Chhattisgarh

Mains answer-writing practice

8 original descriptive questions + model answers

State GK and state-linked general studies, in one PDF.

Higher level: eight analytical prompts, each with a roughly 150-word model response and a suggested 10-mark self-assessment guide.

These are original practice questions, not previous-year questions or an official mock. This focused first collection does not replace an exam-specific syllabus.

Language: English. Core focus: history, geography, heritage, governance, development, environment and institutions.

This edition emphasises stable concepts. It is not a current-affairs digest; verify changing schemes, office-holders, district boundaries and budget figures separately.

How to use this book

Write your response before reading the model. Use the marking guide to check coverage, accuracy and structure. Marks and word targets are practice choices.

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What the exam research tells us

1 / An inspected recruitment syllabus

A Vyapam-hosted Sub-Inspector syllabus has Hindi, English, mathematics, mental ability, general knowledge, current affairs, Chhattisgarh knowledge and computers. Its state-knowledge section names history, geography, polity, economy, schemes and prominent people. This is one post-specific example, not a universal foundation-paper pattern. [EX2]

2 / Higher-level preparation

The official CGPSC State Service Examination-2025 page links its advertisement and appendices. That PDF did not return reliably during research, so this collection makes no exact current-paper or weightage claim. Higher-level items here use chronology, statements, source interpretation and applied development cases. [EX1]

3 / State coverage

History and formation; South Kosala and Sirpur; regional resistance; rivers and landforms; performing arts, faith traditions and craft; steel, minerals, power and agriculture; Kanger Valley, caves and biodiversity; public services and development evaluation.

Format and evidence limits

All questions are original practice items, with four choices per MCQ. They are not labelled as previous-year questions. The syllabus sample illustrates topics; latest notices and amendments determine the applicable exam. Mains word targets and 10-mark guides are editorial practice aids.

Using the three PDFs

Basic builds recall; advanced tests distinctions and reasoning; mains develops structured analysis. Full preparation also needs national GK, current affairs, language, aptitude and any technical or post-specific subjects. This edition emphasises stable state-GK concepts.

Write, compare, improve

01 / Regional resistance

Using the 1910 Bastar rebellion, explain why histories of colonial resistance should examine forest policy and local participation.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

The Bastar rebellion of 1910 illustrates how colonial rule affected forest-dependent communities through changes in access, control and everyday obligations. NCERT describes opposition to forest reservation and other pressures and identifies Gunda Dhur as an important figure without presenting the rebellion as a movement with one sole leader.

This example broadens the study of resistance beyond major cities and prominent national organisations. Forests were connected with livelihoods, village practices and social relationships. Changes in their administration could therefore generate grievances that were economic, political and cultural at the same time.

An answer should connect local conditions with collective action while avoiding the assumption that every participant had identical motives. It should also distinguish contemporary evidence from later commemoration.

The wider lesson is that regional movements contribute to an understanding of colonial power from below. Named leaders matter, but village participation, institutions and resource relationships are necessary to explain how resistance developed.

Self-assessment

Accurate example 3; forest-policy and participation analysis 5; careful conclusion 2.

Evidence / basis: H3; original historical analysis. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

02 / Industry and inclusive development

Using Bhilai, Korba and Bailadila as examples, outline how Chhattisgarh can assess whether resource-based industrial growth produces broader development benefits.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Bhilai, Korba and Bailadila illustrate the importance of steel, coal-based power and iron ore in Chhattisgarh. These activities can create employment, infrastructure and public revenue, but production totals alone do not establish broad improvements in living standards.

Assessment should examine the quality and accessibility of jobs, links with local enterprises and the distribution of benefits. Training needs to connect with realistic employment opportunities. Public revenue should be distinguished from promises or gross project turnover.

Environmental and social costs require evidence, including effects on water, land, air quality and nearby livelihoods. Project appraisal should consider long-term maintenance, changing demand and applicable safeguards. Residents need accessible information and grievance processes.

Useful indicators include reliable employment, local net income, service improvements and environmental condition. Comparing these with costs and distributional effects makes trade-offs visible. The objective is a durable economy in which resource activity supports wider capabilities, rather than being treated as sufficient proof of development.

Self-assessment

State examples 3; balanced appraisal 5; outcome measures 2.

Evidence / basis: E1,E2,E3; original development framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

03 / Agriculture and resilience

Chhattisgarh is widely described as a rice bowl. Suggest a strategy to improve farm livelihoods while considering water, market risk and regional differences.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Chhattisgarh's rice-bowl association reflects the importance of paddy, but a livelihood strategy must look beyond a single output target. Farmers face different water conditions, costs, labour demands and market opportunities across the state.

Planning should begin with local assessment of soils, water availability and production risks. Extension advice can help farmers evaluate crop practices and suitable diversification, without assuming that one alternative suits every village. Irrigation investment needs operation and maintenance arrangements as well as construction.

Post-harvest services, quality management and dependable market access can reduce losses and uncertainty. Producer groups may share services where they have transparent management. Investment in processing should follow realistic demand and financial appraisal.

Progress should be measured through net farm earnings, risk exposure, resource use and the participation of smaller producers. Higher aggregate output can coexist with weak returns. A resilient strategy helps households make informed choices and sustain livelihoods under their own local conditions.

Self-assessment

State context 2; linked practical measures 6; outcome assessment 2.

Evidence / basis: E4; original agricultural strategy. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

04 / Crafts and livelihoods

Propose a plan to support Dhokra metal craft in Chhattisgarh while retaining producer identity, skills and viable livelihoods.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Dhokra is a non-ferrous metal-casting tradition using a lost-wax process. Supporting it requires attention to the skills of makers as well as the practical conditions of production and sale. A craft programme should therefore connect cultural continuity with dependable net earnings.

Training and apprenticeships can help transmit skills. Design assistance should work with artisans and recognise their choices about adaptation. Appropriate attribution and clear descriptions of process, materials and origin can strengthen buyer confidence.

Shared services may improve access to tools, photography, packaging and transport. Producer groups need transparent records and fair arrangements for orders and payments. Online marketing is useful only when fulfilment, returns and working capital are manageable.

Evaluation should track net artisan earnings, payment delays, repeat orders and continued skill transmission. Gross sales alone may conceal rising input costs or benefits concentrated among intermediaries. The aim is a viable craft economy in which makers retain recognition and meaningful control over their work.

Self-assessment

Craft accuracy 2; practical plan 6; evaluation and identity 2.

Evidence / basis: C6; original enterprise plan. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

05 / Sirpur and public history

Explain how Sirpur's archaeological remains can be interpreted for visitors without reducing the site to a single monument or unsupported historical claims.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Sirpur lies on the Mahanadi and contains important archaeological remains. The Lakshmana Temple is a prominent brick temple dedicated to Vishnu, with an inscription associating its construction with Queen Vasata. Other remains show that the site's historical setting was varied.

Interpretation should explain what particular structures and inscriptions establish, and where uncertainty remains. A monument's name alone may not identify its dedication, and several remains at one site need not share the same date. Clear labels and accessible maps can help visitors understand relationships between places.

Conservation priorities should guide visitor routes, maintenance and the location of facilities. Publicity should avoid unverified claims of universal firsts or identical beliefs among all past residents. Local participation can support appropriate guiding and services.

Success should be assessed through site condition, visitor understanding and local benefits. The objective is an evidence-based account of a historical landscape that visitors can understand and help protect.

Self-assessment

Relevant evidence 3; interpretation principles 4; management and outcomes 3.

Evidence / basis: C1,C2; original heritage framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

06 / Forests and public services

How can administrators improve services in forest-dependent settlements while considering livelihoods, local knowledge and conservation objectives?

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Service planning in forest-dependent settlements should begin with residents' needs, seasonal access and the institutions responsible for delivery. Forest relationships can involve work, food, cultural practices and local knowledge, so residents should participate in identifying barriers and suitable arrangements.

Health, education and essential supply services need reliable schedules and contingency plans for disruption. Communication should be accessible in locally usable forms, including alternatives where internet connectivity is weak. Referral and complaint processes must identify a responsible authority and provide a response.

Livelihood measures should be assessed alongside conservation needs and the applicable legal framework. Administrators should verify relevant rights, permissions and institutional responsibilities for the specific activity rather than assume uniform rules. Monitoring can combine technical evidence with locally reported changes.

Evaluation should examine continuity, quality, household access and environmental condition. A larger number of announced visits or enrolments alone cannot establish success. Coordination and accountability help services remain dependable while respecting the landscape and its users.

Self-assessment

Local context 2; practical service design 5; accountability and outcomes 3.

Evidence / basis: Original administration exercise. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

07 / Ecotourism and geodiversity

Using Kanger Valley, suggest principles for tourism management that protect caves and biodiversity while supporting nearby livelihoods.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Kanger Valley combines forests, wildlife and limestone caves, making tourism relevant to both biological and geological conservation. Its appearance on India's UNESCO Tentative List should be distinguished from inscription on the World Heritage List. Recognition does not replace practical management.

Visitor arrangements should follow assessment of cave conditions, sensitive habitats and safe access. Routes, lighting and visitor numbers need careful evaluation for their effects rather than being expanded only to meet arrival targets. Monitoring should identify disturbance and damage early enough to adjust operations.

Local residents can participate through suitable guiding, accommodation and services, with training and transparent arrangements for benefits. Information should explain appropriate behaviour and the reasons for restrictions.

Success should be judged through habitat and cave condition, visitor conduct, safety and local net earnings. Tourism is useful when it supports the continuing qualities of the place and nearby livelihoods, not simply when more tickets are sold.

Self-assessment

State example and status 3; management principles 5; evaluation 2.

Evidence / basis: N1,U1; original tourism framework. Editorial model answer.

Write, compare, improve

08 / Development statistics

Why should comparisons of Chhattisgarh before and after state formation use consistent geographical units? Explain a sound approach to analysing development trends.

Practice target: about 150 words | Suggested marks: 10 | Try: 10 minutes

Model answer

Chhattisgarh was created from part of Madhya Pradesh in 2000. A total for undivided Madhya Pradesh and a later total for Chhattisgarh therefore describe different territories. The difference between those values cannot by itself be interpreted as growth or decline in the same economy or population.

The analyst should define the indicator, source, territorial coverage and reference year. Where reliable records permit, earlier data should be reconstructed for the territory of the later state. If comparable data cannot be produced, the break in coverage should be stated clearly.

Definitions and denominators also matter. Per-capita measures need matching population coverage, while economic trends should distinguish current and constant prices. Administrative changes within the state may create further comparability problems.

A sound presentation labels the series and explains adjustments and limitations. The objective is to identify actual changes in development outcomes, rather than mistake a change in the unit measured for a change in people's circumstances.

Self-assessment

Reorganisation issue 3; comparability method 5; interpretation 2.

Evidence / basis: H1; original statistical analysis. Editorial model answer.

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

EX1 / CGPSC: State Service Examination-2025 official advertisement page

psc.cg.gov.in

EX2 / CG Vyapam: inspected Sub-Inspector syllabus, three pages

vyapamcg.cgstate.gov.in

H1 / Chhattisgarh Assembly: formation and institutional history

cgvidhansabha.gov.in

P1 / Raipur District Court: capital and High Court locations

raipur.dcourts.gov.in

G1 / Chhattisgarh Finance: historical introduction and physical geography

finance.cg.gov.in

G2 / Bastar district: Chitrakote and the Indravati

bastar.gov.in

C1 / Mahasamund district: Sirpur and the Mahanadi

mahasamund.gov.in

C2 / State Culture Department: Lakshmana Temple and Queen Vasata

cgculture.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

H2 / State Culture Department: Veer Narayan Singh and 1857

www.cgculture.in

H3 / NCERT chapter via IIT Kanpur SATHEE: Forest Society and Colonialism

sathee.iitk.ac.in

H4 / Chhattisgarh Assembly: 2021 recruitment paper, Kandel movement item

www.cgvidhansabha.gov.in

C3 / Chhattisgarh Tourism: Guru Ghasidas and Girodhpuri

tourism.cgstate.gov.in

C4 / Durg district: Pandwani and Panthi traditions

durg.gov.in

C5 / Ministry of Tourism: Bastar Dussehra and Danteshwari

utsav.gov.in

C6 / Ministry of Culture: Dhokra and lost-wax casting

www.indiaculture.gov.in

E1 / Durg district: Bhilai Steel Plant

durg.gov.in

Source register

Source IDs beside answers map to the links below. Blue source titles are clickable. Research checked 28 October 2026.

E2 / NTPC: Korba coal-based power station

ntpc.co.in

E3 / NMDC: Bailadila iron-ore locations

www.nmdc.co.in

E4 / Chhattisgarh Investment Department: agriculture and food processing

invest.cg.gov.in

N1 / Kanger Valley National Park: caves, biodiversity and state bird

kangervalley.cg.nic.in

N2 / Bastar district: Kanger Valley national-park designation

bastar.gov.in

U1 / UNESCO: Kanger Valley Tentative List entry 6801

whc.unesco.org

Read sources in context

Historical regional names and modern state boundaries are distinguished. Older finance documents are used only for stable geographical and historical facts. Tentative UNESCO listing is not World Heritage inscription.

Numerical scenarios and administrative cases are invented practice exercises. Model answers offer suggested analysis, not official keys or claims that a policy has already been implemented. Cultural associations do not imply uniform practice across the state.