

Ans. The Total geographical area of MP is 3,08,252 sq km divided among the 52 districts of the state.

Que. Which geographical features draw the Natural boundaries of the State?

Ans. Northern boundary- Chambal river

GEOGRAPHY OF MADHYA PRADESH

Southern boundary – Tapi river

Eastern boundary–Hills of Kaimur & Maikal

Western boundary – Aravalis range.

Que. In terms of area what is the position of MP among all states?

Ans. Second largest state of India (9.38% area of the country) after Rajasthan.

Que. Which latitude divides the state into two equal parts?

Ans. Tropic of Cancer (23.5° N) runs parallel to the river Narmada.

Que. Sausar series

Ans.

- It is the part of Dharwar Rock system in MP
- Found in Chhindwara
- Rich in minerals.

Que. Archean Rocks in MP.

Ans.

- Oldest rock system, devoid of fossils.
- Found in Bundelkhand region.
- Gneiss, Granite, Dyke etc. found in it.

Que. Dharwar rocks in MP.

Ans.

- Metamorphic, metalliferous rock system.
- Found in southern MP & Vindhyan range.
- Chipli series (Balaghat), Sausar series (chhindwara), Bijawar series (Panna) etc are part of this rock system in MP.

Que. Vindhyan rocks in MP.

Ans.

- Rich in deposits of sandstone & Limestone.
- Found in son valley & Chambal valley.
- Bhandar series, Kaimur series, Rewa Series etc are part of this rock system

Que. Gondwana Rock System in MP.

Ans.

- Rich deposits of coal
- Found in Satpura, Narmada valley & Baghelkhand region.
- Locally known as 'Chaugan' in Satpura region.

Que. Sakoli Series.

Ans.

- Located in Jabalpur.
- Rich mineral deposits of mica, schist, dolomite and marble are found.

Que. Chilpi Series.

Ans.

- Expanded in Balaghat, Jabalpur and Chhindwara.
- Mineral deposit of quartzite, Greenstone, Manganese etc found.
- Part of Dharwar rock system.

Que. Closepet Series.

Ans.

- Series of Dharwad rock group.
- Found in Balaghat and Chhindwara.
- Mineral deposit of quartzite, copper, manganese etc.
- Malajkhand mine is its part.

Que. Bijawar Series.

Ans.

- Part of Cuddapah rock system.
- Located in Panna and Chhatarpur.
- Rich deposit of sandstone and limestone.

Que. Semri Series.

Ans.

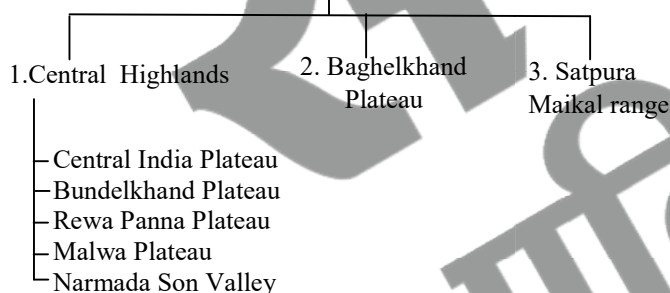
- Part of lower Vindhyan rock system.
- Located in some river valley.
- Folds and faults are extensively found in it.
- Rich deposits of sandstone, limestone & shale.

Que. Physical divisions of MP

[MPPSC 2017, 300 words]

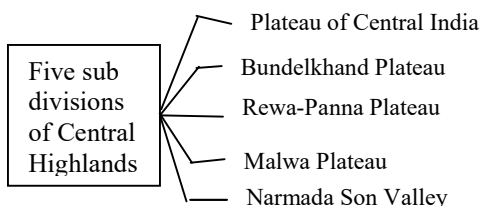
Ans.

Physical division of MP



Que. What are the sub divisions of Central Highlands

Ans.



Que. Satpura Mountain Range.

Ans.

- Location- Runs parallel to the south of Narmada River.
- Divided into three parts-
 - ✓ Mahadev Hills
 - ✓ Maikal Hills
 - ✓ Rajpipla Hills
- Example of Old fold mountains.

Que. Location of Bundelkhand plateau of MP. [MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

Ans.

- Lies in North and North eastern part of MP.
- Situated in the north-east of Madhya Pradesh
- Mixed soil is found here.
- It is spread over 7.7 percent area of Madhya Pradesh

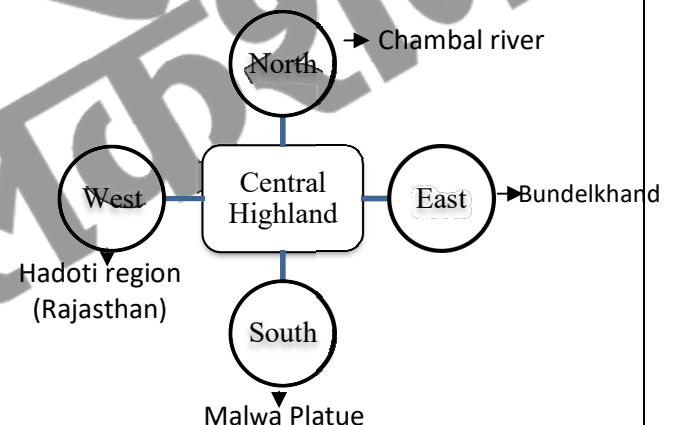
Que. Satpura Maikal Range

Ans.

- One of the geomorphic region, consists 11% area of the state.
- Location - South & South-eastern region
- Monsoonal climate.
- Layered black soil; dense forest etc. found here.

Que. Explain the Geographical location of the central highland.

Ans.



Que. What do you understand by “MP is a landlock state”?

Ans.

It means that the boundary of the state neither touches any maritime border nor any international border.

Que. Which organization has been formed for the development of Bundelkhand region?

Ans.

Que. Largest geographical division of Madhya Pradesh.

Ans. Malwa plateau (28.6% area of the state)

Que. In which districts of Madhya Pradesh has the Narmada-Sone valley expanded?

Ans. Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Harda, Raisen, Dewas, Khandwa, Khargone, Barwani.

Que. What is the highest peak of Satpura hill?

Ans.

- **Dhoopgarh** (1350 m.)
- Situated in Mahadeo range.
- Famous hill station Pachmarhi (Hoshangabad)

Que. Burhanpur Pass

Ans.

- Burhanpur Pass is also known as Gateway to South India.
- It is the western part of Satpura range.

Que. Vindhyan Mountain Range.

Ans.

- One of the world's oldest mountain (Residual Mountains)
- Location in M.P. - Run parallel to the north of Narmada valley.
- Made up of red sandstone and quartz.

Que. Vindhyan mountain range comprises of which hills?

Ans.

- Vindhyan Hills
- Kaimur Range
- Bhandar Range

Que. Badwani hills.

Ans.

- Western part of satpura range.
- Subdivision of Rajpipla hills.
- Creates border between MP & Maharashtra.

Rivers of Madhya Pradesh

Que. Why Madhya Pradesh is said to be Home of Rivers (Nadiyon Ka Mayka)?

Ans. Because hills and plateaus of Madhya Pradesh are the source of many peninsular rivers such as Narmada, Tapi, Chambal etc. and these rivers move to other states in their mature stage.

Que. How many river basins are there in the state?

Ans. Five major basins of Madhya Pradesh:-

1. Ganga- Yamuna basin
2. Narmada basin
3. Tapti Basin
4. Godavari basin
5. Mahi basin

Que. Name the largest and smallest basin of the state.

Ans. Ganga-Yamuna Basin (largest)– 202070 km²
Mahi basin (Smallest) – 158 km²

Que. Ganga-Yamuna Drainage System

Ans.

- Largest drainage system of Madhya Pradesh,
- Mostly rivers originating from the north and north-eastern part and falls into Bay of Bengal.
- Divided into 3 sub drainage systems-
✓ Yamuna sub basin
✓ Tons sub basin
✓ Son sub basin

Que. Narmada Drainage System.

Ans.

- It constitutes Narmada and its 41 tributaries, flowing westwards and merge into the Arabian Sea .
- It flows in three states - Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra.
- Follows Dendrite pattern

Que. Tapti drainage system

Ans.

- It originates from Multai hill of Betul district.
- It constitutes Tapti and its tributaries like - Purna river, Barna river etc.
- Most of the rivers flow west and southwest and merges into Arabian sea by forming estuary.

Que. Godavari drainage system

Ans.

- It flows in two states - Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
- It constitutes Godavari and its tributaries, mostly flow towards the south.
- Divided into 5 sub basins -
✓ Wainganga sub basin
✓ Kanhan sub basin
✓ Pench sub basin
✓ Bagh sub basin

✓ Bhawanthadi Sub basin

Que. Mahi drainage system.

Ans.

- Smallest river system of MP.
- It constitutes Mahi and its tributaries like - Ujas river, Parnam river etc.
- Most of the rivers flow towards west and northwest.

Que. Ganga of Malwa

Ans.

- Kshipra river is called 'Ganga of Malwa'.
- One of the sacred river ; Simastha fair (every after 12 years) held on its bank.
- Origin - From Baneshwar Kund, Kakribardi hills, Mhow Indore.

Que. Betwa river

Ans.

- Origin- Kumra village, Raisen
- Merges into Yamuna river near Hamirpur (UP).
- Also known as Ganga of M.P. (in terms of pollution)

Que. Where is the origin of Son river? (2014)

Ans.

- Origin - Maikal ranges near Amarkantak of Annuppur.
- Total length-780 kms
- Merges into Ganga river near Patna (Bihar)
- Major tributaries- Rihand, Gopad, Banas etc.

Que. Kali Sindh

Ans.

- Origin- Bagali village, Dewas.
- Total length- 150 kms
- Merges into Chambal river in Rajasthan.

Que. Narmada River

Ans.

- Fifth largest river of India (1312 km.) and Largest river of MP (1077 km.)
- Origin - Amarkantak Plateau of Maikal range, Annuppur
- A west flowing river falls into Gulf of Cambay (Arabian Sea) after forming estuary.

Que. Write the ancient names of the Narmada.

Ans. Rewa, Maikalsuta, Namodas, Somodevi

Que. Write the ancient names of Son river.

Ans. Subhaghadi, Swarna Nadi

Que. Write the names of Wainganga river

Ans. Bewa, Waiya, Didi.

Que. Name the districts of MP which have highest ravine affected land.

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans. Sheopur, Morena, Bhind (Gully erosion by Chambal)

Que. Name two rivers of Madhya Pradesh which flow through rift valley and forms estuary.

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans. Narmada river and Tapti River flows in rift valley of the Vindhya and Satpura.

Que. Name the place of origin of Tapti river.

[MPPSC 2018, 30 words]

Ans.

- Origin- from Satpura range, Multai of Betul district
- Falls - Gulf of Cambay (Arabian Sea)
- Length- 724 kms ; out of which 332 km. in M.P.

Que. Give geographical description of Drainage system of Chambal River.

[MPPSC 2015, 100 words]

Ans.

- It consist of Chambal and its tributaries (Banas, Kwari, Sindh, Pahuj etc.)
- Extended in rectangular shaped area covering MP, UP and Rajasthan.
- Suffering from problem of gully erosion.

Que. Chambal river. (MPPSC2012)

Ans.

- Origin-from Indore (Janapav hill)
- Falls in Yamuna near Etawah
- Total Length - 965 kms ; out of which 320 km. in M.P.

Que. Ken river

Ans.

- Origin- Kaimur hills in Katni
- Falls in Yamuna river near Fatehpur (U.P.)
- Ancient names - Shuktimati, Dirnavati

Que. Wainganga river

Ans.

- Origin- from Praswada plateau near Mundara village, Seoni
- Falls in Godawari river
- The only south flowing river of MP.

Que. Which is the place of origin of Tons River?

[MPPSC 2016, 30 words]

Ans. Tons originates from Kaimur Range at an elevation of 610m (Satna district)

- Provides irrigation to Datia, Gwalior, Bhind, Shivpuri districts.

Que. Shaheed Chandrashekhar Azad (JOBAT) Project

Ans.

- Located in Jhabua district
- On Hathini river, tributary of the Narmada.
- Beneficiary district - Dhar

Que. Ken Betwa link project.

Ans.

- It is a linking river project in Ken Betwa in the Economic Budget 2022-23.
- 1,400 crore rupees allocated for this.
- Under this project, 103 MW of hydroelectricity, 27 MW of solar water will be generated.

Que. River Linking Projects in Madhya Pradesh

Ans.

- About 16 river linking projects of peninsular rivers are proposed.
- First- Ken-Betwa River Linking Project.
- Other proposed - Parvati-Kali ; Sindh-Chambal

Que. Gandhi Sagar Dam Reservoir.

Ans.

- Built in 1960
- Power generation capacity 115 MW
- Located in Bhanpura Tehsil of Mandsaur

Que. Rana Pratap Sagar Reservoir.

Ans.

- Built in 1964
- Power generation capacity 172 MW
- Situated in Chittorgarh, Rajasthan

Que. Jawahar Sagar Reservoir.

Ans.

- Built in the year 1971
- Power generation capacity 99 MW
- Situated near Kota, Rajasthan

Que. Command Area Development Program

Ans.

- Started on 09 September 1974
- Objective- To develop maximum irrigation potential through better land, water management and irrigation projects.

Que. Kundalia Dam

Ans.

- Built on Kali Sindh River
- Border of Agar Malwa & Rajgarh
- Constructed in 2018

Que. Name the dams constructed on Chambal river.

Ans.

- Gandhi Sagar Dam -Mandsaur (MP)
- Jawahar Sagar Dam- Kota (Rajasthan)
- Rana Pratap Sagar - Chittaurgarh (Rajasthan)

Natural Vegetation of Madhya Pradesh

Que. Give the definition of forest as per the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

Ans. An area occupied by the Government for conservation and management of biological and ecological resources is called a forest. (Acc. to Indian forest act, 1927)

Que. What is the forest cover of MP?

Ans. As per 18th Indian forest report 2021 forest cover of MP is 77,492 km² (25.14% of total geographic area).

Que. What is the are of very Dense forest, medium Dense and open forest area?

Ans. As per India forest Report 2021:-

- Very Dense Forest- 6,6664 km² (2.16% of state's area)
- Medium Dense Forest- 34,209 Km² (11.1% of state's area)
- Open Forest- 36,618 km² (11.88% of state's area)

Que. Scrub is MP

Ans. As per Indian Forest report 2021, MP has 5,456.55 km² (1.77%) area of state under scrub.

Que. In which year first and latest forest policy of MP came into existence?

Ans. First Forest Policy - 1952
Latest Forest Policy - 2005

Que. Name the top three districts having the largest forest cover Area.

Ans.

- Balaghat (4922.78 km²)
- Chindwara (4608 km²)
- Betul

Que. Percentage wise top 3 districts in forest cover as per Indian forest report 2021.

Ans.

- Balaghat (53.34%)

Energy Resources in Madhya Pradesh

Que. Give a brief account of coal reserves of MP. [MPPSC 2014, 100 words]

Ans.

- Central India Coalfield - Sohagpur (Shahdol), Baidhan (Singrauli), Korar (Umaria) etc.
- Satpura Coalfield - Kanha valley (Seoni), Pench valley, Mohpani etc.

Que. Central India Coalfield

Ans.

- Also known as Vindhya Pradesh coalfield
- It is at first position, in terms of coal stocks.
- It includes - Baidhan (Singrauli), Sohagpur (Shahdol), Johila valley etc.

Que. Coal bed methane

Ans.

- It is a natural gas
- Found in coalfields with coal.
- Region- Eastern Sohagpur, Western Satpura

Que. Northern Coal Fields Limited

Ans.

- Headquarter - In Singrauli
- Mines of Singrauli, Sidhi etc. included

Que. Write the main provisions of the State Mineral Policy 2010.

Ans.

- Provision of e-permit for mineral transportation
- Emphasis on private sector participation
- Formation of Mineral Development Fund

Que. Madhya Pradesh Sand Mining Policy [MPPSC 2017, 100 words]

Ans.

- First Sand Mining Policy of the state - 2015
- To curb illegal sand mining.
- Operation of mines by local body.

Que. Where Tungsten found in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- Found only in Agariya, Hoshangabad district in the state.
- Ores - Wolframite and Scheelite.
- Uses - Electric bulbs, x-ray tubes, radar, television sets, radio etc.

Que. Where the Corundum found in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- In M.P. - Panna, Singrauli and Sidhi districts.
- Second hardest metal after diamond.

Que. Where the Mica found in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- Area - Balaghat (max.), Gwalior, Chhindwara, Hoshangabad, Jhabua, Mandsaur, Sidhi, and Singrauli.
- Used as insulator.

Que. Where the Soapstone (Talc) found in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

Found at Bhedaghat in Jabalpur, Narsinghpur, Alirajpur and Jhabua.

Que. Where the Graphite found in Madhya Pradesh?

Ans.

- In Madhya Pradesh, Betul is the largest graphite producer district.
- Uses - Making paints, batteries and pencil etc.

Que. When did first and recent Mineral policy of the state come into existence?

Ans.

- First Mineral Policy in year 1995
- Latest Mineral Policy in year 2010.

Que. Madhya Pradesh State Mineral Corporation

Ans.

- Established on January 19, 1962
- Headquarter - Bhopal
- For extraction, research and marketing of minerals.

Que. Vindhya Thermal Power Plant

Ans.

- Largest Thermal Power Plant of MP
- 3760 MW power generation capacity
- Situated at Singrauli district

Que. Chandani Thermal Power Plant

Ans.

- Oldest Thermal Power Plant
- Established - 1953; 13MW power capacity
- Situated at Nehanagar, Burhanpur.

Que. Satpura Thermal Power Plant

Ans.

- Located - Patharkheda, Betul (Tawa river)
- Joint venture of Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan
- Power generation capacity 1437 MW

PART-B, UNIT IV

Water and Disaster management

Syllabus

- Drinking Water; - Supply, factors of impurity of water and quality management.
- Water Management.
- Ground water and water conservation
- Natural and Man-made disasters, Concept Community planning: Resource mapping, relief and
- Community planning: Resource mapping rehabilitation, preventive and administrative measures, safe construction. Alternative communication and survival efficiency.

Drinking water: Supply, factors of impurity of water and quality management. Water management, Ground water and water conservation.

Que. Define Water

Ans. Water is an inorganic, transparent, tasteless, odorless, and nearly colorless chemical substance, which is the main constituent of Earth's hydrosphere.

Chemical formula – H_2O

Que. Define drinking water

Ans. Drinking water, also known as potable water, is water that is safe to drink or use for food preparation.

Que. Define Water conservation

Ans. Water conservation includes all the policies, strategies and activities to sustainably manage the natural resource of fresh water, to protect the hydrosphere, and to meet the current and future human demands and needs.

Que. What do you understand by term water management?

Ans. Water management is the activity of planning, developing, distributing and managing the optimum use of water resources under defined water policy and regulations.

Que. What is groundwater table?

Ans. The ground water table is an underground boundary between the soil surface and the area where groundwater saturates spaces between sediments and cracks in rock.

Que. Define watershed.

Ans. Watershed is defined as the area of land where all the water drains into a central point, like rivers, lakes or streams.

Que. What is rainwater harvesting?

Ans. Rainwater harvesting is a technique of increasing the recharge of ground water by capturing and storing rain water to meet the household needs through storage in tanks.

Que. Define aquifers.

Ans. The rock in which groundwater is stored are called aquifers. These are typically made up of gravel, sand, sandstone or limestone.

Que. Jal Shakti ministry

Ans.

- Established in May 2019.
- The Ministry of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation and Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation, were merged together to form the Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Que. Water budgeting

Ans.

- It is water management tool.
- It assists communities for proper management of water resources.
- By estimating the amount of water required by it.

Que. Write any three reasons for the decreasing ground water level

Ans.

- Surface water being polluted by urbanization and industrialization
- Increased population led to pressure on Groundwater.
- Lack of water conservation techniques

Que Write the reasons for water scarcity.

Ans

- Overexploitation and overuse

- A centrally-sponsored scheme
- It aimed to provide all rural habitations, government schools, and anganwadis access to safe drinking water.

Que. What is the aim of Jal Jeewan Mission?

Ans. The aim of Jal Jeewan Mission is to provide piped water connection to every household in India by 2024.

Que. How many ministries merged to form Jal Shakti ministry?

Ans. The government has created a new Ministry called 'Jal Shakti' after merging Ministries of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation along with Drinking Water and Sanitation

Que. Write some causes of bad quality of drinking water?

- Ans.**
- a) Water supply line and sewage line runs side by side.
 - b) Mixing of surface water and groundwater without proper testing.
 - c) Dissolved solids cannot be removed by chlorination only.

Que. When and why Atal Bhujal yojana launched?

Ans. On December 25, 2019 Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched Atal Bhujal Yojna. To improve ground water management in priority areas in the country through community participation.

Que. What are the priorities areas included under Atal Bhujal yojana ?

Ans. Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Haryana are the priority areas of Atal Bhujal yojana.

Que. What is a river valley project?

Ans. River valley projects are also multipurpose river valley projects. These projects are meant to tackle various problems associated with river valleys in an integrated manner. For example, flood control, irrigation, hydroelectricity,

Que. What is Runoff?

Ans. Runoff is a visible flow of water in rivers, creeks, and lakes as the water stored in the basin drains out.

Que. What are the unfavourable factions for the development of canal.

[MPPSC 2016, 2019, 30 words]

Ans.

- Uneven Topography
- Lack of perennial sources of water eg. Seasonal rivers of MP.
- Canals face scarcity of water during summer season

Que. In which areas of Madhya Pradesh maximum development of irrigation by wells and tubewells has taken place and what are its causes.

[MPPSC 2018, 100 words]

Ans. In South-eastern region of Madhya Pradesh. Balaghat, seoni Mandla, Chhindwara Causes:-

- High ground water level
- Uneven topography hence lack of canal irrigation

Natural and Man-made disasters, Concept and scope of disaster management, specific hazards and mitigation.

Que. Define disaster.

Ans. Disasters are catastrophic situations causing severe damage to life and property due to man-made or natural factors beyond bearable capacity of affected society. E.g- Cyclone, flood, fire etc

Que. Difference between Hazards and Disasters [MPPSC2014, 30 Words]

Ans.

Hazard	Disaster
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Dangerous situation that poses a threat to human life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An event that completely causes damage to human life and property
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by negligence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Result of different behavior of nature

Que. Type of climatic disaster

[MPPSC 2015, 30 words]

Ans.

- Tropical cyclone
- Drought
- Air pollution
- Hail

Que. Define natural disaster

[MPPSC 2019, 30 words]

PART-B UNIT-V ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF GEOGRAPHY

SYLLABUS

Remote sensing :- principles , electromagnetic spectrum, components, types of satellite, Application of remote sensing.

GIS (Global Information System):

Components of GIS, and its applications.

GPS (Global Positioning System): Basic concepts of GPS and its applications.

**Remote Sensing: Principles,
electromagnetic spectrum, components,
types of satellite, application of remote
sensing.**

Que. What is Remote sensing?

[MPPSC 2014, 100 words]

Ans. Remote sensing is a technology of obtaining information about an object phenomenon without coming in physical contact with it. It is based on the Electromagnetic Spectrum.

Que. How does remote sensing work?

Ans. Electromagnetic radiation energy from the Sun, after interaction with atmosphere and the Earth's surface, is detected by a sensor and stored as image data and later processed by detector.

Que. Advantages of Remote Sensing?

Ans.

1. Provides data of large, remote and inaccessible regions.
2. Relatively inexpensive and more efficient than a team of surveyors.
3. Easy and rapid method of collection of data and mapping.

Que. Disadvantages of Remote Sensing.

Ans.

1. Objects and data from multiple sources can be misclassified or confused.
2. Distortions may occur due to relative motion of sensor and energy source.
3. Remote sensing data needs cross verification with field data.

Que. What is a sensor?

ADVANCED TECHNIQUES OF GEOGRAPHY

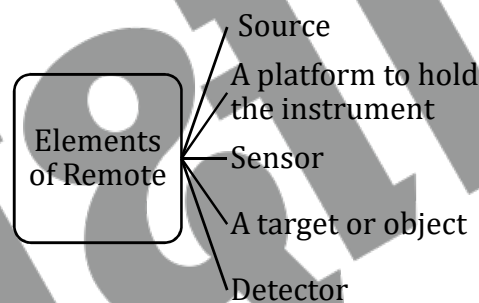
Ans. Any imaging and non-imaging device that receives Electromagnetic radiation and converts it into a signal that can be recorded and displayed as photographic or digital image.

Que. What is electromagnetic spectrum?

Ans. The electromagnetic spectrum is a range of frequencies, wavelengths and photon energies covering frequencies from below 1 hertz to above 1025 Hz arranged in the increasing order of wavelengths on a logarithmic scale.

Que. Elements of Remote Sensing.

Ans.



Que. Types of Remote Sensing Systems

Ans.

- Passive Remote sensing
- Active Remote sensing

Que. Differentiate passive and Active Remote sensing

Ans. In passive remote sensing the instruments rely on the reflected light while in active remote sensing instrument operates with their own source of emission/light.

Que. Basic Processes in Remote Sensing

Ans.

Data acquisition (energy propagation, platforms)



Processing (conversion of energy pattern to images)



Analysis (quantitative and qualitative analysis)



Accuracy assessment (radiometric and geometric correction)



Information distribution to users

Que. Radio Waves.

Ans.