

Present time ka MP MH & CG us
time CP & Baroda me included tha

British administration

Adminisitrion ko smoothly run karne ke
lie British officials time to time
India ke alap alap hissonne
divisions (Sambhag) & districts (Zila)
ko formation kiya hote the

2 Nov t Fch.

Inseguenze me 1861 me CP&Bazaar

ke CG wale hisar me 33%
का formation किया गया।

1 RPR 2 BSPr 3 SmolPr

1862 → CG को CP&Bazaar में एक
मात्र division declare किया गया।

is division में 1861 में संरक्षित
गये बीनन ज़िले को include किया
गया।

Princely State

- British time period me India me democracy nai thi.
- Us samay me India me koi chot badisrijasain (princely states hvg khti thi). jo ki British empire ke control me kaam kiya khti thi.
- (In me bhi 1905 se pehle (betw 1905) Kul 9 princely states the.

• 1905 - Lord Cuzzon - Partition of
Bengal.

• Lord Cuzzon ke partition of
bengal ke saath hi cambalpur ke aas
par ke 9 niyasat ko bengal region ke
orissa ko shift kar diya gaya (i.e.
peche logic - in niyasaton ke log odiya
bhanchi h).

• Badle me 9 ko bengal province ke
Orissa ki taraf se 5 aisi minor
states di gayi, ^{jinko} Andi thi.

Princely State

- British time period me India me democracy nai thi.
- Us samay me India me koi chot badisrijasatein (Princely states hoga kisi thi). jo ki British empire ke control me kaam kiya kisi thi.
- Or me bhi 1905 se pehle Kul 9 princely states the

• 1905 - Lord Curzon - Partition of
Bengal

• Lord curzon ke partition of
bengal ke saath hi cambalpur ke nahi
par ke 9 nizamuddin ko bengal
orissa ko shift kar diya gaya
peeche logic - in nizamuddin &
bhadrak).

Viewse separate kiske liye raam
ka ek naya district banaya gaya.

1947 - India ke independence ke
time par india ke sabhi princely
states ko 3 choices di gaye,

② to become part of India

⑥

Pak

③ to remain independent.

2 padas niyasto ne ya toh
india ko join ko ya ya pakistan
ko. lekin us ki sabhi '4
princely states ^{to} koral indis - hi
join kiya.

• Tab ye niyasein india ko join
kr rhi thi toh is samay unhe ye
Commitment diya gaya tha ki
in me se badi giyaraton ko zille ka
dusja diya jaga.

• 1 Jan 1948 को जिए सभी
नियासतें India का पास
बन गयीं वहीं तिने से
3 बड़ी नियासतें को Zilla

declass कर दिया गया था
नियासतें थीं - Saugujia (Changbhakha & Kora +
Sarguja Province)
• Raigash & jashpur (Raigash + jashpur)
• Raigash & Sarangpur (Raigash + udaiypur)
• Bastar (Kanker + bastar)

- 1906 me banaye gaye Surg
Zille me Rajnandgaon & Okhaisarai
& Kawardha & Chikhdara nyasat
ko merge kar diya gaya.
- Theek isi tarah sakti nyasat ko
bilaspur district me merger kar diyaya
- 1948 me banaye gaye sarguja
Zille me shamil nyasat nahi
 - ① Changbhakar ② Roza
 - ③ Vidaypur ④ Sarguja

Ans (c)

• 1 Jan 1948 ko jiske sabhi
nizasatein India ka par!
ban gayi usi fine in me:
3 badi nizasatoo ko zilla
declass kar diya gaya.
nizasatein Shri Saugat
Changbhakhat
(Raigarh)
Raigarh Sarangpur

• baster
(Kanker + baster)

- 1306 m. 1970. 1977
k. form
- Zille mo Banjara - ~~Chandrapur~~ pakas 5.
- Kawardhat Chiradcan 8900. Koza district
ko mege ka digo gya.
- Cheek isi tarah 3000 m.
Bilaspur district one ^{in 1970} ~~in 1970~~ to
digonka diyapana
- 1948
- 30

• 1948 me formed Rajash
district me his nizamat
ko include nahi kya gaya the
⑨ Saranpur Rajash pr
Orakhi Rajash

Dns ①

• 1948 kitni nizamat ko mila ke
me ban lastay
district ka forman kya gaya the

1 2

3 4

Dns ①

• 1973 → ¹⁹⁴⁸ me dug district one
shamil ki gayi 4 niyasatios Orjs

② Churkha daan ③ Kharagaon
④ Kaweedha

in sabhi ko mila kar rajnandgaon

naam ka ek naya zilla banaya gaya.

N.D District
Note Year 1861 = 3 (including sambalpur)

1862 = 3 (it becomes ^{a new} division)
^{of CO}
^{of} Berar

1905 = 2 (sambalpur added)

1906 = 3 (durg added)

1947 = 3 (rpa b/spr durg)

1948 = ³⁺³ 6 (")⁵⁰⁰
⁹¹⁹¹
⁰⁵⁷²

1973 : 6+1:7

(Rajnandgaon added)

2 April 2025

1998 - MS Singhdeo committee

• MS Singhdeo
• Sarvgya viyakat se belong karte thi
• MP gort me chief secretary
reh shuke the

• 1998 me inke supervision me

ek committee ka form baya

gaya jiske recommendation par

Kuch naye zillon ka form
kiya gaya jo iss gakaar h.

1 Sarguja se alay koke korea district
banaya gaya.

2 Raigarh se alay koke jashpur zilla
banaya gaya -

3 Bilaspur se alay koke do naye
zille banaye gaye ① korba
② tanjgir chapa.

4 Raipur zille se alap koke
do naye zille banaye gaye
① dhamtasi

② msmd

5 Bastar zille se alap koke
do naye zille banaye
gaye ① Kanker
② dantewada

6 Bilaspur aur rajnandgaon ke
thode² hisse se milo ko 1998
me kawardha et lepasate Zilla
banaya gaya

1998 me banaye gaye naye Zilla
me chamil nahi tha.

① Rjn ② Dantewada ③ Nand
And ④ Rjn

Note 1998 tk 16 me nadi district huk
kas 7 + 9 : 16 hogaya.

1998 aur Centre me atal bihar
vajpayee ki government
Ajalbihar vajpayee ki govt aac
ke baad usse alay krke jo kuch
naya aur separate state banaye jne
ki demand vthoni tariq aur finally
1 nov 2000 ko jo India "26th"
state bana.

Is Ch state me vs samay up ke
se past me aye wale 16 district
ko shamil kya gaya tha ~~same~~

1998

- it means state formation ke samay
bhi cg me district ka number kuchha
kekin no } divisions 3 the.
- 1 Bilaspur division : 7
- 2 Raipur division : ~~6~~ 1 districts
- 3 Bastar division : 3 districts
KKR BSR Dcanda

divisions districts

1 Nov 2000 → 3 16

• GK ke pehle CM ajit jogi banaye gaye
jo ki politics me aise pehle
bureaucracy me the.

• GK ka CM banne & baad inhone
apne favroe me (1 Nov 2000 to 2003)

koi naye Zilla ka formation nahi
kiya lekin inki govt ne kuch purao
Zilla ke naam Zaroori Sadak.

1 kawadha se kabidhan

2 kankro se north bastar

3 Dantewada se south bastar

• CR me pehli baar VS chunav
KA.

Nov 2003.

• State formation ke baad pehli baar
CG me 2003 me legis ke lie
elections conduct karaye gaye jisme
bjp ko manda-e mila or Dr. Amman singh
CR ke naye cm banaye gye.

2007 - Doraman Singh ki govt ne
bastar wale hisse me naral
movements ko control kرنے ke
poor se do naye zilla ka form
kiya.

1. Bastar zille se also krke ~~Kandwa~~^{nypv}
district banaya gaya

2. Santewada zille se also krke
bijapur^{3.9} banaya gaya.
no of districts $16+2 = 18$

2008 ke VS/Chunav

Dr saraman Singh ki popularity
ko dekhte hue Bipin Singh
Chunav dr saraman Singh ke
naam pe lada aur is chunav
me unko mandate mila aur
Dr saraman Singh doosri baar g
ke 108 banaye gye unka ^{new} tenure
2008 se 2013 tk raha spne is
tenure me 2012 me ek committee
ka form kya aur Chancery
district form liye.

- 2012 ki banayi gayi new
karmal mishr Committee.
- Skmishr retired chief
of the CGB govtme) is committ
to recommendation par Dr
Ramananji ki govt ne 3rd Jan
ko 9 naye zille dedace kipe.
- 1 sajwana zille se separat
like do noje 3 zille bhar
gave qablaampur-damnpur
join the
Srinagar

2 bilaspur zille se aly krke do
naya zilla banaya gaye - Mungeli

On Inne se kannazilla bilaspur
zille se aty krke nahi banaygaya

h@ korb@

① Roigash

② Mungeli

③ TC

Anst@ Roigash

• Roigash zille se aly krke do
zille bije gaye → BB shatapati
④ Garibandh

a Chka kavnsa zilla in nese
kisi ekhi samay me banaya,
gaya tha @ kores

⑥ Gbandh

⑦ surajpur

⑧ Balrampur

Options ① a bc

③ a cd

④ b cd

⑤ a dt a.

Ans ⑥ bcd were formed in 2012

4. Durg zille se alay koke do naya
Zille banaye gaye → ① bemetara
② Balod.

5. bastar Zille se alay koke I naya
Zilla banaya gaya - kondagaon zilla.
dantewada se alay koke sukma ek
naya zilla banaya gaya is
fara 2012 me zillo ka number had ke
189. 27 hogaya

$$1861 = 3$$

$$1905 = 3 - 1 = 2$$

$$1906 = 2 + 1 = 3$$

$$1948 = 3 + 3 = 6$$

$$1973 = 8 + 1 = 9$$

$$1998 = 7 + 9 = 16$$

$$2007 = 2 + 0 + 0 + 9 + 1 + 2 = 18$$

$$2012 = 18 + 9 = 27$$

• 2013 ke VS/IA chunaav

• feesri baas bjp ko Castek
me mandate mila aur

Taman singh feesri baas
ke CM karayegaye fev 2013 to

Lekin apne is feature me
Daraman Singh ne ko naya zilla
declare nahi kiga.

- 2018 ka VS/LA election:
Lagataas 3 baar BJP ki
saakaaas rehne ke baad 2018
ke assembly elections me
Congress ke mandate mila.
- Kafi mazhabkarat ke baad Bhupesh
Bapna gy ki naye CM banaye
Gaya asa CM inka tenure 2018
Se 2023 tak raha.

- in 5 salo me in hone

g me 6, ^{maye} districts banaya ^{Created}

Goni	1	GPM	(it) - 28 th	-
amba	2	MMA	(it) - 29 th	- 28 Sep 2022
ki sendig bill:	3	SB	- 30 th	- 3 Sep 2022
Chvi	4	KCF	(it) - 31 st	- 3 Sep 2022
bharat	5	MCB	(it) - 32 nd	- 9 Sep 2022
ki Skti	6	Skti	- 33 rd	- 9 Sep 2022

4 Aug 25

28th district → 6 PM ko

28th district banane ke liye ek
samay se demand kija ^{with}
Localities +
Gambe

1 Ajit jogi (birthday 10 Feb)
2nd Rajendra Prasad Shukla (Speaker)

finally is demand ko dekhte hue
cm Bhupesh Baghel ne 6 P.M. ko

15 Aug 2019 ko Zilla sangrahan
announce kiya.

10 Feb 2020 ko finally Bilaspur
ke ek hisse ko also like gpm ko
ek separate district banaya diya 1949.

bilaspur pe iske effect pads

(a) bilaspur district ka area chota hogya

⑥ pehle bilaspur ki boundary
mp ke saath banti thi. But
gpm banne ke baad se ab bilaspur
ki boundary mp ke saath share nahi
hoti hai.

15 Aug 2021 → Bhupesh baghel ne apne
independence day speech me g me
aur naye zille banaye jane ki jhoshna
ki is means ab g me zillo ki sangya
bach kar 32 honi waqt hi.

(don't remember the sequence)

Ye	4	zille the	29	30	31	32
		mn	srbi	sbgrh	MCB	
		(Rjp) seakt	(SC) bc 919 afce	(Raiph) T BB		(Koreg) scals krde

22

November 2021 →

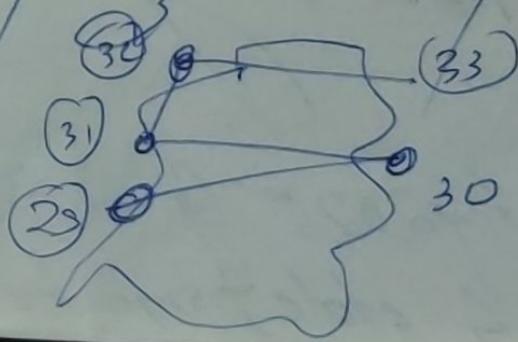
CG ki khairagarh LA ke us samay
ko legislator Devbrat singh ki
death ho jati h.

As per the constituency election
commission ^{ko is} ki seat po within
months by election conduct ^{krans}
the finally apil 2022 me by election
hoga us samay ke (18) Bhupesh
baghel ne apni party ke candidate
Yashoda verma election captain kore

Wise ek badi announcement
kiya ki yadi woh jeetgi hai toh
election result ke front broad hi
Khaishapuk ko ek separate Zilla
bana diya jayega.

aur is tarah kCB ko ek naya
Zilla banaya gaya

Note Khaishapuk separate zilla bannese
pehle jo zille ka part hua karta tha.



Lok Sabha assembly elections 2023

Nov - Dec 2023 me phirse state me elections hue is baar Congress party haee gayi aur phirse 8 jip ko mandate lekin is baar Vishnu Dev Saicry ke naye cm banaye gaye.

Vnki is govt me filhaal koi bhi naya jilla nahi banaya hai.

Note as on date 9 Aug 2025 G me 33 zille aur 5 divisions h state form ke bad 27 no.

Osarguja division
Odisha division.

Sambhaap division form
Sambhaap and their years

1 RPR 1862 - 5 Zille

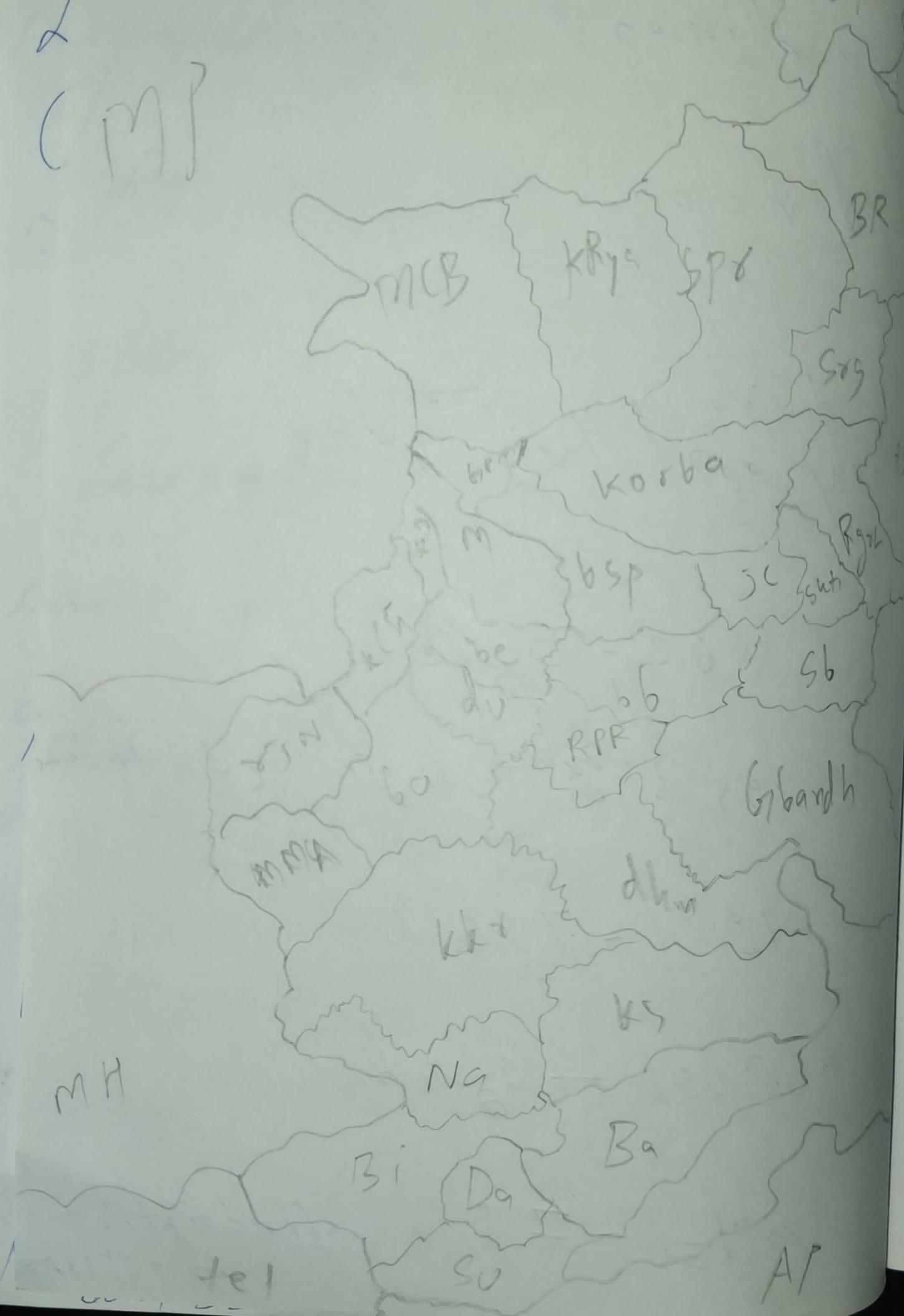
2 BSP 1956 - 8 Zille Tat MP (fateh)

3 BSTR 1981 - 7 Zille h.

4 DRSS 2008 - 6 Zille h.

5 DRSS 2013 - 7 " " oldest district
RPR + 6, BSP

2
(MP)



5 Aug 2025

Geography of Ch.

0° Equator line se north li tan
23 $\frac{1}{2}$ degree chalne par tropic of
cancer miliih

- check vistarah longitude kisi specific agrame time ko decide kene ka parameter hota h.
- 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ indian standard time h. batata hai.
- India globe ke northeastern part me located h. logically Ch bhi world India ke NE part me located h.

Ch ka bhi latitude expans
as well as longitude expans
hai jo is prakaas hai.

FR

India ka longitude $8^{\circ}4' \text{ se}$
start ho kar $37^{\circ}6'$ tak ^{nik ch.} _{con}
kiya jata hai isis beech me y
state kahin pas fall hota h
^{tk RQ} _{nRL}
jo ki $17^{\circ}46' \text{ se}$ $24^{\circ}5'$
ke beech me padta hai.

Isi range me kahi par $23\frac{1}{2}$ bh + atal
it means tropic of cancer & eq're
bhi cross hota h.

$$82 \times 4$$

$$\underline{82^{\circ}2'}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 32 \\ 08 + 2 \\ \hline 328 + 2 \end{array} \quad \text{(330)}$$

also known as

$$\begin{array}{r} 60^{\circ}46' \\ + 60^{\circ}60' \\ + 60^{\circ}30' \end{array}$$

IST is India ke 5 diff states

Se hokar cross (hotah jisme
(umroa))

Ch bhi shaamil hai.

IST se Ch ka longitude sy

$80^{\circ}15'$ se start hokar $84^{\circ}25'$

tk Count kya jata hai.

it means ch se dono hi lines cross
karte hain.

Jab ye lines ek doosre ko cross
krte h toh kisi ek particular
pt pe ek doosre ko cot blikh
Ch ke koreg Zille me sonhat
fchit me ^Z ye lines ekdoosre
ko woss khti hai.

Ch ki boundaries.

Ch state ki boundaries ^{frdhan}
doosre states ke sath th state
khti h Ch ke Infcostate
boundaries toh Zar-pae ^{not intended}
boundaries nahi h

Ch ki boundaries 2 June 2014
to K6 different states ke saath share
hoti thi 2 june 2014 ke telangana
naam ka ek naya state jis
andhrapradesh se aayi kiske banaya
gaya tab wajhi boundary
state ke saath share hone aayi.

- ① MP
- ② UP
- ③ Jharkhand
- ④ Orissa

- ⑤ Andhra Pradesh
- ⑥ telangana
- ⑦ Maharashtra

longest boundary - orissa

smallest boundary - andhra

Ch ke 33 districts mere 22 aise

jiski boundaries upar lihe gaye

kisi ~~tarha~~ na kisi states ke saath

29000 ft h.

unse kuch zille aise hain ki
boundaries & ya 3 states ke sagar

bhi share ho h.

MP se boundary share koi wale districts

① KCG	⑥ KRA
② KD	⑦ SRJPR
③ Mun	⑧ BRPR
④ GPM	⑨ RTN
⑤ MCB	

UP - ① BRMPO

Jharkhand ① BRPR
② JSHPR

Dhissa . ① JshPR ⑥ GB
② RGRH ⑦ DYM
③ SSB ⑧ KDG
④ MSMD ⑨ KDG
⑤ ⑩ BSTT
⑥ SKMA

Andhra → Odisha

Telangana → Odisha

Gajapuri

Maharashtra → Giripo

① Nonpa

② Kahr

③ MMA

④ RJN

Note: CG ka sastar division wal
hiska jiski boundary or AP te ^{FM} tel
ke saath share herti hai, jiske ke
is area me naval activity dekhne ko
milta hota ~~state~~ ^{and} states naval

movement ke liye jisme patch ye

poora belt naraliya ka coverage
maana jaata hai.

Landlocked districts

Orch ke 3 districts mese "

Zille aise h jiski boundary
kisi bhi state ke saath nahi
layti hai.

Sarguja district → ^①Sarguja

Bispr → ^①BSP ^②JC ^③KRA ^④SKH {

RRR → ^①BB ^②RPR

DVRG → ^①BA, ^②Be, ^③DU

BSTR → ^①Dantewada

total

"

Homework only one state

with two states

with 3 states

only one kch

only 3 →

KD
mon

2 →

GPM RG

|B|

RNCB SB

R

KRA msMD

Sp NCB

Dhm

KG
BFR
NP KKR MMA

N Blamp^{gamanijj}_{gaon}(sun dan)

24°5'

w

Bijap^{va}_{da} Zilla
(Bhadarkali)
80°15'

Vashpr
Zilla
E (Giria
84°25')

Sukma Zilla
(Konta 77°46')

North to south latitude expansion 700
to 800
km

E to W longitude expansion 35 kms

Q Haalhime bangar GangarncB G mekahay
is located at North East ONE NW
Ans NW

6 August 2025

Tropic of cancer $23\frac{1}{2}$ N

Geographically ek imp line h jise 23.5

se denote karte h.

LG ke northern part ke 4 districts se

hokar TOC jati h.

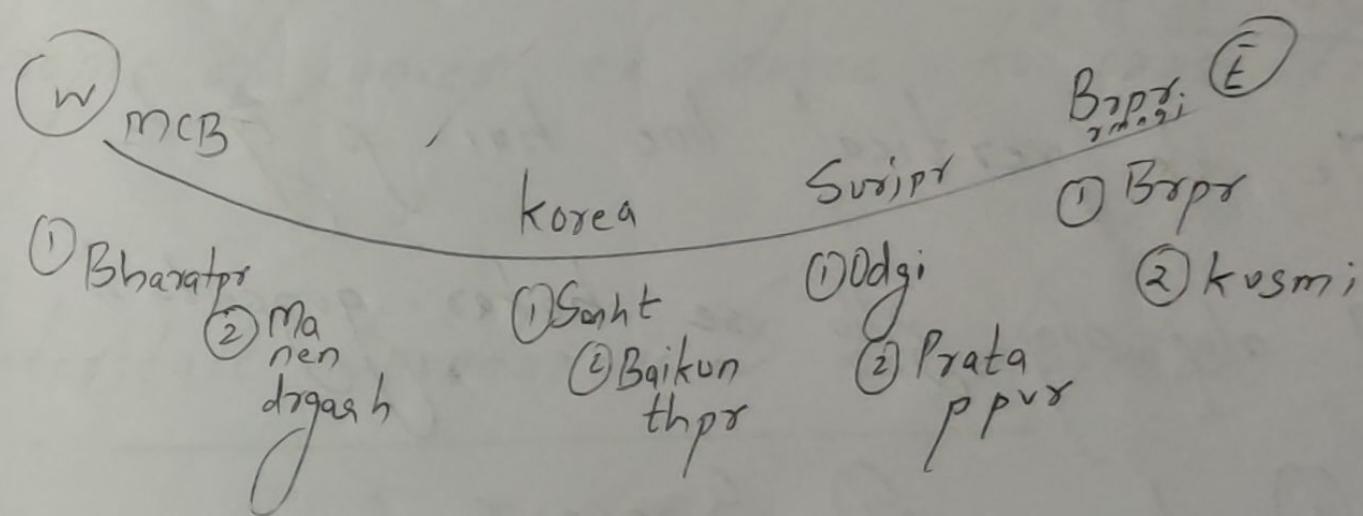
Ye zille h - MCB ① ② ③
Korea Surajpur

Facts

① Sabse choti thi TOC ki Korea se
jati h.

② Tabki sabse
3 yada / lambi Baramijji se hokar
guzarti hai.

③ Is linea par in zillon ke locs
(from west to east hai)



Inme se baikunthpur tropic of cancer
ke sabse nearby located hai jo ki
korea zille ka district HQ thi hai.

Tropic of cancer me located hone
ke karan jo ko climate Subtropical
type ka h.

IST line

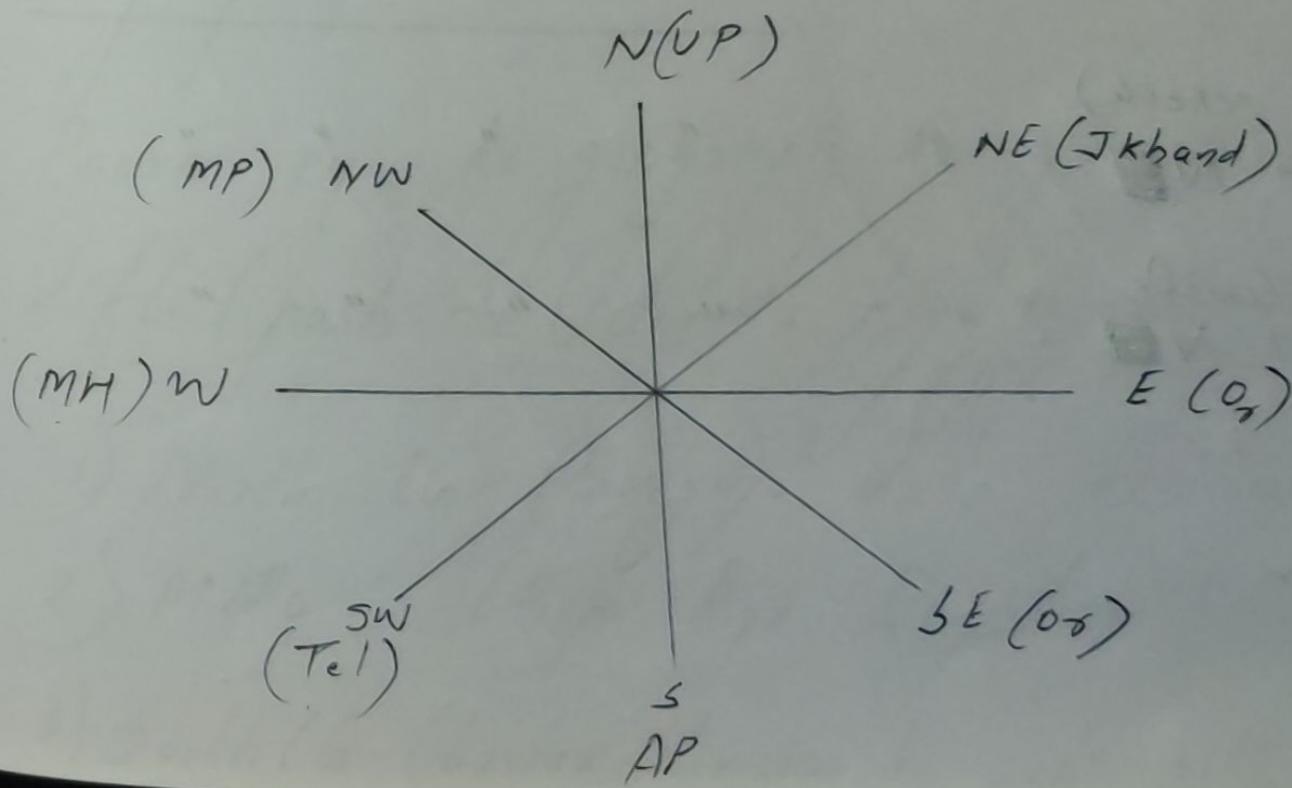
Ye ek vertical line hai jo ke
7 aay aay zillo se ho kar guzarta h

- ① Korea ② Surajpur
- ③ Korba ④ JC
- ⑤ BB ⑥ MSMD ⑦ Gbandh.

Ye line tropic of cancer ke comparison
me zyada lambi hai.

Tab yah line Korea se hokar guzarti
toh yahi sonhat me IST aur
tropic of cancer ek dusre ko cross krti h.

Interstate boundaries & its directions



• Neighbour states ke point of view se

Ch ka direction

MP $\xrightarrow{\text{ke}}$ SE direction me lb located h.

Or $\xrightarrow{\text{ke}}$ W " " " "

UP $\xrightarrow{\text{boundary ke case me}}$ S " " " "

MH " E " " " "

JHk \rightarrow SE " " " "

AP $\xrightarrow{\text{(check)}}$ N ~~E~~ " " " "

TN $\xrightarrow{\text{(check)}}$ N ~~E~~ " " " "

Time difference CG ke jashpur ke
grila se beejapur ke shadarkaali tak
ek time difference hai.

Yah difference $4^{\circ} 10'$ ka hai jo ki
almost $16^{min} 36^{secs}$ se barabar h ~~#~~ data.

India me yahi $\frac{time\ diff}{distance}$ 2 hours ka h.

Geographical division

Poore CG ko geograph ke por se 3
diff parts me divide kiya gaya h.

- 1) North CG (Sarguja drsn ke sabhi zille)
- 2) Middle " (Bspr Rpr Drg drsn" " ")
- 3) South CG (bastar division ke sabhi zille)

Note : CG ki sabse choti interstate boundary dhamtari zille me
orissa ke sath hoti h jiske
sabse lambi interstate boundary
Gandh zille me orissa ke sath hoti

Note : Balrampur ki interstate boundary qariyaband se zyada
zaroor h lekin 3 alag² states
ke sath hone ke karan
ise count nahi kiya jata.

Mungeli zilla og state ki kis direction me
shift h. \rightarrow NW.

G ka rajgarh zilla is rajya ki kis
direction me shift h. \rightarrow ~~SE~~. (check)

Write.

Top 5 districts in terms of area

bottom 5 " " " "

Area top 5	Bija kanker	Area bottom 5	Sakti GPM
	Korba		SLB
	Brampr		JC
	Yashpr		Durg

Bi > ka > ko > Boa > Ya ... > Du > J > SL > Gp > Sa
Biggest K
Smales

7 August 2025

data

CG ka total area 11ak 35 thousand
 192 km^2

Note: MP ke ilne hisse ko aay
karke hi CG ek alag state
banaya gaya.

IST

Korea — Sonhat baikunthpur khao
gawa

Burajpr - Ramanujnagar Prem
nagar

Korba — Podiuproda, kadghora, pali

Jacha - baloda, kltasa, pangarh

BB - kasdol

MSMO — Pithora, Barbahara

Gbandh. - Mainpur

Rocks

CG wala hissa alag² rocks se mila
bana h.

Inme se kuch rocks poore g^e ke

N se 5 wale hisse me paye jate h
jabki kuch rocks kisi particular area m

hi paye jate h. Inhe rock str kaha

jata h.

Jwalamukhi ke blast hone se lava
bahar nikalta h unme se kro

Lava andar seh jata h aur kuch
bahar nikal jata h.

Basalt rocks → To lava bahar nikal ke
magma ke form me jom jate h
use basalt rocks kaha jata h.

isme silica content kam hoti h.

Igneous rocks → Volcano blast hone se
agar lava usi volcano ke neeche inner
part pe settle ho jata h toh yahi
igneous rocks kehlaati hai . silica content

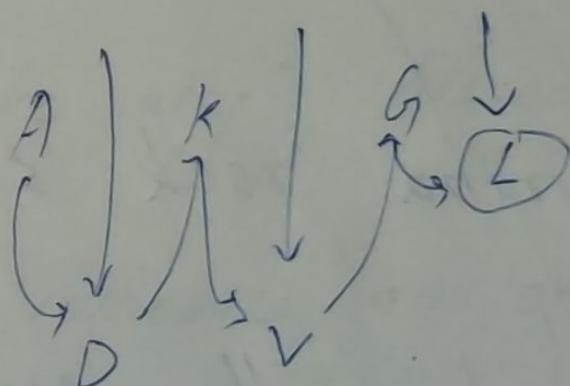
Sedimentary rock \rightarrow igneous rocks
upsar a/c to time rock ki nay
layer ban jati h use hi sedimentary
rock bolte h.

After a time period high temp &
high temp & high pressure ke karan
ye metamorphic rocks me convert
ho jate h.

CB me thi rock structure ka
yahi formal hai.

CB me payi Jane wali kuch paamukh
rock str is prakaar h.

1 A archean 50%.



2 k kadappa 30%.

3 G Gondwana 17%.

4 D Dharwaad

5 V Vindhyan

6 L Lameta / Deccan trap

Archaean rock structure

Archaean word ka meaning

hi hota h the oldest one

sabse purana it means ye sabse

purana rock structure h.

basically igneous rock structure

ka part mana jata h jo earth me

sabse neeche paya jata h.

Iska expansion cg ke lagbhag sahi

bisso me h it mes ye N, M, S G mili

Cr ke overall rock structure me

sabse zyada expansion isi rock str
ka h jo almost of ke 50% area
me expanded h.

Is rock do me of ke alay² hisso me
neechhe diye gaye minerals aur stones
milte h.

① granite

② hornblende.

③ feldspar

④ quartz

⑤ quartzite

⑥ mica

Dharwaad rock structure

Archaean jo ki age chalkar sedimentary rock str me convert hote h.
Dharwaad isi ka ek form hi
cg me sabse purani sed rocks maa jati h.

Dharwaad Archaean ke usi 50% me shamil h jo ki individually
ke overall me se 5% area hold kerti h.

Dharwad g° ke (a/g)² hisso me
(chotc)² tukdo me paya jata h.
 g° me main roop se iron ore inhi
dharwaad rocks me payi jati h
iron ore ke alawa kai metals isme
paye jate h jisme mainly tin aur
corundum
shamil h.

Ye Dharwad rock sta (chotc)²
patches me 3 series ke form me
payi jati h.

- ① Chilfi series - Dvog division
- ② Sonakhaen series - RPR division
- ③ Bastar series. - Bastar division.

In sabhi series me ironore deposit
 h bastar series me ironc k
 saath saath tin bhi milta hai.

Eudappa rock str

Andhra pradesh ke paas kudappa me
 Sabse pehli baar ye rock str
 mila tha jiske kaaran ise kudappa

rock str kaha Jane laga.

Presently ye udappog Jolanga state me h.

(b) me is rock str ka expansion

almost 30% hisse me h.

(b) me iska expansion middle cg me h

jise in general plains of cg ke naam

Se jana jata h.

Iska expansion cg ke plains ke
alawa bastar aus Jachau te ~~taaf~~
bbi hai.

66 me kadappa bhi 3
series me payi jati h.

- ① RPR series - BB Mungeli bemetara
- ② BB Chandrapur series - hankeo to
raigash
- (especially TC & SKG zille me)
- ③ Bijapur kadappa series - Bst
kondagaon

aur bijapur ke kuch $\frac{3}{2}$ bisse me.

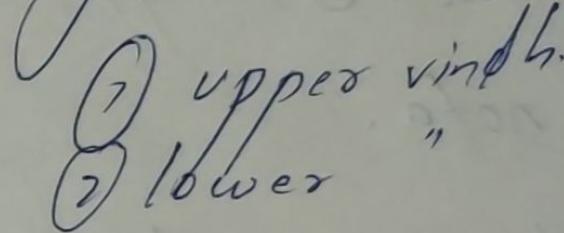
Ch me kadappa rock str me
limestone dolomite bala pathar
sandstone
aur marble paya jata h.

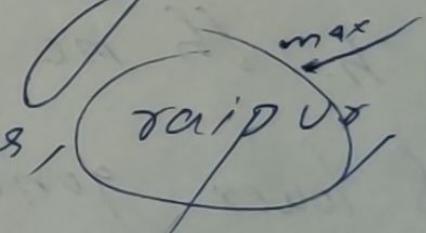
Ch ke plains wale hisse me BB
naam ek zilla h jahaan par kadappa
rockstr ka expansion h jo me
max limestone isi belt me paya jata h.
Cement industry me limestone ek imp
raw material ke use kya jata hai.
silice BB me cement industry ka
max growth hua h Ambuja cements
Vitragech Taisi badi cement companies

yahan par cement produce
Koti h isiliye cg ke cement
Shi kaha jata h.

11 August 2025

Vindhyan: Iska aisa naam vindhyanch
ke naam par pada h jo ki
basically MP me h aur wahl
prise pehli baar khoja gaya tha.
iska formation kntappa ke
degradation se hua manajem

ya^h 2 alag² layers me eave
paya jata h. 

Ob me upper vindhyan ka
expansion nahi h. lekizz eg ki
kuch areas me lower vindhyan ka
expansion h especially kanher,
kondagaon, Bastar,  & so on.

Ob me paye Jane wala vindhyan
apne limestone ke liye famous h iske
ise limestone grade vindhyan bhi
kaha jata h.

Leave Q. Inmese kaunza rocks to me sal with,
① Thaowad ② Kadapp ③ Vindhyan ④ Parbhani.
Ans ④ nota.

Gondwana: Gondwanaland ke naam priska
naam diya gaya by Metcalf ^{calfc} kont

Ch me iska formation kai 1000 salon ke process
k baad hua h. Yah basically fossil based
rock str. Ch me mukhya roop se
upper & lower gondwana jaya jata h.

Jabki middle layer of gondwana bohot
kam matra me (na ke barabar h).

Ch ke rockstr me iska total weighty
saybhay 17. ka h.

Ch me gondwana rockstr ka expn
basically North Ch ke pose 3 ilo/saevijadu ^{edgth} ch

MCQ + korbat Raigash meh. Ch me isi leave
gondwanaland se coal milt+h.

Q. Ch me gondwan series rocks se
milne wala mineral h?

- Ans Coal petroleum Nat gas
 only 2 only 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Ans

Note: Ch me maximum coal deposit raigash
district me h. is deposit area se mand
river ka flow h. Isliye isemand river valley
area bhi kaha jata hai. Iska comparison
india ke damodar river valley area se
kya jata h jahan par india ka biggest coal
deposit h. Isliye mand nadi ko Ch ki damodar
bhi kaha jata h. Lameta Laterh →

13 August 25

Panchayat

- word ka meaning - word basically ancient time period me 5 logo ke group se aya tha.
- 5 logo ka ye group decision making process me involve hota tha isliye inhe panchparyashwar bhi kaha jata tha.
 Agar chalakas dheeze² jab judiciary strong hui toh inhe decision making process se bahar kar diya gaya
 lekin aaj bhi kuch places pre

chote mote mudde panchayaton ke
dwarा hi suljhaye jate h.

• Panchayati raj system.

Bharat ki azadi ke saad se hi
Bharat me hi panchayati raj system
ka start ho gaya lekin isme ek
revolution tab aya jab panchayati raj
Organisations Ko constitutional body ke
top opra gaya.

India ke constitution me PVNarsimha

rao govt ke samay do constn'l
amendment kiye gaye jiske baad
panchayati raj organisns ko
constn'l body ka darja mil gaya.

73rd CA - Related to panchayati raj [rural
bodies]

" 74th " - " " naggiya nikay
[urban bodies]

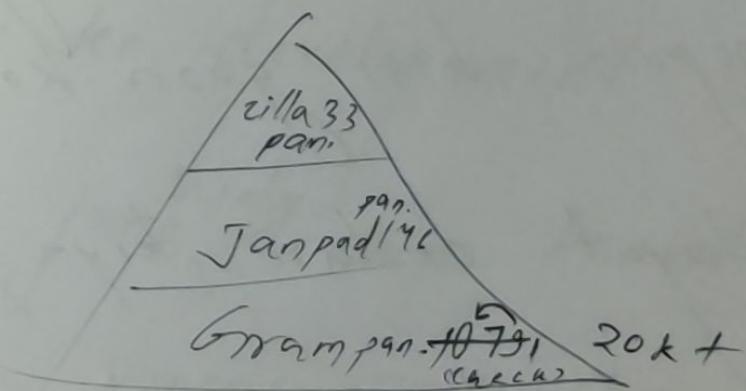
Rural bodies

Ch me grameen star par
panchayati raj system h.

3 aay² part me divide kya gaya
jinme ① Lower level par Gram panchayat

② middle " " Janpad "

③ Upper " " Zilla "



Gram panchayat

Ch ^{ek} aisa state h jiski almost
75% population rural area me
rehthi hai.

Ch me tabhi 20,000 gaon hain
jinme se has gaon ka size aur
population alag h.

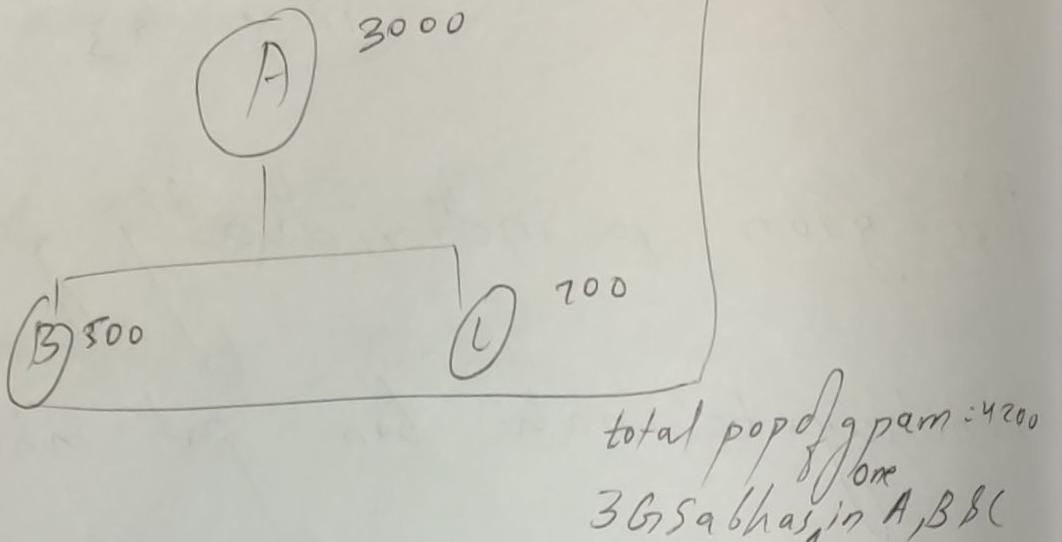
On the basis of size of the village
8 total popul kisi gaon ko
gram panchayat declare kiya jata h

it means haek gaon gram panchayat
hoga aisa 39000 nahi h Ch me present 4/11693

gram panchayat h (TCh pm
(11/6/93))

Aise gaon jo individually gram panchayat nahi ban pati inhe kisi grampanchayat me attach kr diya jata h aur inhe dependent villages kaha jata h.

Har ek dependent village ki apni individual gramsabha hogi jo apne gaon ke development ke liye kiyे jane ^{wala} decisions ke decision making process me involve hogi.



is diagram me A Gram panchayat h

is gram me total 1²(88c) dependt

villages h. Gram A ko total pop $\frac{3000}{2500} + 700 = 4200$

h. Is gram panchayat me bhi 3 gram sabha hogi GSA, GS_B, GS_C.

gram sabha

- gram sabha ek permanent body h jo ki kabhi bhi dissolve nahi hoti
- Tabki grampanchayat ek temporary body h kyonki iske max tenure kewal 5 saal ke liye hota h.
- Gram sabha grampanchayat ki primary unit manjati hai.

GS ke members

kisi grampanchayat ki gram sabha ka member hone ke liye 3 compulsory conditions^{dition} hai.

- ~~(c)~~
- ① gaon ka nayrik ho
 - ② uski age 18+ ho
 - ③ uska naam "गाव" ki voter list me registered ho.

Q Gram sabha ke member hote h.

- ④ Us gaon ke sabhi nayrik
- ⑤ Us gaon ke sabhi 18+ nayrik
- ⑥ Us gaon ka har voter nota.

Ans ①

gram sabha ke member banne
ka matlab:

Being a member of the
village assembly voh yah ti
gram panchayat ke dwara
liye jane wale decisions me
involve hota hai gram panchayat
abelein
coordinate kaise
gram sabha ke saath decisions
lkti h. time to time

gram panchayatein gram sabha
ki meeting conduct karaati hain

aisi meetings ki jankaaari
before the time dijati hai
taki zyada se zyada hogi
in meetings me participate
kar sake.

Avorum

kisi GS ki meeting me
us GS ke minimum members
jab tak present nahi honge
tab tak us meeting ko valid

nahi mana jayega iske

gram sabha ka gurum keha
jata hai.

(3yaad koi involvement
hona chahiye)

$\frac{1}{3}$ gurum \rightarrow tribal area (^{decision} mkgme)

$\frac{1}{10}$ gurum \rightarrow general area

(kam log)

from sabha ki meeting me bhi
at least $\frac{1}{3}$ females honi chahiye both
general & tribal areas.

14 Aug 25

Gram sabha ki meeting ka info

• Being the head of gram panchayat
sarpanch ki ye zimmedari bnt h
ki wo time to time gram sabha

ke meetings organise karaye

(as per the rule) (PRA 1993
pancayat raj act 1993)

• gram sabha ki meetings ke
pehle kuch basic info dijati h

jaise

① Meetin^g date

② Meet locn.

③ Meet time

and so on.

Prior notice nikala jata h.

Note: Bram sapha ki meet ka

message 1:1 circulate na kac

ek notice ke through group

me diya jata h.

Kai baas iski "mnad" bhi karayi
jati hai. (Announcement)

gram sabha ki is meeting me
quorum ko complete kرنے ki
zimmedari bhi usi sarpanch ki
hog jisne meeting ko bukaya.

Female participation in Panchayati Raj

As per the CRPA 1993 chhattisgarh

me har ek level ke panchayat

chunaav me (gram, japan, tijpan)

50% seats female ke liye reserved

in reserved seats par kera/
females hi election me participate
kr skti h. in seat par
category wise females election
me participate krhi h.

Note : 73rd CAA ke baad mahilaon
ke liye minimum 33% reservation ka
concept diya gayaya tha.

Lekin state list ka matterhone
ke kaay koi particular state
bsko badha bhi skti h.

G. n.c. 77% increase
kya h to 50% h total

Panchayti raj Chunav

⑪ panchayato me hone wale elecs
kisi political party ke symbol pe
nahi lade jate

Although election sadne wala candidate
kisi political party se belong ho
skta h lekin us State elec
commission ke dwara

diye gaye symbol par hi
chunnaur ladna hota h.

③ kisi state me ropan body
& ropan body ke elections
ko conduct karane ki respon-
sibility state election commission
ki hoti h jo generally
har 5 saal ke interval
me aise elections conduct
karati hai.

State election commission of CG

CG SEC ka formation

State formation ke lajbhay 2

years ke baad 2002 me hua
in september

- 28 September 2002 ho

State election commission ne

ab tak 5 baar panchayati rajik

type general elections conduct
karaye h.

Last election isi saal 2008 me
Jan - Feb me conduct karaye
gaye the.

Constitutional body

CG SEC ek constitutional
body h kyonki iski forms
constn ke norms ke accord
ding kiya gaya hai

Article related to state election
commission → ?

Presently see the commissioner
ajay singh hai.
(appointed by Governor of CG)
by the recommendation of cm.

Note: election commission of India is
a multi member body (total
members)

Whereas state election commission
is a single member body (only 1 member)

Election process

kisi gram panchayat ko uski population basis par wards me divide kiyा jata hai. also min 10 wards hote h aye maximum 20 wards ho skte h.

Is baat ka dhyaan rakhna jata h ki has ward me population ek jaise ho.

Has ~~w~~ ward se us ward ke dekhne wale log apna ke representatives

chunte h by election method
jis panch baha jata h.

Aisa panch direct election
method se chunq jata h.

baon ke sabi ward ke log apne
lige ek sarpanch bhi chunte h
(by direct election method)

In wards se chunne hve panch
apne chalkas apne me se hi
kisi ek punch ko upsarpanch

chonke ho (indirect object omitted
ke through).

Q1 Inmese kiske chunaav me
janta ka participle na is
a panch b sarpanch c deputy
d nota

Ans c

Q2 Inmese kiska chunaav pancho
ke awaa liya jata h.

a panch b sarp. c up sarp d nota

Ans b

Note yadi kisi gaon ka sarpanch
general category ka h malega
female kuch bhi toh wahan ka
upsarpanch kabhi bhi general
cat ka na hokas baik sc/st/obc
ka na hoga.

Rock structure → Lameta →

Dharti se nikalne wale Lava (Basalt)

jö ki thandi hokas set ho gayi,
leaching process ke baad iske naam
Lameta pada ise hi Deccan rock
structure bhi kaha jata hai.

Ch me ek special geographical feature
hai jise paat ke naam se jana jata
Ch me lagbhag sabhi paat area m
isi ka expansion hai jaise ki
main paat, jamir paat, jarang paat
saamri paat, pandragaat lehsun paat
8500m

In paat areas me agriculture
karte h. Lameta rock str
aage chalkar Laterite mitti me
convert ho jata h.

Zyadatar paat area me isi
Laterite milli ka expansion h.

Yahaan par majority bauxite paya
jata hai.

Q6 ke pat areas me immense
kis type ke rock structure ka
expansion hai.

Ans: Ⓛ Gondwana Ⓜ dharwaad

④ deccan ⑤ aota.

Ans: Deccan.

Inme se kis rock structure ka
formation leaching se hota h.

ⓐ Gondwana Ⓛ dharwaad Ⓝ deccan Ⓞ aota

Ans Ⓛ deccan Leanc

Leave

2-035-

Soil

Ch me paye Jane wali mittyan ke
colours se ish kya jata h yeh
majorly 4 colours me payi jati h.

- ① red colour ② yellow colour
- ③ black colour ④ brown colour

Sometimes ye mittyan apne me
mix bhi ho jati h. jaire lag
mitti peeli mitti se it form
me gabi laal/ peeli mitti kehlati
red yellow soil jise localites matasi
mitti bhi kehte h jo dhara
ka kheti ke liye perfect manjati h

Yadi matas) mitti black
soil se mix ho jaye toh
locality ise doosa mitti kethheh.

Tabhi g ke pat area me
paye jane wala latent mitti
dark brown colour ka hota h.

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pH value of a soil

Har mitti ki ek specific pH value hoti h. iske according mitti ka nature decide kiyा jata hai.

Iske anusaar yadi mitti ka pH 7+ ho toh iska nature basic hogा aur 7- ho tho iska nature acidic hogा.

acidic soil me H^+ ions ki sankhya 3yada hogी.

Talki basic me k^+
 δNa^+ ke minus valions
zingayano
(anion)

ki sankhya zyada hogi

Ch me mike wali mittis

Ch ke (alag)² parts me

(alag)² mittis gayi jati h

in me se g me mitne wali
mittis is prakaas h-

① laal/peeli (matasi) total
50% area

② laal/balvi mitti^f total 30 to
35% area

③ kali mitti → total 8 to 10%
area.

④ Note: Cr ke approx 30%
hisse me yahi mitti payi
jati h joki baki 70% me

⑤ Latenite mitti & laal/domat
(5%) (2-3%)
mitti hai

Latenite laybhag 5% 8% lat
domat 1964 to 3%

Kachhaari mitti ch me behne

wali nadiya apne saath gaad aur
mitti baha ko lati h aur
inhe nadi ke kinare wale
hissos par deposit ko deti h
ise hi kachhaari mitti kah
jata h ise bangar aur
khadas thi kaha jata h.

① Laal peeli

② isse gg me matasi mitti
ke naam se jana jata h

jiska formy archean rock
stör ke degradation se
maza gaya h.

is ka red-colour Fe_2O_3 ^{ferric}^{ox}

jabki yellow colour

Fe_2O_3 ferric oxide

ki wajah se dikhayi padth.

nature me yah acidic h.

pH val : 6.8

CG ke man area me
yahi mitti mithi hai.

g ke lag bhay sabhi
hisse me isi mitti par

dhaan ki kheti hoti hai

jiska kaasⁿ is mitti me

Ca(OH)_2 (CaO) content ka

azada hoga hai.

Yah ch ki doosri sable

azada fertile mitti mani jati hai.

Granite - schist rockisme mitti hai

Isme airon aur sand ke
 particles bhi paye jate h.
 crops : Odhaan (Kharif) ^{*imp}
 ② Dalsi Season
 ③ til kifasal May
 ④ Tuas / Jowar h)
 ⑤ Macca / ~~h~~

② Localite ise tikra bolte
 haal balvi mitti:
 " ke bastar division wale
 area me yah mitti payi jati
 hai.
 Lao / peeli mitti ki hi fasal

• g ke lag bha� sabhi
hisse me isi mitti par
dhaan ki kheti hoti hai

jiska kaan⁹ is mitti me
 Ca(OH)_2 (^(ytöt) content ka
zayada hona hai.

• Yah lg ki doosri ^{sabre}

zayada fertile mitti mani
jati hai.

• Granite - schist rock isme mitti
hai

Jismein airon aur sand ke
particles bhi paye jate h.

crops :	Odhaan	* Imp
②	Dalsi	Season
③	til	kif�al
④	Twaas / Jawar	h)
⑤	Macca	Maio h)

② Localite ise tikra bolte
haar/ balvi mitti:

Us ke bastar division wale
area me yah mitti payi jati
hai. Lao/ peeli mitti ki hi fasah

yah thi acidic nature ki
 $\text{pH} = 6.2$ to 6.7

Is mitti ki water holding
cap thodi kam hoti h.
Isliye comparatively less
fertile mani jati h.

Isliye is mitti me mote
anaaj ki kheti ki jati hai.

Iske major crops milte hain.

kodo kufki Ragi

Jowar bajra etc

is mitti ka laal rang
ferrrous oxide ke kalan
nari hota h. balki iron ore
ke presence ke kalan hota h.

③ Kaali mitti Black soil:

is mitti ka rang hi iski naam
decide karta hai.

black soil ka formation basa H
mixed lava rocks se hua h. jiski

wajah se ise lava mixed
mitti bhi kaha jaq hai
iska black colour ferotic
titanium content ki
wajah se dikhayi padhah.
Ih me ye mitti Al_2O_3
patches me payi jati h
Localite ise regur
② Kanhaas ja and ③ Bhawas
mitti bhi kehte h.

is mitti me cotton kheti
jabse aechi hoti h. jiske
karanj is e kapasi mitti
ya cotton soil bhi kaha
jata hai.

Is mitti ki water holding
capacity ~~taat po~~ max hoti h.
isliye isme non rainy season
(Rabi) ~~ke~~ mawasam ki fasal li
jati hai.

* Is mitti me cheeka / chika
ise Content ^{3yada} extra hone ke
Gramen women ise shampoo

jaise use kothi h.

- isko ph value 7.6 hota h jo hi by nature basich
- yadi kali mitti wale kheto me long time ke pani nahi diya jaye toh inme oracks dhayi padte h jiske karan ye 'self ploughed' dikhayi padte h.

is mitti me paani padhe pr
ya mitti expand ho kar kohar
sticky ho jati haise
localities "Loata" bhi kehteh.
(NTCT) (Aug

Crops : rabi crops jaise gehu
iske alawa ganna aur
cotton / kapas hi fasal hai
mitti wale area me mainly
"jati hai.

Chana aur soyabean kisi mitti
ki isse anya pramukh laik hai.
(G ki sabse upjau mitti mana

gaya hai.

(Dorsal)

Laal peeli + kalimithi?

jin areas me laalpeeli
kaali mitti payi jati h
wahan par kabhi ye
mittiyaa apne me mix
ho jati haisi mitti ko
loose mitti kaha jata h.
in mittiyon me matasi aur
kaap mitti ke gad paye
jatch.

Is mitti ore dhaan ki
kheti kijati hai.

Laterite mitti : Uz me
paat area me ye mittiyaa h
mainly payi jati h. Is
mitti ka formation leaching
process se hua h

Ye black soil ke opposite hai

Ø black soil ka pH value
jahaan sabse zyada h
wahis laterite ka sabse
kam h. sabse maxocidic soil

② black soil me jahar
water holding cap max
hot h Laterite me iske
check opposite water holding
cap min hot h.

Ch me Laterite or mitti ke
bhatha mitti ya moomi
mitti ke naam se janta
jata h. Ch ke approx 3 to
4% area me yah payi jati h.
Ch ke lagbaaz sathhi part areas

me is mitti ka expansion

Water holding capacity kam
hone ke Jkaazan is mitti me
horticultural based crops like jata h

tomato

gloo

litchi

tea

coffee.

} main h.

Note ^① yashpur ke pass ludoa
me tomato ki max cultur li
jata h isliye ise tomato capital
of gharikahs jata h.

② By nature. Chume pane jare wa
laterite mitti one aluminium
19 Aug 25 aur iron content h jiske
kaan yemitti sookhne ke dry/hard
Kachaari mitti (sootkrojali).

kachaar shad ka matlab

nadi ke kinaare se h

Ch me kai choti badi rivers

behti h jo apne panigrahi

ke bahaar ke (sath) jaggy;

mittigoon ko baha kar nadi

ke kinaare gaad deposit h

deti h isc hi jalk * mitti

bhi kaha jate h.

dye ke bapis par is
mm; iti to bangas aur
khadar ke naam se janta
jata h-

khadar = more fertile

bangas = less fertile.

Ch me khadas ko

pal kachhaai'

whereas

bangas = pat pat kachhaai
parpat
pat pat.

In mithyon me nadiyon
ke ret ke content bhi
lekhne ko milte h.

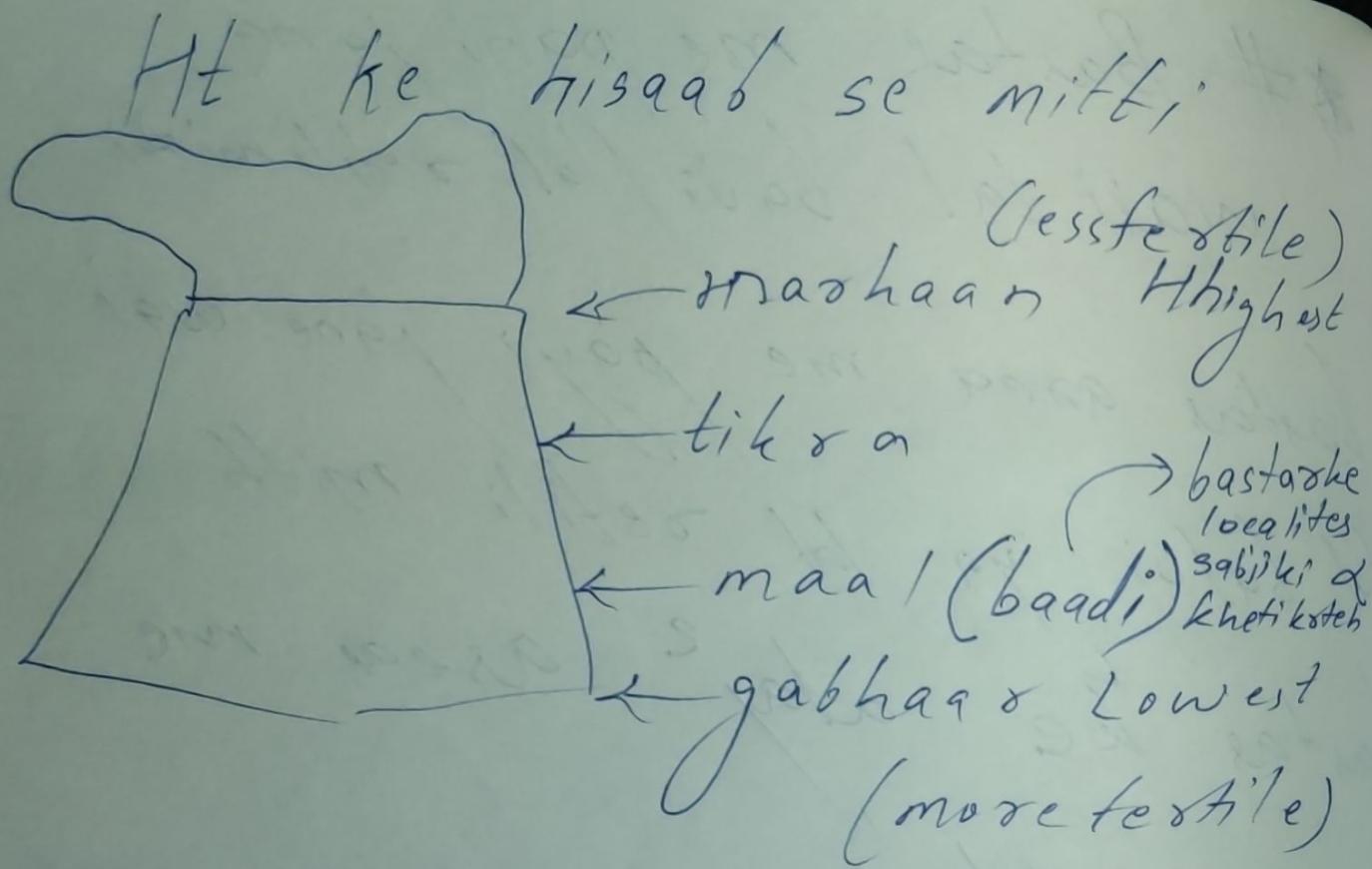
Generally in mithyon me
zaid (garmi) ke dinों h.
fasal jasse watan me too mustahab
ya kaldi adi h. ijati hai
aisi faslein zyada tas nadiyon
ke lingar h. ijati hai.

Bastar me pani jone
wali laj bavishal sehlimi

Bastar area me payi jone wa
la balsi ya la sehlili mithi

Bastar ke alay² area me
payi jash.

Bastar ka geographical structure
aisa h jis me mountainous
bhii hei, plateaus bhii h.
ur plain bhii h.
inhi heights bhii (alg)² h.



bastare area me inhi

mittigon par khetliko jati h.

Sangriva area ki mitti.

L = not for commercial but for self use

barqia qreq me bhi glass²
ht pao paye jane wali
mittigoy ko glass² namo se
jana jata h.
Tikra highest.
Chawar
baadchawar
Bahara lowest.

Laal domat mitti

• archaean avr granite rocks se
laani h.

• nature me acidic hai

• water holding capacity kam hoti
h

• cg me iska expnsn sukma &
dantewada district me h.

• ife is mitti pr mote anaj kifarmg
hoti h.

Ch ke plain areas
me jahaan pr dhaan
ki Farming karte h
wahan wuch se him
hit pr payi jane wali
mitti's ka sequence is
prakar h

① Bhadra

② Matasi

③ Dorsa

④ Kanhaas.