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IUC ACADEMY NOTES

Complete Syllabus • Conceptual Flowcharts • Comparative Tables • Solved Practice Questions

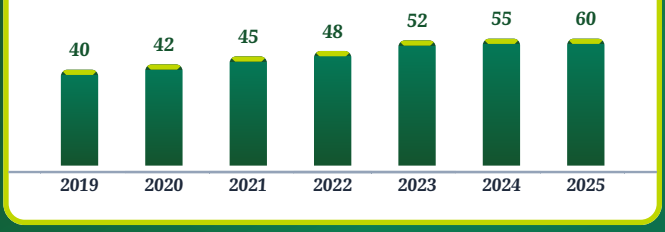
UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH & RAJASTHAN STATE GK — NOTES

Comprehensive State-Specific History, Physiography, River Projects, Wildlife Sanctuaries, Census 2011, Administrative Divisions, Folk Culture, ODOP (75 UP Districts), Minerals, Economy & Flagship Schemes of UP, Bihar, MP & Rajasthan

Topic-Wise Exam Weightage Distribution (%)



Previous Years' Question Trend Analysis



Target Competitive, Entrance & Departmental Examinations

UPPSC PCS & RO/ARO • UP Police/Lekhpal/VDO • BPSC & Bihar TRE/Police • MPPSC & MP ESB • RPSC RAS & REET

Core Syllabus Pillars & Exam Question Weightage (%)

- Uttar Pradesh State GK (History, 75 Districts, ODOP, Rivers, Census & Schemes) (34%)
- Bihar State GK (Magadha, Champaran, Ganga-Kosi Basin, Census & Economy) (22%)
- Madhya Pradesh State GK (Dynasties, Tribes, Narmada Basin, National Parks) (22%)
- Rajasthan State GK (Rajput Forts, Folk Deities, Thar Desert, Indira Canal) (22%)

Complete Theory
NCERT & Official Sources

Visual Flowcharts
Comparative Matrices

Memory Tricks
Exam Trap Alerts

75+ Solved MCQs
One-Liner Capsules

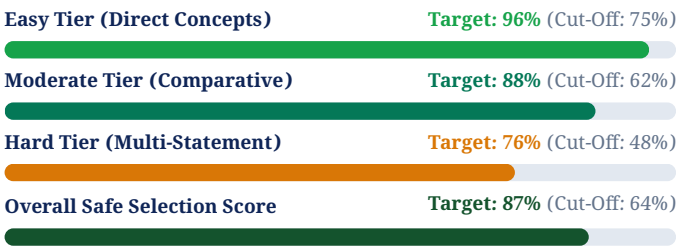
Preface, Exam Weightage Dashboard & Study Strategy — UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR, MADHYA PRADESH & RAJASTHAN STATE GK — NOTES

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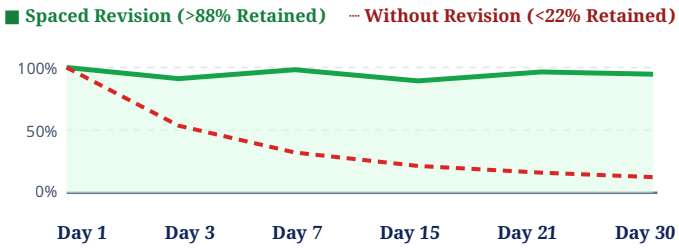
Dear Aspirants,

Modern competitive, entrance, and departmental promotion examinations demand a combination of deep conceptual clarity, statutory precision, and rapid revision tools. Prepared by **Inclusive Universal Careers Academy (IUC Academy — www.iucacademy.com)**, these comprehensive English-medium study notes integrate **structured chapter theory, 4-node conceptual process flowcharts, multi-column comparative tables, inline mathematical/scientific formulas, 'Did You Know?' boxes, 'Exam Trap Alert' callouts, 'Memory Trick' mnemonics, Chapter-End Analytical Synthesis Matrices, 75+ Step-by-Step Solved MCQs, and Rapid-Fire One-Liner Revision Capsules**.

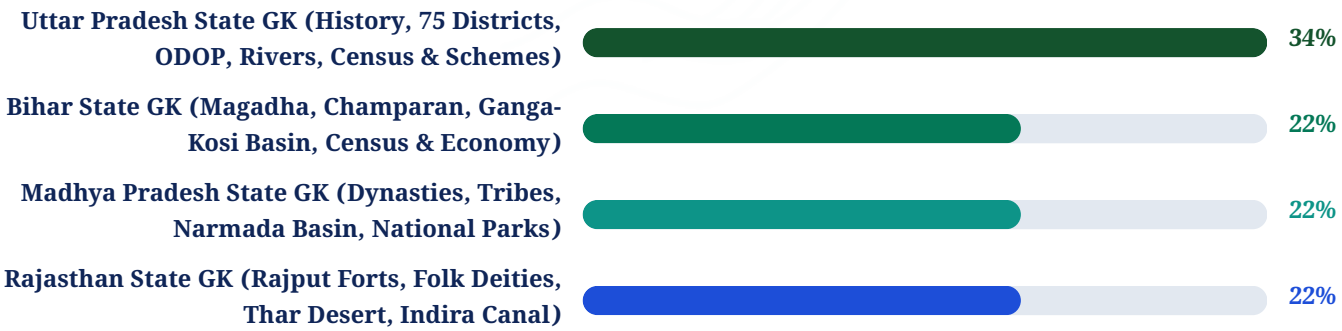
Target Accuracy vs Qualifying Cut-Off Benchmark (%)



Spaced Revision (1-3-7-21 Day Rule) & Retention Curve



Topic-Wise Exam Question Weightage Index (%)



Verified Official Curriculum & Statutory Reference Portals

- Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal (https://up.gov.in/)
- Bihar Official State Portal (https://state.bihar.gov.in/)
- Madhya Pradesh Official State Portal (https://mp.gov.in/)
- Rajasthan Official State Portal (https://rajasthan.gov.in/)
- IUC Academy Official Portal (https://www.iucacademy.com)

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- 1.2 Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census 2011 of Uttar Pradesh

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10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)

11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

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Primary Official State Portal References: https://up.gov.in/ | https://state.bihar.gov.in/ | https://mp.gov.in/ | https://rajasthan.gov.in/ | https://ncert.nic.in/

Chapter 1: Uttar Pradesh -- Administrative Polity, History, Geography, Rivers & Census Profile

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 1: Uttar Pradesh -- Administrative Polity, History, Geography, Rivers & Census Profile

Key Study Pillar 1
Administrative Evolution, State Symbols & Constitutional Polity of Uttar Pradesh

Key Study Pillar 2
Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census 2011 of Uttar Pradesh

1.1 Administrative Evolution, State Symbols & Constitutional Polity of Uttar Pradesh

• **Chronological Evolution of the State's Name and Capital:** Known as the *North-Western Provinces* (1836), *North-Western Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1877), and *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1902), renamed **United Provinces** in 1937, and formally christened **Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950** (celebrated annually as **Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day / UP Diwas** since 2018). The state was reorganized on **9 November 2000** when 13 Himalayan districts were carved out to form Uttarakhand. Its capital shifted from **Agra (1836-1858)** to **Prayagraj/Allahabad (1858-1921)**, then to **Lucknow (partial in 1921, full capital since 1935)** (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Official State Symbols of Uttar Pradesh:** State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp Deer)**; State Bird = **Sarus Crane (*Krauch*)**; State Tree = **Ashoka (*Saraca asoca*)**; State Flower = **Palash / Tesu (*Butea monosperma*, declared in 2011)**; State Aquatic Animal = **Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*, declared in October 2023)**; State Sport = **Field Hockey**; and State Emblem = **A circle containing two Matsya (fish) of Awadh, bow and arrow of Lord Rama, and three waves depicting the Ganga-Yamuna confluence, adopted in 1938** (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Legislative, Judicial & Administrative Structure:** Uttar Pradesh has the highest parliamentary and legislative representation in India: **80 Lok Sabha seats** (17 reserved for SCs, 0 for STs), **31 Rajya Sabha seats**, a bicameral legislature with **403 Vidhan Sabha seats** (84 reserved for SCs and 2 for STs) and **100 Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) seats**, organized across **18 Administrative Divisions (*Mandals*)** and **75 Districts**. The **Allahabad High Court** (established in 1866 at Agra, shifted to Prayagraj in 1869, with a permanent bench at Lucknow) is the largest High Court in India with a sanctioned strength of **160 judges** (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Historical & Freedom Struggle Landmarks in UP:** Out of the **16 Mahajanapadas** of 6th century BCE, **8 were located in present-day Uttar Pradesh** (*Kashi, Kosala, Vatsa, Malla, Kuru, Panchala, Shurasena, and Chedi*). Key modern freedom struggle milestones include the **1857 Revolt** outbreak at Meerut (10 May 1857), led by Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Nana Sahib and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Rani Lakshmibai in Jhansi, Maulvi Liaquat Ali in Prayagraj, and Khan Bahadur Khan in Bareilly; the **Chauri Chaura incident** (Gorakhpur, 4 February

1922); the foundation of the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** in Kanpur (1924) and the **Kakori Train Action** (9 August 1925); and three historic Indian National Congress sessions held in Prayagraj (1888, 1892, 1910), three in Lucknow (1899, 1916 Lucknow Pact, 1936), plus Varanasi (1905), Kanpur (1925, presided over by Sarojini Naidu), and Meerut (1946) (https://up.gov.in/).

1.2 Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census *2011* of Uttar Pradesh

• **Geographical Extent and Bordering Entities:** Uttar Pradesh covers **2,40,928 sq. km** (**7.33% of India's total geographical area, 4th largest state** after Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra). It shares an international border with **Nepal (579 km across 7 districts: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj)** and domestic borders with **8 States + 1 Union Territory (Delhi)**--the highest number of bordering states/UTs in India. **Sonbhadra** is the only district in India that touches **4 states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar)**, while **Lalitpur** is encircled on three sides by Madhya Pradesh (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Geographic Extremes and Area Rankings:** Northernmost district = **Saharanpur**; Southernmost = **Sonbhadra**; Easternmost = **Ballia**; Westernmost = **Shamli**. Largest district by area = **Lakhimpur Kheri (7,680 sq. km)**; Smallest district by area = **Hapur (660 sq. km)** (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Ganga River System, Yamuna & Major Dams in UP:** The **Ganga** enters UP at **Bijnor** and exits at **Ballia**, flowing through **28 districts** (longest stretch in **Budaun**). The **Yamuna** enters UP at **Saharanpur (Faizabad/Hathnikund)** and joins the Ganga at Prayagraj across **19 districts**. The **Gomti River** originates from **Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal) in Pilibhit** (the only major Ganga tributary originating in the alluvial plains) and meets the Ganga at **Kaithi (Ghazipur)**. Major dams include the **Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)** on the Rihand River at Pipri (Sonbhadra) and the **Matatila, Rajghat, and Parichha Dams** on the Betwa River in Bundelkhand (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Census *2011* Highlights of Uttar Pradesh:** Total population = **19,98,12,341 (16.51% of India's population, 1st rank)**; Population Density = **829 persons/sq. km** (highest in **Ghaziabad: 3,971**, lowest in **Lalitpur: 242**); Sex Ratio = **912 females per 1,000 males** (highest in **Jaunpur: 1,024**, lowest in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 851**; Child Sex Ratio = **902**); Decadal Growth Rate (2001-11) = **20.23%**; and Literacy Rate = **67.72%** (Male: 77.3%, Female: 57.2%; highest overall & male literacy in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 80.12%**, highest female literacy in **Kanpur Nagar: 75.05%**, and lowest overall/male/female literacy in **Shravasti: 46.74%**) (https://up.gov.in/).

1.3 Uttar Pradesh River & Administrative Flowchart and District Record Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Himalayan Bhabar-Terai Belt (Saharanpur to Maharajganj)

STEP 2
Fertile Gangetic Doab Alluvial Plains (Ganga enters Bijnor, Yamuna joins at Prayagraj, Gomti from Fulhar Lake)

STEP 3
Southern Bundelkhand-Vindhyan Plateau (Betwa, Ken & Rihand Basins)

STEP 4
Exit of Ganga at Ballia & Four-State Tri-Junction at Sonbhadra

Parameter / Record	Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh	Lowest / Smallest in Uttar Pradesh	Key State-Level Figure / Fact	Reference Source
District Area & Population	Largest Area: **Lakhimpur Kheri**; Most Populous: **Prayagraj**	Smallest Area: **Hapur**; Least Populous: **Mahoba**	Total Area: **2,40,928 sq. km** (7.33% of India, 4th rank)	https://up.gov.in/
Population Density (2011)	Highest: **Ghaziabad (3,971/sq. km)**	Lowest: **Lalitpur (242/sq. km)**	State Density: **829/sq. km** (India: 382)	https://up.gov.in/
Sex Ratio (2011)	Highest: **Jaunpur (1,024)**, Azamgarh (**1,019**)	Lowest: **Gautam Buddha Nagar (851)**	State Sex Ratio: **912**; Child Sex Ratio: **902**	https://up.gov.in/
Literacy Rate (2011)	Highest: **Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%)**; Female: **Kanpur Nagar**	Lowest (Total, Male & Female): **Shravasti (46.74%)**	State Literacy: **67.72%** (Male 77.3%, Female 57.2%)	https://up.gov.in/
ST & SC Population (2011)	Highest ST (Count & %): **Sonbhadra**; Highest SC: **Sitapur**	Lowest ST: **Baghpat**	SC share in UP: **20.7%**; ST share in UP: **0.57%**	https://up.gov.in/

Did You Know?: Sucheta Kripalani served in Uttar Pradesh as the **first woman Chief Minister of any Indian state (1963-1967)**, while **Sarojini Naidu** served in Uttar Pradesh as the **first woman Governor of an Indian state (1947-1949)** (https://up.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: While **Gautam Buddha Nagar** has the highest **overall literacy (80.12%)** and highest **male literacy** in Uttar Pradesh, the district with the **highest female literacy** in UP is **Kanpur Nagar (75.05%)**, not Gautam Buddha Nagar (https://up.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember UP's **4 Extreme Directional Districts** with **N-S-E-W** = **S-S-B-S**: North = **S**aharanpur, **S**outh = **S**onbhadra, **E**ast = **B**allia, **W**est = **S**hamli (https://up.gov.in/).

Chapter 1 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Administrative Evolution, State Symbols & Constitutional Polity of Uttar Pradesh	**Chronological Evolution of the State's Name and Capital**	Known as the *North-Western Provinces* (1836), *North-Western Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1877), and *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1902), renamed **United Provinces** in 1937, and formally christened **Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950** (celebrated annually as **Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day / UP Diwas** since 2018). The state was reorganized on **9 November 2000** when 13 Himalayan districts were carved out to form Uttarakhand. Its capital shifted from **Agra (1836-1858)** to **Prayagraj/Allahabad (1858-1921)**, then to **Lucknow (partial in 1921, full capital since 1935)** (https://up.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census 2011 of Uttar Pradesh	**Official State Symbols of Uttar Pradesh**	State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp Deer)**; State Bird = **Sarus Crane (*Krauch*)**; State Tree = **Ashoka (*Saraca asoca*)**; State Flower = **Palash / Tesu (*Butea monosperma*, declared in 2011)**; State Aquatic Animal = **Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*, declared in October 2023)**; State Sport = **Field Hockey**; and State Emblem = **A circle containing two Matsya (fish) of Awadh, bow and arrow of Lord Rama, and three waves depicting the Ganga-Yamuna confluence, adopted in 1938** (https://up.gov.in/).
Uttar Pradesh River & Administrative Flowchart and District Record Matrix	**Legislative, Judicial & Administrative Structure**	Uttar Pradesh has the highest parliamentary and legislative representation in India: **80 Lok Sabha seats** (17 reserved for SCs, 0 for STs), **31 Rajya Sabha seats**, a bicameral legislature with **403 Vidhan Sabha seats** (84 reserved for SCs and 2 for STs) and **100 Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) seats**, organized across **18 Administrative Divisions (*Mandals*)** and **75 Districts**. The **Allahabad High Court** (established in 1866 at Agra, shifted to Prayagraj in 1869, with a permanent bench at Lucknow) is the largest High Court in India with a sanctioned strength of **160 judges** (https://up.gov.in/).
Administrative Evolution, State Symbols & Constitutional Polity of Uttar Pradesh	**Historical & Freedom Struggle Landmarks in UP**	Out of the **16 Mahajanapadas** of 6th century BCE, **8 were located in present-day Uttar Pradesh** (*Kashi, Kosala, Vatsa, Malla, Kuru, Panchala, Shurasena, and Chedi*). Key modern freedom struggle milestones include the **1857 Revolt** outbreak at Meerut (10 May 1857), led by Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Nana Sahib and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Rani Lakshmibai in Jhansi, Maulvi Liaquat Ali in Prayagraj, and Khan Bahadur Khan in Bareilly; the **Chauri Chaura incident** (Gorakhpur, 4 February 1922); the foundation of the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** in Kanpur (1924) and the **Kakori Train Action** (9 August 1925); and three historic Indian National Congress sessions held in Prayagraj (1888, 1892, 1910), three in Lucknow (1899, 1916 Lucknow Pact, 1936), plus Varanasi (1905), Kanpur (1925, presided over by Sarojini Naidu), and Meerut (1946) (https://up.gov.in/).
Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census 2011 of Uttar Pradesh	**Geographical Extent and Bordering Entities**	Uttar Pradesh covers **2,40,928 sq. km (7.33% of India's total geographical area, 4th largest state** after Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra). It shares an international border with **Nepal (579 km across 7 districts: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj)** and domestic borders with **8 States + 1 Union Territory (Delhi)**--the highest number of bordering states/UTs in India. **Sonbhadra** is the only district in India that touches **4 states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar)**, while **Lalitpur** is encircled on three sides by Madhya Pradesh (https://up.gov.in/).
Uttar Pradesh River & Administrative Flowchart and District Record Matrix	**Geographic Extremes and Area Rankings**	Northernmost district = **Saharanpur**; Southernmost = **Sonbhadra**; Easternmost = **Ballia**; Westernmost = **Shamli**. Largest district by area = **Lakhimpur Kheri (7,680 sq. km)**; Smallest district by area = **Hapur (660 sq. km)** (https://up.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Administrative Evolution, State Symbols & Constitutional Polity of Uttar Pradesh	**Ganga River System, Yamuna & Major Dams in UP**	The **Ganga** enters UP at **Bijnor** and exits at **Ballia**, flowing through **28 districts** (longest stretch in **Budaun**). The **Yamuna** enters UP at **Saharanpur (Faizabad/Hathnikund)** and joins the Ganga at Prayagraj across **19 districts**. The **Gomti River** originates from **Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal) in Pilibhit** (the only major Ganga tributary originating in the alluvial plains) and meets the Ganga at **Kaithi (Ghazipur)**. Major dams include the **Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)** on the Rihand River at Pipri (Sonbhadra) and the **Matatila, Rajghat, and Parichha Dams** on the Betwa River in Bundelkhand (**https://up.gov.in/**).
Physical Geography, Boundary extremes, River Systems & Census 2011 of Uttar Pradesh	**Census 2011 Highlights of Uttar Pradesh**	Total population = **19,98,12,341 (16.51% of India's population, 1st rank)**; Population Density = **829 persons/sq. km** (highest in **Ghaziabad: 3,971**, lowest in **Lalitpur: 242**); Sex Ratio = **912 females per 1,000 males** (highest in **Jaunpur: 1,024**, lowest in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 851**; Child Sex Ratio = **902**); Decadal Growth Rate (2001-11) = **20.23%**; and Literacy Rate = **67.72%** (Male: 77.3%, Female: 57.2%; highest overall & male literacy in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 80.12%**, highest female literacy in **Kanpur Nagar: 75.05%**, and lowest overall/male/female literacy in **Shravasti: 46.74%**) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

Chapter *1* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Chronological Evolution of the State's Name and Capital): Known as the *North-Western Provinces* (1836), *North-Western Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1877), and *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* (1902), renamed **United Provinces** in 1937, and formally christened **Uttar Pradesh on 24 January 1950** (celebrated annually as **Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day / UP Diwas** since 2018). The state was reorganized on **9 November 2000** when 13 Himalayan districts were carved out to form Uttarakhand. Its capital shifted from **Agra (1836-1858)** to **Prayagraj/Allahabad (1858-1921)**, then to **Lucknow (partial in 1921, full capital since 1935)** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

Statement-II (Official State Symbols of Uttar Pradesh): State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp Deer)**; State Bird = **Sarus Crane (*Krauch*)**; State Tree = **Ashoka (*Saraca asoca*)**; State Flower = **Palash / Tesu (*Butea monosperma*, declared in 2011)**; State Aquatic Animal = **Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*, declared in October 2023)**; State Sport = **Field Hockey**; and State Emblem = **A circle containing two Matsya (fish) of Awadh, bow and arrow of Lord Rama, and three waves depicting the Ganga-Yamuna confluence, adopted in 1938** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Legislative, Judicial & Administrative Structure): Uttar Pradesh has the highest parliamentary and legislative representation in India: **80 Lok Sabha seats** (17 reserved for SCs, 0 for STs), **31 Rajya Sabha seats**, a bicameral legislature with **403 Vidhan Sabha seats** (84 reserved for SCs and 2 for STs) and **100 Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) seats**, organized across **18 Administrative Divisions (*Mandals*)** and **75 Districts**. The **Allahabad High Court** (established in 1866 at Agra, shifted to Prayagraj in 1869, with a permanent bench at Lucknow) is the largest High Court in India with a sanctioned strength of **160 judges** (https://up.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Historical & Freedom Struggle Landmarks in UP): Out of the **16 Mahajanapadas** of 6th century BCE, **8 were located in present-day Uttar Pradesh** (*Kashi, Kosala, Vatsa, Malla, Kuru, Panchala, Shurasena, and Chedi*). Key modern freedom struggle milestones include the **1857 Revolt** outbreak at Meerut (10 May 1857), led by Begum Hazrat Mahal in Lucknow, Nana Sahib and Tatya Tope in Kanpur, Rani Lakshmibai in Jhansi, Maulvi Liaquat Ali in Prayagraj, and Khan Bahadur Khan in Bareilly; the **Chauri Chaura incident** (Gorakhpur, 4 February 1922); the foundation of the **Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)** in Kanpur (1924) and the **Kakori Train Action** (9 August 1925); and three historic Indian National Congress sessions held in Prayagraj (1888, 1892, 1910), three in Lucknow (1899, 1916 Lucknow Pact, 1936), plus Varanasi (1905), Kanpur (1925, presided over by Sarojini Naidu), and Meerut (1946) (https://up.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Geographical Extent and Bordering Entities): Uttar Pradesh covers **2,40,928 sq. km (7.33% of India's total geographical area, 4th largest state** after Rajasthan, MP, and Maharashtra). It shares an international border with **Nepal (579 km across 7 districts: Pilibhit, Lakhimpur Kheri, Bahraich, Shravasti, Balrampur, Siddharthnagar, and Maharajganj)** and domestic borders with **8 States + 1 Union Territory (Delhi)**--the highest number of bordering states/UTs in India. **Sonbhadra** is the only district in India that touches **4 states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar)**, while **Lalitpur** is encircled on three sides by Madhya Pradesh (https://up.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Geographic Extremes and Area Rankings): Northernmost district = **Saharanpur**; Southernmost = **Sonbhadra**; Easternmost = **Ballia**; Westernmost = **Shamli**. Largest district by area = **Lakhimpur Kheri (7,680 sq. km)**; Smallest district by area = **Hapur (660 sq. km)** (https://up.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 1 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Ganga River System, Yamuna & Major Dams in UP): The **Ganga** enters UP at **Bijnor** and exits at **Ballia**, flowing through **28 districts** (longest stretch in **Budaun**). The **Yamuna** enters UP at **Saharanpur (Faizabad/Hathnikund)** and joins the Ganga at Prayagraj across **19 districts**. The **Gomti River** originates from **Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal) in Pilibhit** (the only major Ganga tributary originating in the alluvial plains) and meets the Ganga at **Kaithi (Ghazipur)**. Major dams include the **Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar)** on the Rihand River at Pipri (Sonbhadra) and the **Matatila, Rajghat, and Parichha Dams** on the Betwa River in Bundelkhand (https://up.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Census 2011 Highlights of Uttar Pradesh): Total population = **19,98,12,341 (16.51% of India's population, 1st rank)**; Population Density = **829 persons/sq. km** (highest in **Ghaziabad: 3,971**, lowest in **Lalitpur: 242**); Sex Ratio = **912 females per 1,000 males** (highest in **Jaunpur: 1,024**, lowest in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 851**; Child Sex Ratio = **902**); Decadal Growth Rate (2001-11) = **20.23%**; and Literacy Rate = **67.72%** (Male: 77.3%, Female: 57.2%; highest overall & male literacy in **Gautam Buddha Nagar: 80.12%**, highest female literacy in **Kanpur Nagar: 75.05%**, and lowest overall/male/female literacy in **Shravasti: 46.74%**) (https://up.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2: Uttar Pradesh -- Folk Culture, Classical Arts, ODOP, Expressways, Wildlife & Schemes

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 2: Uttar Pradesh -- Folk Culture, Classical Arts, ODOP, Expressways, Wildlife & Schemes

Key Study Pillar 1
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh

Key Study Pillar 2
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes

2.1 Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh

• **Kathak (Only Classical Dance of Uttar Pradesh):** Originated from temple storytellers (*Kathakars*) and reached its zenith under the patronage of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh (alias *Akhtarpiya*)**, developing through three major Gharanas in UP: **Lucknow Gharana** (founded by Ishwari Prasad / Thakur Prasad, perfected by Bindadin Maharaj, Kalka Prasad, Achchan Maharaj, Lachhu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, and Pandit Birju Maharaj), **Banaras Gharana** (Janaki Prasad, Sitara Devi), and **Raigarh/Jaipur traditions** (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Region-Wise Folk Dances & Folk Songs of Uttar Pradesh:**

• **Braj Region (Mathura, Vrindavan, Agra):** *Raslila*, *Mayur Nritya* (Peacock Dance), *Charkula Dance* (performed by women balancing a 108-oil-lamp multi-tiered wooden pyramid on their heads on the third day after Holi), and *Jhula* / *Horis* / *Rasiya* songs.

• **Bundelkhand Region (Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Banda):** *Rai Dance* (performed by women on Krishna Janmashtami), *Pai Danda* (Bundelkhandi Dandiya by Ahir community), *Diwari* / *Baredi*, *Saira* / *Shera* (harvest dance), *Kartik Geet*, and the heroic ballad ***Alha*** (composed by Jagnik recounting the 52 battles of Alha and Udal of Mahoba).

• **Awadh & Purvanchal Region (Lucknow, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur):** *Kala Bazi* (Awadh), *Jogini* (Ram Navami in Awadh), *Dhobia*, *Kaharwa*, *Natwari* (by Ahirs of Purvanchal), *Faruwahi*, and folk songs ***Kajri*** (monsoon song originating in **Mirzapur**), *Birha*, *Sohar* (childbirth song), and *Chaiti*.

• **Mirzapur & Sonbhadra Tribal Belt:** ***Karma*** and *Shaila* dances by Kharwar and Gond tribes (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Major Fairs, Festivals & Cultural Institutions:** Uttar Pradesh hosts roughly 2,250 fairs annually--the **highest number in Mathura (86 fairs)** and the **lowest in Pilibhit (2 fairs)**. Key fairs include the **Maha Kumbh (every 12 years) and Magh Mela at Prayagraj**, **Bateshwar Fair (Camel & Cattle fair at Agra)**, **Dadri Cattle Fair (Ballia)**, **Nauchandi Mela (Meerut)**, **Dewa Sharif Mela (Barabanki)**, **Sulh-i-Kul Festival (Agra, symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity)**, **Taj Mahotsav (Agra)**, and **Kalinjar Mahotsav (Banda)**. **Bharatkhade Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya** (originally Marris College of Music, founded in **1926** by Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande) and **Bharatendu Natya Akademi (1975)** are headquartered in Lucknow (https://up.gov.in/).

2.2 One District One Product *(ODOP)*, Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes

• **One District One Product (ODOP) Flagship Programme (Launched 24 January 2018):** Designed to preserve indigenous crafts, boost MSME exports, and generate district-level employment across all 75 districts of UP:

• **Lucknow:** *Chikankari & Zari-Zardozi* | **Varanasi:** *Banarasi Silk Saree* | **Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar) & Mirzapur:** *Handmade Carpets* (*Dari*)

• **Moradabad:** *Metalcraft* (*Brassware / Peetal Nagari*) | **Firozabad:** *Glassware & Bangles* (*Suhag Nagari*) | **Aligarh:** *Locks & Hardware*

• **Kannauj:** *Perfume* (*Ittar*) | **Agra:** *Leather Footwear* | **Meerut:** *Sports Goods* | **Saharanpur:** *Wood Carving*

• **Khurja (Bulandshahr):** *Ceramics & Pottery* | **Nizamabad (Azamgarh):** *Black Pottery* | **Gorakhpur:** *Terracotta*

• **Siddharthnagar:** *Kalanamak Rice* (*Buddha Rice*) | **Amethi:** *Moonj Products* | **Pratapgarh:** *Amla Products* | **Muzaffarnagar & Ayodhya:** *Jaggery* (*Gud*) (https://up.gov.in/).

• **National Park, 4 Tiger Reserves & 10 Ramsar Wetlands of UP:** UP has **1 National Park (Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri, declared NP in 1977)** and **4 Tiger Reserves**: (1) **Dudhwa Tiger Reserve (1987)**, (2) **Pilibhit Tiger Reserve (2014)**, (3) **Amangarh Tiger Reserve (Bijnor, buffer of Corbett)**, and (4) **Ranipur Tiger Reserve (Chitrakoot, notified in 2022 as UP's 4th and India's 53rd Tiger Reserve)**. UP has **10 Ramsar Sites** (2nd highest in India after Tamil Nadu): *Upper Ganga River* (*Brijghat to Narora*), *Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary* (*Unnao, first in UP*), *Parvati Arga* (*Gonda*), *Saman* (*Mainpuri*), *Samaspur* (*Raebareli*), *Sandi* (*Hardoi*), *Sarsai Nawar Jheel* (*Etawah*), *Sur Sarovar / Keetham Lake* (*Agra*), *Haiderpur Wetland* (*Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor*), and *Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary* (*Sant Kabir Nagar*) (https://up.gov.in/).

• **Expressway State, Defence Industrial Corridor & Key Welfare Schemes:** Known as the *Expressway Pradesh*, UP operates the **Purvanchal Expressway (341 km, Lucknow to Ghazipur)**, **Bundelkhand Expressway (296 km, Chitrakoot to Etawah)**, **Agra-Lucknow Expressway (302 km)**, **Yamuna Expressway (165 km)**, and the upcoming **Ganga Expressway (594 km, Meerut to Prayagraj)**. The **UP Defence Industrial Corridor** spans **6 nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur, and Lucknow**. Flagship welfare schemes include **Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana** (6-stage grant increased to **Rs 25,000** from April 2024 for a girl child from birth to graduation), **Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana** (free competitive exam coaching), **Swami Vivekananda Yuva Sashaktikaran Yojana**, and **Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana** (https://up.gov.in/).

2.3 Uttar Pradesh Cultural-Economic Flowchart and ODOP-Heritage Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Traditional Artisan Craft & GI Tag Recognition across 75 Districts

STEP 2
ODOP Credit, Common Facility Centres & Branding Support (Launched 24 Jan 2018)

STEP 3
Multi-Modal Logistics via 6-Node Defence Corridor & Expressway Grid

STEP 4
Export Growth & Trillion-Dollar State Economy Target

Cultural / Economic Domain	Specific District / Location	Signature Craft / Dance / Ecological Site	Special Exam Distinction	Reference Source
Braj & Bundelkhand Folk Dances	Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)	**Charkula** (108 oil lamps, Braj); **Rai, Pai Danda, Saira** (Bundelkhand)	*Kajri* originated in **Mirzapur**; *Karma* in **Sonbhadra**	https://up.gov.in/
ODOP Pottery & Craft Hubs	Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi	Khurja -> Ceramics; Azamgarh -> Black Pottery; Gorakhpur -> Terracotta	Bhadohi -> Handmade Carpets; Kannauj -> Ittar	https://up.gov.in/
Tiger Reserves of UP (Total 4)	Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot	Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Amangarh, and **Ranipur Tiger Reserve**	Ranipur (Chitrakoot) is UP's 4th Tiger Reserve	https://up.gov.in/
Major Research Institutes in UP	Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly	CDRI, NBRI, IISR (Lucknow); IIPR & NSI (Kanpur); IIVR (Varanasi)	IGFRI (Grassland/Fodder) -> Jhansi; IVRI -> Izzatnagar (Bareilly)	https://up.gov.in/
UP Defence Corridor (6 Nodes)	Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP	**Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Chitrakoot**	BrahMos aerospace manufacturing unit at Lucknow node	https://up.gov.in/

Did You Know?: In **February 2024**, the grant amount under Uttar Pradesh's flagship **Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana** (launched in 2019) was increased from **Rs 15,000 to Rs 25,000** per beneficiary girl child across six milestone installments from birth up to degree/diploma admission (https://up.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR)**, which is in **Varanasi**, with **Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR)** and **National Sugar Institute (NSI)**, which are in **Kanpur**, or **Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research (IISR)**, which is in **Lucknow** (https://up.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **6 Nodes of the UP Defence Industrial Corridor** with the code **A-A-K-L-J-C**: **A**gra, **A**ligarh, **K**anpur, **L**ucknow, **J**hansi, and **C**hitrakoot (https://up.gov.in/).

Chapter 2 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh	**Kathak (Only Classical Dance of Uttar Pradesh)**	Originated from temple storytellers (*Kathakars*) and reached its zenith under the patronage of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh (alias *Akhtarpiya*)**, developing through three major Gharanas in UP: **Lucknow Gharana** (founded by Ishwari Prasad / Thakur Prasad, perfected by Bindadin Maharaj, Kalka Prasad, Achchan Maharaj, Lachhu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, and Pandit Birju Maharaj), **Banaras Gharana** (Janaki Prasad, Sitara Devi), and **Raigarh/Jaipur traditions** (https://up.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes	**Braj Region (Mathura, Vrindavan, Agra)**	*Raslila*, *Mayur Nritya* (Peacock Dance), *Charkula Dance* (performed by women balancing a 108-oil-lamp multi-tiered wooden pyramid on their heads on the third day after Holi), and *Jhula* / *Horis* / *Rasiya* songs.
Uttar Pradesh Cultural-Economic Flowchart and ODOP-Heritage Matrix	**Bundelkhand Region (Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Banda)**	*Rai Dance* (performed by women on Krishna Janmashtami), *Pai Danda* (Bundelkhandi Dandiya by Ahir community), *Diwari* / *Baredi*, *Saira* / *Shera* (harvest dance), *Kartik Geet*, and the heroic ballad ***Alha*** (composed by Jagnik recounting the 52 battles of Alha and Udal of Mahoba).
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh	**Awadh & Purvanchal Region (Lucknow, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur)**	*Kala Bazi* (Awadh), *Jogini* (Ram Navami in Awadh), *Dhobia*, *Kaharwa*, *Natwari* (by Ahirs of Purvanchal), *Faruwahi*, and folk songs ***Kajri*** (monsoon song originating in **Mirzapur**), *Birha*, *Sohar* (childbirth song), and *Chaiti*.
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes	**Mirzapur & Sonbhadra Tribal Belt**	***Karma*** and *Shaila* dances by Kharwar and Gond tribes (https://up.gov.in/).
Uttar Pradesh Cultural-Economic Flowchart and ODOP-Heritage Matrix	**Major Fairs, Festivals & Cultural Institutions**	Uttar Pradesh hosts roughly 2,250 fairs annually--the **highest number in Mathura (86 fairs)** and the **lowest in Pilibhit (2 fairs)**. Key fairs include the **Maha Kumbh (every 12 years) and Magh Mela at Prayagraj**, **Bateshwar Fair (Camel & Cattle fair at Agra)**, **Dadri Cattle Fair (Ballia)**, **Nauchandi Mela (Meerut)**, **Dewa Sharif Mela (Barabanki)**, **Sulh-i-Kul Festival (Agra, symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity)**, **Taj Mahotsav (Agra)**, and **Kalinjar Mahotsav (Banda)**. **Bharatkhade Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya** (originally Marris College of Music, founded in **1926** by Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande) and **Bharatendu Natya Akademi (1975)** are headquartered in Lucknow (https://up.gov.in/).
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh	**One District One Product (ODOP) Flagship Programme (Launched 24 January 2018)**	Designed to preserve indigenous crafts, boost MSME exports, and generate district-level employment across all 75 districts of UP:
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes	**Lucknow**	*Chikankari & Zari-Zardozi* | **Varanasi:** *Banarasi Silk Saree* | **Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar) & Mirzapur:** *Handmade Carpets (Dari)*

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Uttar Pradesh Cultural-Economic Flowchart and ODOP-Heritage Matrix	**Moradabad**	*Metalcraft* (*Brassware / Peetal Nagari*) | **Firozabad:** *Glassware & Bangles* (*Suhag Nagari*) | **Aligarh:** *Locks & Hardware*
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh	**Kannauj**	*Perfume* (*Ittar*) | **Agra:** *Leather Footwear* | **Meerut:** *Sports Goods* | **Saharanpur:** *Wood Carving*
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes	**Khurja (Bulandshahr)**	*Ceramics & Pottery* | **Nizamabad (Azamgarh):** *Black Pottery* | **Gorakhpur:** *Terracotta*
Uttar Pradesh Cultural-Economic Flowchart and ODOP-Heritage Matrix	**Siddharthnagar**	*Kalanamak Rice* (*Buddha Rice*) | **Amethi:** *Moonj Products* | **Pratapgarh:** *Amla Products* | **Muzaffarnagar & Ayodhya:** *Jaggery* (*Gud*) (https://up.gov.in/).
Classical Dance, Music Gharanas, Folk Dances, Folk Songs & Fairs of Uttar Pradesh	**National Park, 4 Tiger Reserves & 10 Ramsar Wetlands of UP**	UP has **1 National Park (Dudhwa National Park in Lakhimpur Kheri, declared NP in 1977)** and **4 Tiger Reserves**: (1) **Dudhwa Tiger Reserve (1987)**, (2) **Pilibhit Tiger Reserve (2014)**, (3) **Amangarh Tiger Reserve (Bijnor, buffer of Corbett)**, and (4) **Ranipur Tiger Reserve (Chitrakoot, notified in 2022 as UP's 4th and India's 53rd Tiger Reserve)**. UP has **10 Ramsar Sites** (2nd highest in India after Tamil Nadu): *Upper Ganga River* (*Brijghat to Narora*), *Nawabganj Bird Sanctuary* (*Unnao, first in UP*), *Parvati Arga* (*Gonda*), *Saman* (*Mainpuri*), *Samaspur* (*Raebareli*), *Sandi* (*Hardoi*), *Sarsai Nawar Jheel* (*Etawah*), *Sur Sarovar / Keetham Lake* (*Agra*), *Haiderpur Wetland* (*Muzaffarnagar-Bijnor*), and *Bakhira Wildlife Sanctuary* (*Sant Kabir Nagar*) (https://up.gov.in/).
One District One Product (ODOP), Expressways, Ramsar Sites, Tiger Reserves & Welfare Schemes	**Expressway State, Defence Industrial Corridor & Key Welfare Schemes**	Known as the *Expressway Pradesh*, UP operates the **Purvanchal Expressway (341 km, Lucknow to Ghazipur)**, **Bundelkhand Expressway (296 km, Chitrakoot to Etawah)**, **Agra-Lucknow Expressway (302 km)**, **Yamuna Expressway (165 km)**, and the upcoming **Ganga Expressway (594 km, Meerut to Prayagraj)**. The **UP Defence Industrial Corridor** spans **6 nodes: Agra, Aligarh, Jhansi, Chitrakoot, Kanpur, and Lucknow**. Flagship welfare schemes include **Mukhyamantri Kanya Sumangala Yojana** (6-stage grant increased to **Rs 25,000** from April 2024 for a girl child from birth to graduation), **Mukhyamantri Abhyudaya Yojana** (free competitive exam coaching), **Swami Vivekananda Yuva Sashaktikaran Yojana**, and **Mukhyamantri Samuhik Vivah Yojana** (https://up.gov.in/).

Chapter 2 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Kathak (Only Classical Dance of Uttar Pradesh)): Originated from temple storytellers (*Kathakars*) and reached its zenith under the patronage of **Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh (alias *Akhtarpiya*)**, developing through three major Gharanas in UP: **Lucknow Gharana** (founded by Ishwari Prasad / Thakur Prasad, perfected by Bindadin Maharaj, Kalka Prasad, Achchan Maharaj, Lachhu Maharaj, Shambhu Maharaj, and Pandit Birju Maharaj), **Banaras Gharana** (Janaki Prasad, Sitara Devi), and **Raigarh/Jaipur traditions** (https://up.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Braj Region (Mathura, Vrindavan, Agra)): *Raslila*, *Mayur Nritya* (Peacock Dance), *Charkula Dance* (performed by women balancing a 108-oil-lamp multi-tiered wooden pyramid on their heads on the third day after Holi), and *Jhula* / *Horis* / *Rasiya* songs.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bundelkhand Region (Jhansi, Lalitpur, Mahoba, Banda)): *Rai Dance* (performed by women on Krishna Janmashtami), *Pai Danda* (Bundelkhandi Dandiya by Ahir community), *Diwari* / *Baredi*, *Saira* / *Shera* (harvest dance), *Kartik Geet*, and the heroic ballad ***Alha*** (composed by Jagnik recounting the 52 battles of Alha and Udal of Mahoba).

Statement-II (Awadh & Purvanchal Region (Lucknow, Ayodhya, Varanasi, Mirzapur, Gorakhpur)): *Kala Bazi* (Awadh), *Jogini* (Ram Navami in Awadh), *Dhobia*, *Kaharwa*, *Natwari* (by Ahirs of Purvanchal), *Faruwahi*, and folk songs ***Kajri*** (monsoon song originating in **Mirzapur**), *Birha*, *Sohar* (childbirth song), and *Chaiti*.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Mirzapur & Sonbhadra Tribal Belt): ***Karma*** and *Shaila* dances by Kharwar and Gond tribes (https://up.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Major Fairs, Festivals & Cultural Institutions): Uttar Pradesh hosts roughly 2,250 fairs annually--the **highest number in Mathura (86 fairs)** and the **lowest in Pilibhit (2 fairs)**. Key fairs include the **Maha Kumbh (every 12 years) and Magh Mela at Prayagraj**, **Bateshwar Fair (Camel & Cattle fair at Agra)**, **Dadri Cattle Fair (Ballia)**, **Nauchandi Mela (Meerut)**, **Dewa Sharif Mela (Barabanki)**, **Sulh-i-Kul Festival (Agra, symbol of Hindu-Muslim unity)**, **Taj Mahotsav (Agra)**, and **Kalinjar Mahotsav (Banda)**. **Bharatkhade Sanskriti Vishwavidyalaya** (originally Marris College of Music, founded in **1926** by Pandit Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande) and **Bharatendu Natya Akademi (1975)** are headquartered in Lucknow (https://up.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (One District One Product (ODOP) Flagship Programme (Launched 24 January 2018)): Designed to preserve indigenous crafts, boost MSME exports, and generate district-level employment across all 75 districts of UP:

Statement-II (Lucknow): *Chikankari & Zari-Zardozi* | **Varanasi:** *Banarasi Silk Saree* | **Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar) & Mirzapur:** *Handmade Carpets (Dari)*

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #5 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Moradabad): *Metalcraft* (*Brassware / Peetal Nagari*) | **Firozabad:** *Glassware & Bangles* (*Suhag Nagari*) | **Aligarh:** *Locks & Hardware*

Statement-II (Kannauj): *Perfume* (*Ittar*) | **Agra:** *Leather Footwear* | **Meerut:** *Sports Goods* | **Saharanpur:** *Wood Carving*

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 2 Statement-Verification Drill #6 Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Khurja (Bulandshahr)): *Ceramics & Pottery* | **Nizamabad (Azamgarh):** *Black Pottery* | **Gorakhpur:** *Terracotta*

Statement-II (Siddharthnagar): *Kalanamak Rice* (*Buddha Rice*) | **Amethi:** *Moonj Products* | **Pratapgarh:** *Amla Products* | **Muzaffarnagar & Ayodhya:** *Jaggery* (*Gud*) (https://up.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *3:* Bihar -- Ancient Empires, Freedom Struggle, Geography, River Systems & Census

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 3: Bihar -- Ancient Empires, Freedom Struggle, Geography, River Systems & Census

Key Study Pillar 1
Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar

Key Study Pillar 2
Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census 2011 of Bihar

3.1 Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar

• **Birthplace of Buddhism, Jainism & Ancient Universities:** Bihar houses **3 of the 16 Mahajanapadas**: **Magadha** (capitals at Rajgriha/Girivraja and Pataliputra), **Vajji** (world's earliest republican confederacy at Vaishali, led by the Lichchhavis), and **Anga** (capital at Champa, Bhagalpur-Munger). Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment (*Nirvana*) under the Bodhi Tree at **Bodh Gaya** on the banks of the **Falgu (Niranjana) River**, while the **24th Jain Tirthankara Lord Mahavira** was born at **Kundagrama (Vaishali)** and attained *Nirvana* at **Pawapuri (Nalanda)**. Ancient monastic universities included **Nalanda** (founded by Gupta Emperor **Kumaragupta I**) and **Vikramshila** (at Antichak, Bhagalpur, founded by Pala King **Dharmapala**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

• **Four Buddhist Councils:** (1) **First Council (483 BCE at Saptaparni Cave, Rajgriha)** under King **Ajatashatru** and presided over by **Mahakassapa**; (2) **Second Council (383 BCE at Vaishali)** under **Kalashoka** and **Sabakami**; (3) **Third Council (250 BCE at Pataliputra)** under Emperor **Ashoka** and **Moggaliputta Tissa**; and (4) **Fourth Council (1st Century CE at Kundalvana, Kashmir)** under **Kanishka** and **Vasumitra / Ashvaghosha** (thus the **first three Buddhist Councils were held in Bihar**) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

• **Modern History & Freedom Struggle in Bihar:**

• **1857 Revolt in Bihar:** Led heroically by **Babu Veer Kunwar Singh (80-year-old Zamindar of Jagdishpur, Bhojpur/Arrah)** and Pir Ali in Patna.

• **Separation of Bihar (22 March 1912 -- Bihar Diwas):** Bihar and Orissa were separated from the Bengal Presidency by the proclamation of **22 March 1912** (effective 1 April 1912); Orissa separated on **1 April 1936**, and **Jharkhand (18 southern districts / 46% area)** was carved out on **15 November 2000**.

• **Champaran Satyagraha (1917):** Mahatma Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience movement in India against the oppressive ***Tinkathia* system** (**3/20th** land forced indigo cultivation), invited to Champaran by peasant leader **Raj Kumar Shukla** and accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, and J.B. Kripalani.

• **INC Sessions in Bihar: 27th Session at Bankipore, Patna (1912, President: R.N. Mudholkar)** and **37th Session at Gaya (December 1922, President: Chittaranjan Das)**, plus the **1940 Ramgarh Session (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad)**. During the **1942 Quit India Movement**, **Jayaprakash Narayan (*Loknayak*)** escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail on Diwali night to organize the subterranean *Azad Dasta* in the Nepal Terai (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

3.2 Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census *2011* of Bihar

• **Geographical Profile andAdministrative Units:** Bihar spans **94,163 sq. km** (**2.86% of India's area, 12th largest state**), organized into **9 Administrative Divisions (*Pramandals*)**, **38 Districts** (38th district = **Arwal**, carved out of Jehanabad in 2001), **101 Sub-Divisions**, and **534 Blocks**. Its **Vidhan Sabha has 243 seats**, **Vidhan Parishad has 75 seats**, **Lok Sabha has 40 seats**, and **Rajya Sabha has 16 seats**. It shares an international border to the north with **Nepal across 7 districts (West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria, and Kishanganj)** (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

• **Physiographic Divisions & North vs. South Bihar Rivers:** The **Someshwar Range** in **West Champaran** contains Bihar's highest peak (**Someshwar Fort Peak, 874 m**). The **Ganga River (445 km in Bihar across 12 districts, longest stretch in Patna at 99 km)** enters Bihar at **Chausa (Buxar)** and divides the plains into:

• **North Bihar Himalayan Rivers (Left-bank tributaries): Ghaghara (Saryu)**, **Gandak** (Triveni Canal at Bhaisalotan/Valmikinagar in West Champaran), **Burhi Gandak**, **Bagmati**, **Kamla-Balan**, **Kosi** (known as the ***Sorrow of Bihar*** due to frequent braided course shifts), and **Mahananda** (easternmost river).

• **South Bihar Peninsular/Plateau Rivers (Right-bank tributaries): Karmasha**, **Son** (originates at Amarkantak, joins Ganga near Danapur/Patna; oldest canal in Bihar is the **Son Canal, 1874** at Dehri-on-Sone), **Punpun**, **Falgu (Niranjana)**, **Kiul**, and **Ajay** (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

• **Census *2011* Profile of Bihar:** Total Population = **10,40,99,452 (8.60% of India, 3rd most populous state)**; **Population Density** = **1,106 persons/sq. km (Highest among all Indian states! Highest district density in Sheohar: 1,880/sq. km, lowest in Kaimur: 488/sq. km)**; Decadal Growth Rate (2001-11) = **25.42%** (highest in Madhepura: 31.12%, lowest in Gopalganj: 19.02%); Sex Ratio = **918** (highest in **Gopalganj: 1,021**, lowest in **Munger: 876**; Child Sex Ratio = **935**); Urbanization = **11.29%** (highest in Patna: 43.07%, lowest in Samastipur: 3.47%); and **Literacy Rate** = **61.80%** (Male: 71.20%, Female: 51.50%; **highest literacy in Rohtas: 73.37%** for total, male, and female; lowest overall and male literacy in **Purnia: 51.08%**, and lowest female literacy in **Saharsa: 41.68%**) (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

3.3 Bihar Historical-Geographic Flowchart and Census Benchmark Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Separation from Bengal Presidency (22 March 1912 - Bihar Diwas)

STEP 2
Separation of Odisha (1 April 1936)

STEP 3
Bifurcation of Jharkhand (15 November 2000 - 18 Southern Districts)

STEP 4
Present 38-District Bihar across 9 Divisions Split by 445 km Ganga Channel

Parameter / Indicator	Top / Highest District in Bihar	Lowest / Smallest District in Bihar	Bihar State Benchmark	Reference Source
Area & Total Population	Largest Area: **West Champaran**; Most Populous: **Patna**	Smallest Area & Least Populous: **Sheikhpura**	Area: **94,163 sq. km** (12th); Pop: **10.41 Cr** (3rd)	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Population Density (2011)	Highest: **Sheohar (1,880/sq. km)**	Lowest: **Kaimur / Bhabua (488/sq. km)**	**1,106/sq. km (1st Rank among all Indian States)**	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Sex Ratio (2011)	Highest: **Gopalganj (1,021)**	Lowest: **Munger (876)**	State Sex Ratio: **918**; Child Sex Ratio: **935**	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Literacy Rate (2011)	Highest (Total, Male & Female): **Rohtas (73.37%)**	Lowest Total/Male: **Purnia (51.08%)**; Female: **Saharsa**	State Literacy: **61.80%** (Male 71.2%, Female 51.5%)	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Rainfall & Climate	Highest Rainfall: **Kishanganj**	Lowest Rainfall & Hottest/Coldest: **Aurangabad / Gaya**	3 Agro-Climatic Zones (Zone I, II, IIIA & IIIB)	https://state.bihar.gov.in/

Did You Know?: Valmiki National Park & Tiger Reserve in **West Champaran** on the banks of the Gandak River is the **only National Park and only Tiger Reserve in Bihar**, while **Vikramshila Gangetic Dolphin Sanctuary** (a **60 km** stretch of the Ganga from Sultanganj to Kahalgaon in **Bhagalpur**) is India's first dedicated sanctuary for the National Aquatic Animal (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Students often confuse **Sheohar** and **Sheikhpura**: **Sheohar** is the smallest district by area in North Bihar with the **highest population density (1,880/sq. km)**, whereas **Sheikhpura** is the **smallest district in overall Bihar by both official Census area and total population** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the 7 **Districts of Bihar bordering Nepal** from West to East with **W-E-S-M-S-A-K**: **W**est Champaran -> **E**ast Champaran -> **S**itamarhi -> **M**adhubani -> **S**upaul -> **A**raria -> **K**ishanganj (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Chapter 3 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar	**Birthplace of Buddhism, Jainism & Ancient Universities**	Bihar houses **3 of the 16 Mahajanapadas**: **Magadha** (capitals at Rajgriha/Girivraja and Pataliputra), **Vajji** (world's earliest republican confederacy at Vaishali, led by the Lichchhavis), and **Anga** (capital at Champa, Bhagalpur-Munger). Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment (*Nirvana*) under the Bodhi Tree at **Bodh Gaya** on the banks of the **Falgu (Niranjana) River**, while the **24th Jain Tirthankara Lord Mahavira** was born at **Kundagrama (Vaishali)** and attained *Nirvana* at **Pawapuri (Nalanda)**. Ancient monastic universities included **Nalanda** (founded by Gupta Emperor **Kumaragupta I**) and **Vikramshila** (at Antichak, Bhagalpur, founded by Pala King **Dharmapala**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census 2011 of Bihar	**Four Buddhist Councils**	(1) **First Council (483 BCE at Saptaparni Cave, Rajgriha)** under King **Ajatashatru** and presided over by **Mahakassapa**; (2) **Second Council (383 BCE at Vaishali)** under **Kalashoka** and **Sabakami**; (3) **Third Council (250 BCE at Pataliputra)** under Emperor **Ashoka** and **Moggaliputta Tissa**; and (4) **Fourth Council (1st Century CE at Kundalvana, Kashmir)** under **Kanishka** and **Vasumitra / Ashvaghosha** (thus the **first three Buddhist Councils were held in Bihar**) (https://ncert.nic.in/).
Bihar Historical-Geographic Flowchart and Census Benchmark Matrix	**1857 Revolt in Bihar**	Led heroically by **Babu Veer Kunwar Singh (80-year-old Zamindar of Jagdishpur, Bhojpur/Arrah)** and Pir Ali in Patna.
Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar	**Separation of Bihar (22 March 1912 -- Bihar Diwas)**	Bihar and Orissa were separated from the Bengal Presidency by the proclamation of **22 March 1912** (effective 1 April 1912); Orissa separated on **1 April 1936**, and **Jharkhand (18 southern districts / 46% area)** was carved out on **15 November 2000**.
Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census 2011 of Bihar	**Champaran Satyagraha (1917)**	Mahatma Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience movement in India against the oppressive ***Tinkathia* system** (**3/20th** land forced indigo cultivation), invited to Champaran by peasant leader **Raj Kumar Shukla** and accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, and J.B. Kripalani.
Bihar Historical-Geographic Flowchart and Census Benchmark Matrix	**INC Sessions in Bihar**	**27th Session at Bankipore, Patna (1912, President: R.N. Mudholkar)** and **37th Session at Gaya (December 1922, President: Chittaranjan Das)**, plus the **1940 Ramgarh Session (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad)**. During the **1942 Quit India Movement**, **Jayaprakash Narayan (*Loknayak*)** escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail on Diwali night to organize the subterranean *Azad Dasta* in the Nepal Terai (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar	**Geographical Profile andAdministrative Units**	Bihar spans **94,163 sq. km (2.86% of India's area, 12th largest state)**, organized into **9 Administrative Divisions (*Pramandals*)**, **38 Districts** (38th district = **Arwal**, carved out of Jehanabad in 2001), **101 Sub-Divisions**, and **534 Blocks**. Its **Vidhan Sabha has 243 seats**, **Vidhan Parishad has 75 seats**, **Lok Sabha has 40 seats**, and **Rajya Sabha has 16 seats**. It shares an international border to the north with **Nepal across 7 districts (West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria, and Kishanganj)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census 2011 of Bihar	**Physiographic Divisions & North vs. South Bihar Rivers**	The **Someshwar Range** in **West Champaran** contains Bihar's highest peak (**Someshwar Fort Peak, 874 m**). The **Ganga River (445 km in Bihar across 12 districts, longest stretch in Patna at 99 km)** enters Bihar at **Chausa (Buxar)** and divides the plains into:
Bihar Historical-Geographic Flowchart and Census Benchmark Matrix	**North Bihar Himalayan Rivers (Left-bank tributaries)**	**Ghaghara (Saryu)**, **Gandak** (Triveni Canal at Bhaisalotan/Valmikinagar in West Champaran), **Burhi Gandak**, **Bagmati**, **Kamla-Balan**, **Kosi** (known as the ***Sorrow of Bihar*** due to frequent braided course shifts), and **Mahananda** (easternmost river).
Ancient Magadha, Buddhism, Jainism & Modern Freedom Struggle in Bihar	**South Bihar Peninsular/ Plateau Rivers (Right-bank tributaries)**	**Karmasha**, **Son** (originates at Amarkantak, joins Ganga near Danapur/Patna; oldest canal in Bihar is the **Son Canal, 1874** at Dehri-on-Sone), **Punpun**, **Falgu (Niranjana)**, **Kiul**, and **Ajay** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Physical Geography, Ganga Drainage Divide, Agro-Climatic Zones & Census 2011 of Bihar	**Census 2011 Profile of Bihar**	Total Population = **10,40,99,452 (8.60% of India, 3rd most populous state)**; **Population Density = 1,106 persons/sq. km (Highest among all Indian states! Highest district density in Sheohar: 1,880/sq. km, lowest in Kaimur: 488/sq. km)**; Decadal Growth Rate (2001-11) = **25.42%** (highest in Madhepura: 31.12%, lowest in Gopalganj: 19.02%); Sex Ratio = **918** (highest in **Gopalganj: 1,021**, lowest in **Munger: 876**; Child Sex Ratio = **935**); Urbanization = **11.29%** (highest in Patna: 43.07%, lowest in Samastipur: 3.47%); and **Literacy Rate = 61.80%** (Male: 71.20%, Female: 51.50%; **highest literacy in Rohtas: 73.37%** for total, male, and female; lowest overall and male literacy in **Purnia: 51.08%**, and lowest female literacy in **Saharsa: 41.68%**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Chapter 3 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Birthplace of Buddhism, Jainism & Ancient Universities): Bihar houses **3 of the 16 Mahajanapadas**: **Magadha** (capitals at Rajgriha/Girivraja and Pataliputra), **Vajji** (world's earliest republican confederacy at Vaishali, led by the Lichchhavis), and **Anga** (capital at Champa, Bhagalpur-Munger). Siddhartha Gautama attained enlightenment (*Nirvana*) under the Bodhi Tree at **Bodh Gaya** on the banks of the **Falgu (Niranjana) River**, while the **24th Jain Tirthankara Lord Mahavira** was born at **Kundagrama (Vaishali)** and attained *Nirvana* at **Pawapuri (Nalanda)**. Ancient monastic universities included **Nalanda** (founded by Gupta Emperor **Kumaragupta I**) and **Vikramshila** (at Antichak, Bhagalpur, founded by Pala King **Dharmapala**) (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

Statement-II (Four Buddhist Councils): (1) **First Council (483 BCE at Saptaparni Cave, Rajgriha)** under King **Ajatashatru** and presided over by **Mahakassapa**; (2) **Second Council (383 BCE at Vaishali)** under **Kalashoka** and **Sabakami**; (3) **Third Council (250 BCE at Pataliputra)** under Emperor **Ashoka** and **Moggaliputta Tissa**; and (4) **Fourth Council (1st Century CE at Kundalvana, Kashmir)** under **Kanishka** and **Vasumitra / Ashvaghosha** (thus the **first three Buddhist Councils were held in Bihar**) (**https://ncert.nic.in/**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (1857 Revolt in Bihar): Led heroically by **Babu Veer Kunwar Singh (80-year-old Zamindar of Jagdishpur, Bhojpur/Arrah)** and Pir Ali in Patna.

Statement-II (Separation of Bihar (22 March 1912 -- Bihar Diwas)): Bihar and Orissa were separated from the Bengal Presidency by the proclamation of **22 March 1912** (effective 1 April 1912); Orissa separated on **1 April 1936**, and **Jharkhand (18 southern districts / 46% area)** was carved out on **15 November 2000**.

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Champaran Satyagraha (1917)): Mahatma Gandhi's first Civil Disobedience movement in India against the oppressive ***Tinkathia* system** (**3/20th** land forced indigo cultivation), invited to Champaran by peasant leader **Raj Kumar Shukla** and accompanied by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, and J.B. Kripalani.

Statement-II (INC Sessions in Bihar): **27th Session at Bankipore, Patna (1912, President: R.N. Mudholkar)** and **37th Session at Gaya (December 1922, President: Chittaranjan Das)**, plus the **1940 Ramgarh Session (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad)**. During the **1942 Quit India Movement**, **Jayaprakash Narayan (*Loknayak*)** escaped from Hazaribagh Central Jail on Diwali night to organize the subterranean *Azad Dasta* in the Nepal Terai (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Geographical Profile andAdministrative Units): Bihar spans **94,163 sq. km (2.86% of India's area, 12th largest state)**, organized into **9 Administrative Divisions (*Pramandals*)**, **38 Districts** (38th district = **Arwal**, carved out of Jehanabad in 2001), **101 Sub-Divisions**, and **534 Blocks**. Its **Vidhan Sabha has 243 seats, Vidhan Parishad has 75 seats, Lok Sabha has 40 seats**, and **Rajya Sabha has 16 seats**. It shares an international border to the north with **Nepal across 7 districts (West Champaran, East Champaran, Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Supaul, Araria, and Kishanganj)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Physiographic Divisions & North vs. South Bihar Rivers): The **Someshwar Range** in **West Champaran** contains Bihar's highest peak (**Someshwar Fort Peak, 874 m**). The **Ganga River (445 km in Bihar across 12 districts, longest stretch in Patna at 99 km)** enters Bihar at **Chausa (Buxar)** and divides the plains into:

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 3 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (North Bihar Himalayan Rivers (Left-bank tributaries)): Ghaghara (Saryu), **Gandak** (Triveni Canal at Bhaisalotan/Valmikinagar in West Champaran), **Burhi Gandak**, **Bagmati**, **Kamla-Balan**, **Kosi** (known as the ***Sorrow of Bihar*** due to frequent braided course shifts), and **Mahananda** (easternmost river).

Statement-II (South Bihar Peninsular/Plateau Rivers (Right-bank tributaries)): Karmasha, **Son** (originates at Amarkantak, joins Ganga near Danapur/Patna; oldest canal in Bihar is the **Son Canal, 1874** at Dehri-on-Sone), **Punpun**, **Falgu (Niranjana)**, **Kiul**, and **Ajay** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *4:* Bihar -- Folk Art, GI Tags, Wildlife, Wetlands, Economy & Saat Nishchay Schemes

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 4: Bihar -- Folk Art, GI Tags, Wildlife, Wetlands, Economy & Saat Nishchay Schemes

Key Study Pillar 1
Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar

Key Study Pillar 2
Wetlands, Waterfalls, Minerals & Welfare Governance (*Saat Nishchay* & *JEEViKA*)

4.1 Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar

• **Madhubani (Mithila) Painting & Tikuli / Manjusha Art: Madhubani Painting** of the Mithila region (Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi) uses natural vegetable/mineral pigments and rice paste across three traditional styles--*Bhitti Chitra* (wall murals in the *Kohbar Ghar* wedding chamber), *Aripan* (floor art), and *Pata Chitra* (cloth/handmade paper), popularized globally by Padma awardees **Jagdamba Devi, Sita Devi, Baua Devi, Dulari Devi, and Mahasundari Devi**. **Manjusha Art (Angika / Snake Painting)** belongs to the **Bhagalpur (Anga) region** celebrating the folklore of *Bihula-Bishahari*, while **Patna Qalam (Company School)** flourished in the 18th-19th centuries depicting everyday life and occupations (pioneered by Sewak Ram, Hulas Lal, and Ishwari Prasad Verma) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

• **Folk Theatre & Dances of Bihar:** Key theatrical and dance traditions include ***Bidesia*** (created by **Bhikhari Thakur**, revered as the *Shakespeare of Bhojpuri*), ***Jat-Jatin*** (performed by unmarried girls in Mithila/Kosi

depicting the marital hardships of Jat and Jatin), ***Domkach*** (performed by women of the bridegroom's family on wedding nights), ***Sama-Chakeva*** (celebrating brother-sister affection in Kartik month), *Jhijhiya* (rain-invocation dance with perforated earthen pots carrying lamps), and *Kajari* / *Jharni* / *Karma* (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

• **Major Fairs, Festivals & GI-Tagged Products of Bihar:**

• **Chhath Puja:** Bihar's grandest four-day Vedic solar festival (*Nahay-Khay -> Kharna -> Sandhya Arghya -> Usha Arghya*) dedicated to *Surya Dev* and *Chhathi Maiya*.

• **Sonepur Cattle Fair (Harihar Kshetra Mela):** Asia's largest historic cattle fair held on Kartik Purnima at the confluence of the **Ganga and Gandak Rivers** at Sonepur (Saran).

• **Pitrapaksha Mela (Gaya)** and **Malmas / Rajgir Mahotsav (Nalanda)**.

• **GI-Tagged Products of Bihar: Madhubani Paintings**, **Bhagalpuri Silk (Tussar)**, **Sujini Embroidery**, **Sikki Grass Products**, **Khatwa Applique Work**, **Shahi Litchi (Muzaffarpur)**, **Katarni Rice (Bhagalpur)**, **Zardalu Mango (Bhagalpur)**, **Magahi Paan (Aurangabad/Gaya/Nawada/Nalanda)**, **Mithila Makhana (Fox Nut)**, **Silao Khaja (Nalanda)**, and **Marcha Rice (West Champaran)** (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

4.2 Wetlands, Waterfalls, Minerals & Welfare Governance *(Saat Nishchay & JEEViKA)*

• **Ramsar Sites, Waterfalls & Hot Springs of Bihar: Kanwar Lake (Kabartal Wetland) in Begusarai** (Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake formed by the Burhi Gandak River) was designated Bihar's **first Ramsar Site in 2020**, joined in **2024 by Nagi and Nakti Bird Sanctuaries in Jamui district** (taking Bihar's Ramsar tally to **3**). Famous waterfalls include **Kakolat Waterfall (Nawada)** and **Telhar Kund & Karkatgarh Waterfall (Kaimur)**, while thermal hot springs (*Brahmakund* at **87 deg C**, *Suryakund*, *Saptadhara*) are located in **Rajgir and Munger (*Sita Kund*, *Bhimbandh*)** (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

• **Mineral Resources of South Bihar: Rohtas** holds India's largest reserves of **Pyrite (Sulfur ore)** and limestone; **Jamui** holds major **Gold ore reserves (~44% of India's primary gold ore resource)**; **Gaya and Nawada** have **Mica**; **Munger** has **Quartzite and Slate**; and **Banka and Gaya** have China Clay (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

• **Saat Nishchay (Seven Resolves) Part-1 (2015-20) & Part-2 (2020-25) and JEEViKA:**

• **Saat Nishchay-2 (2020-25) Seven Pillars:** (1) *Yuva Shakti -- Bihar Ki Pragati* (Advanced skill centers & student credit cards), (2) *Sashakt Mahila -- Saksham Mahila* (35% reservation for women in all state government jobs and Rs 10 lakh entrepreneurship support under *Mukhyamantri Mahila Udyami Yojana*), (3) *Har Khet Tak Sinchai Ka Pani*, (4) *Swachh Gaon -- Samriddh Gaon*, (5) *Swachh Shahar -- Viksit Shahar*, (6) *Sulabh Samparkta* (rural-urban road bypasses & flyovers), and (7) *Sabke Liye Atirikt Swasthya Suvidha* (Telemedicine & *Bal Hriday Yojana*).

• **Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEViKA, launched 2006):** Supported by the World Bank, JEEViKA has mobilized over **10.5 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (*JEEViKA Didis*)**, serving as the structural inspiration for the Government of India's national **DAY-NRLM (*Aajeevika*)** mission (**https://state.bihar.gov.in/**).

4.3 Bihar Socio-Economic Governance Flowchart and Heritage-Resource Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Grassroots Mobilization via JEEViKA Women SHGs & 50% Panchayati Raj Reservation (2006)

STEP 2
Saat Nishchay-1 Basic Household Saturation (Har Ghar Nal Ka Jal, Bijli & Sanitation)

STEP 3
Saat Nishchay-2 Skill, 35% Govt Job Quota for Women & Udyami Yojana

STEP 4
Agro-Industrial Value Addition (Mithila Makhana, Shahi Litchi, Ethanol Policy & IT Park)

Bihar Domain / Category	District / Geographic Location	Specific Name / Feature	Key Exam Highlight	Reference Source
Ramsar Wetlands (Total 3)	Begusarai & Jamui	**Kabartal (Kanwar Lake)**; **Nagi & Nakti Bird Sanctuaries**	Kabartal is an oxbow lake of Burhi Gandak	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Waterfalls & Hot Springs	Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger	**Kakolat** (Nawada); **Telhar** (Kaimur); **Brahmakund** (Rajgir **87 deg C**)	Sita Kund & Rishi Kund are in Munger	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
GI-Tagged Agricultural Gems	Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila	**Shahi Litchi**; **Zardalu Mango & Katarni Rice**; **Marcha Rice**	**Silao Khaja** (Nalanda) & **Magahi Paan**	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Mineral Concentrations	Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada	**Pyrite & Limestone** (Rohtas); **Gold** (Jamui); **Mica** (Nawada-Gaya)	Bihar leads India in Pyrite production	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Women Empowerment Quotas	Statewide Local & Civil Services	**50% quota in Panchayats (2006)** & **35% in all State Govt Jobs (2016)**	Bihar was the **1st state** to grant 50% Panchayat reservation to women	https://state.bihar.gov.in/

Did You Know?: Bihar became the **first state in India (under the Bihar Panchayati Raj Act, 2006)** to provide **50% reservation for women** across all three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions, and also provides **35% horizontal reservation for women** in all state government jobs, including the Bihar Police (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Kakolat Waterfall** (located in **Nawada district**) with **Telhar Kund / Karkatgarh Waterfall** (located in **Kaimur district**), or **Kanwar Lake (Kabartal)** (in **Begusarai**) with **Gogabeel Lake** (Bihar's first Community Reserve in **Katihar district**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember Bihar's **3 Ramsar Sites** with **K-N-N (Begusarai-Jamui)**: **K**abartal (Begusarai), **N**agi (Jamui), and **N**akti (Jamui) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Chapter 4 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar	**Madhubani (Mithila) Painting & Tikuli / Manjusha Art**	**Madhubani Painting** of the Mithila region (Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi) uses natural vegetable/mineral pigments and rice paste across three traditional styles--*Bhitti Chitra* (wall murals in the *Kohbar Ghar* wedding chamber), *Aripan* (floor art), and *Pata Chitra* (cloth/handmade paper), popularized globally by Padma awardees **Jagdamba Devi, Sita Devi, Baua Devi, Dulari Devi, and Mahasundari Devi**. **Manjusha Art (Angika / Snake Painting)** belongs to the **Bhagalpur (Anga) region** celebrating the folklore of *Bihula-Bishahari*, while **Patna Qalam (Company School)** flourished in the 18th-19th centuries depicting everyday life and occupations (pioneered by Sewak Ram, Hulas Lal, and Ishwari Prasad Verma) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Wetlands, Waterfalls, Minerals & Welfare Governance (*Saat Nishchay* & *JEEViKA*)	**Folk Theatre & Dances of Bihar**	Key theatrical and dance traditions include ***Bidesia*** (created by **Bhikhari Thakur**, revered as the *Shakespeare of Bhojpuri*), ***Jat-Jatin*** (performed by unmarried girls in Mithila/Kosi depicting the marital hardships of Jat and Jatin), ***Domkach*** (performed by women of the bridegroom's family on wedding nights), ***Sama-Chakeva*** (celebrating brother-sister affection in Kartik month), *Jhijhiya* (rain-invocation dance with perforated earthen pots carrying lamps), and *Kajari* / *Jharni* / *Karma* (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Bihar Socio-Economic Governance Flowchart and Heritage-Resource Matrix	**Chhath Puja**	Bihar's grandest four-day Vedic solar festival (*Nahay-Khay -> Kharna -> Sandhya Arghya -> Usha Arghya*) dedicated to *Surya Dev* and *Chhathi Maiya*.
Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar	**Sonepur Cattle Fair (Harihar Kshetra Mela)**	Asia's largest historic cattle fair held on Kartik Purnima at the confluence of the **Ganga and Gandak Rivers** at Sonepur (Saran).
Wetlands, Waterfalls, Minerals & Welfare Governance (*Saat Nishchay* & *JEEViKA*)	**Pitrapaksha Mela (Gaya)**	and **Malmas / Rajgir Mahotsav (Nalanda)**.
Bihar Socio-Economic Governance Flowchart and Heritage-Resource Matrix	**GI-Tagged Products of Bihar**	**Madhubani Paintings**, **Bhagalpuri Silk (Tussar)**, **Sujini Embroidery**, **Sikki Grass Products**, **Khatwa Applique Work**, **Shahi Litchi (Muzaffarpur)**, **Katarni Rice (Bhagalpur)**, **Zardalu Mango (Bhagalpur)**, **Magahi Paan (Aurangabad/Gaya/Nawada/Nalanda)**, **Mithila Makhana (Fox Nut)**, **Silao Khaja (Nalanda)**, and **Marcha Rice (West Champaran)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar	**Ramsar Sites, Waterfalls & Hot Springs of Bihar**	**Kanwar Lake (Kabartal Wetland) in Begusarai** (Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake formed by the Burhi Gandak River) was designated Bihar's **first Ramsar Site in 2020**, joined in **2024 by Nagi and Nakti Bird Sanctuaries in Jamui district** (taking Bihar's Ramsar tally to **3**). Famous waterfalls include **Kakolat Waterfall (Nawada)** and **Telhar Kund & Karkatgarh Waterfall (Kaimur)**, while thermal hot springs (*Brahmakund* at **87 deg C**, *Suryakund*, *Saptadhara*) are located in **Rajgir and Munger (*Sita Kund*, *Bhimbandh*)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Wetlands, Waterfalls, Minerals & Welfare Governance (*Saat Nishchay* & *JEEViKA*)	**Mineral Resources of South Bihar**	**Rohtas** holds India's largest reserves of **Pyrite (Sulfur ore)** and limestone; **Jamui** holds major **Gold ore reserves (~44% of India's primary gold ore resource)**; **Gaya and Nawada** have **Mica**; **Munger** has **Quartzite and Slate**; and **Banka and Gaya** have China Clay (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).
Bihar Socio-Economic Governance Flowchart and Heritage-Resource Matrix	**Saat Nishchay-2 (2020-25) Seven Pillars**	(1) *Yuva Shakti -- Bihar Ki Pragati* (Advanced skill centers & student credit cards), (2) *Sashakt Mahila -- Saksham Mahila* (35% reservation for women in all state government jobs and Rs 10 lakh entrepreneurship support under *Mukhyamantri Mahila Udyami Yojana*), (3) *Har Khet Tak Sinchai Ka Pani*, (4) *Swachh Gaon -- Samriddh Gaon*, (5) *Swachh Shahar -- Viksit Shahar*, (6) *Sulabh Samparkta* (rural-urban road bypasses & flyovers), and (7) *Sabke Liye Atirikt Swasthya Suvidha* (Telemedicine & *Bal Hriday Yojana*).
Madhubani Painting, Patna Qalam, Folk Theatre, Festivals & GI Tags of Bihar	**Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEViKA, launched 2006)**	Supported by the World Bank, JEEViKA has mobilized over **10.5 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (*JEEViKA Didis*)**, serving as the structural inspiration for the Government of India's national **DAY-NRLM (*Aajeevika*)** mission (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Chapter 4 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — **Both Statements Verified Correct**

Statement-I (Madhubani (Mithila) Painting & Tikuli / Manjusha Art): Madhubani Painting of the Mithila region (Madhubani, Darbhanga, Sitamarhi) uses natural vegetable/mineral pigments and rice paste across three traditional styles--*Bhitti Chitra* (wall murals in the *Kohbar Ghar* wedding chamber), *Aripan* (floor art), and *Pata Chitra* (cloth/handmade paper), popularized globally by Padma awardees **Jagdamba Devi, Sita Devi, Baua Devi, Dulari Devi, and Mahasundari Devi**. **Manjusha Art (Angika / Snake Painting)** belongs to the **Bhagalpur (Anga) region** celebrating the folklore of *Bihula-Bishahari*, while **Patna Qalam (Company School)** flourished in the 18th-19th centuries depicting everyday life and occupations (pioneered by Sewak Ram, Hulas Lal, and Ishwari Prasad Verma) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Folk Theatre & Dances of Bihar): Key theatrical and dance traditions include ***Bidesia*** (created by **Bhikhari Thakur**, revered as the *Shakespeare of Bhojpuri*), ***Jat-Jatin*** (performed by unmarried girls in Mithila/Kosi depicting the marital hardships of Jat and Jatin), ***Domkach*** (performed by women of the bridegroom's family on wedding nights), ***Sama-Chakeva*** (celebrating brother-sister affection in Kartik month), *Jhijhiya* (rain-invocation dance with perforated earthen pots carrying lamps), and *Kajari / Jharni / Karma* (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

✔ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Chhath Puja): Bihar's grandest four-day Vedic solar festival (*Nahay-Khay -> Kharna -> Sandhya Arghya -> Usha Arghya*) dedicated to *Surya Dev* and *Chhathi Maiya*.

Statement-II (Sonepur Cattle Fair (Harihar Kshetra Mela)): Asia's largest historic cattle fair held on Kartik Purnima at the confluence of the **Ganga and Gandak Rivers** at Sonepur (Saran).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Pitrapaksha Mela (Gaya)): and **Malmas / Rajgir Mahotsav (Nalanda)**.

Statement-II (GI-Tagged Products of Bihar): Madhubani Paintings, **Bhagalpuri Silk (Tussar)**, **Sujini Embroidery**, **Sikki Grass Products**, **Khatwa Applique Work**, **Shahi Litchi (Muzaffarpur)**, **Katarni Rice (Bhagalpur)**, **Zardalu Mango (Bhagalpur)**, **Magahi Paan (Aurangabad/Gaya/Nawada/Nalanda)**, **Mithila Makhana (Fox Nut)**, **Silao Khaja (Nalanda)**, and **Marcha Rice (West Champaran)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Ramsar Sites, Waterfalls & Hot Springs of Bihar): Kanwar Lake (Kabartal Wetland) in Begusarai (Asia's largest freshwater oxbow lake formed by the Burhi Gandak River) was designated Bihar's **first Ramsar Site in 2020**, joined in **2024 by Nagi and Nakti Bird Sanctuaries in Jamui district** (taking Bihar's Ramsar tally to **3**). Famous waterfalls include **Kakolat Waterfall (Nawada)** and **Telhar Kund & Karkatgarh Waterfall (Kaimur)**, while thermal hot springs (*Brahmakund* at **87 deg C**, *Suryakund*, *Saptadhara*) are located in **Rajgir and Munger (*Sita Kund*, *Bhimbandh*)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Mineral Resources of South Bihar): Rohtas holds India's largest reserves of **Pyrite (Sulfur ore)** and limestone; **Jamui** holds major **Gold ore reserves (~44% of India's primary gold ore resource)**; **Gaya and Nawada** have **Mica**; **Munger** has **Quartzite and Slate**; and **Banka and Gaya** have China Clay (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 4 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Saat Nishchay-2 (2020-25) Seven Pillars): (1) *Yuva Shakti -- Bihar Ki Pragati* (Advanced skill centers & student credit cards), (2) *Sashakt Mahila -- Saksham Mahila* (35% reservation for women in all state government jobs and Rs 10 lakh entrepreneurship support under *Mukhyamantri Mahila Udyami Yojana*), (3) *Har Khet Tak Sinchai Ka Pani*, (4) *Swachh Gaon -- Samriddh Gaon*, (5) *Swachh Shahar -- Viksit Shahar*, (6) *Sulabh Samparkta* (rural-urban road bypasses & flyovers), and (7) *Sabke Liye Atirikt Swasthya Suvidha* (Telemedicine & *Bal Hriday Yojana*).

Statement-II (Bihar Rural Livelihoods Project (JEEViKA, launched 2006)): Supported by the World Bank, JEEViKA has mobilized over **10.5 lakh Women Self-Help Groups (*JEEViKA Didis*)**, serving as the structural inspiration for the Government of India's national **DAY-NRLM (*Aajeevika*)** mission (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5: Madhya Pradesh -- History, UNESCO Heritage, Physiography, Rivers & Census

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 5: Madhya Pradesh -- History, UNESCO Heritage, Physiography, Rivers & Census

Key Study Pillar 1
State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP

Key Study Pillar 2
Physiography, Mountain Ranges, Narmada-Chambal River Systems & Census 2011 of MP

5.1 State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP

• **Formation & Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh (Heart of India):** Formed on **1 November 1956** (on the recommendations of the Fazl Ali States Reorganisation Commission) by merging former **Part-A Central Provinces and Berar**, **Part-B Madhya Bharat**, **Part-C Vindhya Pradesh**, and **Bhopal State**, with **Bhopal** (originally a Tehsil of Sehore district until it became a separate district in 1972) designated as the state capital. On **1 November 2000**, 16 southeastern districts were separated to form **Chhattisgarh** (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **State Symbols & Legislative Polity:** State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp-Habitat Swamp Deer, *Bhurasingha the Barasingha* is the official mascot of Kanha Tiger Reserve)**; State Bird = **Dudharaj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)**; State Tree = **Banyan (*Bargad*)**; State Fish = **Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)**; State Flower = **White Lily (*Madonna Lily*)**; State Sport = **Mallakhamb (declared in 2013)**; State Dance = **Rai**; and State Drama = **Maach**. MP has a **unicameral legislature with 230 Vidhan Sabha seats** (35 reserved for SCs and **47 reserved for STs**--the highest ST assembly seats in India), **29 Lok Sabha seats** (4 SC, 6 ST), **11 Rajya Sabha seats**, **10 Administrative Divisions**, and **55 Districts** (53rd = **Mauganj**, 54th = **Pandhurna**, 55th = **Maihar**, created in 2023; **High Court at Jabalpur** with benches at **Indore and Gwalior**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Three UNESCO World Heritage Sites & Historical Capitals of MP:**

1. **Khajuraho Group of Monuments (Chhatarpur, inscribed 1986):** Built between 950 and 1050 CE by the **Chandela Dynasty** (Dhanga, Vidyadhara, Yashovarman) in the *Panchayatana* Nagara architectural style (*Kandariya Mahadeva Temple*, *Lakshmana Temple*, *Chausath Yogini Temple*).

2. **Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (Raisen district, inscribed 1989):** Commissioned by Mauryan Emperor **Ashoka** in the 3rd century BCE, with *Toranas* (gateways) added during the **Shunga and Satavahana** periods; **Sanchi also became India's first Solar City in 2023**.

3. **Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (Raisen district, Vindhya foothills, inscribed 2003):** Discovered by archaeologist **Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar in 1957-58**, preserving Paleolithic and Mesolithic rock paintings.

• **Historic Dynastic Capitals: Avanti Mahajanapada** (capitals at Ujjayini and Mahishmati/Maheshwar); **Paramara Dynasty** under **Raja Bhoj** at **Dhara (Dhar) and Bhojpur**; **Tomar & Scindia Rules** at **Gwalior**; and **Holkar Dynasty** (especially **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar**) at **Indore and Maheshwar** (https://mp.gov.in/).

5.2 Physiography, Mountain Ranges, Narmada-Chambal River Systems & Census *2011* of MP

• **Geographical Area, Tropic of Cancer & Highest Peak:** Spanning **3,08,252 sq. km** (**9.38% of India's area, 2nd largest state** after Rajasthan), Madhya Pradesh is completely landlocked and borders **5 states** (UP to the north/northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the southwest, and Rajasthan to the northwest). The **Tropic of Cancer (23.5 deg N) passes through 14 districts of MP** (*Ratlam, Ujjain, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Umaria, and Shahdol*), while the **Indian Standard Time (82.5 deg E) meridian passes through Singrauli district**. MP's highest mountain peak is **Dhupgarh (1,350 m)** located in the **Mahadeo Hills (Pachmarhi, Narmadapuram)** of the **Satpura Range** (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Rivers of Madhya Pradesh (*Maika of Rivers*):**

• **Narmada River (Lifeline of MP):** Originates from **Amarkantak Plateau (Anuppur district)** in the Maikal Range, flows **westward through a rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges** for **1,312 km total (1,077 km inside MP across 16 districts)** before draining into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) via an **estuary**. Famous waterfalls on Narmada include **Kapildhara and Dugdhdhara (Anuppur)**, **Dhuandhar (Bhedaghat marble rocks, Jabalpur)**, **Mandhar and Dardi**, and **Sahastradhara (Maheshwar)**. Major dams include **Bargi Dam (Jabalpur)**, **Indira Sagar Dam (Punasa, Khandwa -- India's largest reservoir by water storage volume)**, **Omkareshwar Dam (Khandwa -- houses world's largest 600 MW floating solar project)**, and **Sardar Sarovar Dam (Gujarat)**.

• **Chambal, Son, Tapti, Betwa & Ken Rivers: Chambal (965 km)** originates from **Janapav Hills (Mhow, Indore)**, famous for deep **badland ravines (*Beehad*)** in Sheopur-Morena-Bhind and three cascade dams: **Gandhi Sagar (Mandsaur, MP)**, **Rana Pratap Sagar (Chittorgarh, Rajasthan)**, and **Jawahar Sagar (Kota, Rajasthan)**. **Tapti (724 km)** originates from **Multai (Betul district)** and flows westward parallel to Narmada. **Son (780 km)** originates at Amarkantak and flows northeast into the Ganga (with **Bansagar Dam** at Deolond, Shahdol). The **Ken-Betwa River Link Project** (India's first river interlinking project under the National Perspective Plan, featuring the **Daudhan Dam**) connects the water-surplus **Ken River** in MP to the water-deficit **Betwa River** to irrigate Bundelkhand (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Census 2011 Profile of Madhya Pradesh:** Total Population = **7,26,26,809 (6.00% of India, 5th rank)**; Population Density = **236/sq. km** (highest in **Bhopal: 855**, lowest in **Dindori: 94**); Sex Ratio = **931** (highest in **Balaghat: 1,021**, lowest in **Bhind: 837**; Child Sex Ratio = **918**); Literacy Rate = **69.32%** (highest overall & female literacy in **Jabalpur: 81.1%**, highest male literacy in **Indore/Jabalpur**, and lowest literacy in **Alirajpur: 36.1%**--the lowest district literacy in India!). **Madhya Pradesh has the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in India (1.53 crore / 21.1% of state population)**, with **Bhil** being the largest tribe in MP (followed by **Gond**, *Kol, Korku*, and three PVTGs: **Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

5.3 Madhya Pradesh River-Valley Flowchart and State Record Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Amarkantak Plateau Origin in Maikal Range (Anuppur District)

STEP 2
Westward Rift-Valley Flow Between Vindhya (North) & Satpura (South) for 1,077 km in MP

STEP 3
Dhuandhar Falls (Bhedaghat) & Cascade Dams (Bargi, Indira Sagar & Omkareshwar)

STEP 4
Exit into Gujarat (Sardar Sarovar) & Estuary Mouth at Gulf of Khambhat

Parameter / Feature	Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh	Lowest / Counterpart Record in MP	Key National Distinction	Reference Source
UNESCO Heritage Sites (3)	**Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)**	Gwalior & Orchha under UNESCO Urban Landscape/ Tentative	Sanchi is India's **1st Solar City (2023)**	https://mp.gov.in/
Mountain Peak & River	Peak: **Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura)**; River: **Narmada (1,077 km in MP)**	Smallest district: **Niwari**; Largest: **Chhindwara**	Narmada & Tapti flow West through Rift Valleys	https://mp.gov.in/
Population Density & Sex Ratio	Density: **Bhopal (855)**; Sex Ratio: **Balaghat (1,021)**	Density: **Dindori (94)**; Sex Ratio: **Bhind (837)**	State Density: **236/sq. km**; Sex Ratio: **931**	https://mp.gov.in/
Literacy Rate (2011)	Highest: **Jabalpur (81.1%)**	Lowest: **Alirajpur (36.1%)**	Alirajpur recorded the lowest literacy rate in India (2011)	https://mp.gov.in/
Scheduled Tribes (ST)	Largest Tribe: **Bhil** (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: **Alirajpur (89%)**	Lowest ST: **Bhind**; 3 PVTGs: **Baiga, Bharia, Sahariya**	MP has the **highest absolute ST population in India (1.53 Cr)**	https://mp.gov.in/

Did You Know?: The **Chachai Waterfall (130 m)** is on the **Bihad River** in Rewa, while **Bahuti Waterfall (198 m, on the Sellar River in Rewa/Mauganj)** is the **highest waterfall in Madhya Pradesh** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: While **Gond** is historically one of the largest tribal groups across central India, according to the **2011 Census**, the **largest Scheduled Tribe inside Madhya Pradesh by population is the Bhil tribe** (concentrated in Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Barwani), with Gonds ranking second (https://mp.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **3 Dams on the Chambal River** in order from upstream (South) to downstream (North) with **G - R - J (plus K)**: **G**andhi Sagar (Mandsaur, MP) -> **R**ana Pratap Sagar (Chittorgarh, Raj) -> **J**awahar Sagar (Kota, Raj) -> **K**ota Barrage (https://mp.gov.in/).

Chapter 5 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP	Formation & Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh (Heart of India)	Formed on **1 November 1956** (on the recommendations of the Fazl Ali States Reorganisation Commission) by merging former **Part-A Central Provinces and Berar**, **Part-B Madhya Bharat**, **Part-C Vindhya Pradesh**, and **Bhopal State**, with **Bhopal** (originally a Tehsil of Sehore district until it became a separate district in 1972) designated as the state capital. On **1 November 2000**, 16 southeastern districts were separated to form **Chhattisgarh** (https://mp.gov.in/).
Physiography, Mountain Ranges, Narmada-Chambal River Systems & Census 2011 of MP	State Symbols & Legislative Polity	State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp-Habitat Swamp Deer, *Bhurasingha the Barasingha* is the official mascot of Kanha Tiger Reserve)**; State Bird = **Dudharaj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)**; State Tree = **Banyan (*Bargad*)**; State Fish = **Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)**; State Flower = **White Lily (*Madonna Lily*)**; State Sport = **Mallakhamb (declared in 2013)**; State Dance = **Rai**; and State Drama = **Maach**. MP has a **unicameral legislature with 230 Vidhan Sabha seats** (35 reserved for SCs and **47 reserved for STs**--the highest ST assembly seats in India), **29 Lok Sabha seats** (4 SC, 6 ST), **11 Rajya Sabha seats**, **10 Administrative Divisions**, and **55 Districts** (53rd = **Mauganj**, 54th = **Pandhurna**, 55th = **Maihar**, created in 2023; **High Court at Jabalpur** with benches at **Indore and Gwalior**) (https://mp.gov.in/).
Madhya Pradesh River-Valley Flowchart and State Record Matrix	Khajuraho Group of Monuments (Chhatarpur, inscribed 1986)	Built between 950 and 1050 CE by the **Chandela Dynasty** (Dhanga, Vidyadhara, Yashovarman) in the *Panchayatana* Nagara architectural style (*Kandariya Mahadeva Temple*, *Lakshmana Temple*, *Chausath Yogini Temple*).
State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP	Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (Raisen district, inscribed 1989)	Commissioned by Mauryan Emperor **Ashoka** in the 3rd century BCE, with *Toranas* (gateways) added during the **Shunga and Satavahana** periods; **Sanchi also became India's first Solar City in 2023**.
Physiography, Mountain Ranges, Narmada-Chambal River Systems & Census 2011 of MP	Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (Raisen district, Vindhya foothills, inscribed 2003)	Discovered by archaeologist **Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar in 1957-58**, preserving Paleolithic and Mesolithic rock paintings.
Madhya Pradesh River-Valley Flowchart and State Record Matrix	Historic Dynastic Capitals	**Avanti Mahajanapada** (capitals at Ujjayini and Mahishmati/Maheshwar); **Paramara Dynasty** under **Raja Bhoj** at **Dhara (Dhar) and Bhojpur**; **Tomar & Scindia Rules** at **Gwalior**; and **Holkar Dynasty** (especially **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar**) at **Indore and Maheshwar** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP	**Geographical Area, Tropic of Cancer & Highest Peak**	Spanning **3,08,252 sq. km (9.38% of India's area, 2nd largest state** after Rajasthan), Madhya Pradesh is completely landlocked and borders **5 states** (UP to the north/northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the southwest, and Rajasthan to the northwest). The **Tropic of Cancer (23.5 deg N) passes through 14 districts of MP** (*Ratlam, Ujjain, Agar Malwa, Rajgarh, Sehore, Bhopal, Vidisha, Raisen, Sagar, Damoh, Jabalpur, Katni, Umaria, and Shahdol*), while the **Indian Standard Time (82.5 deg E) meridian passes through Singrauli district**. MP's highest mountain peak is **Dhupgarh (1,350 m)** located in the **Mahadeo Hills (Pachmarhi, Narmadapuram)** of the **Satpura Range** (https://mp.gov.in/).
Physiography, Mountain Ranges, Narmada-Chambal River Systems & Census 2011 of MP	**Narmada River (Lifeline of MP)**	Originates from **Amarkantak Plateau (Anuppur district)** in the Maikal Range, flows **westward through a rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges** for **1,312 km total (1,077 km inside MP across 16 districts)** before draining into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) via an **estuary**. Famous waterfalls on Narmada include **Kapildhara and Dugdhdhara (Anuppur), Dhuandhar (Bhedaghat marble rocks, Jabalpur), Mandhar and Dardi**, and **Sahastradhara (Maheshwar)**. Major dams include **Bargi Dam (Jabalpur), Indira Sagar Dam (Punasa, Khandwa -- India's largest reservoir by water storage volume), Omkareshwar Dam (Khandwa -- houses world's largest 600 MW floating solar project)**, and **Sardar Sarovar Dam (Gujarat)**.
Madhya Pradesh River-Valley Flowchart and State Record Matrix	**Chambal, Son, Tapti, Betwa & Ken Rivers**	**Chambal (965 km)** originates from **Janapav Hills (Mhow, Indore)**, famous for deep **badland ravines (*Beehad*)** in Sheopur-Morena-Bhind and three cascade dams: **Gandhi Sagar (Mandsaur, MP), Rana Pratap Sagar (Chittorgarh, Rajasthan)**, and **Jawahar Sagar (Kota, Rajasthan)**. **Tapti (724 km)** originates from **Multai (Betul district)** and flows westward parallel to Narmada. **Son (780 km)** originates at Amarkantak and flows northeast into the Ganga (with **Bansagar Dam** at Deolond, Shahdol). The **Ken-Betwa River Link Project** (India's first river interlinking project under the National Perspective Plan, featuring the **Daudhan Dam**) connects the water-surplus **Ken River** in MP to the water-deficit **Betwa River** to irrigate Bundelkhand (https://mp.gov.in/).
State Formation, Historical Dynasties, UNESCO Sites & Administrative Setup of MP	**Census 2011 Profile of Madhya Pradesh**	Total Population = **7,26,26,809 (6.00% of India, 5th rank)**; Population Density = **236/sq. km** (highest in **Bhopal: 855**, lowest in **Dindori: 94**); Sex Ratio = **931** (highest in **Balaghat: 1,021**, lowest in **Bhind: 837**; Child Sex Ratio = **918**); Literacy Rate = **69.32%** (highest overall & female literacy in **Jabalpur: 81.1%**, highest male literacy in **Indore/Jabalpur**, and lowest literacy in **Alirajpur: 36.1%**--the lowest district literacy in India!). **Madhya Pradesh has the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in India (1.53 crore / 21.1% of state population)**, with **Bhil** being the largest tribe in MP (followed by **Gond**, *Kol*, *Korku*, and three PVTGs: **Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Chapter 5 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Formation & Reorganisation of Madhya Pradesh (Heart of India)): Formed on **1 November 1956** (on the recommendations of the Fazl Ali States Reorganisation Commission) by merging former **Part-A Central Provinces and Berar**, **Part-B Madhya Bharat**, **Part-C Vindhya Pradesh**, and **Bhopal State**, with **Bhopal** (originally a Tehsil of Sehore district until it became a separate district in 1972) designated as the state capital. On **1 November 2000**, 16 southeastern districts were separated to form **Chhattisgarh** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Statement-II (State Symbols & Legislative Polity): State Animal = **Barasingha (Swamp-Habitat Swamp Deer, *Bhurasingha the Barasingha* is the official mascot of Kanha Tiger Reserve)**; State Bird = **Dudharaj (Asian Paradise Flycatcher)**; State Tree = **Banyan (*Bargad*)**; State Fish = **Mahseer (*Tor putitora*)**; State Flower = **White Lily (*Madonna Lily*)**; State Sport = **Mallakhamb (declared in 2013)**; State Dance = **Rai**; and State Drama = **Maach**. MP has a **unicameral legislature with 230 Vidhan Sabha seats** (35 reserved for SCs and **47 reserved for STs**--the highest ST assembly seats in India), **29 Lok Sabha seats** (4 SC, 6 ST), **11 Rajya Sabha seats**, **10 Administrative Divisions**, and **55 Districts** (53rd = **Mauganj**, 54th = **Pandhurna**, 55th = **Maihar**, created in 2023; **High Court at Jabalpur** with benches at **Indore and Gwalior**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Khajuraho Group of Monuments (Chhatarpur, inscribed 1986)): Built between 950 and 1050 CE by the **Chandela Dynasty** (Dhanga, Vidyadhara, Yashovarman) in the *Panchayatana* Nagara architectural style (*Kandariya Mahadeva Temple*, *Lakshmana Temple*, *Chausath Yogini Temple*).

Statement-II (Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi (Raisen district, inscribed 1989)): Commissioned by Mauryan Emperor **Ashoka** in the 3rd century BCE, with *Toranas* (gateways) added during the **Shunga and Satavahana** periods; **Sanchi also became India's first Solar City in 2023**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (Raisen district, Vindhya foothills, inscribed 2003)): Discovered by archaeologist **Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar in 1957-58**, preserving Paleolithic and Mesolithic rock paintings.

Statement-II (Historic Dynastic Capitals): Avanti Mahajanapada (capitals at Ujjayini and Mahishmati/Maheshwar); **Paramara Dynasty** under **Raja Bhoj** at **Dhara (Dhar) and Bhojpur**; **Tomar & Scindia Rules** at **Gwalior**; and **Holkar Dynasty** (especially **Devi Ahilyabai Holkar**) at **Indore and Maheshwar** (https://mp.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Geographical Area, Tropic of Cancer & Highest Peak): Spanning **3,08,252 sq. km** (**9.38% of India's area, 2nd largest state** after Rajasthan), Madhya Pradesh is completely landlocked and borders **5 states** (UP to the north/northeast, Chhattisgarh to the east, Maharashtra to the south, Gujarat to the southwest, and Rajasthan to the northwest). The **Tropic of Cancer (23.5 deg N) passes through 14 districts of MP** (*Ratlam*, *Ujjain*, *Agar Malwa*, *Rajgarh*, *Sehore*, *Bhopal*, *Vidisha*, *Raisen*, *Sagar*, *Damoh*, *Jabalpur*, *Katni*, *Umaria*, *and Shahdol*), while the **Indian Standard Time (82.5 deg E) meridian passes through Singrauli district**. MP's highest mountain peak is **Dhupgarh (1,350 m)** located in the **Mahadeo Hills (Pachmarhi, Narmadapuram)** of the **Satpura Range** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Narmada River (Lifeline of MP)): Originates from **Amarkantak Plateau (Anuppur district)** in the Maikal Range, flows **westward through a rift valley between the Vindhya and Satpura ranges** for **1,312 km total (1,077 km inside MP across 16 districts)** before draining into the Gulf of Khambhat (Arabian Sea) via an **estuary**. Famous waterfalls on Narmada include **Kapildhara and Dugdhdhara (Anuppur)**, **Dhuandhar (Bhedaghat marble rocks, Jabalpur)**, **Mandhar and Dardi**, and **Sahastradhara (Maheshwar)**. Major dams include **Bargi Dam (Jabalpur)**, **Indira Sagar Dam (Punasa, Khandwa -- India's largest reservoir by water storage volume)**, **Omkareshwar Dam (Khandwa -- houses world's largest 600 MW floating solar project)**, and **Sardar Sarovar Dam (Gujarat)**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 5 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Chambal, Son, Tapti, Betwa & Ken Rivers): Chambal (965 km) originates from **Janapav Hills (Mhow, Indore)**, famous for deep **badland ravines (*Beehad*)** in Sheopur-Morena-Bhind and three cascade dams: **Gandhi Sagar (Mandsaur, MP)**, **Rana Pratap Sagar (Chittorgarh, Rajasthan)**, and **Jawahar Sagar (Kota, Rajasthan)**. **Tapti (724 km)** originates from **Multai (Betul district)** and flows westward parallel to Narmada. **Son (780 km)** originates at Amarkantak and flows northeast into the Ganga (with **Bansagar Dam** at Deolond, Shahdol). The **Ken-Betwa River Link Project** (India's first river interlinking project under the National Perspective Plan, featuring the **Daudhan Dam**) connects the water-surplus **Ken River** in MP to the water-deficit **Betwa River** to irrigate Bundelkhand (https://mp.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Census 2011 Profile of Madhya Pradesh): Total Population = **7,26,26,809 (6.00% of India, 5th rank)**; Population Density = **236/sq. km** (highest in **Bhopal: 855**, lowest in **Dindori: 94**); Sex Ratio = **931** (highest in **Balaghat: 1,021**, lowest in **Bhind: 837**; Child Sex Ratio = **918**); Literacy Rate = **69.32%** (highest overall & female literacy in **Jabalpur: 81.1%**, highest male literacy in **Indore/Jabalpur**, and lowest literacy in **Alirajpur: 36.1%**--the lowest district literacy in India!). **Madhya Pradesh has the highest Scheduled Tribe (ST) population in India (1.53 crore / 21.1% of state population)**, with **Bhil** being the largest tribe in MP (followed by **Gond**, *Kol*, *Korku*, and three PVTGs: **Baiga, Bharia, and Sahariya**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *6:* Madhya Pradesh -- Forest Cover, Tiger State, Diamonds, Folk Culture & Welfare Schemes

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 6: Madhya Pradesh -- Forest Cover, Tiger State, Diamonds, Folk Culture & Welfare Schemes

Key Study Pillar 1
Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP

Key Study Pillar 2
Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes

6.1 Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP

• **Largest Forest Area in India & 11+1 National Parks:** According to the **India State of Forest Report (ISFR)**, Madhya Pradesh ranks **1st in India in total geographical forest area (77,493 sq. km**, roughly **25.14%** of the state's area), with **Teak (*Tectona grandis*)** and **Sal (*Shorea robusta*)** as primary timber species and MP as India's largest producer of **Tendu leaves** (used for bidi rolling). MP has **the highest number of National Parks in India**:

1. **Kanha Kisli National Park (Mandla-Balaghat):** Established as sanctuary in 1933, became **MP's first National Park in 1955** and first Project Tiger Reserve in **1973-74**; famous for saving the rare **Swamp-Habitat Barasingha** and implementing the **Halo and Banjar valley** conservation zones.

2. **Bandhavgarh National Park (Umaria, 1968):** Encircled by 32 hills with one of the highest densities of Royal Bengal Tigers and a historic history of White Tigers (first white tiger *Mohan* was captured in nearby Rewa by Maharaja Martand Singh in 1951; **White Tiger Safari is at Mukundpur, Maihar/Satna**).

3. **Panna National Park (Panna-Chhatarpur, 1981):** Traversed by the **Ken River**; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

4. **Satpura National Park (Narmadapuram, 1981), Pench (Indira Priyadarshini) National Park (Seoni-Chhindwara, setting of Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*), Sanjay-Dubri National Park (Sidhi), Madhav National Park (Shivpuri, 1958), Van Vihar National Park (Bhopal, 1979), Mandla Plant Fossils National Park (Dindori, 1983 -- smallest NP in MP), Dinosaur Fossils National Park (Dhar, 2011)**, and **Kuno National Park (Sheopur, upgraded to NP in 2018 -- home to Project Cheetah launched on 17 September 2022 with cheetahs translocated from Namibia and South Africa)** (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Tiger State of India (785 Tigers) & 7 Tiger Reserves:** In the All-India Tiger Estimation (2022), Madhya Pradesh retained its crown as the **Tiger State of India with 785 Tigers** (ahead of Karnataka at 563 and Uttarakhand at 560). Its 7 **Tiger Reserves** are **Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh, Panna, Satpura, Sanjay-Dubri, and Veerangana Durgavati (Nauradehi-Rani Durgavati, notified in 2023 as MP's 7th and India's 54th Tiger Reserve across Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur)** (https://mp.gov.in/).

6.2 Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes

• **Mineral Wealth of Madhya Pradesh:**

• **Diamond (100% Monopoly in India):** MP is the **sole diamond-producing state in India**, mined by NMDC at **Majhgawan and Hinota kimberlite pipes in Panna district** (and Bunder block in Chhatarpur).

• **Copper & Manganese (1st Rank in Production): Malanjkhand in Balaghat district** is India's largest open-cast copper mine (*Copper City*), while **Bharveli in Balaghat** is Asia's largest subterranean **Manganese** mine.

• **Coal Fields:** Divided into the Central India Coalfield and Satpura Coalfield; **Sohagpur (Shahdol)** is the **largest coalfield in MP by area**, while **Singrauli (*Energy Capital of MP*)** boasts the **thickest coal seam (136 m) in India** (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Folk Dances, Tribal Festivals, GI Tags & Cultural Academies:**

• **Folk Dances & Songs: Malwa:** *Matki Dance*, *Ada-Khada*, *Maach* (folk drama), and *Sanjha/Bharthari* songs; **Nimar:** *Gangaur*, *Kathi*, *Fefariya*, *Mandalya*, and *Kalgi-Turra* / *Sant Singaji Bhajans*; **Bundelkhand:** *Rai* (State

Dance), *Badhai*, *Saira*, *Jawara*; **Baghelkhand:** *Birha*, *Ahirai*, *Kalsa*, *Dadariya*; **Tribal Dances:** ***Bhagoria Festival & Dance*** (7-day pre-Holi matrimonial & harvest festival of the **Bhil tribe** in Jhabua-Alirajpur), *Karma* and *Saila* (Gond & Baiga), *Pardhoni* (Baiga marriage dance), *Reena* (Baiga/Gond women), *Lehangi* (Sahariya), and *Chatkora* (Korku).

• **Famous Handlooms & GI Tags: Chanderi Sarees (Ashoknagar), Maheshwari Sarees (Khargone, patronized by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar), Bagh Prints (Dhar), Batik Print (Ujjain), Gond Painting (Dindori -- Jangarh Singh Shyam & Bhuri Bai for Pithora art), Bell Metal Ware (Datia & Tikamgarh), Kadaknath Black Chicken (Jhabua), Chinnor Rice (Balaghat), Sundarja Mango (Rewa)**, and **Ratlami Sev** (https://mp.gov.in/).

• **Cleanest City Indore & Flagship Welfare Schemes of MP: Indore** (the Commercial/Financial Capital of MP, housing the *Pithampur Auto Hub* / *Detroit of India* in Dhar) has been ranked **India's Cleanest City (*Swachh Survekshan*) for 7 consecutive years** and is **India's first Water Plus City**. Key welfare schemes include **Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana (2023, monthly financial transfer of Rs 1,250 to women aged 21-60), Ladlion Ki Laxmi (Ladli Laxmi Yojana 2.0, launched originally in 2007), Mukhyamantri Seekho-Kamao Yojana (youth skill stipend)**, and **PM Shri Air Ambulance Service** (https://mp.gov.in/).

6.3 Madhya Pradesh Conservation-Economic Flowchart and Tribal-Mineral Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Largest Forest Cover in India (77,493 sq. km) & 3 UNESCO Biosphere Reserves (Pachmarhi, Achanakmar-Amarkantak, Panna)

STEP 2
11 National Parks & 7 Tiger Reserves (785 Tigers - Tiger State)

STEP 3
Project Cheetah Reintroduction at Kuno National Park (Sheopur, 2022)

STEP 4
Eco-Tourism, Tribal GI Crafts (Gond/Pithora/ Bagh) & Mineral Value Addition

MP Sector / Domain	District / Region	Flagship Site / Product / Tribe	Key Exam Fact	Reference Source
Wildlife & Tiger Milestones	Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh	**Kanha** (1st NP, 1955); **Kuno** (Cheetah, 2022); **Veerangana Durgavati** (7th TR)	MP has **785 Tigers** (1st in India) & **3 Biosphere Reserves**	https://mp.gov.in/
Strategic Minerals	Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli	**Majhgawan (Diamond); Malanjkhand (Copper); Bharveli (Manganese)**	Sohagpur = Largest Coalfield; Singrauli = Energy Capital	https://mp.gov.in/
Tribal Culture & Festivals	Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara	**Bhil (*Bhagoria* & *Pithora*); Baiga (*Pardhoni*); Bharia (*Patalkot*)**	**Patalkot valley (Chhindwara)** is home to Bharia PVTG	https://mp.gov.in/
Handloom & Craft GI Tags	Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua	**Chanderi Saree; Maheshwari Saree; Bagh Print; Kadaknath**	**Nepanagar (Burhanpur)** -> National Newsprint Paper Mill	https://mp.gov.in/

MP Sector / Domain	District / Region	Flagship Site / Product / Tribe	Key Exam Fact	Reference Source
Flagship Women Schemes	Statewide (Women & Girl Child)	**Ladli Laxmi Yojana (2007)** & **Ladli Bahna Yojana (2023)**	Rs 1,250/month direct bank transfer under Ladli Bahna	https://mp.gov.in/

Did You Know?: Patalkot in Tamia block of **Chhindwara district** is a deep horseshoe-shaped valley **1,200-1,500 feet** below the adjacent Satpura plateau, inhabited for centuries by the **Bharia** Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) renowned for ethnobotanical herbal medicine (https://mp.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Do not confuse **Chanderi Sarees** (woven in **Ashoknagar district**, formerly part of Guna) with **Maheshwari Sarees** (woven on the banks of the Narmada at **Maheshwar in Khargone / West Nimar district**) (https://mp.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **3 PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups) of Madhya Pradesh** with the code **B - B - S**: **B**aiga (Mandla/Dindori), **B**haria (Patalkot, Chhindwara), and **S**ahariya (Gwalior-Chambal belt) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Chapter *6* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP	**Largest Forest Area in India & 11+1 National Parks**	According to the **India State of Forest Report (ISFR)**, Madhya Pradesh ranks **1st in India in total geographical forest area (77,493 sq. km**, roughly **25.14%** of the state's area), with **Teak (*Tectona grandis*)** and **Sal (*Shorea robusta*)** as primary timber species and MP as India's largest producer of **Tendu leaves** (used for bidi rolling). MP has **the highest number of National Parks in India**:
Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes	**Kanha Kisli National Park (Mandla-Balaghat)**	Established as sanctuary in 1933, became **MP's first National Park in 1955** and first Project Tiger Reserve in **1973-74**; famous for saving the rare **Swamp-Habitat Barasingha** and implementing the **Halo and Banjar valley** conservation zones.
Madhya Pradesh Conservation-Economic Flowchart and Tribal-Mineral Matrix	**Bandhavgarh National Park (Umaria, 1968)**	Encircled by 32 hills with one of the highest densities of Royal Bengal Tigers and a historic history of White Tigers (first white tiger *Mohan* was captured in nearby Rewa by Maharaja Martand Singh in 1951; **White Tiger Safari is at Mukundpur, Maihar/Satna**).
Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP	**Panna National Park (Panna-Chhatarpur, 1981)**	Traversed by the **Ken River**; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes	Satpura National Park (Narmadapuram, 1981)	, Pench (Indira Priyadarshini) National Park (Seoni-Chhindwara, setting of Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*), Sanjay-Dubri National Park (Sidhi), Madhav National Park (Shivpuri, 1958), Van Vihar National Park (Bhopal, 1979), Mandla Plant Fossils National Park (Dindori, 1983 -- smallest NP in MP), Dinosaur Fossils National Park (Dhar, 2011), and Kuno National Park (Sheopur, upgraded to NP in 2018 -- home to Project Cheetah launched on 17 September 2022 with cheetahs translocated from Namibia and South Africa) (https://mp.gov.in/).
Madhya Pradesh Conservation-Economic Flowchart and Tribal-Mineral Matrix	Tiger State of India (785 Tigers) & 7 Tiger Reserves	In the All-India Tiger Estimation (2022), Madhya Pradesh retained its crown as the **Tiger State of India with 785 Tigers** (ahead of Karnataka at 563 and Uttarakhand at 560). Its **7 Tiger Reserves** are **Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh, Panna, Satpura, Sanjay-Dubri, and Veerangana Durgavati (Nauradehi-Rani Durgavati, notified in 2023 as MP's 7th and India's 54th Tiger Reserve across Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur)** (https://mp.gov.in/).
Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP	Diamond (100% Monopoly in India)	MP is the **sole diamond-producing state in India**, mined by NMDC at **Majhgawan and Hinota kimberlite pipes in Panna district** (and Bunder block in Chhatarpur).
Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes	Copper & Manganese (1st Rank in Production)	**Malanjkhand in Balaghat district** is India's largest open-cast copper mine (*Copper City*), while **Bharveli in Balaghat** is Asia's largest subterranean **Manganese** mine.
Madhya Pradesh Conservation-Economic Flowchart and Tribal-Mineral Matrix	Coal Fields	Divided into the Central India Coalfield and Satpura Coalfield; **Sohagpur (Shahdol)** is the **largest coalfield in MP by area**, while **Singrauli (*Energy Capital of MP*)** boasts the **thickest coal seam (136 m) in India** (https://mp.gov.in/).
Forest Cover, National Parks, Tiger Reserves & Project Cheetah in MP	Folk Dances & Songs	**Malwa:** *Matki Dance*, *Ada-Khada*, *Maach* (folk drama), and *Sanjha/Bharthari* songs; **Nimar:** *Gangaur*, *Kathi*, *Fefariya*, *Mandalya*, and *Kalgi-Turra / Sant Singaji Bhajans*; **Bundelkhand:** *Rai* (State Dance), *Badhai*, *Saira*, *Jawara*; **Baghelkhand:** *Birha*, *Ahirai*, *Kalsa*, *Dadariya*; **Tribal Dances:** ***Bhagoria Festival & Dance*** (7-day pre-Holi matrimonial & harvest festival of the **Bhil tribe** in Jhabua-Alirajpur), *Karma* and *Saila* (Gond & Baiga), *Pardhoni* (Baiga marriage dance), *Reena* (Baiga/Gond women), *Lehangi* (Sahariya), and *Chatkora* (Korku).
Mineral Monopoly (Panna Diamonds, Malanjkhand Copper), GI Tags, Folk Arts & Welfare Schemes	Famous Handlooms & GI Tags	**Chanderi Sarees (Ashoknagar)**, **Maheshwari Sarees (Khargone, patronized by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar)**, **Bagh Prints (Dhar)**, **Batik Print (Ujjain)**, **Gond Painting (Dindori -- Jangarh Singh Shyam & Bhuri Bai for Pithora art)**, **Bell Metal Ware (Datia & Tikamgarh)**, **Kadaknath Black Chicken (Jhabua)**, **Chinnor Rice (Balaghat)**, **Sundarja Mango (Rewa)**, and **Ratlami Sev** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Madhya Pradesh Conservation-Economic Flowchart and Tribal-Mineral Matrix	**Cleanest City Indore & Flagship Welfare Schemes of MP**	**Indore** (the Commercial/Financial Capital of MP, housing the *Pithampur Auto Hub / Detroit of India* in Dhar) has been ranked **India's Cleanest City (*Swachh Survekshan*) for 7 consecutive years** and is **India's first Water Plus City**. Key welfare schemes include **Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana (2023, monthly financial transfer of Rs 1,250 to women aged 21-60)**, **Ladlion Ki Laxmi (Ladli Laxmi Yojana 2.0, launched originally in 2007)**, **Mukhyamantri Seekho-Kamao Yojana (youth skill stipend)**, and **PM Shri Air Ambulance Service** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Chapter *6* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Largest Forest Area in India & 11+1 National Parks): According to the **India State of Forest Report (ISFR)**, Madhya Pradesh ranks **1st in India in total geographical forest area (** **77,493 sq. km** , roughly **25.14%** of the state's area), with **Teak (*Tectona grandis*)** and **Sal (*Shorea robusta*)** as primary timber species and MP as India's largest producer of **Tendu leaves** (used for bidi rolling). MP has **the highest number of National Parks in India**:

Statement-II (Kanha Kisli National Park (Mandla-Balaghat)): Established as sanctuary in 1933, became **MP's first National Park in 1955** and first Project Tiger Reserve in **1973-74**; famous for saving the rare **Swamp-Habitat Barasingha** and implementing the **Halo and Banjar valley** conservation zones.

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Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bandhavgarh National Park (Umaria, 1968)): Encircled by 32 hills with one of the highest densities of Royal Bengal Tigers and a historic history of White Tigers (first white tiger *Mohan* was captured in nearby Rewa by Maharaja Martand Singh in 1951; **White Tiger Safari is at Mukundpur, Maihar/Satna**).

Statement-II (Panna National Park (Panna-Chhatarpur, 1981)): Traversed by the **Ken River**; UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Satpura National Park (Narmadapuram, 1981)): , **Pench (Indira Priyadarshini) National Park (Seoni-Chhindwara, setting of Rudyard Kipling's *The Jungle Book*)**, **Sanjay-Dubri National Park (Sidhi)**, **Madhav National Park (Shivpuri, 1958)**, **Van Vihar National Park (Bhopal, 1979)**, **Mandla Plant Fossils National Park (Dindori, 1983 -- smallest NP in MP)**, **Dinosaur Fossils National Park (Dhar, 2011)**, and **Kuno National Park (Sheopur, upgraded to NP in 2018 -- home to Project Cheetah launched on 17 September 2022 with cheetahs translocated from Namibia and South Africa)** (https://mp.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Tiger State of India (785 Tigers) & 7 Tiger Reserves): In the All-India Tiger Estimation (2022), Madhya Pradesh retained its crown as the **Tiger State of India with 785 Tigers** (ahead of Karnataka at 563 and Uttarakhand at 560). Its 7 **Tiger Reserves** are **Kanha, Pench, Bandhavgarh, Panna, Satpura, Sanjay-Dubri, and Veerangana Durgavati (Nauradehi-Rani Durgavati, notified in 2023 as MP's 7th and India's 54th Tiger Reserve across Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur)** (https://mp.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Diamond (100% Monopoly in India)): MP is the **sole diamond-producing state in India**, mined by NMDC at **Majhgawan and Hinota kimberlite pipes in Panna district** (and Bunder block in Chhatarpur).

Statement-II (Copper & Manganese (1st Rank in Production)): Malanjkhand in Balaghat district is India's largest open-cast copper mine (*Copper City*), while **Bharveli in Balaghat** is Asia's largest subterranean **Manganese** mine.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Coal Fields): Divided into the Central India Coalfield and Satpura Coalfield; **Sohagpur (Shahdol)** is the **largest coalfield in MP by area**, while **Singrauli (*Energy Capital of MP*)** boasts the **thickest coal seam (136 m) in India (https://mp.gov.in/).**

Statement-II (Folk Dances & Songs): Malwa: *Matki Dance*, *Ada-Khada*, *Maach* (folk drama), and *Sanjha/Bharthari* songs; **Nimar:** *Gangaur*, *Kathi*, *Fefariya*, *Mandalya*, and *Kalgi-Turra / Sant Singaji Bhajans*; **Bundelkhand:** *Rai* (State Dance), *Badhai*, *Saira*, *Jawara*; **Baghelkhand:** *Birha*, *Ahirai*, *Kalsa*, *Dadariya*; **Tribal Dances:** ***Bhagoria Festival & Dance*** (7-day pre-Holi matrimonial & harvest festival of the **Bhil tribe** in Jhabua-Alirajpur), *Karma* and *Saila* (Gond & Baiga), *Pardhoni* (Baiga marriage dance), *Reena* (Baiga/Gond women), *Lehangi* (Sahariya), and *Chatkora* (Korku).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 6 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Famous Handlooms & GI Tags): Chanderi Sarees (Ashoknagar), Maheshwari Sarees (Khargone, patronized by Queen Ahilyabai Holkar), Bagh Prints (Dhar), Batik Print (Ujjain), Gond Painting (Dindori -- Jangarh Singh Shyam & Bhuri Bai for Pithora art), Bell Metal Ware (Datia & Tikamgarh), Kadaknath Black Chicken (Jhabua), Chinnor Rice (Balaghat), Sundarja Mango (Rewa), and **Ratlami Sev (https://mp.gov.in/).**

Statement-II (Cleanest City Indore & Flagship Welfare Schemes of MP): Indore (the Commercial/Financial Capital of MP, housing the *Pithampur Auto Hub / Detroit of India* in Dhar) has been ranked **India's Cleanest City (*Swachh Survekshan*) for 7 consecutive years** and is **India's first Water Plus City**. Key welfare schemes include **Mukhyamantri Ladli Bahna Yojana (2023, monthly financial transfer of Rs 1,250 to women aged 21-60), Ladlion Ki Laxmi (Ladli Laxmi Yojana 2.0, launched originally in 2007), Mukhyamantri Seekho-Kamao Yojana (youth skill stipend)**, and **PM Shri Air Ambulance Service (https://mp.gov.in/).**

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7: Rajasthan -- Ancient Civilizations, Rajput History, UNESCO Forts, Geography & Census

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 7: Rajasthan -- Ancient Civilizations, Rajput History, UNESCO Forts, Geography & Census

Key Study Pillar 1
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan

Key Study Pillar 2
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan

7.1 Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, *1857* Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan

• **Archaeological Civilizations of Rajasthan:**

• **Kalibangan (Hanumangarh district, on the banks of the Ghaggar / ancient Saraswati River):** Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh (1952) and excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961-69); yielded the **world's earliest ploughed agricultural field (pre-Harappan)**, **fire altars (*Agnikundas*)**, camel bones, and black-and-red bangles.

• **Ahar (Udaipur, on Ahar/Berach River, *Tambavati Nagari*) & Ganeshwar (Neem Ka Thana / Sikar, on Kantli River): Ganeshwar** (**2800 BCE**) is known as the ***Mother of Copper Age (Chalcolithic) Civilizations in India***.

• **Bagor (Bhilwara, on Kothari River):** Largest **Mesolithic** site in India yielding the **earliest evidence of domestication of animals**.

• **Bairath / Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror / Jaipur):** Capital of **Matsya Mahajanapada**, yielding **Ashoka's Bhabru Rock Edict** (proving Ashoka's faith in the Buddhist *Triratna:* Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha) and Buddhist circular stupa remains (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

• **Rajput Resistance, Peasant Movements & 7-Stage Integration (1948-1956):**

• Landmark battles include the **First and Second Battles of Tarain (1191 & 1192 -- Prithviraj Chauhan III)**, **Hammir Dev Chauhan at Ranthambore (1301)**, **Rawal Ratan Singh at Chittorgarh (1303)**, **Battle of Khanwa (17 March 1527 -- Rana Sanga vs. Babur)**, and **Battle of Haldighati (18 June 1576 -- Maharana Pratap vs. Man Singh I) & Battle of Dewair (1582)**.

• During the **1857 Revolt**, Rajasthan had **6 British Military Cantonments** (*Nasirabad, Neemuch, Erin----, Deoli, Beawar, and Kherwara;* the revolt broke out first at **Nasirabad on 28 May 1857**, while **Kota** witnessed the fiercest popular uprising led by **Jaydayal and Mehrab Khan**, and **Thakur Kushal Singh of Auwa** defeated British forces at Bithora and Chelawas).

• **Bijolia Peasant Movement (1897-1941, Bhilwara/Mewar):** India's longest non-violent peasant movement (**44 years**), led sequentially by **Sadhu Sitaram Das**, **Vijay Singh Pathik (original name *Bhoop Singh*)**, and **Manikya Lal Verma**.

• **Seven-Stage Integration of Rajasthan (18 March 1948 to 1 November 1956):** Unified **19 Princely States, 3 Chiefships (*Lava*, *Kushalgarh*, *Neemrana*), and 1 British Territory (*Ajmer-Merwara*)**: Stage 1 = *Matsya Union* (18 *March* 1948) -> Stage 2 = *East Rajasthan* (25 *March* 1948) -> Stage 3 = *United Rajasthan* (18 *April* 1948, *including Udaipur*) -> Stage 4 = ***Greater Rajasthan* (30 *March* 1949 -- *celebrated as Rajasthan Diwas***, merging Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner, with **Jaipur as capital** on P. Satyanarayana Rao Committee recommendation) -> Stage 5 = *United Greater Rajasthan* (15 *May* 1949) -> Stage 6 = *Rajasthan Union* (26 *January* 1950) -> Stage 7 = *Present Rajasthan* (1 *November* 1956, *merging Ajmer-Merwara, Abu Road, and Sunel Tappa*) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

7.2 Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census *2011* of Rajasthan

• **Largest State of India & Redcliffe International Border:** Since 1 November 2000 (after Chhattisgarh split from MP), **Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area (3,42,239 sq. km, representing 10.41% of India's total area)**. It shares a **1,070 km international border (Radcliffe Line)** with Pakistan across

western Rajasthan (from Hindumalkot in Sri Ganganagar down to Bakhasar/Shahgarh in Barmer) and domestic borders with **5 states** (Punjab: 89 km shortest; Haryana: 1,262 km; UP: 877 km; MP: **1,600 km longest**; and Gujarat: 1,022 km) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

• **Four Physiographic Divisions of Rajasthan:**

1. **Western Sandy Plains (Thar Desert):** Covers **61.11% of Rajasthan's area** and houses **40% of its population**, separated from the semi-arid plains by the **25 cm** isohyet and from the Aravallis by the **50 cm isohyet**. Shifting crescent-shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**, longitudinal dunes are *Seif*, rocky desert is *Hamada* (Jaisalmer-Pokhran), and temporary desert playa lakes are *Rann* / *Tat* / *Khadin* (pioneered by Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer).

2. **Aravalli Mountain Range (9% area, 10% population):** The **oldest fold (relict/residual) mountain range in the world** (Pre-Cambrian era), stretching **692 km** from Palanpur (Gujarat) to Raisina Hill (Delhi), with **550 km (nearly 80%) inside Rajasthan** running southwest to northeast. Its highest peak is **Guru Shikhar (1,722 m, called the *Peak of Saints* by Col. James Tod)** in **Mount Abu (Sirohi)**, followed by *Ser* (**1,597 m**), *Delwara* (**1,442 m**), *Jarga* (**1,431 m**, *Udaipur*), and *Achalgarh* (**1,380 m**).

3. **Eastern Fertile Plains (23% area, 39% population):** Drained by Chambal, Banas, Banganga, and **Mahi River** (which originates in MP, enters Banswara-Dungarpur in Southern Rajasthan/*Vagad*, and is the **only river in the world that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice**).

4. **South-Eastern Hadoti Plateau (6.89% area, 11% population):** Volcanic black-soil (*Vertisol*) plateau covering **Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar** (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

• **Three Drainage Systems, Saline Lakes & Indira Gandhi Canal (IGNP):**

• **Inland Drainage (60.2% of Rajasthan's drainage):** Rivers that disappear into desert sands or inland lakes without reaching any sea--**Ghaggar (*Dead River* / *Nali*)**, **Kantli** (internal catchment completely within Rajasthan), **Kakni/Masurdi** (shortest river, forms Bujh Lake in Jaisalmer), **Sabi**, **Ruparel**, and **Mentha**.

• **Arabian Sea Drainage (16%): Luni River** (originates from **Nag Pahar, Ajmer** as *Sagarmati;* its water is sweet up to **Balotra** and turns saline thereafter; disappears in Rann of Kutch), **Mahi** (Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara), **Sabarmati**, and **West Banas**.

• **Bay of Bengal Drainage (23.8%): Chambal** and **Banas (*Van Ki Asha* -- longest river flowing completely within Rajasthan**, originating from **Khamnor Hills, Rajsamand**, with **Bisalpur Dam** in Tonk).

• **Saline Lakes: Sambhar Lake (Jaipur/Didwana-Kuchaman/Ajmer -- largest inland salt lake in India, producing ~8.7% of India's salt and designated a Ramsar Site along with Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur)**, *Pachpadra* (highest sodium chloride purity **98%**), *Didwana*, and *Lunkaransar*. Fresh water lakes include *Jaisamand* (*Dhebar Lake*), *Pichola*, *Fateh Sagar* (Udaipur), *Rajsamand*, *Ana Sagar* & *Pushkar* (Ajmer), and *Nakki Lake* (Mount Abu -- highest lake in Rajasthan).

• **Indira Gandhi Nahar Pariyojana (IGNP -- *Maruganga of Rajasthan*):** Conceptualized by engineer **Kanwar Sen (1948)**; originates from **Harike Barrage (confluence of Sutlej and Beas in Punjab)** with a **204 km** feeder canal and **445 km** main canal up to Mohangarh/Gadra Road, operating 7 **Lift Canals**.

• **Census 2011 Highlights of Rajasthan:** Population = **6,85,48,437 (5.66% of India)**; Density = **200/sq. km** (highest in **Jaipur: 595**, lowest in **Jaisalmer: 17**); Sex Ratio = **928** (highest in **Dungarpur: 994**, lowest in

Dholpur: 846; Child Sex Ratio = **888**); Literacy Rate = **66.11%** (Male: 79.19%, **Female: 52.12% -- lowest female literacy among Indian states in 2011!** Highest overall & female literacy in **Kota: 76.6%**, highest male literacy in **Jhunjhunu: 86.9%**, and lowest overall/female literacy in **Jalore: 54.9%**) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

7.3 Rajasthan Physiographic-Drainage Flowchart and Census-Geography Matrix

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Aravalli Rainfall Divide (50 cm Isohyet) Running SW to NE (Guru Shikhar 1,722 m)

STEP 2
Western Thar Desert (61.11% Area: Luni, Inland Ghaggar/Kantli & IGNP Canal from Harike Barrage)

STEP 3
Eastern Alluvial Plains (Chambal, Banas & Twice-Crossing Mahi River in Vagad)

STEP 4
South-Eastern Hadoti Black-Soil Plateau (Kota, Bundi, Baran & Jhalawar)

Rajasthan Parameter	Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan	Lowest / Smallest / Counterpart	Key Exam Distinction	Reference Source
State Area & Borders	Largest Area: **Jaisalmer (38,401 sq. km)**	Smallest Area (2011): **Dholpur (3,033 sq. km)**	India's **Largest State (3,42,239 sq. km = 10.41 %)**	https://rajasthan.gov.in/
Population Density & Sex Ratio	Density: **Jaipur (595)**; Sex Ratio: **Dungarpur (994)**	Density: **Jaisalmer (17)**; Sex Ratio: **Dholpur (846)**	State Density: **200/sq. km**; Sex Ratio: **928**	https://rajasthan.gov.in/
Literacy Rate (2011)	Overall/Female: **Kota (76.6%)**; Male: **Jhunjhunu**	Overall/Female: **Jalore (54.9% / 38.5%)**	State Literacy: **66.11%** (Female **52.12%** lowest in India)	https://rajasthan.gov.in/
Rivers & Lakes	Longest in state: **Banas**; Desert river: **Luni**	Twice crosses Tropic of Cancer: **Mahi**	**Sambhar Lake** = Largest inland salt lake in India	https://rajasthan.gov.in/
2 Ramsar Sites of Rajasthan	**Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)**	**Sambhar Salt Lake (1990)**	Keoladeo is also on the **Montreux Record** & UNESCO list	https://rajasthan.gov.in/

Did You Know?: In **June 2013, Six Hill Forts of Rajasthan** were jointly inscribed as a **UNESCO World Heritage Site**: **Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh (whose 36 km wall is the 2nd longest continuous wall in the world after the Great Wall of China), Ranthambore, Gagron (Jhalawar -- Rajasthan's premier *Jal Durg* / Water Fort at the confluence of Ahu and Kali Sindh rivers), Amer (Jaipur), and Jaisalmer (*Sonar Qila*)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Exam Trap Alert: Remember the **only two districts in all of India that had NO river** according to classical Rajasthan geography: **Bikaner and Churu**; also remember that **Luni River** drains into the **Rann of Kutch (Arabian Sea basin)**, whereas **Banas River** joins the **Chambal (Bay of Bengal basin)** at Rameshwaram Ghat (Sawai Madhopur) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **6 UNESCO Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013)** with the delicious mnemonic **C - K - R - G - A - J ("Chana, Kaju, Raisin, Gajar, Aam, Jamun")**: Chittorgarh, **K**umbhalgarh, **R**anthambore, **G**agron, **A**mer, and **J**aisalmer (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Chapter 7 Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan	**Kalibangan (Hanumangarh district, on the banks of the Ghaggar / ancient Saraswati River)**	Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh (1952) and excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961-69); yielded the **world's earliest ploughed agricultural field (pre-Harappan)**, **fire altars (*Agnikundas*)**, camel bones, and black-and-red bangles.
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan	**Bagor (Bhilwara, on Kothari River)**	Largest **Mesolithic** site in India yielding the **earliest evidence of domestication of animals**.
Rajasthan Physiographic-Drainage Flowchart and Census-Geography Matrix	**Bairath / Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror / Jaipur)**	Capital of **Matsya Mahajanapada**, yielding **Ashoka's Bhabru Rock Edict** (proving Ashoka's faith in the Buddhist *Triratna:* Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha) and Buddhist circular stupa remains (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan	**Bijolia Peasant Movement (1897-1941, Bhilwara/ Mewar)**	India's longest non-violent peasant movement (**44 years**), led sequentially by **Sadhu Sitaram Das**, **Vijay Singh Pathik (original name *Bhoop Singh*)**, and **Manikya Lal Verma**.
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan	**Seven-Stage Integration of Rajasthan (18 March 1948 to 1 November 1956)**	Unified **19 Princely States, 3 Chiefships (*Lava, Kushalgarh, Neemrana*), and 1 British Territory (*Ajmer-Merwara*)**: Stage 1 = *Matsya Union* (*18 March* 1948) -> Stage 2 = *East Rajasthan* (*25 March* 1948) -> Stage 3 = *United Rajasthan* (*18 April* 1948, *including Udaipur*) -> Stage 4 = ***Greater Rajasthan* (*30 March* 1949 -- *celebrated as Rajasthan Diwas***, merging Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner, with **Jaipur as capital** on P. Satyanarayana Rao Committee recommendation) -> Stage 5 = *United Greater Rajasthan* (*15 May* 1949) -> Stage 6 = *Rajasthan Union* (*26 January* 1950) -> Stage 7 = *Present Rajasthan* (*1 November* 1956, *merging Ajmer-Merwara, Abu Road, and Sunel Tappa*) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).
Rajasthan Physiographic-Drainage Flowchart and Census-Geography Matrix	**Largest State of India & Redcliffe International Border**	Since 1 November 2000 (after Chhattisgarh split from MP), **Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area (3,42,239 sq. km, representing 10.41% of India's total area)**. It shares a **1,070 km international border (Radcliffe Line)** with Pakistan across western Rajasthan (from Hindumalkot in Sri Ganganagar down to Bakhasar/Shahgarh in Barmer) and domestic borders with **5 states** (Punjab: 89 km shortest; Haryana: 1,262 km; UP: 877 km; MP: **1,600 km longest**; and Gujarat: 1,022 km) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan	**Western Sandy Plains (Thar Desert)**	Covers **61.11% of Rajasthan's area** and houses **40% of its population**, separated from the semi-arid plains by the **25 cm** isohyet and from the Aravallis by the **50 cm isohyet**. Shifting crescent-shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**, longitudinal dunes are *Seif*, rocky desert is *Hamada* (Jaisalmer-Pokhran), and temporary desert playa lakes are *Rann* / *Tat* / *Khadin* (pioneered by Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer).
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan	**Aravalli Mountain Range (9% area, 10% population)**	The **oldest fold (relict/residual) mountain range in the world** (Pre-Cambrian era), stretching **692 km** from Palanpur (Gujarat) to Raisina Hill (Delhi), with **550 km (nearly 80%) inside Rajasthan** running southwest to northeast. Its highest peak is **Guru Shikhar (1,722 m, called the *Peak of Saints* by Col. James Tod)** in **Mount Abu (Sirohi)**, followed by *Ser* (**1,597 m**), *Delwara* (**1,442 m**), *Jarga* (**1,431 m**, *Udaipur*), and *Achalgarh* (**1,380 m**).
Rajasthan Physiographic-Drainage Flowchart and Census-Geography Matrix	**Eastern Fertile Plains (23% area, 39% population)**	Drained by Chambal, Banas, Banganga, and **Mahi River** (which originates in MP, enters Banswara-Dungarpur in Southern Rajasthan/*Vagad*, and is the **only river in the world that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice**).
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan	**South-Eastern Hadoti Plateau (6.89% area, 11% population)**	Volcanic black-soil (*Vertisol*) plateau covering **Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan	**Inland Drainage (60.2% of Rajasthan's drainage)**	Rivers that disappear into desert sands or inland lakes without reaching any sea--**Ghaggar (*Dead River* / *Nali*)**, **Kantli** (internal catchment completely within Rajasthan), **Kakni**/**Masurdi** (shortest river, forms Bujh Lake in Jaisalmer), **Sabi**, **Ruparel**, and **Mentha**.
Rajasthan Physiographic-Drainage Flowchart and Census-Geography Matrix	**Arabian Sea Drainage (16%)**	**Luni River** (originates from **Nag Pahar, Ajmer** as *Sagarmati*; its water is sweet up to **Balotra** and turns saline thereafter; disappears in Rann of Kutch), **Mahi** (Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara), **Sabarmati**, and **West Banas**.
Proto-Historic Sites, Rajput History, 1857 Revolt & 7-Stage Integration of Rajasthan	**Bay of Bengal Drainage (23.8%)**	**Chambal** and **Banas (*Van Ki Asha* -- longest river flowing completely within Rajasthan**, originating from **Khamnor Hills, Rajsamand**, with **Bisalpur Dam** in Tonk).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Largest State Geography, Thar Desert, Aravalli Range, Drainage & Census 2011 of Rajasthan	**Saline Lakes**	**Sambhar Lake (Jaipur/Didwana-Kuchaman/Ajmer -- largest inland salt lake in India, producing ~8.7% of India's salt and designated a Ramsar Site along with Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur)**, *Pachpadra* (highest sodium chloride purity 98%), *Didwana*, and *Lunkaransar*. Fresh water lakes include *Jaisamand* (*Dhebar Lake*), *Pichola*, *Fateh Sagar* (Udaipur), *Rajsamand*, *Ana Sagar* & *Pushkar* (Ajmer), and *Nakki Lake* (Mount Abu -- highest lake in Rajasthan).

Chapter 7 Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Kalibangan (Hanumangarh district, on the banks of the Ghaggar / ancient Saraswati River)): Discovered by Amlanand Ghosh (1952) and excavated by B.B. Lal and B.K. Thapar (1961-69); yielded the **world's earliest ploughed agricultural field (pre-Harappan)**, **fire altars (*Agnikundas*)**, camel bones, and black-and-red bangles.

Statement-II (Bagor (Bhilwara, on Kothari River)): Largest **Mesolithic** site in India yielding the **earliest evidence of domestication of animals**.

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Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Bairath / Viratnagar (Kotputli-Behror / Jaipur)): Capital of **Matsya Mahajanapada**, yielding **Ashoka's Bhabru Rock Edict** (proving Ashoka's faith in the Buddhist *Triratna*: Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha) and Buddhist circular stupa remains (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

Statement-II (Bijolia Peasant Movement (1897-1941, Bhilwara/Mewar)): India's longest non-violent peasant movement (**44 years**), led sequentially by **Sadhu Sitaram Das, Vijay Singh Pathik (original name *Bhoop Singh*)**, and **Manikya Lal Verma**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Seven-Stage Integration of Rajasthan (18 March 1948 to 1 November 1956)): Unified **19 Princely States, 3 Chiefships (*Lava*, *Kushalgarh*, *Neemrana*), and 1 British Territory (*Ajmer-Merwara*)**: Stage 1 = *Matsya Union* (18 *March* 1948) -> Stage 2 = *East Rajasthan* (25 *March* 1948) -> Stage 3 = *United Rajasthan* (18 *April* 1948, *including Udaipur*) -> Stage 4 = ***Greater Rajasthan* (30 *March* 1949 -- *celebrated as Rajasthan Diwas***, merging Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, and Bikaner, with **Jaipur as capital** on P. Satyanarayana Rao Committee recommendation) -> Stage 5 = *United Greater Rajasthan* (15 *May* 1949) -> Stage 6 = *Rajasthan Union* (26 *January* 1950) -> Stage 7 = *Present Rajasthan* (1 *November* 1956, *merging Ajmer-Merwara, Abu Road, and Sunel Tappa*) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

Statement-II (Largest State of India & Redcliffe International Border): Since 1 November 2000 (after Chhattisgarh split from MP), **Rajasthan is the largest state of India by area (3,42,239 sq. km, representing 10.41% of India's total area)**. It shares a **1,070 km international border (Radcliffe Line)** with Pakistan across western Rajasthan (from Hindumalkot in Sri Ganganagar down to Bakhasar/Shahgarh in Barmer) and domestic borders with **5 states** (Punjab: 89 km shortest; Haryana: 1,262 km; UP: 877 km; MP: **1,600 km longest**; and Gujarat: 1,022 km) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #4 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Western Sandy Plains (Thar Desert)): Covers **61.11% of Rajasthan's area** and houses **40% of its population**, separated from the semi-arid plains by the **25 cm** isohyet and from the Aravallis by the **50 cm isohyet**. Shifting crescent-shaped sand dunes are called **Barchans**, longitudinal dunes are *Seif*, rocky desert is *Hamada* (Jaisalmer-Pokhran), and temporary desert playa lakes are *Rann* / *Tat* / *Khadin* (pioneered by Paliwal Brahmins of Jaisalmer).

Statement-II (Aravalli Mountain Range (9% area, 10% population)): The **oldest fold (relict/residual) mountain range in the world** (Pre-Cambrian era), stretching **692 km** from Palanpur (Gujarat) to Raisina Hill (Delhi), with **550 km (nearly 80%) inside Rajasthan** running southwest to northeast. Its highest peak is **Guru Shikhar (1,722 m, called the *Peak of Saints* by Col. James Tod)** in **Mount Abu (Sirohi)**, followed by *Ser* (**1,597 *m***), *Delwara* (**1,442 *m***), *Jarga* (**1,431 *m***, *Udaipur*), and *Achalgarh* (**1,380 *m***).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #5 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Eastern Fertile Plains (23% area, 39% population)): Drained by Chambal, Banas, Banganga, and **Mahi River** (which originates in MP, enters Banswara-Dungarpur in Southern Rajasthan/*Vagad*, and is the **only river in the world that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice**).

Statement-II (South-Eastern Hadoti Plateau (6.89% area, 11% population)): Volcanic black-soil (*Vertisol*) plateau covering **Kota, Bundi, Baran, and Jhalawar** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 7 Statement-Verification Drill #6 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Inland Drainage (60.2% of Rajasthan's drainage)): Rivers that disappear into desert sands or inland lakes without reaching any sea--**Ghaggar (*Dead River* / *Nali*)**, **Kantli** (internal catchment completely within Rajasthan), **Kakni**/**Masurdi** (shortest river, forms Bujh Lake in Jaisalmer), **Sabi**, **Ruparel**, and **Mentha**.

Statement-II (Arabian Sea Drainage (16%)): Luni River (originates from **Nag Pahar, Ajmer** as *Sagarmati*; its water is sweet up to **Balotra** and turns saline thereafter; disappears in Rann of Kutch), **Mahi** (Mahi Bajaj Sagar Dam in Banswara), **Sabarmati**, and **West Banas**.

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter *8:* Rajasthan & Four-State Comparative Synthesis -- Culture, Minerals, Energy & Schemes

Chapter Key Study Pillars — Chapter 8: Rajasthan & Four-State Comparative Synthesis -- Culture, Minerals, Energy & Schemes

Key Study Pillar 1
Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife

Key Study Pillar 2
Master Four-State Comparative Synthesis (UP vs. Bihar vs. MP vs. Rajasthan)

8.1 Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife

• **Official State Symbols of Rajasthan:** State Animal = **Chinkara (Wild Category, 1981)** and **Camel (Livestock Category, 2014)**; State Bird = **Godawan (Great Indian Bustard, *Ardeotis nigriceps*, Critically Endangered)**; State Tree = **Khejri (*Prosopis cineraria*, *Kalpavriksha of Thar*, revered by the Bishnoi community founded by Guru Jambhoji with 29 principles; site of the 1730 CE *Khejarli Martyrdom* led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi)**; State Flower = **Rohida (*Tecomella undulata*, *Marwar Teak*)**; State Dance = **Ghoomar**; State Song = ***Kesariya Balam Aavo Ni Padharo Mhare Des*** (Mand singing style, popularized by Allah Jilai Bai); and State Sport = **Basketball (1948)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

• **Folk Dances, Paintings & Handicrafts of Rajasthan:**

• **Folk Dances: Ghoomar** (*Soul of Rajasthan Dances*), **Kalbelia** (Snake-charmer tribe dance inscribed in **UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2010**, popularized by **Gulabo Sapera**), **Bhavai** (balancing 7-8 brass/earthen pots on the head while dancing on glass or sword edges), **Terah Taali** (performed sitting down by Kamad women tying 13 brass *Manjeeras* on their body in honor of folk deity **Baba Ramdevji at Runicha/Ramdevra, Jaisalmer**), **Gair, Gavri/Rai, and Neja** (Bhil tribe), **Valar** (Garasia tribe dance performed **without any musical instrument**), **Kachchhi Ghodi** (Shekhawati), **Agni Nritya / Fire Dance** (performed on glowing embers by **Jas---- Siddhas of Katariasar, Bikaner** shouting *Fateh-Fateh*), and **Chari Dance** (Gurjar women of Kishangarh; Falakoo Bai).

• **Schools of Painting & Folk Art: Kishangarh School** (famous for ***Bani Thani*** painted by **Nihal Chand** under King **Sawant Singh / Nagari Das**, hailed by Eric Dickinson as the ***Mona Lisa of India***), **Bundi School** (bird and animal/baramasa nature murals), **Nathdwara School** (*Pichwai* cloth hangings behind Lord Shrinathji), **Phad Painting of Shahpura (Bhilwara)** (scroll painting of *Pabuji* and *Devnarayanji* by the Joshi family--Shrilal Joshi), **Thewa Art of Pratapgarh** (intricate gold filigree fusing on Belgian green glass by the Raj Soni family), **Blue Pottery of Jaipur** (patronized by Sawai Ram Singh II, maestro **Kripal Singh Shekhawat**), **Usta Art & Matherna Art of Bikaner** (gold embossing on camel hide), and **Molela Terracotta Plaques (Rajsamand)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

• **Mineral Monopoly, Refinery, Solar Parks & Tiger Reserves of Rajasthan:**

• **Museum of Minerals:** Rajasthan holds a near-monopoly in **Lead and Zinc (~100% of India -- Zawar mines in Udaipur, Rampura-Agucha in Bhilwara, Rajpura-Dariba in Rajsamand)**, **Wollastonite (100%)**, **Jasper (100%)**, **Selenite, Silver, Gypsum / Rock Phosphate (Jhamarkotra, Udaipur)**, **Marble (Makrana white marble)**, **Copper (Khetri-Singhana belt)**, **Tungsten (Degana, Nagaur)**, and **Crude Oil in the Barmer-Sanchore Basin** (*Mangala*, *Bhagyam*, *Aishwarya* fields, supported by the **HPCL Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Balotra**).

• **Renewable & Atomic Energy:** Rajasthan ranks **1st in India in installed Solar Energy capacity**, hosting the **Bhadla Solar Park (Phalodi/Jodhpur, 2,245 MW -- one of the world's largest solar parks)**, plus the **Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station (RAPS, Chittorgarh, established 1973 with Canadian assistance)**.

• **National Parks (3) & Tiger Reserves (5) of Rajasthan:** National Parks are **Ranthambore NP (Sawai Madhopur)**, **Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur)**, and **Mukundra Hills (Darrah) NP (Kota-Chittorgarh)**, plus the **Desert National Park (Jaisalmer-Barmer, 3,162 sq. km sanctuary for Godawan)**. Its **5 Tiger Reserves**

are **Ranthambore, Sariska (Alwar), Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari (Bundi, 2022), and Dholpur-Karauli (notified in 2023 as Rajasthan's 5th Tiger Reserve)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

8.2 Master Four-State Comparative Synthesis *(UP vs. Bihar vs. MP vs. Rajasthan)*

• **Strategic Cross-State Comparison for Competitive Exams:** Comparing the four Hindi heartland states side-by-side eliminates exam confusion across area, demography, legislative seats, rivers, and cultural icons (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Step-by-Step Conceptual Process Flowchart

STEP 1
Area Ranking -> Rajasthan (1st: 3.42L sq.km) > MP (2nd: 3.08L sq.km) > UP (4th: 2.40L sq.km) > Bihar (12th: 0.94L sq.km)

STEP 2
Population Ranking (2011) -> UP (1st: 19.98 Cr) > Bihar (3rd: 10.41 Cr) > MP (5th: 7.26 Cr) > Rajasthan (7th/ 8th: 6.85 Cr)

STEP 3
Density Ranking (2011) -> Bihar (1,106) > UP (829) > MP (236) > Rajasthan (200)

STEP 4
Tiger Reserves Count -> MP (7) > Rajasthan (5) > UP (4) > Bihar (1)

Parameter	Uttar Pradesh (UP)	Bihar	Madhya Pradesh (MP)	Rajasthan	Official Portal Sources
Capital & High Court	Capital: **Lucknow**; HC: **Prayagraj** (Bench: Lucknow)	Capital & HC: **Patna** (Est. 1916)	Capital: **Bhopal**; HC: **Jabalpur** (Benches: Indore, Gwalior)	Capital: **Jaipur**; HC: **Jodhpur** (Bench: Jaipur)	https://up.gov.in/ / https://mp.gov.in/
Area & India Rank	**2,40,928 sq. km** (4th; **7.33%**)	**94,163 sq. km** (12th; **2.86%**)	**3,08,252 sq. km** (2nd; **9.38%**)	**3,42,239 sq. km** (1st; **10.41%**)	https://rajasthan.gov.in/
Legislature & Parliament	Bicameral: **403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS**	Bicameral: **243 VS + 75 VP; 40 LS + 16 RS**	Unicameral: **230 VS; 29 LS + 11 RS**	Unicameral: **200 VS; 25 LS + 10 RS**	https://state.bihar.gov.in/
Census 2011 Pop & Density	**19.98 Cr** (1st); Density: **829**	**10.41 Cr** (3rd); Density: **1,106** (1st)	**7.26 Cr** (5th); Density: **236**	**6.85 Cr**; Density: **200**	https://ncert.nic.in/
Census 2011 Sex Ratio & Literacy	Sex Ratio: **912**; Literacy: **67.72%**	Sex Ratio: **918**; Literacy: **61.80%**	Sex Ratio: **931**; Literacy: **69.32%**	Sex Ratio: **928**; Literacy: **66.11%**	https://ncert.nic.in/
State Animal & Bird	**Barasingha & Sarus Crane**	**Gaur (Bull) & House Sparrow**	**Barasingha & Dudharaj (Flycatcher)**	**Chinkara / Camel & Godawan**	https://www.iucacademy.com
State Tree & Flower	**Ashoka & Palash**	**Peepal & Kachnar / Marigold**	**Banyan & White Lily**	**Khejri & Rohida**	https://www.iucacademy.com
National Parks & Tiger Reserves	**1 NP** (Dudhwa) & **4 TRs**	**1 NP & 1 TR** (Valmiki)	**11 NPs & 7 TRs** (785 Tigers)	**3 NPs & 5 TRs**	https://www.iucacademy.com

Did You Know?: In **Uttar Pradesh (Prayagraj)** and **Madhya Pradesh (Jabalpur)** and **Rajasthan (Jodhpur)**, the **Principal Seat of the State High Court is NOT located in the State Capital** (Lucknow, Bhopal, and Jaipur have High Court benches instead), whereas in **Bihar**, both the Capital and Principal Seat of the High Court are in **Patna** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Exam Trap Alert: Notice that among the four states, **ONLY Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have a Bicameral Legislature (*Vidhan Sabha* + *Vidhan Parishad*)**, whereas **Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan have a Unicameral Legislature (*Vidhan Sabha only*)** (https://www.iucacademy.com).

★ **Memory Trick:** Remember the **Literacy Rate Ranking (Census 2011)** among these 4 states from Highest to Lowest with **M > U > R > B**: **M**adhya Pradesh (**69.32%**) > **U**ttar Pradesh (**67.72%**) > **R**ajasthan (**66.11%**) > **B**ihar (**61.80%**), and the **Sex Ratio Ranking** with **M > R > B > U**: MP (**931**) > Rajasthan (**928**) > Bihar (**918**) > UP (**912**) (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *8* Comprehensive Analytical & Statutory Revision Matrix

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife	**Official State Symbols of Rajasthan**	State Animal = **Chinkara (Wild Category, 1981)** and **Camel (Livestock Category, 2014)**; State Bird = **Godawan (Great Indian Bustard, *Ardeotis nigriceps*, Critically Endangered)**; State Tree = **Khejri (*Prosopis cineraria*, *Kalpavriksha of Thar*, revered by the Bishnoi community founded by Guru Jambhoji with 29 principles; site of the 1730 CE *Khejarli Martyrdom* led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi)**; State Flower = **Rohida (*Tecomella undulata*, *Marwar Teak*)**; State Dance = **Ghoomar**; State Song = ***Kesariya Balam Aavo Ni Padharo Mhare Des*** (Mand singing style, popularized by Allah Jilai Bai); and State Sport = **Basketball (1948)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).
Master Four-State Comparative Synthesis (UP vs. Bihar vs. MP vs. Rajasthan)	**Folk Dances**	**Ghoomar** (*Soul of Rajasthan Dances*), **Kalbelia** (Snake-charmer tribe dance inscribed in **UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2010**, popularized by **Gulabo Sapera**), **Bhavai** (balancing 7-8 brass/earthen pots on the head while dancing on glass or sword edges), **Terah Taali** (performed sitting down by Kamad women tying 13 brass *Manjeeras* on their body in honor of folk deity **Baba Ramdevji at Runicha/Ramdevra, Jaisalmer**), **Gair, Gavri/Rai, and Neja** (Bhil tribe), **Valar** (Garasia tribe dance performed **without any musical instrument**), **Kachchhi Ghodi** (Shekhawati), **Agni Nritya / Fire Dance** (performed on glowing embers by **Jas---- Siddhas of Katariasar, Bikaner** shouting *Fateh-Fateh*), and **Chari Dance** (Gurjar women of Kishangarh; Falakoo Bai).

Core Sub-Domain	Key Concept / Provision	Verified Analytical Parameters & Exam Distinctions (Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal)
Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife	**Schools of Painting & Folk Art**	**Kishangarh School** (famous for ***Bani Thani*** painted by **Nihal Chand** under King **Sawant Singh / Nagari Das**, hailed by Eric Dickinson as the ***Mona Lisa of India***), **Bundi School** (bird and animal/baramasa nature murals), **Nathdwara School** (*Pichwai* cloth hangings behind Lord Shrinathji), **Phad Painting of Shahpura (Bhilwara)** (scroll painting of *Pabuji* and *Devnarayanji* by the Joshi family--Shrilal Joshi), **Thewa Art of Pratapgarh** (intricate gold filigree fusing on Belgian green glass by the Raj Soni family), **Blue Pottery of Jaipur** (patronized by Sawai Ram Singh II, maestro **Kripal Singh Shekhawat**), **Usta Art & Matherna Art of Bikaner** (gold embossing on camel hide), and **Molela Terracotta Plaques (Rajsamand)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).
Master Four-State Comparative Synthesis (UP vs. Bihar vs. MP vs. Rajasthan)	**Museum of Minerals**	Rajasthan holds a near-monopoly in **Lead and Zinc (~100% of India -- Zawar mines in Udaipur, Rampura-Agucha in Bhilwara, Rajpura-Dariba in Rajsamand)**, **Wollastonite (100%)**, **Jasper (100%)**, **Selenite**, **Silver**, **Gypsum / Rock Phosphate (Jhamarkotra, Udaipur)**, **Marble (Makrana white marble)**, **Copper (Khetri-Singhana belt)**, **Tungsten (Degana, Nagaur)**, and **Crude Oil in the Barmer-Sanchore Basin** (*Mangala*, *Bhagyam*, *Aishwarya* fields, supported by the **HPCL Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Balotra**).
Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife	**Renewable & Atomic Energy**	Rajasthan ranks **1st in India in installed Solar Energy capacity**, hosting the **Bhadla Solar Park (Phalodi/Jodhpur, 2,245 MW -- one of the world's largest solar parks)**, plus the **Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station (RAPS, Chittorgarh, established 1973 with Canadian assistance)**.
Master Four-State Comparative Synthesis (UP vs. Bihar vs. MP vs. Rajasthan)	**National Parks (3) & Tiger Reserves (5) of Rajasthan**	National Parks are **Ranthambore NP (Sawai Madhopur)**, **Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur)**, and **Mukundra Hills (Darrah) NP (Kota-Chittorgarh)**, plus the **Desert National Park (Jaisalmer-Barmer, 3,162 sq. km sanctuary for Godawan)**. Its **5 Tiger Reserves** are **Ranthambore, Sariska (Alwar), Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari (Bundi, 2022), and Dholpur-Karauli (notified in 2023 as Rajasthan's 5th Tiger Reserve)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).
Rajasthan Folk Culture, Paintings, Handicrafts, Minerals, Renewable Energy & Wildlife	**Strategic Cross-State Comparison for Competitive Exams**	Comparing the four Hindi heartland states side-by-side eliminates exam confusion across area, demography, legislative seats, rivers, and cultural icons (https://www.iucacademy.com).

Chapter *8* Multi-Statement Exam Verification Drills

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #1 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Official State Symbols of Rajasthan): State Animal = **Chinkara (Wild Category, 1981)** and **Camel (Livestock Category, 2014)**; State Bird = **Godawan (Great Indian Bustard, *Ardeotis nigriceps*, Critically Endangered)**; State Tree = **Khejri (*Prosopis cineraria*, *Kalpavriksha of Thar*, revered by the Bishnoi community founded by Guru Jambhoji with 29 principles; site of the 1730 CE *Khejarli Martyrdom* led by Amrita Devi Bishnoi)**; State Flower = **Rohida (*Tecomella undulata*, *Marwar Teak*)**; State Dance = **Ghoomar**; State Song = ***Kesariya Balam Aavo Ni Padharo Mhare Des*** (Mand singing style, popularized by Allah Jilai Bai); and State Sport = **Basketball (1948)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Folk Dances): **Ghoomar** (*Soul of Rajasthan Dances*), **Kalbelia** (Snake-charmer tribe dance inscribed in **UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2010**, popularized by **Gulabo Sapera**), **Bhavai** (balancing 7-8 brass/earthen pots on the head while dancing on glass or sword edges), **Terah Taali** (performed sitting down by Kamad women tying 13 brass *Manjeeras* on their body in honor of folk deity **Baba Ramdevji at Runicha/Ramdevra, Jaisalmer**), **Gair, Gavri/Rai, and Neja** (Bhil tribe), **Valar** (Garasia tribe dance performed **without any musical instrument**), **Kachchhi Ghodi** (Shekhawati), **Agni Nritya / Fire Dance** (performed on glowing embers by **Jas---- Siddhas of Katariasar, Bikaner** shouting *Fateh-Fateh*), and **Chari Dance** (Gurjar women of Kishangarh; Falakoo Bai).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #2 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Schools of Painting & Folk Art): **Kishangarh School** (famous for ***Bani Thani*** painted by **Nihal Chand** under King **Sawant Singh / Nagari Das**, hailed by Eric Dickinson as the ***Mona Lisa of India***), **Bundi School** (bird and animal/baramasa nature murals), **Nathdwara School** (*Pichwai* cloth hangings behind Lord Shrinathji), **Phad Painting of Shahpura (Bhilwara)** (scroll painting of *Pabuji* and *Devnarayanji* by the Joshi family--Shrilal Joshi), **Thewa Art of Pratapgarh** (intricate gold filigree fusing on Belgian green glass by the Raj Soni family), **Blue Pottery of Jaipur** (patronized by Sawai Ram Singh II, maestro **Kripal Singh Shekhawat**), **Usta Art & Matherna Art of Bikaner** (gold embossing on camel hide), and **Molela Terracotta Plaques (Rajsamand)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Statement-II (Museum of Minerals): Rajasthan holds a near-monopoly in **Lead and Zinc (~100% of India -- Zawar mines in Udaipur, Rampura-Agucha in Bhilwara, Rajpura-Dariba in Rajsamand)**, **Wollastonite (100%)**, **Jasper (100%)**, **Selenite**, **Silver**, **Gypsum / Rock Phosphate (Jhamarkotra, Udaipur)**, **Marble (Makrana white marble)**, **Copper (Khetri-Singhana belt)**, **Tungsten (Degana, Nagaur)**, and **Crude Oil in the Barmer-Sanchore Basin** (*Mangala*, *Bhagyam*, *Aishwarya* fields, supported by the **HPCL Rajasthan Refinery at Pachpadra, Balotra**).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Chapter 8 Statement-Verification Drill #3 — Both Statements Verified Correct

Statement-I (Renewable & Atomic Energy): Rajasthan ranks **1st in India in installed Solar Energy capacity**, hosting the **Bhadla Solar Park (Phalodi/Jodhpur, 2,245 MW -- one of the world's largest solar parks)**, plus the **Rawatbhata Atomic Power Station (RAPS, Chittorgarh, established 1973 with Canadian assistance)**.

Statement-II (National Parks (3) & Tiger Reserves (5) of Rajasthan): National Parks are **Ranthambore NP (Sawai Madhopur)**, **Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur)**, and **Mukundra Hills (Darrah) NP (Kota-Chittorgarh)**, plus the **Desert National Park (Jaisalmer-Barmer, 3,162 sq. km sanctuary for Godawan)**. Its **5 Tiger Reserves** are **Ranthambore, Sariska (Alwar), Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari (Bundi, 2022), and Dholpur-Karauli (notified in 2023 as Rajasthan's 5th Tiger Reserve)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

✓ **Exam Verification Key: Both Statement-I and Statement-II are factually accurate as per Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy.**

Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)

Practice Question #1 Solved Exam MCQ

1. **On which date was the 'United Provinces' officially renamed 'Uttar Pradesh', which is now celebrated annually as Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day (UP Diwas)?**
(A) 15 August 1947 | (B) 24 January 1950 | (C) 26 January 1950 | (D) 1 November 1956
Answer: (B) 24 January 1950 (celebrated officially as UP Diwas starting in 2018) (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #2 Solved Exam MCQ

2. **Which district of Uttar Pradesh is the ONLY district in India that shares its boundary with four different states (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, and Bihar)?**
(A) Lalitpur | (B) Saharanpur | (C) Sonbhadra | (D) Ballia
Answer: (C) Sonbhadra (the southernmost district of UP; Lalitpur is encircled on three sides by MP) (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #3 Solved Exam MCQ

3. **From which lake and district does the Gomti River (the only alluvial plains-originating tributary of the Ganga in UP) originate?**
(A) Suraha Tal, Ballia | (B) Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal), Pilibhit | (C) Bakhira Lake, Sant Kabir Nagar | (D) Keetham Lake, Agra
Answer: (B) Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal) at Madhotanda in Pilibhit district (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #4 Solved Exam MCQ

4. **According to the 2011 Census of Uttar Pradesh, which districts recorded the highest overall literacy rate and the lowest overall literacy rate respectively?**
(A) Kanpur Nagar and Bahraich | (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%) and Shravasti (46.74%) | (C) Ghaziabad and Sonbhadra | (D) Lucknow and Budaun
Answer: (B) Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%) has the highest overall literacy and Shravasti (46.74%) has the lowest (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #5 Solved Exam MCQ

5. **The famous 'Charkula Dance', in which women balance a multi-tiered pyramid of 108 lighted oil lamps on their heads, belongs to which cultural region of Uttar Pradesh?**
(A) Bundelkhand | (B) Purvanchal | (C) Braj Region | (D) Awadh
Answer: (C) Braj Region (Mathura-Vrindavan) (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #6 Solved Exam MCQ

6. **Under the One District One Product (ODOP) scheme of Uttar Pradesh, 'Black Pottery' and 'Kalanamak Rice' are the designated products of which two districts respectively?**
(A) Khurja and Gorakhpur | (B) Azamgarh (Nizamabad) and Siddharthnagar | (C) Mirzapur and Chandauli | (D) Moradabad and Pratapgarh
Answer: (B) Azamgarh (Nizamabad Black Pottery) and Siddharthnagar (Kalanamak Rice) (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #7 Solved Exam MCQ

7. **Which wildlife sanctuary was notified in 2022 as the 4th Tiger Reserve of Uttar Pradesh (and 53rd Tiger Reserve of India)?**
(A) Pilibhit Tiger Reserve | (B) Amangarh Tiger Reserve | (C) Ranipur Tiger Reserve (Chitrakoot) | (D) Chandraprabha Sanctuary (Chandauli)
Answer: (C) Ranipur Tiger Reserve in Chitrakoot district (located in the Bundelkhand region of UP) (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #8 Solved Exam MCQ

8. **Which of the following is NOT one of the six nodes of the Uttar Pradesh Defence Industrial Corridor?**
(A) Jhansi | (B) Chitrakoot | (C) Gorakhpur | (D) Aligarh
Answer: (C) Gorakhpur -- The 6 nodes are Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #9 Solved Exam MCQ

9. **Where are the Indian Institute of Pulses Research (IIPR) and the Indian Institute of Vegetable Research (IIVR) located in Uttar Pradesh?**
(A) Lucknow and Varanasi | (B) Kanpur and Varanasi | (C) Kanpur and Jhansi | (D) Bareilly and Prayagraj
Answer: (B) IIPR is in Kanpur and IIVR is in Varanasi (https://up.gov.in/).

Practice Question #10 Solved Exam MCQ

10. **Who invited Mahatma Gandhi to Champaran during the 1916 Lucknow Session of the Indian National Congress to investigate the plight of indigo cultivators under the *Tinkathia* system?**
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | (B) Raj Kumar Shukla | (C) Swami Sahajanand Saraswati | (D) Brajkishore Prasad
Answer: (B) Raj Kumar Shukla (a peasant from Murali Bharahwa village in Champaran) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #11 Solved Exam MCQ

11. **Who founded the ancient Vikramshila Mahavihara (University) at Antichak in Bhagalpur district of Bihar?**
(A) Kumaragupta I | (B) Dharmapala | (C) Gopala | (D) Devapala
Answer: (B) Pala ruler Dharmapala in the late 8th century CE (whereas Nalanda was founded by Gupta Emperor Kumaragupta I) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #12 Solved Exam MCQ

12. **Which ruler and Buddhist monk presided over the Third Buddhist Council held at Pataliputra (Patna) across 250 BCE?**
(A) Ajatashatru and Mahakassapa | (B) Kalashoka and Sabakami | (C) Ashoka and Moggaliputta Tissa | (D) Kanishka and Vasumitra
Answer: (C) Emperor Ashoka and Moggaliputta Tissa (where the *Abhidhamma Pitaka* was compiled) (https://ncert.nic.in/).

Practice Question #13 Solved Exam MCQ

13. **According to the 2011 Census of Bihar, which district has the highest literacy rate (total, male, and female) and which district has the highest sex ratio (1,021)?**
(A) Patna and Siwan | (B) Rohtas (73.37%) and Gopalganj (1,021) | (C) Munger and Saran | (D) Bhojpur and Kishanganj
Answer: (B) Rohtas (73.37% literacy) and Gopalganj (1,021 sex ratio) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #14 Solved Exam MCQ

14. **Which oxbow lake in Begusarai district (formed by the meandering Burhi Gandak River) was designated as Bihar's first Ramsar Wetland Site in 2020?**
(A) Gogabeel Lake | (B) Kanwar Lake (Kabartal Wetland) | (C) Kusheshwar Asthan Lake | (D) Baraila Lake
Answer: (B) Kanwar Lake (Kabartal Wetland) in Begusarai; Nagi and Nakti in Jamui were added as Ramsar sites in 2024 (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #15 Solved Exam MCQ

15. **'Manjusha Art' (characterized by snake motifs and the folk legend of Bihula-Bishahari) is the traditional folk painting style of which region of Bihar?**
(A) Mithila Region (Madhubani) | (B) Anga Region (Bhagalpur) | (C) Magadha Region (Gaya) | (D) Bhojpur Region (Arrah)
Answer: (B) Anga Region (Bhagalpur) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #16 Solved Exam MCQ

16. **In which district of Bihar are the Someshwar Hills (containing Bihar's highest peak at 874 m) and the Valmiki Tiger Reserve located?**
(A) East Champaran | (B) West Champaran | (C) Kaimur | (D) Rohtas
Answer: (B) West Champaran (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #17 Solved Exam MCQ

17. **What percentage of horizontal reservation is provided to women in all levels of State Government jobs in Bihar under the *Saat Nishchay* empowerment policy?**
(A) 30% | (B) 33% | (C) 35% | (D) 50%
Answer: (C) 35% in State Government jobs (and 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies since 2006) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

Practice Question #18 Solved Exam MCQ

18. **Which archaeologist discovered the prehistoric UNESCO World Heritage Rock Shelters of Bhimbetka (in Raisen district of Madhya Pradesh) in 1957-58?**
(A) H.D. Sankalia | (B) Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar | (C) R.D. Banerji | (D) B.B. Lal
Answer: (B) Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #19 Solved Exam MCQ

19. **What is the highest mountain peak of Madhya Pradesh, and in which hill range is it situated?**
(A) Amarkantak (**1,065 m**), Maikal Range | (B) Dhupgarh (**1,350 m**), Mahadeo Hills (Satpura Range) | (C) Siddha Baba (**1,172 m**), Bhander Range | (D) Singar Peak (**881 m**), Malwa Plateau
Answer: (B) Dhupgarh (**1,350 m**) at Pachmarhi in the Mahadeo Hills of the Satpura Range (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #20 Solved Exam MCQ

20. **What is the total length of the Narmada River, and how many kilometres of its course flow within Madhya Pradesh?**
(A) Total **1,312 km**; **1,077 km** in MP | (B) Total **1,077 km**; **965 km** in MP | (C) Total **1,400 km**; **1,150 km** in MP | (D) Total **965 km**; **724 km** in MP
Answer: (A) Total length is **1,312 km**, of which **1,077 km** flows inside Madhya Pradesh across 16 districts (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #21 Solved Exam MCQ

21. **According to the 2011 Census of Madhya Pradesh, which district has the highest Sex Ratio (1,021) and which district has the lowest Literacy Rate (36.1%)?**
(A) Mandla and Jhabua | (B) Balaghat (1,021) and Alirajpur (36.1%) | (C) Dindori and Barwani | (D) Indore and Bhind
Answer: (B) Balaghat (1,021 sex ratio) and Alirajpur (36.1% literacy, the lowest in India) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #22 Solved Exam MCQ

22. **Which National Park is the oldest and largest National Park in Madhya Pradesh (declared NP in 1955 and first Project Tiger Reserve of MP in 1973-74)?**
(A) Bandhavgarh National Park | (B) Kanha Kisli National Park | (C) Satpura National Park | (D) Pench National Park
Answer: (B) Kanha Kisli National Park (in Mandla and Balaghat districts) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #23 Solved Exam MCQ

23. **Under 'Project Cheetah' launched on 17 September 2022, African cheetahs were reintroduced into Kuno National Park, which is located in which district of Madhya Pradesh?**
(A) Shivpuri | (B) Morena | (C) Sheopur | (D) Mandsaur
Answer: (C) Sheopur district (in the Chambal division of northern MP) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #24 Solved Exam MCQ

24. **In Madhya Pradesh, the 'Malanjkhand' open-cast mine and the 'Bharveli' subterranean mine (both in Balaghat district) are famous for the production of which two minerals respectively?**
(A) Diamond and Coal | (B) Copper and Manganese | (C) Bauxite and Iron Ore | (D) Limestone and Rock Phosphate
Answer: (B) Malanjkhand for Copper and Bharveli for Manganese (while Majhgawan in Panna is famous for Diamonds) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #25 Solved Exam MCQ

25. **The famous 7-day 'Bhagoria Haat / Festival' held just before Holi is a signature cultural tradition of which largest Scheduled Tribe of Madhya Pradesh?**
(A) Gond | (B) Baiga | (C) Bhil | (D) Sahariya
Answer: (C) Bhil tribe (primarily in Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, and Barwani districts) (https://mp.gov.in/).

Practice Question #26 Solved Exam MCQ

26. **Which Indus Valley Civilization site in Hanumangarh district of Rajasthan (on the Ghaggar River) yielded the world's earliest evidence of a ploughed agricultural field and fire altars?**
(A) Ahar | (B) Ganeshwar | (C) Kalibangan | (D) Bagor
Answer: (C) Kalibangan (literally meaning 'Black Bangles') (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #27 Solved Exam MCQ

27. **Which historic peasant movement in Rajasthan (1897-1941), led by Sadhu Sitaram Das and Vijay Singh Pathik, lasted for 44 years as India's longest non-violent peasant movement?**
(A) Begun Peasant Movement | (B) Bijolia Peasant Movement | (C) Neemuchana Movement | (D) Eki / Bhomat Movement
Answer: (B) Bijolia Peasant Movement in Mewar (present-day Bhilwara district) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #28 Solved Exam MCQ

28. **What is the highest mountain peak of the Aravalli Range and of Rajasthan (1,722 m), located in Mount Abu (Sirohi district)?**
(A) Ser | (B) Jarga | (C) Guru Shikhar | (D) Achalgarh
Answer: (C) Guru Shikhar (1,722 m), called the *Peak of Saints* by Col. James Tod (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #29 Solved Exam MCQ

29. **Which river flowing through the Vagad region (Banswara and Dungarpur) of Southern Rajasthan is the ONLY river in the world that crosses the Tropic of Cancer twice?**
(A) Luni River | (B) Chambal River | (C) Banas River | (D) Mahi River
Answer: (D) Mahi River (known as the *Ganga of Vagad* / *Kanthal*) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #30 Solved Exam MCQ

30. **From which barrage in Punjab does the Indira Gandhi Canal (*Rajasthan Nahar*, conceptualized by Kanwar Sen) originate?**
(A) Bhakra Nangal Dam | (B) Harike Barrage (at the confluence of Sutlej and Beas) | (C) Pong Dam | (D) Madhopur Headworks
Answer: (B) Harike Barrage at the confluence of the Sutlej and Beas rivers in Firozpur, Punjab (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #31 Solved Exam MCQ

31. **Which of the following forts is NOT one of the Six Hill Forts of Rajasthan inscribed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2013?**
(A) Kumbhalgarh Fort | (B) Gagron Fort | (C) Mehrangarh Fort (Jodhpur) | (D) Ranthambore Fort
Answer: (C) Mehrangarh Fort (Jodhpur) -- The 6 UNESCO forts are Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh, Ranthambore, Gagron, Amer, and Jaisalmer (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #32 Solved Exam MCQ

32. **Which famous painting of the Kishangarh School (painted by Nihal Chand under the patronage of King Sawant Singh / Nagari Das) is celebrated as the 'Mona Lisa of India'?**
(A) Dhola-Maru | (B) Bani Thani | (C) Ragamala | (D) Pichwai
Answer: (B) Bani Thani (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #33 Solved Exam MCQ

33. **'Thewa Art' (the unique GI-tagged craft of fusing intricate 23-karat gold filigree patterns onto coloured Belgian glass) is the hereditary specialty of which district in Rajasthan?**
(A) Jaipur | (B) Bikaner | (C) Pratapgarh | (D) Bhilwara
Answer: (C) Pratapgarh (practiced by the Raj Soni family; Jaipur is famous for Blue Pottery, Bikaner for Usta Art, and Shahpura/Bhilwara for Phad Painting) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #34 Solved Exam MCQ

34. **Which Rajasthani folk dance performed by snake-charmer community women was inscribed on the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity in 2010?**
(A) Terah Taali | (B) Kalbelia Dance | (C) Bhavai Dance | (D) Chari Dance
Answer: (B) Kalbelia Dance (internationally popularized by Padma Shri Gulabo Sapera) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

Practice Question #35 — Solved Exam MCQ

35. **When comparing Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan according to the 2011 Census, which state has the highest Literacy Rate (69.32%) and Highest Sex Ratio (931) among the four?**
(A) Uttar Pradesh | (B) Rajasthan | (C) Madhya Pradesh | (D) Bihar
Answer: (C) Madhya Pradesh leads the four states in both Literacy Rate (**69.32%**) and Sex Ratio (**931**), whereas Bihar leads in Population Density (**1,106/sq. km**), UP leads in Total Population (**19.98 Cr**), and Rajasthan leads in Area (**3,42,239 sq. km**) (**https://www.iucacademy.com**).

Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions *36* to *72*)

Practice Question #36 — High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q36. With reference to Parameter / Record and Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "District Area & Population"?

(A) Largest Area: Lakhimpur Kheri; Most Populous: Prayagraj
(B) Highest: Ghaziabad (**3,971/sq. km**)
(C) Highest: Jaunpur (**1,024**), Azamgarh (**1,019**)
(D) Highest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (**80.12%**); Female: Kanpur Nagar

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **District Area & Population** (Parameter / Record), the verified Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh is **Largest Area: Lakhimpur Kheri; Most Populous: Prayagraj**. Furthermore, Smallest Area: Hapur; Least Populous: Mahoba. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #37 — High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q37. With reference to Parameter / Record and Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Population Density (2011)"?

(A) Highest: Jaunpur (**1,024**), Azamgarh (**1,019**)
(B) Highest: Ghaziabad (**3,971/sq. km**)
(C) Highest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (**80.12%**); Female: Kanpur Nagar
(D) Highest ST (Count & %): Sonbhadra; Highest SC: Sitapur

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Population Density (2011)** (Parameter / Record), the verified Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh is **Highest: Ghaziabad (3,971/sq. km)**. Furthermore, Lowest: Lalitpur (**242/sq. km**). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #38 — High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q38. With reference to Parameter / Record and Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Sex Ratio (2011)"?

(A) Highest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (**80.12%**); Female: Kanpur Nagar
(B) Highest ST (Count & %): Sonbhadra; Highest SC: Sitapur
(C) Highest: Jaunpur (**1,024**), Azamgarh (**1,019**)
(D) Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Sex Ratio (2011)** (Parameter / Record), the verified Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh is **Highest: Jaunpur (1,024), Azamgarh (1,019)**. Furthermore, Lowest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (**851**). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #39 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q39. With reference to Parameter / Record and Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Literacy Rate (2011)"?

(A) Highest ST (Count & %): Sonbhadra; Highest SC: Sitapur

(B) Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)

(C) Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi

(D) Highest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%); Female: Kanpur Nagar

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Literacy Rate (2011)** (Parameter / Record), the verified Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh is **Highest: Gautam Buddha Nagar (80.12%); Female: Kanpur Nagar**. Furthermore, Lowest (Total, Male & Female): Shravasti (46.74%). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #40 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q40. With reference to Parameter / Record and Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "ST & SC Population (2011)"?

(A) Highest ST (Count & %): Sonbhadra; Highest SC: Sitapur

(B) Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)

(C) Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi

(D) Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **ST & SC Population (2011)** (Parameter / Record), the verified Top / Highest in Uttar Pradesh is **Highest ST (Count & %): Sonbhadra; Highest SC: Sitapur**. Furthermore, Lowest ST: Baghpat. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #41 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q41. With reference to Cultural / Economic Domain and Specific District / Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Braj & Bundelkhand Folk Dances"?

(A) Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi

(B) Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)

(C) Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot

(D) Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Braj & Bundelkhand Folk Dances** (Cultural / Economic Domain), the verified Specific District / Location is **Mathura (Braj) / Jhansi-Mahoba (Bundelkhand)**. Furthermore, Charkula (108 oil lamps, Braj); Rai, Pai Danda, Saira (Bundelkhand). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #42 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q42. With reference to Cultural / Economic Domain and Specific District / Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "ODOP Pottery & Craft Hubs"?

(A) Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot

(B) Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly

(C) Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi

(D) Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **ODOP Pottery & Craft Hubs** (Cultural / Economic Domain), the verified Specific District / Location is **Khurja (Bulandshahr), Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Bhadohi**. Furthermore, Khurja -> Ceramics; Azamgarh -> Black Pottery; Gorakhpur -> Terracotta. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #43 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q43. With reference to Cultural / Economic Domain and Specific District / Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Tiger Reserves of UP (Total 4)"?

(A) Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly
(B) Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP
(C) Largest Area: West Champaran; Most Populous: Patna
(D) Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Tiger Reserves of UP (Total 4)** (Cultural / Economic Domain), the verified Specific District / Location is **Lakhimpur Kheri, Pilibhit, Bijnor, Chitrakoot**. Furthermore, Dudhwa, Pilibhit, Amangarh, and Ranipur Tiger Reserve. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #44 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q44. With reference to Cultural / Economic Domain and Specific District / Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Major Research Institutes in UP"?

(A) Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly
(B) Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP
(C) Largest Area: West Champaran; Most Populous: Patna
(D) Highest Rainfall: Kishanganj

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Major Research Institutes in UP** (Cultural / Economic Domain), the verified Specific District / Location is **Lucknow, Kanpur, Varanasi, Jhansi, Bareilly**. Furthermore, CDRI, NBRI, IISR (Lucknow); IIPR & NSI (Kanpur); IIVR (Varanasi). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #45 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q45. With reference to Cultural / Economic Domain and Specific District / Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "UP Defence Corridor (6 Nodes)"?

(A) Largest Area: West Champaran; Most Populous: Patna
(B) Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP
(C) Highest Rainfall: Kishanganj
(D) Begusarai & Jamui

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **UP Defence Corridor (6 Nodes)** (Cultural / Economic Domain), the verified Specific District / Location is **Central, Western & Bundelkhand UP**. Furthermore, Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, Chitrakoot. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #46 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q46. With reference to Parameter / Indicator and Top / Highest District in Bihar, which of the following is accurately matched with "Area & Total Population"?

(A) Highest Rainfall: Kishanganj
(B) Begusarai & Jamui
(C) Largest Area: West Champaran; Most Populous: Patna
(D) Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Area & Total Population** (Parameter / Indicator), the verified Top / Highest District in Bihar is **Largest Area: West Champaran; Most Populous: Patna**. Furthermore, Smallest Area & Least Populous: Sheikhpura. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #47 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q47. With reference to Parameter / Indicator and Top / Highest District in Bihar, which of the following is accurately matched with "Rainfall & Climate"?

(A) Begusarai & Jamui
(B) Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger
(C) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila
(D) Highest Rainfall: Kishanganj

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Rainfall & Climate** (Parameter / Indicator), the verified Top / Highest District in Bihar is **Highest Rainfall: Kishanganj**. Furthermore, Lowest Rainfall & Hottest/Coldest: Aurangabad / Gaya. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #48 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q48. With reference to Bihar Domain / Category and District / Geographic Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Ramsar Wetlands (Total 3)"?

(A) Begusarai & Jamui
(B) Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger
(C) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila
(D) Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Ramsar Wetlands (Total 3)** (Bihar Domain / Category), the verified District / Geographic Location is **Begusarai & Jamui**. Furthermore, Kabartal (Kanwar Lake); Nagi & Nakti Bird Sanctuaries. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #49 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q49. With reference to Bihar Domain / Category and District / Geographic Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Waterfalls & Hot Springs"?

(A) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila
(B) Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger
(C) Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada
(D) Statewide Local & Civil Services

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Waterfalls & Hot Springs** (Bihar Domain / Category), the verified District / Geographic Location is **Nawada, Kaimur, Rajgir (Nalanda), Munger**. Furthermore, Kakolat (Nawada); Telhar (Kaimur); Brahmakund (Rajgir **87 deg C**). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #50 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q50. With reference to Bihar Domain / Category and District / Geographic Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "GI-Tagged Agricultural Gems"?

(A) Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada
(B) Statewide Local & Civil Services
(C) Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila
(D) Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **GI-Tagged Agricultural Gems** (Bihar Domain / Category), the verified District / Geographic Location is **Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, West Champaran, Mithila**. Furthermore, Shahi Litchi; Zardalu Mango & Katarni Rice; Marcha Rice. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #51 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q51. With reference to Bihar Domain / Category and District / Geographic Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mineral Concentrations"?

(A) Statewide Local & Civil Services
(B) Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)
(C) Peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura); River: Narmada (1,077 km in MP)
(D) Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Mineral Concentrations** (Bihar Domain / Category), the verified District / Geographic Location is **Rohtas, Jamui, Gaya-Nawada**. Furthermore, Pyrite & Limestone (Rohtas); Gold (Jamui); Mica (Nawada-Gaya). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #52 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q52. With reference to Bihar Domain / Category and District / Geographic Location, which of the following is accurately matched with "Women Empowerment Quotas"?

(A) Statewide Local & Civil Services
(B) Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)
(C) Peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura); River: Narmada (1,077 km in MP)
(D) Density: Bhopal (855); Sex Ratio: Balaghat (1,021)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Women Empowerment Quotas** (Bihar Domain / Category), the verified District / Geographic Location is **Statewide Local & Civil Services**. Furthermore, 50% quota in Panchayats (2006) & 35% in all State Govt Jobs (2016). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #53 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q53. With reference to Parameter / Feature and Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "UNESCO Heritage Sites (3)"?

(A) Peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura); River: Narmada (1,077 km in MP)
(B) Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)
(C) Density: Bhopal (855); Sex Ratio: Balaghat (1,021)
(D) Largest Tribe: Bhil (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: Alirajpur (89%)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **UNESCO Heritage Sites (3)** (Parameter / Feature), the verified Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh is **Khajuraho (1986), Sanchi (1989), Bhimbetka (2003)**. Furthermore, Gwalior & Orchha under UNESCO Urban Landscape/Tentative. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #54 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q54. With reference to Parameter / Feature and Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Mountain Peak & River"?

(A) Density: Bhopal (855); Sex Ratio: Balaghat (1,021)
(B) Largest Tribe: Bhil (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: Alirajpur (89%)
(C) Peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura); River: Narmada (1,077 km in MP)
(D) Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Mountain Peak & River** (Parameter / Feature), the verified Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh is **Peak: Dhupgarh (1,350 m, Satpura); River: Narmada (1,077 km in MP)**. Furthermore, Smallest district: Niwari; Largest: Chhindwara. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #55 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q55. With reference to Parameter / Feature and Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Population Density & Sex Ratio"?

(A) Largest Tribe: Bhil (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: Alirajpur (89%)

(B) Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh

(C) Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli

(D) Density: Bhopal (855); Sex Ratio: Balaghat (1,021)

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Population Density & Sex Ratio** (Parameter / Feature), the verified Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh is **Density: Bhopal (855); Sex Ratio: Balaghat (1,021)**. Furthermore, Density: Dindori (94); Sex Ratio: Bhind (837). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #56 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q56. With reference to Parameter / Feature and Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh, which of the following is accurately matched with "Scheduled Tribes (ST)"?

(A) Largest Tribe: Bhil (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: Alirajpur (89%)

(B) Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh

(C) Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli

(D) Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Scheduled Tribes (ST)** (Parameter / Feature), the verified Top / Notable Record in Madhya Pradesh is **Largest Tribe: Bhil (2nd: Gond); Highest ST %: Alirajpur (89%)**. Furthermore, Lowest ST: Bhind; 3 PVTGs: Baiga, Bharia, Sahariya. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #57 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q57. With reference to MP Sector / Domain and District / Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Wildlife & Tiger Milestones"?

(A) Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli

(B) Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh

(C) Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara

(D) Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Wildlife & Tiger Milestones** (MP Sector / Domain), the verified District / Region is **Mandla, Sheopur, Sagar-Damoh**. Furthermore, Kanha (1st NP, 1955); Kuno (Cheetah, 2022); Veerangana Durgavati (7th TR). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #58 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q58. With reference to MP Sector / Domain and District / Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Strategic Minerals"?

(A) Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara

(B) Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua

(C) Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli

(D) Statewide (Women & Girl Child)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Strategic Minerals** (MP Sector / Domain), the verified District / Region is **Panna, Balaghat, Shahdol, Singrauli**. Furthermore, Majhgawan (Diamond); Malanjkhand (Copper); Bharveli (Manganese). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #59 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q59. With reference to MP Sector / Domain and District / Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Tribal Culture & Festivals"?

(A) Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua
(B) Statewide (Women & Girl Child)
(C) Largest Area: Jaisalmer (**38,401 sq. km**)
(D) Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Tribal Culture & Festivals** (MP Sector / Domain), the verified District / Region is **Jhabua-Alirajpur, Mandla-Dindori, Chhindwara**. Furthermore, Bhil (*Bhagoria* & *Pithora*); Baiga (*Pardhoni*); Bharia (*Patalkot*). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #60 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q60. With reference to MP Sector / Domain and District / Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Handloom & Craft GI Tags"?

(A) Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua
(B) Statewide (Women & Girl Child)
(C) Largest Area: Jaisalmer (**38,401 sq. km**)
(D) Longest in state: Banas; Desert river: Luni

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Handloom & Craft GI Tags** (MP Sector / Domain), the verified District / Region is **Ashoknagar, Khargone, Dhar, Jhabua**. Furthermore, Chanderi Saree; Maheshwari Saree; Bagh Print; Kadaknath. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #61 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q61. With reference to MP Sector / Domain and District / Region, which of the following is accurately matched with "Flagship Women Schemes"?

(A) Largest Area: Jaisalmer (**38,401 sq. km**)
(B) Statewide (Women & Girl Child)
(C) Longest in state: Banas; Desert river: Luni
(D) Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Flagship Women Schemes** (MP Sector / Domain), the verified District / Region is **Statewide (Women & Girl Child)**. Furthermore, Ladli Laxmi Yojana (2007) & Ladli Bahna Yojana (2023). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #62 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q62. With reference to Rajasthan Parameter and Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan, which of the following is accurately matched with "State Area & Borders"?

(A) Longest in state: Banas; Desert river: Luni
(B) Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)
(C) Largest Area: Jaisalmer (**38,401 sq. km**)
(D) Capital: Lucknow; HC: Prayagraj (Bench: Lucknow)

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **State Area & Borders** (Rajasthan Parameter), the verified Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan is **Largest Area: Jaisalmer (38,401 sq. km)**. Furthermore, Smallest Area (2011): Dholpur (**3,033 sq. km**). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #63 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q63. With reference to Rajasthan Parameter and Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan, which of the following is accurately matched with "Rivers & Lakes"?

(A) Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)

(B) Capital: Lucknow; HC: Prayagraj (Bench: Lucknow)

(C) **2,40,928 sq. km** (4th; **7.33%**)

(D) Longest in state: Banas; Desert river: Luni

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Rivers & Lakes** (Rajasthan Parameter), the verified Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan is **Longest in state: Banas; Desert river: Luni**. Furthermore, Twice crosses Tropic of Cancer: Mahi. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #64 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q64. With reference to Rajasthan Parameter and Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan, which of the following is accurately matched with "2 Ramsar Sites of Rajasthan"?

(A) Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)

(B) Capital: Lucknow; HC: Prayagraj (Bench: Lucknow)

(C) **2,40,928 sq. km** (4th; **7.33%**)

(D) Bicameral: 403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **2 Ramsar Sites of Rajasthan** (Rajasthan Parameter), the verified Top / Highest / Largest in Rajasthan is **Keoladeo Ghana NP (Bharatpur, 1981)**. Furthermore, Sambhar Salt Lake (1990). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #65 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q65. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "Capital & High Court"?

(A) **2,40,928 sq. km** (4th; **7.33%**)

(B) Capital: Lucknow; HC: Prayagraj (Bench: Lucknow)

(C) Bicameral: 403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS

(D) **19.98 Cr** (1st); Density: **829**

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Capital & High Court** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **Capital: Lucknow; HC: Prayagraj (Bench: Lucknow)**. Furthermore, Capital & HC: Patna (Est. 1916). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #66 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q66. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "Area & India Rank"?

(A) Bicameral: 403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS

(B) **19.98 Cr** (1st); Density: **829**

(C) **2,40,928 sq. km** (4th; **7.33%**)

(D) Sex Ratio: **912**; Literacy: **67.72%**

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **Area & India Rank** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **2,40,928 sq. km (4th; 7.33%)**. Furthermore, **94,163 sq. km** (12th; **2.86%**). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #67 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q67. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "Legislature & Parliament"?

(A) **19.98 Cr** (1st); Density: **829**
(B) Sex Ratio: **912**; Literacy: **67.72%**
(C) Barasingha & Sarus Crane
(D) Bicameral: 403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **Legislature & Parliament** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **Bicameral: 403 VS + 100 VP; 80 LS + 31 RS**. Furthermore, Bicameral: 243 VS + 75 VP; 40 LS + 16 RS. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #68 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q68. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "Census 2011 Pop & Density"?

(A) **19.98 Cr** (1st); Density: **829**
(B) Sex Ratio: **912**; Literacy: **67.72%**
(C) Barasingha & Sarus Crane
(D) Ashoka & Palash

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **Census 2011 Pop & Density** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **19.98 Cr (1st); Density: 829**. Furthermore, **10.41 Cr** (3rd); Density: **1,106** (1st). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #69 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q69. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "Census 2011 Sex Ratio & Literacy"?

(A) Barasingha & Sarus Crane
(B) Sex Ratio: **912**; Literacy: **67.72%**
(C) Ashoka & Palash
(D) 1 NP (Dudhwa) & 4 TRs

Correct Answer: (B) | **Explanation:** For **Census 2011 Sex Ratio & Literacy** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **Sex Ratio: 912; Literacy: 67.72%**. Furthermore, Sex Ratio: **918**; Literacy: **61.80%**. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #70 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q70. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "State Animal & Bird"?

(A) Ashoka & Palash
(B) 1 NP (Dudhwa) & 4 TRs
(C) Barasingha & Sarus Crane
(D) Largest Area: Lakhimpur Kheri; Most Populous: Prayagraj

Correct Answer: (C) | **Explanation:** For **State Animal & Bird** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **Barasingha & Sarus Crane**. Furthermore, Gaur (Bull) & House Sparrow. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #71 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q71. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "State Tree & Flower"?

(A) 1 NP (Dudhwa) & 4 TRs
(B) Largest Area: Lakhimpur Kheri; Most Populous: Prayagraj
(C) Highest: Ghaziabad (**3,971/sq. km**)
(D) Ashoka & Palash

Correct Answer: (D) | **Explanation:** For **State Tree & Flower** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **Ashoka & Palash**. Furthermore, Peepal & Kachnar / Marigold. (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Practice Question #72 High-Yield Comparative MCQ

Q72. With reference to Parameter and Uttar Pradesh (UP), which of the following is accurately matched with "National Parks & Tiger Reserves"?

(A) 1 NP (Dudhwa) & 4 TRs
(B) Largest Area: Lakhimpur Kheri; Most Populous: Prayagraj
(C) Highest: Ghaziabad (**3,971/sq. km**)
(D) Highest: Jaunpur (**1,024**), Azamgarh (**1,019**)

Correct Answer: (A) | **Explanation:** For **National Parks & Tiger Reserves** (Parameter), the verified Uttar Pradesh (UP) is **1 NP (Dudhwa) & 4 TRs**. Furthermore, 1 NP & 1 TR (Valmiki). (Source: Uttar Pradesh Official State Portal & IUC Academy).

Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule

1. **Uttar Pradesh Foundation Day (UP Diwas): 24 January** (on 24 January 1950, United Provinces was renamed Uttar Pradesh) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

2. **State Symbols of Uttar Pradesh:** Animal = **Barasingha**; Bird = **Sarus Crane**; Tree = **Ashoka**; Flower = **Palash**; Aquatic Animal = **Gangetic Dolphin (2023)** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

3. **Parliamentary & Legislative Seats in UP: 80 Lok Sabha**, **31 Rajya Sabha**, **403 Vidhan Sabha**, and **100 Vidhan Parishad** across **75 Districts and 18 Divisions** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

4. **First Woman Chief Minister and First Woman Governor of UP (and India):** CM = **Sucheta Kripalani**; Governor = **Sarojini Naidu** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

5. **Four Directional Extreme Districts of UP:** North = **Saharanpur**, South = **Sonbhadra**, East = **Ballia**, West = **Shamli** (**https://up.gov.in/**).

6. **Largest and Smallest Districts of UP by Area:** Largest = **Lakhimpur Kheri** (**7,680 sq. km**); Smallest = **Hapur** (**660 sq. km**) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

7. **Districts Where Ganga Enters and Exits Uttar Pradesh:** Enters at **Bijnor** and Exits at **Ballia** (flows through 28 districts of UP) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

8. **Origin of Gomti River: Fulhar Lake (Gomat Taal)** in **Pilibhit district**; joins Ganga at Kaithi (Ghazipur) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

9. **Rihand Dam (Govind Ballabh Pant Sagar):** Located at **Pipri in Sonbhadra district** on the Rihand River (tributary of Son) (**https://up.gov.in/**).

10. **UP Census 2011 Key Figures:** Population = **19.98 Cr** (16.51% of India); Density = **829/sq. km**; Sex Ratio = **912** (Highest: **Jaunpur 1,024**); Literacy = **67.72%** (Highest: **Gautam Buddha Nagar 80.12%**, Lowest: **Shravasti 46.74%**) (https://up.gov.in/).

11. **Only Classical Dance of Uttar Pradesh: Kathak** (patronized by Nawab Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh; Lucknow & Banaras Gharanas) (https://up.gov.in/).

12. **Sulh-i-Kul Festival (Symbol of Hindu-Muslim Unity):** Celebrated annually in **Agra** (https://up.gov.in/).

13. **Four Tiger Reserves of Uttar Pradesh: Dudhwa (Lakhimpur Kheri), Pilibhit, Amangarh (Bijnor), and Ranipur (Chitrakoot)** (https://up.gov.in/).

14. **Six Nodes of UP Defence Industrial Corridor: Agra, Aligarh, Kanpur, Lucknow, Jhansi, and Chitrakoot** (https://up.gov.in/).

15. **Key ODOP Pairs of UP:** Lucknow -> *Chikankari*; Moradabad -> *Brassware*; Firozabad -> *Glass Bangles*; Kannauj -> *Perfume* (*Ittar*); Bhadohi -> *Carpets*; Siddharthnagar -> *Kalanamak Rice* (https://up.gov.in/).

16. **Bihar Diwas (Formation Day): 22 March** (separated from Bengal Presidency by proclamation on 22 March 1912; Odisha separated 1 April 1936; Jharkhand separated 15 November 2000) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

17. **Parliamentary & Legislative Seats in Bihar: 40 Lok Sabha**, **16 Rajya Sabha**, **243 Vidhan Sabha**, and **75 Vidhan Parishad** across **38 Districts and 9 Divisions** (38th district = **Arwal**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

18. **Hero of the 1857 Revolt in Bihar: Babu Veer Kunwar Singh** of **Jagdishpur (Bhojpur/Arrah)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

19. **Three Buddhist Councils Held in Bihar:** 1st at **Rajgriha (483 BCE, Ajatashatru)**, 2nd at **Vaishali (383 BCE, Kalashoka)**, and 3rd at **Pataliputra (250 BCE, Ashoka)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

20. **Highest Peak of Bihar: Someshwar Fort Peak (874 m)** in the Someshwar Range, **West Champaran** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

21. **Sorrow of Bihar: Kosi River** (joins Ganga near Kursela in Katihar; forms Saptakoshi in Nepal) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

22. **Bihar Census 2011 Key Figures:** Population = **10.41 Cr** (3rd in India); **Density** = **1,106/sq. km** **(1st in India; Highest: Sheohar 1,880)**; Sex Ratio = **918** (Highest: **Gopalganj 1,021**); Literacy = **61.80%** (Highest: **Rohtas 73.37%**, Lowest: **Purnia 51.08%**) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

23. **Only National Park and Tiger Reserve in Bihar: Valmiki National Park & Tiger Reserve (West Champaran)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

24. **Three Ramsar Sites of Bihar: Kanwar Lake / Kabartal (Begusarai, 2020)** and **Nagi & Nakti Bird Sanctuaries (Jamui, 2024)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

25. **Famous Waterfalls of Bihar: Kakolat Waterfall (Nawada)** and **Telhar Kund & Karkatgarh Waterfall (Kaimur)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

26. **Father of Bidesia Folk Theatre (*Shakespeare of Bhojpuri*): Bhikhari Thakur** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

27. **GI-Tagged Specialties of Bihar:** *Madhubani Painting*, *Shahi Litchi* (*Muzaffarpur*), *Katarni Rice & Zardalu Mango* (*Bhagalpur*), *Mithila Makhana*, *Magahi Paan*, *Silao Khaja* (*Nalanda*), and *Marcha Rice* (*West Champaran*) (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

28. **Bihar Women Reservation Milestones: 50% reservation in Panchayati Raj (2006 -- 1st state in India)** and **35% reservation in all State Govt jobs (2016)** (https://state.bihar.gov.in/).

29. **Madhya Pradesh Formation & Reorganisation:** Formed **1 November 1956**; reorganized **1 November 2000** (when Chhattisgarh was carved out); currently has **55 Districts and 10 Divisions** (https://mp.gov.in/).

30. **Parliamentary & Legislative Seats in MP: 29 Lok Sabha**, **11 Rajya Sabha**, and **230 Vidhan Sabha** (including **47 ST reserved seats**--highest in India) (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

31. **State Symbols of Madhya Pradesh:** Animal = **Barasingha**; Bird = **Dudharaj (Paradise Flycatcher)**; Tree = **Banyan**; Sport = **Mallakhamb**; Dance = **Rai**; Drama = **Maach** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

32. **Three UNESCO World Heritage Sites of MP: Khajuraho Temples (1986, Chandela dynasty)**, **Sanchi Stupa (1989, Ashoka -- also India's 1st Solar City)**, and **Bhimbetka Rock Shelters (2003, discovered by V.S. Wakankar)** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

33. **Highest Peak of Madhya Pradesh: Dhupgarh (1,350 m)** at Pachmarhi in the Mahadeo Hills (Satpura Range) (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

34. **Lifeline of MP (Narmada River):** Originates at **Amarkantak (Anuppur)**, flows **westward in a rift valley (1,312 km total, 1,077 km in MP)**, forming **Dhuandhar Falls at Bhedaghat (Jabalpur)** and **Indira Sagar & Omkareshwar Dams (Khandwa)** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

35. **Ken-Betwa River Link Project:** India's first river interlinking project under the National Perspective Plan (constructs **Daudhan Dam** in Panna Tiger Reserve to irrigate Bundelkhand) (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

36. **MP Census 2011 Key Figures:** Population = **7.26 Cr**; Density = **236/sq. km**; Sex Ratio = **931** (Highest: **Balaghat 1,021**, Lowest: **Bhind 837**); Literacy = **69.32%** (Highest: **Jabalpur 81.1%**, Lowest: **Alirajpur 36.1%**) (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

37. **Scheduled Tribes in MP:** MP has the **highest ST population in India (1.53 Cr / 21.1%)**; **Bhil** is the largest tribe (2nd: Gond), and **Baiga, Bharia (Patalkot), and Sahariya** are the 3 PVTGs (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

38. **Forest & Tiger State Records of MP: 1st in India in Forest Area (77,493 sq. km)**, **1st in National Parks (11 NPs)**, and **1st in Tiger Population (785 Tigers across 7 Tiger Reserves)** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

39. **Mineral Monopolies of MP: Panna (Majhgawan) -> 100% Diamond monopoly**; **Malanjkhand (Balaghat) -> Largest open-cast Copper mine**; **Bharveli (Balaghat) -> Largest subterranean Manganese mine**; **Sohagpur -> Largest Coalfield** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

40. **Indore Distinctions:** Financial Capital of MP, **Cleanest City of India for 7 consecutive years (*Swachh Survekshan*)**, and India's first **Water Plus City** (**https://mp.gov.in/**).

41. **Rajasthan Diwas & Integration: 30 March** (formation of Greater Rajasthan on 30 March 1949; 7-stage integration completed on **1 November 1956**) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

42. **Parliamentary & Legislative Seats in Rajasthan: 25 Lok Sabha**, **10 Rajya Sabha**, and **200 Vidhan Sabha** (Unicameral legislature) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

43. **State Symbols of Rajasthan:** Animal = **Chinkara & Camel**; Bird = **Godawan (Great Indian Bustard)**; Tree = **Khejri**; Flower = **Rohida**; Dance = **Ghoomar**; Sport = **Basketball** (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

44. **Archaeological Sites of Rajasthan: Kalibangan** (Hanumangarh, Ghaggar river -- ploughed field & fire altars), **Ahar** (Udaipur -- Copper city), **Ganeshwar** (Kantli river -- Mother of Chalcolithic cultures), **Bagor** (Bhilwara -- Mesolithic animal domestication), and **Bairath** (Ashoka's Bhabru edict) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

45. **Battle of Haldighati & Battle of Khanwa: Khanwa = 17 March 1527** (Rana Sanga vs. Babur); **Haldighati = 18 June 1576** (Maharana Pratap vs. Man Singh I) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

46. **Largest State of India by Area: Rajasthan (3,42,239 sq. km = 10.41% of India)**; shares **1,070 km Radcliffe international border** with Pakistan (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

47. **Highest Peak of Aravalli Range: Guru Shikhar (1,722 m)** in Mount Abu (Sirohi district) (**https://rajasthan.gov.in/**).

48. **Unique Rivers of Rajasthan: Banas** (*Van Ki Asha* -- longest river flowing completely within Rajasthan); **Luni** (sweet up to Balotra, then saline); **Mahi** (crosses Tropic of Cancer twice); **Ghaggar** (inland *Dead River*) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

49. **Largest Inland Salt Lake in India: Sambhar Lake** (produces **~8.7%** of India's salt; one of Rajasthan's **2 Ramsar Sites** alongside **Keoladeo National Park, Bharatpur**) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

50. **Indira Gandhi Canal (*Maruganga*):** Conceptualized by **Kanwar Sen**, originates from **Harike Barrage (Sutlej-Beas confluence in Punjab)** with 7 **Lift Canals** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

51. **Rajasthan Census 2011 Key Figures:** Population = **6.85 Cr**; Density = **200/sq. km** (Lowest: **Jaisalmer 17**); Sex Ratio = **928** (Highest: **Dungarpur 994**); Literacy = **66.11%** (Highest: **Kota 76.6%**, Lowest: **Jalore 54.9%**) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

52. **Six UNESCO Hill Forts of Rajasthan (2013): Chittorgarh, Kumbhalgarh (36 km wall), Ranthambore, Gagron (Water Fort), Amer, and Jaisalmer** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

53. **Five Tiger Reserves of Rajasthan: Ranthambore, Sariska, Mukundra Hills, Ramgarh Vishdhari (Bundi), and Dholpur-Karauli** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

54. **Kalbelia Dance (UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2010):** Snake-charmer community dance popularized globally by **Gulabo Sapera** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

55. **Bani Thani Painting (*Mona Lisa of India*):** Painted by **Nihal Chand** under King **Sawant Singh (Nagari Das)** of the **Kishangarh School** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

56. **Signature Handicrafts of Rajasthan: Thewa Art** (gold on glass -> **Pratapgarh**), **Blue Pottery** (**Jaipur**, Kripal Singh Shekhawat), **Usta Art** (camel hide -> **Bikaner**), **Phad Painting** (**Shahpura, Bhilwara**), and **Molela Terracotta** (**Rajsamand**) (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

57. **Mineral Dominance of Rajasthan:** Near-100% monopoly in **Lead-Zinc (Zawar, Rampura-Agucha)**, **Wollastonite**, **Jasper**, and **Selenite**; **Khetri** for Copper; **Makrana** for Marble; **Jhamarkotra** for Rock Phosphate; and **Barmer-Sanchore Basin (Pachpadra Refinery)** for Crude Oil (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

58. **Bhadla Solar Park (2,245 MW) & Rawatbhata Atomic Power Plant: Bhadla (Phalodi/Jodhpur)** is one of the world's largest solar parks; **Rawatbhata (Chittorgarh, 1973)** is Rajasthan's nuclear power station (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

59. **Khejri Tree & Bishnoi Environmental Movement:** Founded by **Guru Jambhoji (29 rules)**; in **1730 CE**, **Amrita Devi Bishnoi** and **363 Bishnois** sacrificed their lives protecting Khejri trees at **Khejarli (Jodhpur)** (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

60. **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) & Panchayati Raj Pioneer: Nagaur (Bagdari village, Rajasthan)** was the **first place in India to inaugurate Three-Tier Panchayati Raj on 2 October 1959** by PM Jawaharlal Nehru (https://rajasthan.gov.in/).

IUC Academy *1-3-7-21* Day Spaced-Revision & Self-Assessment Tracker (www.iucacademy.com)

Chapter / Study Section	Day 1 (First Read)	Day 3 (Active Recall)	Day 7 (MCQ Drill)	Day 21 (Exam Ready)
1. Chapter 1: Uttar Pradesh -- Administrative Polity, History, Geography, Rivers & Census Profile	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
2. Chapter 2: Uttar Pradesh -- Folk Culture, Classical Arts, ODOP, Expressways, Wildlife & Schemes	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
3. Chapter 3: Bihar -- Ancient Empires, Freedom Struggle, Geography, River Systems & Census	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
4. Chapter 4: Bihar -- Folk Art, GI Tags, Wildlife, Wetlands, Economy & Saat Nishchay Schemes	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
5. Chapter 5: Madhya Pradesh -- History, UNESCO Heritage, Physiography, Rivers & Census	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
6. Chapter 6: Madhya Pradesh -- Forest Cover, Tiger State, Diamonds, Folk Culture & Welfare Schemes	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
7. Chapter 7: Rajasthan -- Ancient Civilizations, Rajput History, UNESCO Forts, Geography & Census	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
8. Chapter 8: Rajasthan & Four-State Comparative Synthesis -- Culture, Minerals, Energy & Schemes	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
9. Solved Exam Practice Questions (MCQs)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
10. Extended Comparative & Analytical Practice Set (Questions 36–75)	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**
11. Rapid-Fire Last-Minute One-Liner Revision Capsule	☐ Completed (100% Concept Clarity)	☐ Flowchart & Tables Revised	☐ 75+ MCQs Solved (>85% Accuracy)	☐ **Final Rapid Recall Ready**